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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Emergency Conservation Work (E.C.W.) Architecture in Missouri State Parks, 1933-1942, Thematic Resources

and or common

2. Location

street & number See data on districts and individual properties. ___ not for publication

city, town ___ vicinity of

state code county code

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
_X_ district	_X_ public	_X_ occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	___ private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	_X_ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	___ private residence
_X_ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	___ yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	_X_ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	x N/A	___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name State of Missouri, Department of Natural Resources

street & number P.O. Box 176

city, town Jefferson City ___ vicinity of state Missouri

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Department of Natural Resources

street & number P.O. Box 176

city, town Jefferson City state Missouri

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Missouri State Historical Survey has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes _x_ no

date 1982-1984 ___ federal _X_ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 176

city, town Jefferson City state Missouri

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
X excellent	___ deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site
X good	___ ruins	X altered	___ moved date November 7, 1984
X fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

This nomination of Emergency Conservation Work (E.C.W.) Architecture in Missouri State Parks (1933-1942), includes a total of eleven historic districts and thirty-two individual properties, comprising a total of 247 buildings and ninety-five structures, located in fourteen state parks and one historic site. The resources, dispersed throughout the state of Missouri, are linked by the following common characteristics:

1. They are part of the Missouri state park system.

2. They were constructed between 1933 and 1942 by relief workers under the New Deal program of Emergency Conservation Work (E.C.W.).

3. They share the qualities of ruggedness, simplicity, exquisite craftsmanship, and integration with the natural landscape in the tradition of rustic park architecture, upheld by the National Park Service in the years preceding World War II.

The resources selected (from a survey of approximately five hundred buildings and structures) for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places exhibit a high degree of integrity and convey a definite sense of the period of their construction, the era of the Great Depression.

During the Depression, thousands of federal relief workers engaged in construction projects in Missouri's park lands. Their labor and the influx of federal funding through New Deal programs spurred development of park facilities and boosted the fledgeling state park movement.[1] The National Park Service supervised all federally-funded construction projects, which were designated under the umbrella label of Emergency Conservation Work (E.C.W.). State park buildings and structures, constructed by relief workers, were an important expression of the National Park Service rustic architecture movement, which peaked in the years of the Great Depression.[2]

The rustic style of park architecture drew upon numerous folk and high-style traditions. Vernacular influences included those of the pioneer log cabin, the New England salt-box, the English half-timbered cottage, and the arched stone bridge of antiquity. Important high-style influences were the mid-nineteenth century work of Andrew Jackson Downing, who emphasized the picturesque qualities of architecture and the harmony of buildings with their natural setting. H. H. Richardson and Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. contributed ideas on the use of natural materials and the connection between architecture and the landscape.[3] Another late-nineteenth century influence was that of the Adirondack school with its "camp beautiful" ideal.[4]

The plans, specifications, and philosophical tenets presented by the National Park Service in its 1935 publication Park Structures and Facilities (revised and reissued in 1938) set forth the basic style of construction. In stating the ideals of rustic architecture, Albert H. Good, architectural constultant for the National Park Service, wrote:

> Successfully handled, it is a style which, through the use of native materials in proper scale and through the avoidance of severely straight lines and over-sophistication, gives the feeling of having been executed by pioneer craftsmen with limited hand tools. It thus achieves sympathy with natural surroundings and with the past.[5]

Good went on to explain that park structures should blend in with and not intrude upon the environment. Colors such as warm browns should be used to subordinate the structures to their settings. Horizontal lines and low silhouettes would achieve the same end. Building materials should have the qualities of ruggedness, durability, practicality, and `nativeness' in order to create the impression of the building as a natural outgrowth of the park itself.[6]

At a meeting in St. Louis in May of 1935, federal and state architects and planners discussed the principles to be employed in development of state parks. Richard E. Bishop, in a discussion of architectural design, cited location of each building as the most important consideration and emphasized the need for careful preliminary planning. In general, he stated, most park buildings should be relatively inconspicuous. "Simplicity in design," he said, "Is a rule that we should seldom violate." Selection of styles should reflect the historic, scenic, and recreational values of the parks. Construction was to be "straightforward," with no "faking." He specifically rejected modern, or "ultra-modern," designs and insisted that all park structures be harmonious with their settings.[7]

The Depression Era structures erected by relief workers in Missouri's state parks reflected these National Park Service principles. In general, the park buildings were small-scale single-story edifices, designed to blend into the natural landscape. The materials most frequently used were native stone and timber. Modern materials, such as poured concrete, wher used, were often camouflaged with stone facings. Decorative details reflected the features and themes of individual parks. Local variations in materials and workmanship tended to enhance, rather than detract from the common characteristics of ruggedness, simplicity, and integration with the environment.

Enrollees in an average of nine CCC camps per year, numbering approximately two hundred men per camp, made structural improvements in a total of fourteen areas that are now state parks. Other laborers under the Works Projects Administration erected many structures at Montserrat Recreational Demonstration Area (now Knob Noster Sate Park) and Arrow Rock State Historic Site, in addition to assisting in or completing many CCC projects. CCC and WPA improvements on state park lands included entrance gates, signs, wells, retaining walls, trail steps, bridges curbing, dams and spillways, outdoor fireplaces, concession buildings, administration buildings, shelters and recreation buildings, lookout towers and overlooks, bathhouses and swimming pools, restrooms, cabins, custodians` residences, service buildings, stables and wellhouses.

Entrance structures took a variety of forms, from stone wing walls flanking the park road to contact stations on the right hand side of the road to contact stations on both sides of the road. The original entrance portals at Knob Noster State Park (formerly Montserrat Recreational Demonstration Area) consist of stone retaining walls enclosing a drainage ditch and impressive stone wing walls on either side of the park entrance road. The entrance to Dr. Edmund J. Babler Memorial Park features stone wing walls at the intersection of the highway and the park entrance road as well as a contact station (now in an altered state) on the right hand side of the park road. Contact stations located on the right hand side of park roads varied from the simple three-sided log shelter at Lake of the Ozarks State Park (formerly Lake of the Ozarks Recreational Demonstration Area) to the stone cottage, which now serves as a museum, at Washington State Park. At Sam A. Baker State Park, relief workers built contact stations in the form of small-scale English half-timbered gatehouses, on both sides of the park road.

A prominent building in many of the parks laid out in the 1930's was the central dining lodge. These buildings were on a grander scale and much more conspicuous than other park structures. Construction was generally of native stone with massive fireplaces and chimneys. Rustic interiors featured hewn wooden mantels, stone interior walls, and exposed beams. The "Black Lodge" at Sam A. Baker State Park took its name from the native blue granite used in its construction. Bennett Spring State Park features a rambling CCC-built dining lodge that retains many original interior details, including decorative chandeliers with a trout motif. At Washington State Park, the beautiful dining lodge displays in both exterior and interior details the thunderbird symbol derived from the Indian petroglyphs that are a central theme of the park. The three-story lodge built by the WPA at Roaring River State Park is unique in that it originally served as a hotel.

Rustic picnic shelters are ubiquitous in Missouri's Depression Era parks. Typical of these is the small rectangular frame shelter at Van Meter State Park, measuring 40' x 20', open on the sides, with two stone fireplaces in the enclosed ends. Variations on this rectangular type of shelter exist in the log shelter at Roaring River State Park and the stone shelters at Montauk State Park, Arrow Rock State Historic Site, and Lake of the Ozarks State Park. An interesting stone shelter with a cruciform plan survives in the Alta Area at Dr. Edmund A. Babler Memorial State Park. The T-shaped stone shelter in Buzzard's Roose picnic area is virtually the only reminder of the CCC presence at Mark Twain State Park, and a rectangular stone shelter with a single fireplace and three open sides is the sole survivor of CCC efforts at Lewis and Clark State Park.

The Rain Shelter, previously mentioned, at Lake of the Ozarks State Park is a twentieth-century version of the traditional Adirondack shelter erected by early hunters and woodsmen of the eastern mountains.[8] Enclosed on three sides with a roof that slopes to the rear and an overhang in front, these shelters appear also on a mountainous trail at Sam A. Baker State Park. The three shelters at Baker are of rough stone with stone fireplaces and rustic benches of hewn logs.

Lookout shelters of wood and stone are among the most dramatic examples of the Depression Era legacy. Of particular merit is the octagonal lookout tower at Meramec State Park, which was highlighted in the 1935 National Park Service publication, Park Structures and Facilities.[9] Another spectacular lookout shelter is the Hillside Shelter at Washington State Park, which gives the impression of being a natural outcropping of rock on a craggy bluff.

Tourist cabins built by relief workers in the rustic mode have frequently been casualties of the popular demand for modern air-conditioned facilities. Depression-Era cabin were generally small, from one to three rooms, and lacked indoor toilet facilities. The original CCC-built tourist cabins at Montauk State Park were tiny rustic structures with vertical siding of bark-covered hewn timbers. After fire and termites had done their worst, only one cabin remained, and that one has been greatly altered. At Bennett Spring State Park, Montauk State Park, and Roaring River State Park, Depression Era cabins have fallen victim to disuse, replacement, remodeling, and natural disasters. However, a wonderful group of tourist cabins, built jointly by CCC and WPA laborers, survives intact at Sam A. Baker State Park. The Baker cabins are of two types. The earlier cabins, built by the CCC between 1933 and 1935, are of stone construction with decorative details in native wood. The frame cabins built between 1936 and 1938 by the WPA are slightly larger and constructed in a much more frankly utilitarian style.

Comfort stations and restrooms, though humble facilities, were carefully designed and meticulously crafted. The National Park Service reviewed all plans for such structures. Especially noteworthy are stone restrooms at Edmund A. Babler Memorial State Park, Bennett Spring State Park, Roaring River State Park, Knob Noster State Park (formerly Montserrat Recreational Demonstration Area), and Washington State Park. The Comfort Station near the dining lodge and cabins at Sam A. Baker State Park is an exceptionally luxurious facility with a large bay window in the ladies' lounge area. The following description, from the CCC Camp newspaper, expressed the pride felt by the workers who erected this building:

The structure, 34 x 14 feet, is of stone that has been taken from this park. The roof is of native split-oak shingles. The entrances three in number are artistically designed. Two of the entrances have a small porch-like structure with a blind of sassafras lattice work that lends it a rustic appearance.[10]

Park offices, administration buildings, and service buildings received the same careful attention as other park structures. Outstanding among park offices in Missouri state parks is the hewn log structure at Lake of the Ozarks. Also at Lake of the Ozarks is Missouri's finest surviving CCC-constructed service court. Warehouses and garages tended to be of frame construction and to follow standardized, utilitarian plans. Smaller utility buildings, such as wellhouses, were often built of stone in a more picturesque manner. An especially fine stone wellhouse now serves as the park office at Dr. Edmund A. Babler Memorial State Park.

Residences for park superintendents and custodians have generally not prevailed against the demand for the modern conveniences, which were not provided by the rustic Depression-Era buildings. However, two fine stone residences are in existence at Sam A. Baker State Park and Washington State Park. The custodian's dwelling, somewhat altered, at Bennett Spring State Park will soon function as a housekeeping cabin for overnight guests.

One very significant development, which occurred in the federal Recreational Demonostration Areas, was the construction of organized group camping facilities. Creation of these camps was the result of a New Deal effort to provide opportunities for underpriveleged urban youngsters to enjoy being outdoors in a wilderness setting. Remnants of several of these camps exist in Missouri state parks, and three group camps have survived intact, despite con tinuing heavy usage and pressure for modernization. The most salient common characteristic of these facilities was "decentralization".[11] In constrast to the military barracks-style quarters of earlier and later periods, these Depression-Era camps featured small, primitive sleeping cabins grouped in villages or units and separated from the central service buildings. Other characteristics of these facilities were simple yet picturesque architectural designs representing variations on standard plans for such universal camp buildings as dining halls, recreation buildings, latrines, and camp offices. The three nearly pristine examples of group camping facilities, that remain in Missouri state parks are Camp Sherwood Forest at Cuivre River State Park (formerly Cuivre River Recreational Demonstration Area), Camp Shawnee at Knob Noster State Park (formerly Montserrat Recreational Demonstration Area), and Camp Pin Oak at Lake of the Ozarks State Park (formerly Lake of the Ozarks Recreational Demonstration Area).

In addition to park buildings and group camps, relief workers built roads and dams, laid out hiking trails, installed water and sewer systems, and made many other improvements on state park lands. The National Park Service upheld very strict standards for landscape architecture. The cardinal rule was that, to the greatest extent possible, the natural environment must remain undisturbed.[12] Roads and trails were to serve the single purpose

of allowing park users to move from one place to another in order to enjoy the natural beauty of the park. In constructing the wide curving lanes at Babler and the narrower, less conspicuous roads at Sam A. Baker and Lake of the Ozarks, relief workers showed great respect for the landscape. Ditch dams,curbing and guttering of native stone enhanced the beauty of these park roads. The Mudlick Trail at Sam A. Baker is an excellent example of an inconspicuous trail that leads the hiker up the side of a steep mountain to points of observation of a spectacular view. Equally dramatic, although with more obvious man-made elements, are the 1,000 Steps Trail at Washington State Park and Deer Leap Trail at Roaring River State Park.

One characteristic structure that appears in many Missouri parks is the arched bridge of concrete and stone. These bridges exemplify the use of modern materials in structures of rustic appearance and design. The construction method was, as follows:

> First a concrete vault one or two feet thick and 20 to 30 feet wide would be constructed spanning the obstacle in question. Then rustic stone walls would be erected on each side of the concrete vault to simulate an arch.[13]

Bridges of one, two, or three arches appear with frequency in Missouri's state parks. In Crowder State Park, a small stone bridge with a single arch remains the only surviving example of CCC construction. Of particular beauty and grace are the triple-arched spans at Arrow Rock State Historic Site and Bennett Spring State Park.

Conspicuously absent from most of the parks included in this nomination are the original CCC encampments, the barracks, mess halls, and recreation buildings that housed the young enrollees engaged in park development projects. These encampments were considered temporary shelters and were routinely razed when the CCC moved out of an area. In Missouri, a few of the officers' barracks remain at Bennett Spring State Park and in a highly altered condition at Meramec State Park. The four remaining barracks at Roaring River State Park were schedule for demolition in 1940, when citizens' groups protested and managed to save the buildings for use as a youth camp.[14] Camp Smokey, as it is now called, has great historical value and is an important complement to the more ornamental structures in the legacy of New Deal architecture in Missouri state parks.

Survey Methodology

The survey for this nomination resulted from a recognition on the part of Mr. John Karel, Director of the Missouri Division of Parks and Historic Preservation, of the crucial role played by New Deal relief workers in the development of Missouri's state parks. The survey began with a search through in-house archives of the Division of Parks and Historic Preservation. Other major sources of information included building inventory data sheets in the files of the Division, archaeological survey data collected by parks archaeologist Larry Grantham, and interviews with park employees, former park employees, and members of the National Association of CCC Alumni. In July 1984, James M. Denny and Bonnie Wright examined National Park Service records on file at the National Archives and Records Service in Washington, D.C.

Field investigations included on-site inspections of properties in fifteen state parks and one state historic site in which New Deal relief workers had been involved in construction projects. Excluded from the survey were areas such as Big Spring State Park, which is now under federal supervision as part of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways, and other properties now under the administration of the Missouri Department of Conservation. Also excluded were numerous CCC and WPA projects in municipal parks and rural areas outside the state park system.

The intensive two-year survey, initiated in June 1982, utilized the results of preliminary partial surveys by Steve Brewer and Jean O'Brien. Principal participants in the survey effort were Judith Deel and at a later date, Bonnie Wright, both of whom are employed as cultural resource preservationists by the Missouri Division of Parks and Historic Preservation. Guidance was provided by James M. Denny, chief of the Division's nomination section and author of Item 8. Division staff members Lee Gilleard and Larry Grantham prepared all the maps submitted with this nomination. Another staff member Joetta Davis-Smith was active in research, field work and final preparation of the nomination. Booker Rucker, director of the Historic Preservation Program, and John Karel, director of the Division of Parks and Historic Preservation, were the driving forces behind the investigation.

During the course of the investigation, researchers photographed more than 480 buildings and structures built by relief workers between 1934 and 1942. By 1982, many park buildings of the Depression Era had already been destroyed. Among the losses were several large group camping facilities at Lake of the Ozarks State Park, Cuivre River State Park, and Knob Noster State Park. The demand for modernization within the park system had already resulted in the drastic alteration of many CCC and WPA structures. This process continued during the course of the survey, but has been abated, due to a heightened awareness of the historic value of these buildings. In Meramec State Park, plans are going forward to relocate several CCC buildings in order to save them from demolition when a new highway and a new bridge are constructed.Identification of historic properties through this survey has resulted in the modification of on-going park development projects. It is hoped that recognition of these properties will have a positive and lasting impact on park development policies.

Eliminated from consideration for nomination were buildings and structures that had been or would be relocated, remodeled, or drastically altered. Ruins and archaeological sites were not considered. Also eliminated were several buildings planned and initiated with CCC labor, but completed with contract labor after Work War II. The only surviving CCC building in Pershing State Park fell into this latter category, eliminating the park from the nomination.

PARKS: DISTRICTS AND PROPERTIES NOMINATED

Included in the nomination are eleven historic districts and 32 individual properties, comprising a total of 247 buildings and 95 structures, located in fourteen state parks and one state historic site. For the sake of clarity, the district and site data and supporting documentation have been arranged under the names of the parks in alphabetical order. A brief introduction, giving basic descriptive information and historical background, has been included with the data for each park. The following is a digest of this information, identifying districts and properties associated with each park and historic site:

Arrow Rock State Historic Site

Located in Saline County, Arrow Rock State Historic Site includes the village of Arrow Rock, the George Caleb Bingham Home and a recreational area south of the village. WPA workers were active there between 1934 and 1937. Properties nominated are the stone bridge, the lookout shelter, the open picnic shelter, and the grave shelter.

Bennett Spring State Park

Bennett Spring State Park is located twelve miles west of Lebanon in Dallas and Laclede counties. There was a CCC camp in the park between 1933 and 1937. Nominated in this park is one historic district, the Bennett Spring Hatchery-Lodge Area Historic District, and one non-contiguous site on which are located the shelter house and water gauge station.

Crowder State Park

Crowder State Park is located two miles west of Trenton in Grundy County. A CCC company was active in the park from 1939 to 1942. Only one structure, a stone bridge, is nominated in this park.

Cuivre River State Park

Cuivre River State Park was established in the 1930's as the federally-funded Cuivre River Recreational Demonstration Area. There was a CCC camp in the area between 1935 and 1938. A WPA transient camp also functioned in the area between 1934 and 1942. This park contains two historic districts, the Cuiver River State Park Administrative Area Historic District and the Camp Sherwood Forest Historic District.

Dr. Edmund A. Babler Memorial State Park

Dr. Edmund A. Babler Memorial State Park is located in St. Louis County, approximately thirty-two miles from donwtown St. Louis. Between 1935 and 1942, there were two CCC camps in the park. CCC enrollees, with assistance from WPA workers, were principally responsible for the development of this park. The park has been nominated as a historic district.

Knob Noster State Park
Knob Noster State Park came into existence in the 1930's as Montserrat Federal Recreational Demonstration Area. WPA workers played a crucial role in developing this park between 1938 and 1941. This park contains one historic district, the Camp Shawnee Historic District, and four non-contiguous sites: the entrance portals, the bridge on the entrance road, the warehouse and repair shop, the spillway at Lake Buteo, and the rock bath house.

Lake of the Ozarks State Park
Lake of the Ozarks State Park was established in the 1930's as Lake of the Ozarks Recreational Demonstration Area. Between 1934 and 1939, there were three CCC camps were active in the area. Nominated in this park are three historic districts: the Lake of the Ozarks State Park/Highway 134 Historic District, the Camp Pin Oak Historic District, and the Camp Hawthorne Central Area District. Also nominated are five non-contiguous sites: the recreation hall at Camp Clover Point, the recreation hall at Camp Rising Sun, the garage/warehouse in Kaiser Area, the shelter house at McCubbin Point, and the Rising Sun shelter.

Lewis and Clark State Park
Lewis and Clark State Park is located on the shores of Sugar Lake in Buchanan County. A CCC company was active there between 1933 and 1934. Nominated in this park is the open picnic shelter.

Mark Twain State Park
Mark Twain State Park is located in Monroe County. An all-black CCC company was active in the park between 1939 and 1942. Nominated in this park is the picnic shelter in the Buzzard's Roost area.

Meramec State Park
Meramec State Park is located in Franklin County, approximately sixty-five miles southwest of St. Louis. There was a CCC camp in this park between 1933 and 1935. Nominated in the park are the stone pumphouse, the shelter house on the Lodge Trail, and the stone observation tower.

Montauk State Park
Montauk State Park is located in the southern portion of Dent County, twenty-one miles southwest of Salem. There was a CCC camp in the park between 1933 and 1935. Nominated in this park are the old mill, the old shelter and footbridge, and the dam and spillway near the fish hatchery.

Roaring River State Park
Roaring River State Park is located seven miles south of Cassville in Barry County. There was an active CCC camp in the park between 1933 and 1939. The park contains the only remaining CCC officers'compound in the state park system. This compound has been nominated as the Camp Smokey/Company 1713 Historic District. Also nominated are the following non-contiguous sites: Deer Leap Trail, the lodge, the clubhouse, the honeymoon cottage, the log shelter and stone restroom, and the dam/spillway near the fish hatchery.

Sam A. Baker State Park
Sam A. Baker State Park is located in Wayne County in the St. Francois Mountains. CCC enrollees set up camp in the park in June 1933 and were active there until October 1935. After 1935, WPA workers completed many of the CCC projects. Because relief workers were largely reponsible for developing this ruggedly beautiful state park, the park has been nominated as a historic district.

Van Meter State Park
Van Meter State Park is located approximately twelve miles northwest of Marshall in Saline County. There was an active CCC camp in the park between 1934 and 1935. Nominated in this park are the large shelter house and the small shelter house in the Walnut Grove area.

Washington State Park
Washington State Park is located approximately fourteen miles northeast of Potosi in Washington County. An all-black CCC company was active in the park from 1934 to 1939. Because CCC enrollees were pimarily responsible for development of this park, within its original 1932 boundaries, the park has been nominated as a historic district.

Footnotes

1Perry Merrill, Roosevelt's Forest Army: A History of the Civilian Conservation Corps (Montpelier, Vt., 1981), pp. 144-146.
2National Park Service, Western Regional Office, Cultural Resource Management, National Park Service Rustic Architecture 1916-1942 (February 1977), p. 91.
3Ibid., p. 3.
4Mary Mix Foley, The American House (New York: Harper & Row, 1980), p. 57.
5Albert H. Good, Park and Recreation Structures (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1938), Pat I, p. 5.
6Ibid., pp. 6-7.
7National Park Service, Meeting of Fifth Regional Staff State Park Conservation Work, Inspectors Land Program Personnel (St. Louis, Mo., May 1935), p. 67.
8Albert H. Good, Park Structures and Facilities (Rahwey, N.J., 1935), pp. 114-115.
9Ibid., p. 154.
10The Spirit of 740, June 15, 1935, p. 1.
11National Park Service, Meeting of Fifth Regional Staff State Park Conservation Work Inspectors Land Program Personnel (St. Louis, Mo., May 1935), p. 32.
12Ibid., p. 56.
13National Park Service Rustic Architecture 1916-1942, pp. 68-71.
14Irene Horner, Roaring River Heritage (Cassville, Mo., 1978), pp. 33-48.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	_X_ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	_X_ architecture	___ education	___ military	_X_ social/ humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
___ 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
_X_ 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	_X_ politics/government	_X_ other (specify) Recreation
		___ invention		

Specific dates 1933-1942 **Builder/Architect** Various National Park Service design technicians.

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Emergency Conservation Work resources of the Missouri State Park System are exceptionally, significant under criteria A and C to wit: that they were associated with the programs of the New Deal that made an exceptionally significant contribution to broad patterns of recent history; and that they possess high artistic values ,having the distinctive characteristics of park rustic architecture, a major expression of recreation construction in national and state parks from 1916 to 1942. The areas of significance are as follows:

Politics/Government-Social/Humanitarian Recreation (Part 1):

New Deal reform and relief measures not only provided relief to the unemployed but also had a pervasive effect on the built environment. The Emergency Conservation Work Act of 1933, which created the Civilian Conservation Corps, was a New Deal program that had an important humanitarian influence on unemployed young men and also resulted in lasting improvements in the form of reforestation, erosion control and the development of state and national parks. The state of Missouri benefitted greatly from E.C.W. activities within its borders.

Politic/Government-Recreation (Part 2):

E.C.W. activities greatly accelerated the development of national and state parks through forest fire protection, extensive construction activities, reforestation and erosion control, roadside improvement and the restoration of historic sites and buildings.

Politics/Government-Recreation (Part III):

E.C.W. activities had an exceptionally significant influence on the development of the Missouri State Park System. During the E.C.W. period, 1933-1942, the majority of state park funding came from federal sources making possible the nearly doubling of state park acreage and an extensive building campaign which made improvements to most state parks, some of which were completely developed under the E.C.W. programs. The impact of these funds for recreational development changed the nature of the state park system from a wildlife orientation to a recreational one. This resulted in the reorganization of 1936-37 which separated the two functions into different agencies. Furthermore, E.C.W. funds made possible the preparation of a state parks master plan to chart the long range development of the state park system. The New Deal thus left a stronger state park system than it found, reorganized to reflect its newly defined mission, which was laying plans for its future development.

Architecture/Landscape Architecture:

E.C.W. activities resulted in the building of numerous park structures which possess exceptional significance to the devlopment of 20th century park architecture. There are two reasons for this. The first is because the National Park Service strictly supervised all park construction activities in accordance with a well defined concept of rustic

architecture that had developed during the 1920's and early 1930's, based on an approach calling for overall park planning directed by professional technicians. An examination of a 1935 meeting of the fifth region of NPS supervisors and inspectors, shows the detailed and close supervision of state parks work by NPS, and the adherence to the tenets of rustic architecture. The second reason is that NPS designs were executed by the large labor intensive crews of the CCC and WPA under close supervision. This made possible the large amount of stone and timber construction work in the park system. Not only was the work extensive, but also of high quality. This is particularly reflected by the inclusion of several Missouri examples in a 1938 NPS publication, Park and Recreation Structures. State park E.C.W. work was a major culmination of the NPS rustic architecture movement that played its part in creating the conservative image of modern parks.

The purpose of this nomination is to recognize on the National Register of Historic Places resources erected by New Deal Emergency Conservation Work (E.C.W.) programs in Missouri State Parks, and in three federal Recreational Demonstration Areas that would become State Parks, during the period 1933-1942. The decision to so recognize these resources was prompted by two considerations: First, the New Deal period with its infusion of funds, guidance, and personnel had a pervasive influence on the development of the Missouri State Parks System. Through its influence, not only did the system experience a great expansion, but it also changed in character and mission, which culminated in the reorganization of 1936-1937. Second, the building activity that resulted from the New Deal activity was of a high and distinctive quality, reflective of the "rustic architecture" design philosophy of the National Park Service which supervised building activity in state parks, and of the well supervised, labor intensive construction carried out by CCC and WPA crews using locally obtained materials worked on the site. Because of these two factors, the 342 resources deemed register worthy which survive from that period, bear the distinctive stamp of their era, and represent some of the best construction achieved during the sixty-seven year history of the Missouri State Parks System. Because the on-going development needs of the growing state parks system, continually impact resources of the depression era, it was decided that these resources should be evaluated according to National Register criteria as a first step toward providing for maintenance schedules sensitive to their historic character. This nomination will be an important tool in providing for the long term protection of E.C.W. recources in the planning processes of the Missouri State Park System.

Because much of the construction occurred after 1934 and is therefore less than fifty years old, it must be shown for National Register purposes to posess exceptional importance, to be the product of major historical developments rather than minor trends, to reflect lasting values, not passing whims. Scholarly research must be available to substantiate the exceptional nature of the resource.

For this project, a variety of literature is available that can be used to establish the exceptional importance of Emergency Conservation Work architecture in the Missouri State Park System. The national context of the New Deal has, of course, been extensively evaluated in several books which have clearly established it as a major epoch of modern American history. The Civilian Conservation Corps has also received scholarly study that has established its importance as a relief measure, but more significantly as a program that produced lasting benefits to numerous conservation projects and state and federal parks.

The exceptional quality of the architecture produced by the New Deal Emergency Conservation Work programs has been established primarily in National Park Service publications. The design standards for Emergency Conservation Work activities in Missouri State Parks were defined by the National Park Service. Several publications, prepared under the guidance of Albert Good during the 1930's revealed that design of park structures was based on a carefully thought out commitment to deeply held principles. These principles were set forth clearly, along with measured drawings and photographs. The lasting value of the structures that these design principles produced is established in a recent NPS study, National Park Service Rustic Architecture.

The evaluative context to establish the exceptional importance of New Deal E.C.W. programs to the development of the state park system was generated from a variety of sources in the Missouri State Park archives and in the National Archives. These sources included a 1938 State Park Master plan, several unpublished histories of the park system, minutes of a regional Emergency Conservation Work staff meeting, construction reports thoroughly documenting E.C.W. activities, correspondence, official state manuals and a numerous other items. Added to these was a comprehensive field survey of existing work relief resources. This total data base made it possible for the nominations staff to generate an evaluation that clearly establishes that New Deal E.C.W. activities were of exceptional significance to the development of the Missouri State Park System and its resources.

The essay that follows provides a more detailed analysis of the areas of significance into which the construction activities of the New Deal E.C.W. programs in the Missouri State Park system can be classified.

Politics/Government-Social/Humanitarian-Recreation (Part 1)

The New Deal was formulated as a response to the despair and privation of the Great Depression. Under the leadership of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt a variety of government programs were devised to address a broad spectrum of problems. Reforms were enacted to stabilize the banking system, secure the right of collective bargaining, regulate business, provide for social security, meet housing needs, and stabalize agriculture. To reduce the growing sense of national despair, a series of relief measures, the "alphabetical" agencies, was developed. The CCC, CWA, FERA, WPA, AAA, FSA, etc., not only provided relief to unemployed workers, farmers, minorities, etc., but it also had a profound impact on the built environment. The WPA, for example, built or improved 600,000 miles of roads, highways, and streets, built more than 116,000 bridges, and constructed or reconstructed more than 110,000 buildings including public libraries, schools, auditoriums, etc. An average of 10 public buildings was built in each county in the nation.[1]

One area where the New Deal exercised a profound influence was in the development of national and state parks. Using the Civilian Conservation Corps and later the Civil Works Administration (CWA) and the WPA (Works Progress Administration), hundreds of parks were developed through landscaping and road work and by means of erecting a variety of service, administrative, and recreational buildings and facilities. This infusion of funds and manpower greatly accelerated the development of national and state park systems. This aspect shall receive greater discussion in Parts 2 & 3. Of more immediate concern is the establishment of the CCC.

The CCC, which proved to be one of the most popular of the New Deal programs, was created during the "first hundred days", period of New Deal legislative activity with passage of the Emergency Conservation Work Act of 1933, and was finally disbanded during the early years of WWII to divert resources to the war effort. Its purpose was twofold: to ease the critical unemployment situation for America's young men, and to provide for the conservation of the nation's devastated forest and soil resources. In one of history's most impressive and mobilizations of men, materials, and transportation in a short period of time, in just 37 days, 250,000 young men between the ages of 18 and 25, were in CCC Camps. By 1935 a peak enrollment of 500,000 was reached. By the end of its nine-year history over 3 million young men, including 250,000 WWI veterans, would enroll in the CCC.[2]

A portion of the enrollees' monthly wages were sent home to their families--a total that came to $123 million in FY 1935-1936 alone. In addition to the skills acquired in the various CCC activities, young men benefitted from exercise and the outdoors. Their educational needs were also provided for in a variety of courses offered after working hours. Histories of the period often mention the renewed sense of hope for their futures as well as that of the nation, and the sense of personal pride that were instilled in the lives of the young men who passed through the CCC.[3]

If the value of the CCC as a relief agency was important, even more so were its accomplishments. The main emphasis of the CCC was forest and soil conservation. Seventy-five percent of all CCC camps (12,119 of a total of 16,953) were administered by the Department of Agriculture, and of these more than half were alloted to activities in national, state, and private forests. W.E. Leuchtenburg has observed that of all the forest planting in the nation's history, more than half was done by the CCC. They constructed 3,470 fire towers, laid 97,000 miles of roads, spent millions of man days fighting forest fires. Under the direction of the Soil Conservation service, 20 million acres were brought under erosion control. Because CCC Camps produced accomplishments of

lasting value, and gave an economic boost to local areas, the CCC was, perhaps, the most popular of all New Deal programs. It performed a vital service in the conservation of the national resources, helped develop its parks, and produced lasting benefits for its enrollees. It marked the first attempt by the federal government to provide solutions for the problems of youth in an increasingly urban society.[4]

The State of Missouri profited greatly from CCC activity within its borders. By June 10, 1935, Missouri ranked 6th nationally in total numbers of camps, with a total of 88. The average annual number of camps operating in Missouri during the CCC period was 41. Of these 15 were alloted to national and state forests, while 28 were involved in soil conservation activities. The 93,445 enrollees and 8,646 camp officers and supervisors active in Missouri during the life of the CCC built 126 lookout towers, 47,118 erosion control check dams, planted nearly 12 million trees to control erosion, and over 36 million for reforestation purposes. These activities were of profound importance to the development of Missouri's subsequent forestry and erosion control programs. A total of $71,127,000 was obligated to Missouri while the dependents of enrollees were alloted $24,174,443.[5]

The accomplishments of the circa 9 camps active each year in Missouri parks shall be discussed shortly in the third section.

Politics/Government-Recreation (Part 2)

Even if it was not the main thrust of the E.C.W. programs, their efforts had an exceptionally significant impact on the development of national and state parks. Of the initial 245 camp allotment to the Department of the Interior in 1933, 70 were allocated to National Parks, 102 to state parks. In the following year those numbers rose to 102 and 263 respectively. At the peak in 1935, 475 CCC camps were at work in state parks, 115 in national parks.[6]

Conrad Wirth who was in charge of E.C.W. park activities in NPS, has stated that the National Parks System benefitted immeasurably. The CCC constructed fire trails, lookout towers and ranger cabins, and provided areas with the best fire protection in the history of the service. The manpower and materials of the CCC led to the construction of many administrative and public use facilities, and also to reforestation and erosion control, roadside improvement, and the restoration of historic sites and buildings. Wirth considered that the CCC was not just a pick and shovel operation; it contributed tremendously to the nation's thought on parks and recreation.[7] The following table summarizes in a concrete way the contribution of the CCC to National and State Parks:

ITEM	UNIT	NATIONAL PARKS	STATE PARKS AND RELATED AREAS	TOTAL
Bathhouses	Number	13	152	165
Cabins	Number	14	1,463	1,477
Large dams	Number	0	197	197
Telephone lines	Miles	1,850	1,707	3,557
Water lines	Miles	188	635	823
Roads and truck trails	Miles	2,186	5,246	7,432
Campground development	Acres	5,310	11,587	16,897
Picnic ground development	Acres	404	5,370	5,774
Fighting forest fires	Man Days	250,000	408,276	658,276
Fire suppression	Man days	414,000	436,823	850,823

In an address delivered at the dedication of the Dr. Edmund A. Babler State Park on October 10, 1938, Department of Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes noted that since the National Park Service joined hands with the states in 1933, state park acreage had increased by 70 percent. This was the result of an unprecedented action: the establishment for the first time of federal aid to state parks through which the National Park Service provided technical assistance and administrative aid for both immediate park improvements and long range planning. The E.C.W. programs were the vehicle for carrying this agenda to fruition. Through them, the development of state parks received a tremendous impetus. To carry out their supervisory role, the National Park Service divided the county into administrative regions. A federal-state partnership was devised whereby the NPS would provide guidance and supervision through its staff of inspectors, camp superintendents, and various techninicians and foremen, while the Department of Labor handled the enrollee selection process. The camps, each consisting of approximately 200 enrollees, were operated by Army. The states submitted work programs, and acted as procurement agents.[8]

Conrad Wirth noted that the beginning of this new NPS-state partnership was complicated by the eneven rates of development of the various state park systems, where any existed. Many states were not prepared to utilized the proffered manpower and materials because the majority of them had practically no state park system or organization.[9]

Politics/Government-Recreation (Part 3)

Missouri could hardly have been numbered among the states lacking a state park system. Indeed, its 1917 founding by the Missouri State Legislature followed by just a year the establishment of the National Park Service. By the dawn of the New Deal, Missouri's park system had grown to fourteen states parks totaling 38,400 acres.[10]

This growth was paralled by that of the state highway system which was established in the same year as the parks system. The accelterated construction of hard surfaced highways opened to the automobile areas in Missouri with the greatest tourist potential. Missouri officials during the 1920's were hardly unaware of the bountiful harvest in tourist trade being reaped by state parks in Florida and California. Early park plans called for a chain of parks through Missouri's rugged and scenic Ozark region. Although this region was long a hunting and fishing retreat, poor roads kept the tourist and resort industry in a state of infancy. Twelve of the first fourteen parks were located in the Ozarks, with only the remaining two, Arrow Rock and Mark Twain being north of the Missouri River. These latter two were also the only historic sites.[11]

As strong as the regional bias of the early state park system was its philosophical committment to the propagation of fish and game. This bias was inherent in its very founding. The state park system was established with a funding base consisting of five percent of the revenue of the state Game and Fish Department. In 1925, its share was increased to 25 percent. It is hardly suprising that the Game and Fish Department felt the primary purpose of the state park system was to establish game and bird refuges, public hunting grounds, fish hatcheries, and public fishing and camping areas. Public recreation areas were incidential to their mission as they perceived it. This was to be expected of a park system financed by sportsmen. Their investment was reflected by the fact that in 1928, 90 percent of state park acreage was devoted to game refuge work.[12]

Still the state park system was growing rapidly in popularity. By 1927, visitation had surpassed the 100,000 mark; by 1931 this peak would rise to 400,000. Only the devestation of the depression could halt this momentum after 1932, when attendance dropped by about 100,000 per year.[13]

It was at this juncture that the New Deal entered the picture. It was to have a profound influence on the future direction of the state park system. This was manifested at many levels, the most basic of which was funding. Of the 29 million dollars spent in Missouri on conservation-recreation between 1933-1937, 95 percent of it came from federal sources. Equally awesome was the infusion of manpower, consisting of the CCC, which arrived in June of 1933 when camps were established in three state parks: Baker, Meramec & Roaring River. Within a year, 4,000 men wold be employed on 40,000 acres. By 1936, ten state parks and three federal Recreational Demonstration Acres had camps active in a variety of tasks from quarrying, to road, bridge and dam construction, to landscaping and trail development, to building a wide variety of service, administrative and recreational buildings and facilities. As a result of the first five years of improvement, two-thirds of Missouri's parks could claim to have been brought up to contemporary standards of park development with adequate roads, sanitary camp sites, lodges and cabins and other facilities.[14]

The Missouri Game and Fish Commission proclaimed in a ca. 1935 brochure that "during the last two years more progress has been made in the development of Missouri's State Parks into public recreational areas....than had been accomplished in the first ten years of the state park system's steady growth".[15] This was hardly an understatement. During that time the system nearly doubled in size, growing from 38,400 to 72,840 acres. Of the 26 state parks that existed by 1938, 20 were developed to some extent by E.C.W. manpower.[16] is might range from a park like Sugar Lake (now Lewis and Clark) which had but one camp for single six month "camp period." Only a stone picnic shelter remains from CCC involvement in that park, while two shelters survive from a single camp period in Van Meter State Park. Usually Missouri parks were allotted several camp periods, and this made possible more extensive development. In some cases, parks that had been in the system for several years received their first large scale development for recreation purposes. This was true at Meramec, acquired in 1927, where trails were laid out and a dining hall, recreation hall, concession building and shelters were built. A similar development campaign was pursued at Roaring River (1924), Montauk (1926) and Bennett Spring (1925). At Sam A. Baker (1926) the extensive development activity that occurred during five camp periods included installation of telephone and water lines, trail development, tree planting, fire fighting, and an ambitious building campaign resulting in bridges, cabins, latrines, a stable and the beginning of the dining lodge (to be completed by the WPA).

WPA (Works Progress Administration) involvement in state parks development was by far less than that at the CCC, but still the WPA made an important contribution. In addition to Sam A. Baker, the WPA supplemented CCC projects at Roaring River (1928) where they built a three story stone and timber dining lodge, and at Arrow Rock (1923) where they built picnic facilities, a bridge and swimming pool, and restored the historic George Caleb Bingham home. They also developed the Montserrat Recreational Demonstration Area (1936), (Knob Noster State Park) creating an artificial lake, service buildings, a park office and two group camps.

Several state parks acquired during the 1930's received major development attention. Notable among these was Washington (1932) where one of Missouri's few black CCC companies left behind after eleven camp periods a legacy of fine rustic stone structures including the dining lodge with its "Thunderbird" motif. Dr. Edmund A. Babler State Park (1937) was one of the greatest beneficiaries of CCC activities. Two companies were active there for a total of 24 camp periods, and during that time completely developed the park.

Missouri benefited greatly from the New Deal Recreational Demonstration Area program designed to reconvert sub-marginal farm lands to recreational purposes. Of the 46 RDA's, three of them, involving over 25,000 acres, were in Missouri. Montserrat, developed by the WPA, has already been mentioned. The other two, Cuivre and Lake of the Ozarks, were developed by the CCC. During fifteen Camp periods at Cuivre, roads were impoved, quarries dug, trees planted, fires fought, and two large group camps built. At Lake of the Ozarks, three camps spent a total of sixteen camp periods constructing a variety of facilities including group camps, administrative buildings, roads and public beach #1.[17]

These RDA's introduced the concept of group camps to the state park system. In 1946, all three were donated by the federal government to the state park system.

In 1936, the Game and Fish Commission Report stated: "The enormous sums of money spent by the federal and state governments not only proved of great benefit to Missouri from a financial standpoint, but the construction work accomplished will remain indefinitely for the enjoyment of this and future generations of Missourians and visitors to the state".[18] The 342 work relief structures documented in this nomination continue to bear telling witness to the truth of that observation made nearly fifty years ago.

The infusion of the money and manpower of the New Deal had resulted in a greatly improved state park system that was beginning by 1938 to attract a half million visitors annually. But more than that, New Deal activity had changed the very nature of the park system. Its recreational potential had become so vastly expanded that the existing park structure under the Game and Fish Commission could no longer function under its existing mandate.

The time had obviously come for a parting of the ways between sportsmen and advocates of recreation. The 25 percent diversion of game and fish funds to parks had long been agitated against as being unfair to sportsmen. Matters cultimated in 1936 with popular approval of a constitutional amendment to create a new Conservation Commission to regulate wildlife. As no mention of parks was made, the legislature, early in 1937, created a separate State Park Board and repealed the 25 percent diversion in favor of an annual legislative appropriation. All wildlife functions and four parks (mainly game preserves and reciepents of little CCC activity) went to Conservation. All recreational functions and the remaining 19 parks were placed under the direction of the new Park Board. This board more faithfully reflected the new recreational dimension acquired by state parks under the powerful influences of New Deal federal aid programs.[19]

Conrad Wirth has noted that the National Park Service had a broader objective that extended beyond helping states achieve immediate park improvements. They recognized the need for long range planning and the need for a nationwide survey to determine the state of state park systems. In 1936 the Park, Parkway and Recreation Act was passed to assist states in preparing master plans.[20]

Missouri participated in this program. In 1938, the Missouri State Planning Board in cooperation with the State Park Board, the National Park Service and the Works Progress Administration, prepared a master plan for Missouri State Parks. This was the first such plan to emerge in the 20 year existence of the system. Thus, not only were the immediate needs of Missouri's State Parks met, but so were its long range needs, as well. The New Deal had left a stronger state park system than it found, reorganized to reflect its newly defined mission, which was laying plans for its future development.[21]

Architecture-Landscape Architecture

The E.C.W. resources in the Missouri State Park System cannot be evaluated independently from the development of the "Rustic Architecture" movement within the National Park Service. From the inception of NPS in 1916, there was a strongly felt need for the involvement of professional landscape architects in park planning and development. Improvements to parks were to harmonize with the landscape, and were to be carried out from a preconceived plan developed with special reference to the preservation of the landscape. From this founding philosophy, the first NPS Rustic designs began appearing in the early 1920's. Not only were new buildings built to harmonize with the immediate environment, but also to harmonize in a cultural sense. To this end pioneer construction techniques began to be employed.[22]

The National Park Service experienced considerable expansion during the generous funding years of the Hoover administration. Not only did this create an enlarged landscape division, but also made possible an extensive building campaign throughout the National Park System firmly rooted in the tenets of rustic architecture. By the early 1930's, serious park master planning had also begun, further strengthening the influence of landscape architects in park development.[23]

The philosophy which had evolved by that time called for building structures of modest extent, using native materials, which were subordinate to their natural settings and to the large park plan. Its specific tenents have already received extensive discussion in Item 7 of this nomination.

Of more immediate concern at the moment is the influence this philosophy had on the design of the structures built by the E.C.W. programs in the state parks. The E.C.W. programs, mainly the CCC, in the various state parks had been placed from their inception under the supervision of the National Park Service. NPS created a State Park Division which was further subdivided into regions.

From the beginning, it was made clear that the same standards for park design and development which had emerged from the NPS landscape division would also govern the emergency conservation work in the state parks. NSP insisted the work go forward based on principles of good land use planning, sound management and development. Federal planners had noticed with concern trends towards substandard planning in some states in the form of unnecessary or poorly designed structures, and lack of planning for developing and maintaining roads, placing water distribution and waste disposal facilities, etc. Conrad Wirth recalled that NPS' implied message to the states was that if they failed to adopt sound planning, development and management practices, CCC camps would be reassigned elsewhere.[24]

The administrative front lines for the state programs were the regions, and the point people for ensuring the NPS standards were met were the camp inspectors.

By 1935, Missouri had been placed in the fifth of eight regions. In that year, an NPS sponsored meeting convened in St. Louis, Mo. There were present the various inspectors and supervisors of the fifth region charged with seeing that NPS park development policies were translated into practice in state park activities. The transciprtion of the meeting provides an interesting insight into the close level of involvement of NPS landscape design professionals in the E.C.W. program in the state parks. In this concentrated three day meeting, the entire range of park planning, design and development was covered.

Herbert Evison, director of the State Park Division, was in attendance and addressed the meeting. Richard E. Bishop, Associate Architectural Engineer for the fifth region, set the tone for the gathering when he stated: "We...have a responsibility for setting a high standard and that is particularly true now when we have so many park men who are trained technicians. The buildings, the grounds, and all the projects we are working on will be seen by millions of people and the work being done now in our state parks will probably influence the trend of much private work". Where quality was concerned, the inspectors were urged to be as firm as possible with state authorities.[25]

The philosophy of park design and rustic architecture that had been maturing for over a decade in the NPS landscape division was faithfully laid out in great detail at the meeting. The foundations of this philosophy were planning and professionalism. It was emphasized that the whole park must be planned in advance of development. Protection of the park itself was the first consideration. A careful analysis of topography must dictate the location of roads, and public, administrative and service areas. Water and waste facilities must be planned in advance. Long term development objectives must be considered along with immediate ones.

The precepts of rustic architecture were strongly emphasized. Buildings should not call undue attention to themselves, but should rather try to fit naturally into their settings. Simplicity of design was a cardinal rule. Three considerations for rustic style were the historical background of an area, use of appropriate materials, and efficient, practical design. Local materials left in a somewhat rough form should be used in building, and for the mid-West those materials were considered to be stone and timber. Designs for cabins and residences should be kept as simple and modest as possible.[26] A statement by Richard Bishop is a fine definition of the rustic style:

> If the building seems to fit the park by its attractive relation to the natural topography and if it belongs in the historical setting, it is probably a good design, but if it is strange or peculiar or unnecessarily complicated, it is almost always bad design.[27]

A wide variety of topics were taken up. Major headings were stream control works, including dams, revetment walls and bridges, as well as design and construction of water mains, wells, and sewage treatment works. Use of heavy equipment was discussed. Wildlife and forest management in state parks received attention as did new developments such as youth hostels and organized camping.[28] Problems of bureauracy received their due: personneland financial procedure.

The most often repeated concerns expressed at the conference were with the design of park entrances and with the excessive numbers of park roads being built.[29]

One specific example can illustrate the level of review that park structures received from camp inspectors. The design of latrines was one of a whole variety of concerns in the state park system. The feeling in the program at that time was that not only good sanitary provisions but also provisions for light and fresh air needed to be incorporated into the design of latrines. This conviction as well as others are in evidence in one inspectors critique of a design for a comfort station at Sam A. Baker State Park:

> "We are a bit in doubt about the effectiveness of the screens at the entrance. The open trellis, unless pretty well covered would hardly do, and it is none too wide either. Additional ventilation might be desirable if it could be incorporated into the roof construction. Our only aesthetic comment is that the brackets at posts and lintels look a bit weak and effeminate. A huskier and more rugged effect would seem perferable".[30]

There is no evidence that Missouri officials involved in the park program resisted in any way the control exercised over park development and design by the NPS. On the contrary, if a statement by the Game and Fish Department in the 1935-36 Official Manual is any indication, they whole-heartedly empraced the ideals established by NPS:

> [in the work being directed by the NPS], Nature is disturbed as little as possible and then only in such areas as are set aside for use and enjoyment by park patrons at no expense to them...The landscape architects do their work in such a naturalistic manner that it is never suspected that man has influenced nature. The architects blend their building into their settings so that they intrude as little as possible into the scenic picture and yet fulfill their utilitarian and functional purpose. The engineers soften the lines of their constructions so that they accord more nearly with nature's engineering and yet adequately fulfill their intended purpose. The foresters, the wild-life technicians, and other experts combine their efforts toward the fullfillment of a unified program.[31]

The well supervised, labor intensive nature of the emergency conservation work in Missouri's parks was as important to the enduring quality to the resources that were built as were the mature and strictly enforced design policies of the National Park Service. The average of 200 workers assigned to each CCC camp garanteed the availability of a sizable labor pool for park work. The photographs that accompanied work reports invariably depicted large crews of young men at work. Without these crews, the enormous amount of stone work employed in the construction of this period, and the quarrying necessary to produce it, could not have been otherwise accomplished without prohibitive expenses. The same can be said for the timber work is well.

This intensive concentration of labor was evident not only in the extent but also in the quality of the construction produced. Excellent supervision is everywhere evident in the stone and timber work executed throughout the system. At its best, it achieved a genuine distinctiveness which can be noticed in numerous small details such as the trout chandliers in the dining lodge at Bennett Spring, the sensitive exterior and interior use of the thunderbird motif in the dining lodge at Washington State Park, or the acorn-drop trusses in the dining hall at Camp Pin Oak at Lake of the Ozarks State Park. Pioneer hewn log techniques were employed in several structures at the Lake of the Ozarks (RDA) State Park to achieve a sense of continuity with the folk building traditions of the area.

Even the less dramatic structures such as the numerous intentionally simple frame over night cabins show a sensitivity to the rustic ideal with their rock faced concrete footings, small porches and rough sawn siding.

If subsequent work of comparable quality cannot be encountered in the Missouri state park system, it is in large measure because the modern equivalent of the large work crews of CCC or WPA workers are no longer available to lavish the time and energy necessary to produce it.

At the 1935 inspectors conference in St. Louis, Richard Bishop announced that he had collected pictures of projects in Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri and Indiana to submit to the Washington office architect, Albert Good, as good design examples for a proposed publication on park rustic architecture. When this three volume work, Park and Recreation Structures, appeared in 1938, there were indeed several Missouri examples included: The cruciform picnic shelter at Babler State Park, the overlook shelters at Meramec and Washington State Parks, and two arched bridges at Bennett Spring State Park.[32] These structures were obviously considered to embody the rustic design principles NPS had promulgated. But many other Missouri examples could have effectively been substituted for the ones that were selected. Many fine shelters, bridges, lodges, cabins and other structures were erected in Missouri state parks, all of which were faithful expressions of the rustic ideal. This was no less true of the deliberately plain cabins and residences or the utilitarian but unobtrusive service buildings. All these buildings had their predetermined place and appearance in accordance with dictates of an over-all park plan. All of the representative classes of structures included in this nomination are equally important to the understanding of the level of park planning and development which had evolved in the Missouri state park system under the guidance of the National Park Service during the New Deal era (and because of it). The authors of National Park Service Rustic Architecture stated that buildings constructed in state parks under the Emergency Conservation Work program were one of the major culminations of the National Park Service rustic architecture movement. It is therefore important that the rustic architecture in state park systems such as Missouri's be thoroughly evaluated. This is essential if park rustic architecture movement of the 1920's and 1930's is to be fully comprehended and appreciated. Missouri's emergency conservation work resources are a valuable and historically important asset to our park system and an important expression of a set of architectural and landscape design ideals which profoundly influenced the conservative image of modern parks-"an image that for better or worse still dominates the public's park expectations to a much larger degree than is generally appreciated."[33]

1. Donald S. Howard, The WPA and Federal Relief Policy (New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1943), Chapter V.

2. Fred E. Leake and Ray Carter, "Roosevelt's Tree Army, A Brief History of the Civilian Conservation Corps," (Carmichael, CA: National Association of Civilian Conservation Corps Alumni, nd.) np.; Conrad L. Wirth, Parks, Politics, and the People (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980), p. 146; John A. Salmond, The Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942: A New Deal Case Study (Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 1967) pp. 37, 63.

3. Salmond, Chapter 7 and 8; Wirth Chapters 5 and 6.

4. Wirth, p. 127; Leuchtenburg quote in Salmond, p. 121; Leake and Carter.

5. Perry H. Merrill, Roosevelt's Forest Army: A History of the Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942. (Montpelier, Vt., 1981), p. 144.

6. Wirth, 127

7. Wirth, p. 147-151, table on page 145.

8. Harold L. Ickes, "Our Expanding State and National Parks," delivered at Chase Hotel, October 10, 1938, np; Salmond, chapter 4; Wirth chapter 5.

9. Wirth, p. 150

10. "Chronicle of the Missouri State Parks System," in A State Plan for Missouri (Missouri State Planning Board in cooperation with the Missouri State Park Board, United States Department of Interior and the Works Progress Administration, 1938), p. 10.

11. "Chronicle", pp 2-10.

12. Ibid, p. 8.

13. Ibid, p.11.

14. Ibid, pp. 12-17.

15. "Missouri's Parks and Playgrounds" (Jefferson City: Missouri State Game and Fish Department, nd.) np.; chronicle, p. 13.

16. Chronicle, p. 13; It will be noted that the E.C.W. activities in 6 parks are not included in this nomination. The reasons are that Chesapeake State Park (which received 1936 but one camp period) was transferred to the Conservation Commission in 1937 while Big Spring and Alley Spring State Parks were transferred to the National Park Service in 1970. The E.C.W. resources at Big Springs were placed on the National Register in 1981 as the Big Spring Historic District. Pershing, and Big Lake State Parks were considered to no longer possess register-worthy resources. The remaining state park, Big Oak Tree, received no E.C.W. activity.

17. This information was compiled from materials in the archives, Division of Parks and Historic Preservation, Mo. Department of Natural Resources, and the National Archives, Washington, D.C., record group 79, Recreation and Planning and State Cooperation Division.

18. Missouri State Game and Fish Commission Report, 1936, cited in chronicle, p. 12.

19. Chronicle, p. 13-17. Seguiota, Chesapeake, Indian Trail and Deer Run State Parks were transferred to the Conservation Commission.

20. Wirth, 118, 147-151.

21. See A State Plan for Missouri, op. Sit. in Archives, Division of Parks and Historic Preservation, Missouri Department of Natural Resources.

22. William C. Tweed, Laura E. Soulliere, and Henry G. Law, National Park Service Rustic Architecture: 1916-1942 (National Park Service Western Regional Office, Division of Cultural Resource Management, 1977), Chapter 2.

23. Ibid, chapter 4.

24. Ibid, p. 75-76; Wirth, 112-113.

25. Meeting of Fifth Regional Staff State Conservation Work; St. Louis, Mo., May 4,5 & 6, 1935, pp. 44, 57, 66.

26. Ibid, pp. 65-74.

27. Ibid, p. 66.

28. Ibid, pp. 1-130.

29. Ibid, pp. 16, 69-70.

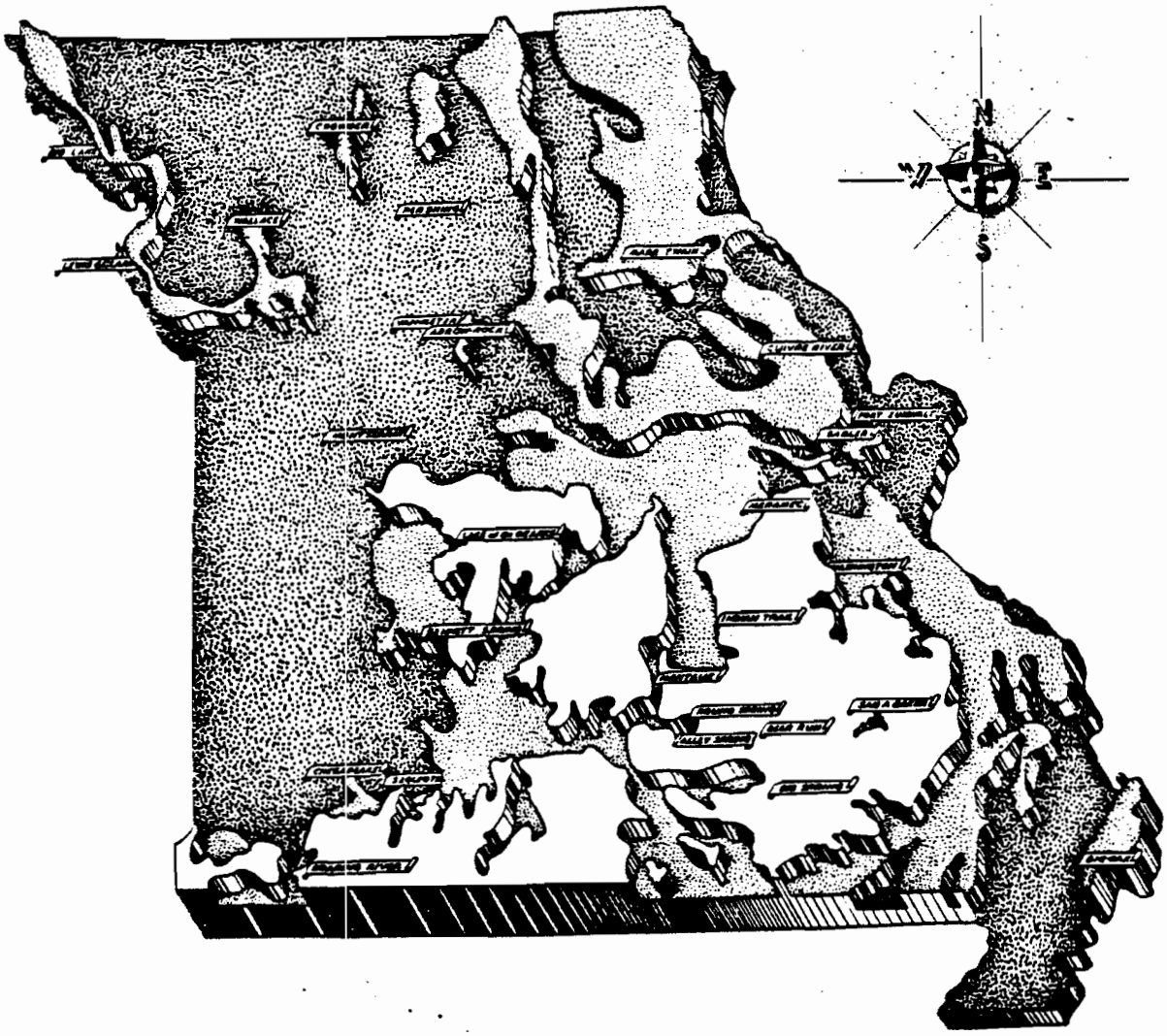
30. Ibid, p. 70; C.A. Doland to Emmitt T. Reid, August 2, 1934, Archives, Division of Parks and Historic Preservation, Department of Natural Resources.

31. Official Manual of the State of Missouri (1935-1936) pp. 719-720.

32. Meeting of Fifth Regional Staff, p. 72; Albert H. Good, Park and Recreation Structures (United States Department of Interior, National Park Service, 1938) Part 1, pp. 193, 199; Part II, pp. 6, 100-101.

33. National Park Service Rustic Architecture, pp. 91,106.

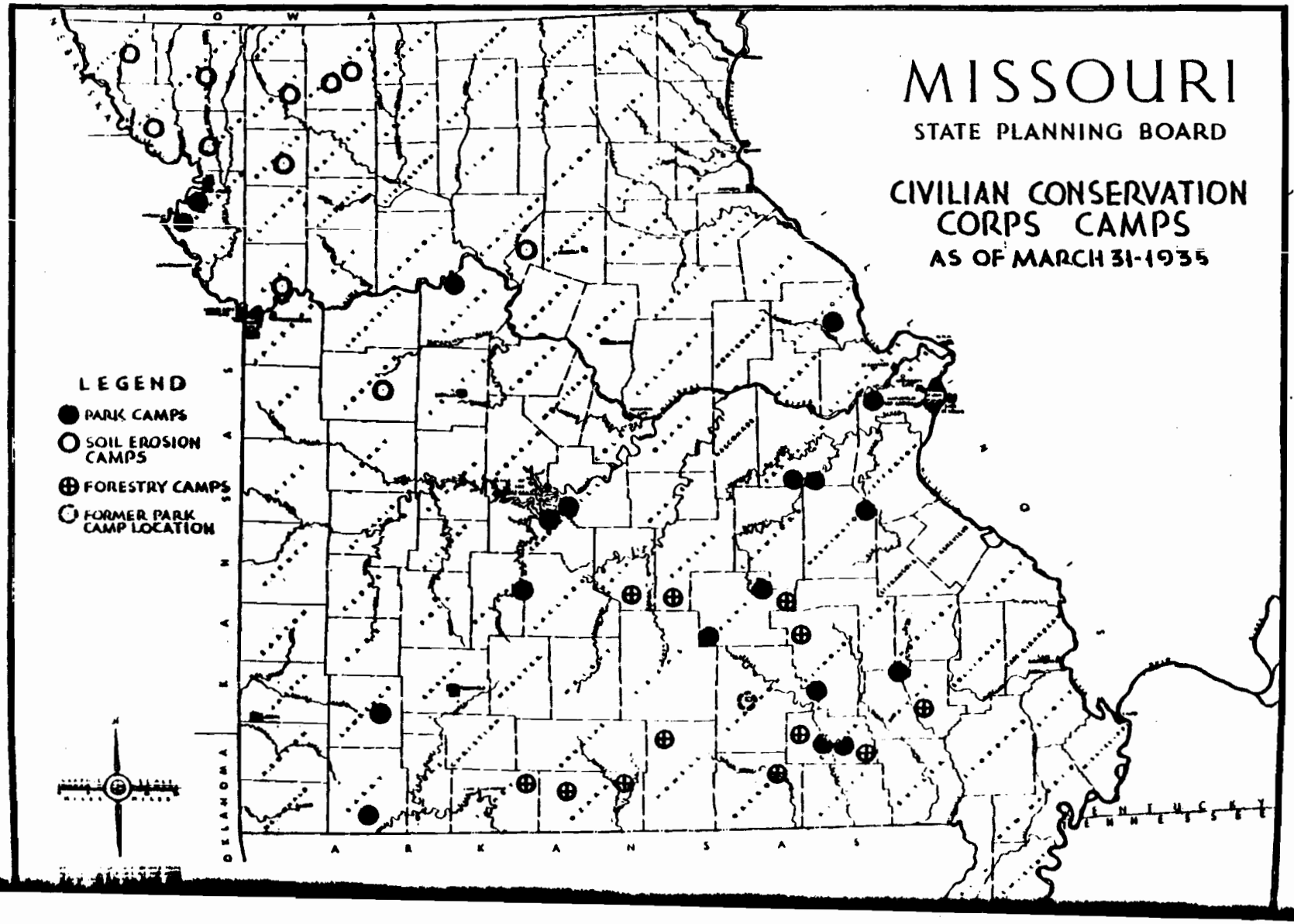
LANDS SUITABLE FOR RECREATION

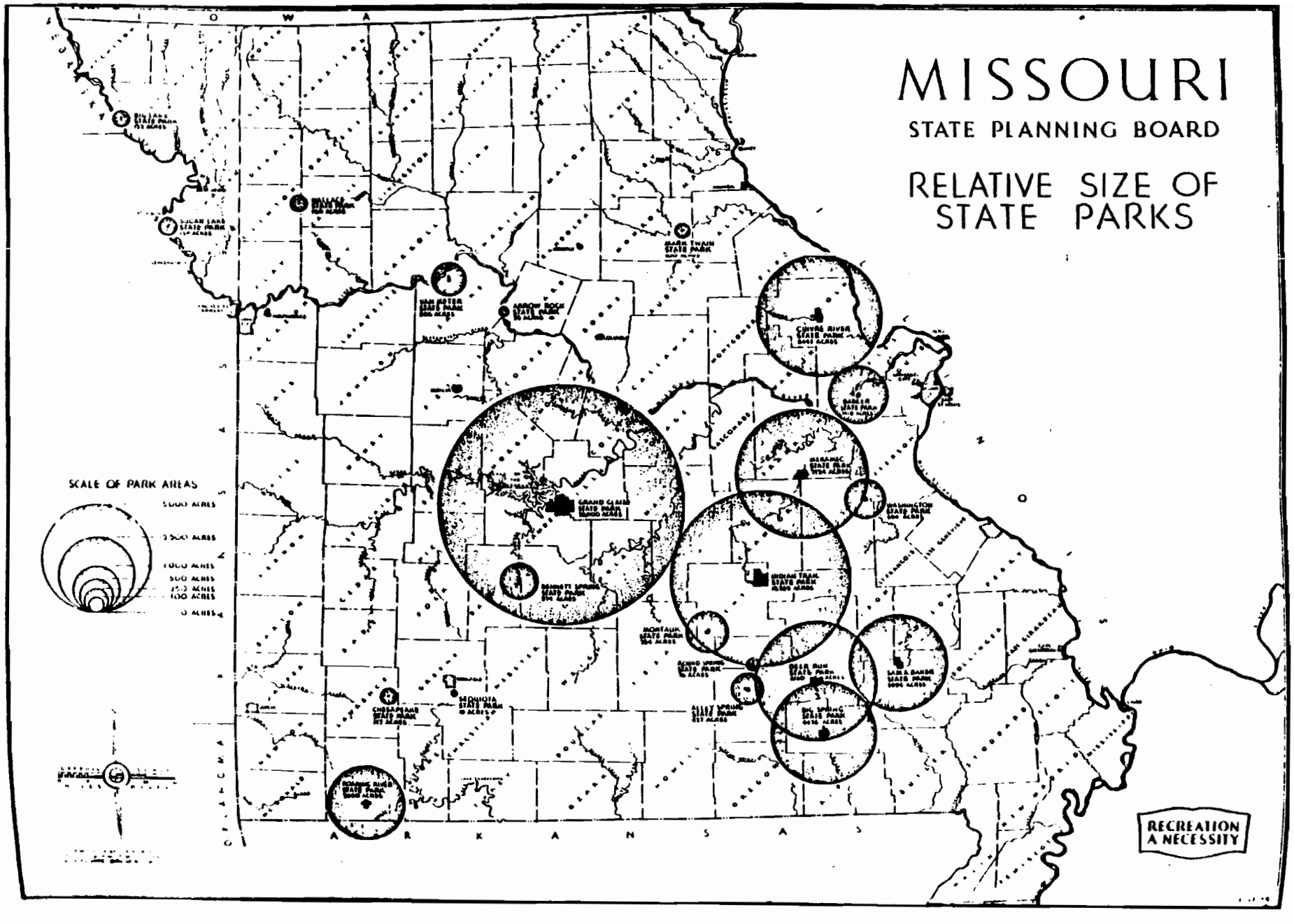


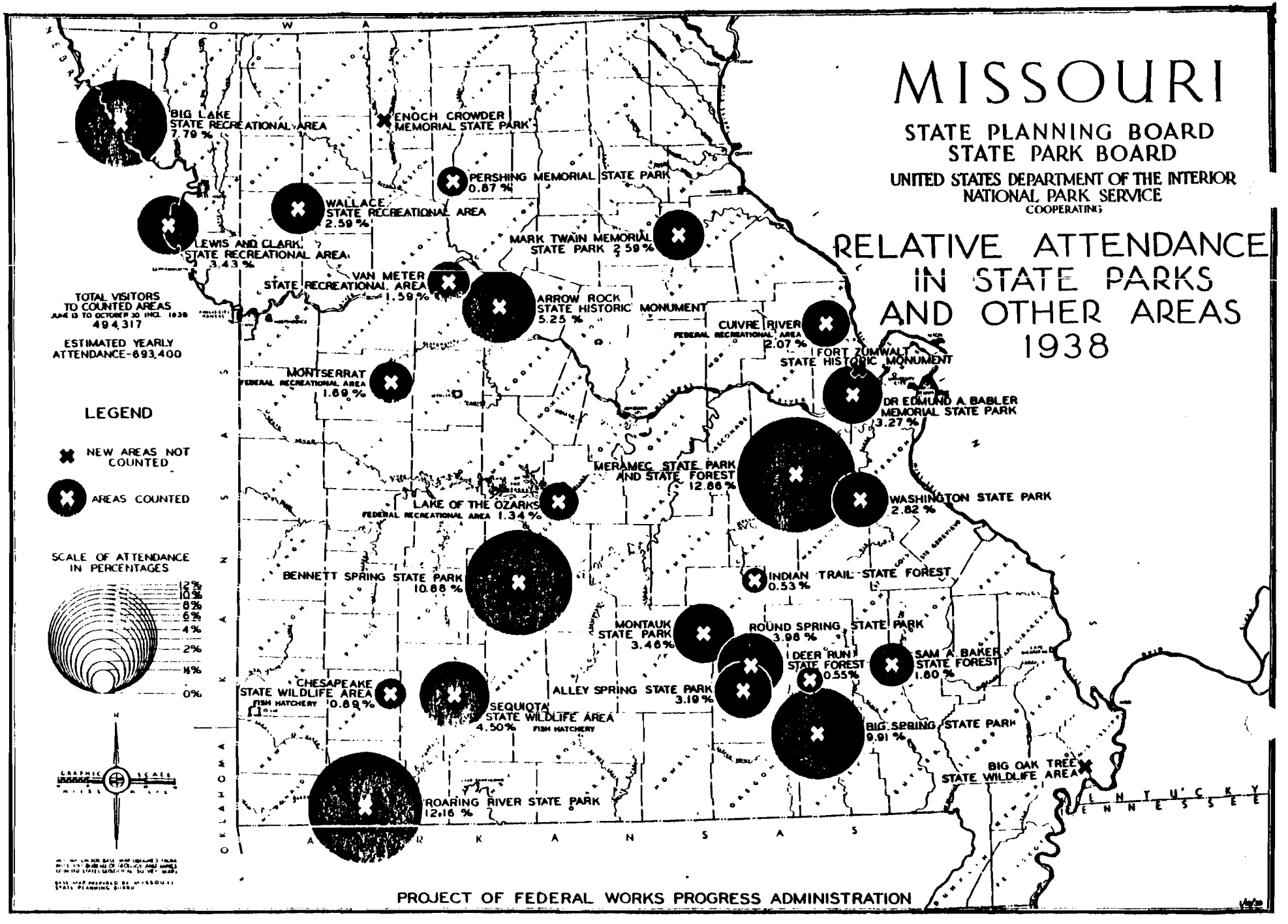
SUBMARGINAL LAND OF OUTSTANDING SCENIC VALUE CONTAINING 90% OF THE GREAT SPRINGS AND MANY CLEAR STREAMS BEST ADAPTED FOR CONSERVATION AND RECREATION.

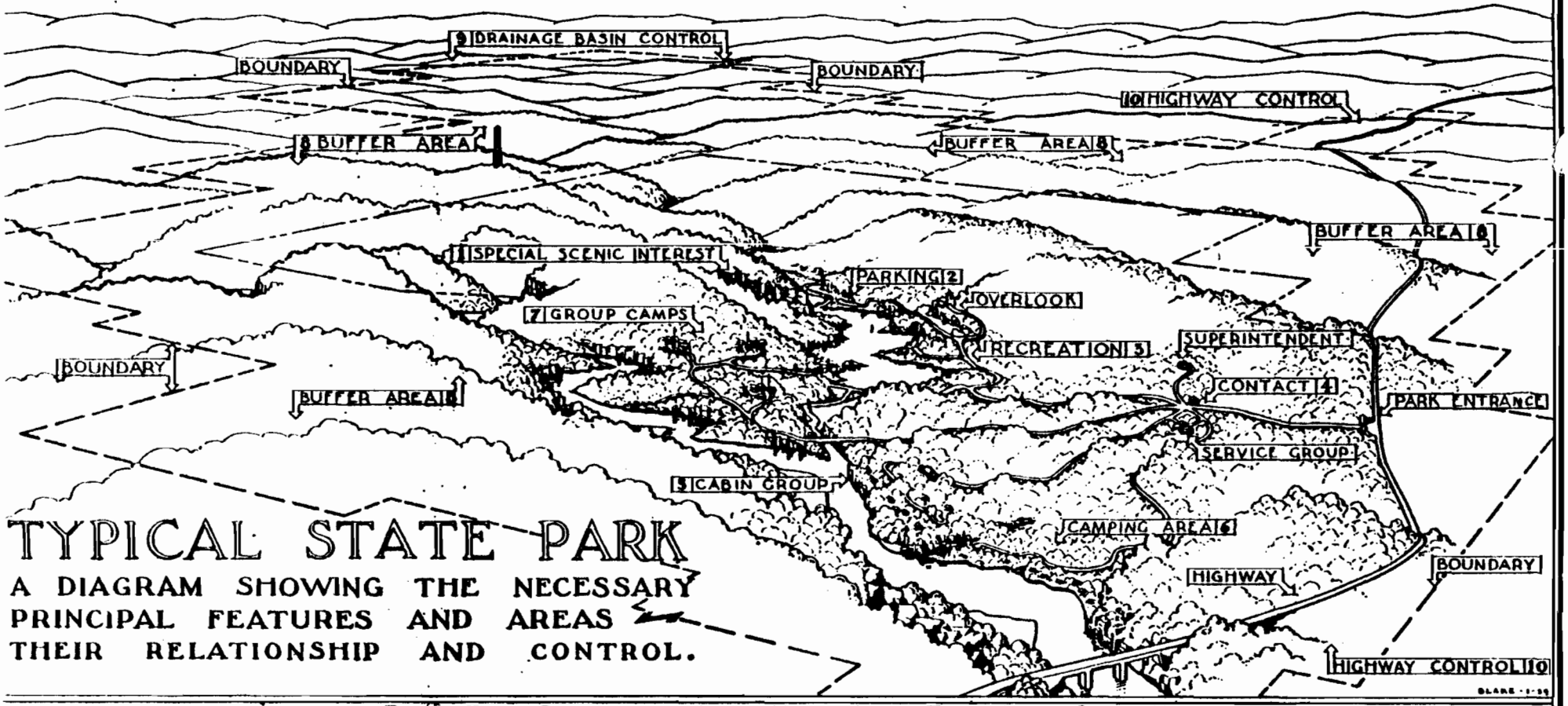
MARGINAL LAND OF LIMITED SCENIC VALUE SUITED TO FOREST PRODUCTION AND RELATED USES.

LAND OF HIGH AGRICULTURAL VALUE WITH FEW AND SCATTERED SCENIC ATTRACTIONS.


MISSOURI
STATE PLANNING BOARD
CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS CAMPS
AS OF MARCH 31-1935
LEGEND
PARK CAMPS
SOIL EROSION CAMPS
FORESTRY CAMPS
FORMER PARK CAMP LOCATION
IOWA
KANSAS
OKLAHOMA
ARKANSAS
TENNESSEE


MISSOURI
STATE PLANNING BOARD
RELATIVE SIZE OF STATE PARKS
SCALE OF PARK AREAS
5000 ACRES
2500 ACRES
1000 ACRES
500 ACRES
250 ACRES
100 ACRES
0 ACRES
IOWA
ARKANSAS
OKLAHOMA
RECREATION A NECESSITY


MISSOURI
STATE PLANNING BOARD
STATE PARK BOARD
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
COOPERATING
RELATIVE ATTENDANCE IN STATE PARKS AND OTHER AREAS 1938
TOTAL VISITORS TO COUNTED AREAS JUNE 15 TO OCTOBER 30 INCL. 1938 494,317
ESTIMATED YEARLY ATTENDANCE-693,400
LEGEND
NEW AREAS NOT COUNTED
AREAS COUNTED
SCALE OF ATTENDANCE IN PERCENTAGES
12%
10%
8%
6%
4%
2%
1%
0%
GRAPHIC SCALE
BIG LAKE STATE RECREATIONAL AREA 7.79 %
ENOCH CROWDER MEMORIAL STATE PARK
PERSHING MEMORIAL STATE PARK 0.87 %
WALLACE STATE RECREATIONAL AREA 2.59 %
LEWIS AND CLARK STATE RECREATIONAL AREA 3.43 %
MARK TWAIN MEMORIAL STATE PARK 2.59 %
VAN METER STATE RECREATIONAL AREA 1.59 %
ARROW ROCK STATE HISTORIC MONUMENT 5.25 %
CUIVRE RIVER FEDERAL RECREATIONAL AREA 2.07 %
FORT ZUMWALT STATE HISTORIC MONUMENT
DR EDMUND A. BABLER MEMORIAL STATE PARK 3.27 %
MONTSERRAT FEDERAL RECREATIONAL AREA 1.69 %
MERAMEC STATE PARK AND STATE FOREST 12.86 %
WASHINGTON STATE PARK 2.82 %
LAKE OF THE OZARKS FEDERAL RECREATIONAL AREA 1.34 %
BENNETT SPRING STATE PARK 10.88 %
INDIAN TRAIL STATE FOREST 0.53 %
MONTAUK STATE PARK 3.46 %
ROUND SPRING STATE PARK 3.98 %
DEER RUN STATE FOREST 0.55 %
SAM A. BAKER STATE FOREST 1.80 %
CHESAPEAKE STATE WILDLIFE AREA FISH HATCHERY 0.89 %
SEQUIOTA STATE WILDLIFE AREA FISH HATCHERY 4.50 %
ALLEY SPRING STATE PARK 3.19 %
BIG SPRING STATE PARK 9.91 %
BIG OAK TREE STATE WILDLIFE AREA
ROARING RIVER STATE PARK 12.18 %
IOWA
OKLAHOMA
ARKANSAS
KANSAS
ILLINOIS
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
PROJECT OF FEDERAL WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION



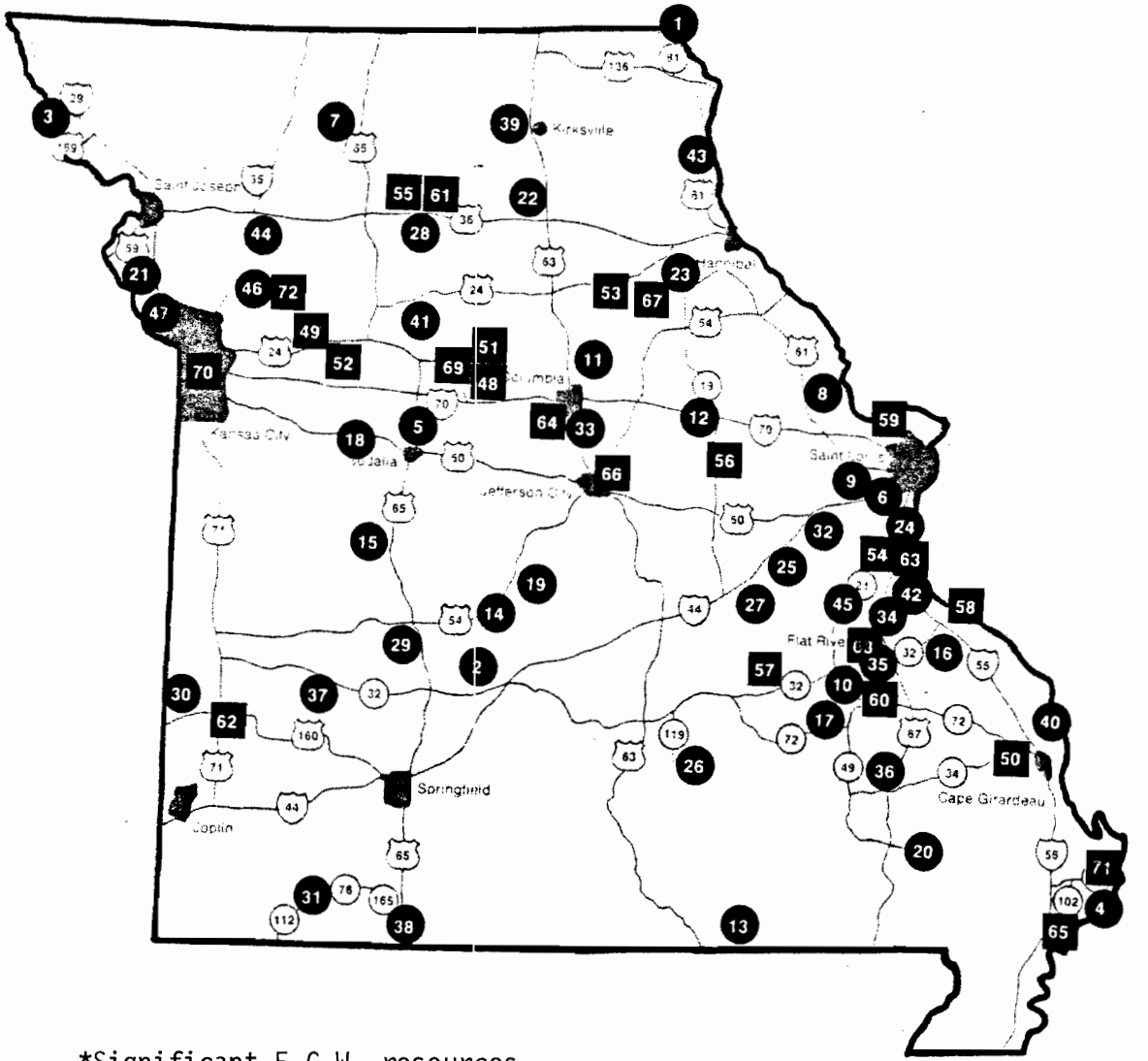
TYPICAL STATE PARK

A DIAGRAM SHOWING THE NECESSARY PRINCIPAL FEATURES AND AREAS THEIR RELATIONSHIP AND CONTROL.

E X P L A N A T I O N

1. AREAS SET ASIDE AND CONTROLLED SO AS TO PROTECT AND PRESERVE IMPORTANT SCENIC FEATURES SUCH AS SPRINGS, CAVES.
2. CONVENIENT PARKING FACILITIES AND CONTROL TO PROTECT VEGETATION AND NATURAL FEATURES.
3. PRINCIPAL RECREATION DEVELOPMENT — FACILITIES FOR PICNICKING BATHING AND OTHER OUTDOOR SPORTS.
4. INFORMATION SERVICE TO ADVISE VISITORS OF THE VARIOUS PARK FEATURES AND FACILITIES.
5. HOTEL AND CABIN OVERNIGHT ACCOMMODATIONS PRIMARILY FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF VISITORS FROM DISTANT POPULATION CENTERS.
6. SITES AND FACILITIES FOR INDIVIDUAL CAMPS — SEPARATED FROM OTHER USE AREAS.
7. LOW COST VACATION FACILITIES FOR ORGANIZED GROUPS — ENTIRELY SEPARATED FROM OTHER USE AREAS.
8. LARGE TRACTS SURROUNDING THE PARK TO PROTECT THE SCENIC, WILD LIFE, RECREATIONAL AND OTHER VALUES FROM OUTSIDE INFLUENCES.
9. CONTROL AREAS FOR PREVENTING POLLUTION AND EROSION WITHIN THE WATERSHED SUPPLYING PARK LAKES AND STREAMS.
10. AREAS ON BOTH SIDES OF HIGHWAYS TO CONTROL SCENIC FEATURES AND PREVENT DISFIGURATION IN VICINITY OF THE PARKS.

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
Division of Parks and Historic Preservation



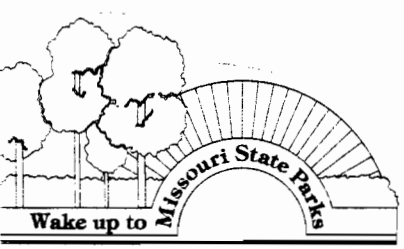
*Significant E.C.W. resources

● **STATE PARKS**

1. Battle of Athens
2. Bennett Spring *
3. Big Lake
4. Big Oak Tree
5. Bothwell
6. Castlewood
7. Crowder *
8. Cuivre River *
9. Dr. Edmund A. Babler Memorial *
10. Elephant Rocks
11. Finger Lakes
12. Graham Cave
13. Grand Gulf
14. Ha Ha Tonka
15. Harry S Truman
16. Hawn
17. Johnson's Shut-Ins
18. Knob Noster *
19. Lake of the Ozarks *
20. Lake Wappapello
21. Lewis and Clark *
22. Long Branch
23. Mark Twain *
24. Mastodon
25. Meramec *
26. Montauk *
27. Onondaga Cave
28. Pershing *
29. Pomme de Terre
30. Prairie
31. Roaring River *
32. Robertsville
33. Rock Bridge Memorial
34. St. Francois
35. St. Joe
36. Sam A. Baker *
37. Stockton
38. Table Rock
39. Thousand Hills
40. Trail of Tears
41. Van Meter *
42. Victoria Glade
43. Wakonda
44. Wallace
45. Washington *
46. Watkins Mill
47. Weston Bend

■ **STATE HISTORIC SITES**

48. Arrow Rock *
49. Battle of Lexington
50. Bollinger Mill
51. Boone's Lick
52. Confederate Memorial
53. Union Covered Bridge
54. Sandy Creek Covered Bridge
55. Locust Creek Covered Bridge
56. Deutschheim
57. Dillard Mill
58. Felix Valle Home
59. First State Capitol
60. Fort Davidson
61. Gen. John J. Pershing Boyhood Home
62. Harry S Truman Birthplace
63. Gov. Daniel Dunklin's Grave
64. Jewell Cemetery
65. Hunter-Dawson Home
66. Jefferson Landing/Capitol Complex
67. Mark Twain Birthplace and Museum
68. Missouri Mines
69. Sappington Cemetery
70. Thomas Hart Benton Home and Stuc
71. Towosahgy
72. Watkins Woolen Mill



9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheets.

10. Geographical Data

See data on districts and properties.

Acreage of nominated property Approximately 12,120 acres.

Quadrangle name See districts and properties nominated. **Quadrangle scale** Various.

UTM References (See data on districts and properties nominated.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

See data on districts and properties nominated.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries See continuation sheet.

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title James M. Denny and Bonita Marie Wright

organization Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program **date** November 7, 1984

street & number P.O. Box 176 **telephone** 314/751-4096

city or town Jefferson City **state** Missouri

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___X___ state ___ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature John Karel

title John Karel, Director & Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Parks and Historic Preservation **date** 12/27/84

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: **date**

Chief of Registration

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1983 O - 419-311

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County	Code
Barry	009
Buchanan	021
Camden	029
Dallas	059
Dent	065
Franklin	071
Grundy	079
Johnson	101
Laclede	105
Lincoln	113
Miller	131
Monroe	137
St. Louis	189
Saline	195
Washington	221
Wayne	223

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Arrow Rock State Historic Site

Located in Saline County, Arrow Rock State Historic Site includes the village of Arrow Rock, the George Caleb Bingham House, and an old spring that served as a watering place for travelers on the Santa Fe Trail. Between 1934 and 1937, WPA workers built picnic facilities, a bridge and swimming pool in the recreational area south of the nineteenth-century village and carried out a restoration of the Bingham home. A subsequent restoration in 1964-1965 undid much of what the WPA had done on the home of the nineteenth-century artist. The swimming pool has been drained. However, a stone picnic shelter, two other shelters, and a beautiful arched stone brige remain to commemorate WPA activity in the area. See inventory data sheets on these individual properties.

MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION / INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NAME Arrow Rock State Historic Site, Lookout Shelter

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON Bingham Shelter

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN Arrow Rock _X_ VICINITY OF

STATE Missouri **CODE** 29 **COUNTY** Saline **CODE** 195

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
___district	_X_public	N/A ___occupied	___agriculture	___museum
_X_building(s)	___private	___unoccupied	___commercial	_X_park
___structure	___both	___work in progress	___educational	___private residence
___site	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	___entertainment	___religious
___object	___in process	___yes: restricted	___government	___scientific
	___being considered	___yes: unrestricted	___industrial	___transportation
		___no	___military	___other:

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME State of Missouri, Department of Natural Resources

STREET & NUMBER P.O. Box 176

CITY, TOWN Jefferson City _____ VICINITY OF **STATE** Missouri

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE **DETERMINED ELEGIBLE?** ____ YES _X_ NO ____ FEDERAL _X_ STATE ____ COUNTY ____ LOCA

Missouri State Historical Survey, 1982-1984

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
___excellent	___deteriorated	_X_unaltered	_X_original site	
_X_good	___ruins	___altered	___moved	date November 1984
___fair	___unexposed			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Lookout Shelter at Arrow Rock State Historic Site is an octagonal building of brick and wood with a flagstone floor and a cedar shake roof, located on a bluff overlooking the Missouri River just east of the historic George Caleb Bingham home. A symmetrical gazebo-like structure, the shelter has sides that alternate in length. The short (4'4") sides are of red brick; the long (13') sides are open, with plain wooden roof supports, painted white. The brick walls are 1'5" thick. Constructed by W.P.A. relief workers between 1935 and 1937, the building continues to serve its original purpose as a shelter for picnickers and sightseers visiting the restored home of 19th-century artist George Caleb Bingham and the historic village of Arrow Rock.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE - CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
___prehistoric	___archeology-prehistoric	___community planning	___landscape architecture	___religion
___1400-1499	___archeology-historic	___conservation	___law	___science
___1500-1599	___agriculture	___economics	___literature	___sculpture
___1600-1699	_X_architecture	___education	___military	___social / humanitarian
___1700-1799	___art	___engineering	___music	___theater
___1800-1899	___commerce	___exploration/settlement	___philosophy	___transportation
_X_1900-	___communications	___industry	_X_politics/government	_X_other (specify) Recreation
		___invention		

SPECIFIC DATES 1935-1937 BUILDER/ARCHITECT WPA/NPS

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (IN ONE PARAGRAPH)

The Lookout Shelter near the Bingham home in Arrow Rock State Historic Site is exceptionally significant according to the criteria under definitions A and C to wit: it is associated with the labor of federal relief workers under an important New Deal program (the W.P.A. program) that was a significant development of the twentieth century; it represents an interesting variation on the theme of rustic park architecture as fostered by the National Park Service during the 1930's. Its brick construction and simple symmetry reflect the traditions of early American, particularly Southern, architecture, and may be attribtuted to an attempt to bring a taste of old Virginia to Arrow Rock. This is an appropriate allusion to the Virginian origins of George Caleb Bingham, whose early Missouri home was restored by W.P.A. laborers. Architecture: The brick construction of this lookout shelter makes it unique among the buildings erected by New Deal relief workers in Missouri state parks. Its simple design, careful craftsmanship, and invocation of the American past place it within the tradition of rustic park architecture. Politics/Government: Construction of this shelter resulted from a massive and highly significant program of the federal government aimed at stimulating the economy, preserving the cultural and natural heritage of America, and providing work relief for citizens suffering under the Great Depression. Social/Humanitarian: This construction project provided needed employment and wages for unemployed men of Saline County.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheet.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY 0 QUADRANGLE NAME Arrow Rock, Mo. SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	15	504980	4324460
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

The Arrow Rock Lookout Shelter is bounded by a rectangle oriented on the shelter building whose center point is the above referenced UTM coordinate. The west line runs parallel to and ten feet from the west side of the shelter building; the south line runs parallel to and ten feet from the south wall of the building; the east line runs parallel to and ten feet

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Bonnie Wright

ORGANIZATION Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program

ADDRESS P.O. Box 176 Jefferson City, Missouri 65101 DATE 11-84

Caldwell, Dorothy J. "Missouri's National Historic Landmark: Village of Arrow Rock, George Caleb Bingham Home," published by Friends of Arrow Rock, Inc., 1968.

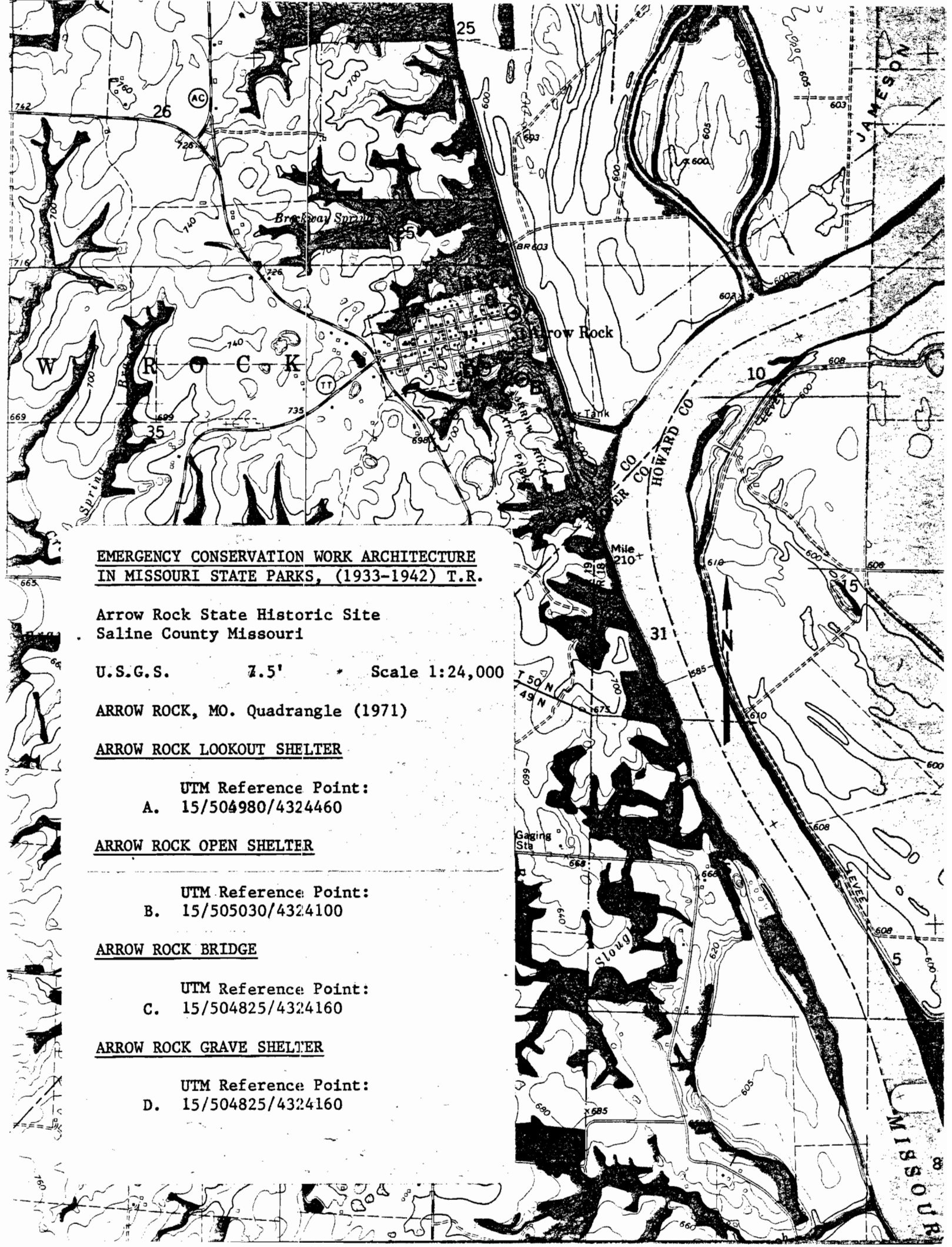
Daily Democrat-News, Marshall, Missouri, June 5, 1937.

Hamilton, Jean Tyree. Arrow Rock: Where Wheels Started West. Centralia: Guard Printing and Publishing, 1972.

Kansas City Star, June 13, 1937.

Item 10

from the east wall, and the north line runs parallel to and ten feet from the north wall of the building. The resulting rectangle whose dimensions are 39' north-south by 39' east-west runs approximately to the edge of the bluff on the east side of the building and forms a compact and convenient boundary for the property.



EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

Arrow Rock State Historic Site
Saline County Missouri

U.S.G.S. 7.5' • Scale 1:24,000

ARROW ROCK, MO. Quadrangle (1971)

ARROW ROCK LOOKOUT SHELTER

UTM Reference Point:
A. 15/504980/4324460

ARROW ROCK OPEN SHELTER

UTM Reference Point:
B. 15/505030/4324100

ARROW ROCK BRIDGE

UTM Reference Point:
C. 15/504825/4324160

ARROW ROCK GRAVE SHELTER

UTM Reference Point:
D. 15/504825/4324160

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Arrow Rock State Historic Site

Located in Saline County, Arrow Rock State Historic Site includes the village of Arrow Rock, the George Caleb Bingham House, and an old spring that served as a watering place for travelers on the Santa Fe Trail. Between 1934 and 1937, WPA workers built picnic facilities, a bridge and swimming pool in the recreational area south of the nineteenth-century village and carried out a restoration of the Bingham home. A subsequent restoration in 1964-1965 undid much of what the WPA had done on the home of the nineteenth-century artist. The swimming pool has been drained. However, a stone picnic shelter, two other shelters, and a beautiful arched stone brige remain to commemorate WPA activity in the area. See inventory data sheets on these individual properties.

MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION / INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON Arrow Rock State Historic Site, Grave Shelter

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN Arrow Rock X VICINITY OF

STATE Missouri CODE 29 COUNTY Saline CODE 195

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	PRESENT USE	
___district	X public		___occupied	___agriculture	___museum
___building(s)	___private	N/A	___unoccupied	___commercial	X park
X structure	___both		___work in progress	___educational	___private residence
___site	PUBLIC ACQUISITION		ACCESSIBLE	___entertainment	___religious
___object	___in process		___yes: restricted	___government	___scientific
	___being considered		X yes: unrestricted	___industrial	___transportation
			___no	___military	___other:

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME State of Missouri, Department of Natural Resources

STREET & NUMBER P.O. Box 176

CITY, TOWN Jefferson City ___VICINITY OF STATE Missouri

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE DETERMINED ELEGIBLE? ___YES ___NO ___FEDERAL ___STATE ___COUNTY ___LOCAL

Missouri State Historical Survey, 1982-1984

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
___excellent	___deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site	
X good	___ruins	___altered	___moved	date Nov. 1984
___fair	___unexposed			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Grave Shelter at Arrow Rock State Historic Site is a small (14' x 18') wooden pavilion set on concrete footings and covered by a pitched gable roof. The posts and struts that support the cedar shake roof recall the trussing designs of 17th- and 18th-century European and early American barns, an appropriate historical allusion in that the shelter protects the graves of the Shroyer family, early settlers of Arrow Rock. Features of the structure are curved struts supporting the tie beam, ornamental uprights at each corner of the structure, and carved king posts at the gable ends. The grave shelter was erected by WPA workers in 1935 as part of an effort to preserve the historic landmarks of Arrow Rock, a village that became significant in the early 19th century as the starting point of the Santa Fe Trail.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE - CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400-1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500-1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600-1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	X social / humanitarian
___ 1700-1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
___ 1800-1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
X 1900-	___ communications	___ industry	X politics/government	X other (specify) Recreation
		___ invention		

SPECIFIC DATES 1935 BUILDER/ARCHITECT WPA/NPS

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (IN ONE PARAGRAPH)

The Grave Shelter at Arrow Rock State Historic Site is exceptionally significant under Criteria A and C to wit: it is related to the involvement of New Deal relief workers in historic preservation and recreational development under the Works Projects Administration, an important development of recent history; it exemplifies in a unique way the principles of rustic architecture upheld by the National Park Service in the years before World War II. Architecture: Its architectural significance rests on the fact that its curved struts, heavy posts, and gable roof resemble those of 17th- and 18th-century European and early American barns. In describing another shelter of this kind, a picnic shelter at Voorhees State Park in New Jersey, Albert Good wrote in a 1935 publication of the National Park Service: "The supporting posts and brackets of this shelter ... recall something of the sturdy and workmanlike joinery of the early American barn, a fitting source of precedent and inspiration for a building in our natural parks."[1] Politics/Government: Construction of this shelter resulted from an unprecedented and highly significant involvement of the federal government in the development of state parks and recreational areas during the Depression era. Social/Humanitarian: This and other construction projects at Arrow Rock State Historic Site provided needed work relief for men of Saline County who were devastated by the Great Depression. Recreation: This lovely shelter protects a cultural feature of the area and enhances the recreational value of this historic site.

[1]Albert Good, Park Structures and Facilities (1935), p. 134.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Good, Albert H. Park Structures and Facilities. 1935.
Hamilton, Jean Tyree. Arrow Rock: Where Wheels Started West. 1972.
Sloane, Eric. An Age of Barns. New York: Funk and Wagnalls, 1966.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY 0 QUADRANGLE NAME Arrow Rock, Mo. SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	15	504825	4324160
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

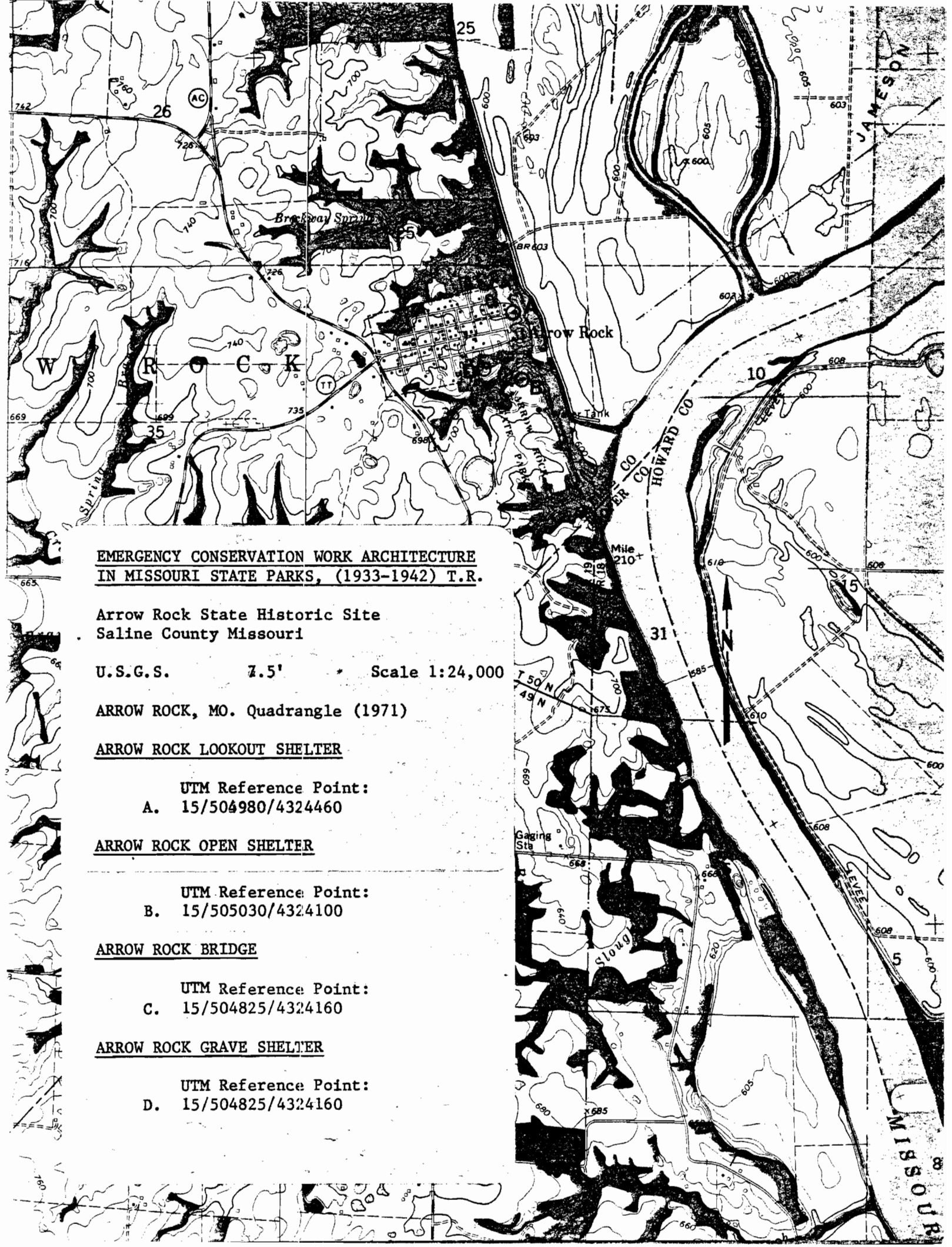
The Arrow Rock Grave Shelter is bounded by a rectangle oriented on the structure whose center point is the above referenced UTM coordinate. The west line runs parallel to and 20' from the west side of the shelter ; the south line runs parallel to and 20' from the

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Bonnie Wright
ORGANIZATION
ADDRESS

DATE 11-84

south wall of the shelter; the east line runs parallel to and 20' from the east side of the shelter; and the north line runs parallel to and 20' from the north side of the shelter. The resulting rectangle whose dimensions are 54' north-south by 58' east-west forms a compact and convenient boundary for the shelter, which lies in a small clearing in a park area.



EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

Arrow Rock State Historic Site
Saline County Missouri

U.S.G.S. 7.5' • Scale 1:24,000

ARROW ROCK, MO. Quadrangle (1971)

ARROW ROCK LOOKOUT SHELTER

UTM Reference Point:
A. 15/504980/4324460

ARROW ROCK OPEN SHELTER

UTM Reference Point:
B. 15/505030/4324100

ARROW ROCK BRIDGE

UTM Reference Point:
C. 15/504825/4324160

ARROW ROCK GRAVE SHELTER

UTM Reference Point:
D. 15/504825/4324160

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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date entered

Arrow Rock State Historic Site

Located in Saline County, Arrow Rock State Historic Site includes the village of Arrow Rock, the George Caleb Bingham House, and an old spring that served as a watering place for travelers on the Santa Fe Trail. Between 1934 and 1937, WPA workers built picnic facilities, a bridge and swimming pool in the recreational area south of the nineteenth-century village and carried out a restoration of the Bingham home. A subsequent restoration in 1964-1965 undid much of what the WPA had done on the home of the nineteenth-century artist. The swimming pool has been drained. However, a stone picnic shelter, two other shelters, and a beautiful arched stone brige remain to commemorate WPA activity in the area. See inventory data sheets on these individual properties.

MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION / INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON Arrow Rock State Historic Site, Open Shelter

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN Arrow Rock _X_ VICINITY OF

STATE Missouri CODE 29 COUNTY Saline CODE 195

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
___district	_X_public	___occupied	___agriculture	___museum
_X_building(s)	___private	___unoccupied	___commercial	_X_park
___structure	___both	___work in progress	___educational	___private residence
___site	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	___entertainment	___religious
___object	___in process	___yes: restricted	___government	___scientific
	___being considered	_X_yes: unrestricted	___industrial	___transportation
		___no	___military	___other:

N/A

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME State of Missouri, Department of Natural Resources

STREET & NUMBER P.O. Box 176

CITY, TOWN Jefferson City _____ VICINITY OF STATE Missouri

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE DETERMINED ELEGIBLE? ___ YES ___ NO ___ FEDERAL ___ STATE ___ COUNTY ___ LOCAL

Missouri State Historical Survey, 1982-1984

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
___excellent	___deteriorated	_X_unaltered	_X_original site	
_X_good	___ruins	___altered	___moved	date November 1984
___fair	___unexposed			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Open Shelter at Arrow Rock State Historic Site is a stone building with a pitched side-gable roof, a flagstone floor, and fireplaces on the east and west end walls. Its simple rectangular floor plan is similar to that of the small shelter house erected by the Civilian Conservation Corps at Van Meter State Park, approximately 25 miles northwest of Arrow Rock, and follows the standard National Park Service plan for a picnic shelter with two fireplaces, enclosed ends, and open sides. Dimensions of the Arrow Rock open shelter are 50' x 19', slightly longer than the 40' x 20' dimensions suggested in a National Park Service publication first issued in 1935 and reissued in 1938.[1] Walls of the enclosed ends and square pillars on the open sides are of native stone in a random ashlar treatment. Window openings in the enclosed ends have wooden shutters, stone sills, and wooden lintels. The original shake roofing has been replaced with asphalt shingles. Just west of the shelter stands a stone water fountain, erected, as was the shelter, between 1935 and 1937 by relief workers under the Works Projects Administration. The shelter continues to serve the same purpose that it served in 1937, when the local newspaper stated: "For winter picnics this place is ideal."[2]

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE - CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400-1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500-1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600-1699	_x_ architecture	___ education	___ military	_x_ social / humanitarian
___ 1700-1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
___ 1800-1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
_x_ 1900-	___ communications	___ industry	_x_ politics/government	_x_ other (specify) Recreation
		___ invention		

SPECIFIC DATES 1935-1937 BUILDER/ARCHITECT WPA/National Park Service

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (IN ONE PARAGRAPH)

The Open Shelter at Arrow Rock State Historic Site is exceptionally significant under Criteria A and C to wit: it is associated with a New Deal program for work relief that made an exceptionally significant contribution to broad patterns of recent history; it possesses the distinctive characteristics of rustic park architecture, a major expression of recreational construction in national and state parks in the years before World War II. Architecture: The simple plan and native-stone construction of this picnic shelter exemplify the type of rustic architecture promoted by the National Park Service during the 1930's. In fact, the shelter follows a standard plan proposed by the NPS for such buildings. This particular shelter is unusual in that it was constructed by WPA workers, who were generally engaged only in the more utilitarian construction projects in the park system (such as road consctruction) and contributed relatively few park structures in the rustic mode. Similar shelters built by the Civilian Conservation Corps exist at Van Meter State Park and Lake of the Ozarks State Park. Politics/Government: Construction of this shelter according to NPS specifications resulted from an unprecedented involvement of the federal government in the development of state parks and recreational facilities. Social/Humanitarian: This and other construction projects at Arrow Rock State Historic Site provided desperately needed work relief for unemployed men in Saline County during the Great Depression. Recreation: This shelter continues to serve its original and significant function as an outdoor kitchen and picnic pavilion for the visitors who come to enjoy the historic and natural features of Arrow Rock.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheet.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY 0 QUADRANGLE NAME Arrow Rock, Mo. SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	15	505030	4324100
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

The Arrow Rock Open Shelter is bounded by a rectangle oriented on the building whose center point is the above referenced UTM coordinate. The west line runs parallel to and 25' from the west wall of the building; the south line runs parallel to and 25' from the south wall

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Bonnie Wright, Cultural Resource Preservationist I

ORGANIZATION Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program

ADDRESS P.O. Box 176 Jefferson City, Mo. DATE 11-84

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Footnotes:

[1]Albert Good, Park Structures and Facilities (National Park Service, 1938), Part II, p. 56.

[2]Daily Democrat-News, Marshall, Missouri, June 5, 1937.

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Daily Democrat-News, Marshall, Missouri, June 5, 1937.

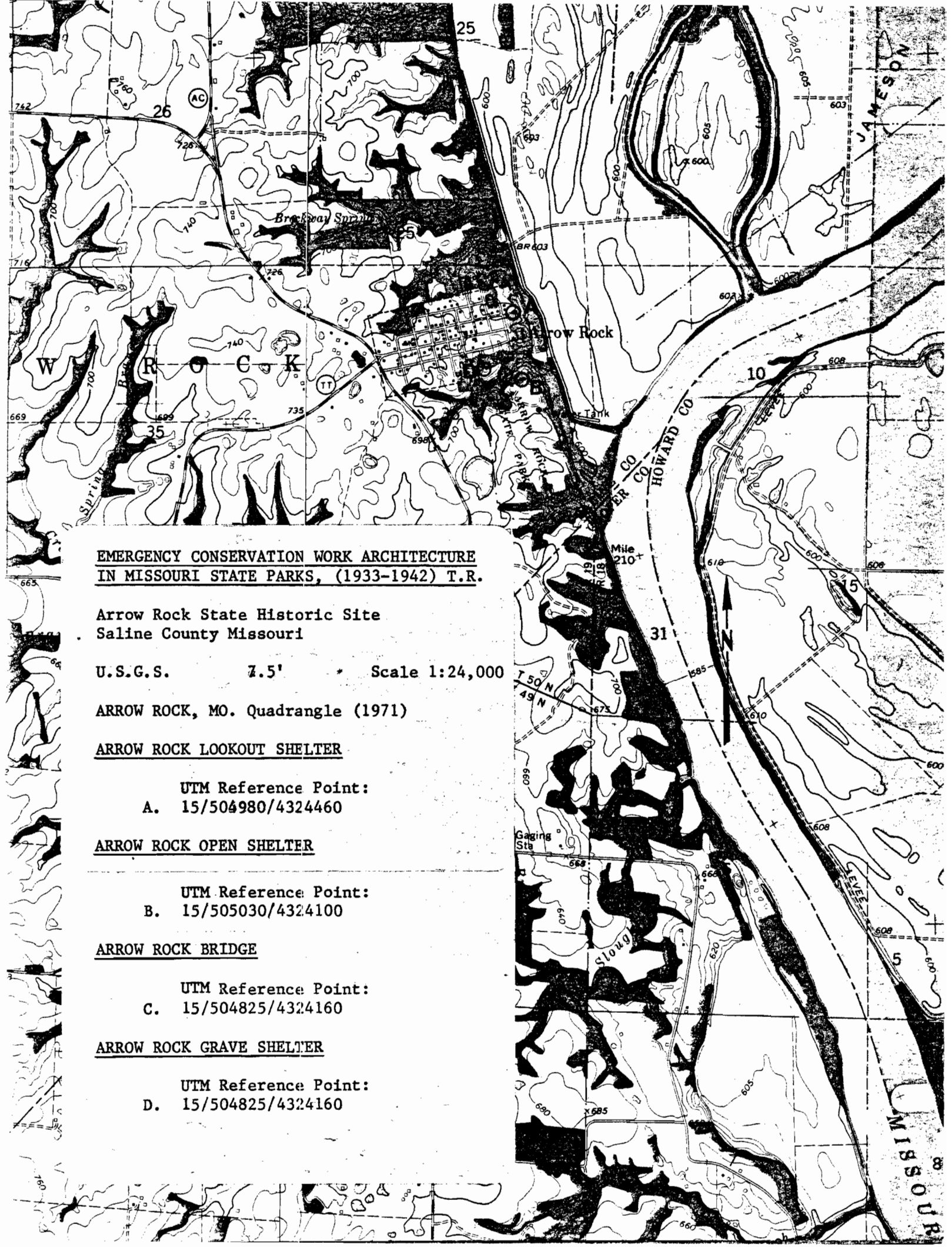
Good, Albert H. Park and Recreation Structures. National Park Service, 1938, Part II, p. 56.

Hamilton, Jean Tyree. Arrow Rock: Where Wheels Started West. Centralia: Guard Printing and Publishing, 1972.

Kansas City Star, June 13, 1937.

Item 10

of the building; the east line runs parallel to and 25' from the east wall of the building, and the north line runs parallel to and 25' from the north wall of the building. The resulting rectangle whose dimensions are 69' north-south and 97' east-west contains the stone water fountain located west of the shelter and a small portion of the cleared picnic and playground area north of the park road.



EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

Arrow Rock State Historic Site
Saline County Missouri

U.S.G.S. 7.5' • Scale 1:24,000

ARROW ROCK, MO. Quadrangle (1971)

ARROW ROCK LOOKOUT SHELTER

UTM Reference Point:
A. 15/504980/4324460

ARROW ROCK OPEN SHELTER

UTM Reference Point:
B. 15/505030/4324100

ARROW ROCK BRIDGE

UTM Reference Point:
C. 15/504825/4324160

ARROW ROCK GRAVE SHELTER

UTM Reference Point:
D. 15/504825/4324160

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Arrow Rock State Historic Site

Located in Saline County, Arrow Rock State Historic Site includes the village of Arrow Rock, the George Caleb Bingham House, and an old spring that served as a watering place for travelers on the Santa Fe Trail. Between 1934 and 1937, WPA workers built picnic facilities, a bridge and swimming pool in the recreational area south of the nineteenth-century village and carried out a restoration of the Bingham home. A subsequent restoration in 1964-1965 undid much of what the WPA had done on the home of the nineteenth-century artist. The swimming pool has been drained. However, a stone picnic shelter, two other shelters, and a beautiful arched stone brige remain to commemorate WPA activity in the area. See inventory data sheets on these individual properties.

MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION / INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON Arrow Rock State Historic Site, Bridge

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN Arrow Rock X VICINITY OF

STATE Missouri CODE 29 COUNTY Saline CODE 195

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	PRESENT USE	
___district	X public		___occupied	___agriculture	___museum
___building(s)	___private	N/A	___unoccupied	___commercial	X park
X structure	___both		___work in progress	___educational	___private residence
___site	PUBLIC ACQUISITION		ACCESSIBLE	___entertainment	___religious
___object	___in process		___yes: restricted	___government	___scientific
	___being considered		X yes: unrestricted	___industrial	___transportation
			___no	___military	___other:

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME State of Missouri, Department of Natural Resources

STREET & NUMBER P.O. Box 176

CITY, TOWN Jefferson City ___VICINITY OF STATE Missouri

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE DETERMINED ELEGIBLE? ___ YES ___ NO ___ FEDERAL ___ STATE ___ COUNTY ___ LOCAL

Missouri State Historical Survey, 1982-1984

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
___excellent	___deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site	
X good	___ruins	___altered	___moved	date November 1984
___fair	___unexposed			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The arched stone bridge at Arrow Rock State Historic Site spans a flagstone spillway at the northern edge of an area containing a historic spring and the remains of a swimming pool constructed by relief workers under the Works Projects Administration. A visitor to Arrow Rock in 1937 would have seen, just south of the bridge, "in the shade of big leafy trees the peaceful blue waters of the swimming pool,"[1] fed by the spring. Remains of the stone and concrete walls that marked the boundaries of the pool, actually a pond, are almost totally covered by earth, trees, and grass. Only a narrow trickle of a stream passes through the northern most arch of the triple-arched bridge. Approximately 100 yards southwest of the bridge stands a small wooden canopy (8' square by 7' high) originally built by WPA workers to shelter a spring that had been used in the nineteenth century by travelers on the Santa Fe Trail. Over the years, this canopy has been repaired and almost completely replaced with new materials. Approximately fifty years northeast of this shelter stands a wooden footbridge with stone footings remaining from the WPA era. Halfway between this small bridge and the arched bridge are the remains of a limestone spillway. Another larger spillway is visible to the northeast of the larger bridge. This rustic bridge, built of concrete with stone veneer, with three wide arches (measuring 9', 9' and 7' at the bases) is the most enduring product of WPA activity in this beautiful glade in the park at Arrow Rock.

[1] Daily Democrat-News, Marshall, Mo., June 5, 1937.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE - CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	X landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400-1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500-1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600-1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	X social / humanitarian
___ 1700-1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
___ 1800-1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
X 1900-	___ communications	___ industry	X politics/government	X other (specify) Recreation
		___ invention		

SPECIFIC DATES ca. 1937 BUILDER/ARCHITECT WPA/National Park Service

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (IN ONE PARAGRAPH)

The arched stone bridge at Arrow Rock State Historic Site is exceptionally significant according to the criteria under definitions A and C to wit: it is associated with the labor of federal relief workers under an important New Deal program that was a significant historical development of the twentieth century; it exemplifies the type of rustic architecture fostered by the National Park Service during the 1930's. Architecture and Landscape Architecture: In its simplicity and grace, this rustic bridge complements and actually becomes part of the landscape of this beautiful glade at Arrow Rock State Historic Site. The rough irregular stones used in its construction and the curving sweep of the bridge mirror the limestone bluffs that are a prominent feature of the natural environment of Arrow Rock. This echoing of the natural landscape lives up to a suggestion made by Albert H. Good in a 1938 publication of the National Park Service that "the creation of an effect that recalls any natural ledge stone formations in the vicinity is the indicated technique for the masonry of the bridge."[1] Politics/Government: The men who built this bridge were employees of the federal government involved in a sweeping program of national work relief. Recreation: This beautiful bridge was and remains a significant structure in a recreational area connected with an important state historic site. Social/Humanitarian: Construction of this bridge and other structures in the state-owned recreational area at Arrow Rock gave needed employment to men of Saline County during the depths of the Great Depression.

[1]Albert H. Good, Park and Recreation Structures (1938), Part II, p. 176.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Daily Democrat-News, Marshall, Missouri, June 5, 1937.

Good, Albert H. Park and Recreation Structures (Washington, D.C., 1938).

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY 0 QUADRANGLE NAME Arrow Rock, Mo. SCALE 1 : 24,000

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	15	504825	4324160
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

The Arrow Rock bridge is bounded by a rectangle oriented on the structure whose center point is the above referenced UTM coordinate. The west line runs parallel to and 20' from the west wall of the bridge; the east line runs parallel to and 20' from the east wall of the bridge. The

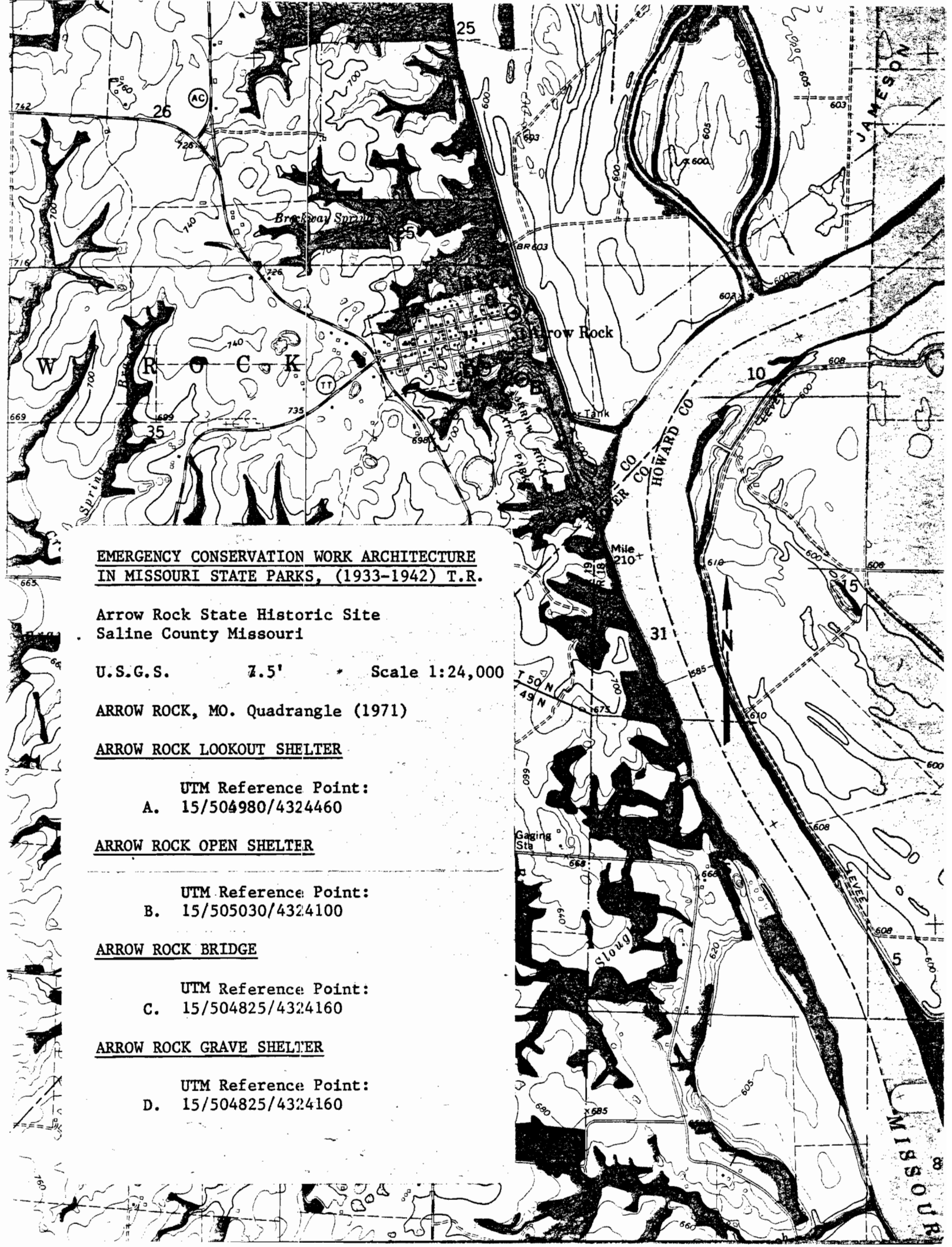
11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Bonnie Wright, Cultural Resource Preservationist I

ORGANIZATION Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program

ADDRESS P.O. Box 176 Jefferson City, Mo. DATE 11-84

The north line runs five feet to the north of the two northern head walls of the bridge and intersects with the east and west lines; the south line runs five feet to the south of the two southern head walls of the bridge and intersects with the east and west lines. The resulting rectangle whose dimensions are fifty feet north-south by fifty-six feet east-west forms a compact and convenient boundary for the property.



EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

Arrow Rock State Historic Site
Saline County Missouri

U.S.G.S. 7.5' • Scale 1:24,000

ARROW ROCK, MO. Quadrangle (1971)

ARROW ROCK LOOKOUT SHELTER

UTM Reference Point:
A. 15/504980/4324460

ARROW ROCK OPEN SHELTER

UTM Reference Point:
B. 15/505030/4324100

ARROW ROCK BRIDGE

UTM Reference Point:
C. 15/504825/4324160

ARROW ROCK GRAVE SHELTER

UTM Reference Point:
D. 15/504825/4324160

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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date entered

Bennett Spring State Park

Bennett Spring State Park is located twelve miles west of Lebanon in Dallas and Laclede counties on the western edge of the Ozark Highland region in southern Missouri. The waters of Bennett Spring well up from an underground river through a large fissure in the floor of a beautiful valley. From the spring a trout stream tumbles over a dam, passes under a stone bridge and flows over a mile of rock ledges and gravel bars before emptying into the Niangua River. Acquired by purchase in 1924, Bennett Spring is one of the oldest of Missouri's state parks. In the 1930's, CCC workers made improvements on an old mill, which was subsequently destroyed by fire. Other CCC projects in the park included cabins, a large dining lodge, and the dramatic stone bridges across the trout stream in the vicinity of a state-run hatchery. This park contains one historic district, the Hatchery-Lodge Area Historic District, and a non-contiguous site on which are located the picturesque shelter house and water gauge station. District data follows; please see inventory sheets on the shelter house and water gauge station.

MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION / INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON Bennett Spring State Park Shelter House and Water Gauge Station

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN ____ VICINITY OF

STATE Missouri CODE 2 COUNTY Dallas CODE 059

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	PRESENT USE	
___district	X public		___occupied	___agriculture	___museum
X building(s)	___private	N/A	___unoccupied	___commercial	X park
___structure	___both		___work in progress	___educational	___private residence
___site	PUBLIC ACQUISITION		ACCESSIBLE	___entertainment	___religious
___object	___in process		___yes: restricted	___government	___scientific
	___being considered		X yes: unrestricted	___industrial	___transportation
			___no	___military	___other: ____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME State of Missouri, Department of Natural Resources

STREET & NUMBER P.O. Box 176

CITY, TOWN Jefferson City ____ VICINITY OF STATE Missouri

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE DETERMINED ELEGIBLE? ___ YES X NO ___ FEDERAL X STATE ___ COUNTY ___ LOCAL

Missouri State Historical Survey, 1982-1984

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
___excellent	___deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site	
X good	___ruins	___altered	___moved	date August 1984
___fair	___unexposed			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The water gauge station near the entrance to Bennett Spring State Park is a small (8' x 8') two-story tower of random cut stone construction with a pyramidal roof and round-arched window openings, from which the original windows are gone. Irregularly placed small stones in rough rounded shapes add a decorative textural element to this rustic tower that suggests the Romanesque and rises from the edge of a beautiful clear stream. In a wooded area southeast of the water gauge station stands an open picnic shelter of wood and random ashlar construction with an enclosed alcove on the east end that houses a stone fireplace. Two arched windows on either side of the chimney echo the arched window openings of the water gauge station. The segmental arches above the window openings are reflected in the stonework of the hearth. The small (26' x 26') shelter follows a modified T, or truncated cruciform, plan with three open sides sheltered by a pitched cross-gabled roof. Built by the Civilian Conservation Corps between 1933 and 1936, the shelter and water gauge station remain outstanding features of a small picnic area in this popular state park.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE - CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion	
___ 1400-1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science	
___ 1500-1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture	
___ 1600-1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	X social / humanitarian	
___ 1700-1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater	
___ 1800-1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation	
X 1900-	___ communications	___ industry	X politics/government	X other (specify) Recreation	
		___ invention			

SPECIFIC DATES 1933-1936 BUILDER/ARCHITECT CCC/NPS

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (IN ONE PARAGRAPH)

The water gauge station and open shelter at Bennett Spring State Park have exceptional significance under Criteria A and C in that they represent early and successful construction projects of the Civilian Conservation Corps, which was largely responsible for developing this and several other state parks for public use in the years before World War II, and also in that they exemplify the type of rustic architecture promoted by the National Park Service during the 1930's. Located in southern Missouri at the western edge of the Ozark Highland, Bennett Spring was one of Missouri's first state parks and continues to have great significance for its marvelous spring and trout hatchery. Although the park was established in 1925, development of its recreational potential did not get underway until CCC Company 1772 was stationed there in the fall of 1933. Company 1772 was a veteran company, manned by World War I veterans, who were older than the majority of CCC enrollees. The Bonus marches of the early 1930's brought attention to the plight of these men, who had served their country in the First World War and found themselves unable to make a living during the Depression. During its four years at Bennett Spring, Company 1772 gave new hope to many of these men, while building such notable structures as the water gauge station and the nearby shelter. In their nearly pristine condition, these small rustic buildings movingly recall the devotion to craftsmanship and attention to detail of these hard-pressed, but hard-working men.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

"Bennett Spring." Lebanon, Missouri: Chamber of Commerce, 1974?

CCC Sp-7 Bi-Monthly Progress Reports, on file at the National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C.

Godsey, Townsend. The State Parks of Missouri. Jefferson City, 1931.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY * QUADRANGLE NAME Bennett Springs, Mo. SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES *Less thant one acre

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	15	512560	4174200
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION The nominated property is contained within a parallelogram centered on the above referenced UTM point, whose eastern boundary is the trout stream known as the spring branch of Bennett Spring. The northern and southern boundaries intersect with the spring branch and run parallel to one another and 150' apart. The northern boundary runs parallel to and 50' north of the north wall of the shelter house; the southern

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Bonnie Wright

ORGANIZATION Historic Preservation Program

DATE 8-84

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Missouri: A Guide to the Show-Me State, compiled by the Workers of the Writers Program of the Works Projects Administration in the State of Missouri, New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 1941, pp. 419-420.

Missouri Kansas District CCC, 1937?

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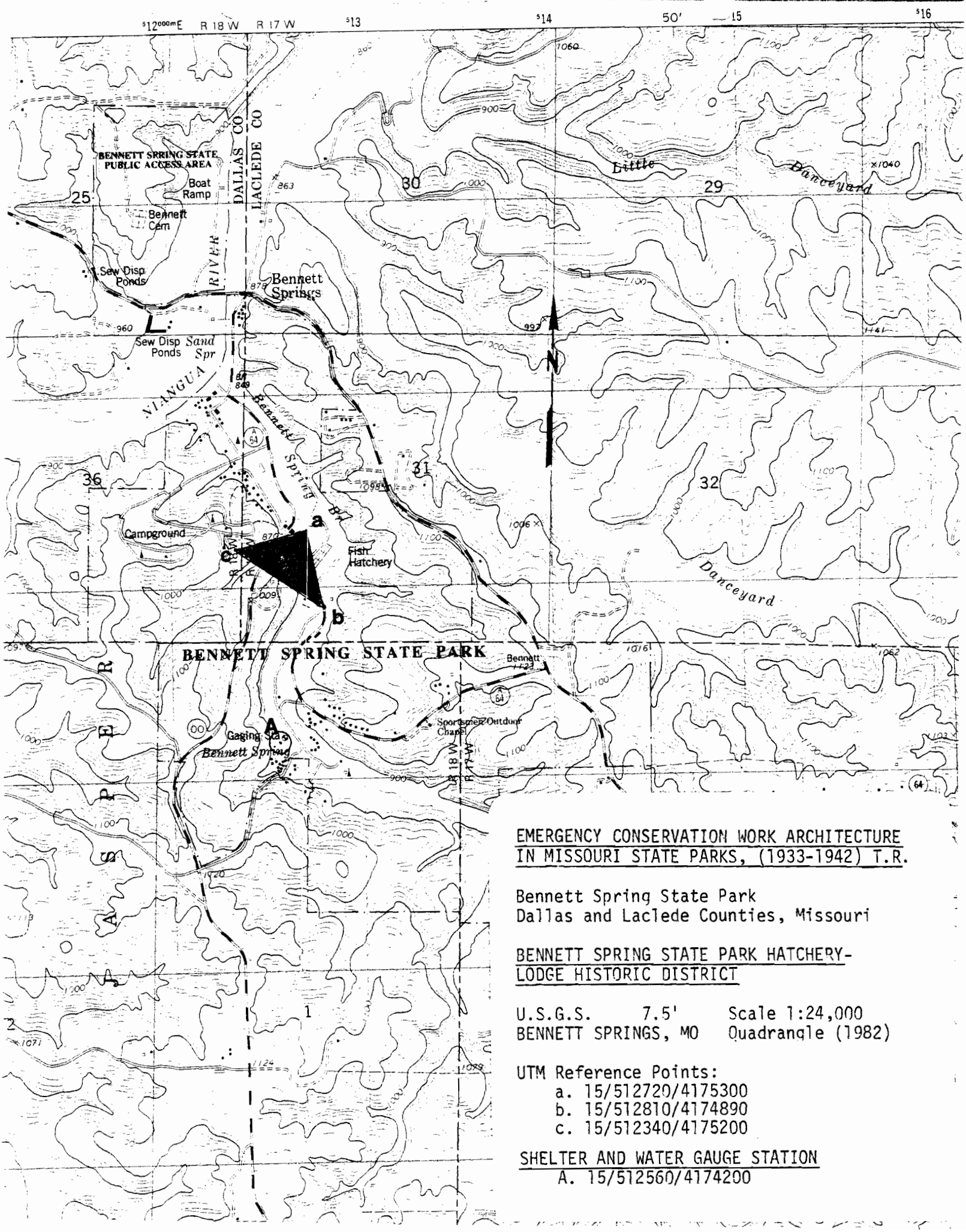
boundary runs parallel to and 25' south of the south wall of the gauge station. The western boundary line intersects with the northern and southern boundary lines and runs parallel to the spring branch. The resulting parallelogram with equal sides of 150' in length forms a compact and convenient boundary for the property that includes the shelter house and water gauge station in the picnic area on the western bank of the stream.



EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

Bennett Spring State Park
Dallas and Laclede Counties, Missouri

BENNETT SPRING STATE PARK HATCHERY-LODGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale 1:24,000
BENNETT SPRINGS, MO Quadrangle (1982)

UTM Reference Points:
a. 15/512720/4175300
b. 15/512810/4174890
c. 15/512340/4175200

SHELTER AND WATER GAUGE STATION
A. 15/512560/4174200

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Bennett Spring State Park

Bennett Spring State Park is located twelve miles west of Lebanon in Dallas and Laclede counties on the western edge of the Ozark Highland region in southern Missouri. The waters of Bennett Spring well up from an underground river through a large fissure in the floor of a beautiful valley. From the spring a trout stream tumbles over a dam, passes under a stone bridge and flows over a mile of rock ledges and gravel bars before emptying into the Niangua River. Acquired by purchase in 1924, Bennett Spring is one of the oldest of Missouri's state parks. In the 1930's, CCC workers made improvements on an old mill, which was subsequently destroyed by fire. Other CCC projects in the park included cabins, a large dining lodge, and the dramatic stone bridges across the trout stream in the vicinity of a state-run hatchery. This park contains one historic district, the Hatchery-Lodge Area Historic District, and a non-contiguous site on which are located the picturesque shelter house and water gauge station. District data follows; please see inventory sheets on the shelter house and water gauge station.

Bennett Spring State Park Hatchery-Lodge Area Historic District

Description

Bennett Spring State Park Hatchery-Lodge Area Historic District contains seven historically or architecturally significant buildings and structures erected by the Civilian Conservation Corps between 1933 and 1938. A pair of beautiful arched bridges (Photo #1) across the spring branch, a popular trout stream, mark the southern boundry of the district, which extends north to the edge of a private inholding in the park and west to the boundry between Laclede and Dallas counties. In November 1933, CCC Co. 1772 began working in this area, which was the site of an old mill, chapel and store in what had been the village of Brice, Missouri. The company, staffed by World War I veterans, made "improvements" on the old mill, which was later destroyed by fire. The chapel still stands on a private inholding in the park, just outside the district. Between 1935 and 1937, the veterans' company built bridges, cabins, service buildings and started work on a dining lodge. In December 1937, the veteran's company moved out and junior CCC company (Co. 3744) moved in and completed the dining lodge, which opened in February 1938. The rustic interior of this lodge is notable for its large cut stone fireplaces and charming chandeliers (Photo #11). Because Bennett Spring is a very popular state park, modern intrusions, such as parking lots, have inevitably crept into the district. One casualty of modernization has been the old CCC "Store", or concession building, which has been demolished. Recent intrusions are a new park office, a new residence for the hatchery superintendent, a new pumphouse, and two new storage buildings. As a counterpoint to this modernization, it is important to note that two service buildings have survived virtually unaltered from the CCC era (Photo #'s 4, 5). Another survival, in somewhat altered condition, is one of the original officers' barracks (Photo #7), located near the bridge. These modest buildings combine with the spectacular bridge, the rambling dining lodge, and other rustic park structures to commemorate the activities of the CCC in this little valley along the branch of the spring.

Buildings that contribute to the character of the district are as follows:

Be1 Bridges: Ca. 1937, one large and one smaller span of poured concrete with facings of native cut stone in random ashlar pattern, emphasizing horizontal lines, wide arches.

Be2 (1)* Barn (Shop): 1934-1937 classic American barn, small-scale (25' x 50'), frame construction, gambrel roof, roof projections at gable ends, virtually unaltered, used as garage and shop, in service area.

Be3 (5) Storage Building (Garage Building): 1934-1937 rectangular (25' x 72') frame building stone foundation, horizontal wood siding, cross-hatched doors, virtually unaltered, in service area.

Be4 (6) Old Park Office (Custodian's Dwelling): 1937 six-room cabin, frame construction, stone foundation, projecting central bay, stone steps, side entrance porch, horizontal wood siding, cross-gable roof, originally built as custodian's residence, later used as park office, now being converted to housekeeping cabin, a close approximation of its original use.

Be5 (45) Hotel (Old Officers' Quarters): Ca. 1934 original CCC officers' quarters, formerly known as the "Hotel," now used for storage, rectangular plan, ground floor of cut stone, upper floor of frame construction, 2-story entrance porch, located behind new storage building, near bridge.

Be6 (48) Restroom: 1937 large (26' x 33') restroom of quarried sandstone, random ashlar wall treatment, segmental arch above door opening, hipped roof, central chimney, small windows directly under eave line, stone sills, wooden lintels, located on hill near Old Officer`s Quarters.

Be7 (53) Dining Lodge: 1937-1938 rambling one-story lodge, of cut stone and wood construction, with north and south wings projecting at angles from central block, pitched split-gable roof, variety of window treatments. A new service wing has been added at an acute angle from existing north wing, creating dog-leg effect. Significant interior features include stone fireplaces and metal chandeliers with trout motif.

*Numbers in parentheses are inventory numbers used by Missouri Division of Parks and Historic Preservation.

Significance

Bennett Spring State Park Hatchery-Lodge Area Historic District has exceptional significance according to the criteria of evaluation under definitions A and C to wit: it is associated with Emergency Conservation Work involving the labor of enrollees in the Civilian Conservation Corps, a major historical development of the twentieth century; it embodies the distinctive characteristics of the rustic architecture promoted by the National Park Service in the years before World War II. The work of the Civilian Conservation Corps transformed this valley from a rural enclave in the Ozarks to a highly popular state park, well known for its trout fishery. Politics/Government: The combined efforts of the state and the federal governments in the 1930's brought about a striking change that was vividly described by a CCC enrollee in the Bennett Spring Bugle, the camp newspaper, for June 28, 1935. This observer stated: "As one studies the situation today, recalls the wagon trains standing in line at the mill waiting their turn, sees the happy, possibly even prosperous farmers of that time who are making their annual pilgrimage to the mill, then turns to view the vast state project in the valley -- the lodge, the cabins, the driveways, the new dam, the fish hatchery, the bridge -- being brought to reality by the men of VCCC Co. 1772 (many of them sons of those who came annually to the mill), he has brought home to him just how great are the economic and social changes of which we hear so much today." Architecture: The massive arched bridge, the rambling dining lodge, and other more modest structures are important examples of the National Park Service rustic architecture of the 1930's. Recreation--Conservation: The park development projects of the 1930's played a significant role in establishing this as one of Missouri's most popular state parks, visited by approximately one million park users every year.

Bibliography

"Bennett Spring" Lebanon, Mo.: Chamber of Commerce, 1974?

Bennett Spring, SP-7, Bi-monthly progress Reports to NPS, WARS.

Godsey, Townsend. The State Parks of Missouri, Jefferson City, Mo.: Game & Fish Department, 1931.

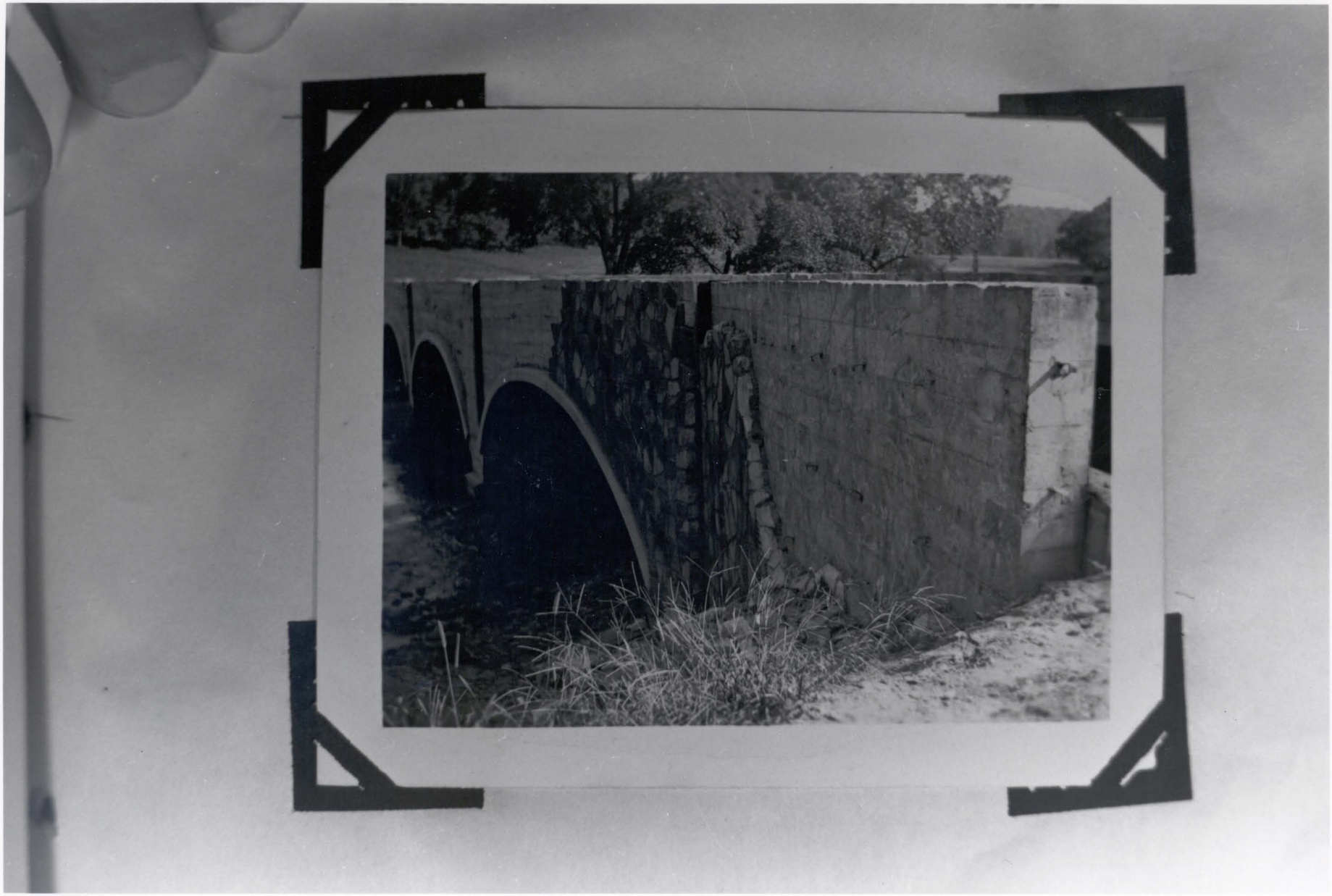
Missouri: A Guide to the "Show-Me" State, N.Y.: Duell, Slvan & Pearce, 1941, pp. 419-420.

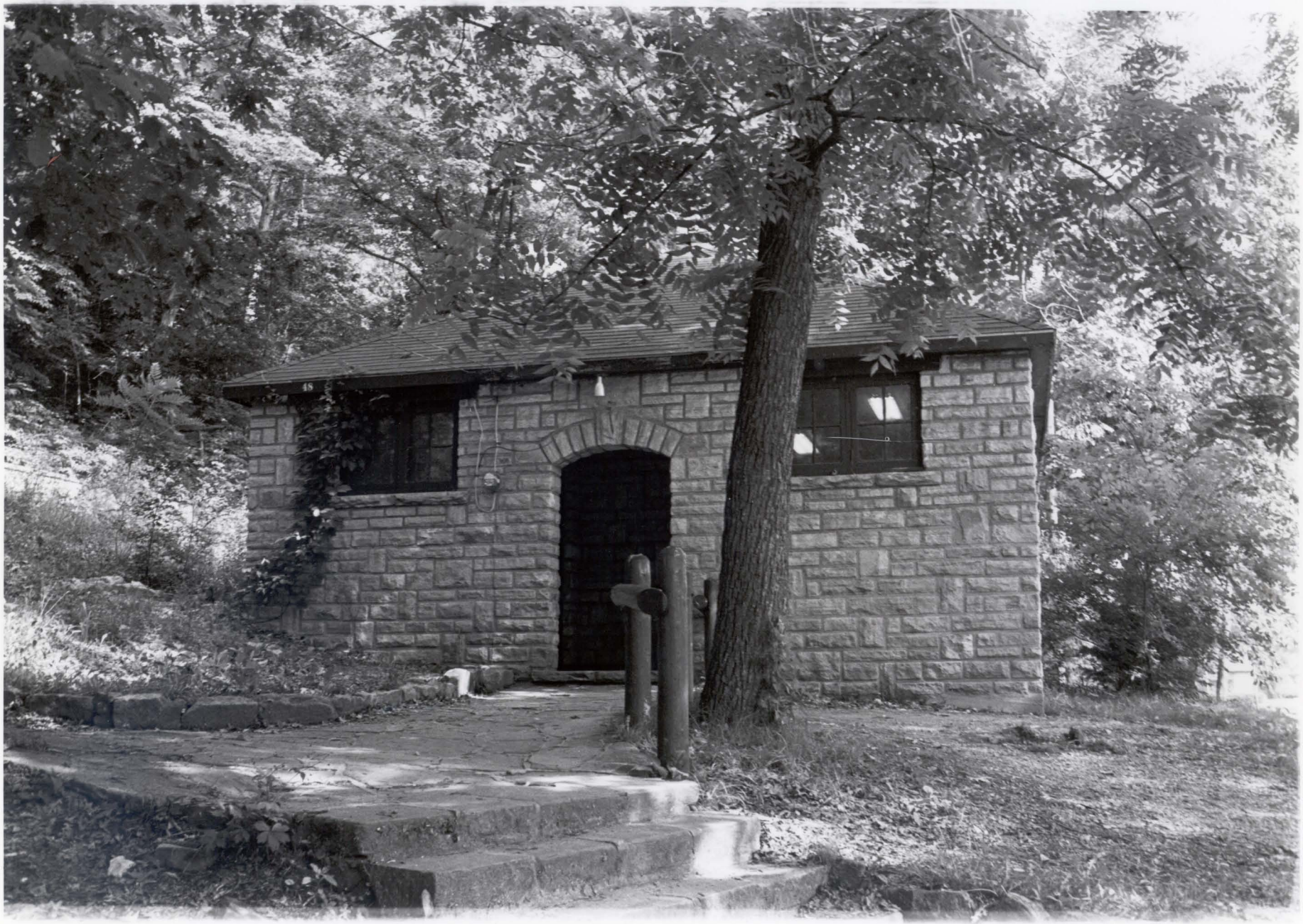
Geographic Data

Acreage of nominated property: Approximately 20 acres
Quadrangle name: Bennett Springs, Mo.
Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000
UTM References:
A 15/512720/4175300
B 15/512810/4174890
C 15/512340/4175200

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

The district is contained within a triangle whose vertices are the above referenced UTM points. The boundary of the nominated property is clearly indicated on the appended maps (U.S.G.S. map and district map). This area of Bennett Spring State Park retains the highest concentration of E.C.W. resources with the smallest number of modern intrusions.





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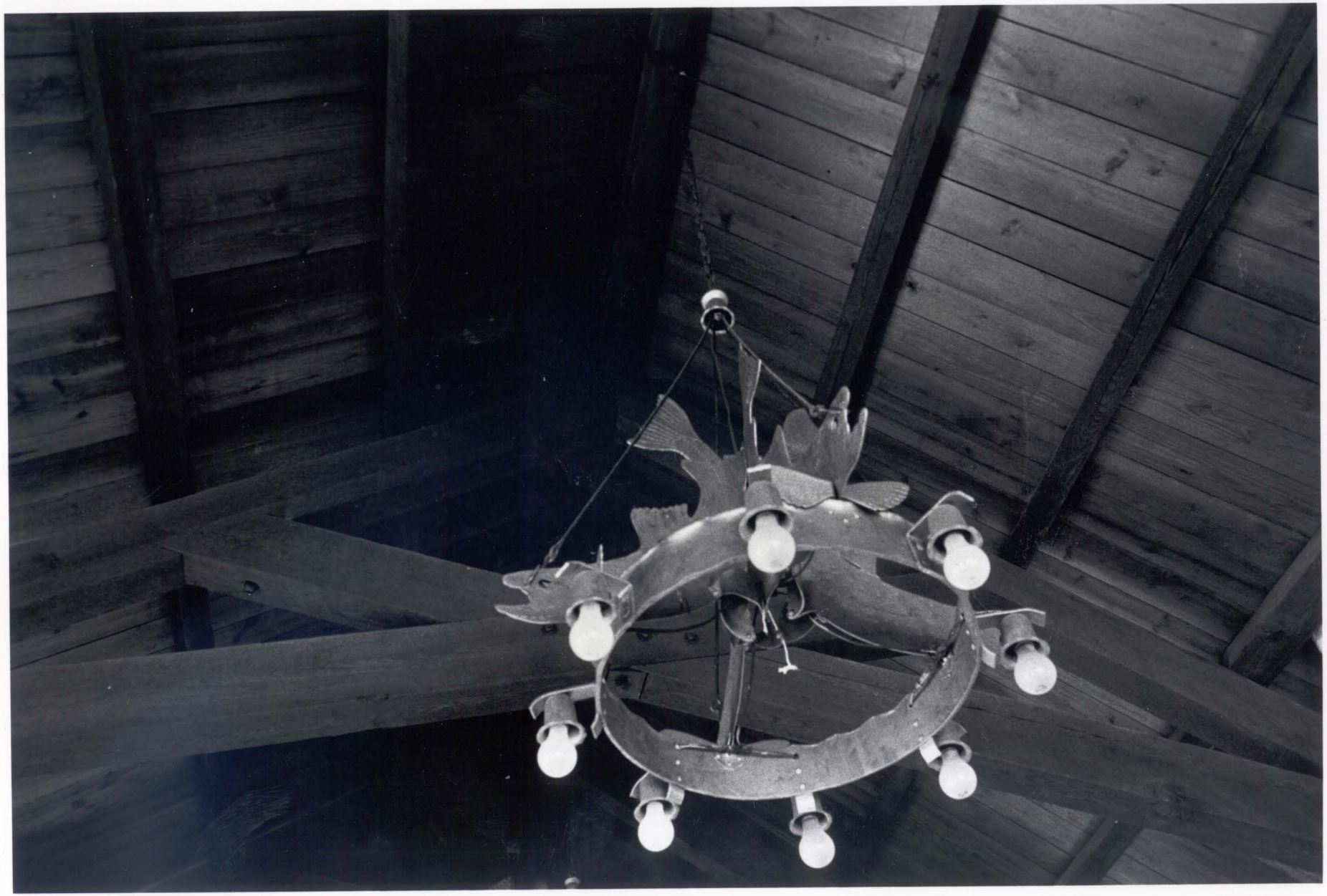
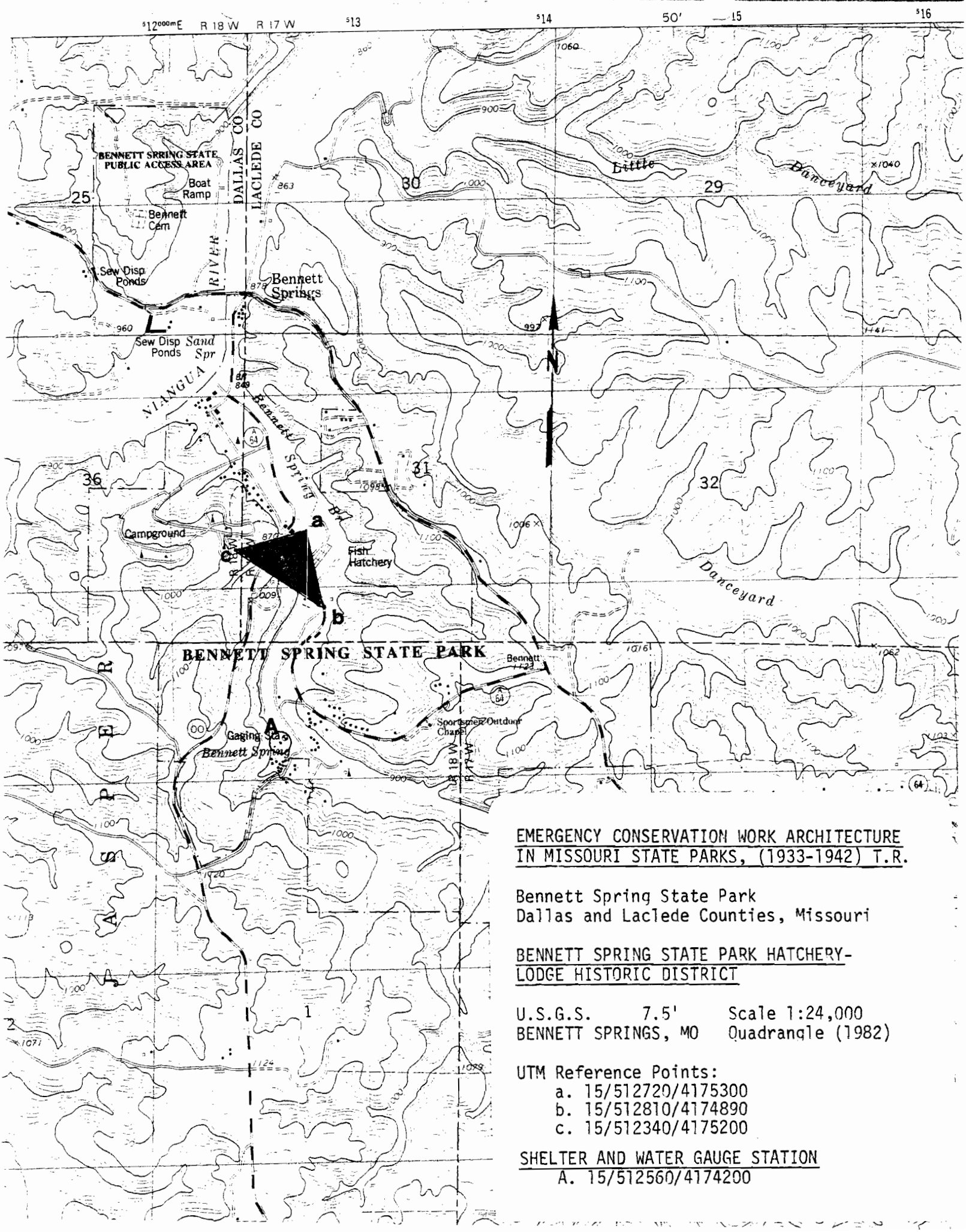




EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

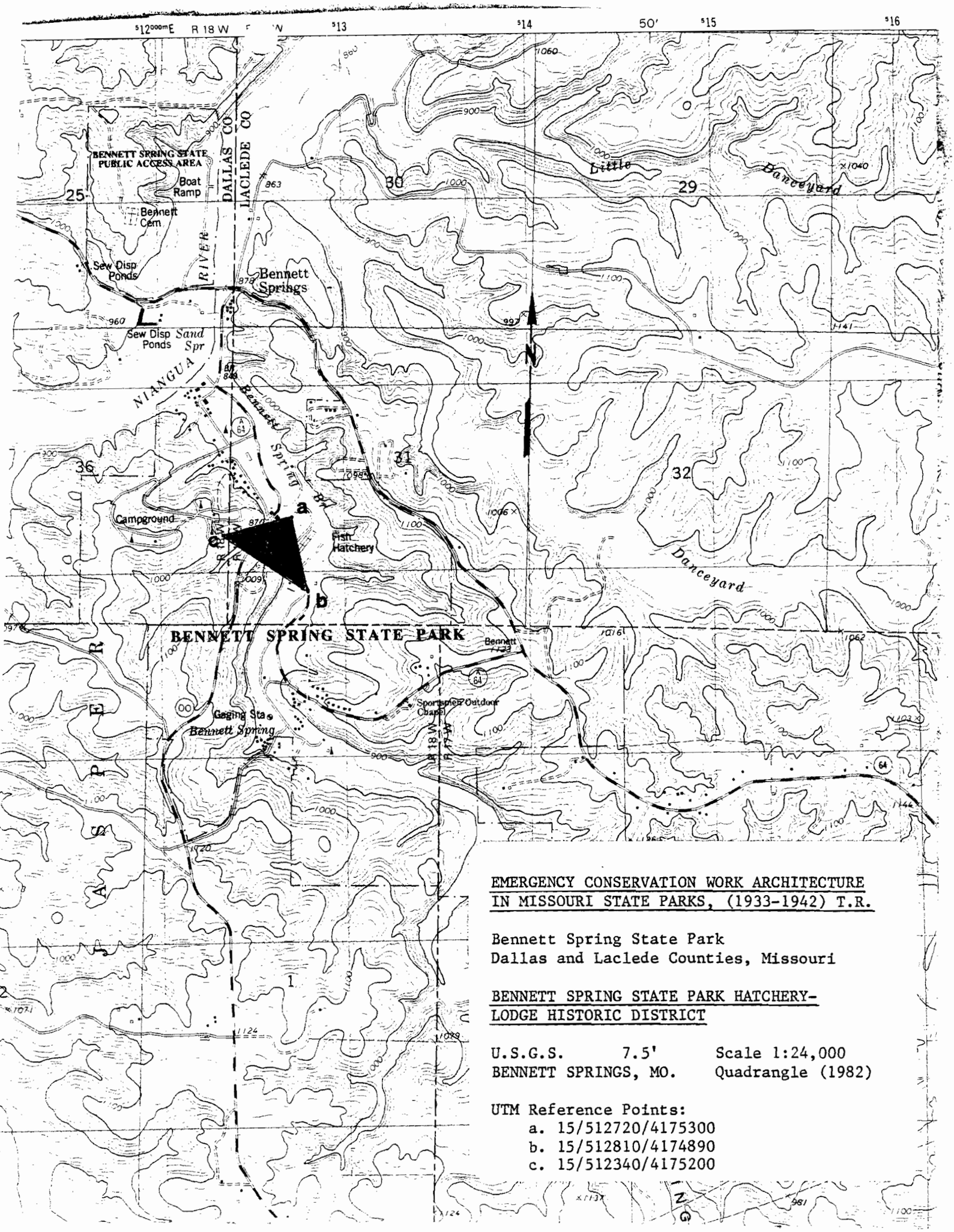
Bennett Spring State Park
Dallas and Laclede Counties, Missouri

BENNETT SPRING STATE PARK HATCHERY-LODGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale 1:24,000
BENNETT SPRINGS, MO Quadrangle (1982)

UTM Reference Points:
a. 15/512720/4175300
b. 15/512810/4174890
c. 15/512340/4175200

SHELTER AND WATER GAUGE STATION
A. 15/512560/4174200



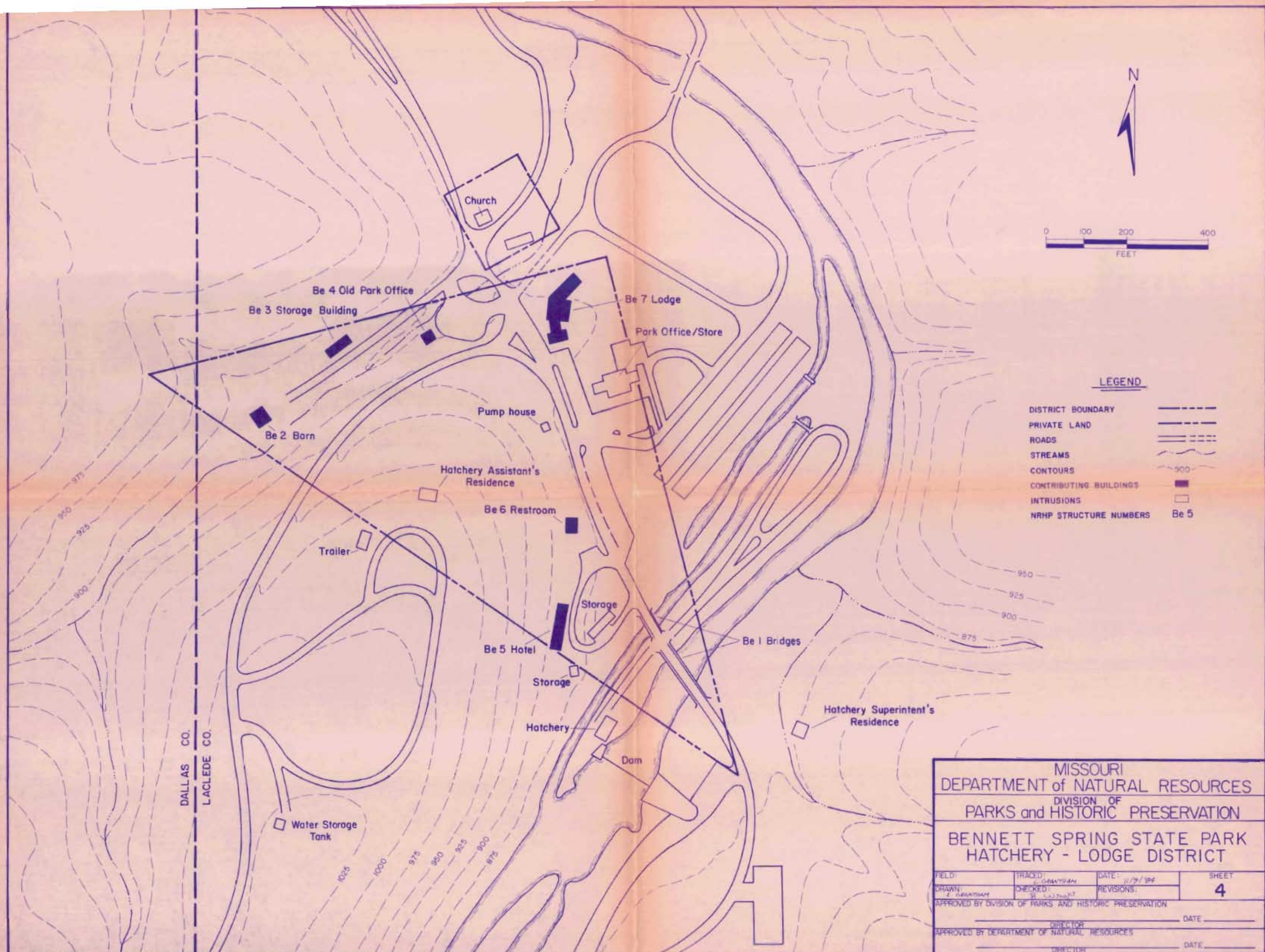
EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

Bennett Spring State Park
Dallas and Laclede Counties, Missouri

BENNETT SPRING STATE PARK HATCHERY-LODGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale 1:24,000
BENNETT SPRINGS, MO. Quadrangle (1982)

UTM Reference Points:
a. 15/512720/4175300
b. 15/512810/4174890
c. 15/512340/4175200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FEET
LEGEND
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
PRIVATE LAND
ROADS
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CONTOURS
CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS
INTRUSIONS
NRHP STRUCTURE NUMBERS Be 5
Church
Be 4 Old Park Office
Be 3 Storage Building
Be 7 Lodge
Park Office/Store
Pump house
Be 2 Barn
Hatchery Assistant's Residence
Be 6 Restroom
Trailer
Storage
Be 5 Hotel
Be 1 Bridges
Storage
Hatchery
Dam
Hatchery Superintent's Residence
Water Storage Tank
DALLAS CO.
LACLEDE CO.
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925
900
875
1025
1000
MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT of NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF
PARKS and HISTORIC PRESERVATION
BENNETT SPRING STATE PARK
HATCHERY - LODGE DISTRICT
FIELD:
TRACED:
DATE:
SHEET
4
DRAWN:
CHECKED:
REVISIONS:
APPROVED BY DIVISION OF PARKS AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIRECTOR
DATE
APPROVED BY DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIRECTOR
DATE

Crowder State Park

Crowder State Park, located two miles west of Trenton in Grundy County, honors the memory of Enoch H. Crowder (1859-1932), founder of the Selective Service System. Acquired in 1938, the park is situated in a rugged area of bluffs and rocky slopes, densely wooded, containing several Indian mounds. In 1938, there were plans to build a large earthen dam for a fishing lake, a museum, boathouses, landings, and a caretaker's residence. CCC enrollees built a bridge, retaining walls, and extracted stone for the caretaker's residence from a quarry on the park grounds. However, most of the planned developments were completed by contract labor after World War II. The only remaining CCC-built structure is a small rustic bridge on the park road. See inventory data sheet on this property.

MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION / INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON Crowder State Park, Vehicle Bridge

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN ____VICINITY OF

STATE Missouri CODE 29 COUNTY Grundy CODE 079

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
___district	X public	___occupied	___agriculture	___museum
X building(s)	___private	N/A ___unoccupied	___commercial	X park
___structure	___both	___work in progress	___educational	___private residence
___site	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	___entertainment	___religious
___object	___in process	___yes: restricted	___government	___scientific
	___being considered	X yes: unrestricted	___industrial	___transportation
		___no	___military	___other:

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME State of Missouri, Department of Natural Resources

STREET & NUMBER P.O. Box 176

CITY, TOWN Jefferson City ____VICINITY OF STATE Missouri

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE DETERMINED ELEGIBLE? ___YES X NO ___FEDERAL X STATE ___COUNTY ___LOCA

Missouri State Historical Survey, 1982-1984

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
___excellent	___deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site	
X good	___ruins	___altered	___moved	date August 1984
___fair	___unexposed			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The vehicle bridge on Route 128 just south of the lake at Crowder State Park is a small single-arched span of reinforced concrete with a facing of cut stone, quarried within the park boundaries. In craftsmanship and appearance, this modest bridge meets the standards set in the 1930's by Albert H. Good, consulting architect for the National Park Service. "In bridges, particularly," wrote Good in a 1938 publication, "Is there merit in pronounced horizontal coursing, breaking of vertical joints, variety in size of stones -- all the principles productive of sound construction and pleasing appearance in any use of masonry."[1] Built by the Civilian Conservation Corps, this little bridge, with its rough ashlar surface, strong horizontal lines, and nearly flat segmental arch might serve as a model of Good's principles. It is still in use as a vehicle bridge in the 650-acre state park near Trenton, Missouri.

[1]Albert H. Good, Park and Recreation Structures (National Park Service, 1938), Part I, p. 176.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE - CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion	
___ 1400-1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science	
___ 1500-1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture	
___ 1600-1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social / humanitarian	
___ 1700-1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater	
___ 1800-1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation	
X 1900-	___ communications	___ industry	X politics/government	X other (specify) Recreation	
		___ invention			

SPECIFIC DATES ca. 1939 BUILDER/ARCHITECT CCC/NPS

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (IN ONE PARAGRAPH)

The vehicle bridge at Crowder State Park has exceptional significance under Criteria A and C to wit: it is the only surviving structure erected in Crowder State Park by the Civilian Conservation Corps, a New Deal organization that played an important role in developing this and other state parks throughout the nation; albeit a modest structure, it has great architectural significance as a pristine example of the type of rustic arched bridges erected by the CCC under the auspices of the National Park Service during the Depression era. Crowder State Park, established in 1938 as a memorial to Enoch H. Crowder, who founded the Selective Service System, was developed on a rugged tract consisting of rocky wooded slopes, containing several Indian mounds. The Civilian Conservation Corps began development of the park in 1939. During their brief tenure in the park, enrollees quarried rock, built retaining walls, and cut stone for a superintendent's residence that was not completed until 1947. When the company disbanded after the start of World War II, the CCC barracks were torn down and buried. The small, but beautiful stone bridge on the park road remains, with some retaining walls and the post-war residence, as the only reminder of CCC presence in the park.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheet.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY 0 QUADRANGLE NAME Trenton SCALE 1:62,500

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	15	433395	4437885
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

The bridge at Crowder State Park is contained within a 32' x 32' square, centered on the above referenced UTM coordinate, with sides that are parallel to the side walls and head walls of the bridge.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Bonnie Wright, Cultural Resource Preservationist

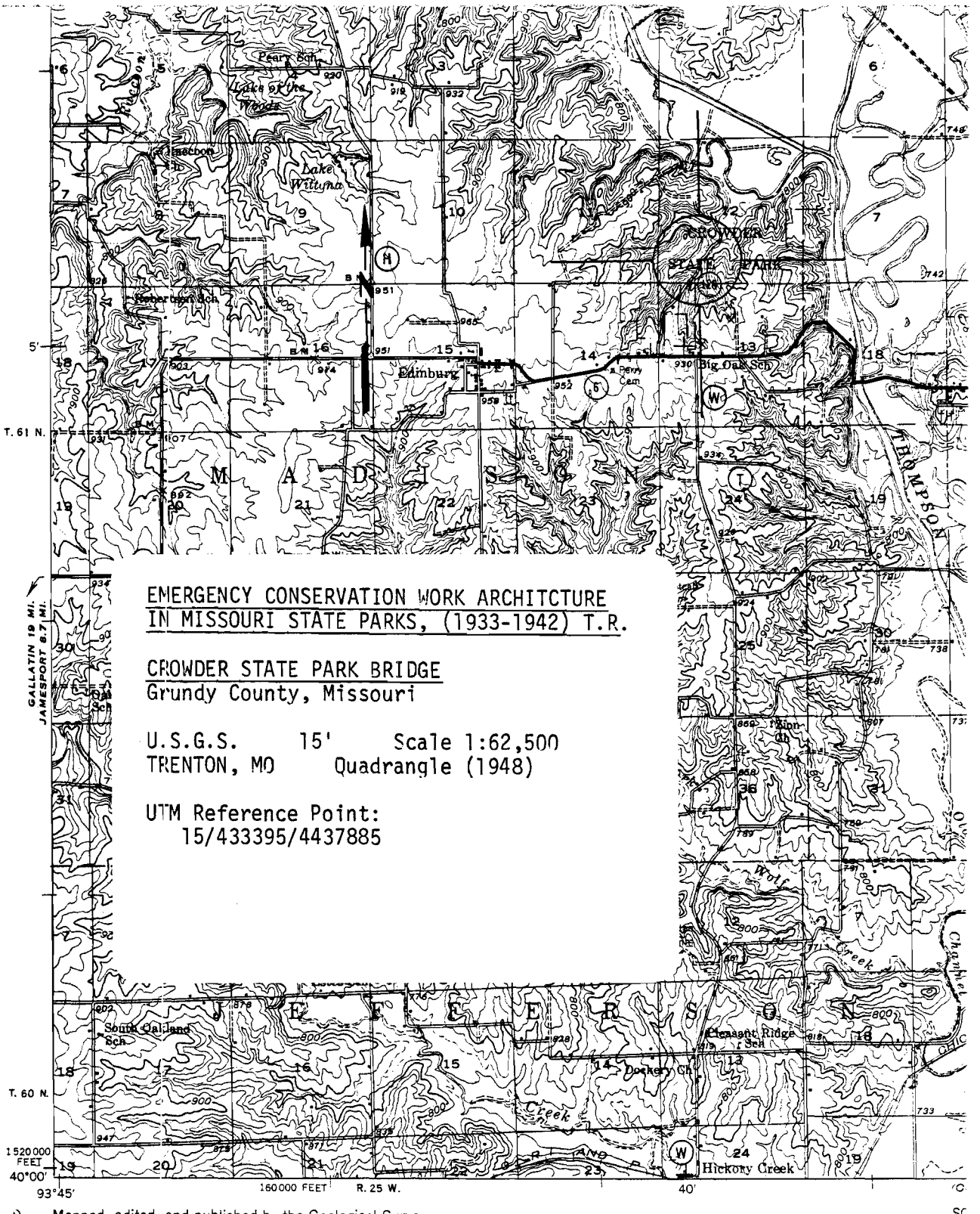
ORGANIZATION

ADDRESS DATE

Denslow, William Ray. Centennial History of Grundy County, Missouri 1839-1939. Trenton, Missouri, 1939, pp. 173-174.

Good, Albert H. Park and Recreation Structures. National Park Service. National Park Service, 1938, Part I, p. 176.

Grow, Maureen (Mrs.), Interview, May 23, 1984, at Trenton, Missouri.



EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITCTURE
IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

CROWDER STATE PARK BRIDGE
Grundy County, Missouri

U.S.G.S. 15' Scale 1:62,500
TRENTON, MO Quadrangle (1948)

UTM Reference Point:
15/433395/4437885

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Culture and drainage in part compiled from aerial photographs taken 1939

Topography by plane-table methods, 1943 and 1946

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Missouri coordinate system, central zone

TRUE NORTH
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FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLO

Cuivre River State Park

Cuivre River State Park began as the federally-funded Cuivre River Recreational Demonstration Area. In 1932, citizens of the depressed farming area around Troy, Missouri, became aware of plans by which the federal government would purchase sub-marginal farmlands for park lands in connection with the National Recovery Act. With support from Congressman Clarence Cannon, these citizens were able to bring a federal representative to Troy. After two years of persuasion, approximately sixty families agreed to sell nearly six thousand acres of farmland to be developed as a recretional area by the National Park Service.12 In November 1934 an advance group of CCC workers began setting up camp. One month later CCC Company 787 moved into the area and remained there until 1935, when Company 3777 took over the camp. Company 3777 built the camp at Frenchman's Bluff, which became a WPA relief camp (also called a "transient camp"). Between 1934 and 1940, CCC enrollees and WPA workers improved roads, dug quarries, planted trees and other vegetation, fought forest fires, and built two large group camps in the area, which was intended as a recreational haven for communities within a one hundred mile radius, including St. Louis. In 1946, the recreational area became a state park, which now occupies 6,245 acres of rugged woodland five miles northeast of Troy, Missouri. This large park contains two historic districts: The Cuivre River State Park Administrative Area Historic District and Camp Sherwood Forest Historic District.

[1]Olin Turnbull, interview conducted by Marjorie Evans, January 24, 1976.

Camp Sherwood Forest Historic District

Description

Camp Sherwood Forest Historic District contains fifty-three buildings and structures of historical or architectural significance constructed by Civilian Conservation Corps Company 3771 between 1936 and 1938. The camp is located at the eastern edge of Cuivre River State Park, north of Lincoln Lake. Established to serve the needs of youngsters from the St. Louis area, the camp continues to function as an organized group camping facility. The name Sherwood Forest reflects the densely wooded nature of the site. Characters and places in the Robin Hood legend appear in the names of cabins, camp buildings, and village units.1 In nearly pristine condition, Camp Sherwood Forest imparts an unmistakable sense of history and lives up to the ideal, promulgated by the National Park Service in the 1930's, of stimulating the imagination, in addition to meeting the physical needs, of campers.2 A modest utility building and a confection stand located behind the central dining hall, along with a parking lot and playcourt east of the recreation hall, are the only modern intrusions in the camping facility. Buildings and structures that contribute to the historicl character of the district are as follows:

Cu7, Amphitheater: 1936-1938 campfire circle, consisting of split-log seats on hillside, stone flaggind under campfire area, stone altars at right and left of fire circle in front of semi-circular seating area. The amphitheater is situated in a secluded area near the southwestern edge of the camp.

Cu8, Council Circle: 1936-1938 campfire circle, featuring two truncated stone pillars marking entrance to the area, split-log seats, log podium, located west of the recreation hall.

Cu9 (98), Dining Lodge: 1936-1938 one-story rustic building, T-shaped plan, kitchen in rear wing, cross-gable roof, pedimented front portico, two front doors, nine-paned single-sash windows just under eave line, two massive stone chimneys, stone steps, stone piers, horizontal lad siding, new (1960) roof of asphalt shingles. Located at the center of the camp.

Cu10 (101), Central Restroom/Shower (Central Wash House): 1936-1938 frame rest room, rectangular plan (16' x 27'), side-gable roof, central block chimney, horizontal lad siding, located west of dining hall.

Cu11 (103), Cook's Quarters: 1936-1938 frame cabin, resembling dog-trot, partial breezeway, enclosed at rear (bathroom added), side-gable roof, stone flagging in breezeway area. Located west of dining hall.

Cul2 (104), Administration Building: 1936-1938 cottage-like building, rectangular plan (21' x 31'), entrance portico, cross-gable roof, stone foundation, stone porch, stone steps on south side, massive stone chimney on north wall. Located north of cook's quarters, on north side of park road.

Cul3 (105), Recreation Hall: 1936-1938 frame building, rectangular plan with side projection, two chimneys of rough ashlar in horizontal courses, roof projection over front (east) entrance, centrally located north of dining hall.

Cul4 (106), Well House (Pump House): 1936-1938 squat stone structure, square plan (8' x 8'), rubble construction, horizontal coursing, storm-cellar type entrance, low-pitched hipped roof, located between recreation hall and swimming pool.

Cul5 (107), Pool House (Change House): 1936-1938 small (9' x 7') two-room stone building, side-gable roof, heavy wooden trusses at gable ends. The building is flanked by stone walls of varied heights enclosing the southeastern end of the swimming pool. Note: stone retaining wall edging stone walk southeast of the structure.

Cul6 (162), Director's Lodge (Staff Lodge): 1936-1938 frame building, projecting wings at north and south ends of facade, rear addition (bathroom), stone chimney, stone patio between projecting wings, stone steps, horizontal lap siding, single-sash nine-paned windows. Located on wooded site west of central wash and latrine.

Cul7 (163), Infirmary: 1936-1938 frame building, rectangular plan (18' x 35'), cross-gable roof, entrance portico, stone foundation, stone steps and retaining wall, horizontal lap siding, single-sash nine-paned windows. Located in secluded area south of cook's quarters.

Cul8 (164), Storage Building: 1936-1938 simple frame building, front-gable roof, stone foundation, used for storage, located near director's lodge.

Ancaster Village

This unit consists of five cabins, each intended to house from four to eight campers, a unit lodge for recreational use, an outdoor kitchen, a unit latrine, and two counselor's cabins, arranged in a circular pattern, and accessible only by foot trails from the rest of the camp.

Cul9 (111), Cabin: 1936-1938 simple front-gable folk cottage, stone foundation, frame construction, rectangular plan (16' x 20'), horizontal lap siding to level of window sills, board-and-batten above this level, vertical bifold windows.

Cu20 (112), Cabin: Same as Cu19.

Cu21 (113), Cabin: Same as Cu19.

Cu22 (114), Cabin: Same as Cu19.

Cu23 (115), Cabin: Same as Cu19.

Cu24 (131), Unit Lodge (called "Alan a Dale"): 1936-1938 frame building, rectangular plan (20' x 30'), stone foundation, massive chimney of rubble construction in horizontal courses, side-gable roof, asphalt shingles, single-sash nine-paned windows. Note that this unit lodge still bears the wooden sign inscribed "Alan A Dale" (Photo #18). Also note the stone water fountain just north of the building.

Cu25 (135), Outdoor Kitchen (Shelter Kitchen): 1936-1938 open shelter, concrete and flagstone foundation, pitched gable roof supported by heavy posts, struts and beams, stone hearth and chimney of rubble construction.

Cu26 (139), Restroom/Shower (Unit Latrine): 1936-1938 modest frame structure, rectangular plan, one end enclosed, shower end open but screened with horizontal lapped boards.

Cu27 (143), Counselor's Cabin: 1936-1938 small front-gable cottage, open front portico, rectangular plan (10' x 13'), stone foundation, horizontal lap siding, wooden shutters on windows.

Cu28 (167), Counselor's Cabin: Same as CR143.

Cu29 (110), Crafts Building: 1936-38 stone and frame building, cross-gable roof, breezeway, L-shaped plan, open front porch, hewn wood porch supports, decorative porch railing. Located at eastern edge of Camp Sherwood Forest in a secluded area, a short distance from Locksley Chase Village.

Cu30 (116), Cabin: Same as Cu19.

Cu31 (117), Cabin: Same as Cu19.

Cu32 (118), Cabin: Same as Cu19.

Cu33 (119), Cabin: Same as Cu19.

Cu34 (120), Cabin: Same as Cu19.

Cu35 (132), Unit Lodge: Same as Cu24. Note stone water fountain just west of the building.

Cu36 (136), Outdoor Kitchen (Shelter Kitchen): Same as Cu24.

Cu37 (140), Restroom/Shower (Unit Latrine): Same as Cu26.

Cu38 (144), Counselor's Cabin: Same as Cu27.

Cu39 (145), Counselor's Cabin: Same as Cu27.

Nottingham Village

This unit consists of five campers' cabins, a unit lodge, an outdoor kitchen, a unit latrine, and two counselors' cabins, located in a secluded area north of the swimming pool.

Cu40 (121), Cabin: Same as Cu19.

Cu41 (122), Cabin: Same as C19.
Cu42 (123), Cabin: Same as Cu19.

Cu43 (124), Cabin: Same as Cu19.

Cu44 (125), Cabin: Same as Cu19.

Cu45 (133), Unit Lodge: Same as Cu24.

Cu46 (137), Outdoor Kitchen (Shelter Kitchen): Same as Cu24.

Cu47 (141), Restroom/Shower (Unit Latrine): Same as Cu26.
Cu48 (146), Counselor's Cabin: Same as Cu27.

Cu49 (147), Counselor's Cabin: Same as Cu27.

Fountaindale Village

This unit consists of five cabins, a unit lodge, a unit latrine, and two counselor's cabins, arranged in a circle around the outdoor kitchen.

Cu50 (126), Cabin: Same as Cu19.

Cu51 (127), Cabin: Same as Cu19.
Cu52 (128), Cabin: Same as Cu19.

Cu53 (129), Cabin: Same as Cu19.

Cu54 (130), Cabin: Same as Cu19.

Cu55 (134), Unit Lodge: Same as Cu24.

Cu56 (138), Outdoor Kitchen (Shelter Kitchen): Same as Cu25.

Cu57 (142), Restroom/Shower (Unit Latrine): Same as Cu26.

Cu58 (148), Counselor's Cabin: Same as Cu27.

Cu59 (149), Counselor's Cabin: Same as Cu27.

Buildings that do not contribute to the historical character of the district are as follows:

Confection Stand (Outfitter's Station), located east of dining hall.
Utility Building (Garage), located south of dining hall.

1Annabeth Brandle and G.A. Bruder, Jr. "The History of Sherwood Forest Camping Service, Inc.," p. 3. Copy on file DNR.
2Good, 1938, Pt. III, p. 4.

Significance

Camp Sherwood Historic District has exceptional significance under Criteria A and C as the product of a successful New Deal program aimed at providing outdoor recreational opportunities for disadvantaged urban children and also as an impressive grouping of buildings and structures representing the type of rustic park architecture promoted by the National Park Service during the 1930's. Social/Humanitarian--Recreation: New Deal relief workers constructed several group camps in Missour's three Recreational Demonstration Areas, which were located near urban centers in order to serve the needs of those who might otherwise be unable to enjoy a wilderness experience. The group camps have been quite popular through the years, and popularity has brought with it strong pressure for the modernization of the facilities. As a result of this pressure, few of the group camps have survived intact. Scattered buildings still exist in many of the original camps. But only three of Missouri's New Deal group camps have retained their historical integrity. Of these three, Camp Sherwood Forest remains in the most nearly pristine condition, with most of its original buildings still in existance, intact, and unaltered. Architecture: The architecture of these camps was central to their original purpose. While the camping experience itself removed city children from concrete streets to the wilderness, the camp buildings removed them from skyscrappers and tenements to a type of architecture that was smaller in scale, rougher in texture, and imbued with the qualities of hand-craftsmanship and harmony with nature. The unit villages and central facilities at Camp Sherwood Forest embody the principle expressed by Albert Good in 1938 National Park Service Publication, Park and Recreation Structures, that camp buildings should be economical and utilitarian and at the same time "pleasing in proportion, appropriate as to material,s and painless to the eye."1

1Albert H. Good, Park and Recreaton Structures (NPS, 1938), Pt. III, p. 4.

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Brandle, Annabeth and G.A. Bruder, Jr. "The History of Sherwood Forest Camping Service, Inc., p. 3, copy on file at DNR.

Good, Albert H. Park And Recreation Structures. National Park Service, 1938. Part III: Overnight and Organized Camp Facilities, pp. 1-173.

Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property: Approximately 132 acres.
Quadrangle name: Okete, Mo.
Scale: 1:24,000
UTM References:
A 15/680740/4323780
B 15/680760/4323080
C 15/680000/4323080
D 15/680000/4323740

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

The boundary of the nominated property is clearly indicated on the appended maps and is defined as the parallelogram whose vertices are the above referenced UTM coordinates. This parallelogram contains all buildings and structures pertaining to the original and present group camp and forms a compact and convenient boundary for the district.

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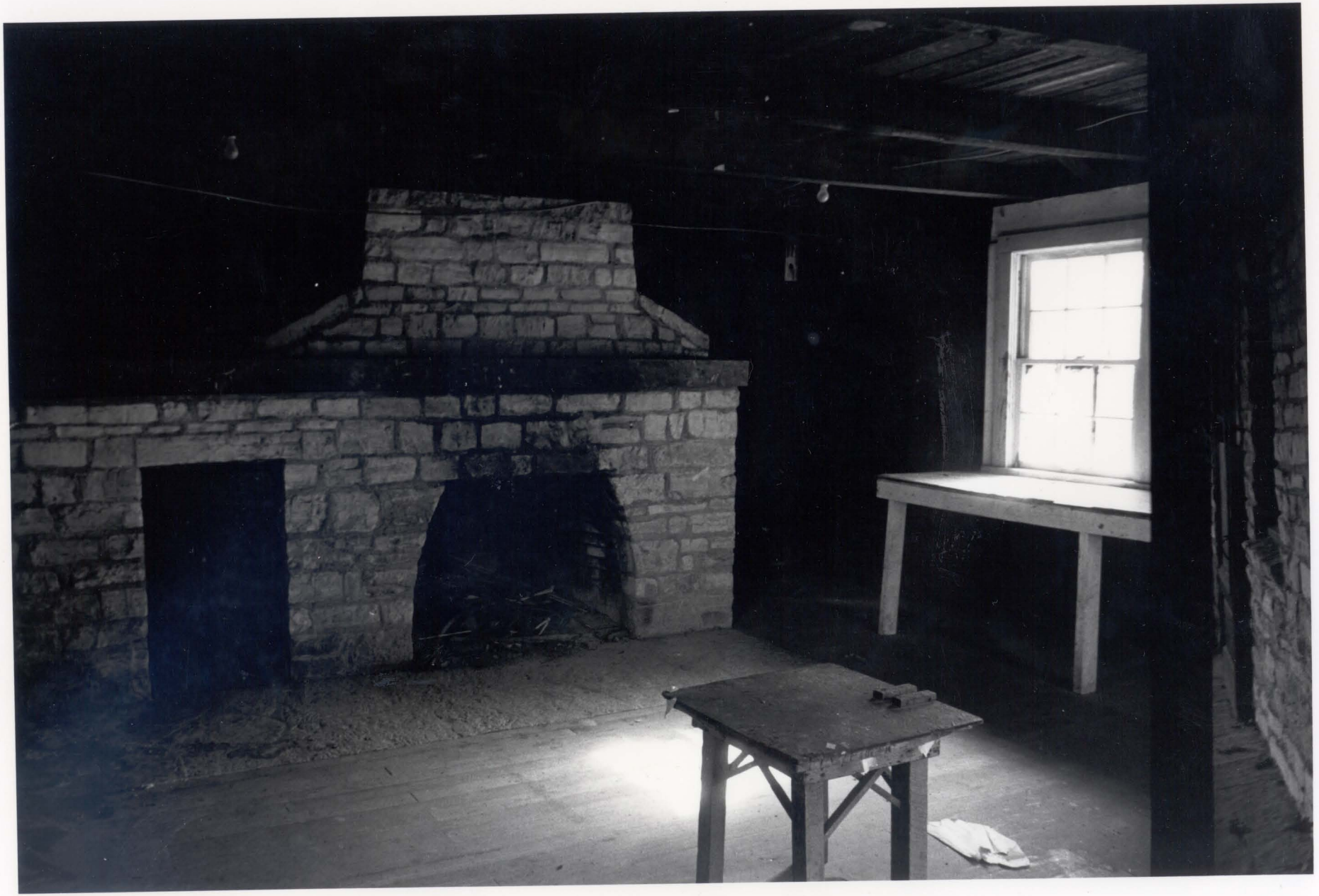
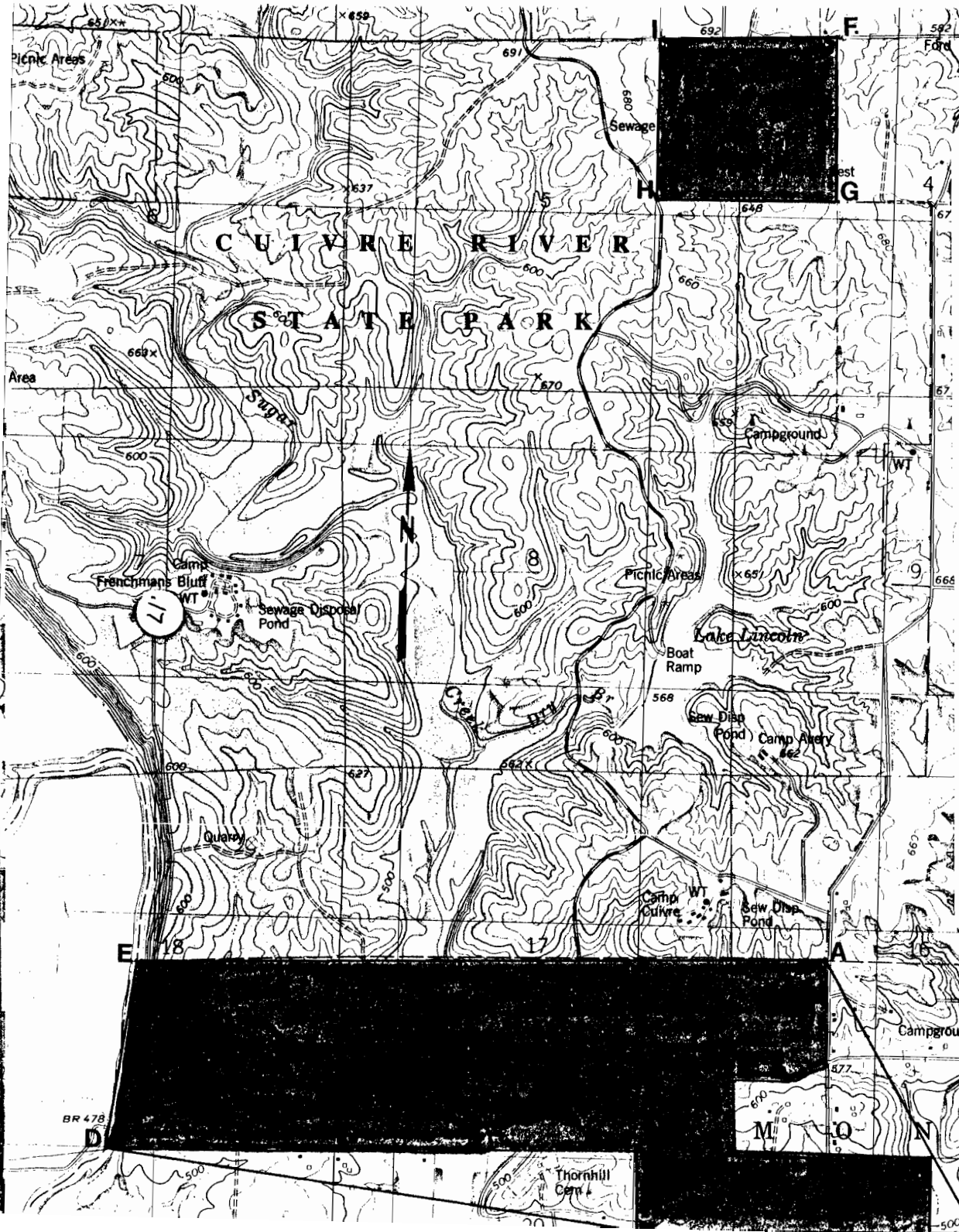




EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE
IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

CUIVRE RIVER STATE PARK
Lincoln County, Missouri

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale 1:24,000
OLETE, MO. Quadrangle (1975)

ADMINISTRATIVE AREA HISTORIC DISTRICT

UTM References:

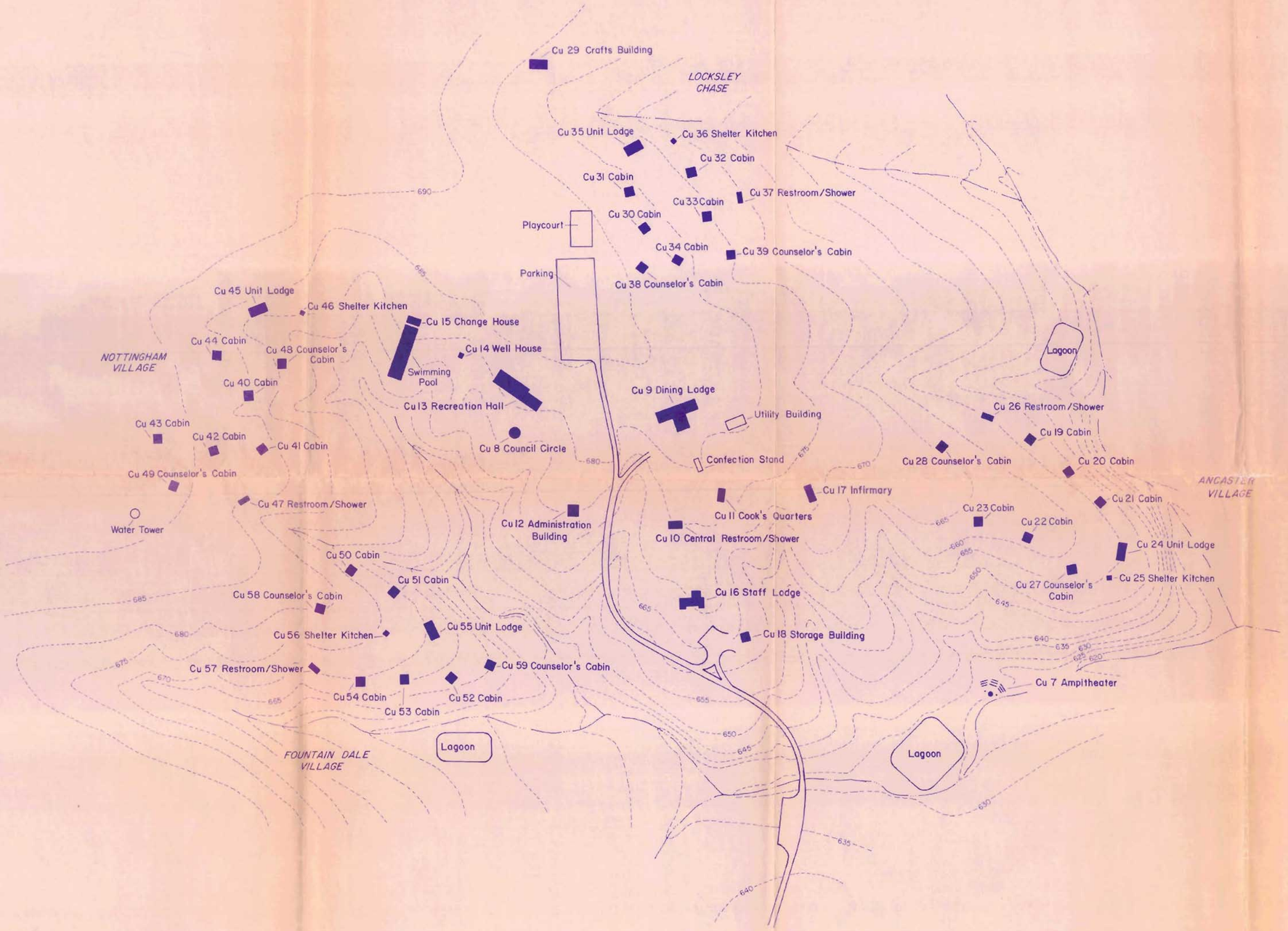
A. 15/680780/4319865
B. 15/681440/4318720
C. 15/680010/4318700

D. 15/677700/4318990
E. 15/677805/4319800

CAMP SHERWOOD FOREST HISTORIC DISTRICT

UTM References:

F. 15/680740/4323780
G. 15/680760/4323080
H. 15/680000/4323080
I. 15/680000/4323740



MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT of NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF
PARKS and HISTORIC PRESERVATION

CUIVRE RIVER STATE PARK
CAMP SHERWOOD FOREST

FIELD:	TRACED: L. GRAYTHAM	DATE: 11/13/74	SHEET
DRAWN: L. GRAYTHAM	CHECKED: M. WAINWRIGHT	REVISIONS:	6

APPROVED BY DIVISION OF PARKS AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DIRECTOR _____ DATE _____

APPROVED BY DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIRECTOR _____ DATE _____

Cuivre River State Park

Cuivre River State Park began as the federally-funded Cuivre River Recreational Demonstration Area. In 1932, citizens of the depressed farming area around Troy, Missouri, became aware of plans by which the federal government would purchase sub-marginal farmlands for park lands in connection with the National Recovery Act. With support from Congressman Clarence Cannon, these citizens were able to bring a federal representative to Troy. After two years of persuasion, approximately sixty families agreed to sell nearly six thousand acres of farmland to be developed as a recretional area by the National Park Service.12 In November 1934 an advance group of CCC workers began setting up camp. One month later CCC Company 787 moved into the area and remained there until 1935, when Company 3777 took over the camp. Company 3777 built the camp at Frenchman's Bluff, which became a WPA relief camp (also called a "transient camp"). Between 1934 and 1940, CCC enrollees and WPA workers improved roads, dug quarries, planted trees and other vegetation, fought forest fires, and built two large group camps in the area, which was intended as a recreational haven for communities within a one hundred mile radius, including St. Louis. In 1946, the recreational area became a state park, which now occupies 6,245 acres of rugged woodland five miles northeast of Troy, Missouri. This large park contains two historic districts: The Cuivre River State Park Administrative Area Historic District and Camp Sherwood Forest Historic District.

[1]Olin Turnbull, interview conducted by Marjorie Evans, January 24, 1976.

Cuivre River State Park Administrative Area Historic District

Description

Cuivre River State Park Administrative Area Historic District contains six buildings and structures of historical or architectural significance, plus curbing and other road work, constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Works Projects Administration between 1934 and 1941. At the eastern end of the district stands a rustic arched bridge (photo #2) completed at the end of the Depression Era (ca. 1941). Stone curbing, culverts (Photo #1) and ditch dams edge the main park road (Route 147), which runs west to the Park Office and service area and continues west to the stone shelter house (Photo #3) and old well house in the picnic area on the eastern bank of Cuivre River. The river marks the western edge of the district.

Cuivre River State Park Administrative Area Historic District includes the central park office, major service buildings, and the main public use area developed by relief workers and still functioning in the park. Only one modern intrusion, a residence (and garage) in the service area, appears in the district. The large stone shelter in the picnic area and the rustic park office (Photo #6) are notable structures that combine with the arched bridge, road work, and service buildings to create a sense of history in this area.

Buildings and structures that contribute to the historical character of the district are, as follows:

Cu1 Bridge: 1941 reinforced concrete structure with stone facing three segmental arches with heavy stone buttresses.

Cu2 (30)*, Shelter/Restroom: 1940 combination picnic shelter and comfort station, compound plan, rough stone in horizontal courses, log beams, cross-gable roof, flared eaves, stone fireplace in shelter area. Note stone water fountain south of shelter and stone curbing around parking area.

Cu3 (31), Wellhouse: 1940 below-ground structure with stone steps leading down to door opening, stone wall projecting above ground, west of shelter in picnic area.

Cu4 (154), Warehouse: 1934-1941 frame building, rectangular plan (35' x 68'), stone foundation, rustic stone loading dock, side-gable roof with front projection, located in service area.

Cu5 (156), Service Building (Garage): 1934-1941 frame one-story building, rectangular plan, concrete foundation, rustic doors, located in service area.

Cu6 (160), Park Office: 1934-1941 small-scale (17' x 29') cottage-like building, with steep front-gable roof that extends over open front porch, ornamental wooden supports, combination of horizontal and board-and-batten vertical siding for textured effect, located on north side of main park road, near service area.

Buildings that do not contribute to the historical character of the district are, as follows: Assistant superintendent's residence, garage and water tower in the service area.

*Numbers in parentheses are inventory numbers used by the Mo. Division of Parks and Historic Preservation.

Significance

Cuivre River State Park Administrative Area Historic District has exceptional significance according to the criteria of evaluation under definitions A and C to wit: it is associated with Emergency Conservation Work involving the labor of CCC enrollees and WPA workers of the New Deal era, a major historical development of the twentieth century; it embodies the distinctive characteristics of the rustic architecture promoted by the National Park Service in the years before World War II. Architecture and Landscape Architecture: This district contains some of the few intact examples of administrative and service buildings erected by New Deal relief workers in Missouri's state parks. Especially significant is the small, cottage-like park office, which retains its original chracter without additions or alterations. The shelter/restroom, the arched bridge and other structures are also excellent examples of the National Park Service rustic architecture of the 1930's. Notable elements of landscape architecture are the stone curbing, guttering and culverts along the main park road. Politics and Government: Cuivre River State Park was originally developed by the federal government as a Recreational Demonstration Area and did not become a state park until 1946. Thus, it has significance as an example of an effort of the national government to reclaim sub-marginal farm land in a state in which farmers were devastated by the Great Depression. Conservation--Recreation: The buildings and structures in this district were the products of a successful effort to develop non-productive acreage for recreational use. Social/Humanitarian: In social/humanitarian terms, the development of Cuiver River Recreational Demonstration Area, which became Cuiver River State Park, provided useful work and crafts training for CCC enrollees and WPA laborers during the Great Depression.

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Turnbull, Olin, interview, Jan. 24, 1976.

Ye Olde Goldbrickers Journal (Vol. 5 #8), Aug. 1939, Troy, Mo.: Co. 3771.

Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property: Approximately 620 acres.
Quadrangle name: Okete, Mo.
Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000
UTM References:
A 15/680780/4319865
B 15/681440/4318720
C 15/680010/4318700
D 15/677700/4318990
E 15/677805/4319800

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

The boundaries of the nominated property are clearly indicated on the appended maps (U.S.G.S. map and district map). This area was selected as following the park road, improved by WPA and CCC relief workers, and containing a high concentration of E.C.W. buildings and structures in the administrative, service and public use areas along this main park road.

LIMIT
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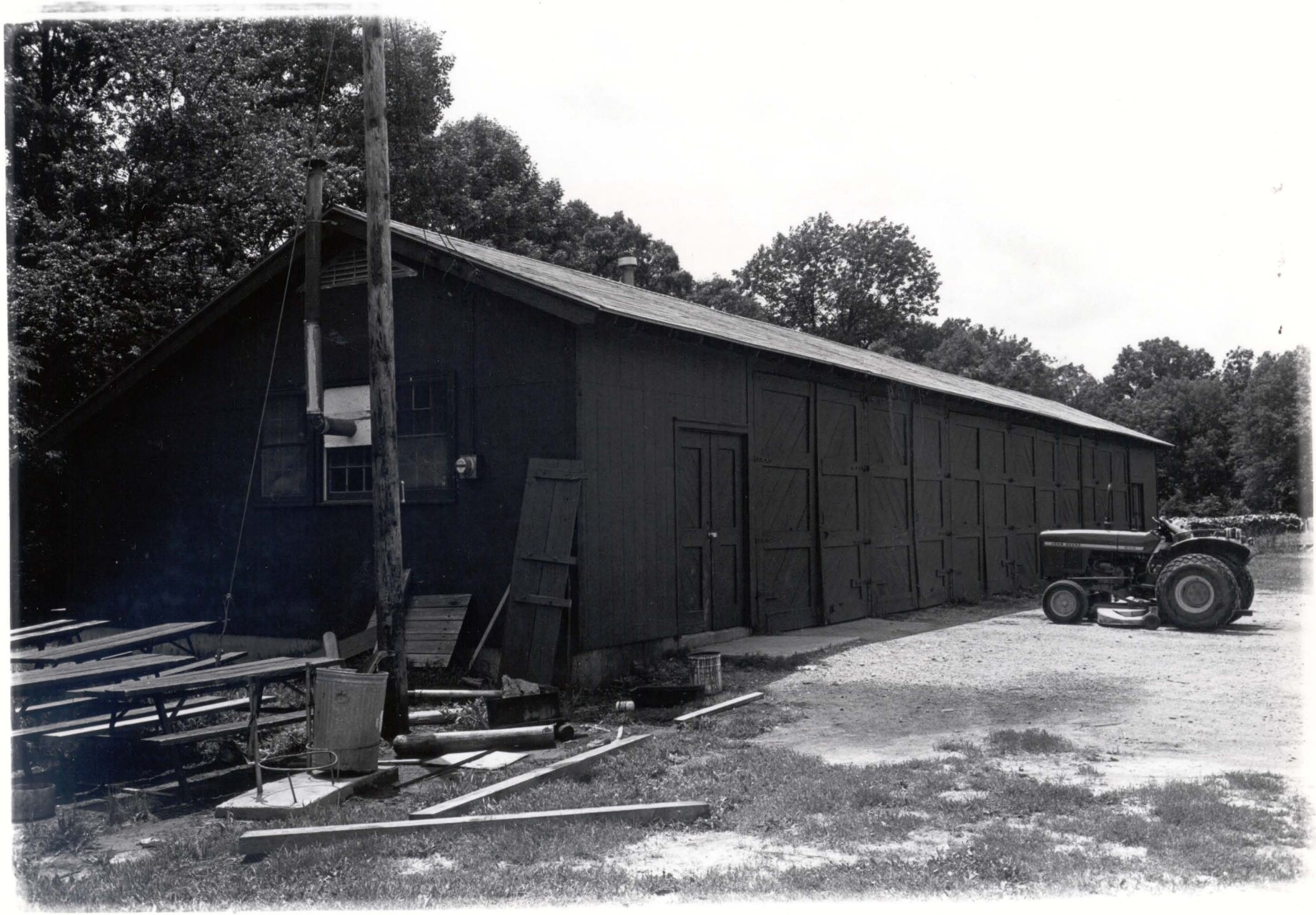
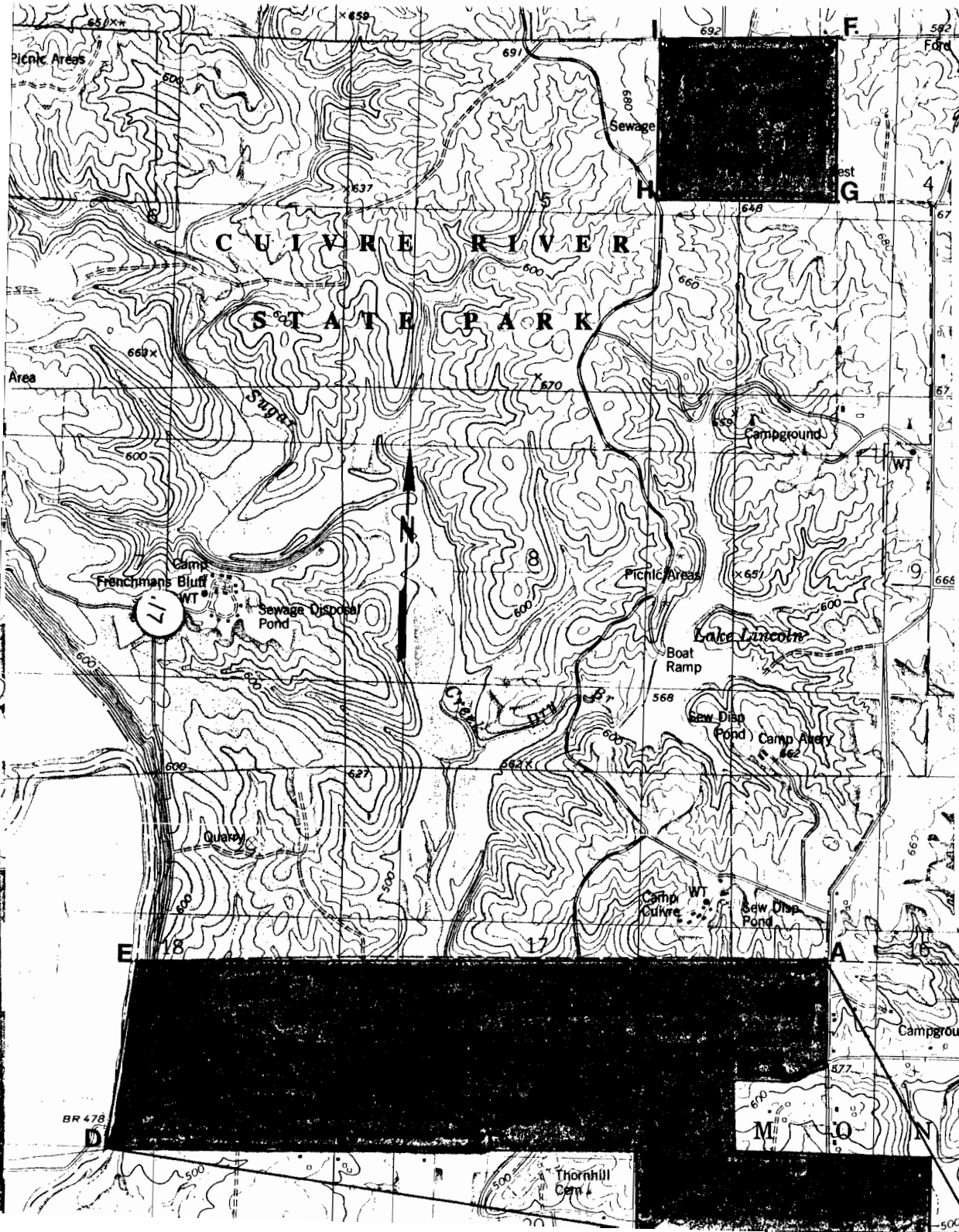


PARK OFFICE



EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE
IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

CUIVRE RIVER STATE PARK
Lincoln County, Missouri

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale 1:24,000
OLETE, MO. Quadrangle (1975)

ADMINISTRATIVE AREA HISTORIC DISTRICT

UTM References:

A. 15/680780/4319865
B. 15/681440/4318720
C. 15/680010/4318700

D. 15/677700/4318990
E. 15/677805/4319800

CAMP SHERWOOD FOREST HISTORIC DISTRICT

UTM References:

F. 15/680740/4323780
G. 15/680760/4323080
H. 15/680000/4323080
I. 15/680000/4323740

Dr. Edmund A. Babler Memorial State Park

Dr. Edmund A. Babler Memorial State Park is located in the rolling hills of the Missouri River border country in the western part of St. Louis County, approximately thirty-two miles from downtown St. Louis. Prominent businessman Jacob Babler donated 868 acres in 1934 to establish the park as a memorial to his late brother Edmund, a distinguished St. Louis surgeon. Subsequent gifts of the Babler family and purchases by the state increased the size of the park to over 2,000 acres. In 1935, two CCC companies began developing the park for public recreation. Three hundred WPA workers assisted in construction of park roads and other park projects. During the following year, Jacob Babler established a trust fund to provide for the present and future maintenance of the facilities. At dedication ceremonies in 1938, the Babler family unveiled a full-length bronze statue of Dr. Edmund A. Babler in the park. In recent years the park has become the home of the Jacob L. Babler Outdoor Education Center for the Handicapped, providing year-round opportunities for horseback riding, hiking, fishing, camping, crafts, archery and nature study in the park's facilities, the majority of which werebuilt by the CCC. This park has been nominated as a historic district.

The Dr. Edmund A. Babler Memorial State Park Historic District

Description

The Dr. Edmund A. Babler Memorial State Park Historic Dirstrict comprises some twenty-two buildings and structures of historical and arcitectural significance erected by the Civilian Conservation Corps, with the assistance of WPA relief workers, between 1935 and 1941. During their years of activity in the park, relief workers laid eight miles of road, quarried stone for many beautiful buildings, and constructed a stone entranceway, a concession center, stables, shelters, a small residence, bridges, service buildings, comfort stations, and an imposing lodge on a rugged tract southwest of St. Louis, Missouri. The largest of these structures are the handsome lodge, the stone stable, and a cruciform picnic shelter. The stable at Babler is the only one built by the CCC that is still in use as a stable in a Missouri state park. The equestrian underpasses are notable for their nearly flat segmental arches and massive stone wing walls (Photo #3). The stonework at Babler is of exceptional quality. Wall treatments are generally of rough random ashlar with distinctive stone detailing at the cornices (Photo #19). Wide roads constructed by relief workers feature stone curbing and guttering (Photo #2). To a surprising degree, this park retains the character imparted to it by the National Park Service and New Deal relief workers during the Depression Era. One of its most pleasant qualitites is a feeling of openness, with broad lanes, spacious picnic areas, and lush wooded hills. Buildings are widely separated and in many cases screened by hills and trees. Modern intrusions include a new superintendent's residence, a pool and tennis courts, and several new service buildings. The Jacob A. Babler Handicapped Center, a complex of modern buildings, is located at the extreme southwestern edge of the district.

Buildings and structures that contribute to the quality of the district are, as follows:

Ba1, Main Entrance: 1938 wing walls of cut stone flanking the wide park road at its intersection with Highway 109.

Ba2 Equestrian Underpass: 1935-1941 tall stone-faced bridge with single segmental arch over horse trail under main park road, approximately one mile from park entrance.

Ba3 Equestrian Underpass: 1935-1941 tall stone-faced bridge with single segmental arch over equestrian trail under park road, approximately one-fourth mile east of the stable.

Ba4 Vehicle Bridge: 1936-1937 rustic bridge of concrete construction with stone facings, two segmental arches, stone head walls and wing walls, located in a little-used area near the northern boundry of the park.

Ba5 (2) Park Office (Well House): 1936 small (16' x 24') rectangular building of random rubble construction, stone dentilation, steeply-pitched hip roof, small entrance portico (added), concrete foundation, small four-paned double-hung windows, eyebrow dormer in rear. Originally a well house located near the encampment of CCC Company 3763, the building now contains an office, storage room, and lavatory.

Ba6 (3) Shelter and Rest Room: 1935-1941 small (10' x 12') stone building with rest room in basement (entered from rear), pitched front-gable roof, random rubble wall treatment, arched door opening, quoins, concrete foundation. Just west of the building is a stone patio on which a mobile home is now anchored; just north of the building is an outdoor fireplace of cut stone. A flight of stone steps goes down to the restroom in the rear. This shelter is no longer in use.

Ba7 (4) Service Building: 1935-1941 two-story barn-like service building, gambrel roof, horizontal oak siding, cross-hatched doors, six-by-six casement windows, located southeast of the old Park-Keeper's Cottage.

Ba8 (7) Old Shed (Old Stonecutter's Shed): 1935-1941 rectangular shed, front-gable roof, roof covering of galvanized sheet metal, wood construction, vertical siding, badly deteriorated.

Ba9 (16) Warehouse Number 1: 1935-1941 sixteen-bay garage/warehouse, side-gable roof, wood siding; rear of building is set against hillside; located near new Superintendent's Residence.

Ba10 (17) Warehouse Number 2: 1935-1941 large rectangular service building, side-gable roof in saltbox form, roof projection over concrete loading dock. This building is located in a service court, with serveral new service buildings in a secluded area near the southern boundry of the park.

Ba11 (18) Rest Room in Alta Area: 1935-1941 small (15' x 30') rectangular building of rough random ashlar construction, distinctive detailing at cornices, hip roof, stone chimney on west side, decorative voussoirs over ten small windows. Located near picnic shelter in alta Area.

Ba12 (20) Open Picnic Shelter in Alta Area: 1935-1941 large cruciform shelter, four-sided central fireplace, stone walls (31/2' high), cross-gable roof supported by heavy timber posts and struts, horizontal wood siding at gable ends, flagstone floor set in concrete, built-in wooden benches. Note the long, sweeping stone retaining walls along the edge of the picnic area, stone curbing in parking area.

Ba13 (21) Lodge: 1935-1941 large rambling one-and-one-half-story building, rough random ashlar construction, concrete foundation, cross-gable roof, irregular floor plan, with north wing extending at an angle from the main block, two-story projecting bay containing arched entrance portico. Located at the top of a gentle slope in a secluded area in the northeastern corner of the park.

Ba14 (22) Rest Room in Cochran Area (formerly Hillwood Picnic Area): 1935-1941 small (15' x 30') rectangular building, abutting hillside, medium-pitched hip roof, rough random ashlar construction, characteristic cornice treatment, small windows, stone lintels, stone chimney, located near Cochran Area shelter.

Bal5 (23) Shelter in Cochran Area (formerly Hillwood Picnic Area): 1936-1937 stone and timber shelter with enclosed rear alcove containing stone fireplace, massive stone chimney on rear wall, hip roof (gabled hip over the alcove), heavy wooden roof supports, open wood beam ceiling in octagonal open shelter area.

Bal6 (26) Residence (Park Keeper's Cottage): 1935-1936 small (24' x 45') one-and-one-half-story frame cottage, stone foundation, gable roof, small entrance porch with wood railing suggestive of Swiss chalet.

Bal7 (28) Old Concession Building: 1935-1941 stone building, L-shaped plan, medium-pitched cross-gable roof, bay window in front-facing wing, pediment over stone entrance porch, double front doors, casement windows, stone sills and lintels. Formerly the Concession Building, this building now houses a museum and nature center.

Bal8 (29) Rest Room in Old Concession Area: 1935-1941 small (22' x 25') rectangular building of random cut stone construction, front-gable roof, horizontal wood siding at gable ends, small entry porch with shed-style roof supported by timber posts and struts, small single-sash windows, stone sills, wooden lintels. There is a rustic wooden footbridge between this rest room and the Old Concession Building. This bridge is not original, but has been reconstructed in the style of the original bridge erected here by the CCC.

Bal9 (30) Contact Station: 1935-1941 truncated building of smooth cut stone, formerly housing the contact booth, now anchoring the park logo and a map of the park.

Ba20 (32) Rest Room in Crystal Spring Area: small (15' x 20') rectangular stone building, rough random ashlar, characteristic cornice treatment, hip roof, eyebrow dormer (ventilator) in center front portion of roof, stone sills, decorative voussoirs above small windows. This building has not been used for several years and has suffered from neglect.

Ba21 (33) Rest Room in Walnut Grove Area: small (14' x 32') rectangular building of random cut stones in a variety of shapes and sizes, side-gable roof, small pedimented entry porch with timber supports, small windows just under the eave line, stone sills, wooden lintels.

Ba22 (34) Stable: large L-shaped building of random cut stone, stable-keeper's office in mail block, stables in elongated rear ell, medium-pitched cross-gable roof, heavy timbers used for decorative effects at gable ends, pedimented entry porch in front, shed-style dormers and small cupola on roof of rear ell.

Non-contributing structures located within the district boundaries are, as follows:

Swimming Pool, Bath House Concession, Filter House, Tennis Courts, built in the 1960's.

Superintendent's Residence (1): modern ranch-style house, located just south of the main park road, near Warehouse #1.

Jacob L. Babler Handicapped Center complex.

Water tower in Alta Area (19): steel tower, possibly constructed by CCC, but adding little to the district.

Garage (27); small modern garage behind Park Keeper's Cottage.

Stable Keeper's Residence (35): frame cottage constructed ca. 1941, altered, and in deplapidated condition.

Service buildings: two modern service buildings located just east of Warehouse #2.

*Numbers in parentheses are in-house inventory numbers used by the Missouri Division of Parks and Historic Preservation.

Significance

The Dr. Edmund A. Babler Memorial State Park Historic District has exceptional significance according to the criteria of evaluation under definitions A and C to wit: it is associated with Emergency Conservation Work involving the labor of CCC enrollees and WPA workers of the New Deal era, a major historical development of the twentieth century; it embodies the distinctive characteristics of the rustic architecture promoted by the National Park Service in the years before World War II. Architecture and Landscape Architecture: The buildings and structures of stone and timber in this park are superb examples of sturdiness, simplicity, and exquisite craftsmanship in the rustic tradition. Placement of buildings at wide intervals in insconspicuous locations, with screening from hillsides and trees, reflects the National Park Service principle of subordination of man-made structures to the natural setting. The park road, constructed by relief workers, is notable for its meandering design and rustic stone curbing and guttering. Social/Humanitarian: The ambitious park development project at Babler provided needed work relief for young CCC enrollees and WPA workers. The social/humanitarian values of the park project were well stated by Jacob Babler, who donated the land to the state. On October 9, 1983, the St. Louis Glode-Democrat quoted Mr. Babler as saying that the relief workers engaged in the project were "saved from the influences of pool halls and bad company and made into men, strong and healthy."

Conservation--Recreation: Development of this state park made possible the conservation of a large wooded tract in a rapidly urbanizing area just thirty-two miles from downtown St. Louis. The park, established during the Great Depression, continues to provide significant recreational facilities for citizens of the surrounding urban area as well as visitors from other parts of Missouri and neighboring states.

Bibliography

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St. Louis Globe-Democrat, October 9, 1938.

Schneider, Arthur A. Appraisal Report: Babler Memorial State Park. Mo. State Park Board. 1970.

Wood, Jack, "Jacob Babler: His Contribution to the State Park Movement in Missouri," in Missouri Historical Society Bulletin (July 1959), pp. 285-295.

Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property: Approximately 2,325 acres.

Quadrangle name: Weldon Spring, Mo., and Eureka, Mo.

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

UTM References:
A 15/701710/4279480
B 15/698820/4274680
C 15/703520/4275480
D 15/698765/4278640

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

The boundaries of the nominated property are clearly indicated on the appended maps (U.S.G.S. map and district map) and are defined as the original (1934) boundaries of Dr. Edmund A. Babler State Park, excluding those parcels of land that were included in the original tract but are not included within the present state park.

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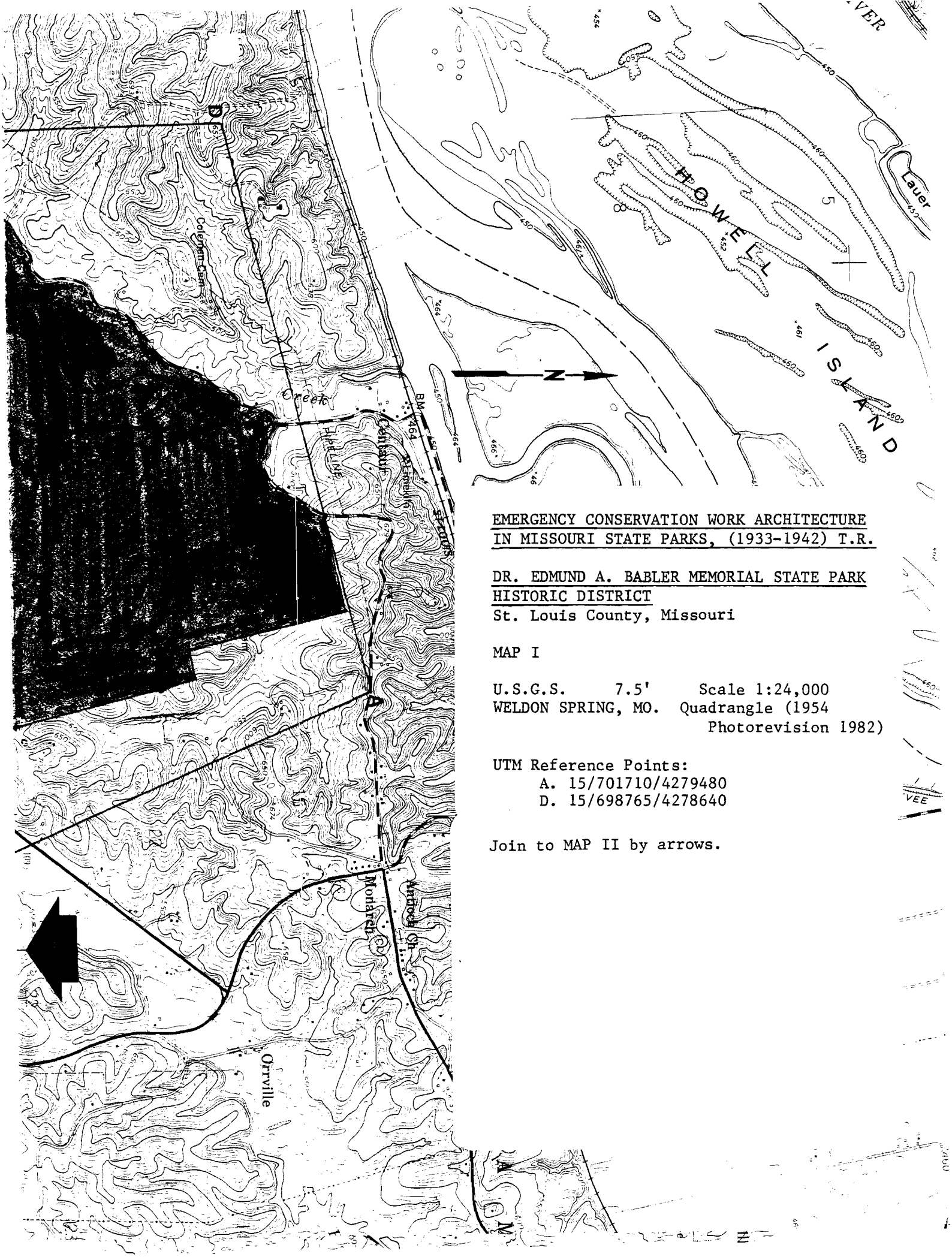


EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

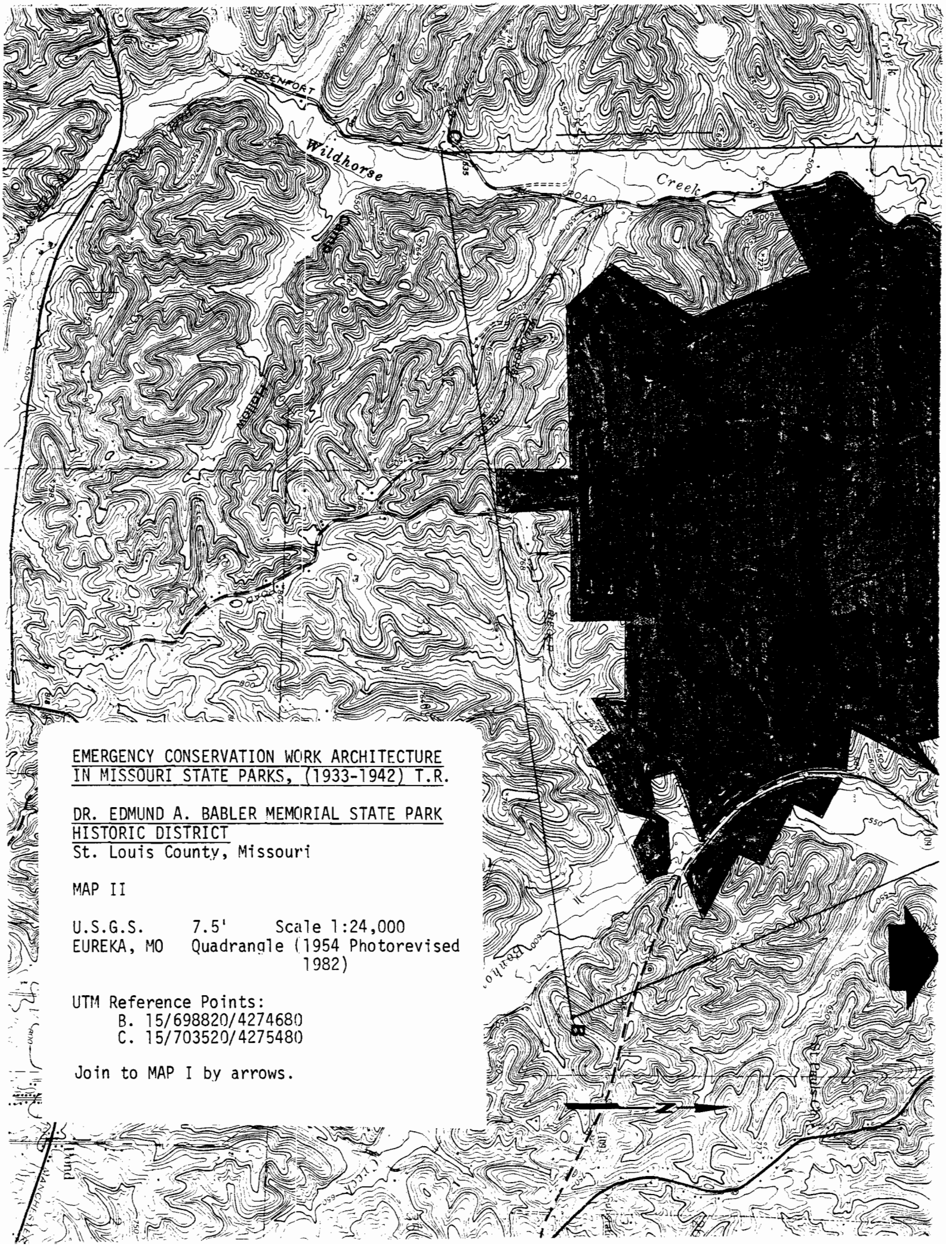
DR. EDMUND A. BABLER MEMORIAL STATE PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
St. Louis County, Missouri

MAP I

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale 1:24,000
WELDON SPRING, MO. Quadrangle (1954
Photorevision 1982)

UTM Reference Points:
A. 15/701710/4279480
D. 15/698765/4278640

Join to MAP II by arrows.



EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

DR. EDMUND A. BABLER MEMORIAL STATE PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
St. Louis County, Missouri

MAP II

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale 1:24,000
EUREKA, MO Quadrangle (1954 Photorevised 1982)

UTM Reference Points:
B. 15/698820/4274680
C. 15/703520/4275480

Join to MAP I by arrows.

Knob Noster State Park

Knob Noster State Park came into existence as Montserrat Federal Recreational Demonstration Area. The federal government developed the 4,600-acre tract to provide camping and picnicking facilities for residents of the nearby urban areas of Warrensburg and Kansas City. Originally composed of sub-marginal farmlands, the area is rugged and hilly, with a stream flowing through it. Between 1938 and 1941, WPA workers created an artificial lake, built service buildings and a park office (recently remodeled), and constructed two organized group camping facilities. In 1946, the area became part of the Missouri state park system. Heavy use and the pressure for modernization have brought about the remodeling of the park office, a custodial residence, other park buildings, and one of the group camps. Nominated in this park are one historic district, Camp Shawnee Historic District, and five non-contiguous sites: the entrance portal, the bridge on the entrance road, the warehouse (toolhouse) and repair shop, the dam and spillway at Lake Buteo, and a stone rest room near the spillway. District data follows; please see inventory data sheets on non-contiguous sites.

Camp Shawnee Historic District

Description

Camp Shawnee Historic District comprises thirty buildings and structures of historical and/or architectural significance constructed by relief workers under the Works Projects Administration in Montserrat Recreational Demonstration Area, which later became Knob Knoster State Park. One of the few surviving Depression-Era group camps in Missouri, and the only one built wholly by WPA workers, Camp Shawnee (formerly Camp Red Cedar) is a cluster of rustic cabins, lodges, and service buildings constructed under the supervision of the National Park Service between 1936 and 1941. In the central area of the facility, the pool house, dining hall, infirmary, staff lodges, office and central latrine are original, intact, and impart a definite sense of history. These central buildings stand in a wide flat meadow. Cabin units nestle at the edge of a dense forest. In the cabin units, all the original bathhouse (latrines) and some of the original cabins are gone. Some of the cabins and particularly the unit lodges are in disrepair. However, the four cabin units remain essentially intact. The new bathhouses (rest rooms) in the units do not seriously detract from the historical character of the district. On the whole, this camping facility retains a suprising degree of integrity and constitutes a rare survival in the state park system.

Buildings that contribute to the historical character of the district are, as follows:

Kn1 (62)* Park Office: 1939-1940 one story building of stone and wood, L-shaped plan, cross-gable roof, entry porch with roof extension supported by posts and brackets, casement windows, rough ashlar wall treatment to level of window sills, stone retaining wall extending from rear wall of building. The combination of vertical board and batten and horizontal lap siding seen here is repeated in most of the buildings in the camp.

Kn2 (63) Cabin: 1936-1938 one-room frame cabin, rectangular plan (13' x 18'), side-gable roof, small entry porch with shed-style roof projection supported by heavy posts and struts, combination of concrete foundation and rough stone piers, ribbon-type windows.

Kn3 (64): Identical to Kn2.

Kn4 (65): Identical to Kn2.

Kn5 (66): Identical to Kn2.

Kn6 (67): Identical to Kn2.

Kn7 (68): Identical to Kn2.

Kn8 (69) Staff Quarters (Two-Cot Counselors' Cabin): Ca. 1938 one-room frame cabin, rectangular plan (10' x 14'), side-gable roof with front overhang, open porch supported by heavy posts and brackets, stone and concrete foundation, awning-style windows (hinged at the tops).

Kn9 (70): Identical to Kn8.

Kn10 (77) Unit Lodge: 1939-1941 stone and wood building, rectangular plan (20' x 29'), central stone chimney, medium-pitched gable roof, small entrance porch with shed-style roof projection, enclosed side porch with fireplace for outdoor cooking, rough ashlar to level of window sills, wood siding above.

Kn11 (78): Identical to Kn10.

Kn12 (79): Identical to Kn10.

Kn13 (80) Cabin: 1936-1938 three-room camper cabin, rectangular plan (19' x 38'), frame construction on rough stone piers, concrete pad at entrance, side-gable roof, ribbon-style windows, horizontal lap siding.

Kn14 (81): Identical to Kn13.

Kn15 (82): Identical to Kn13.

Kn16 (83): Identical to Kn13.

Kn17 (84): Identical to Kn13.

Kn18 (85): Identical to Kn13.

Kn19 (86): Identical to Kn13.

Kn20 (87): Identical to Kn13.

Kn21 (88) Cabin: Same as Kn13, except for concrete foundation.

Kn22 (89) Bath House: 1939-1941 rustic cottage-style building constructed as part of swimming pool complex. Note stone steps and retaining wall north and west of the building. Swimming pool is concrete and has been repaired and modernized.

Kn23 (90) Central Latrine: 1936-1938 simple gable-fronted frame building, concrete foundation, small single-sashed four-paned windows, cross-hatched doors. Located in central area north of Mess Hall.

Kn24 (91), Crafts Building: 1939 simple gable-fronted frame building, rectangular plan (19' x 29'), concrete foundation, flagstone patio in front, double front doors, rectangular single-pane windows, ribbon-type windows along sides.

Kn25 (92) Infirmary: 1938 small frame building, stone foundation, T-shaped plan, side-gable roof, corner entry, small entry porch, emergency entrance on north side. Note: wrought iron railings on north side entry porch are original.

Kn26 (93) Staff Quarters #1 (Help's Quarters): 1938-1939 rectangular frame building, stone foundation, variation of the gable-fronted cottage with entry porches front and rear.

Kn27 (94) Staff Quarters #2: Identical to Kn8.

Kn28 (95) Staff Lodge (Staff and Director's Quarters): 1939 frame cottage, rectangular plan (24' x 39'), stone foundation, central stone chimney, side-gable roof, pedimented one-bay entry porch, rustic railings, built-in benches, casement windows.

Kn29 (96) Mess Hall: 1938 large frame building, stone foundation, T-shaped plan, cross-gable roof, small entrance portico, two massive stone chimneys; dining area in main block, kitchen in rear section of building. Interior of main dining area is original; even tables and benches are the original ones built according to NPS specifications.

Kn30 Amphitheater: campfire circle with stone seat on east side, fire ring rimmed by stones in center, set on the side of a hill within a circle of cedar trees, east of Camp Shawnee.

Non-contributing structures are, as follows:

Four new latrines in Cabin Units 1-4.
Pumphouse north of Swimming Pool.
Swimming pool.

*Numbers in parentheses are inventory numbers used by the Missouri Division of Parks and Historic Preservation.

Significance

Camp Shawnee Historic District has exceptional signifcance under Criteria A and C as the last surviving group camp built wholly by WPA workers in Missouri's state park syustem and also as an example of a camping facility constructed under the auspices of the National Park Service in the rustic mode of park architecture. Architecture and Landscape Architecture: Camp layout is similar to that of Camp Sherwood Forest at Cuivre River State Park, with small cabin units, or villages, set apart from the dining hall and other central facilities. The camp buildings also resemble those at Camp Sherwood Forest in their simple frame construction, compactness, economy, harmony with a wooded setting, and effective use of rustic details. Conservation--Recreation: Construction of the camp resulted from a New Deal conservation program aimed at developing sub-marginal farmland for recreational use. Social/Humanitarian: The purpose of the group camps was to provide outdoor recreational opportunities for disadvantaged children from nearby urban areas, in this case Warrensburg and Kansas City. Camp Shawnee has been used, and continues to be used, by many organized groups of young people. Construction of the camp provided work relief over a five-year period to unemployed men in Johnson County. Politics/Government: Construction of this camp in a federal Recreational Demonstration Area resulted from a significant federal effort to reclaim non-productive farmland in a state where farmers suffered greatly from the Depression. In 1946, the federal government transferred ownership of the Recreational Demonstration Area to the state, and the group camp continued to serve its original purpose within the state park.

Bibliography

Missouri State Planning Board. A State Plan for Missouri: Missouri State Parks Attendance and Use Data. 1938, pp. 147-150.

Missouri Department of Natural Resources. Division of Parks and Historic Preservation. Archives. Jefferson City, Mo.

Knob Noster S.P., Archives, on file in Parks Office.

Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property: Approximately 215 acres.
Quadrangle name: Knob Noster, Mo., and Burtville, Mo.
Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000
UTM References:
A 15/446740/4289300
B 15/446660/4288400
C 15/445680/4288620
D 15/445820/4289380

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

The boundary of the district is clearly delineated on the appended maps (U.S.G.S. map and district map) and encloses all buildings and structures pertaining to the group camping facility, including the old amphitheater located east of the camp.

MEN'S SHOWERS
WOMEN'S SHOWERS

MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT
OF
NATURAL
RESOURCES

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE
IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

Knob Noster State Park MAP I
Johnson County, Missouri

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale 1:24,000
KNOB NOSTER, MO Quadrangle (1962)

UTM Reference Points:

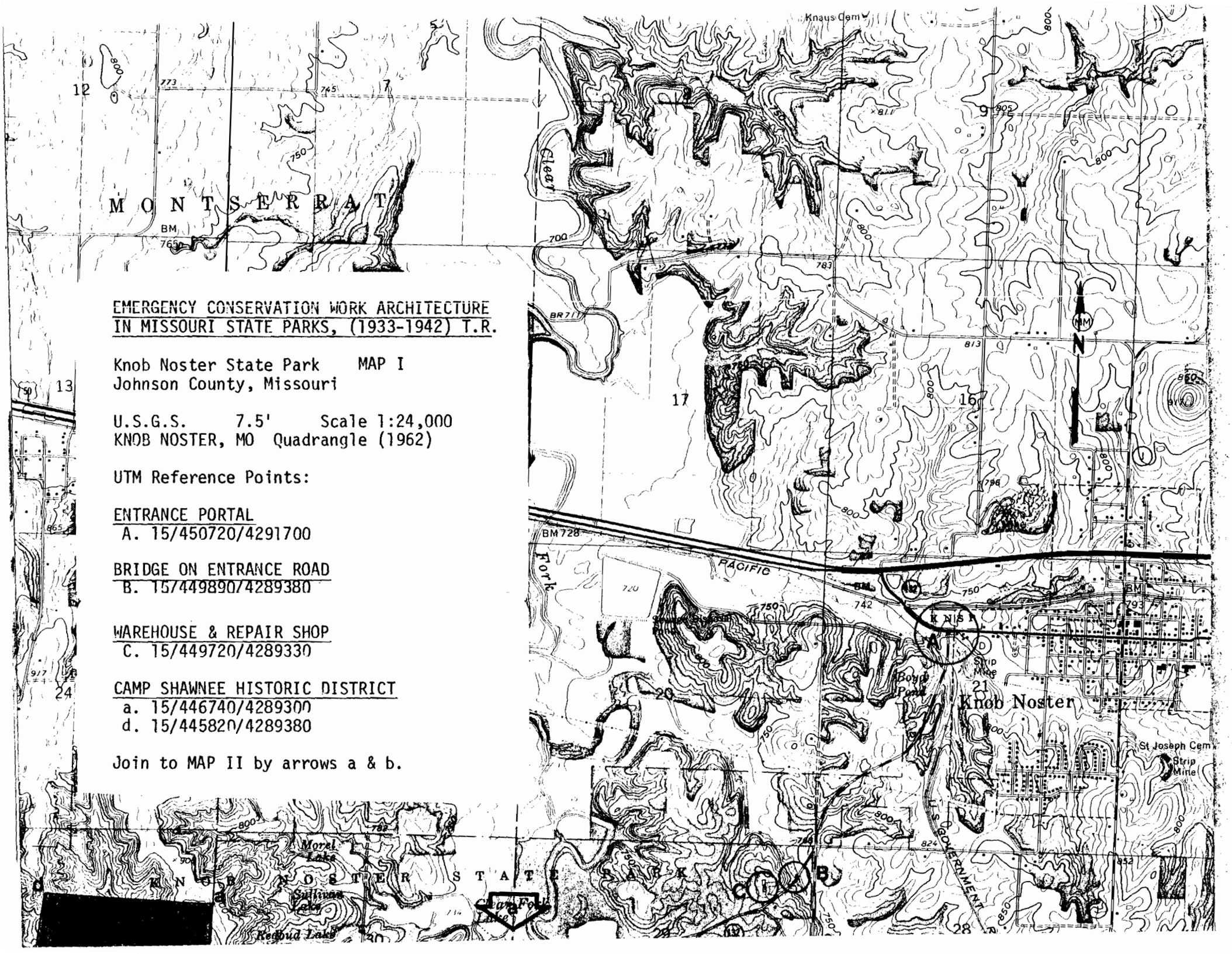
ENTRANCE PORTAL
A. 15/450720/4291700

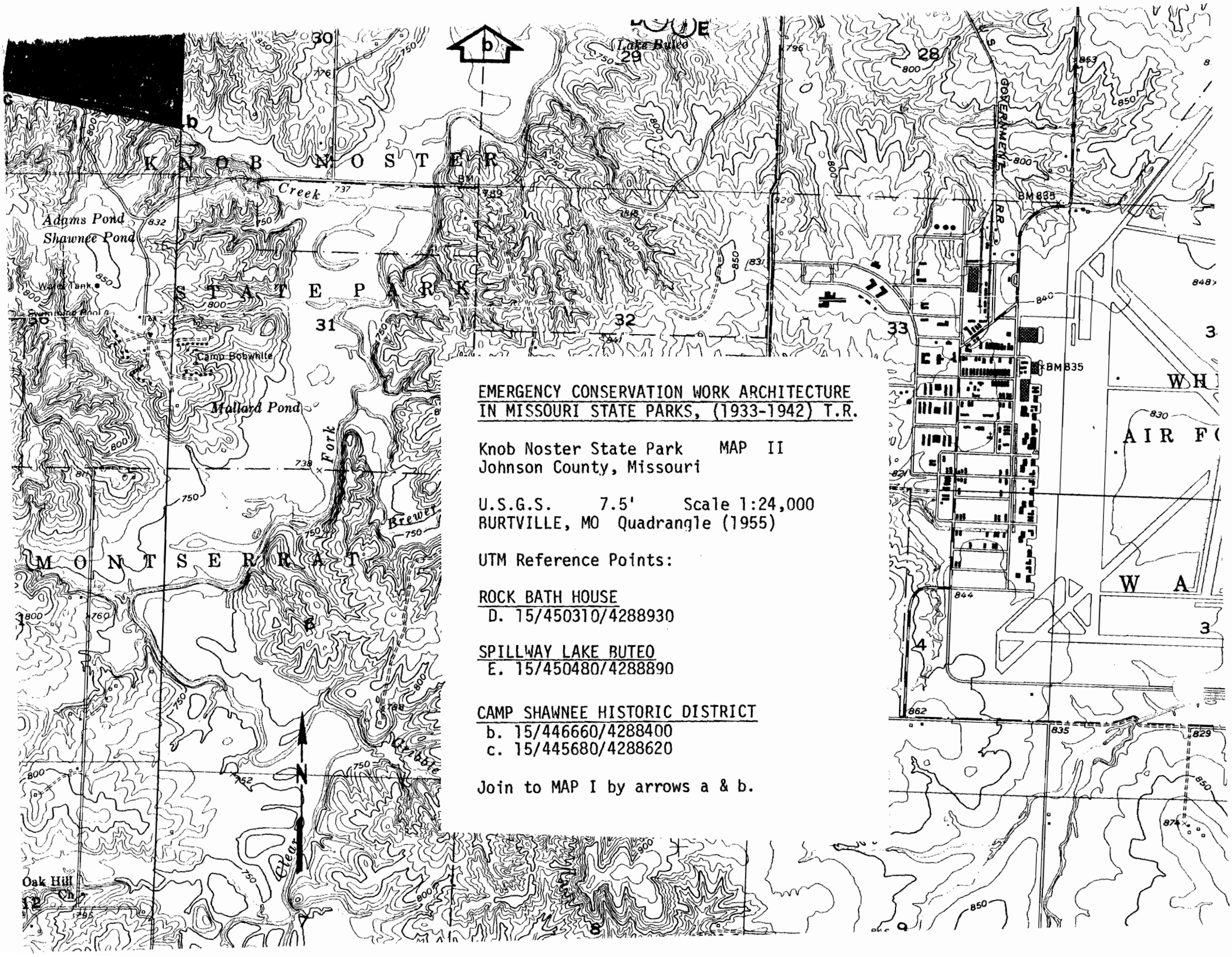
BRIDGE ON ENTRANCE ROAD
B. 15/449890/4289380

WAREHOUSE & REPAIR SHOP
C. 15/449720/4289330

CAMP SHAWNEE HISTORIC DISTRICT
a. 15/446740/4289300
d. 15/445820/4289380

Join to MAP II by arrows a & b.





EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

Knob Noster State Park MAP II
Johnson County, Missouri

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale 1:24,000
BURTVILLE, MO Quadrangle (1955)

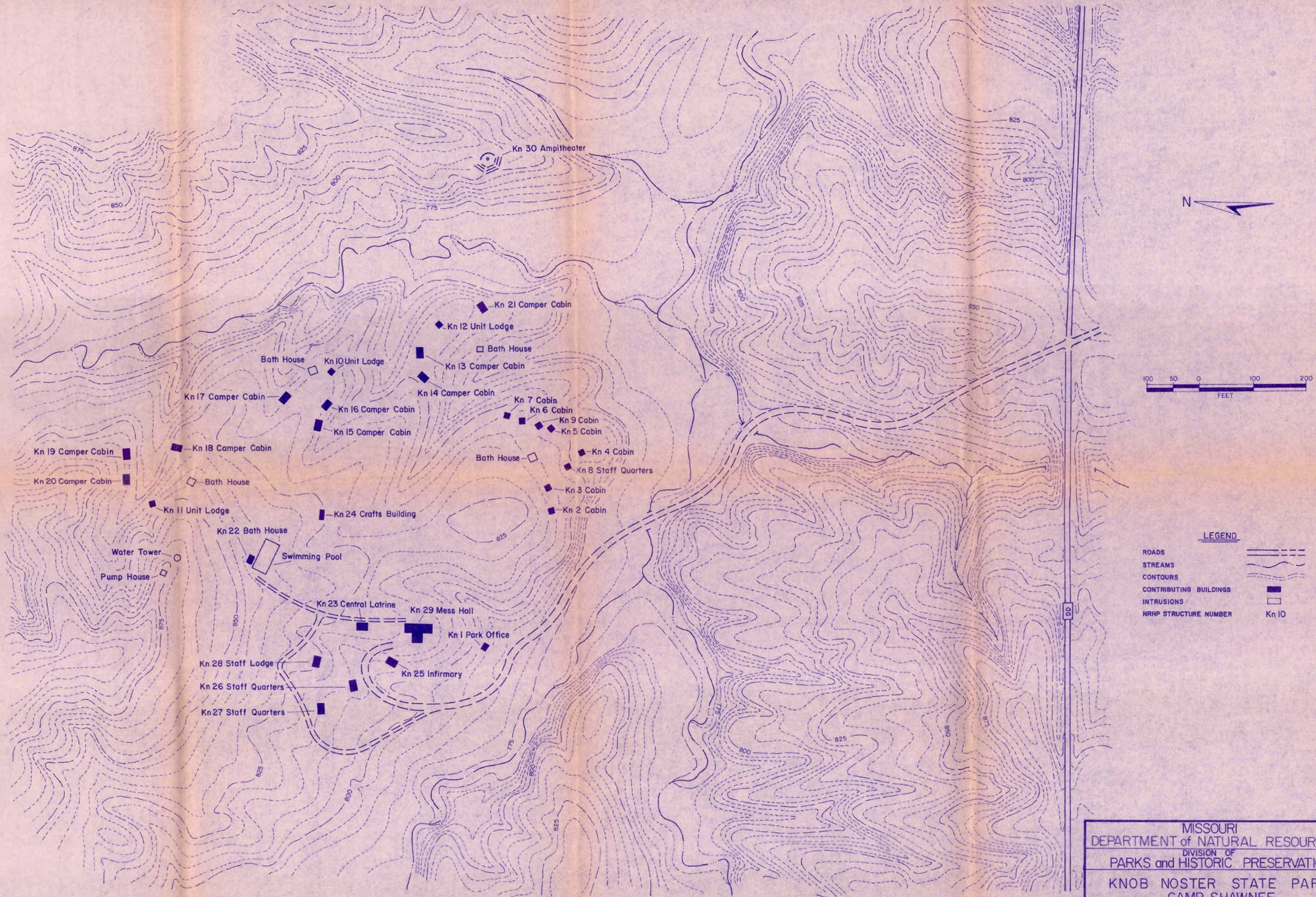
UTM Reference Points:

ROCK BATH HOUSE
D. 15/450310/4288930

SPILLWAY LAKE BUTEO
E. 15/450480/4288890

CAMP SHAWNEE HISTORIC DISTRICT
b. 15/446660/4288400
c. 15/445680/4288620

Join to MAP I by arrows a & b.



MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT of NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF
PARKS and HISTORIC PRESERVATION

KNOB NOSTER STATE PARK
CAMP SHAWNEE

FIELD:	TRACED: L. GRANTHAM	DATE: 11/29/84	SHEET
DRAWN: L. GRANTHAM	CHECKED: [illegible]	REVISIONS:	5

APPROVED BY DIVISION OF PARKS AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIRECTOR DATE
APPROVED BY DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIRECTOR DATE

Knob Noster State Park

Knob Noster State Park came into existence as Montserrat Federal Recreational Demonstration Area. The federal government developed the 4,600-acre tract to provide camping and picnicking facilities for residents of the nearby urban areas of Warrensburg and Kansas City. Originally composed of sub-marginal farmlands, the area is rugged and hilly, with a stream flowing through it. Between 1938 and 1941, WPA workers created an artificial lake, built service buildings and a park office (recently remodeled), and constructed two organized group camping facilities. In 1946, the area became part of the Missouri state park system. Heavy use and the pressure for modernization have brought about the remodeling of the park office, a custodial residence, other park buildings, and one of the group camps. Nominated in this park are one historic district, Camp Shawnee Historic District, and five non-contiguous sites: the entrance portal, the bridge on the entrance road, the warehouse (toolhouse) and repair shop, the dam and spillway at Lake Buteo, and a stone rest room near the spillway. District data follows; please see inventory data sheets on non-contiguous sites.

MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION / INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NAME

HISTORIC Montserrat Recreational Demonstration Area, Warehouse #2 and Workshop

AND/OR COMMON Knob Noster State Park, Toolhouse and Repair Shop

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN ____VICINITY OF

STATE Missouri CODE 29 COUNTY Johnson CODE 101

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
___district	X public	X occupied	___agriculture	___museum
X building(s)	___private	___unoccupied	___commercial	X park
___structure	___both	___work in progress	___educational	___private residence
___site	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	___entertainment	___religious
___object	___in process	___yes: restricted	___government	___scientific
	___being considered	___yes: unrestricted	___industrial	___transportation
		___no	___military	___other:

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME State of Missouri, Department of Natural Resources

STREET & NUMBER P.O. Box 176

CITY, TOWN Jefferson City ____VICINITY OF STATE Missouri

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE DETERMINED ELEGIBLE? ___YES X NO ___FEDERAL ___STATE ___COUNTY ___LOCA

Missouri State Historical Survey, 1982-1984

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
___excellent	___deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site	
X good	___ruins	___altered	___moved	date Aug. 1984
___fair	___unexposed			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The toolhouse (warehouse #2) and repair shop (workshop) at Knob Noster State Park were the major buildings in a central service court constructed by WPA relief workers in 1939-1940. At that time, the park was operated by the federal government as Montserrat Recreational Demonstration Area. The National Park Service supervised the planning and construction of these and other buildings in the area. Located on a service loop north of the park office, the toolhouse and repair shop are large rectangular frame buildings with side-gable roofs in the saltbox form. The toolhouse is notable for a rustic stone loading dock in front and heavy stone piers, or buttresses, reinforcing the foundation on the sides and at the rear. The repair shop is a four-bay garage with rustic cross-hatched doors. Both buildings have pine shiplap siding and small single-sashed nine-paned windows. The buildings are large, well-built, and well-preserved examples of service buildings that strongly resemble other service buildings erected by the Civilian Conservation Corps at two other Missouri state parks, Lake of the Ozarks State Park and Cuivre River State Park, both of which began as federal Recreational Demonstration Areas.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE - CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion	
___ 1400-1499	___ archeology-historic	X conservation	___ law	___ science	
___ 1500-1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture	
___ 1600-1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	X social / humanitarian	
___ 1700-1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater	
___ 1800-1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation	
X 1900-	___ communications	___ industry	X politics/government	X other (specify) Recreation	
		___ invention			

SPECIFIC DATES 1939-1940 **BUILDER/ARCHITECT** WPA/National Park Service

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (IN ONE PARAGRAPH)

The toolhouse and repair shop at Knob Noster State Park have exceptional significance under Criteria A and C. These buildings are typical and well-preserved examples of the utilitarian structures erected by WPA workers and CCC enrollees at three Recreational Demonstration Areas created in Missouri under New Deal recovery programs. In style and workmanship, these buildings embody the standards set in the 1930's by the National Park Service for rustic architecture in parks and recreational areas. In the areas of conservation and recreation, these structures are tangible products of a nationwide effort to reclaim non-productive farmlands for recreational purposes. The buildings continue to function as a warehouse and shop in a park that provides recreational and camping facilities for people of the Kansas City area. The buildings also have significance in the areas of politics and government and social-humanitarianism as the products of an important and successful effort by the federal government to provide work relief to the needed and foster economic recovery in the states.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Missouri State Planning Board. A State Plan for Missouri: Missouri State Parks Attendance and Use Data, 1938, pp. 147-150.

Knob Noster State Park Archives, located in the Park Office.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY * **QUADRANGLE NAME** Knob Noster, Mo. **SCALE** 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES *Less than one acre

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	15	4 19 7 21 0	4 12 8 19 3 13 0
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property is contained within a rectangle centered on the above referenced UTM point. The north line runs parallel to and 100' from the north wall of the repair shop; the east wall runs parallel to and 50' from the rear wall of the warehouse; the south wall runs

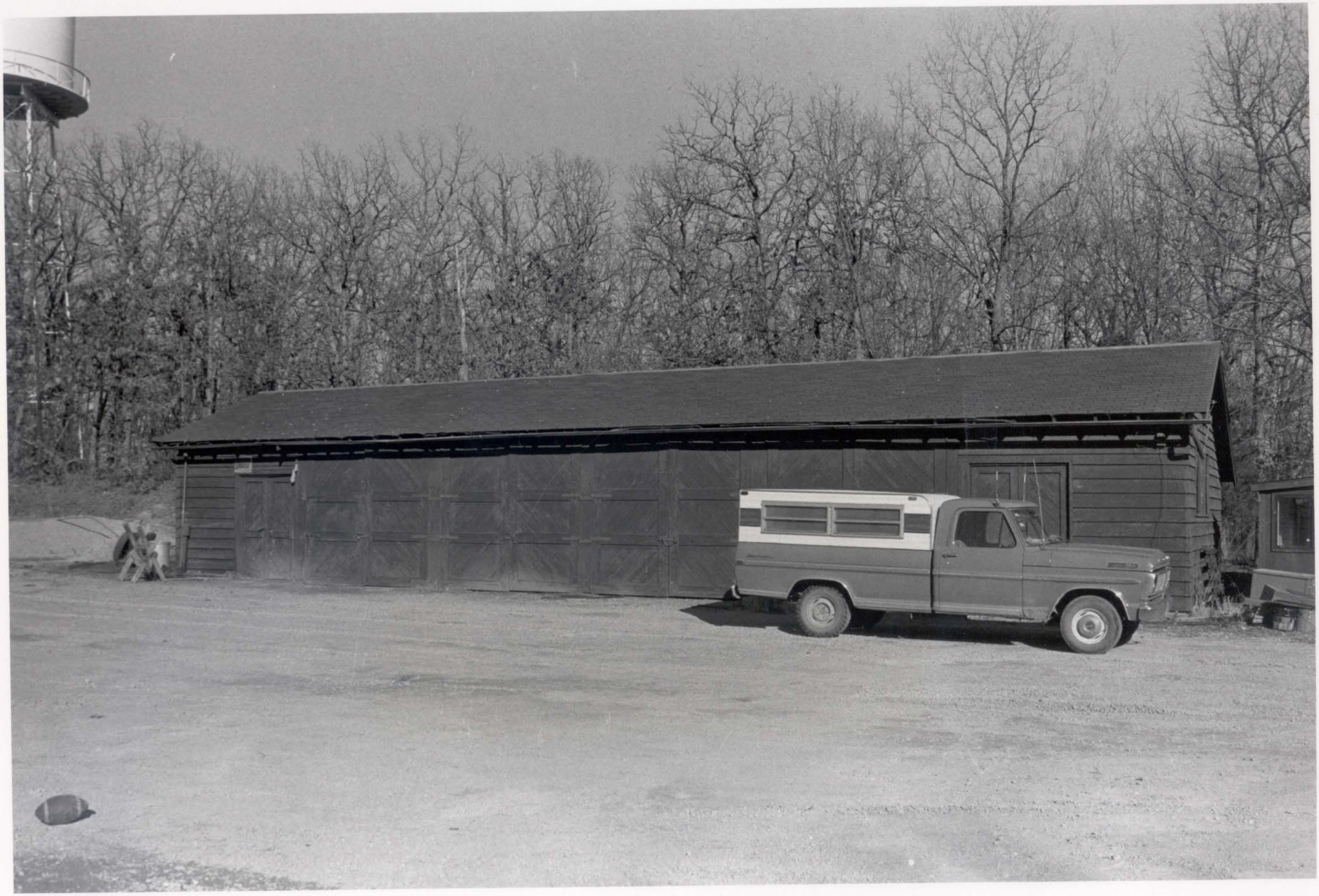
11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Bonnie Wright

ORGANIZATION

ADDRESS **DATE**

parallel to and 100' from the south wall of the warehouse, and the west wall runs parallel to and 50' from the west wall of the warehouse. The resulting rectangle, which measures 400' north-south by 150' east-west forms a compact and convenient boundary for the buildings within the service court area.



EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE
IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

Knob Noster State Park MAP I
Johnson County, Missouri

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale 1:24,000
KNOB NOSTER, MO Quadrangle (1962)

UTM Reference Points:

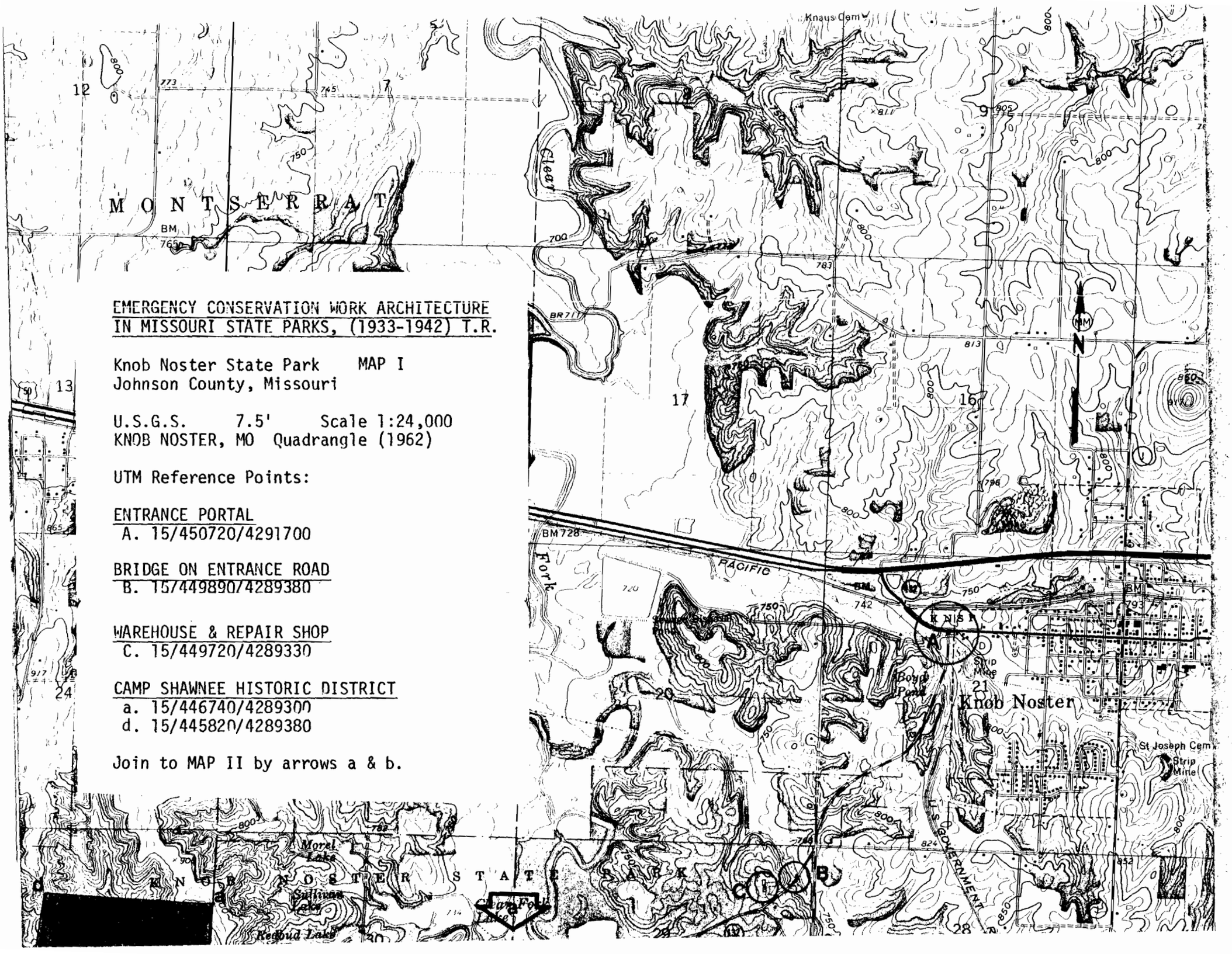
ENTRANCE PORTAL
A. 15/450720/4291700

BRIDGE ON ENTRANCE ROAD
B. 15/449890/4289380

WAREHOUSE & REPAIR SHOP
C. 15/449720/4289330

CAMP SHAWNEE HISTORIC DISTRICT
a. 15/446740/4289300
d. 15/445820/4289380

Join to MAP II by arrows a & b.



Knob Noster State Park

Knob Noster State Park came into existence as Montserrat Federal Recreational Demonstration Area. The federal government developed the 4,600-acre tract to provide camping and picnicking facilities for residents of the nearby urban areas of Warrensburg and Kansas City. Originally composed of sub-marginal farmlands, the area is rugged and hilly, with a stream flowing through it. Between 1938 and 1941, WPA workers created an artificial lake, built service buildings and a park office (recently remodeled), and constructed two organized group camping facilities. In 1946, the area became part of the Missouri state park system. Heavy use and the pressure for modernization have brought about the remodeling of the park office, a custodial residence, other park buildings, and one of the group camps. Nominated in this park are one historic district, Camp Shawnee Historic District, and five non-contiguous sites: the entrance portal, the bridge on the entrance road, the warehouse (toolhouse) and repair shop, the dam and spillway at Lake Buteo, and a stone rest room near the spillway. District data follows; please see inventory data sheets on non-contiguous sites.

MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION / INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NAME

HISTORIC Montserrat Recreational Demonstration Area, Rock Bath House

AND/OR COMMON Knob Noster State Park, Rest Room

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN ____VICINITY OF

STATE Missouri **CODE** 29 **COUNTY** Johnson **CODE** 101

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__district	_X_public	X occupied	___agriculture	___museum
X building(s)	___private	___unoccupied	___commercial	_X_park
___structure	___both	___work in progress	___educational	___private residence
___site	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	___entertainment	___religious
___object	___in process	___yes: restricted	___government	___scientific
	___being considered	___yes: unrestricted	___industrial	___transportation
		___no	___military	___other:

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME State of Missouri, Department of Natural Resources

STREET & NUMBER P.O. Box 176

CITY, TOWN Jefferson City ____VICINITY OF **STATE** Missouri

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE **DETERMINED ELEGIBLE?** ____YES X NO ____FEDERAL ____STATE ____COUNTY ____LOCA

Missouri State Historical Survey, 1982-1984

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
___excellent	___deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site	
X good	___ruins	___altered	___moved	date August 1984
___fair	___unexposed			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The rock bath house (rest room) in the picnic area at Knob Noster State Park is a modest stone building with a pitched side-gable roof and small hopper-style windows directly under the eave line. Stone wing walls extend from either end of the facade, forming screens for the side entrances to the men's and women's toilet facilities. Stone retaining walls extend in curvilinear forms from the rear of the building. Constructed by WPA relief workers in 1939, the building retains its sturdy and rustic character in a wooded area west of Lake Buteo, a man-made lake created by relief workers in Montserrat Recreational Demonstration Area, which in 1946 became Knob Noster State Park.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE - CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400-1499	___ archeology-historic	_X_ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500-1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600-1699	_X_ architecture	___ education	___ military	_X_ social / humanitarian
___ 1700-1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
___ 1800-1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
_X_ 1900-	___ communications	___ industry	_X_ politics/government	_X_ other (specify) Recreation
		___ invention		

SPECIFIC DATES 1939 BUILDER/ARCHITECT WPA/National Park Service

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (IN ONE PARAGRAPH)

The rock bath house (rest room) in the picnic area at Knob Noster State Park has exceptional significance under Criteria A and C. Modest in size and mundane in function, the bath house nevertheless represents a vital feature of the federally-sponsored development of Montserrat Recreational Demonstration Area in west central Missouri. Architecturally, the bath house is significant for its excellent craftsmanship and simple beauty in the rustic tradition upheld by the National Park Service during the great surge of park development in the 1930's. Conservation--Recreation: Construction of the bath house resulted from a national effort to reclaim sub-marginal farmlands and develop them for recreational purposes. Politics/Government--Social/Humanitarian: The construction project giave needed employment to men on the relief rolls in Johnson County, Missouri and played a significant role in providing recreational opportunities for the people of the urban area surrounding Kansas City.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Knob Noster State Park Archives, located in the Park Office.

Missouri State Planning Board. A State Plan for Missouri: Missouri State Parks Attendance and Use Data, 1938, pp. 147-150.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY * QUADRANGLE NAME Burtville, Mo. SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES *Less than one acre

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	15	451030	4128190
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property is contained within a rectangle oriented on the above referenced UTM point. The west line runs parellel to and 50' from the west wall of the building; the north line runs parallel to and 50' from the north wall of the building; the east line runs parallel to and 50' from the east wall of the building; and the south line runs parallel to and 50' from

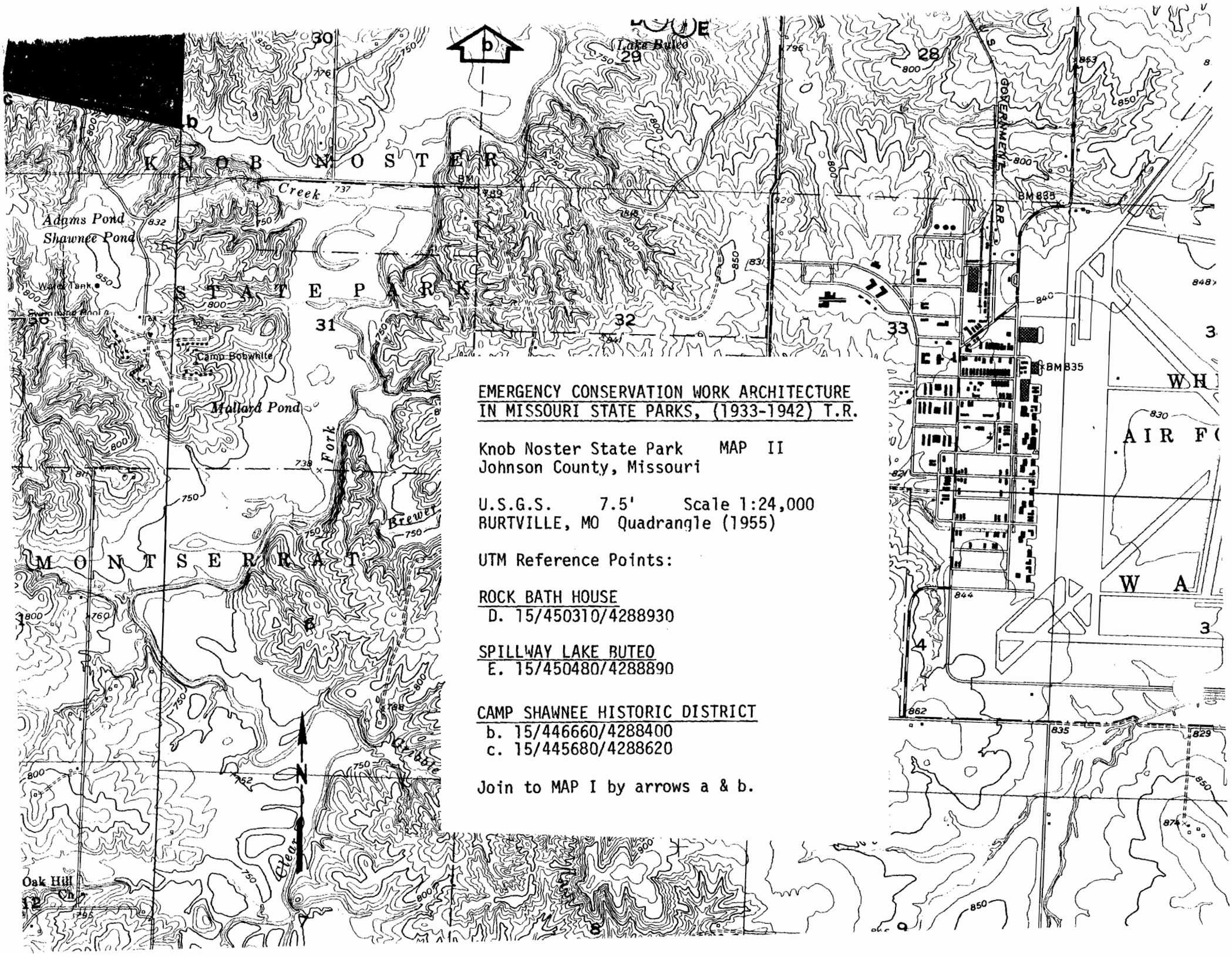
11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Bonnie Wright, Cultural Resource Preservationist I

ORGANIZATION Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program

ADDRESS DATE

the south wall of the building. The resulting rectangle, which measures 115' north-south by 124' east-west,forms a compact and convenient boundary for the building in a wooded area near Lake Buteo.



EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

Knob Noster State Park MAP II
Johnson County, Missouri

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale 1:24,000
BURTVILLE, MO Quadrangle (1955)

UTM Reference Points:

ROCK BATH HOUSE
D. 15/450310/4288930

SPILLWAY LAKE BUTEO
E. 15/450480/4288890

CAMP SHAWNEE HISTORIC DISTRICT
b. 15/446660/4288400
c. 15/445680/4288620

Join to MAP I by arrows a & b.

Knob Noster State Park

Knob Noster State Park came into existence as Montserrat Federal Recreational Demonstration Area. The federal government developed the 4,600-acre tract to provide camping and picnicking facilities for residents of the nearby urban areas of Warrensburg and Kansas City. Originally composed of sub-marginal farmlands, the area is rugged and hilly, with a stream flowing through it. Between 1938 and 1941, WPA workers created an artificial lake, built service buildings and a park office (recently remodeled), and constructed two organized group camping facilities. In 1946, the area became part of the Missouri state park system. Heavy use and the pressure for modernization have brought about the remodeling of the park office, a custodial residence, other park buildings, and one of the group camps. Nominated in this park are one historic district, Camp Shawnee Historic District, and five non-contiguous sites: the entrance portal, the bridge on the entrance road, the warehouse (toolhouse) and repair shop, the dam and spillway at Lake Buteo, and a stone rest room near the spillway. District data follows; please see inventory data sheets on non-contiguous sites.

MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION / INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NAME

HISTORIC: Montserrat Recreational Demonstration Area, Entrance Portal

AND/OR COMMON: Knob Noster State Park, Old Entrance Portal

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER:

CITY, TOWN: Knob Noster, Mo. _x_ VICINITY OF

STATE: Missouri CODE: 29 COUNTY: Johnson CODE: 101

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
___district	X public	___occupied	___agriculture	___museum
___building(s)	___private	N/A ___unoccupied	___commercial	X park
X structure	___both	___work in progress	___educational	___private residence
___site	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	___entertainment	___religious
___object	___in process	___yes: restricted	___government	___scientific
	___being considered	X yes: unrestricted	___industrial	___transportation
		___no	___military	___other:

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME: State of Missouri, Department of Natural Resources

STREET & NUMBER: P.O. Box 176

CITY, TOWN: Jefferson City _____ VICINITY OF STATE: Missouri

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE: DETERMINED ELEGIBLE? ___ YES X NO ___ FEDERAL X STATE ___ COUNTY ___ LOCAL

Missouri State Historical Survey, 1982-1984.

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
___excellent	___deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site	
___good	___ruins	___altered	___moved	date Aug. 1984
X fair	___unexposed			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The old entrance portal at Knob Noster State Park consists of eight-foot retaining walls along a drainage ditch and two massive stone wing walls on either side of Highway 132 at the main park road, at the northern edge of the state park, adjacent to the village of Knob Noster. In 1939, WPA workers constructed the wing walls to "dignify the entrance to the area" and the retaining walls to control the continual caving of the banks around a drainage ditch.[1] Although the main park entrance now lies approximately one mile to the southwest, the original entrance portal of random cut stone remains in moderately good condition, without alterations, and continues to control erosion around the drainage ditch along the highway.

[1] "Job Application and Completion Record," Montserrat Entrance Development, 1939, on file at the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Historic Preservation, Jefferson City, Mo.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE - CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
___ prehistoric	___ archeology - prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion	
___ 1400-1499	___ archeology - historic	X conservation	___ law	___ science	
___ 1500-1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture	
___ 1600-1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	X social / humanitarian	
___ 1700-1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater	
___ 1800-1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation	
X 1900-	___ communications	___ industry	X politics/government	X other (specify) Recreation	
		___ invention			

SPECIFIC DATES 1939 BUILDER / ARCHITECT WPA/NPS

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (IN ONE PARAGRAPH)

The old entrance portal at Knob Noster State Park has exceptional significance under Criteria A and C. Constructed in 1939 by New Deal relief workers, the massive stone walls were the product of a national effort to develop submarginal farmlands for recreational use. Their random cut stone construction reflects the rustic tradition of park architecture upheld by the National Park Service during the 1930's. The walls were intended to provide an impressive entrance to Montserrat Federal Recreational Demonstration Area, which in 1946 became Knob Noster State Park. Federal R.D.A.'s resulted from an important conservation program aimed at developing parks from non-productive rural land. In social/humanitarian terms, the project provided useful work for men on the relief rolls in Johnson County, Missouri.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Missouri. Dept. of Natural Resources. Division of Parks and Historic Preservation. Archives. Jefferson City, Mo.

Knob Noster State Park Archives.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY * QUADRANGLE NAME Knob Noster, Mo. SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES *Less than one acre

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	15	450720	4291700
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property is bounded on the north by Highway 132 (which runs east-west), on the south by a line that runs parallel to and 100' from Highway 132, on the east by a line measuring 100' that runs perpendicular to and intersects with the highway, and on the west

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Bonnie Wright

ORGANIZATION Historic Preservation Program

ADDRESS

DATE 8-84

by a line measuring 100' that runs perpendicular to and intersects with Highway 132. The east and west boundary lines are 100' apart, forming a compact and convenient boundary for the property, centered on the above-referenced UTM point.

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE
IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

Knob Noster State Park MAP I
Johnson County, Missouri

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale 1:24,000
KNOB NOSTER, MO Quadrangle (1962)

UTM Reference Points:

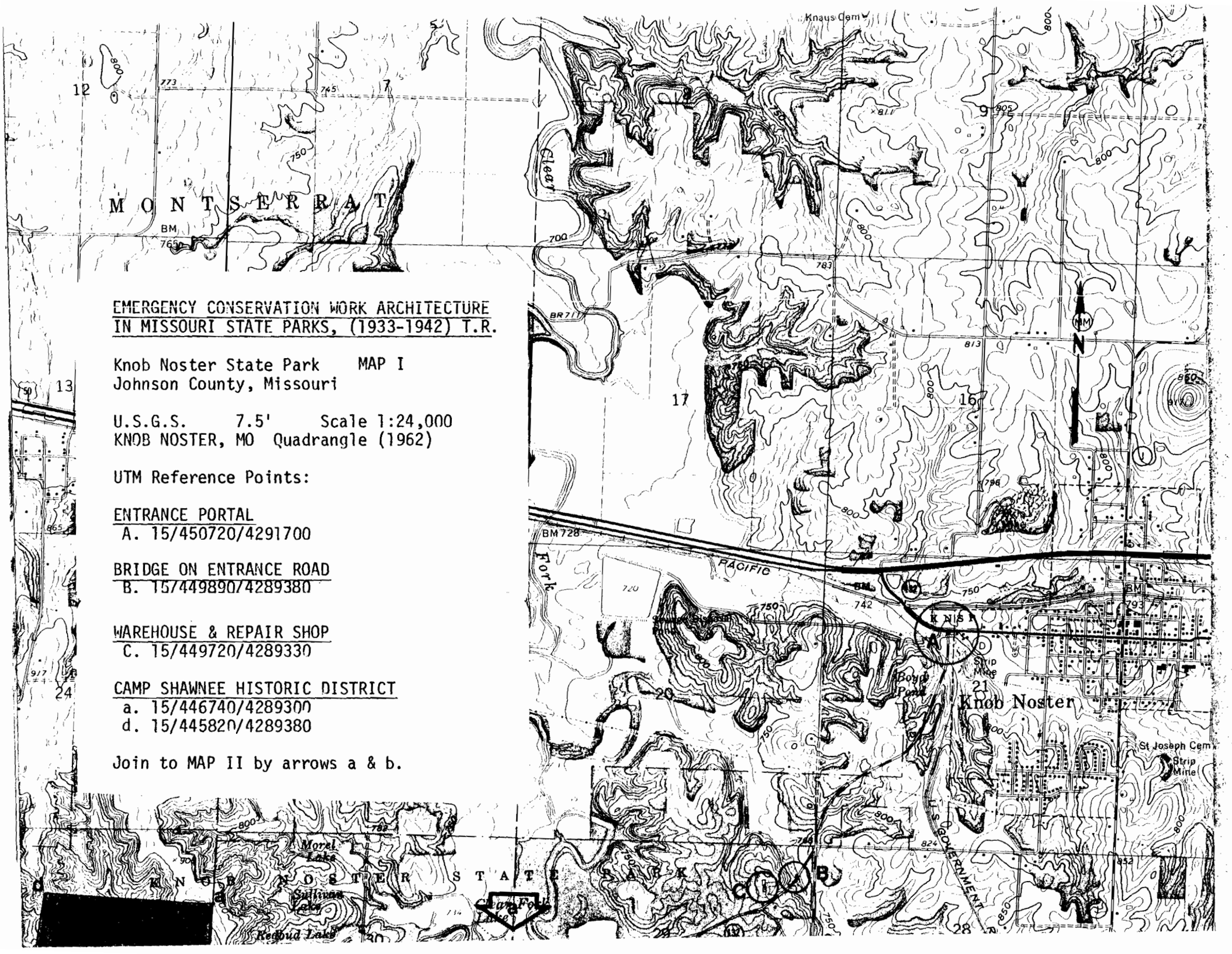
ENTRANCE PORTAL
A. 15/450720/4291700

BRIDGE ON ENTRANCE ROAD
B. 15/449890/4289380

WAREHOUSE & REPAIR SHOP
C. 15/449720/4289330

CAMP SHAWNEE HISTORIC DISTRICT
a. 15/446740/4289300
d. 15/445820/4289380

Join to MAP II by arrows a & b.



Knob Noster State Park

Knob Noster State Park came into existence as Montserrat Federal Recreational Demonstration Area. The federal government developed the 4,600-acre tract to provide camping and picnicking facilities for residents of the nearby urban areas of Warrensburg and Kansas City. Originally composed of sub-marginal farmlands, the area is rugged and hilly, with a stream flowing through it. Between 1938 and 1941, WPA workers created an artificial lake, built service buildings and a park office (recently remodeled), and constructed two organized group camping facilities. In 1946, the area became part of the Missouri state park system. Heavy use and the pressure for modernization have brought about the remodeling of the park office, a custodial residence, other park buildings, and one of the group camps. Nominated in this park are one historic district, Camp Shawnee Historic District, and five non-contiguous sites: the entrance portal, the bridge on the entrance road, the warehouse (toolhouse) and repair shop, the dam and spillway at Lake Buteo, and a stone rest room near the spillway. District data follows; please see inventory data sheets on non-contiguous sites.

MISSOURI OFFIC OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION / INVENTORY SURVEY RM

1. NAME

HISTORIC Montserrat Recreational Demonstration Area, Dam and Spillway

AND/OR COMMON Dam and Spillway on Lake Buteo in Knob Noster State Park

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN ____VICINITY OF

STATE Missouri CODE 29 COUNTY Johnson CODE 101

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	PRESENT USE	
___district	X public		___occupied	___agriculture	___museum
___building(s)	___private	N/A	___unoccupied	___commercial	X park
X structure	___both		___work in progress	___educational	___private residence
___site	PUBLIC ACQUISITION		ACCESSIBLE	___entertainment	___religious
___object	___in process		___yes: restricted	___government	___scientific
	___being considered		X yes: unrestricted	___industrial	___transportation
			___no	___military	___other:

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME State of Missouri, Department of Natural Resources

STREET & NUMBER P.O. Box 176

CITY, TOWN Jefferson City ____VICINITY OF STATE Missouri

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE DETERMINED ELEGIBLE? ___ YES X NO ___ FEDERAL X STATE ___ COUNTY ___ LOCAL

Missouri State Historical Survey, 1982-1984.

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
___excellent	___deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site	
___good	___ruins	___altered	___moved	date Aug. 1984
X fair	___unexposed			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The dam and spillway on Lake Buteo in Knob Noster State Park are the impounding structures built by WPA workers in 1938-1939 to create a small recreational lake. The dam itself is a concrete structure with a curved ramp-like tailrace flanked by rustic walls of native cut stone. A flight of seven stone steps rises up an embaankment just west of the dam near the top of the spillway (tailrace). The stone walls and steps have suffered some weather damage over the years. However, the structures remain in place at the northwest dorner of Lake Buteo, a clam, clear lake in a wooded area of Knob Noster State Park.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE - CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400-1499	___ archeology-historic	X conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500-1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600-1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	X social / humanitarian
___ 1700-1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
___ 1800-1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
X 1900-	___ communications	___ industry	X politics/government	X other (specify) Recreation
		___ invention		

SPECIFIC DATES 1938-1939 BUILDER/ARCHITECT WPA/NPS

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (IN ONE PARAGRAPH)

The dam and spillway on Lake Buteo in Knob Noster State Park have exceptional significance under Criteria A and C. Constructed by New Deal relief workers in 1938-1939, these structures were the products of a federal effort to develop submarginal farmlands for recreational use. The stone construction of the steps and stone walls along the spillway reflect the rustic tradition of park architecture upheld by the National Park Service at that time. Like the dam and spillway in the hatchery area of Montauk State Park, these structures combine modern concrete construction with rustic native stone adornments. The dam and spillway were the impounding structures that created Lake Buteo, a small recreational lake in Montserrat Recreational Demonstration Area, which in 1946 became Knob Noster State Park. Federal Recreational Demonstration Areas resulted from an important conservation program aimed at developing parks from non-productive farmlands. In social/humanitarian terms, the use of WPA labor on the project aided a number of men on the relief rolls in Johson County during the Great Depression.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Mo. Dept. of Natural Resources. Division of Parks and Historic Preservation. Archives, Jefferson City, Mo.

Knob Noster State Park Archives.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY * QUADRANGLE NAME Burtville, Mo. SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES *Less than one acre

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	15	450480	4288890
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property is bounded on the east by Lake Buteo, which forms a straight line at the edge of the dam. The western boundary runs parallel to and 400' from this line formed by the lake. The southern boundary is a line, measuring 400' that runs perpendicular and intersects with the eastern boundary. The northern boundary, a 400' line, runs parallel to the

11. FORM PREPARED BY

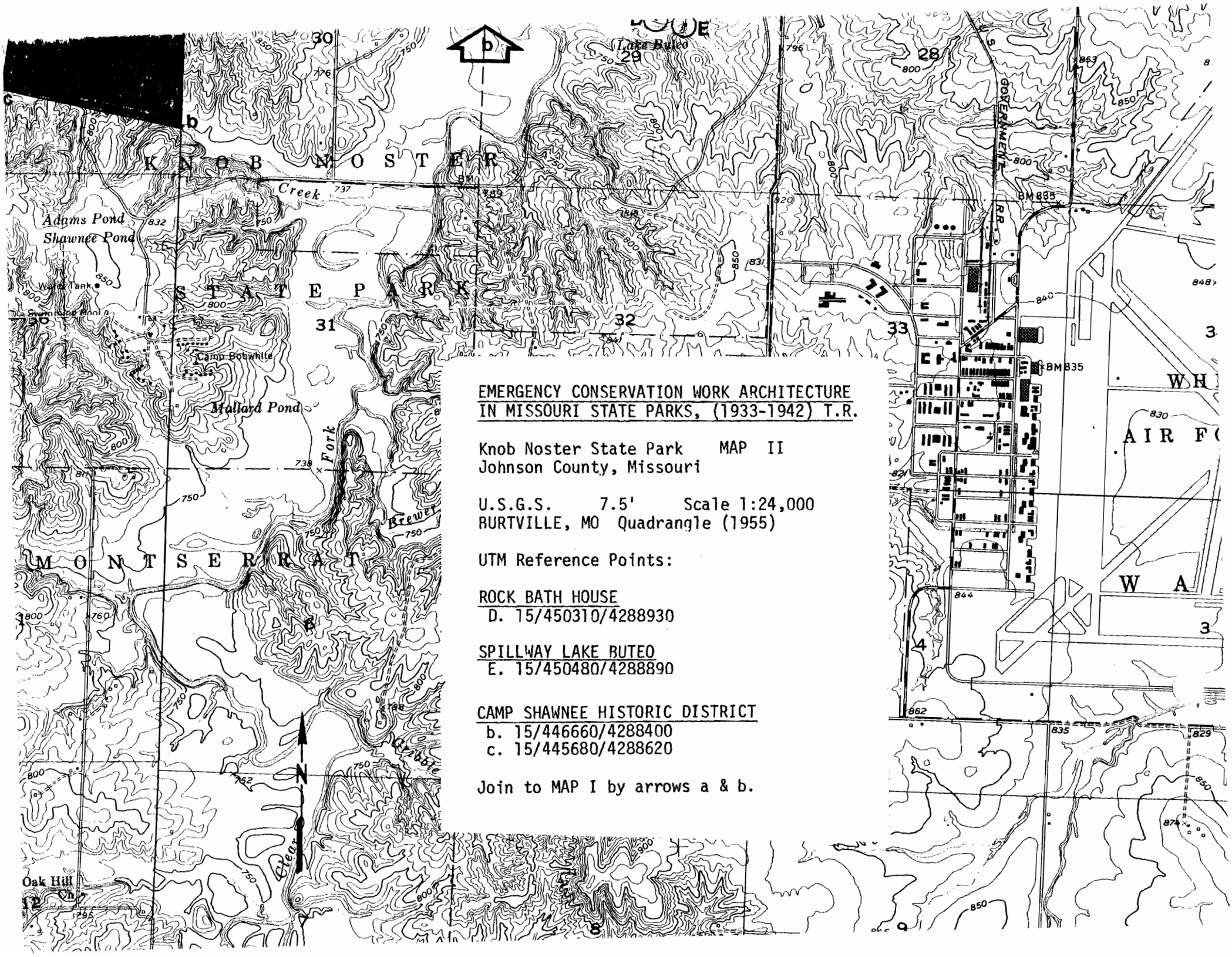
NAME / TITLE Bonnie Wright

ORGANIZATION

ADDRESS

DATE 8-84

the southern boundary line and intersects with the east and west boundary lines. The northern and southern boundary lines are 100' apart. The resulting rectangle, measuring 100' north-south by 400' east-west, forms a compact and convenient boundary for the property, centered on the above-referenced UTM point.



EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

Knob Noster State Park MAP II
Johnson County, Missouri

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale 1:24,000
BURTVILLE, MO Quadrangle (1955)

UTM Reference Points:

ROCK BATH HOUSE
D. 15/450310/4288930

SPILLWAY LAKE BUTEO
E. 15/450480/4288890

CAMP SHAWNEE HISTORIC DISTRICT
b. 15/446660/4288400
c. 15/445680/4288620

Join to MAP I by arrows a & b.

Knob Noster State Park

Knob Noster State Park came into existence as Montserrat Federal Recreational Demonstration Area. The federal government developed the 4,600-acre tract to provide camping and picnicking facilities for residents of the nearby urban areas of Warrensburg and Kansas City. Originally composed of sub-marginal farmlands, the area is rugged and hilly, with a stream flowing through it. Between 1938 and 1941, WPA workers created an artificial lake, built service buildings and a park office (recently remodeled), and constructed two organized group camping facilities. In 1946, the area became part of the Missouri state park system. Heavy use and the pressure for modernization have brought about the remodeling of the park office, a custodial residence, other park buildings, and one of the group camps. Nominated in this park are one historic district, Camp Shawnee Historic District, and five non-contiguous sites: the entrance portal, the bridge on the entrance road, the warehouse (toolhouse) and repair shop, the dam and spillway at Lake Buteo, and a stone rest room near the spillway. District data follows; please see inventory data sheets on non-contiguous sites.

MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION / INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NAME

HISTORIC: Montserrat Recreational Demonstration Area, Bridge

AND/OR COMMON: Knob Noster State Park, Bridge on Entrance Road

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER:

CITY, TOWN: ____VICINITY OF

STATE: Missouri CODE: 29 COUNTY: Johnson CODE: 101

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
___district	X public	N/A ___occupied	___agriculture	___museum
___building(s)	___private	___unoccupied	___commercial	X park
X structure	___both	___work in progress	___educational	___private residence
___site	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	___entertainment	___religious
___object	___in process	___yes: restricted	___government	___scientific
	___being considered	___yes: unrestricted	___industrial	___transportation
		___no	___military	___other:

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME: State of Missouri
Department of Natural Resources

STREET & NUMBER: P.O. Box 176

CITY, TOWN: Jefferson City ____VICINITY OF STATE: Missouri

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE: DETERMINED ELEGIBLE? ___YES X NO ___FEDERAL X STATE ___COUNTY ___LOCA

Missouri State Historical Survey, 1982-1984

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
___excellent	___deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site	date Aug. 1984
X good	___ruins	___altered	___moved	
___fair	___unexposed			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The rustic stone bridge on the entrance road at Knob Noster State Park, formerly Montserrat Recreational Demonstration Area, is described in a National Park Service document as "a two barrel concrete culvert with stone veneer on exposed faces and a stone head wall."[1] Built by W.P.A. relief workers in 1937, the bridge has two flat arches and a random ahhlar wall surface. The square culvert openings and the large expance of rough cut stone give "the visible assurance of strength and stability," recommended in the 1935 National Park Service publication, Park Structures and Facilities.[2]

[1]"Job Application and Completion Record," 9-10-38, on file at the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City.

[2]Good, 1935, p. 43.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE - CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
___prehistoric	___archeology-prehistoric	___community planning	___landscape architecture	___religion
___1400-1499	___archeology-historic	X conservation	___law	___science
___1500-1599	___agriculture	___economics	___literature	___sculpture
___1600-1699	X architecture	___education	___military	X social / humanitarian
___1700-1799	___art	___engineering	___music	___theater
___1800-1899	___commerce	___exploration/settlement	___philosophy	___transportation
X 1900-	___communications	___industry	X politics/government	X other (specify) Recreation
		___invention		

SPECIFIC DATES 1937 BUILDER/ARCHITECT WPA/National Park Service

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (IN ONE PARAGRAPH)

The bridge on the entrance road at Knob Noster State Park has exceptional significance under Criteria A and C to wit: it was associated with a New Deal program of Emergency Conservation Work in a federal Recreational Demonstration Area, a development that made a very significant contribution to the broad patterns of recent history; it possesses the distinctive characteristics of the type of rustic park architecture promoted by the National Park Service in the years before World War II. Architecture: In its rustic simplicity, the bridge exemplifies the ideals and standards put forth by the National Park Service for park and recreational structures. Conservation: In the area of conservation, the bridge is associated with a large-scale federally-sponsored program to reclaim sub-marginal farmland for recreational use. Recreation: The bridge has functioned for nearly fifty years as part of a Recreational Demonstration Area and later (after 1946) as part of a popular state park. Politics/Government: The development of federal Recreational Demonstration Areas represented an important attempt by the national government to assist the states in reclaiming non-productive farmlands, recovering from the effects of the Great Depression, and establishing new park lands. Social/Humanitarian: Construction and development projects in the Recreational Demonstration Area that became Knob Noster State Park provided needed relief for the unemployed men of Johnson County, Missouri, during the Depression.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Historic Preservation Archives, Jefferson City, Missouri.
Knob Noster State Park Archives, located in the Park Office.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY * QUADRANGLE NAME Knob Noster, Mo. SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES Less than one acre

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	15	419	4281931810
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

The bridge on the entrance road is contained within a 50' x 50' square centered on the above referenced UTM point with sides that are parallel to the side walls and head walls of the bridge.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Bonnie Wright, Cultural Resource Preservationist I
ORGANIZATION Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
ADDRESS DATE

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE
IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

Knob Noster State Park MAP I
Johnson County, Missouri

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale 1:24,000
KNOB NOSTER, MO Quadrangle (1962)

UTM Reference Points:

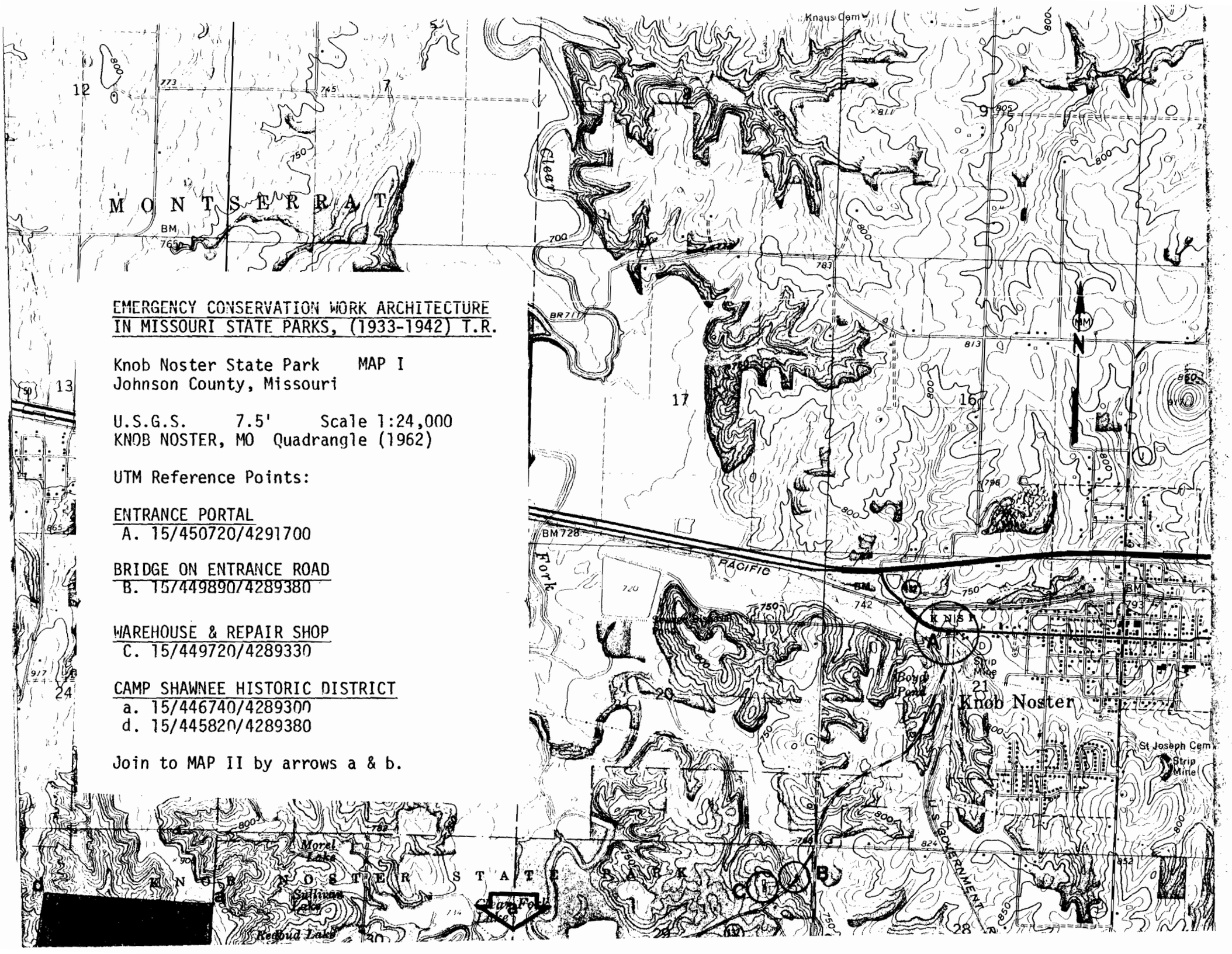
ENTRANCE PORTAL
A. 15/450720/4291700

BRIDGE ON ENTRANCE ROAD
B. 15/449890/4289380

WAREHOUSE & REPAIR SHOP
C. 15/449720/4289330

CAMP SHAWNEE HISTORIC DISTRICT
a. 15/446740/4289300
d. 15/445820/4289380

Join to MAP II by arrows a & b.



Lake of the Ozarks State Park

In the summer of 1931, after the damming of the Osage River at Bagnell for a hydro-electric plant, the Lake of the Ozarks began to form. It would eventually extend to twelve miles in length, five miles in width, with 1,372 miles of shoreline. [1]Lake of the Ozarks State Park was originally established as Lake of the Ozarks Recreational Demonstration Area following creation of the lake. Under the supervision of the National Park Service, three companies of CCC enrollees constructed many of the park facilities, including Public Beach #1, park roads, administrative buildings, and group camps. The park was turned over to the state in 1946. Wit seventeen thousand acres and eighty miles of lake shoreline,the park is now the largest of thos administered by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Historic Preservation. The park surrounds on three sides the town of Kaiser, located one mile north of the Grand Glaize Arm of the Lake. The park office and service area, built by the CCC, remain remarkably pristine, although the group camps have suffered from demolition and modernization. This park contains three historic districts: the Lake of the Ozarks State Park/Highway 134 Historic District, Camp Pin Oak Historic District and Camp Hawthorne Central Area District. Nominated as non-contiguous sites are, the following: Camp Rising Sun Recreation Hall, Camp Clover Point Recreation Hall, garage/warehouse in Kaiser Area, Rising Sun Shelter, McCubbin's Point Shelter. District data follows; please see inventory data sheets on non-contiguous sites.

[1]Lake of the Ozarks Area Council of the Arts, 50th Anniversary Bagnell Dam 1931-1981, p. 43.

MISSOURI OFFI OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION / INVENTORY SURVE ORM

1. NAME

HISTORIC Lake of the Ozarks Recreational Demonstration Area, Shelter at McCubbin Point

AND/OR COMMON Lake of the Ozarks State Park, Shelter at McCubbin Point

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN ____VICINITY OF

STATE Missouri **CODE** 29 **COUNTY** Camden **CODE** 027

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
___district	X public	___occupied	___agriculture	___museum
X building(s)	___private	X unoccupied	___commercial	X park
___structure	___both	___work in progress	___educational	___private residence
___site	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	___entertainment	___religious
___object	___in process	X yes: restricted	___government	___scientific
	___being considered	___yes: unrestricted	___industrial	___transportation
		___no	___military	___other:

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME State of Missouri, Department of Natural Resources

STREET & NUMBER P.O. Box 176

CITY, TOWN Jefferson City ____VICINITY OF **STATE** Missouri

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE **DETERMINED ELIGIBLE?** ____YES X NO ____FEDERAL X STATE ____COUNTY ____LOC

Missouri State Historical Survey, 1982-1984

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
___excellent	X deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site	
___good	___ruins	___altered	___moved	date Nov. 1984
___fair	___unexposed			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Shelter House at McCubbin Point is a rectangular (48' x 20') stone shelter house with two fireplaces, enclosed ends, and open sides, similar to the open shelter at Arrow Rock State Historic Site, which is also included in this nomination. Walls of the enclosed ends and roof supports on the open sides are of rough random ashlar. The pitched gable roof is covered with green rolled asphalt and is in poor condition, exhibiting evidence of leakage. The interior of the shelter features a flagstone floor and large cut stone fireplaces in the end walls. Window openings are rectangular with stone sills. Wooden trim inside the window openings is badly deteriorated. There are no windows or shutters. The building lies in an extremely remote area of the park, adjacent to the McCubbin Point day use area and campground on the southern shore of the Lake of the Ozarks. No passable road now leads to the building, which is not presently in use and badly in need of repair.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE - CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
___prehistoric	___archeology-prehistoric	___community planning	___landscape architecture	___religion	
___1400-1499	___archeology-historic	___conservation	___law	___science	
___1500-1599	___agriculture	___economics	___literature	___sculpture	
___1600-1699	X architecture	___education	___military	X social /	
___1700-1799	___art	___engineering	___music	humanitarian	
___1800-1899	___commerce	___exploration/settlement	___philosophy	___theater	
X 1900-	___communications	___industry	X politics/government	___transportation	
		___invention		X other (specify)	
				Recreation	

SPECIFIC DATES 1934-1942 **BUILDER/ARCHITECT** CCC/NPS

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (IN ONE PARAGRAPH)

The shelter at McCubbin Point at Lake of the Ozarks State Park is exceptionally significant under Criteria A and C to wit: it is associated with Emergency Conservation Work under a New Deal work relief program, a development of major importance in recent history; it is an outstanding example of a picnic shelter constructed in the rustic mode of park architecture promoted by the National Park Service in the years before World War II.

Architecture: The McCubbin Point shelter follows National Park Service plans for rectangular picnic shelters with two fireplaces, enclosed ends, and open sides. It strongly resembles the stone open shelter at Arrow Rock State Historic Site, also included in this nomination, but exhibits a more rough-hewn apperance than the Arrow Rock shelter.

Politics/Government--Recreation: Construction of this shelter resulted from an unprecedented and highly significant federal effort to assist the states by providing work relief to the needy, while developing sub-marginal farmland for recreational use. The large tract of land that was developed as Lake of the Ozarks Recreational Demonstration Area continues to function as Lake of the Ozarks State Park, the largest park in the Missouri state park system.

Social/Humanitarian: The construction projects in the area provided needed work relief for enrollees in the Civilian Conservation Corps during the Great Depression.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Missouri Department of Natural Resources. Division of Parks and Historic Preservation. Archives. Jefferson City, Missouri.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY * **QUADRANGLE NAME** Toronto, Mo. **SCALE** 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES *Less than one acre

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	15	534 280	4216 510
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION The nominated property is enclosed by a rectangle oriented on the building, centered on the above referenced UTM point, whose sides measure 60' north-south by 88' east-west. The sides of the rectangle run parallel to and 20' from the walls of the shelter and form a compact and convenient boundary for the property.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Bonnie Wright, Cultural Resource Preservationist I
ORGANIZATION Division of Parks and Historic Preservation
ADDRESS **DATE**

Lake of the Ozarks State Park

In the summer of 1931, after the damming of the Osage River at Bagnell for a hydro-electric plant, the Lake of the Ozarks began to form. It would eventually extend to twelve miles in length, five miles in width, with 1,372 miles of shoreline. [1]Lake of the Ozarks State Park was originally established as Lake of the Ozarks Recreational Demonstration Area following creation of the lake. Under the supervision of the National Park Service, three companies of CCC enrollees constructed many of the park facilities, including Public Beach #1, park roads, administrative buildings, and group camps. The park was turned over to the state in 1946. Wit seventeen thousand acres and eighty miles of lake shoreline,the park is now the largest of thos administered by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Historic Preservation. The park surrounds on three sides the town of Kaiser, located one mile north of the Grand Glaize Arm of the Lake. The park office and service area, built by the CCC, remain remarkably pristine, although the group camps have suffered from demolition and modernization. This park contains three historic districts: the Lake of the Ozarks State Park/Highway 134 Historic District, Camp Pin Oak Historic District and Camp Hawthorne Central Area District. Nominated as non-contiguous sites are, the following: Camp Rising Sun Recreation Hall, Camp Clover Point Recreation Hall, garage/warehouse in Kaiser Area, Rising Sun Shelter, McCubbin's Point Shelter. District data follows; please see inventory data sheets on non-contiguous sites.

[1]Lake of the Ozarks Area Council of the Arts, 50th Anniversary Bagnell Dam 1931-1981, p. 43.

MISSOURI OFFI OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION / INVENTORY SURVE ORM

1. NAME

HISTORIC Lake of the Ozarks Recreational Demonstration Area, Rising Sun Shelter

AND/OR COMMON Lake of the Ozarks State Park, Rising Sun Shelter

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN ____ VICINITY OF

STATE Missouri **CODE** 29 **COUNTY** Camden **CODE** 027

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
___district	X public	___occupied	___agriculture	___museum
X building(s)	___private	X unoccupied	___commercial	X park
___structure	___both	___work in progress	___educational	___private residence
___site	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	___entertainment	___religious
___object	___in process	X yes: restricted	___government	___scientific
	___being considered	___yes: unrestricted	___industrial	___transportation
		___no	___military	___other:

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME State of Missouri, Department of Natural Resources

STREET & NUMBER P.O. Box 176

CITY, TOWN Jefferson City ____ VICINITY OF **STATE** Missouri

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE **DETERMINED ELIGIBLE?** ___YES X NO ___FEDERAL X STATE ___COUNTY ___LOC

Missouri State Historical Survey, 1982-1984.

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
___excellent	___deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site	
___good	___ruins	___altered	___moved	date Nov. 1984
X fair	___unexposed			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Rising Sun Shelter at Lake of the Ozarks State Park is a stone picnic shelter with a rectangular floorplan and a central stone fireplace that divides the interior into two separate picnic areas. It is similar to the stone picnic shelter at Montauk State Park, which is also included in this nomination. The medium-pitched hip roof retains the original covering of cedar shakes. The walls are composed of heavy rough-cut irregularly-shaped native stone. Heavy timber posts and struts support the roof in the four wide openings on the east and west sides. The interior of the shelter features a flagstone floor and built-in stone benches. This shelter, located in the western area of the park near the Rising Sun ballfield, commands a beautiful view of the Lake of the Ozarks. A seldom-travled road runs past the ballfield, becoming badly overgrown in the area of the shelter, which is no longer in use, although it remains in fair condition.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE - CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
___prehistoric	___archeology-prehistoric	___community planning	___landscape architecture	___religion	
___1400-1499	___archeology-historic	___conservation	___law	___science	
___1500-1599	___agriculture	___economics	___literature	___sculpture	
___1600-1699	X architecture	___education	___military	X social / humanitarian	
___1700-1799	___art	___engineering	___music		
___1800-1899	___commerce	___exploration/settlement	___philosophy	___theater	
X 1900-	___communications	___industry	X politics/government	___transportation	
		___invention		X other (specify) Recreation	

SPECIFIC DATES 1934-1942 BUILDER/ARCHITECT CCC/NPS

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (IN ONE PARAGRAPH)

Rising Sun Shelter at Lake of the Ozarks State Park is exceptionally significant according to the criteria under definitions A and C to wit: it is associated with Emergency Conservation Work under a New Deal work relief program, a development of major importance in recent history; it is an outstanding and pristine example of a picnic shelter constructed in the rustic mode of park architecture promoted by the National Park Service in the years before World War II. Architecture: The Rising Sun Shelter follows National Park Service plans for rectangular picnic shelters with enclosed ends and open sides, with the variation of the central fireplace that characterizes the stone shelter at Montauk State Park (also nominated). Rough stone construction, heavy posts and struts, and the massive central fireplace place this shelter in the tradition of rustic park architecture. Its unaltered, nearly pristine state of preservation give it special significance as an example of the park construction of the New Deal era. Politics/Government--Recreation: Construction of this shelter resulted from an unprecedented and highly significant federal effort to assist the states by providing work relief to the needy, while developing sub-marginal farmland for recreational use. The large tract of land that was developed as Lake of the Ozarks Recreational Demonstration Area continues to function as Lake of the Ozarks State Park, the largest park in the Missouri state park system. Social/Humanitarian: The construction projects in the area provided needed work relief for enrollees in the Civilian Conservation Corps during the Great Depression.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Missouri Department of Natural Resources. Division of Parks and Historic Preservation. Archives. Jefferson City, Missouri.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY * QUADRANGLE NAME Toronto, Mo. SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES *Less than one acre

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	15	533360	4216900
B			
C			
D			

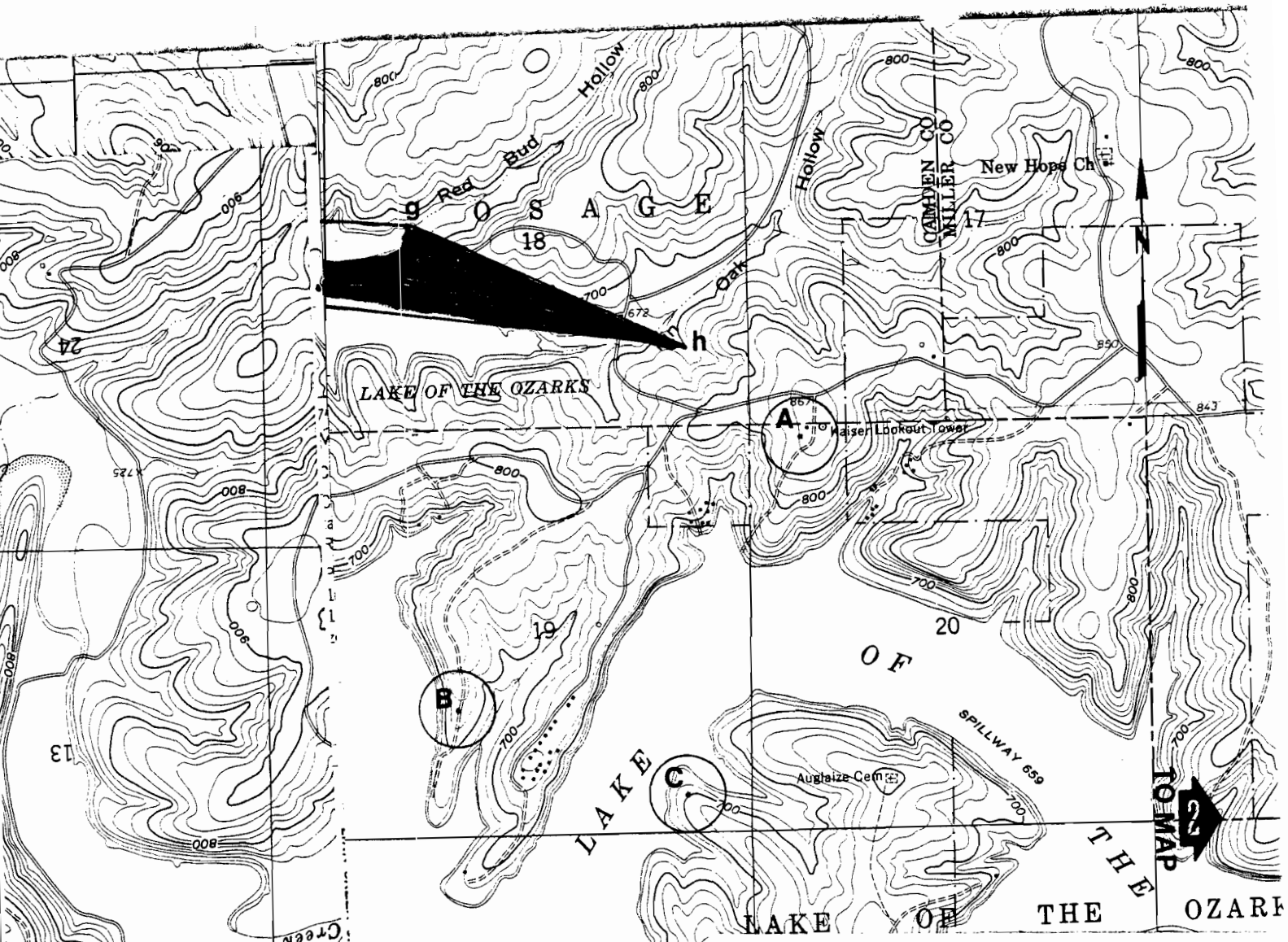
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION The nominated property is enclosed by a rectangle oriented on the building, centered on the above referenced UTM point, and measuring 80' north-south by 60' east west. This rectangle forms a compact and convenient boundary for the property.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Bonnie Wright

ORGANIZATION

ADDRESS DATE



EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

Lake of the Ozarks State Park
Miller & Camden Counties, Missouri

MAP III

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale 1:24,000
TORONTO, MO Quadrangle (1959)

UTM Reference Points:

BARN AT KAISER LOOKOUT AREA
A. 15/534780/4217780

RISING SUN SHELTER
B. 15/533360/4216900

SHELTER AT McCUBBIN POINT
C. 15/534280/4216510

CAMP PIN OAK HISTORIC DISTRICT
g. 15/533220/4218800
h. 15/534320/4218280

Lake of the Ozarks State Park

In the summer of 1931, after the damming of the Osage River at Bagnell for a hydro-electric plant, the Lake of the Ozarks began to form. It would eventually extend to twelve miles in length, five miles in width, with 1,372 miles of shoreline. [1]Lake of the Ozarks State Park was originally established as Lake of the Ozarks Recreational Demonstration Area following creation of the lake. Under the supervision of the National Park Service, three companies of CCC enrollees constructed many of the park facilities, including Public Beach #1, park roads, administrative buildings, and group camps. The park was turned over to the state in 1946. Wit seventeen thousand acres and eighty miles of lake shoreline,the park is now the largest of thos administered by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Historic Preservation. The park surrounds on three sides the town of Kaiser, located one mile north of the Grand Glaize Arm of the Lake. The park office and service area, built by the CCC, remain remarkably pristine, although the group camps have suffered from demolition and modernization. This park contains three historic districts: the Lake of the Ozarks State Park/Highway 134 Historic District, Camp Pin Oak Historic District and Camp Hawthorne Central Area District. Nominated as non-contiguous sites are, the following: Camp Rising Sun Recreation Hall, Camp Clover Point Recreation Hall, garage/warehouse in Kaiser Area, Rising Sun Shelter, McCubbin's Point Shelter. District data follows; please see inventory data sheets on non-contiguous sites.

[1]Lake of the Ozarks Area Council of the Arts, 50th Anniversary Bagnell Dam 1931-1981, p. 43.

MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION / INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

NAME

ISTORIC Lake of the Ozarks Recreational Demonstration Area, Barn/Garage in Kaiser Area

D/OR COMMON Lake of the Ozarks State Park, Barn/Garage in Kaiser Area

LOCATION

REET & NUMBER

ITY, TOWN ____ VICINITY OF

ATE Missouri CODE 29 COUNTY Camden CODE 131

CLASSIFICATION

TEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
_district	X public	X occupied	___agriculture	___museum
_building(s)	___private	___unoccupied	___commercial	X park
_structure	___both	___work in progress	___educational	___private residence
_site	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	___entertainment	___religious
_object	___in process	X yes: restricted	___government	___scientific
	___being considered	___yes: unrestricted	___industrial	___transportation
		___no	___military	___other:

OWNER OF PROPERTY

AME State of Missouri, Department of Natural Resources

REET & NUMBER P. O. Box 176

ITY, TOWN Jefferson City ____ VICINITY OF STATE Missouri

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Department of Natural Resources
P. O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TLE DETERMINED ELIGIBLE? ___ YES X NO ___ FEDERAL X STATE ___ COUNTY ___ LOC

Missouri State Historical Survey, 1982-1984

DESCRIPTION

ONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
_excellent	___deteriorated	___unaltered	X original site	
_good	___ruins	X altered	___moved	date Nov. 1984
_fair	___unexposed			

ESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

ne barn/garage in the Kaiser Fire Watch Area at Lake of the Ozarks State Park is a spacious 25' x 50') four-bay barn and garage with a small recent addition on the south end. The typical arn-style building features a gambrel roof, now covered with asphalt shingles, clapboard siding, nd cross-hatched doors. Erected in the 1930's by the Civilian Conservation Corps, the building as served as a garage and storage area, and at times a workshop, for the various personnel assigned o the fire tower residence. Over the years, this has involved employees of the National Park ervice, the Missouri Department of Conservation, and the Missouri Division of Parks and Historic reservation. The small addition on the south end houses the well pump. The building continues o function as a storage area and workshop in the Kaiser fire control area, where it is situated etween a Department of Conservation fire tower and a residence currently utilized by an assistant ark superintendent from the Division of Parks and Historic Preservation.

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE - CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
___prehistoric	___archeology-prehistoric	___community planning	___landscape architecture	___religion	
___1400-1499	___archeology-historic	X conservation	___law	___science	
___1500-1599	___agriculture	___economics	___literature	___sculpture	
___1600-1699	X architecture	___education	___military	X social/ humanitarian	
___1700-1799	___art	___engineering	___music	___theater	
___1800-1899	___commerce	___exploration/settlement	___philosophy	___transportation	
X 1900-	___communications	___industry	X politics/government	X other (specify) Recreation	
		___invention			

SPECIFIC DATES 1934-1942 BUILDER/ARCHITECT CCC/NPS

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (IN ONE PARAGRAPH)

The barn/garage in the Kaiser area at Lake of the Ozarks State Park is exceptionally significant according to the criteria under definitions A and C to wit: it is associated with Emergency Conservation Work under a New Deal work relief program, a development of major importance in recent history; it is a typical example of a utilitarian building in the rustic mode of park architecture promoted by the National Park Service in the years before 1942. Architecture: The barn/garage is a utilitarian structure that is constructed in the style of a typical American barn with the rustic elements of a gambrel roof, rough wood siding, and cross-hatched doors. Politics/Government--Recreation: Construction of the barn resulted from an unprecedented and highly significant federal effort to assist the states by providing work relief to the needy, while developing sub-marginal farmland for recreational use. Conservation: The barn/garage functions as an adjunct to the fire tower, erected to provide detection and control of forest fires in this significant state park, which began in the 1930's as a federal Recreational Demonstration Area. Social/Humanitarian: The construction project provided needed work relief for young enrollees in the Civilian Conservation Corps during the Great Depression.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Missouri Department of Natural Resources. Division of Parks and Historic Preservation. Archives. Jefferson City, Missouri.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY * QUADRANGLE NAME Toronto, Mo. SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES *less than one acre

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	15	534780	4217920
B			
C			
D			

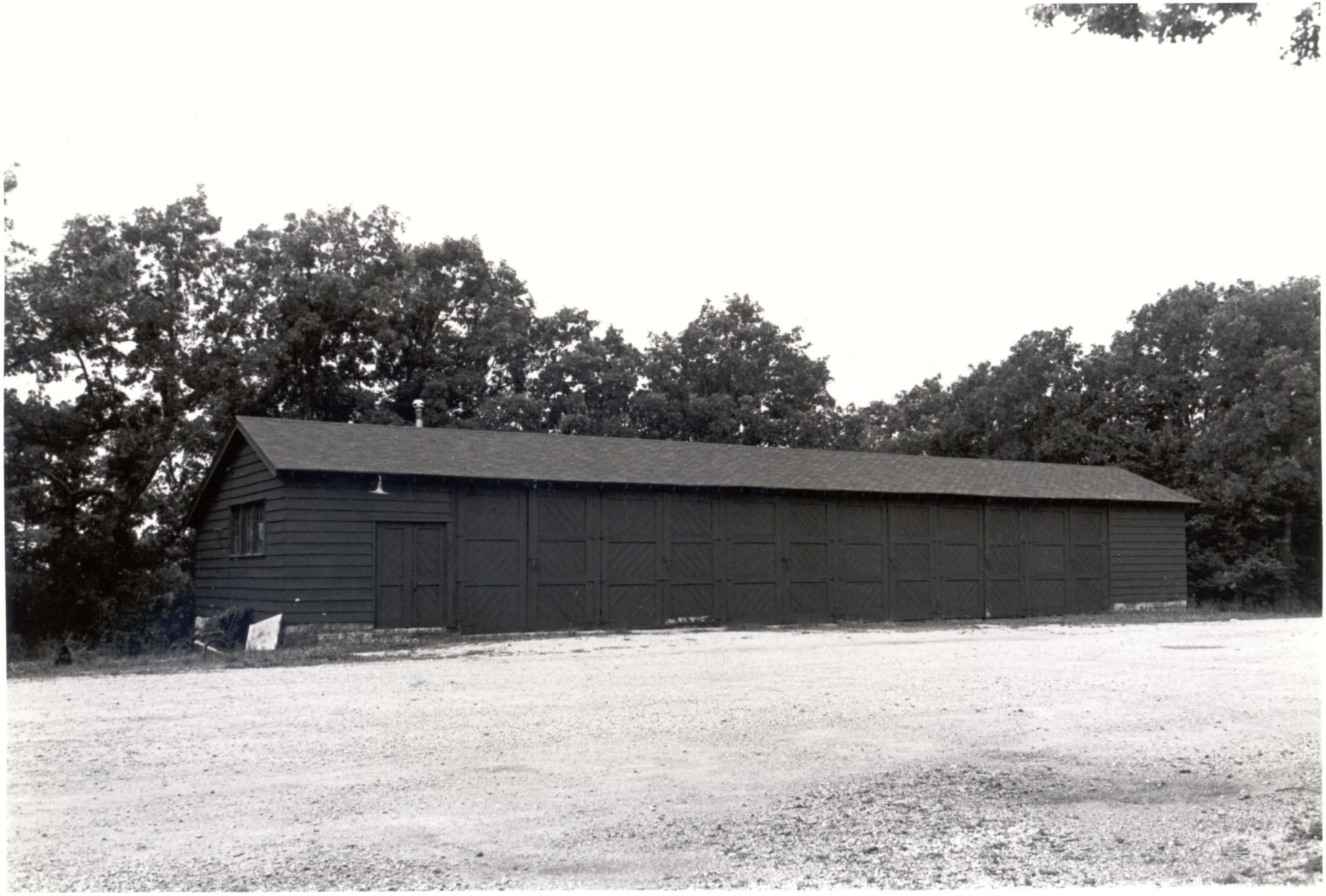
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION The nominated property is contained within a rectangle oriented on the building, centered on the above referenced UTM point, with sides that measure 90' north-south by 65' east-west. The sides of the rectangle run parallel to and 20' from the walls of the building and form a compact and convenient boundary for the property.

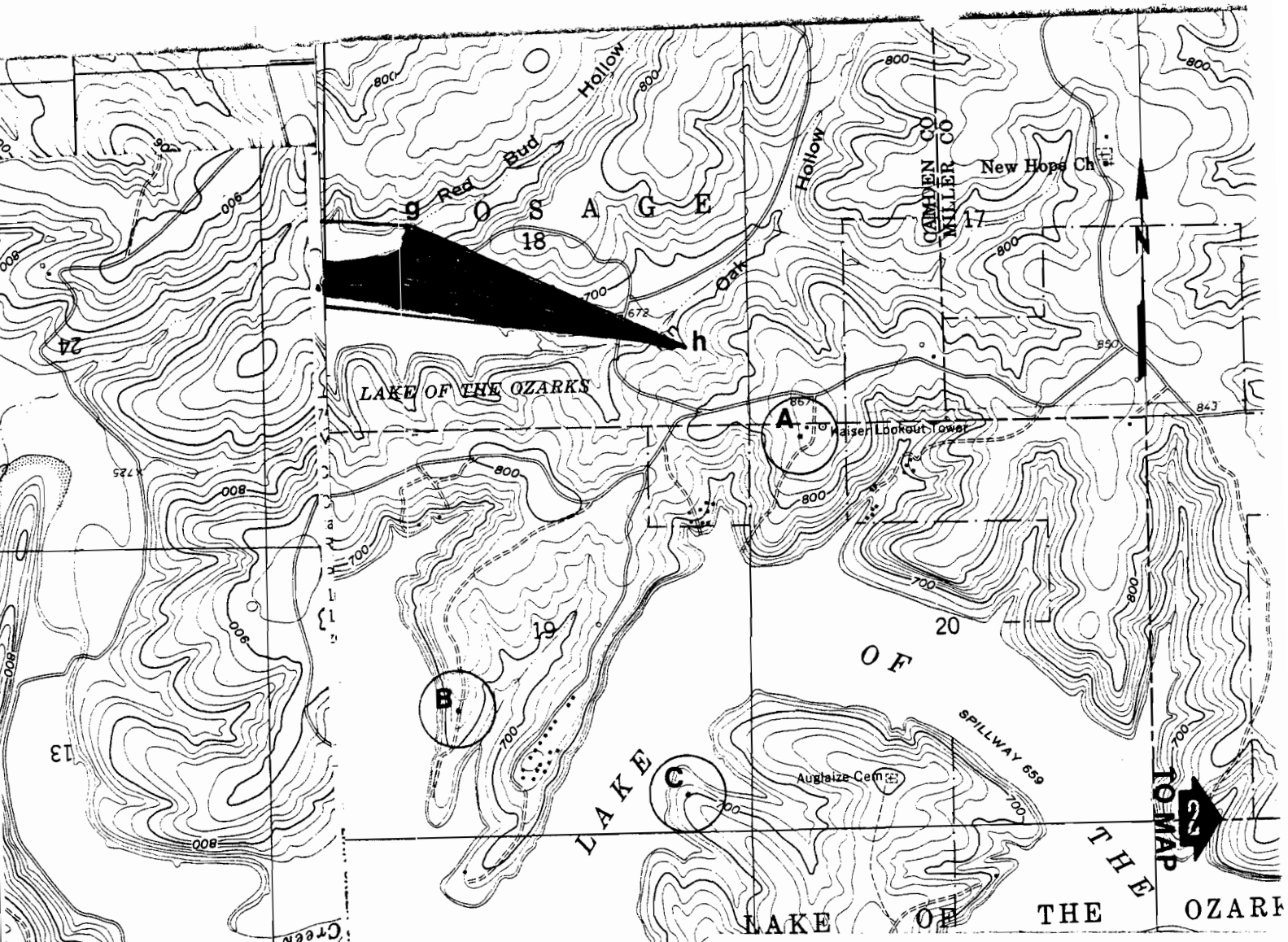
FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Bonnie Wright

ORGANIZATION Division of Parks and Historic Preservation

FORD





EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

Lake of the Ozarks State Park
Miller & Camden Counties, Missouri

MAP III

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale 1:24,000
TORONTO, MO Quadrangle (1959)

UTM Reference Points:

BARN AT KAISER LOOKOUT AREA
A. 15/534780/4217780

RISING SUN SHELTER
B. 15/533360/4216900

SHELTER AT McCUBBIN POINT
C. 15/534280/4216510

CAMP PIN OAK HISTORIC DISTRICT
g. 15/533220/4218800
h. 15/534320/4218280

LAKE OF THE OZARKS

670
680
690
700
710
720
730
740

UNIT FOUR

Boathouse
Swimming Dock
La 57 Cabin
La 58 Cabin
La 59 Cabin
La 64 Outdoor Kitchen
La 62 Cabin
La 61 Cabin
La 63 Recreation Hall
La 60 Cabin
Restroom
La 49 Cabin
La 50 Cabin
La 51 Cabin
La 54 Cabin
La 53 Cabin
La 52 Cabin
La 55 Recreation Hall
La 56 Outdoor Kitchen

UNIT THREE

LAKE OF THE OZARKS

RED BUD HOLLOW

SEC. 13 T 39 N R 16 W
SEC. 18 T 39 N R 15 W

UNIT TWO

La 42 Cabin
La 41 Cabin
La 47 Outdoor Kitchen
La 40 Cabin
La 43 Cabin
La 44 Cabin
La 45 Cabin
La 48 Crafts Building
La 46 Recreation Hall
Restroom
La 32 Cabin
La 33 Cabin
La 38 Recreation Hall
La 39 Outdoor Kitchen
La 34 Cabin
La 35 Cabin
La 36 Cabin
La 37 Cabin
La 22 Incinerator
La 24 Dining Hall
La 28 Infirmary
La 29 Staff Quarters
La 30 Camp Office
La 31 Well House
La 23 Storage Building
La 27 Staff Quarters
La 25 Staff Quarters
La 26 Central Restroom/Shower

760
750
740
730
720
710
700
690
680
670

UNIT ONE

PIN OAK HOLLOW

LEGEND

ROADS
CONTOURS 700
CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS
INTRUSIONS
NRHP STRUCTURE NUMBER La 30

N

150 75 0 150 300
FEET

MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT of NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF
PARKS and HISTORIC PRESERVATION

LAKE OF THE OZARKS STATE PARK
CAMP PIN OAK

FIELD:	TRACED: L. GRANTHAM	DATE: 11/19/84	SHEET 7
DRAWN: L. GRANTHAM	CHECKED: B. LANGE	REVISIONS:	

APPROVED BY DIVISION OF PARKS AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIRECTOR DATE
APPROVED BY DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIRECTOR DATE

Lake of the Ozarks State Park

In the summer of 1931, after the damming of the Osage River at Bagnell for a hydro-electric plant, the Lake of the Ozarks began to form. It would eventually extend to twelve miles in length, five miles in width, with 1,372 miles of shoreline. [1]Lake of the Ozarks State Park was originally established as Lake of the Ozarks Recreational Demonstration Area following creation of the lake. Under the supervision of the National Park Service, three companies of CCC enrollees constructed many of the park facilities, including Public Beach #1, park roads, administrative buildings, and group camps. The park was turned over to the state in 1946. Wit seventeen thousand acres and eighty miles of lake shoreline,the park is now the largest of thos administered by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Historic Preservation. The park surrounds on three sides the town of Kaiser, located one mile north of the Grand Glaize Arm of the Lake. The park office and service area, built by the CCC, remain remarkably pristine, although the group camps have suffered from demolition and modernization. This park contains three historic districts: the Lake of the Ozarks State Park/Highway 134 Historic District, Camp Pin Oak Historic District and Camp Hawthorne Central Area District. Nominated as non-contiguous sites are, the following: Camp Rising Sun Recreation Hall, Camp Clover Point Recreation Hall, garage/warehouse in Kaiser Area, Rising Sun Shelter, McCubbin's Point Shelter. District data follows; please see inventory data sheets on non-contiguous sites.

[1]Lake of the Ozarks Area Council of the Arts, 50th Anniversary Bagnell Dam 1931-1981, p. 43.

Camp Hawthorne Central Area District

Camp Hawthorne Central Area District comprises five buildings of historical and/or architectural significance constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps between 1934 and 1938. Located west of Camp Pin Oak in the western reaches of Lake of the Ozarks State Park, the original 175-acre camp was bordered on three sides by the lake. The thirty original camper cabins and other facilities in the sleeping units that flanked the central compound have been torn down and replaced with modern barracks, leaving only the central service buuildings from the original faciulity. These buildings strongly resemble their counterparts at Camp Pin Oak. The large T-shaped dining hall is distinguished by heavy stone buttresses at basement level and massive stone steps at the front entrance. This impressive building and the smaller infirmary, crafts building, well house, and storage building form a rustic grouping in a heavily wooded area that was once a group camping facility and now serves as a prison camp maintained by the Missouri Department of Corrections. Occupants of the structures have been careful to maintain their original character to the greatest possible extent. Interiors have been modified, according to their new functions. In spite of this, the well-crafted buildings of wood and native stone maintain a high degree of integrity and impart a genuine sense of history.

Buildings that contribute to the historical character of the district are, as follows:

La65 (127)* Mess Hall: 1934-1938 T-shaped frame structure, stone butterssing at basement level, clapboard siding, vertical boards at intervals for textured effect, cross-gable roof, sheltered entranceways, massive stone steps at front entrance.

La66 (128) Storage Building: 1934-1938 small frame building, rectangular plan, stone foundation, clapboard siding, side-gable roof, exposed rafters.

La67 (129) Well House: 1934-1938 block-house-type structure, random ashlar construction, flat concrete roof.

La68 (130) Tool Storage (Crafts Building): 1934-1938 picturesque building, stone coundation, frame construction, dog-trot, rear porch, nearly identical to Crafts Building at Camp Pin Oak. (La48).

La69 (164) Infirmary: 1934-1938 one-story frame building, T-shaped plan, rustic gable-fronted entry porch, small additicn on west side.

Non-contributing structures within the district are a metal water tower and a small frame building used as staff quarters.

Significance

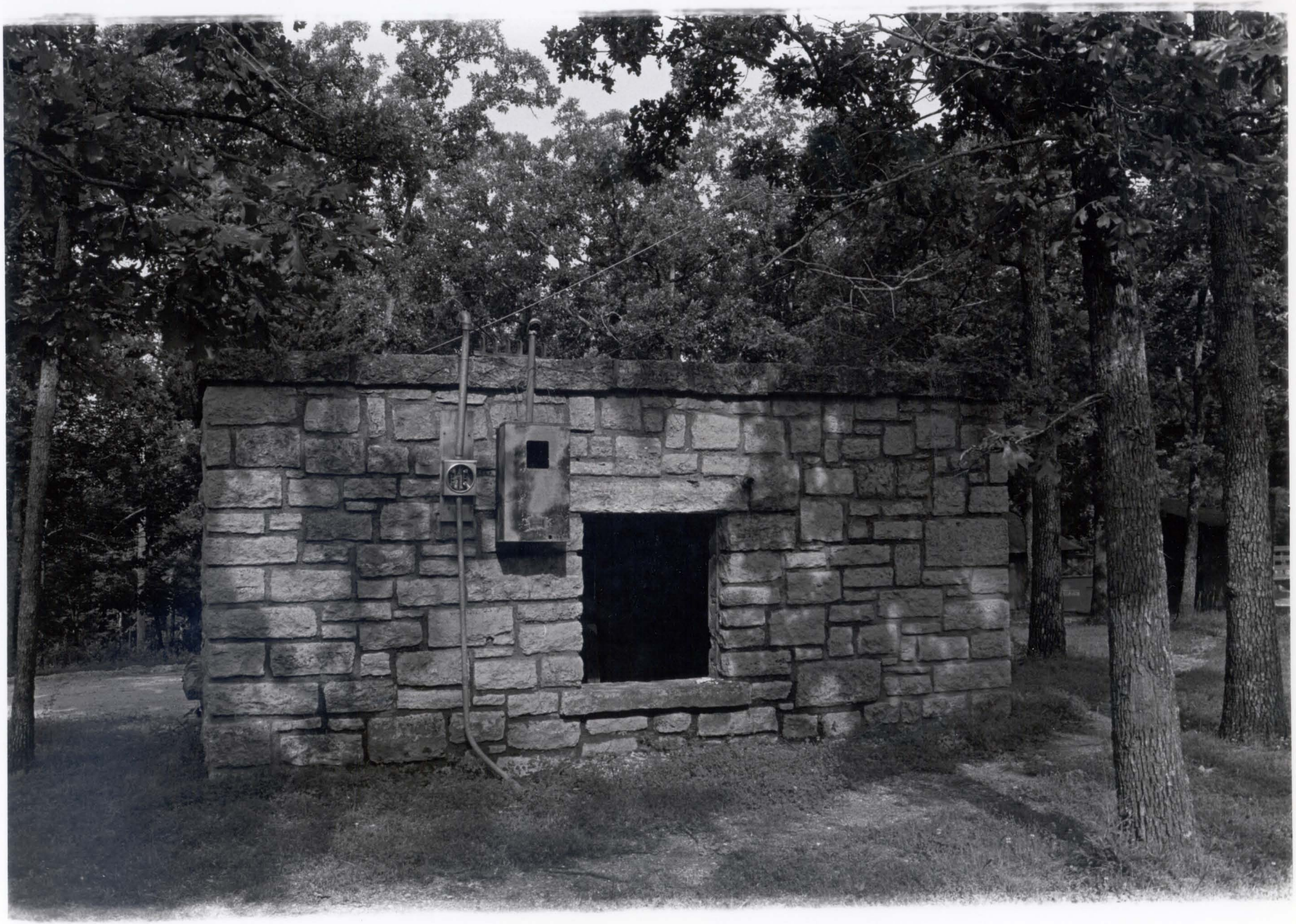
Camp Hawthorne Central Area Historic District has exceptional significance according to the criteria of evaluation under definitions A and C to wit: it is the central service compound of a group camping facility constructed by New Deal relief workers; it is a coherent grouping of park structures exemplifying the tradition of rustic architecture upheld by the National Park Service during the 1930s. As previously stated, the group camping facilities were important components of the large-scale development projects in federal Recreational Demonstration Areas prior to World War II. Because of the popularity and continued heavy usage of these facilities, few of the group camps have survived intact. This cluster of central service buildings remains, along with Camp Pin Oak, to commemorate the activities of relief workers who constructed a total of five group camps in Lake of the Ozarks Recreational Demonstration Area, which later became Lake of the Ozarks State Park. Construction of the camp was related to a conservation effort aimed at reclaiming sub-marginal farmland for recreational use and also had the social/humanitarian purpose of providing organized camping facilities for youth groups from nearby towns and cities.

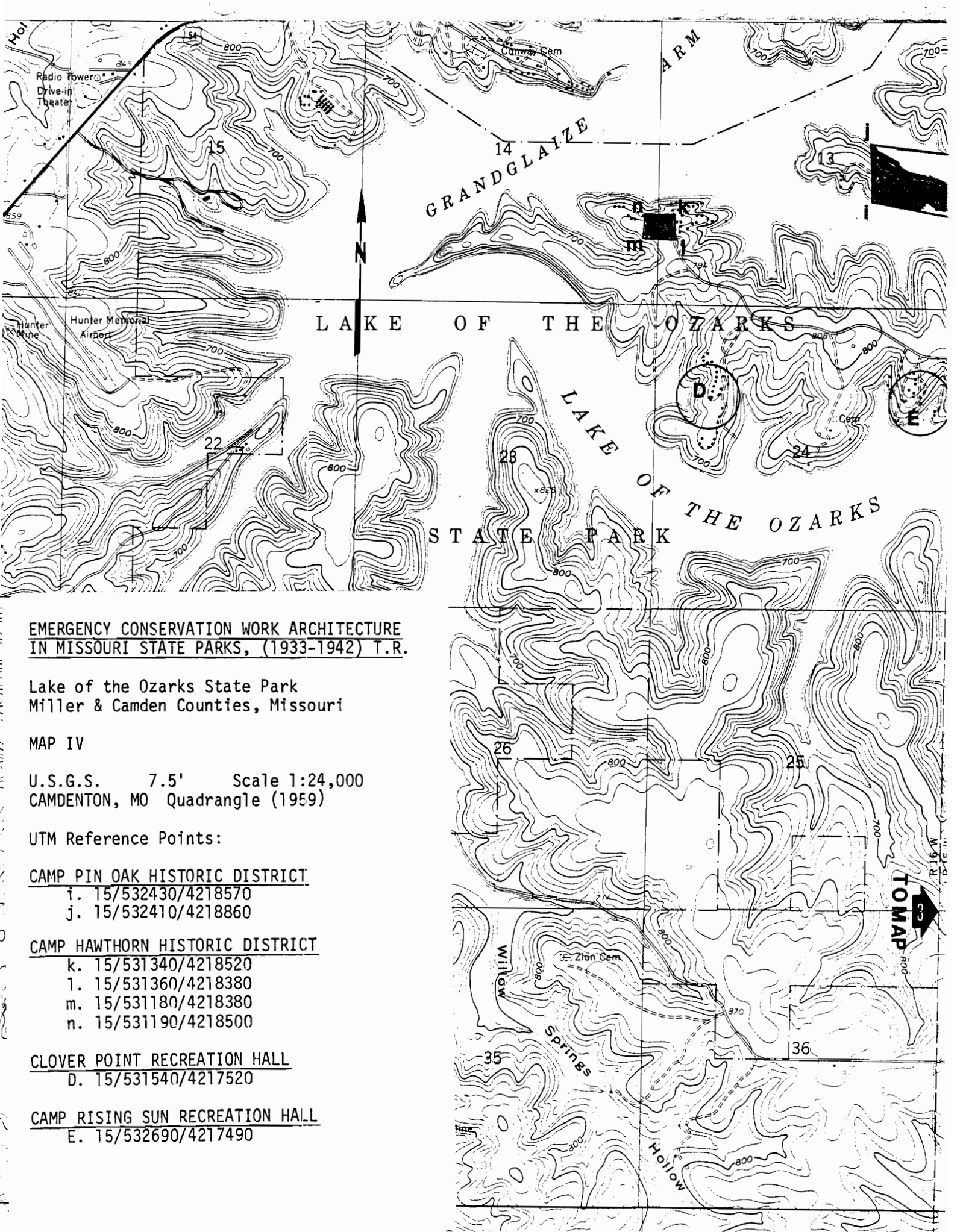
Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property: Approximately 5.5 acres
Quadrangle name: Camdenton, Mo.
Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000
UTM References:
A 15/531340/4218520
B 15/531360/4218380
C 15/531180/4218380
D 15/531190/4218500

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

The boundary of this district is clearly delineated on the appended maps (U.S.G.S. and district map). The area enclosed by the boundary includes all buildings and structures in the central area of the camping facility that retain their integrity as E.C.W. resources.





EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

Lake of the Ozarks State Park
Miller & Camden Counties, Missouri

MAP IV

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale 1:24,000
CAMDENTON, MO Quadrangle (1959)

UTM Reference Points:

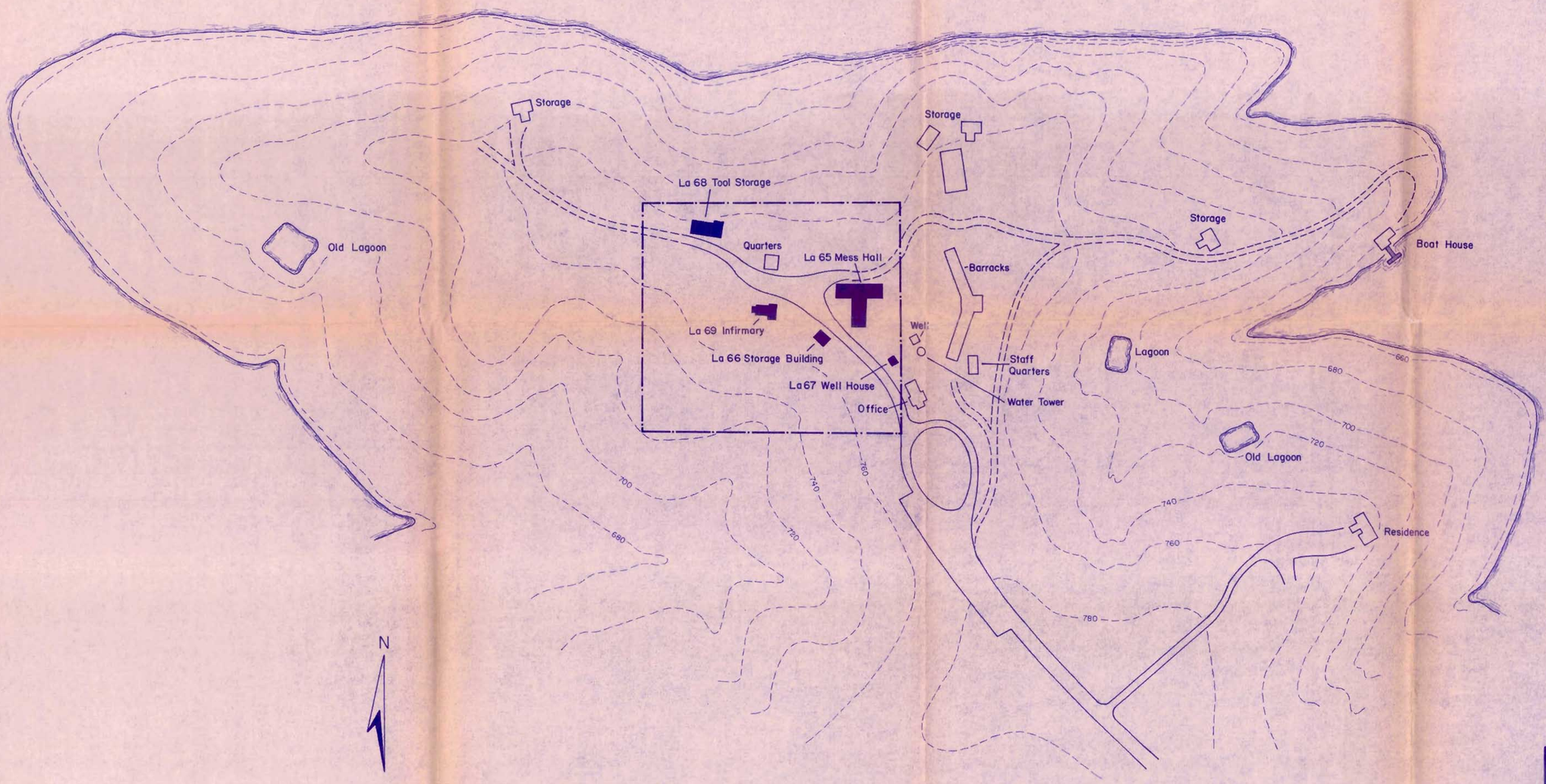
CAMP PIN OAK HISTORIC DISTRICT
- i. 15/532430/4218570
- j. 15/532410/4218860

CAMP HAWTHORN HISTORIC DISTRICT
- k. 15/531340/4218520
- l. 15/531360/4218380
- m. 15/531180/4218380
- n. 15/531190/4218500

CLOVER POINT RECREATION HALL
- D. 15/531540/4217520

CAMP RISING SUN RECREATION HALL
- E. 15/532690/4217490

LAKE OF THE OZARKS



LEGEND

DISTRICT BOUNDARY	
CONTOURS	700
CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS	
INTRUSIONS	
NRHP STRUCTURE NUMBER	La 69

MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT of NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF
PARKS and HISTORIC PRESERVATION

LAKE OF THE OZARKS STATE PARK
CAMP HAWTHORN

FIELD:	TRACED: L. GRANTHAM	DATE: 11/21/84	SHEET
DRAWN: L. GRANTHAM	CHECKED: [illegible]	REVISIONS:	8

APPROVED BY DIVISION OF PARKS AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DIRECTOR DATE

APPROVED BY DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIRECTOR DATE

Lake of the Ozarks State Park

In the summer of 1931, after the damming of the Osage River at Bagnell for a hydro-electric plant, the Lake of the Ozarks began to form. It would eventually extend to twelve miles in length, five miles in width, with 1,372 miles of shoreline. [1]Lake of the Ozarks State Park was originally established as Lake of the Ozarks Recreational Demonstration Area following creation of the lake. Under the supervision of the National Park Service, three companies of CCC enrollees constructed many of the park facilities, including Public Beach #1, park roads, administrative buildings, and group camps. The park was turned over to the state in 1946. Wit seventeen thousand acres and eighty miles of lake shoreline,the park is now the largest of thos administered by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Historic Preservation. The park surrounds on three sides the town of Kaiser, located one mile north of the Grand Glaize Arm of the Lake. The park office and service area, built by the CCC, remain remarkably pristine, although the group camps have suffered from demolition and modernization. This park contains three historic districts: the Lake of the Ozarks State Park/Highway 134 Historic District, Camp Pin Oak Historic District and Camp Hawthorne Central Area District. Nominated as non-contiguous sites are, the following: Camp Rising Sun Recreation Hall, Camp Clover Point Recreation Hall, garage/warehouse in Kaiser Area, Rising Sun Shelter, McCubbin's Point Shelter. District data follows; please see inventory data sheets on non-contiguous sites.

[1]Lake of the Ozarks Area Council of the Arts, 50th Anniversary Bagnell Dam 1931-1981, p. 43.

MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION / INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NAME (Lake of the Ozarks State Park)

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON Camp Rising Sun Recreation Hall

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN ____VICINITY OF

STATE Missouri CODE 29 COUNTY Camden CODE 027

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
___district	X public	X occupied	___agriculture	___museum
X building(s)	___private	___unoccupied	___commercial	X park
___structure	___both	___work in progress	___educational	___private residence
___site	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	___entertainment	___religious
___object	___in process	___yes: restricted	___government	___scientific
	___being considered	___yes: unrestricted	___industrial	___transportation
		___no	___military	___other:

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME State of Missouri, Department of Natural Resources

STREET & NUMBER P.O. Box 176

CITY, TOWN Jefferson City ____VICINITY OF STATE Missouri

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE DETERMINED ELEGIBLE? ___YES X NO ___FEDERAL ___STATE ___COUNTY ___LOCA

Missouri State Historical Survey, 1982-1984

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
___excellent	___deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site	Aug. 1984
X good	___ruins	___altered	___moved	date
___fair	___unexposed			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Recreation Hall at Camp Rising Sun in Lake of the Ozarks State Park is a large rectangular (64' x 40') frame building with a pitched side-gable roof in salt-box form. Notable features are three massive stone chimneys on the front and sides and a rustic stone patio along the rear wall, which commands a panoramic view of the Lake of the Ozarks. The foundation, like the chimneys and patio, is of rough cut stone laid in horizontal courses. Vertical board-and-batten siding forms a pleasing contrast to the horizontal stone work. Double-hung windows are original. Asphalt shingles have replaced the original wood shakes on the roof. Built by the Civilian Conservation Corps between 1938 and 1941, the hall continues to serve as a focal point of activities in a heavily used group camping facility.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE - CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400-1499	___ archeology-historic	X conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500-1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600-1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	X social / humanitarian
___ 1700-1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
___ 1800-1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	X philosophy	___ transportation
X 1900-	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	X other (specify) Recreation
		___ invention		

SPECIFIC DATES 1938-1941 BUILDER/ARCHITECT CCC/NPS

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (IN ONE PARAGRAPH)

The Recreation Hall in Camp Rising Sun has exceptional significance under Criteria A and C in that it is the only remaining CCC building in this particular group camp and also in that it is an excellent example of the type of rustic architecture promoted by the National Park Service in the 1930's. Within the Missouri state park system it is one of only four surviving CCC-built recreation halls of similar size and one of only three such buildings still serving its original purpose. The other three comparable buildings are the one at Meramec State Park, which now serves as a storage building, the one at Camp Sherwood Forest in Cuivre River State Park, and the one at Camp Clover Point in Lake of the Ozarks State Park. The importance of the group camping facilities erected by federal relief workers and the importance of the federal Recreational Demonstration Areas, including Lake of the Ozarks State Park, in which this building is located, have already been discussed in this nomination. Within these group camps, constructed in the Recreational Demonstration Areas, the recreation hall served an important function as a social center, auditorium, meeting hall, game room, church, and general hub of all indoor activities. This recreation hall has great significance in that it continues to serve all these purposes in a thriving group camp, while retaining its rustic character and imparting a flavor of the 1930's.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Department of Natural Resources. Division of Parks and Historic Preservation. Archives. Jefferson City, Missouri.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY * QUADRANGLE NAME Camdenton, Mo. SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES *Less than one acre.

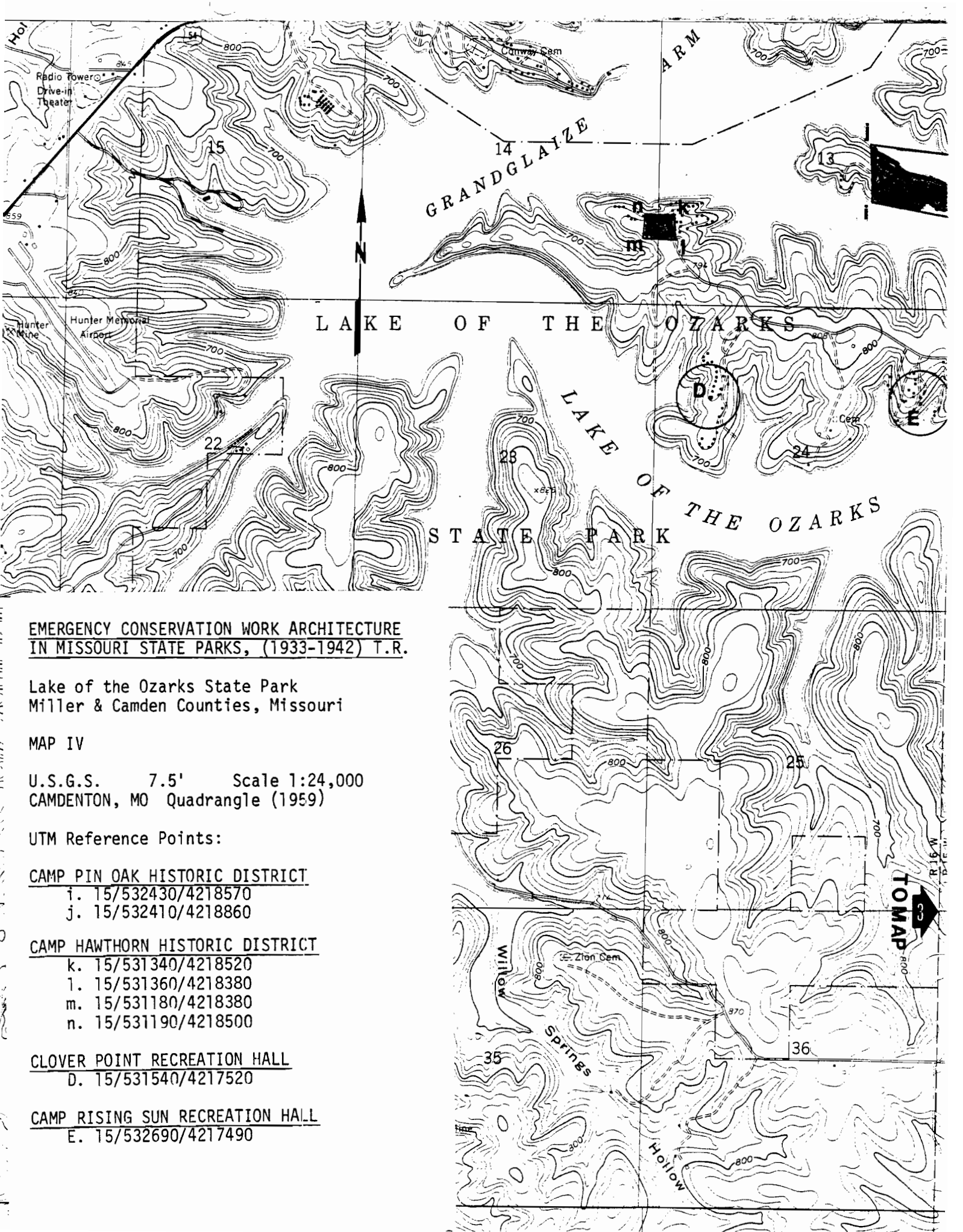
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	15	532690	4121740
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property is contained within a rectangle measuring 84' north-south by 60' east west, which is centered on the above referenced UTM point. The sides of the rectangle run parallel to and 10' from the walls of the building.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Bonnie Wright, Cultural Resource Preservationist
ORGANIZATION Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
ADDRESS DATE



EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

Lake of the Ozarks State Park
Miller & Camden Counties, Missouri

MAP IV

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale 1:24,000
CAMDENTON, MO Quadrangle (1959)

UTM Reference Points:

CAMP PIN OAK HISTORIC DISTRICT
- i. 15/532430/4218570
- j. 15/532410/4218860

CAMP HAWTHORN HISTORIC DISTRICT
- k. 15/531340/4218520
- l. 15/531360/4218380
- m. 15/531180/4218380
- n. 15/531190/4218500

CLOVER POINT RECREATION HALL
- D. 15/531540/4217520

CAMP RISING SUN RECREATION HALL
- E. 15/532690/4217490

Lake of the Ozarks State Park

In the summer of 1931, after the damming of the Osage River at Bagnell for a hydro-electric plant, the Lake of the Ozarks began to form. It would eventually extend to twelve miles in length, five miles in width, with 1,372 miles of shoreline. [1]Lake of the Ozarks State Park was originally established as Lake of the Ozarks Recreational Demonstration Area following creation of the lake. Under the supervision of the National Park Service, three companies of CCC enrollees constructed many of the park facilities, including Public Beach #1, park roads, administrative buildings, and group camps. The park was turned over to the state in 1946. Wit seventeen thousand acres and eighty miles of lake shoreline,the park is now the largest of thos administered by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Historic Preservation. The park surrounds on three sides the town of Kaiser, located one mile north of the Grand Glaize Arm of the Lake. The park office and service area, built by the CCC, remain remarkably pristine, although the group camps have suffered from demolition and modernization. This park contains three historic districts: the Lake of the Ozarks State Park/Highway 134 Historic District, Camp Pin Oak Historic District and Camp Hawthorne Central Area District. Nominated as non-contiguous sites are, the following: Camp Rising Sun Recreation Hall, Camp Clover Point Recreation Hall, garage/warehouse in Kaiser Area, Rising Sun Shelter, McCubbin's Point Shelter. District data follows; please see inventory data sheets on non-contiguous sites.

[1]Lake of the Ozarks Area Council of the Arts, 50th Anniversary Bagnell Dam 1931-1981, p. 43.

MISSOURI OFFI(OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION / INVENTORY SURVE))RM

1. NAME (Lake of the Ozarks State Park)

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON Camp Clover Point Recreation Hall

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN ____VICINITY OF

STATE Missouri CODE 29 COUNTY Camden CODE 027

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
___district	X public	X occupied	___agriculture	___museum
X building(s)	___private	___unoccupied	___commercial	X park
___structure	___both	___work in progress	___educational	___private residence
___site	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	___entertainment	___religious
___object	___in process	___yes: restricted	___government	___scientific
	___being considered	___yes: unrestricted	___industrial	___transportation
		___no	___military	___other:

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME State of Missouri, Department of Natural Resources

STREET & NUMBER P.O. Box 175

CITY, TOWN Jefferson City ____VICINITY OF STATE Missouri

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE DETERMINED ELEGIBLE? ___YES X NO ___FEDERAL X STATE ___COUNTY ___LOCA

Missouri State Historical Survey, 1982-1984

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
___excellent	___deteriorated	___unaltered	X original site	
X good	___ruins	X altered	___moved	date Aug. 1984
___fair	___unexposed			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Recreation Hall at Camp Clover Point in Lake of the Ozarks State Park is a large rectangular (36' x 64') frame building with a pitched gable roof and two projecting bays on the east facade. There are two massive stone chimneys on the north and south walls. Each of the projecting bays has three small single-sashed four-paned windows, which are original. Double-hung windows have replaced original casement windows in the central bay and on the north and south end walls. The board and batten siding, with stretches of horizontal lap siding in the gables and just above the foundation, is original, as is the stone foundation. Asphalt shingles have replaced the original cedar shakes on the roof. In 1981, the interior underwent some remodeling, although the floor plan was not altered. Built by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1936-1937, the Recreation Hall continues to serve as a center for shows, dances, and social activities in an organized group camping facility.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE - CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400-1499	___ archeology-historic	X conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500-1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600-1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	X social / humanitarian
___ 1700-1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
___ 1800-1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
X 1900-	___ communications	___ industry	X politics/government	X other (specify) Recreation
		___ invention		

SPECIFIC DATES 1936-1937 BUILDER/ARCHITECT CCC/NPS

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (IN ONE PARAGRAPH)

The Recreation Hall at Camp Clover Point has exceptional significance under Criteria A and C. The spacious hall is the only surviving building in an original CCC complex, which served as the resident work camp for Company 1712 and later as a group camping facility. A CCC yearbook (ca. 1937) cited this building as "one of the finest Recreation Halls in the Missouri-Kansas District."[1] In Missouri, it is one of only three such buildings still serving its original purpose. The other comparable buildings are the one at Meramec State Park, which now serves as a storage building, the one at Camp Sherwood Forest in Cuivre River State Park, and the one at Camp Rising Sun in Lake of the Ozarks State Park. The Recreation Hall at Camp Clover Point is a picturesque building in the tradition of National Park Service rustic architecture and a rare survival of its kind in the Missouri state park system. Conservation--Recreation: The construction of this building resulted from a large-scale federal program to develop non-productive Ozark farmland for recreational use. Politics/Government--Social/Humanitarian: The construction project was sponsored by the federal government under a New Deal program aimed at promoting economic recovery in Missouri, while providing useful work and crafts training for young men enrooled in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

[1] Missouri-Kansas Cistrict Civilian Conservation Corps Area Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, n.p., n.d., p. 67.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Missouri-Kansas District Civilian Conservation Corps Area Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, n.p., n.d.

Missouri Department of Natural Resources. Division of Parks and Historic Preservation. Archives. Jefferson City, Missouri.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY * QUADRANGLE NAME Camdenton, Mo. SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES *Less than one acre.

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	15	531540	4212175120
B			
C			
D			

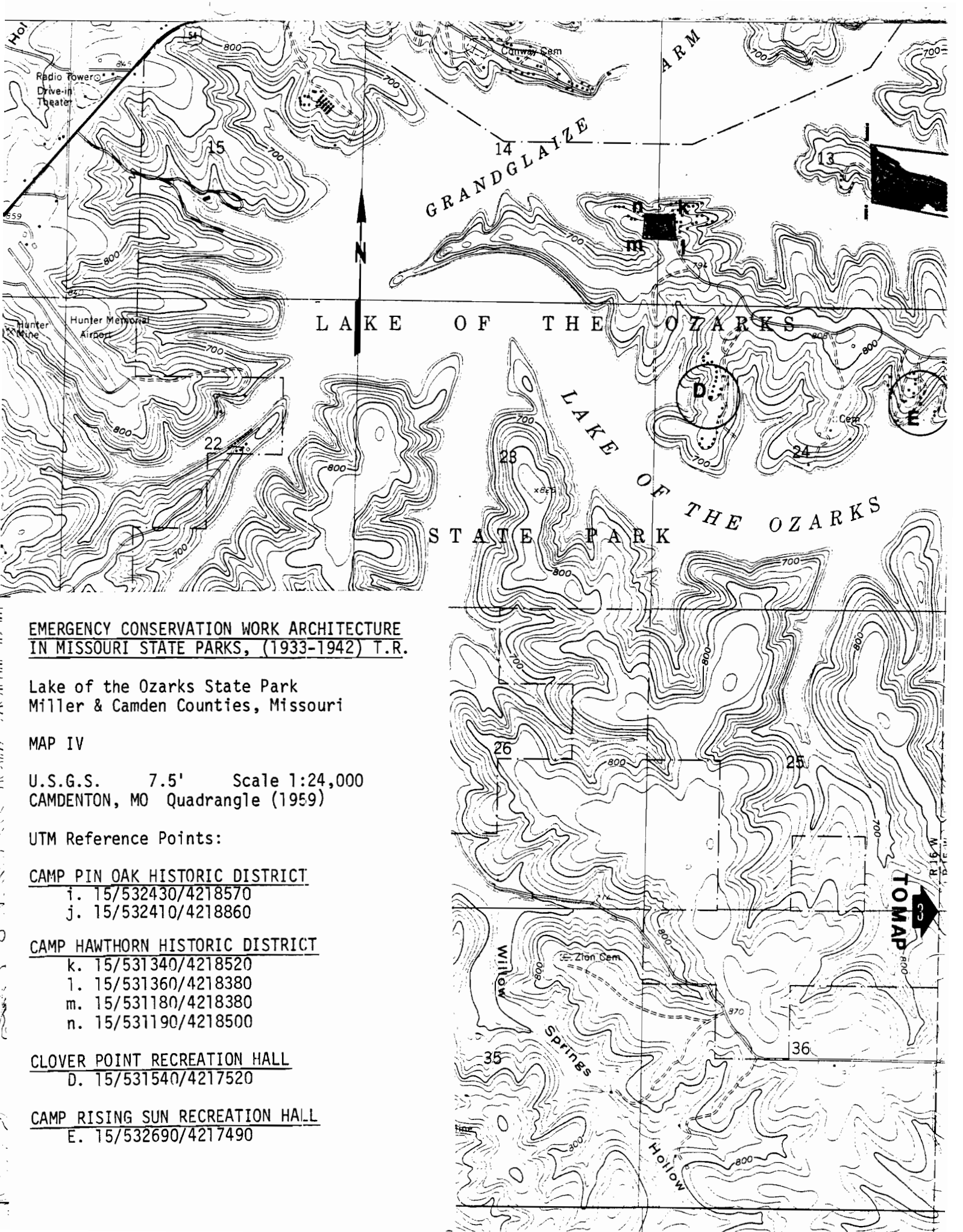
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION The nominated property is enclosed by a rectangle measuring 104' north-south and 76' east west, centered on the above referenced UTM point. The sides of the rectangle run parallel to and 20' from the outer walls of the building on the west, north, and south, and 20' from the easternmost walls of the projecting wings on the east side. This forms a compact and convenient boundary for the property.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Bonnie Wright

ORGANIZATION

DATE



EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

Lake of the Ozarks State Park
Miller & Camden Counties, Missouri

MAP IV

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale 1:24,000
CAMDENTON, MO Quadrangle (1959)

UTM Reference Points:

CAMP PIN OAK HISTORIC DISTRICT
- i. 15/532430/4218570
- j. 15/532410/4218860

CAMP HAWTHORN HISTORIC DISTRICT
- k. 15/531340/4218520
- l. 15/531360/4218380
- m. 15/531180/4218380
- n. 15/531190/4218500

CLOVER POINT RECREATION HALL
- D. 15/531540/4217520

CAMP RISING SUN RECREATION HALL
- E. 15/532690/4217490

Lake of the Ozarks State Park

In the summer of 1931, after the damming of the Osage River at Bagnell for a hydro-electric plant, the Lake of the Ozarks began to form. It would eventually extend to twelve miles in length, five miles in width, with 1,372 miles of shoreline. [1]Lake of the Ozarks State Park was originally established as Lake of the Ozarks Recreational Demonstration Area following creation of the lake. Under the supervision of the National Park Service, three companies of CCC enrollees constructed many of the park facilities, including Public Beach #1, park roads, administrative buildings, and group camps. The park was turned over to the state in 1946. Wit seventeen thousand acres and eighty miles of lake shoreline,the park is now the largest of thos administered by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Historic Preservation. The park surrounds on three sides the town of Kaiser, located one mile north of the Grand Glaize Arm of the Lake. The park office and service area, built by the CCC, remain remarkably pristine, although the group camps have suffered from demolition and modernization. This park contains three historic districts: the Lake of the Ozarks State Park/Highway 134 Historic District, Camp Pin Oak Historic District and Camp Hawthorne Central Area District. Nominated as non-contiguous sites are, the following: Camp Rising Sun Recreation Hall, Camp Clover Point Recreation Hall, garage/warehouse in Kaiser Area, Rising Sun Shelter, McCubbin's Point Shelter. District data follows; please see inventory data sheets on non-contiguous sites.

[1]Lake of the Ozarks Area Council of the Arts, 50th Anniversary Bagnell Dam 1931-1981, p. 43.

Camp Pin Oak Historic District

Description

Camp Pin Oak Historic District comprises some forty-three buildings and structures of historic and/or architectural significance constructed by New Deal relief workers between 1934 and 1938. Located on a narrow peninsula extending into the Lake of the Ozarks, Camp Pin Oak was one of five organized group camping facilities created by Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees and W.P.A. laborers in the Lake of the Ozarks Recreational Demonstration Area, which later became Lake of the Ozarks State Park. It is the only one of these to survive substantially in its original condition. A winding dirt road graced by a rustic bridge runs from the major park facilities to this secluded group camp. Central facilities of the camp include a rustic dining hall, park office, infirmary, and other service buildings in a partially cleared area of a heavily wooded 110-acre tract. Camper cabins, unit lodges, and outdoor kitchens in the sleeping units are placed along the north and south edges of the peninsula on the banks of the lake. One cabin unit (Unit 5) had been demolished. However, the central service area and four camping units have survived intact, with only a few modern intrusions (mainly rest rooms). The long lake frontage, dense woods, small rustic cabins, and unit lodges and outdoor kitchens with massive stone chimneys make this an extremely picturesque group camp.

Buildings and structures that contribute to the historical character of the district are, as follows:

La22 Incinerator: 1934-1938 trash burner and chimney, rough ashlar construction, located in cluster of service buildings near mess hall.

La23 (181)*, Storage Building: 1934-1938 two-bay garage/storage shed, stone foundation. clapboard siding (new), located in main service area.

La24 (182), Dining Hall: 1934-1938 combination mess and recreation hall, T-shaped plan, kitchen in rear wing, stone foundation, large stone fireplaces, casement windows, rustic front porch, combination of horizontal lap and vertical board and batten siding (repeated in many of the camp buildings). Significant interior features acorn drop trusses and light fixtures with oak leaf motif.

La25 (183), Staff Quarters: 1934-1938 frame cabin, T-shaped plan, stone foundation, clapboard with board and batten, located in main service area.

La26 (184), Central Rest Room/Shower: 1934-1938 rectangular frame building, stone foundation, housing staff rest rooms and showers, main area.

La27 (185), Staff Quarters: 1934-1938 gable-front cottage, frame construction, stone foundation, flagstone porch, roof extension supported by heavy posts and struts, ribbon style windows, main service area.

La28 (187), Infirmary: 1934-1938 frame building, T-shaped plan, stone foundation, cross-gable roof, located in main service area.

La29 (188) Staff Quarters: 1934-1938 frame cabin, stone foundation, two front entrances, projecting front-facing bay, located in main service area.

La30 (189) Camp Office: 1934-1938 cottage-like building, side-gable roof, stone foundation. Rustic entrance porch has stone floor, front-facing roof projection supported by heavy timber posts and struts, rustic side railings.

La31 (264) Well House: 1934-1938 block-house type structure, rough ashlar, concrete slab roof, no longer in use. Located on overgrown road approximately 100 yards from road leading to Camp Pin Oak.

La32 (246) Cabin (Unit 1): 1934-1938 small (13' x 17') frame sleeping cabin, rectangular plan, built on stone piers, stone entrance porch, covered by front-facing roof projection supported by heavy timber posts and struts, screened window openings, canvas flaps.

La33 (247) Cabin (Unit 1): Identical to La32.

La34 (248) Cabin (Unit 1): 1934-1938 gable-front cabin, rectangular plan (11' x 17'), built on stone piers, full front porch, rustic porch railings, roof extension supported by heavy timber posts and struts, screened window openings, canvas flaps.

La35 (249) Cabin (Unit 1): Identical to La34.

La36 (250) Cabin (Unit 1): Identical to La33.

La37 (251) Cabin (Unit 1): Identical to La33.

La38 (253) Recreation Hall (Unit 1): 1934-1938 rectangular frame building (20' x 35'), cut stone foundation, gabled hip roof, end-placed double entrance doors, massive stone chimney.

12 185

La39 (254) Outdoor Kitchen (Unit 1): gable-fronted structure, facing lake, stone foundation, timber roof supports, enclosed by screens, massive stone fireplace in rear.

La40 (209) Cabin (Unit 2): Identical to La33.

La41 (210) Cabin (Unit 2): Identical to La33.

La42 (211) Cabin (Unit 2): Identical to La33.

La43 (212) Cabin (Unit 2): Identical to La33.

La44 (213) Cabin (Unit 2): Identical to La33.

La45 (214) Cabin (Unit 2): Identical to La33.

La46 (218) Recreation Hall (Unit 2): Identical to La39.

La47 (226) Outdoor Kitchen (Unit 2): Identical to La40.

La48 , Crafts Building: 1934-1938 picturesque building, dog-trot between storage and work area, rear porch with view of lake. Significant interior contains crafts workshop, fireplace, built-in work tables and cabinets.

La49 (203) Cabin (Unit 3): Identical to La33.

La50 (204) Cabin (Unit 3): Identical to La33.

La51 (205) Cabin (Unit 3): Identical to La33.

La52 (206) Cabin (Unit 3): Identical to La33.

La53 (207) Cabin (Unit 3): Identical to La35.

La54 (208) Cabin (Unit 3): Identical to La33.

La55 (217) Recreation Hall (Unit 3): Identical to La39.

La56 (225) Outdoor Kitchen (Unit 3): Identical to La40.

La57 (197) Cabin (Unit 4): Identical to La33.

12 253

La58 (198) Cabin (Unit 4): Identical to La33.

La59 (199) Cabin (Unit 4): Identical to La33.

La60 (200) Cabin (Unit 4): Identical to La35.

La61 (201) Cabin (Unit 4): Identical to La33.

La62 (202) Cabin (Unit 4): Identical to La33.

La63 (216) Recreation Hall (Unit 4): Identical to La39.

La64 (224) Outdoor Kitchen (Unit 4): Identical to La40.

Non-contributing structures located within the district include the following:

Boathouse (190) on north shore: cannot be determined whether built by relief workers during the 1930's or later in similar style.

Restrooms serving cabin units.

*Numbers in parentheses are inventory numbers used by the Missouri Division of Parks and Historic Preservation.

Significance

Camp Pin Oak Historic District has exceptional significance according to the criteria of evaluation under definitions A and C to wit: it is one of the few surviving group camping facilities constructed by New Deal relief workers in the Missouri state park system; it constitutes a cluster of buildings and structures that exemplify the ideal of rustic architecture upheld by the National Park Service during the 1930s. Within the Lake of the Ozarks State Park, Camp Pin Oak is the only one of five original Depression-Era group camps to survive without huge losses and/or drastic alteration of original structures. The camp has been used continuously by the Girl Scouts and other organized youth groups for more than forty years (since 1938). In spite of this heavy use, the camp retains its rustic charm, with small cabins, outdoor kitchens, crafts and recreation halls, and central service buildings grouped in clusters on a long finger of woodland that extends into the Lake of the Ozarks. The land on which the camp is situated was at one time sub-marginal Ozark farmland and is now a protected wilderness area in the rapidly developing tourist community around the Lake. Architecture and Landscape Architecture: Camp Pin Oak represents a marvelous illustration of the principle of subordination of man-made structures to the landscape, with its small rustic buildings

clinging to the shores of the lake and screened by a heavy growth of trees. Politics/Government--Conservation--Recreation: Construction of the camp resulted from a massive effort by the federal government to reclaim non-productive farmland for recreational use. In 1946, the federal government transferred ownership of the land to the state, and the camp continued to serve its original function in the state park system. For forty years, the camp has provided opportunities for outdoor recreation to groups of Missouri children. Social/Humanitarian: In addition to providing camping facilities for children, construction of the camping facility gave needed employment to CCC enrollees during the Great Depression.

Bibliography

Missouri Department of Natural Resources. Division of Parks and Historic Preservation. Archives. Jefferson City, Mo.

Mo. State Planning Board A State Plan for Missouri, 1938, pp. 145-147.

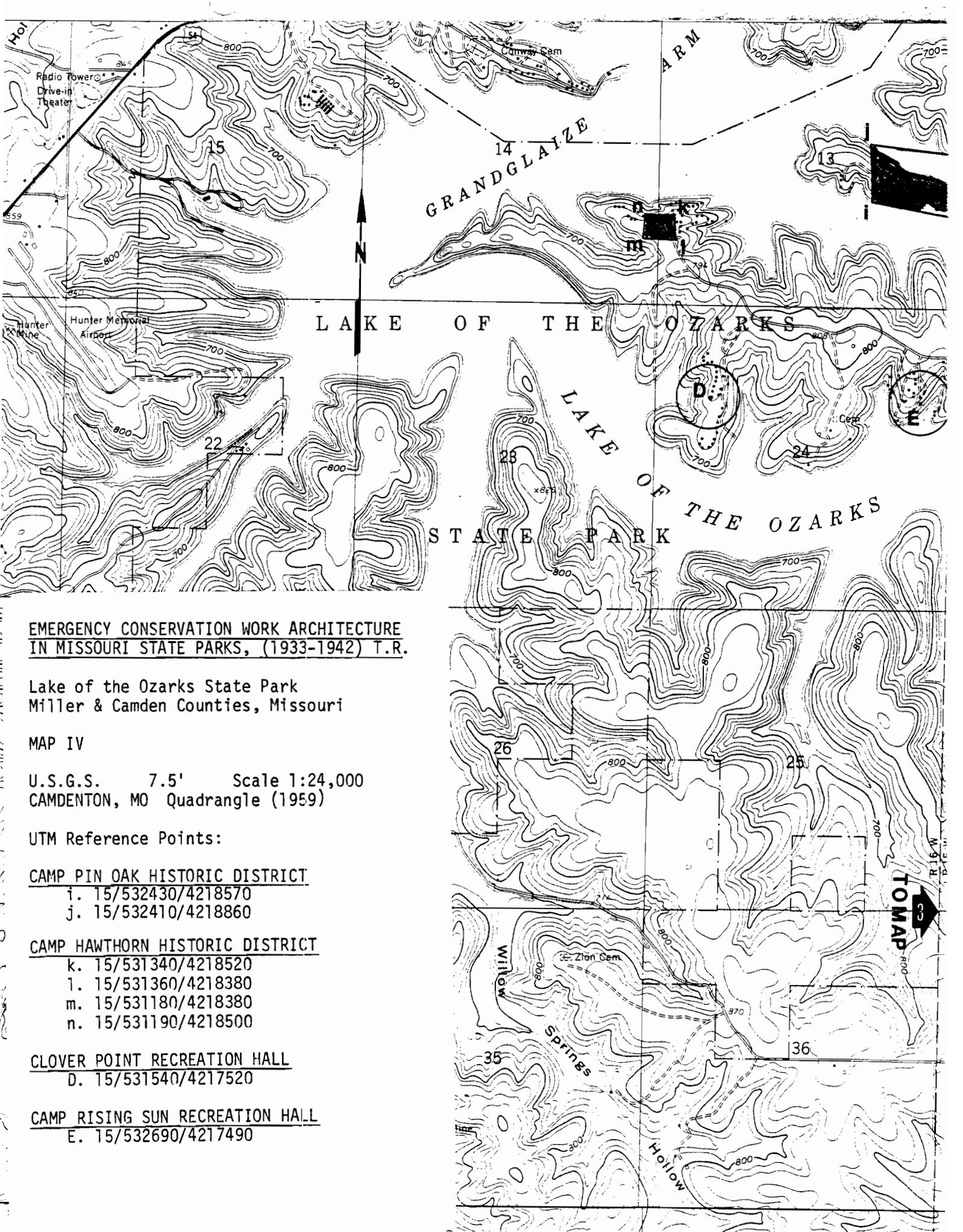
Geographical Data

Acreage of Nominated Property: Approximately 80 acres
Quadrangle name: Camdenton, Mo. and Toronto, Mo.
Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000
UTM References:

A	15/533220/4218800	E	15/532410/4218860
B	15/533480/4218640		
C	15/533460/4218440		
D	15/532430/4218570		

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

The boundary of the district is clearly delineated on the appended maps (U.S.G.S. map and district map). The area enclosed by the boundary lines includes all buildings and structures pertaining to the original and present group camping facility on the narrow peninsula that extends into the Lake of the Ozarks.



EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

Lake of the Ozarks State Park
Miller & Camden Counties, Missouri

MAP IV

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale 1:24,000
CAMDENTON, MO Quadrangle (1959)

UTM Reference Points:

CAMP PIN OAK HISTORIC DISTRICT
- i. 15/532430/4218570
- j. 15/532410/4218860

CAMP HAWTHORN HISTORIC DISTRICT
- k. 15/531340/4218520
- l. 15/531360/4218380
- m. 15/531180/4218380
- n. 15/531190/4218500

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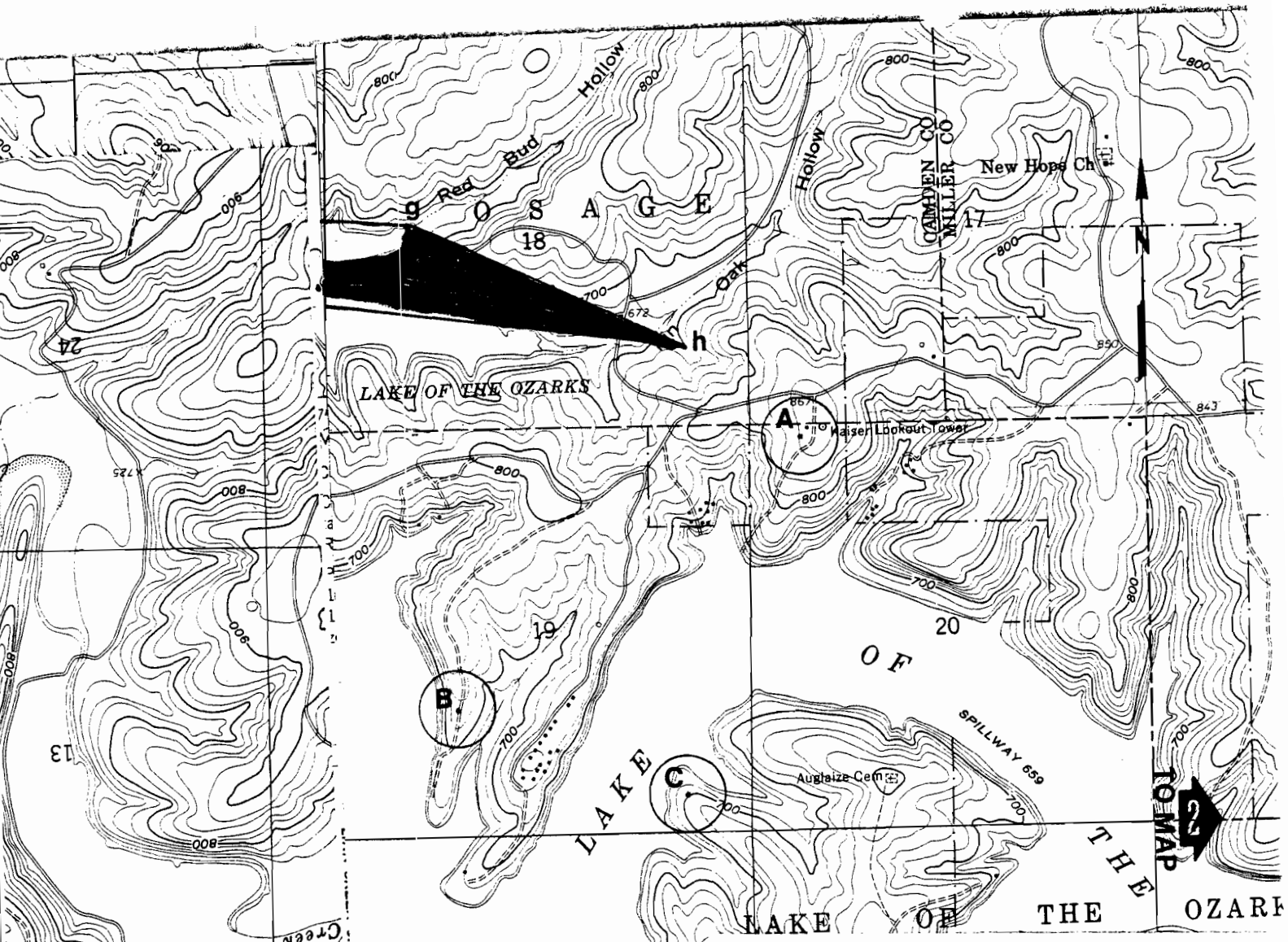
CAMP RISING SUN RECREATION HALL
- E. 15/532690/4217490



EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

Lake of the Ozarks State Park
Miller & Camden Counties, Missouri

MAP III

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale 1:24,000
TORONTO, MO Quadrangle (1959)

UTM Reference Points:

BARN AT KAISER LOOKOUT AREA
A. 15/534780/4217780

RISING SUN SHELTER
B. 15/533360/4216900

SHELTER AT McCUBBIN POINT
C. 15/534280/4216510

CAMP PIN OAK HISTORIC DISTRICT
g. 15/533220/4218800
h. 15/534320/4218280

LAKE OF THE OZARKS

670
680
690
700
710
720
730
740

UNIT FOUR

Boathouse
Swimming Dock
La 57 Cabin
La 58 Cabin
La 59 Cabin
La 64 Outdoor Kitchen
La 62 Cabin
La 61 Cabin
La 63 Recreation Hall
La 60 Cabin
Restroom
La 49 Cabin
La 50 Cabin
La 51 Cabin
La 54 Cabin
La 53 Cabin
La 52 Cabin
La 55 Recreation Hall
La 56 Outdoor Kitchen

UNIT THREE

LAKE OF THE OZARKS

RED BUD HOLLOW

SEC. 13 T 39 N R 16 W
SEC. 18 T 39 N R 15 W

UNIT TWO

La 42 Cabin
La 41 Cabin
La 47 Outdoor Kitchen
La 40 Cabin
La 43 Cabin
La 44 Cabin
La 45 Cabin
La 48 Crafts Building
La 46 Recreation Hall
Restroom
La 32 Cabin
La 33 Cabin
La 38 Recreation Hall
La 39 Outdoor Kitchen
La 34 Cabin
La 35 Cabin
La 36 Cabin
La 37 Cabin
La 22 Incinerator
La 24 Dining Hall
La 28 Infirmary
La 29 Staff Quarters
La 30 Camp Office
La 31 Well House
La 23 Storage Building
La 27 Staff Quarters
La 25 Staff Quarters
La 26 Central Restroom/Shower

760
750
740
730
720
710
700
690
680
670

UNIT ONE

PIN OAK HOLLOW

LEGEND

ROADS
CONTOURS 700
CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS
INTRUSIONS
NRHP STRUCTURE NUMBER La 30

N

150 75 0 150 300
FEET

MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT of NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF
PARKS and HISTORIC PRESERVATION

LAKE OF THE OZARKS STATE PARK
CAMP PIN OAK

FIELD:	TRACED: L. GRANTHAM	DATE: 11/19/84	SHEET 7
DRAWN: L. GRANTHAM	CHECKED: B. LANGE	REVISIONS:	

APPROVED BY DIVISION OF PARKS AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIRECTOR DATE
APPROVED BY DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIRECTOR DATE

Lake of the Ozarks State Park

In the summer of 1931, after the damming of the Osage River at Bagnell for a hydro-electric plant, the Lake of the Ozarks began to form. It would eventually extend to twelve miles in length, five miles in width, with 1,372 miles of shoreline. [1]Lake of the Ozarks State Park was originally established as Lake of the Ozarks Recreational Demonstration Area following creation of the lake. Under the supervision of the National Park Service, three companies of CCC enrollees constructed many of the park facilities, including Public Beach #1, park roads, administrative buildings, and group camps. The park was turned over to the state in 1946. Wit seventeen thousand acres and eighty miles of lake shoreline,the park is now the largest of thos administered by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Historic Preservation. The park surrounds on three sides the town of Kaiser, located one mile north of the Grand Glaize Arm of the Lake. The park office and service area, built by the CCC, remain remarkably pristine, although the group camps have suffered from demolition and modernization. This park contains three historic districts: the Lake of the Ozarks State Park/Highway 134 Historic District, Camp Pin Oak Historic District and Camp Hawthorne Central Area District. Nominated as non-contiguous sites are, the following: Camp Rising Sun Recreation Hall, Camp Clover Point Recreation Hall, garage/warehouse in Kaiser Area, Rising Sun Shelter, McCubbin's Point Shelter. District data follows; please see inventory data sheets on non-contiguous sites.

[1]Lake of the Ozarks Area Council of the Arts, 50th Anniversary Bagnell Dam 1931-1981, p. 43.

NAME

TORIC Lake of the Ozarks R.D.A./Pin Oak Hollow Bridge

/OR COMMON Lake of the Ozarks S.P./Pin Oak Hollow Bridge

LOCATION

EET & NUMBER

Y, TOWN ____ VICINITY OF

TE Missouri CODE 29 COUNTY Camden CODE 029

CLASSIFICATION

EGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
district	X public	___ occupied N/A	___ agriculture	___ museum
building(s)	___ private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	X park
structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	___ private residence
site	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	___ entertainment	___ religious
object	___ in process	___ yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	X yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	___ N/A	___ no	___ military	___ other:

OWNER OF PROPERTY

IE Department of Natural Resources

EET & NUMBER P. O. Box 176

Y, TOWN Jefferson City. ____ VICINITY OF STATE Missouri 65102

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Department of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program
P. O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

LE DETERMINED ELIGIBLE? ___ YES X NO ___ FEDERAL X STATE ___ COUNTY ___ LOCAL

Missouri State Historical Survey, 1982-1984

DESCRIPTION

DITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
excellent	___ deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site	
good	___ ruins	___ altered	___ moved	date ____
fair	___ unexposed			

SCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Pin Oak Hollow Bridge (Photograph #24) is a single-arched bridge of concrete construction with a veneer of native stone in a rough random ashlar pattern. The wide elliptical arch spans a small stream under the winding dirt road that leads to Camp Pin Oak in Lake of the Ozarks State Park. This bridge is similar to McDaniel's Bridge and two other bridges on the main park road (Highway 134), which are also included in this nomination, and beautifully exemplifies the rustic style of park architecture promoted by the National Park Service in the 1930's. Pin Oak Hollow Bridge was constructed between 1934 and 1938 in connection with the development of Camp Pin Oak, which is nominated as a historic district.

. SIGNIFICANCE

ERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE - CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
___prehistoric	___archeology-prehistoric	___community planning	___landscape architecture	___religion	
___1400-1499	___archeology-historic	___conservation	___law	___science	
___1500-1599	___agriculture	___economics	___literature	___sculpture	
___1600-1699	X architecture	___education	___military	X social/	
___1700-1799	___art	___engineering	___music	humanitarian	
___1800-1899	___commerce	___exploration/settlement	___philosophy	___theater	
X 1900-	___communications	___industry	X politics/government	___transportation	
		___invention		X other (specify) Recreation	

PECIFIC DATES 1934-1938 BUILDER/ARCHITECT CCC/WPS

TATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (IN ONE PARAGRAPH) Pin Oak Hollow Bridge is eligible for listing on the ational Register of Historic Places according to the criteria under definitions A and C, to wit: t is associated with an important Depression Era project, employing federal relief workers, to evelop a federal Recreational Demonstration Area on a large tract of Ozark farmland; it is a fine xample of the type of rustic park architecture promoted by the National Park Service in the years rior to World War II. This stone-faced bridge of concrete construction has exceptional signifi- ance in the following areas: Architecture: This graceful bridge illustrates the use of modern onstruction materials (reinforced concrete) with a facing of rough cut stone to create a rustic tructure integrated with the natural Ozark landscape. Politics/Government: Construction of this ridge resulted from a New Deal program aimed at reclaiming sub-marginal (non-profitable) farmlands or recreational use. Under this program, huge tracts of land were purchased by the federal govern- ent, developed under the auspices of the National Park Service, and later turned over to the states s state park land. Lake of the Ozarks Recreational Demonstration Areas became Lake of the Ozarks tate Park in 1946. Social/Humanitarian: Construction of this bridge and other projects in ecreational Demonstration Area provided needed work relief for enrollees in the CCC. Recreation: he bridge remains in place and continues to serve its original purpose on the winding road leading o Camp Pin Oak, a Depression-Era group camping facility that is still used regularly by organized roups of young people from surrounding areas.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
Division of Parks and Historic Preservation Archives
1915 Southridge Drive
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY * QUADRANGLE NAME Toronto, Mo. SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES

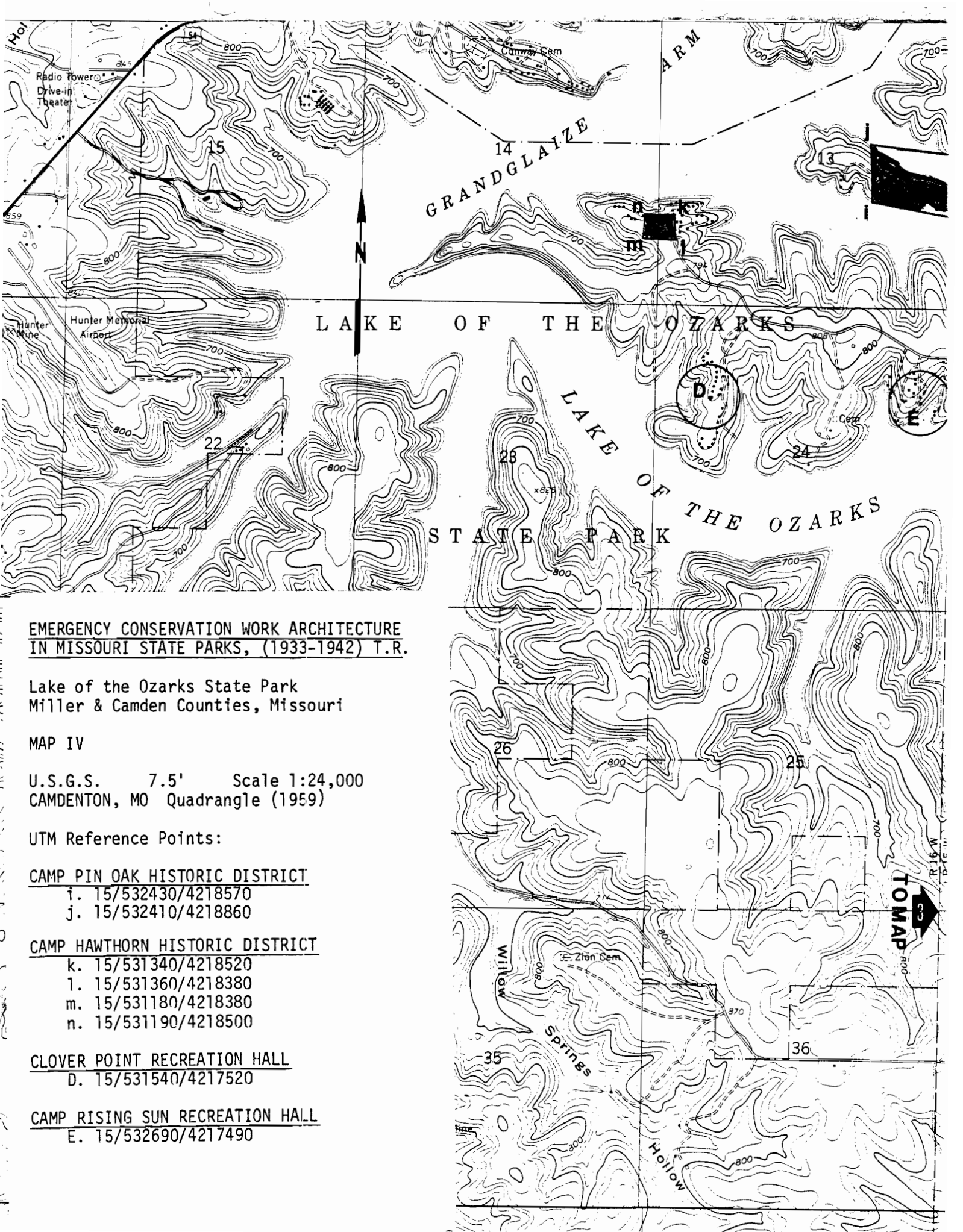
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	15	534020	4218320	B			
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION The nominated property is bounded by a quadrilateral centered on the above-referenced UTM point. The western boundary runs parallel to and 10' from the west side wall of the bridge; the eastern boundary runs parallel to and 10' from the east side wall of the bridge. The northern boundary runs parallel to and 10' from the northern head walls of the bridge; the southern boundary runs parallel to and 10' (See continuation sheet

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Bonnie Wright
ORGANIZATION Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program
ADDRESS P. O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102 DATE May 2, 19

from the southern head walls of the bridge. The resulting parallelogram, measuring approximately 50' north-south by 35' east-west, forms a compact and convenient boundary for the property.



EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

Lake of the Ozarks State Park
Miller & Camden Counties, Missouri

MAP IV

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale 1:24,000
CAMDENTON, MO Quadrangle (1959)

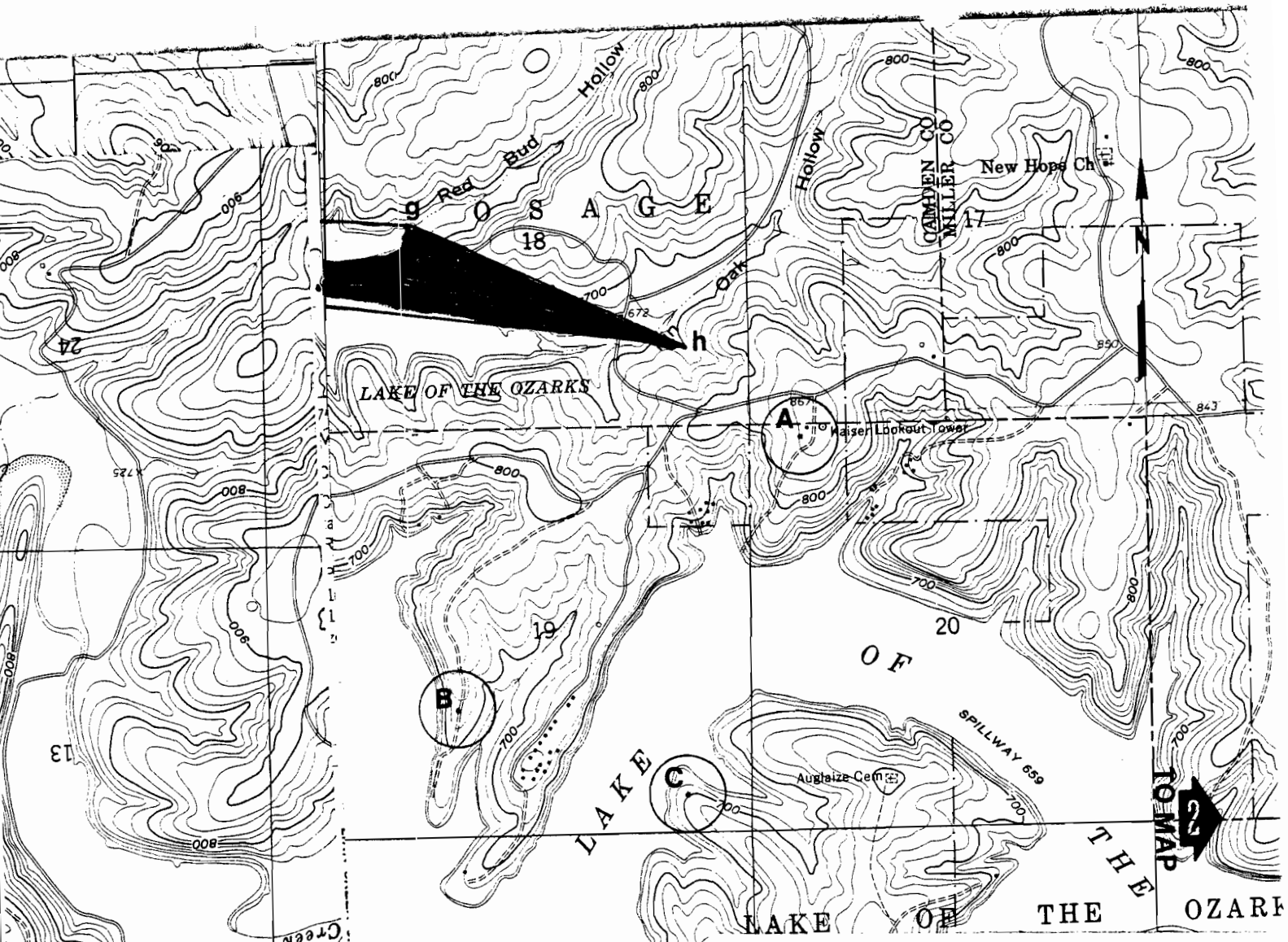
UTM Reference Points:

CAMP PIN OAK HISTORIC DISTRICT
- i. 15/532430/4218570
- j. 15/532410/4218860

CAMP HAWTHORN HISTORIC DISTRICT
- k. 15/531340/4218520
- l. 15/531360/4218380
- m. 15/531180/4218380
- n. 15/531190/4218500

CLOVER POINT RECREATION HALL
- D. 15/531540/4217520

CAMP RISING SUN RECREATION HALL
- E. 15/532690/4217490



EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

Lake of the Ozarks State Park
Miller & Camden Counties, Missouri

MAP III

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale 1:24,000
TORONTO, MO Quadrangle (1959)

UTM Reference Points:

BARN AT KAISER LOOKOUT AREA
A. 15/534780/4217780

RISING SUN SHELTER
B. 15/533360/4216900

SHELTER AT McCUBBIN POINT
C. 15/534280/4216510

CAMP PIN OAK HISTORIC DISTRICT
g. 15/533220/4218800
h. 15/534320/4218280

LAKE OF THE OZARKS

670
680
690
700
710
720
730
740

UNIT FOUR

Boathouse
Swimming Dock
La 57 Cabin
La 58 Cabin
La 59 Cabin
La 64 Outdoor Kitchen
La 62 Cabin
La 61 Cabin
La 63 Recreation Hall
La 60 Cabin
Restroom
La 49 Cabin
La 50 Cabin
La 51 Cabin
La 54 Cabin
La 53 Cabin
La 52 Cabin
La 55 Recreation Hall
La 56 Outdoor Kitchen

UNIT THREE

LAKE OF THE OZARKS

RED BUD HOLLOW

SEC. 13 T 39 N R 16 W
SEC. 18 T 39 N R 15 W

UNIT TWO

La 42 Cabin
La 41 Cabin
La 47 Outdoor Kitchen
La 40 Cabin
La 43 Cabin
La 44 Cabin
La 45 Cabin
La 48 Crafts Building
La 46 Recreation Hall
Restroom
La 32 Cabin
La 33 Cabin
La 38 Recreation Hall
La 39 Outdoor Kitchen
La 34 Cabin
La 35 Cabin
La 36 Cabin
La 37 Cabin
La 22 Incinerator
La 24 Dining Hall
La 28 Infirmary
La 29 Staff Quarters
La 30 Camp Office
La 31 Well House
La 23 Storage Building
La 27 Staff Quarters
La 25 Staff Quarters
La 26 Central Restroom/Shower

760
750
740
730
720
710
700
690
680
670

UNIT ONE

PIN OAK HOLLOW

LEGEND

ROADS
CONTOURS 700
CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS
INTRUSIONS
NRHP STRUCTURE NUMBER La 30

N

150 75 0 150 300
FEET

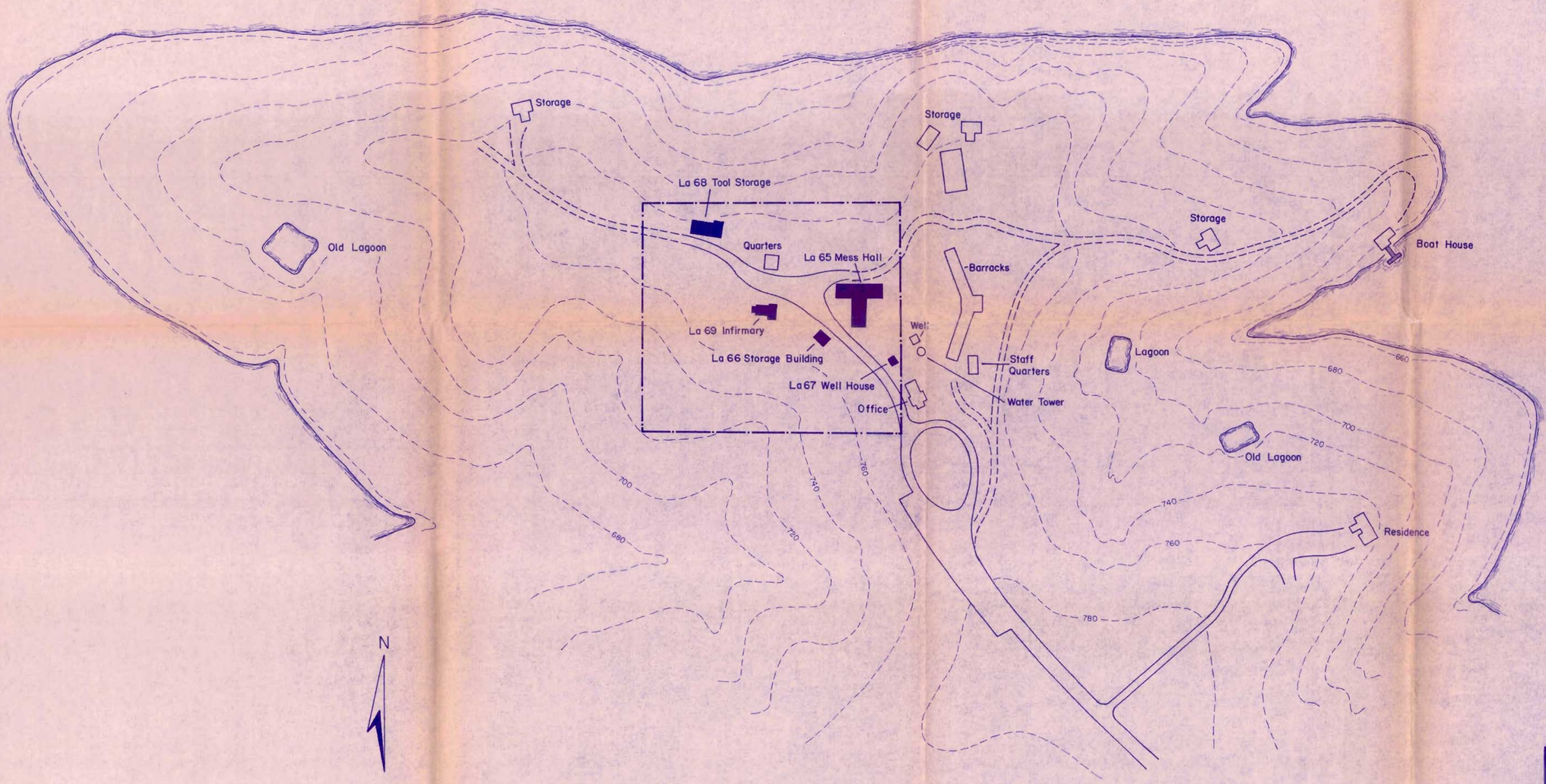
MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT of NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF
PARKS and HISTORIC PRESERVATION

LAKE OF THE OZARKS STATE PARK
CAMP PIN OAK

FIELD:	TRACED: L. GRANTHAM	DATE: 11/19/84	SHEET 7
DRAWN: L. GRANTHAM	CHECKED: B. LANGE	REVISIONS:	

APPROVED BY DIVISION OF PARKS AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIRECTOR DATE
APPROVED BY DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIRECTOR DATE

LAKE OF THE OZARKS



LEGEND

DISTRICT BOUNDARY	
CONTOURS	700
CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS	
INTRUSIONS	
NRHP STRUCTURE NUMBER	La 69

MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT of NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF
PARKS and HISTORIC PRESERVATION

LAKE OF THE OZARKS STATE PARK
CAMP HAWTHORN

FIELD:	TRACED: L. GRANTHAM	DATE: 11/21/84	SHEET
DRAWN: L. GRANTHAM	CHECKED: [illegible]	REVISIONS:	8

APPROVED BY DIVISION OF PARKS AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DIRECTOR DATE

APPROVED BY DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIRECTOR DATE

Lake of the Ozarks State Park

In the summer of 1931, after the damming of the Osage River at Bagnell for a hydro-electric plant, the Lake of the Ozarks began to form. It would eventually extend to twelve miles in length, five miles in width, with 1,372 miles of shoreline. [1]Lake of the Ozarks State Park was originally established as Lake of the Ozarks Recreational Demonstration Area following creation of the lake. Under the supervision of the National Park Service, three companies of CCC enrollees constructed many of the park facilities, including Public Beach #1, park roads, administrative buildings, and group camps. The park was turned over to the state in 1946. Wit seventeen thousand acres and eighty miles of lake shoreline,the park is now the largest of thos administered by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Historic Preservation. The park surrounds on three sides the town of Kaiser, located one mile north of the Grand Glaize Arm of the Lake. The park office and service area, built by the CCC, remain remarkably pristine, although the group camps have suffered from demolition and modernization. This park contains three historic districts: the Lake of the Ozarks State Park/Highway 134 Historic District, Camp Pin Oak Historic District and Camp Hawthorne Central Area District. Nominated as non-contiguous sites are, the following: Camp Rising Sun Recreation Hall, Camp Clover Point Recreation Hall, garage/warehouse in Kaiser Area, Rising Sun Shelter, McCubbin's Point Shelter. District data follows; please see inventory data sheets on non-contiguous sites.

[1]Lake of the Ozarks Area Council of the Arts, 50th Anniversary Bagnell Dam 1931-1981, p. 43.

Lake of the Ozarks State Park Highway 134 Historic District

Description

Lake of the Ozarks State Park Highway 134 Historic District contains seventeen buildings and eighty structures of historical or architectural significance. The district extends south from the park boundary along the route of Highway 134 to the public beach on the Grand Glaize Arm of the Lake of the Ozarks. Along this stretch of road in the 1930's, CCC enrollees built service buildings, a park office, various shelters, a custodian's residence, and many other park structures. To control flooding and curb soil erosion, the relief workers built a series of stone check dams (Photo #4) on the east and west sides of the highway (then a county road). Other CCC projects included development of camp sites and a public beach. Just east of the public beach is an area developed by relief workers as a segregated picnic area, for the use of non-white people only. Remaining in this area are the ruins of several stone ovens or barbecue pits and water fountains.

The district is particularly noteworthy for several log structures, including a small shelter at the park entrance, the park office, the old pumphouse, and a rest room in the main picnic area. Inspiration for these hewn log structures derived from folk buildings of the area, including the "Old Homestead," an early log home that still stands in the park (Photo #18). Another original log building, salvaged and repaired by the CCC, now serves as the trail center (Photo #13).

Modern intrusions include portions of a small airport, and a large stable complex, residence, and small well house near the Old Homestead. There are several new rest rooms in the campgrounds and new barbecue pits and playground equipment in the picnic and beach areas. In spite of these intrusions, the district retains a hgh degree of coherence and integrity. The service court behind the park office is a suprisingly well-preserved example of a CCC service area. The numeropus dams and bridges along the highway serve as links between the service area, the picnic area and campgrounds, and the public beach.

Buildings and structures that cntribute to the historical character of the distric are, as follows:

La1, Bridge #1 (McDaniel's Bridge): 1934-1942 single-arched concrete bridge, stone facing, rough ashlar, wide arch. Located on Highway 134 about halfway between the park office and the campground, near the McDaniel inholding.

La2, Bridge #2: 1934-1942 single-arched concrete bridge, stone facing, rough ashlar, stair-step placement of stones forming the top of the structure. Located on Highway 134 near the turnoff to Lee C. Fine Airport.

La3, Bridge #3 (Airport Bridge): 1934-1942 single-arched concrete bridge, stone facing, rough ashlar, small arch. Located on paved secondary road leading to Lee C. Fine Airport overlook area.

La4, Ditch Dams: 1934-1942 approximately 80 stone culvert-type walls, placed at ten-foot intervals, between Bridge #1 and Bridge #2 along the east and west sides of Highway 134, north of the turnoff to Lee C Fine airport.

La5 (1)*, Service and Storage Building (Garage): 1934-1942 four-bay garage, stone foundation, frame construction, clapboard siding, gable roof, asphalt shingles, located in service court.

La6 (2), Service and Storage Building (Garage): 1934-1942 six-bay garage, stone foundation, frame construction, clapboard siding, gable roof, asphalt shingles. Located in service court.

La7 (3), Service Building: 1934-1942 large multi-purpose service building, stone foundation, frame construction, clapboard siding, rectangular plan (85' x 25'), gable roof, asphalt shingles. Located in service court.

La8 (4), Oil Storage (Pump House): 1934-1942 small stone and frame building, rectangular plan (15' x 17'), rough ashlar to level of window sills, clapboard above, single-sash nine-paned windows, side-gable roof. This building originally served as pumphouse. Minor alterations were made in removing well pump and installing shelves and storage space for gas, oil, tires.

La9 (5), Sign Shop: 1934-1942 large frame service building, rectangular plan (34' x 106'), stone foundation, salt-box shape, gable roof, roof projection over stone loading dock in front. Located in service court.

La10 (6), Storage Building (Tool Storage and Grease Rack): 1934-1942 small stone service building, rectangular plan (16' x 22'), side-gable roof, grease rack adjacent to building. Located in service court.

La11 (7), Park Office: 1934-1942 spacious one-and-one-half story building of hewn logs, stone foundation, steeply pitched side-gable roof, cedar shake roofing, board-and-batten siding used above first story at gable ends, entrance portico with hewn log supports, rear entry to basement. Located in screened area off main park road.

La12 (8), Naturalist's Headquarters (Trail Center): 1934-1942 small building of hewn logs, L-shaped plan, side-gable cedar-shake roof, roof projection over front portico, massive stone chimney on north wall. This building predates the 1930's, but was salvaged and rebuilt by the CCC. Located at fork of main park road and side road leading to group camps.

SIGN SHOP
FORD

PAR
OFFIC

La13 (9), Open Shelter: 1934-1942 stone and wood shelter house, L-shaped plan, cross-gable roof, two massive stone fireplaces. Deterioration has necessitated removal and replacement of some of the log posts and beams. The shelter is located in the main picnic area.

La14 (10) Rest Room: 1934-1942 small hewn log building, rectangular plan (18' x 23'), stone foundation, side-gable roof, some board and batten siding at gable ends. Located in main picnic area.

La15 (20),Old Pumphouse and Garage: 1934-1942 two-bay garage and storage building of hewn logs, stone foundation, pitched side-gable roof. This building originally served as a pumphouse. However, the well pump has been moved to a new building approximately twenty-five feet to the northeast of the old one, which now serves as a storage building. Located in the Old Homestead Area, west of the stable complex.

La16 (21) Residence (Campground Superintendent's Residence: 1934-1942 one-and-one half-story residence, stone foundation and entry steps, pitched corss-gable roof, two stone chimneys. Interior remodeled. Modern storm windows and storm doors. Located in Old Homestead Area, nearstable complex.

Note: Surviving in this area is an old house of hewn logs known as the "Old Homestead" (Photo #18).

La17 (22) Boat House (Concessionaire's Boat Rental Building): ca. 1936 small frame building, board and batten siding, modified hip roof; original breezeway enclosed; located at northern edge of Public Beach #1.

La18 (25) Beach House: ca. 1936 spacious bath house, stone, log and frame construction, rectangular plan (36' x 72'), hip roof, asphalt shingles, central stone chimney. Located at Public Beach #1.

Note: In 1935-1936, the CCC constructed terrace walls and stone steps that remain attractive features of the beach.

La19 (26) Bath House (Campground Rest Room): 1934-1942 frame rest room and shower house, rectangular plan (22' x 35'), hip roof, asphalt shingles, stone foundation and stone facing on walls rising halfway to the eave line. This building has gone through several phases of remodeling, leading to alterations in the interior plan and exterior siding. However, this is the only original CCC rest room/shower house now existing in the campground, which was planned and developed by the CCC under the supervision of the National Park Service. Stone edging remains to mark individual camp sites.

La20 (274) Shelter (Rain Shelter): 1934-1942 three-sided shelter of hewn logs, shed-style roof of cedar shakes. Deterioration of wood has necessitated replacement of some logs and roof shakes, chinking added. Located at park entrance.

Non-contributing structures, previously mentioned, are the runway of the Lee C. Fine Airport (1960's), the new residence and stable complex plus the new well house, in the Homestead Area, and several new latrines in the picnic and beach areas and the campgrounds.

*Numbers in parentheses represent inventory numbers used by the Missouri Department of Historic Preservation.

Significance

Lake of the Ozarks State Park/Highway 134 Historic District is exceptionally significant according to the criteria of evaluation under definitions A and C to wit: it is associated with Emergency Conservation Work involving the labor of CCC enrollees under a New Deal work relief program, a significant development of the twentieth century; it embodies the distinctive characteristics of the rustic architecture promoted by the National Park Service in the years before World War II. This tract was originally part of a federal Recreational Demonstration Area and is now part of Missouri's largest state park. Three companies of the Civilian Conservation Corps, supervised by the National Park Service, engaged in development of this area in the 1930's. Architecture and Landscape Architecture: CCC-built structures in the district include a prime example of a service court, beautiful rustic bridges, and rare examples of hewn-log construction of the Depression Era. The main park road, developed from a county road that later became Highway 134, clearly conforms to the National Parks standards for inconspicuous park roads, subordinated to the landscape. An extensive network of stone ditch dams provides erosion control and also adds to the charm of this narrow, winding lane. Politics/Government--Conservation--Recreation: The district has significance in that it represents a massive federally-funded effort to reclaim sub-marginal farmland for recreational use. The area was developed on the shores of Lake of the Ozarks, which formed after the construction of a large dam and hydro-electric plant on the Osage River. At present, Lake of the Ozarks State Park represents a protected natural enclave in a rapidly developing tourist area along the edges of the lake. Social/Humanitarian: The district also has significance as a social/humanitarian endeavor in that the development of park roads, buildings and structures involved the labor of hundreds of young men who were unemployed and without prospects as a result of the Great Depression.

Bibliography

Lake of the Ozarks Area Council of the Arts. 50th Anniversary of Bagnell Dam 1931-1981. n.p. n.d.

Lake of the Ozarks Camp SP-20, Bi-Monthly Narrative Report of Progress and Resume of Work Accomplished, 1935-1936, in the National Park Service Archives, NARS.

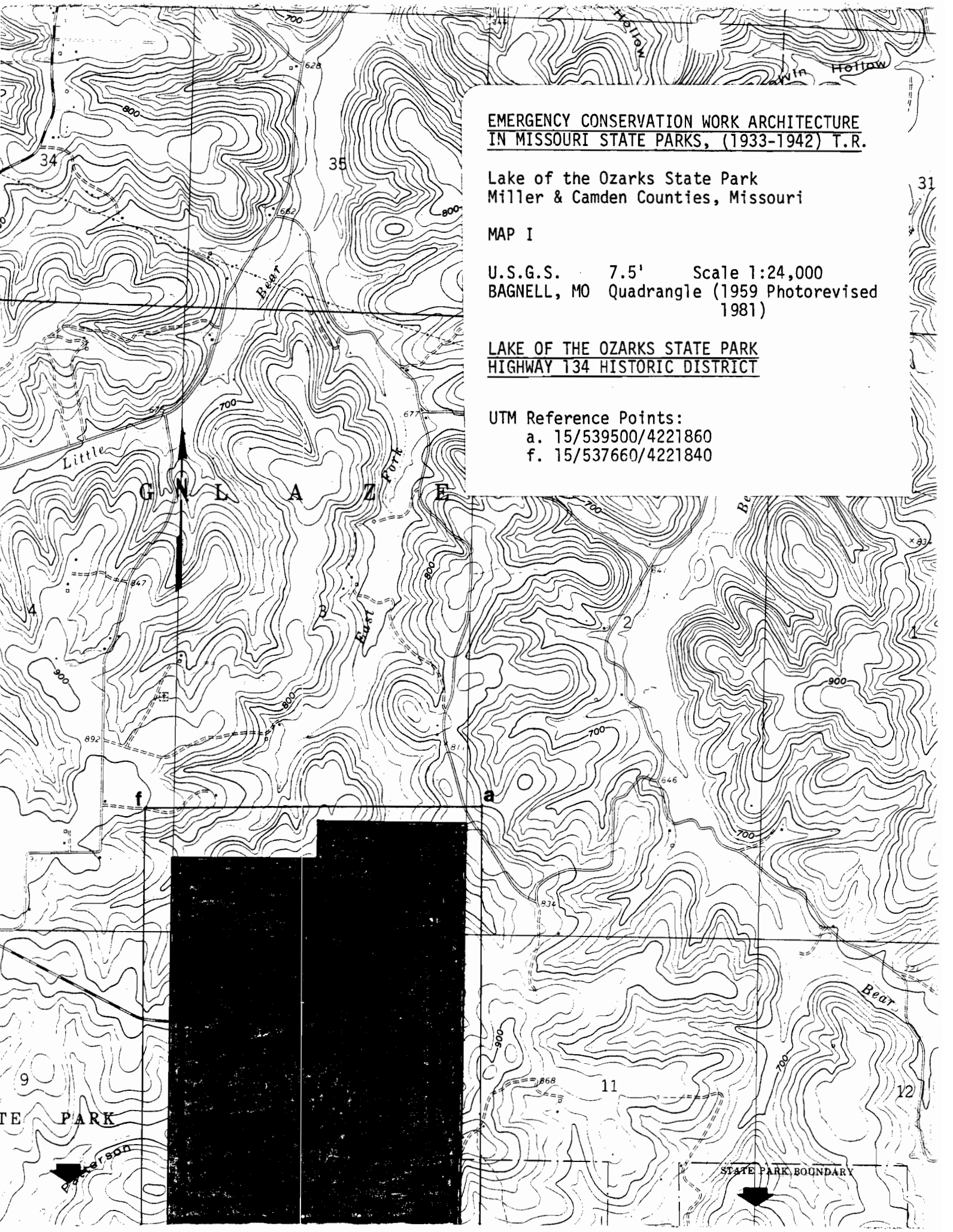
Missouri State Planning Board. A State Plan for Missouri 1938, pp. 145-147.

Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property: Approximately 3,120 acres
Quadrangle name: Bagnell, Mo. and Toronto, Mo.
Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000
UTM References:
A 15/539500/4221860
B 15/539500/4214000
C 15/536890/4213100
D 15/537390/4214730
E 15/537660/4214720
F 15/537660/4221840

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

The boundary of the district is clearly indicated on the appended maps (U.S.G.S. map and district map). The district is bounded on the east by the section line and on ther south by the Grand Glaize Arm of the Lake of the Ozarks, as shown. The western boundary of the district is formed by the Grand Glaize Arm and section lines, as indicated. The northern boundary is formed by the boundary of the state park. Most of the district lies in Miller County; however, the southwesternmost section of the district lies in Camden County. These boundaries were selected to include the major E.C.W. resources along the winding park road that runs south from the park entrance to Public Beach No. 1.



EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

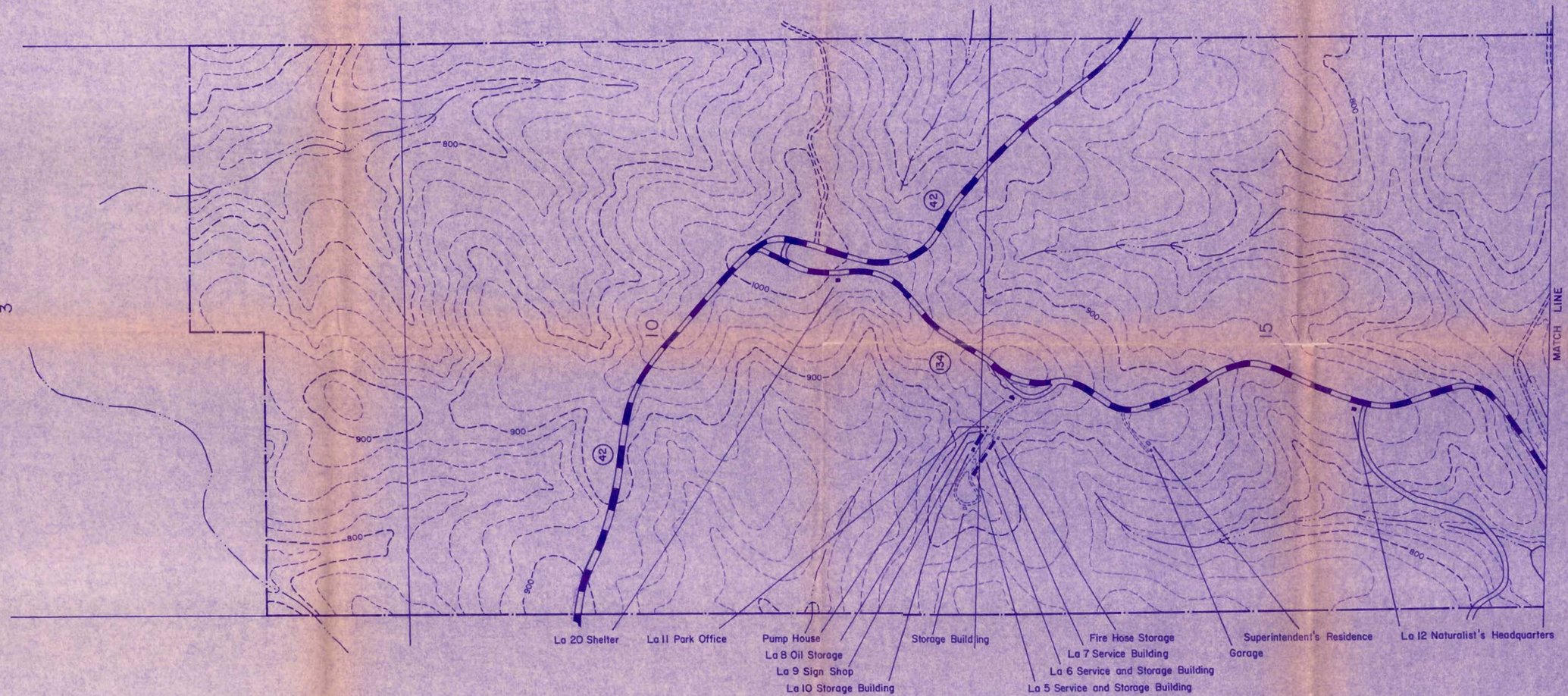
Lake of the Ozarks State Park
Miller & Camden Counties, Missouri

MAP I

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale 1:24,000
BAGNELL, MO Quadrangle (1959 Photorevised 1981)

LAKE OF THE OZARKS STATE PARK
HIGHWAY 134 HISTORIC DISTRICT

UTM Reference Points:
a. 15/539500/4221860
f. 15/537660/4221840



0 200 1000 2000
FEET

N

LEGEND

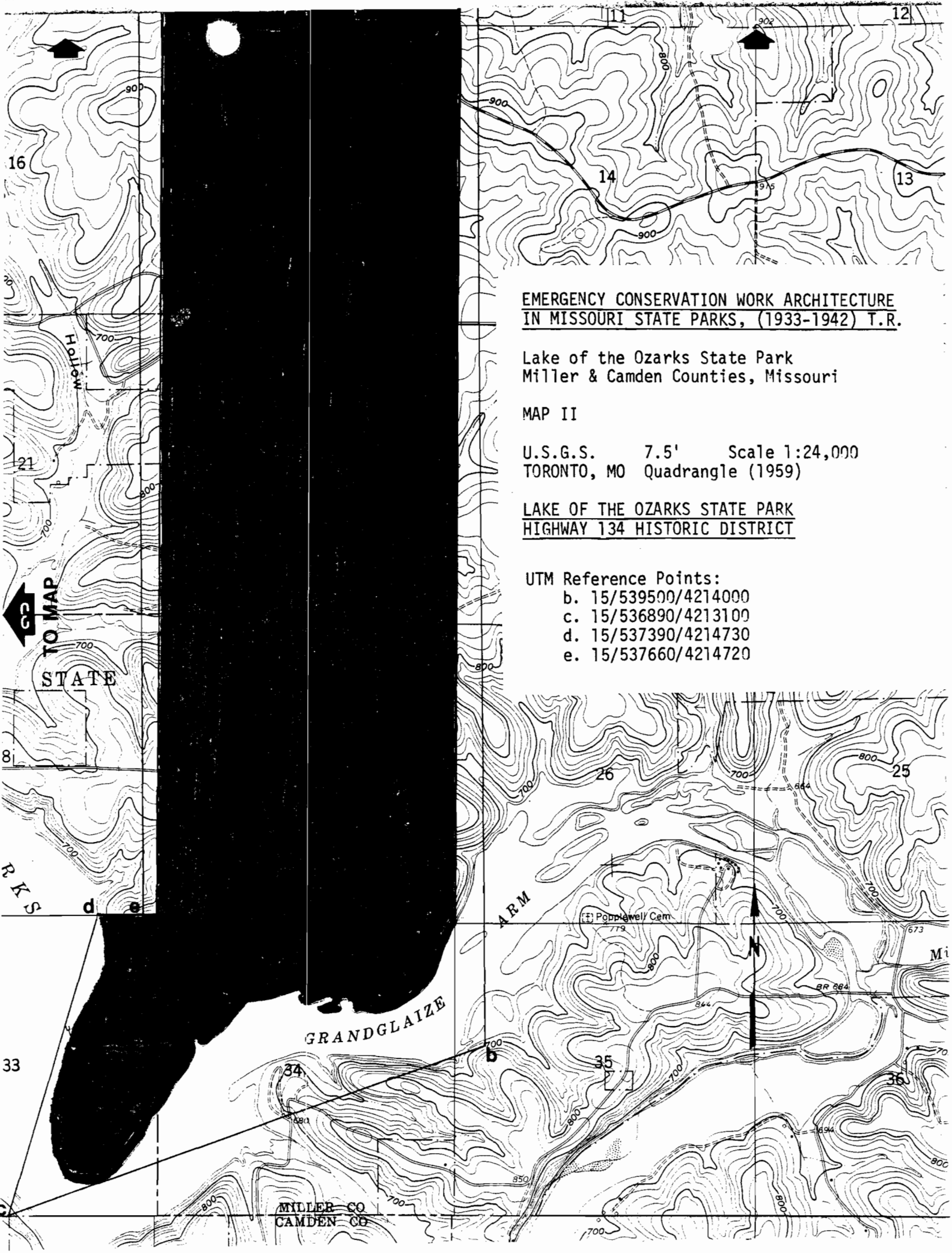
DISTRICT BOUNDARY	
COUNTY LINE	
ROADS	
CONTOURS	800
CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS	
INTRUSIONS	
NRHP STRUCTURE NUMBER	La 10

MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT of NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF
PARKS and HISTORIC PRESERVATION

LAKE OF THE OZARKS STATE PARK
HIGHWAY 134 HISTORIC DISTRICT

FIELD:	TRACED: L. GRANTHAM	DATE: 11/16/89	SHEET 5
DRAWN: L. GRANTHAM	CHECKED: [illegible]	REVISIONS:	

APPROVED BY DIVISION OF PARKS AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
_____ DATE _____
DIRECTOR
APPROVED BY DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
_____ DATE _____
DIRECTOR



EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE
IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

Lake of the Ozarks State Park
Miller & Camden Counties, Missouri

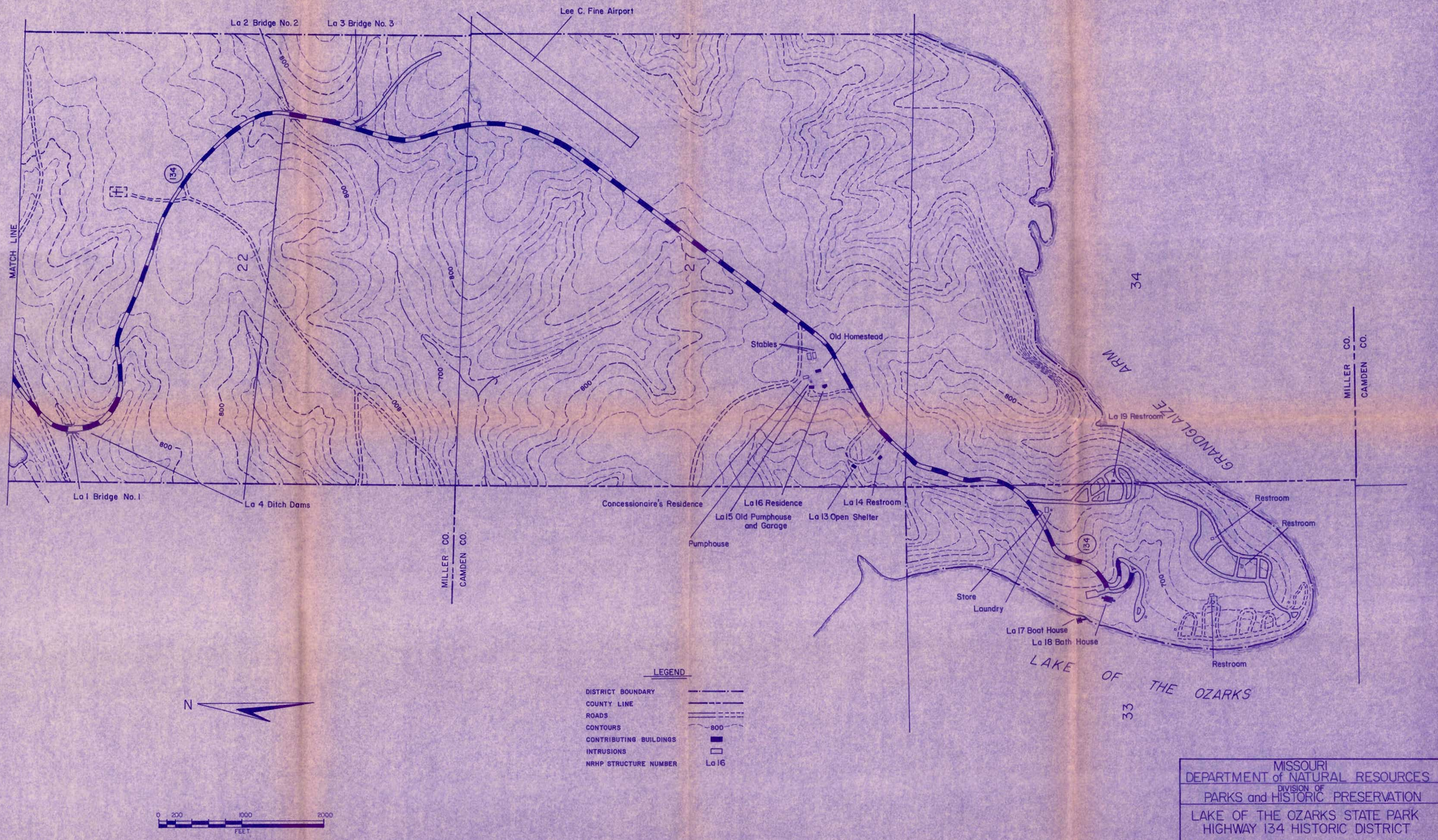
MAP II

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale 1:24,000
TORONTO, MO Quadrangle (1959)

LAKE OF THE OZARKS STATE PARK
HIGHWAY 134 HISTORIC DISTRICT

UTM Reference Points:

b. 15/539500/4214000
c. 15/536890/4213100
d. 15/537390/4214730
e. 15/537660/4214720



MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT of NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF
PARKS and HISTORIC PRESERVATION

LAKE OF THE OZARKS STATE PARK
HIGHWAY 134 HISTORIC DISTRICT

FIELD	TRACED L. GRANTHAM	DATE 11/15/'84	SHEET
DRAWN L. GRANTHAM	CHECKED A. Cornwright	REVISIONS	6

APPROVED BY DIVISION OF PARKS AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIRECTOR DATE

APPROVED BY DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIRECTOR DATE

NPS Form 10-900-a
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Exp. 10-31-84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

E.C.W. Architecture in Mo. State Parks T.R.
Continuation sheet Lewis and Clark S.P. **Item number** **Page** 1

Lewis and Clark State Park

Lewis and Clark State Park is located on the shores of Sugar Lake in the vicinity of Rushville, approximately twenty miles southeast of St. Joseph, in Buchanan County, Missouri. Originally called Sugar Lake Sate Park, the tract was acquired in 1934 as the gift of a group of Buchanan County sportsmen. The name was changed in 1938 to honor Lewis and Clark, the explorers who are believed to have discovered the lake on their expedition in 1804-1806. A CCC company encamped briefly in the park in 1934. One stone picnic shelter remains to commemorate their activities this eighty-four tract, one of Missouri's smallest state parks. See inventory data sheet on the shelter at Lewis and Clark State Park.

MISSOURI OFFIC)F HISTORIC PRESERVATION / INVENTORY SURVEY RM

1. NAME

HISTORIC Sugar Lake State Park, Open Shelter

AND/OR COMMON Lewis and Clark State Park, Open Shelter

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN ____VICINITY OF

STATE Missouri CODE 29 COUNTY Buchanan CODE 021

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
___district	X public	X occupied	___agriculture	___museum
X building(s)	___private	___unoccupied	___commercial	X park
___structure	___both	___work in progress	___educational	___private residence
___site	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	___entertainment	___religious
___object	___in process	___yes: restricted	___government	___scientific
	___being considered	___yes: unrestricted	___industrial	___transportation
		___no	___military	___other:

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME State of Missouri, Department of Natural Resources

STREET & NUMBER P.O. Box 176

CITY, TOWN Jefferson City ____VICINITY OF STATE Missouri

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE DETERMINED ELEGIBLE? ___ YES X NO ___ FEDERAL ___ STATE ___ COUNTY ___ LOCA

Missouri State Historical Survey, 1982-1984

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
___excellent	___deteriorated	___unaltered	X original site	
X good	___ruins	___xaltered	___moved	date Aug. 1984
___fair	___unexposed			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The open shelter at Lewis and Clark State Park is a stone picnic shelter of coursed rubble construction. Built by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1934, the shelter has a massive stone fireplace in the enclosed south end and an open picnic area extending approximately half the length of the building. The foundation is poured concrete; the floor plan is rectangular. Half-walls and square pillars of rough-cut native stone support the hipped roof in the open picnic area. Wooden struts add decorative value. Alterations to the building consist of the red asphalt shingle roof covering and a dropped plasterboard ceiling. The building retains substantial integrity and continues to serve the needs of picnickers in a shaded area at the eastern edge of Sugar Lake.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE - CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
___prehistoric	___archeology-prehistoric	___community planning	___landscape architecture	___religion	
___1400-1499	___archeology-historic	___conservation	___law	___science	
___1500-1599	___agriculture	___economics	___literature	___sculpture	
___1600-1699	x architecture	___education	___military	x social / humanitarian	
___1700-1799	___art	___engineering	___music	___theater	
___1800-1899	___commerce	___exploration/settlement	___philosophy	___transportation	
x 1900-	___communications	___industry	x politics/government	x other (specify) Recreation	
		___invention			

SPECIFIC DATES 1934 BUILDER/ARCHITECT CCC/NPS

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (IN ONE PARAGRAPH)

The open shelter at Lewis and Clark State Park is significant under Criteria A and C, in that it represents an early construction project of the Civilian Conservation Corps and an excellent example of the rustic architecture promoted by the National Park Service during the 1930's. Lewis and Clark State Park, originally called Sugar Lake State Park, was presented to the state in 1934 by a group of Buchanan County sportsmen. The park, with its lake and fish hatchery, provides fishing, camping, picnicking, and other recreational facilities for residents of the urbanized area between Kansas City and St. Joseph, Missouri. CCC involvement in the small (84-acre) park was brief, its principal product being the fine stone picnic shelter in the rustic tradition.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Missouri State Planning Board. A State Plan for Missouri: Manual of Missouri State Parks Attendance and Use Data, 1938, pp. 108-109.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY * QUADRANGLE NAME Atchison-East, Kansas-Mo. SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES *Less than one acre

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	15	323000	4378420
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property is bounded by a rectangle oriented on the shelter building whose center point is the above referenced UTM coordinate. The west line runs parallel to and 30' from the west wall of the building; the south line runs parallel to and 30' from the

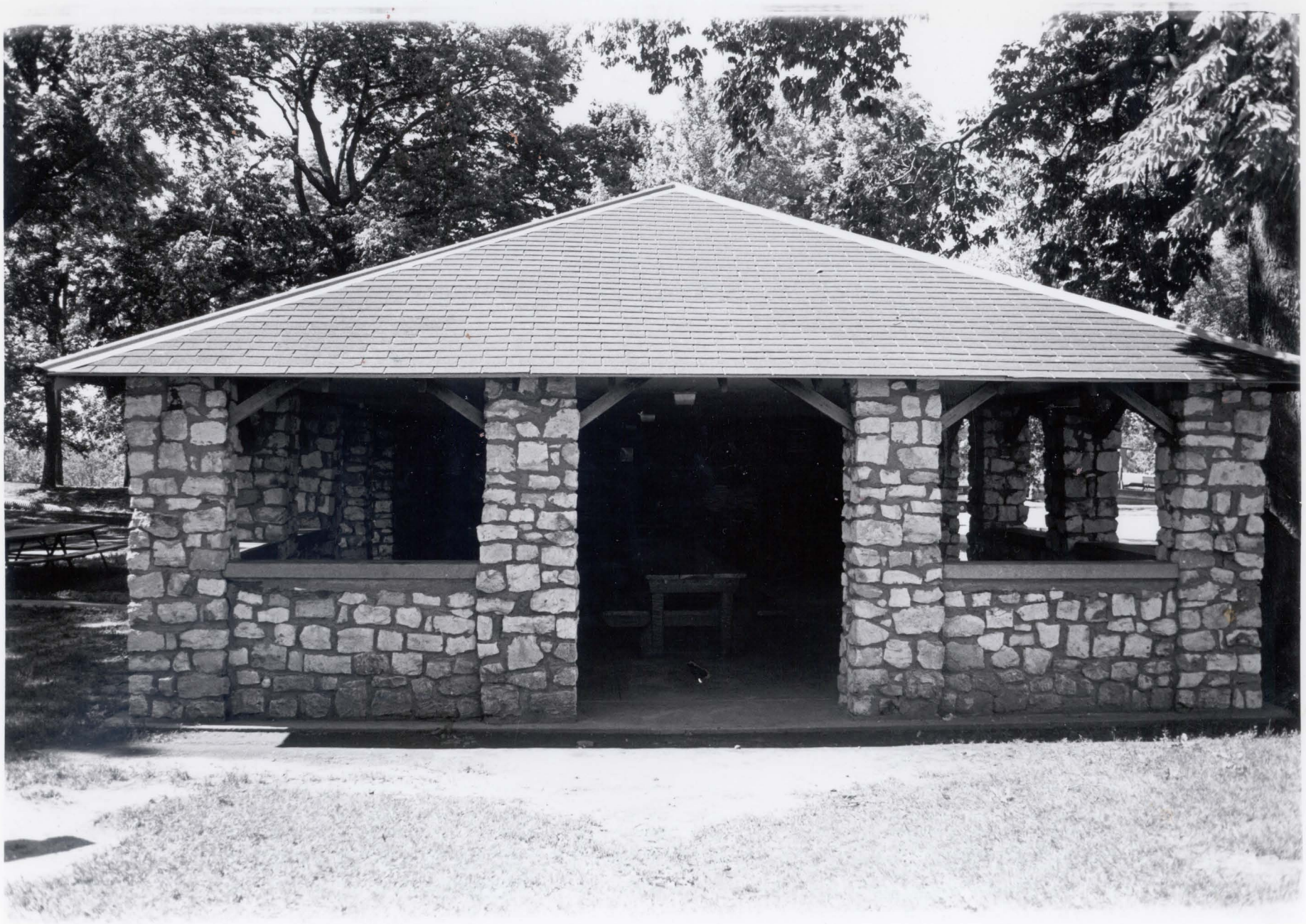
11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Bonnie Wright

ORGANIZATION

ADDRESS DATE

south wall of the building; the east line runs parallel to and 75' from the east wall of the building; and the north line runs parallel to and 10' from the north wall of the building. The resulting rectangle whose dimensions are 90' north-south by 130' east-west coincides roughly with a cleared picnic area surrounded on three sides by a park road and on the fourth (south) side by a timber grove and forms a compact and convenient boundary for the property.



MISSOURI OFFIC[E] OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION / INVENTORY SURVEY [FO]RM

1. NAME (Mark Twain State Park)

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON Picnic Shelter at Buzzzrd's Roost

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN ____VICINITY OF

STATE Missouri **CODE** 29 **COUNTY** Monroe **CODE** 137

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
___district	X public	X occupied	___agriculture	___museum
X building(s)	___private	___unoccupied	___commercial	X park
___structure	___both	___work in progress	___educational	___private residence
___site	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	___entertainment	___religious
___object	___in process	___yes: restricted	___government	___scientific
	___being considered	___yes: unrestricted	___industrial	___transportation
		___no	___military	___other:

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME State of Missouri, Department of Natural Resources

STREET & NUMBER P.O. Box 176

CITY, TOWN Jefferson City ____VICINITY OF **STATE** Missouri

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE **DETERMINED ELEGIBLE?** ____YES X NO ____FEDERAL ____STATE ____COUNTY ____LOCA

Missouri State Historical Survey, 1982-1984

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
___excellent	___deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site	
X good	___ruins	___altered	___moved	date July 1984
___fair	___unexposed			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The picnic shelter in the Buzzard's Roost area at Mark Twain State Park is a T-shaped structure of native limestone and rugged beam construction. An open shelter area extends on both sides beyond an enclosed alcove containing a stone fireplace flanked by built-in stone benches with wooden seats. Stone side walls extend some 2'6" beyond the real wall of the alcove, adding distinctive decorative appeal. The open picnic area features 1'8" walls of the same rough ashlar as the alcove. Roof supports are of heavy hewn wood. Cedar shakes cover the pitched gable roof. Approximately twenty feet to the west of the shelter, on the edge of a limestone bluff, are the remains of the stone base of a sign erected by the Civilian Conservation Corps to identify the picnic area. Southeast of the shelter, approximately thirty feet from the stone alcove, is a drinking fountain built by the CCC. Erected in 1941, near the end of the New Deal era, the picnic shelter still serves its original prupose for users of the 1200-acre state park.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE - CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
___prehistoric	___archeology-prehistoric	___community planning	___landscape architecture	___religion
___1400-1499	___archeology-historic	___conservation	___law	___science
___1500-1599	___agriculture	___economics	___literature	___sculpture
___1600-1699	x architecture	___education	___military	x social / humanitarian
___1700-1799	___art	___engineering	___music	___theater
___1800-1899	___commerce	___exploration/settlement	___philosophy	___transportation
x 1900-	___communications	___industry	x politics/government	x other (specify) Recreation
		___invention		

SPECIFIC DATES 1941 BUILDER/ARCHITECT CCC/NPS

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (IN ONE PARAGRAPH)

The picnic shelter in the Buzzard's Roost area has exceptional significance under Criteria A and C, in that it represents some of the finest work done by the Civilian Conservation Corps, a New Deal relief organization that had a profound effect on the development of the state park system in Missouri and other states, and also in that it is an outstanding example of the rustic park architecture promoted by the National Park Service during the 1930's. Architecturally, the shelter follows a T-plan common to many similar shelters in many state and national parks. Excellent craftsmanship and distinctive details, such as the treatment of the rear wall of the alcove, raise it well above the ordinary structure of its type. Politics/Government--Social/Humanitarian: Construction of the shelter resulted from a large-scale federal program to promote economic recovery and develop recreational facilities in the states, while providing work relief for unemployed men during the Great Depression. This particular federal project has great significance in that it was built by a company of black enrollees in the CCC. Citizens of several towns in the vicinity of the park circulated petitions protesting the stationing of a black company in the park. Many of their fellow citizens signed counter-petitions supporting the black enrollees on the grounds that they had done excellent work and caused no trouble at another Missouri state park, Washington State Park. In the end, the company (Co. 1743) spent about two years at Mark Twain and vindicated itself by clearing

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheet.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY * QUADRANGLE NAME Florida, Mo. SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES *Less than one acre

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	15	603780	4369760	B			
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property is bounded by a rectangle oriented on the shelter building whose center point is the above referenced UTM coordinate. The west line runs parallel to and 25' from the west wall of the building; the south line runs parallel to and 35' from the

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Bonnie Wright

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Item 8

large tracts of land, laying out trails, installing a water system, and building this marvelous rustic shelter.

Item 9

Good, Albert H. Park and Recreation Structures. 1938, Part II.

Missouri Department of Natural Resources. Division of Parks and Historic Preservation. Archives. Jefferson City, Missouri.

Missouri-Kansas District CCC, pp. 106, 107, 230.

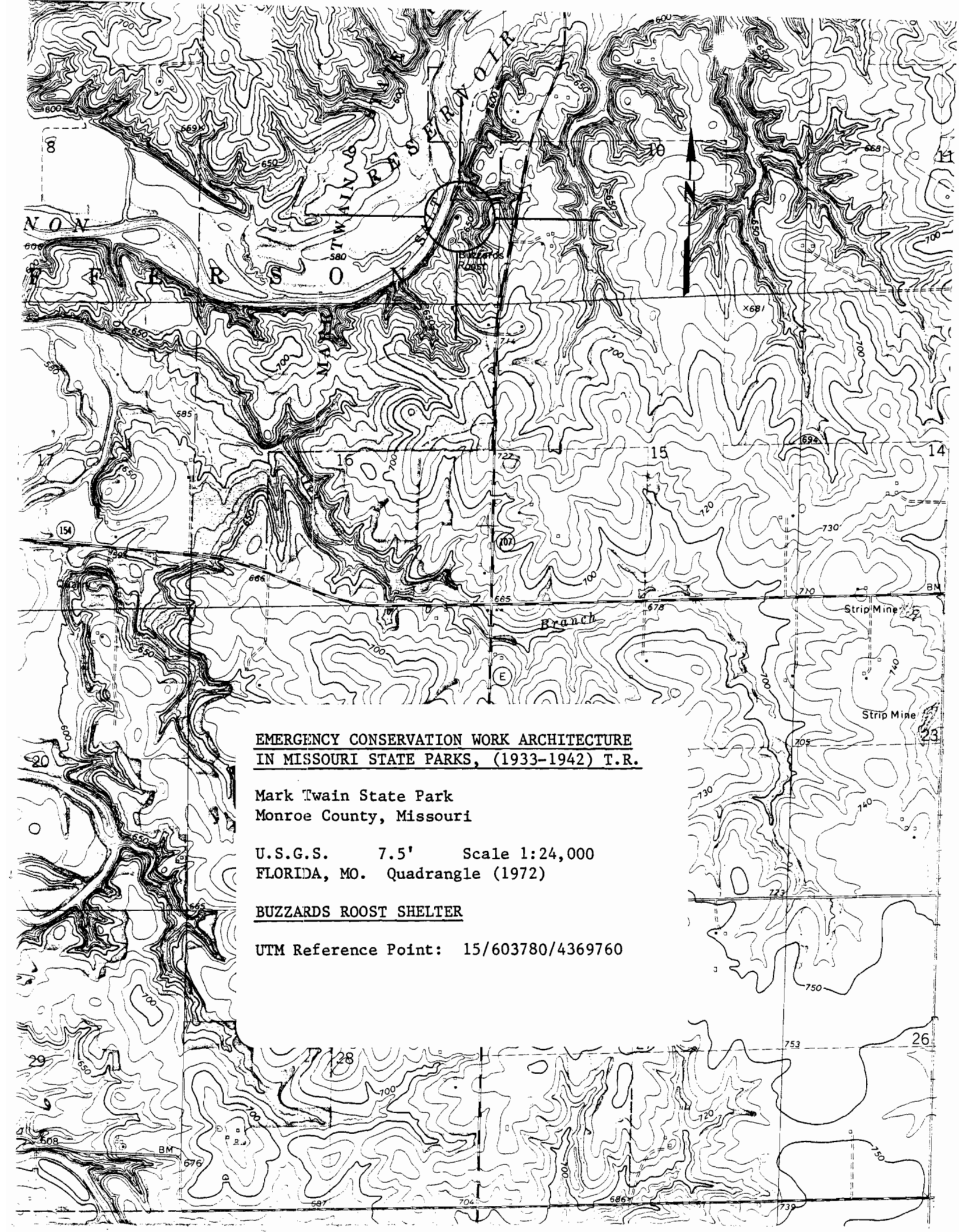
Monroe City News, April 10, 1941.

Item 10

south wall of the building; the east line runs parallel to and 20' from the rear wall of the enclosed rear alcove; the north wall runs parallel to and 20' from the north wall of the building. The resulting rectangle whose dimensions are 95' north-south by 80' east-west includes the base of an old sign located west of the building and a stone drinking fountain located southeast of the building, which are remnants of CCC activity in the picnic area, and forms a compact and convenient boundary for the property.

Mark Twain State Park

A black CCC company was transferred from Washington State Park (Missouri) to Mark Twain State Park in 1939 over the protests of a number of citizens of nearby communities. Another group of citizens supported the move, stating in a petition that the work and conduct of Company 1743 at Washington State Park had been exemplary and that they expected the same good results at Mark Twain. In 1939 and 1940, this CCC company laid out trails in the park and developed a beautiful picnic area at Buzzard's Roost, a dramatic promontory overlooking the Salt River. The promonto now overlooks Clarence Cannon Reservoir. But parts of the trails, remnants of the pricnic area and one very beautiful stone picnic shelter remain in the park, which now encompasses approximately twelve hundred acres of woods and bluffs as well as a historical shrine at Florid Missouri, birthplace of Mark Twain. Nominated in the park is the picnic shelter at Buzzard's Roost, along with a stone water fountain and the remnants of a sign in the picnic area. Please see inventory data sheet on the picnic shelter at Buzzard's Roost.



EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE
IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

Mark Twain State Park
Monroe County, Missouri

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale 1:24,000
FLORIDA, MO. Quadrangle (1972)

BUZZARDS ROOST SHELTER

UTM Reference Point: 15/603780/4369760

NPS Form 10-900-a
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Exp. 10-31-84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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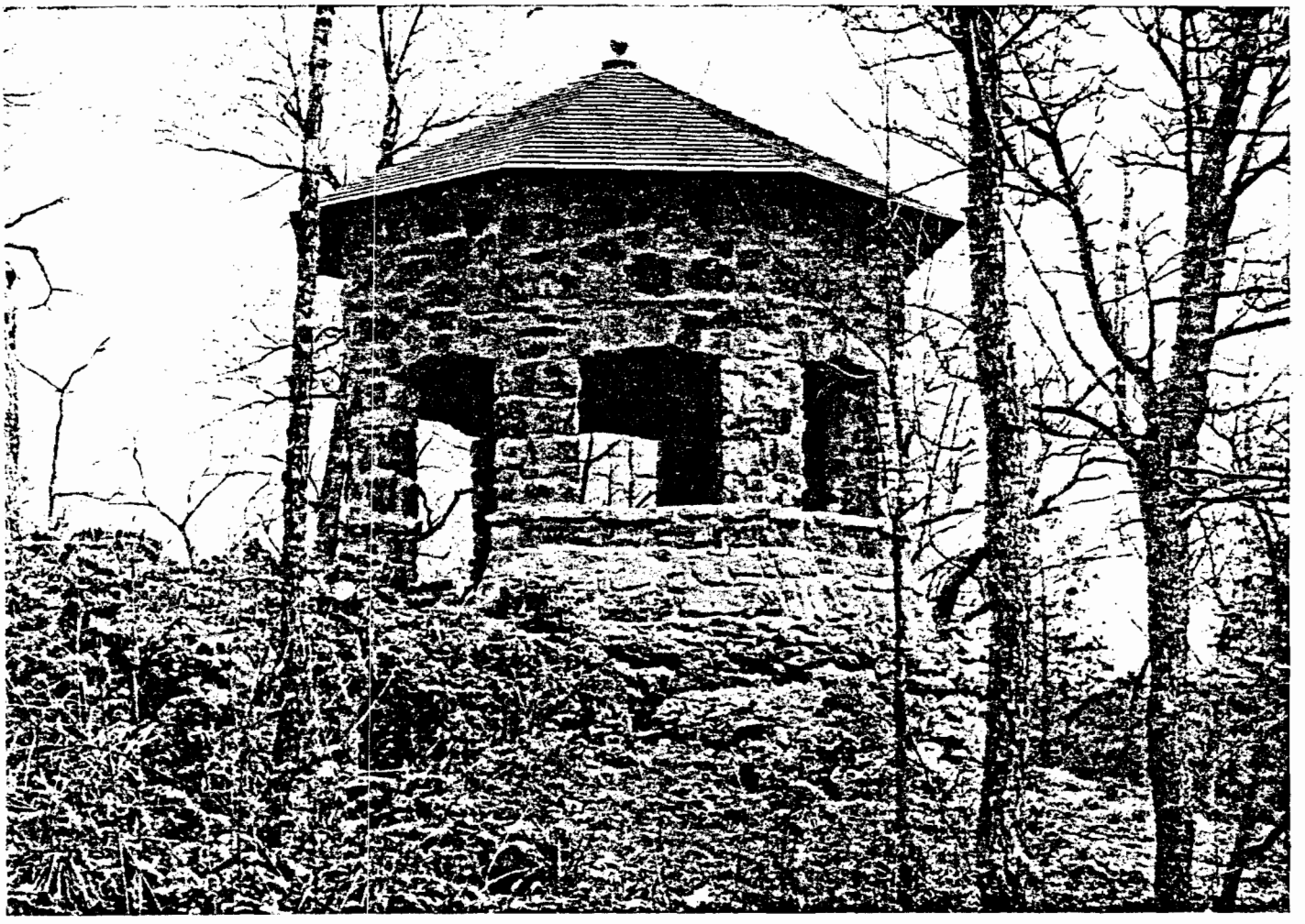
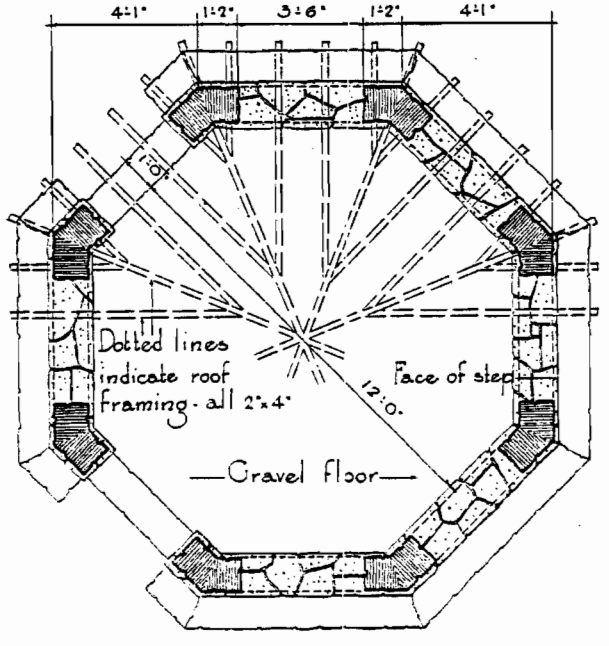
received
date entered

Meramec State Park

In 1926, the Missouri Game and Fish Commission purchased several farms in the spectacular Meramec Valley and established Meramec State Park. Two months after the creation of the Civilian Conservation Corps, a company of 220 CCC enrollees set up camp in the park, which featured many caves and archaeological sites along the scenic Meramec River. The CCC workers laid out trails and built a dining hall, shelters, a concession building, and a beautiful recreation hall with a dance floor. Many of these structures still exist in the 3,600-acre park located sixty-five miles from St. Louis on Highway 66. Most of them, however, exist in greatly altered form. Construction of a new bridge and highway will soon necessitate the relocation of several CCC structures, including a large open shelter. Plans are underway to remodel the dining hall and to relocate the recreation hall, which is now used only for storage. Huge crowds of visitors in the park produce tremendous pressure for modernization. Only three remaining CCC buildings are included in this nomination. They are the pump house (well house), the shelter house (#45), and the observation tower (lookout shelter). See inventory data sheets on these properties.





FLOOR PLAN
Scale 3/16" = 1'-0"

Lookout Shelter, Meramec State Park, Missouri

It is suggested to all who would build a tall trussed timber lookout tower that they pause and consider on its merits such a lookout as this. It is more enduring and comparatively free from maintenance demands, and very much more at home on a rocky eminence than any wood tower ever contrived. It offers a view in all directions and shelter from sudden storms. The batter at the base of the wall is pleasing. Perhaps the low pitch of the roof and the thinness of roof covering could be quarreled with.

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE
IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

Meramec State Park
Franklin County, Missouri

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale 1:24,000

MERAMEC STATE PARK, MO. Quadrangle (1969
Photorevised 1980)

PUMP HOUSE

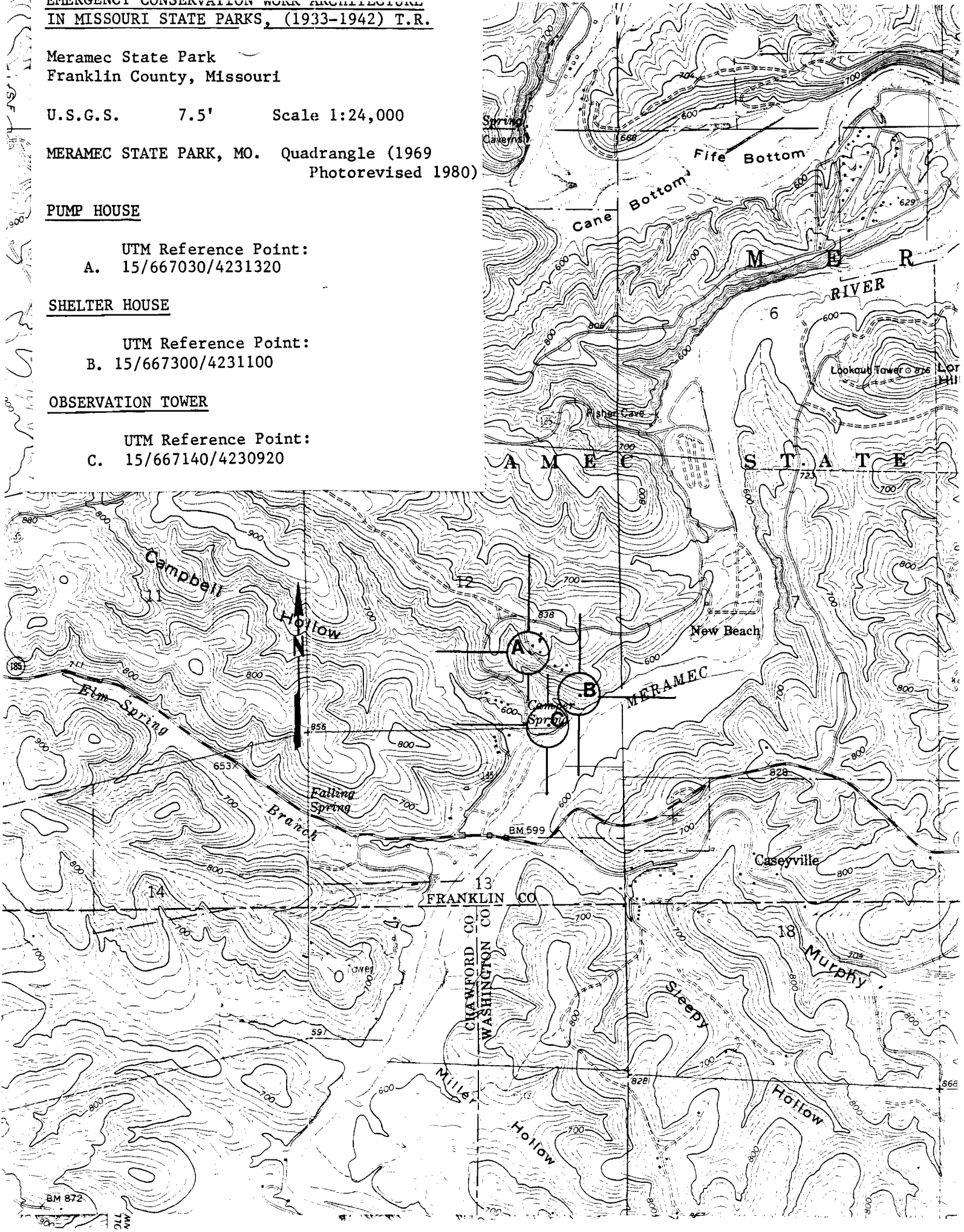
UTM Reference Point:
A. 15/667030/4231320

SHELTER HOUSE

UTM Reference Point:
B. 15/667300/4231100

OBSERVATION TOWER

UTM Reference Point:
C. 15/667140/4230920



NPS Form 10-900-a
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Exp. 10-31-84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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date entered

Meramec State Park

In 1926, the Missouri Game and Fish Commission purchased several farms in the spectacular Meramec Valley and established Meramec State Park. Two months after the creation of the Civilian Conservation Corps, a company of 220 CCC enrollees set up camp in the park, which featured many caves and archaeological sites along the scenic Meramec River. The CCC workers laid out trails and built a dining hall, shelters, a concession building, and a beautiful recreation hall with a dance floor. Many of these structures still exist in the 3,600-acre park located sixty-five miles from St. Louis on Highway 66. Most of them, however, exist in greatly altered form. Construction of a new bridge and highway will soon necessitate the relocation of several CCC structures, including a large open shelter. Plans are underway to remodel the dining hall and to relocate the recreation hall, which is now used only for storage. Huge crowds of visitors in the park produce tremendous pressure for modernization. Only three remaining CCC buildings are included in this nomination. They are the pump house (well house), the shelter house (#45), and the observation tower (lookout shelter). See inventory data sheets on these properties.

MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION / INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON Meramec State Park Pump House

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN ____VICINITY OF

STATE Missouri CODE 29 COUNTY Franklin CODE 071

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
___district	X public	___occupied	___agriculture	___museum
X building(s)	___private	Not used. ___unoccupied	___commercial	X park
___structure	___both	___work in progress	___educational	___private residence
___site	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	___entertainment	___religious
___object	___in process	___yes: restricted	___government	___scientific
	___being considered	___yes: unrestricted	___industrial	___transportation
		___no	___military	___other:

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME State of Missouri, Department of Natural Resources

STREET & NUMBER P.O. Box 176

CITY, TOWN Jefferson City ____VICINITY OF STATE Missouri

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE DETERMINED ELEGIBLE? ____ YES X NO ____ FEDERAL ____ STATE ____ COUNTY ____ LOCA

Missouri State Historical Survey, 1982-1984

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
___excellent	X deteriorated	X unaltered	_X_original site	date Aug. 1984
___good	___ruins	___altered	___moved	
___fair	___unexposed			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The old stone pump house (well house) at Meramec State Park is a small (16' x 20') rectangular building of quarried stone in a wooded setting approximately fifty feet down a steep hill from the park road. The walls are of random rubble construction. The window and door openings have concrete sills and lintels, with a wedge-shaped "keystone" above the door. The medium-pitched front-gable roof, supported by heavy wooden trusses, has a small ventilator, or cupola. Built by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1934, the building has suffered from neglect. All the windows and the door are gone. The site is extremely overgrown, so that the building, already obscured by the hill, is scarcely visible from the road. However, the basic structure remains intact and unaltered, one of the few CCC buildings in this heavily-used state park that has not been remodeled and/or relocated.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE - CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400-1499	___ archeology-historic	X conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500-1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600-1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	X social / humanitarian
___ 1700-1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
___ 1800-1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
X 1900-	___ communications	___ industry	X politics/government	X other (specify) Recreation
		___ invention		

SPECIFIC DATES 1934 BUILDER/ARCHITECT CCC/NPS

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (IN ONE PARAGRAPH)

The old stone pump house (well house) at Meramec State Park is significant under Criteria A and C as an early Civilian Conservation Corps construction project and a fine example of the type of rustic architecture promoted by the National Park Service during the 1930's. The old pump house is one of a very few original CCC structures that remain in place and unaltered in this popular state park. Its rubble construction, trussed roof, and barn-like roof ventilator make it an interesting example of rustic park architecture. Its existence in the face of great pressures for modernization is a reminder of the large-scale effort by the CCC to conserve and develop this park by fighting fires, creating firebreaks, installing a water and sewer system, and constructing roads, trails, and other park facilities. In social/humanitarian terms, the construction of this and other park structures provided useful work and crafts training for young enrollees in the CCC.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

"Emergency Conservation Work--Meramec State Park, Camp SP-3, Sullivan, Mo., November Monthly Report, 1934." National Archives and Records Service.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY * QUADRANGLE NAME ~~Meramec State Park, Mo.~~ SCALE 1:24,000

*Less than one acre

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	15	667030	4231320	B			
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property is bounded by a rectangle oriented on the building whose center point is the above referenced JTM coordinate. The west line runs parallel to and 20' from the west wall of the building; the south line runs parallel to and 20' from the south wall of the

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Bonnie Wright

ORGANIZATION

ADDRESS

DATE

building; the east line runs parallel to and 20' from the east wall of the building; and the north line runs parallel to and 20' from the north wall of the building. The resulting rectangle whose dimensions are 56' north-south by 60' east-west includes a small portion of the surrounding wooded area, which slopes sharply downward from the park road, and forms a compact and convenient boundary for the property.

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE
IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

Meramec State Park
Franklin County, Missouri

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale 1:24,000

MERAMEC STATE PARK, MO. Quadrangle (1969
Photorevised 1980)

PUMP HOUSE

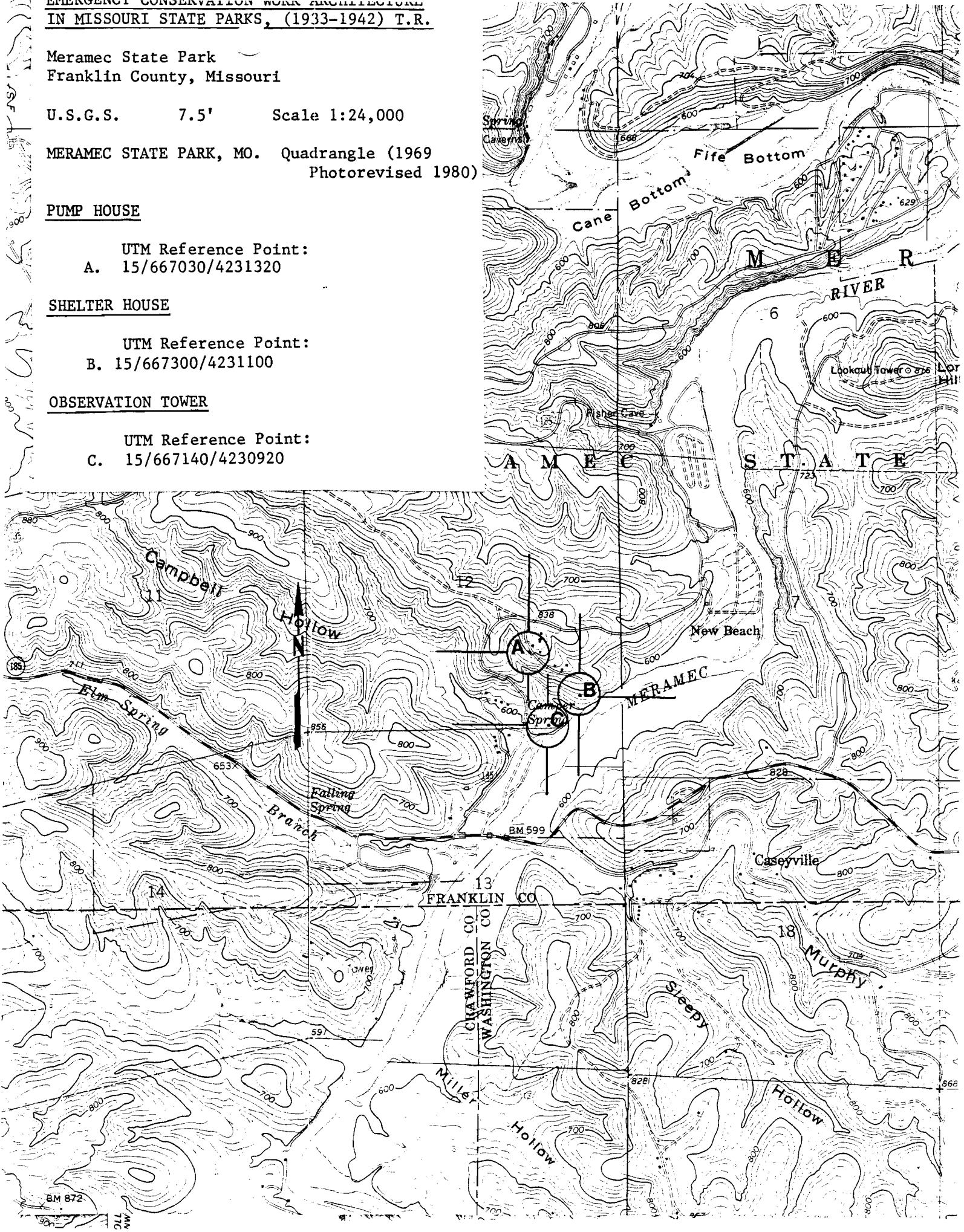
UTM Reference Point:
A. 15/667030/4231320

SHELTER HOUSE

UTM Reference Point:
B. 15/667300/4231100

OBSERVATION TOWER

UTM Reference Point:
C. 15/667140/4230920



NPS Form 10-900-a
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Exp. 10-31-84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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received
date entered

Meramec State Park

In 1926, the Missouri Game and Fish Commission purchased several farms in the spectacular Meramec Valley and established Meramec State Park. Two months after the creation of the Civilian Conservation Corps, a company of 220 CCC enrollees set up camp in the park, which featured many caves and archaeological sites along the scenic Meramec River. The CCC workers laid out trails and built a dining hall, shelters, a concession building, and a beautiful recreation hall with a dance floor. Many of these structures still exist in the 3,600-acre park located sixty-five miles from St. Louis on Highway 66. Most of them, however, exist in greatly altered form. Construction of a new bridge and highway will soon necessitate the relocation of several CCC structures, including a large open shelter. Plans are underway to remodel the dining hall and to relocate the recreation hall, which is now used only for storage. Huge crowds of visitors in the park produce tremendous pressure for modernization. Only three remaining CCC buildings are included in this nomination. They are the pump house (well house), the shelter house (#45), and the observation tower (lookout shelter). See inventory data sheets on these properties.

MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION / INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NAME

HISTORIC Meramec State Park, Lookout House

AND/OR COMMON Meramec State Park, Shelter House on the Lodge Trail

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN ____ **VICINITY OF**

STATE Missouri **CODE** 29 **COUNTY** Franklin **CODE** 071

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
___district	X public	___occupied	___agriculture	___museum
X building(s)	___private	___unoccupied	___commercial	X park
___structure	___both	___work in progress	___educational	___private residence
___site	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	___entertainment	___religious
___object	___in process	___yes: restricted	___government	___scientific
	___being considered	X yes: unrestricted	___industrial	___transportation
		___no	___military	___other:

N/A

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME State of Missouri, Department of Natural Resources

STREET & NUMBER P.O. Box 176

CITY, TOWN Jefferson City ____ **VICINITY OF** **STATE** Missouri

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE **DETERMINED ELEGIBLE?** ____ YES X NO ____ FEDERAL ____ STATE ____ COUNTY ____ LOCA

Missouri State Historical Survey, 1982-1984

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
___excellent	___deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site	
X good	___ruins	___altered	___moved	date Nov. 1984
___fair	___unexposed			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The shelter house (lookout house) on the Lodge Trail at Meramec State Park is a small (12' x 16') rectangular pavilion with stone walls approximately four feet in height and a hipped roof supported by heavy wooden posts and brackets. The flagstone floor is set into a concrete foundation. Within the past few years, the roof has begun to collapse and has subsequently been repaired with some new wooden supports, new shingles, and metal flashing along the seams. The trail is somewhat overgrown, and trees obscure the view of the river. In other respects, the shelter house remains as it was when constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1935 "to provide shelter in inclement weather to campers and picnickers."[1]

[1]Missouri Central Design Office, National Park Service, Proposal for Type B Lookout House, Meramec State Park, December 21, 1934, on file at the National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE - CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400-1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500-1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600-1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	X social / humanitarian
___ 1700-1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
___ 1800-1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
X 1900-	___ communications	___ industry	X politics/government	X other (specify) Recreation
		___ invention		

SPECIFIC DATES 1935 **BUILDER/ARCHITECT** CCC/NPS

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (IN ONE PARAGRAPH)

The shelter house (lookout house) on the Lodge Trail at Meramec State Park has exceptional significance under Criteria A and C as an early Civilian Conservation Corps construction project and a lovely example of the National Park Service rustic architecture of the 1930's. This shelter is an interestin companion structure to the stone observation tower located approximately one-fourth mile southwest of it on the hiking trail. These two shelters are among the very few CCC buildings that survive in place and intact in Meramec State Park, a park which benefited very significantly from the labor of New Deal relief workers during the Great Depression.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

"Emergency Conservation Work, Meramec State Park, Camp SP-3, Sullivan, Mo., November Monthly Report," 1934, on file at the National Archives and Records Service.

Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Historic Preservation, Archives.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY * **QUADRANGLE NAME** Meramec State Park, Mo. **SCALE** 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES *Less than one acre

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	15	667300	4231100
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property is bounded by a rectangle oriented on the shelter building whose center point is the above referenced UTM coordinate. The west line runs parallel to and 50' from the west wall of the building; the south line runs parallel to and 50' from the south wall of the building; the east line runs parallel to and 50' from the east wall of

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Bonnie Wright

ORGANIZATION

of the building; the north line runs parallel to and 50' from the north wall of the building. The resulting rectangle whose dimensions are 116' north-south and 112' east-west encloses a portion of the rugged wooded area that forms the proper setting for this rustic shelter near the river bluff.

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE
IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

Meramec State Park
Franklin County, Missouri

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale 1:24,000

MERAMEC STATE PARK, MO. Quadrangle (1969
Photorevised 1980)

PUMP HOUSE

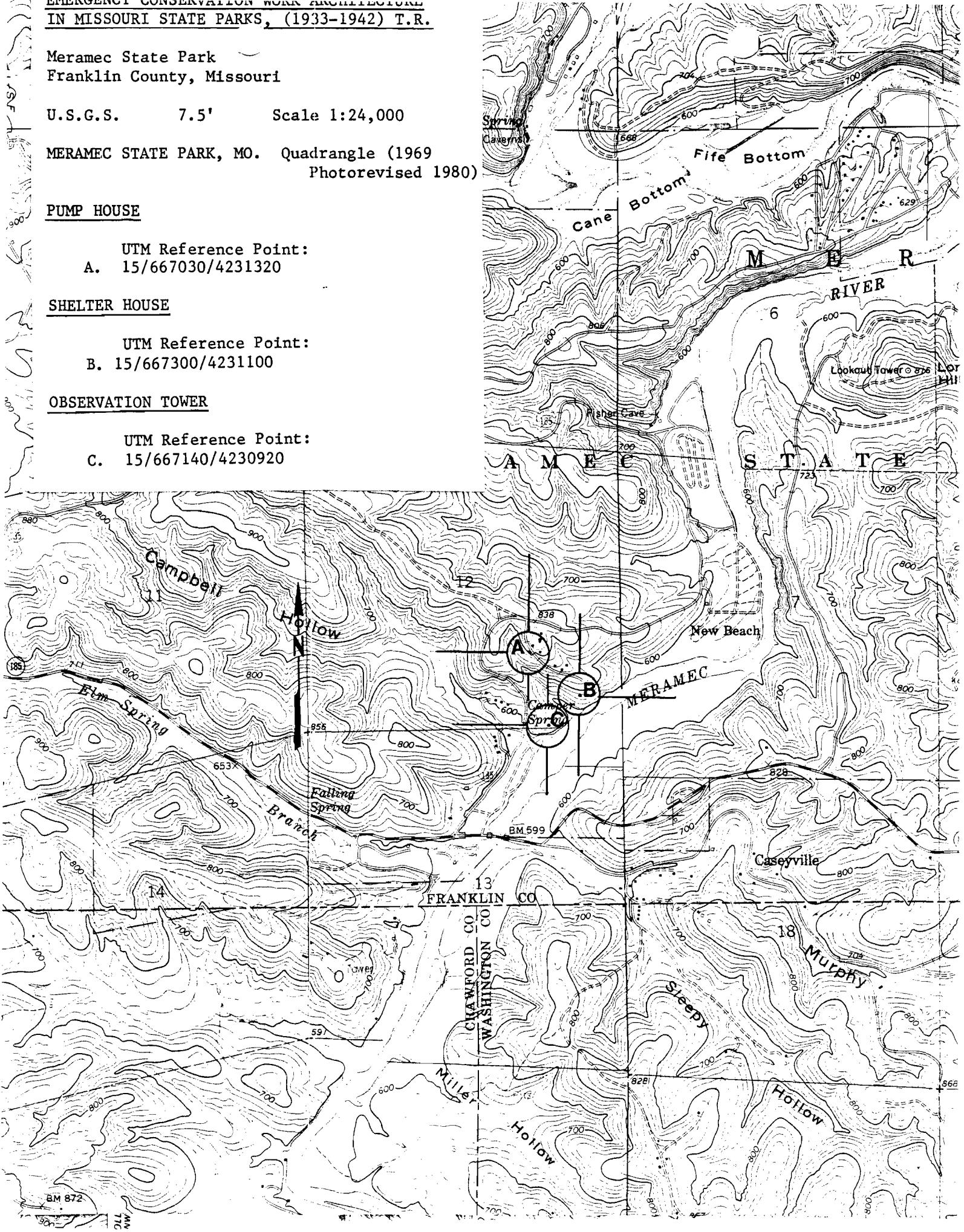
UTM Reference Point:
A. 15/667030/4231320

SHELTER HOUSE

UTM Reference Point:
B. 15/667300/4231100

OBSERVATION TOWER

UTM Reference Point:
C. 15/667140/4230920



Montauk State Park

Montauk State Park is located on 633 acres of land in the southern portion of Dent County, twenty-one miles southwest of Salem, Missouri. The outstanding natural feature of the park is a spring that forms an excellent trout stream near the head of the Current River. An old mill, rehabilitated by CCC enrollees, is an important historical feature of the park. In addition to working on the old mill, Veterans Company 1770 constructed a dam and bridge, tourist cabins, and other park buildings. Fire, heavy use, and modernization have taken their toll at Montauk, leaving few of the original CCC strucutures intact. The buildings and structures nominated in this park are, as follows: the old mill, the shelter and footbridge, and the dam and spillway (near the fish hatchery). See inventory data sheets on these properties.

MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION / INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NAME
Dam and Spillway in the Hatchery Area at Montauk State Park

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

2. LOCATION
STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN ____VICINITY OF

STATE Missouri **CODE** 29 **COUNTY** Dent **CODE** 065

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	PRESENT USE	
___district	X public	N/A	___occupied	___agriculture	___museum
___building(s)	___private		___unoccupied	___commercial	X park
X structure	___both		___work in progress	___educational	___private residence
___site	PUBLIC ACQUISITION		ACCESSIBLE	___entertainment	___religious
___object	___in process		___yes: restricted	___government	___scientific
	___being considered		X yes: unrestricted	___industrial	___transportation
			___no	___military	___other:

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY
NAME State of Missouri, Department of Natural Resources

STREET & NUMBER P.O. Box 176

CITY, TOWN Jefferson City ____VICINITY OF **STATE** Missouri

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
TITLE **DETERMINED ELEGIBLE?** ____YES X NO ____FEDERAL X STATE ____COUNTY ____LOCA

Missouri State Historical Survey, 1982-1984

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
___excellent	___deteriorated	___unaltered	X original site	
X good	___ruins	X altered	___moved	date Aug. 1984
___fair	___unexposed			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Dam and Spillway in the Hatchery Area at Montauk State Park are rustic stone structures on concrete foootings in the Spring Branch that flows into the Current River. Comapny 1770 of the Civilian Conservation Corps constructed the impoundment structures in the summer of 1935 in order to control the outflow of water from the hatchery fish ponds. According to an official report on the project, "The side and wing walls were constructed of stone, placed within forms to obtain the desired lines, grouted in place."[1] These walls and the random stone spillway, which gives the impression of a natural fall of rock, remain intact, although the wooden bridge that originally spanned the dam has been replaced with a concrete span.

[1]"Narrative Report of Activities at Montauk State Park, SP-1, Missouri, for June and July 1935."

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE - CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400-1499	___ archeology-historic	X conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500-1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600-1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	X social / humanitarian
___ 1700-1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
___ 1800-1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
X 1900-	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)
		___ invention		

SPECIFIC DATES 1935 BUILDER/ARCHITECT CCC/NPS

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (IN ONE PARAGRAPH)

The Dam and Spillway in the Hatchery Area at Montauk State Park have exceptional significance under Criteria A and C, in that they represent an important part of a park development project carried out during the early years of the Civilian Conservation Corps and also in that they form a distinctive example of the rustic park architecture promoted by the National Park Service during the 1930's. The Spillway and Dam were important structures in a trout hatchery development project on a spring-fed steam at the headwaters of the Current River. The rough and tumble character of the stonework gives the impression of a natural, rather than a man-made, feature that blends well with the park landscape. This and other construction projects at Montauk State Park provided useful work for the members of Company 1770 of the Civilian Conservation Corps, a veterans' company, which included several experienced stonemasons.[1]

[1]Townsend Godsey, "Missouri's State Parks in the Making," in Missouri Magazine February 1934, p. 7.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

DNR archives.
Godsey, Townsend. "Missouri's State Parks in the Making." Missouri Magazine February 1934, p. 7.
"Narrative Report of Activities at Montauk State Park, SP-1, Missouri," June and July 1935.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY * QUADRANGLE NAME Montauk, Missouri SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES *Less than one acre

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	15	616340	4146000
B			
C			
D			

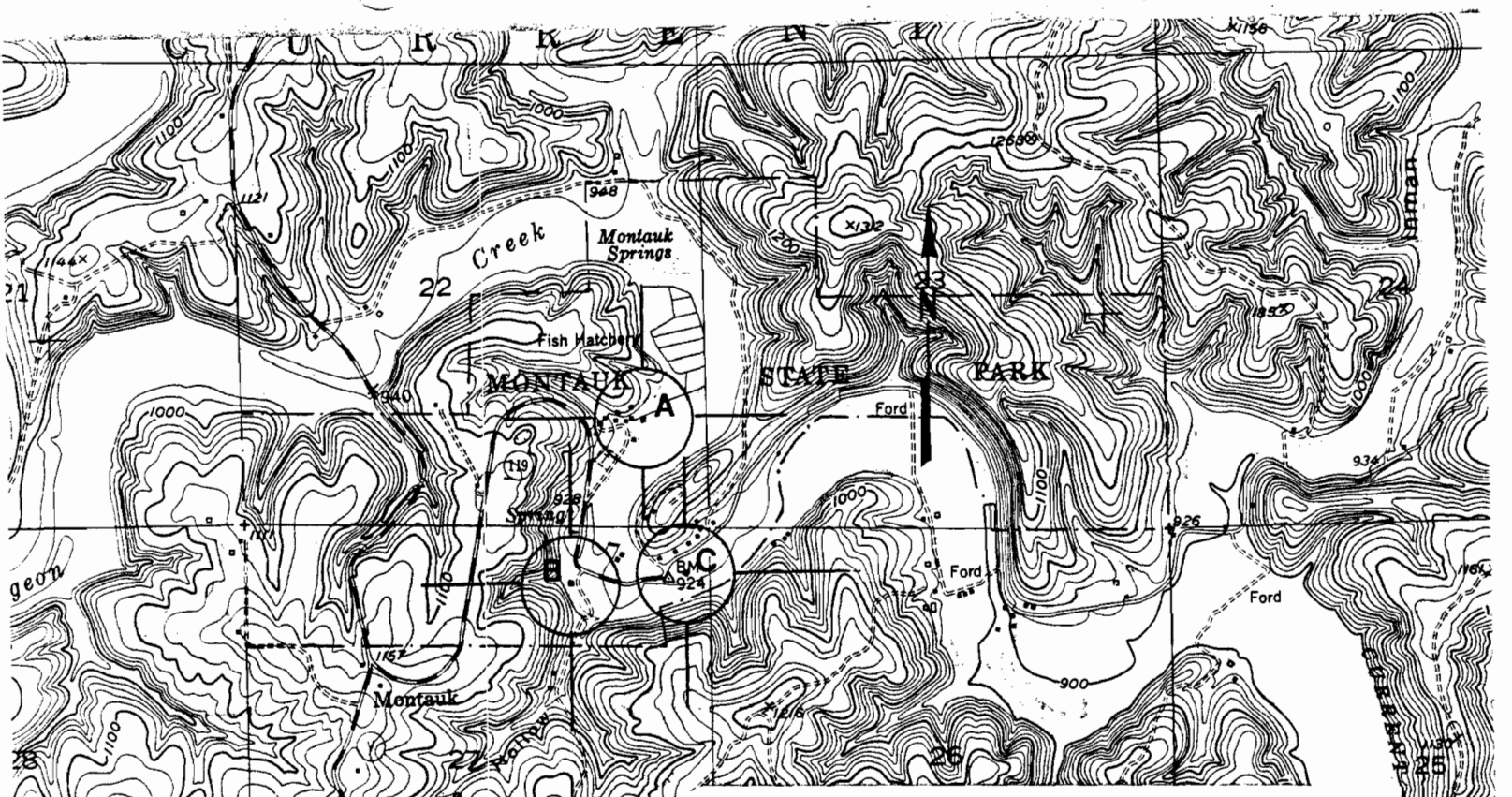
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property is contained within a 50' x 50' square centered on the above referenced UTM point with sides that are parallel to the walls of the structure.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE B. Wright

ORGANIZATION



EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE
IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

Montauk State Park
Dent County, Missouri

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale 1:24,000

MONTAUK, MO. Quadrangle (1951)

MONTAUK DAM/SPILLWAY BRIDGE

UTM Reference Point:
A. 15/616340/4146000

MONTAUK SHELTER

UTM Reference Point:
B. 15/616080/4145440

MONTAUK MILL

UTM Reference Point:
C. 15/616460/414 5480

Montauk State Park

Montauk State Park is located on 633 acres of land in the southern portion of Dent County, twenty-one miles southwest of Salem, Missouri. The outstanding natural feature of the park is a spring that forms an excellent trout stream near the head of the Current River. An old mill, rehabilitated by CCC enrollees, is an important historical feature of the park. In addition to working on the old mill, Veterans Company 1770 constructed a dam and bridge, tourist cabins, and other park buildings. Fire, heavy use, and modernization have taken their toll at Montauk, leaving few of the original CCC strucutures intact. The buildings and structures nominated in this park are, as follows: the old mill, the shelter and footbridge, and the dam and spillway (near the fish hatchery). See inventory data sheets on these properties.

MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION / INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

1. NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON Montauk State Park, Open Shelter

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN ____VICINITY OF

STATE Missouri CODE 29 COUNTY Dent CODE 065

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
___district	_X_public	_X_occupied	___agriculture	___museum
_X_building(s)	___private	___unoccupied	___commercial	_X_park
___structure	___both	___work in progress	___educational	___private residence
___site	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	___entertainment	___religious
___object	___in process	___yes: restricted	___government	___scientific
	___being considered	_X_yes: unrestricted	___industrial	___transportation
		___no	___military	___other:

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME State of Missouri, Department of Natural Resources

STREET & NUMBER P.O. Box 176

CITY, TOWN Jefferson City ____VICINITY OF STATE Missouri

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE DETERMINED ELEGIBLE? ___YES _X_NO ___FEDERAL ___STATE ___COUNTY ___LOCA

Missouri State Historical Survey, 1982-1984

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
___excellent	___deteriorated	_X_unaltered	_X_original site	
_X_good	___ruins	___altered	___moved	date Aug. 1984
___fair	___unexposed			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The open shelter at Montauk State Park is a rectangular building with a central stone fireplace and a stone interior half-wall that divides the shelter into two picnic areas. Heavy wooden posts and curved struts accentuate the wide door openings on the east and west walls. On the north and south walls, wooden posts jut down through the window openings into the rough stone wall, adding a rustic and decorative touch. A large chimney rises up through the center of the hipped roof. Just west of the shelter in the picnic are is a rugged stone footbridge. Both the shelter and the footbridge were constructed by Company 1770 of the Civilian Conservation Corps between 1934 and 1935 and continue to serve their original functions.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE - CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion	
___ 1400-1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science	
___ 1500-1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture	
___ 1600-1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	X social / humanitarian	
___ 1700-1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater	
___ 1800-1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation	
X 1900-	___ communications	___ industry	X politics/government	X other (specify) Recreation	
		___ invention			

SPECIFIC DATES 1934-1935 BUILDER/ARCHITECT CCC/NPS

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (IN ONE PARAGRAPH)

The open shelter at Montauk State Park has exceptional significance under Criteria A and C. This shelter and other buildings at Montauk State Park were among the earliest construction projects completed by the Civilian Conservation Corps in Missouri. The large central fireplaced, unusual divided floorplan, and distinctive use of heavy wooden posts and struts make this shelter an outstanding example of the type of rustic architecture promoted by the National Park Service during the 1930's. This beautiful stone shelter represents one facet of a coordinated effort by the federal and state governments to preserve a portion of the Ozark Highlands and develop it for recreational purposes. As a social/humanitarian endeavor, the CCC projects in this and other state parks gave needed employment, hope, and a sense of accomplishment to young men reaching maturity in the troubled atmosphere of the Great Depression.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

"Narrative Report of Activities at Montauk State Park, SP-1, Missouri, for Months of August and September 1935: Final Report from this Park," on file at the National Archives and Records Service.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY * QUADRANGLE NAME Montauk, Mo. SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES *Less than one acre

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	15	616080	4145440
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property is bounded by a rectangle oriented on the shelter building whose center point is the above referenced UTM coordinate. The west line runs parallel to and 150' from the west wall of the building; the south line runs parallel to and 50' from the south wall of the building; the east line runs parallel to and 100' from the east wall of

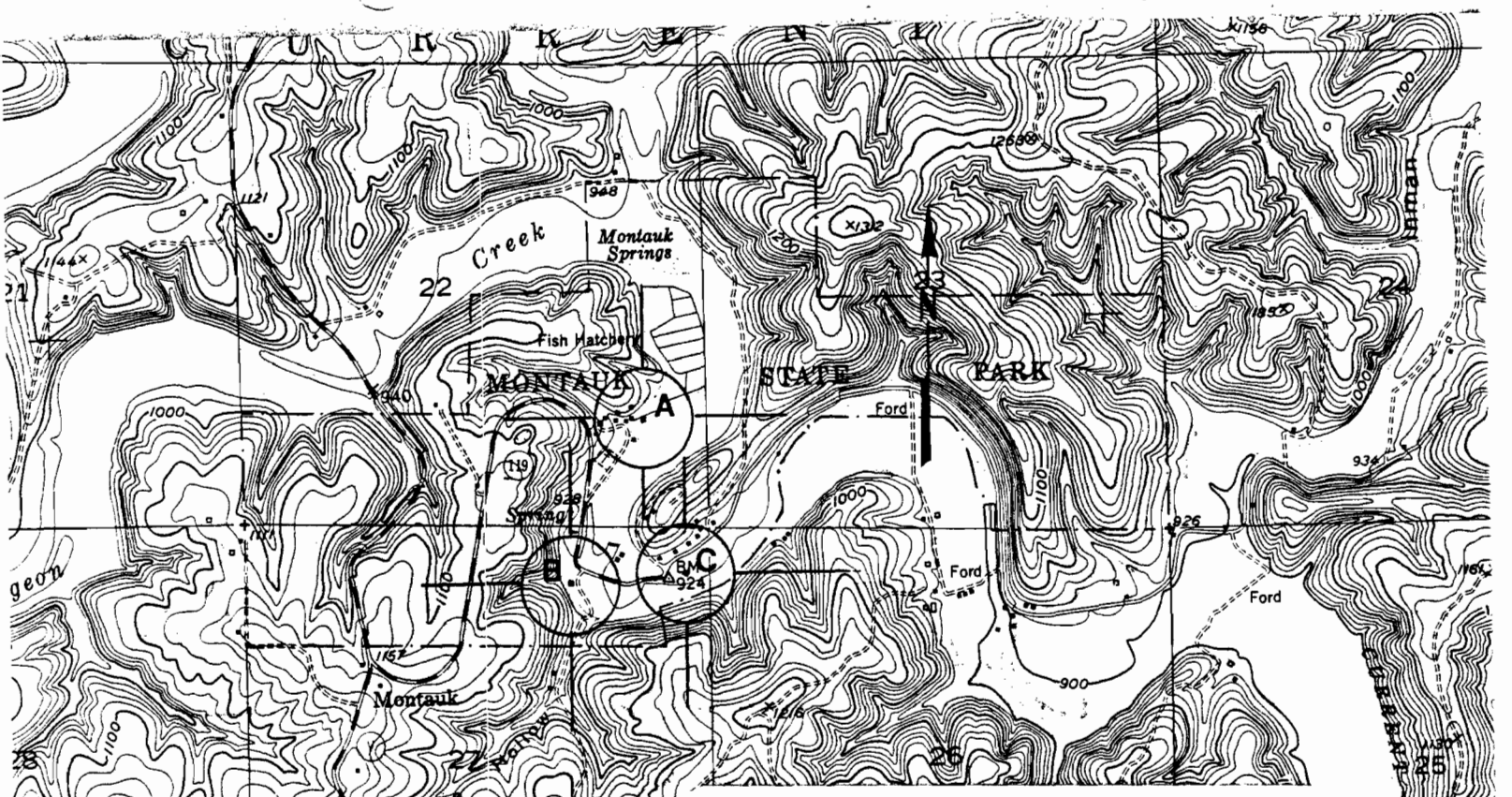
11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Bonnie Wright

ORGANIZATION

ADDRESS DATE

the building, and the north line runs parallel to and 50' from the north wall of the building. The resulting rectangle whose dimensions are 138' north-south by 272' east-west includes the remains of a CCC-built footbridge to the west of the shelter and encloses a portion of the cleared picnic area, bounded on the north and east by parking lots and on the west by a stand of timber. Excluded from the rectangle is a modern pit latrine located approximately 100' south of the shelter building.



EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE
IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

Montauk State Park
Dent County, Missouri

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale 1:24,000

MONTAUK, MO. Quadrangle (1951)

MONTAUK DAM/SPILLWAY BRIDGE

UTM Reference Point:
A. 15/616340/4146000

MONTAUK SHELTER

UTM Reference Point:
B. 15/616080/4145440

MONTAUK MILL

UTM Reference Point:
C. 15/616460/414 5480

Montauk State Park

Montauk State Park is located on 633 acres of land in the southern portion of Dent County, twenty-one miles southwest of Salem, Missouri. The outstanding natural feature of the park is a spring that forms an excellent trout stream near the head of the Current River. An old mill, rehabilitated by CCC enrollees, is an important historical feature of the park. In addition to working on the old mill, Veterans Company 1770 constructed a dam and bridge, tourist cabins, and other park buildings. Fire, heavy use, and modernization have taken their toll at Montauk, leaving few of the original CCC strucutures intact. The buildings and structures nominated in this park are, as follows: the old mill, the shelter and footbridge, and the dam and spillway (near the fish hatchery). See inventory data sheets on these properties.

MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION / INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

AME

)RIC Montauk Mill

'OR COMMON "Old Mill" at Montauk State Park

OCATION

:ET & NUMBER

, TOWN ____VICINITY OF

E Missouri CODE 29 COUNTY Dent CODE 065

:LASSIFICATION

:GORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
istrict	X public	X occupied	___agriculture	___museum
uilding(s)	___private	___unoccupied	___commercial	X park
tructure	___both	___work in progress	___educational	___private residence
ite	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	___entertainment	___religious
bject	___in process	X yes: restricted	___government	___scientific
	___being considered	___yes: unrestricted	___industrial	___transportation
	N/A	___no	___military	___other:

)WNER OF PROPERTY

E State of Missouri, Department of Natural Resources

EET & NUMBER P. O. Box 176

', TOWN Jefferson City ____VICINITY OF STATE Missouri

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Department of Natural Resources
P. O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

LE DETERMINED ELIGIBLE? ____ YES X NO ____ FEDERAL X STATE ____ COUNTY ____ LOCAL

Missouri State Historical Survey, 1982-1984

DESCRIPTION

NDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
excellent	___deteriorated	___unaltered	X original site	
good	___ruins	X altered	___moved	date
fair	___unexposed			

SCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

e Old Mill at Montauk State Park was built in 1896 on the site of an earlier grist mill that had ng been an important institution in the now-vanished village of Montauk, Missouri. During the 30's, CCC workers developed Montauk and the surrounding area into a popular state park, which splaced several houses and other nineteenth-century structures. However, the CCC laborers under e direction of the National Park Service saved the mill, completing a remodeling project that cluded sheathing the structure with oak board and batten siding (stained with creosote) and plac- g a new stone foundation under the entire building. Set into the rear of the stone foundation aced under the building in 1935 are two old millstones filled with concrete. In the center of e of these is the following inscription: "Veteran Co. 1770 Sec. 2 Feb. 10. 35." In remodeling e mill, the CCC workers did not disturb the machinery for grinding wheat, which remains on the cond floor of the building (Photo #6A). The smaller corn grinding apparatus remains in the small om at the rear of the first floor (Photo #5A). The Old Mill is a two and one-half story building wood frame construction with an irregular floor plan. There is a stone and concrete mill race on e west side of the building. A prominent exterior feature is the central tower-like extension ove the second-story roof. The multi-level gable roof is covered with wood shingles. The Mill tains the oak siding (stained with creosote) applied in 1935. Beautifully situated on a spring anch of the Current River, the mill remains an important historic attraction within the state rk.

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE - CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
prehistoric	___archeology-prehistoric	___community planning	___landscape architecture	___religion
1400-1499	___archeology-historic	___conservation	___law	___science
1500-1599	___agriculture	___economics	___literature	___sculpture
1600-1699	___architecture	___education	___military	_X_social / humanitarian
1700-1799	___art	___engineering	___music	___theater
1800-1899	___commerce	___exploration/settlement	___philosophy	___transportation
1900-	___communications	_X_industry	_X_politics/government	_X_other (specify) Recreation
		___invention		

SPECIFIC DATES 1935 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Original builder: William J. Furry

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (IN ONE PARAGRAPH) Reconstruction: CCC/NPS

The Old Mill at Montauk State Park nas exceptional significance under Criteria A in that it repre-
ents a combined effort of the federal and state governments, with the assistance of federal relief
rkers, to reconstruct a cultural feature as an important element of a state park development
oject during the 1930's. The Old Mill is associated with the following events that have made a
gnificant contribution to the broad patterns of our history: 1. the beginning of the state park
vement 2. the advent of federal participation in park development within the states 3. the
ergence of New Deal relief programs, such as the Civilian Conservation Corps 4. the participa-
on of federal relief workers in a project that preserved a cultural resource as a complement to
e natural resources of an area that would become a popular state park. The Old Mill is signifi-
nt in the following areas: Industry: Built on the site of an earlier mill, the present Old Mill
the last remnant of the village of Montauk, which was a thriving community from the mid-1800's
the early 1900's. When the mill was in operation, the building had several offices in addition
the milling rooms. The second and partial third floors housed the machinery for wheat milling,
ich is still located there. The first floor contained a small apparatus for grinding corn, but
nctioned mainly as a storage and business area. The corn grinding apparatus remains in a back
om on the first floor. This apparatus and the wheat grinding machinery were preserved in the
35 project and remain as reminders of nineteenth-century industry in a small Ozark village.
litics/Government: The Old Mill at Montauk exists because of a combined effort of the federal
d state governments to develop a park for recreational purposes and a joint decision to save the
ll as an important cultural attraction in the park. Social/Humanitarian: The remodeling of the
ll, in addition to other projects at Montauk State Park, provided needed work relief for World
r I veterans enrolled in Company 1770 of the Civilian Conservation Corps. Recreation: The Old
ll is a vital part of the recreational development of Montauk State Park. Plans are underway to

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Goodding, Marian. "Montauk Mill History: Preliminary Study, 1979." On file at DNR.
Missouri-Kansas District Civilian Conservation Corps, pp. 112-113.
Missouri State Planning Board. A State-Plan for Missouri, 1938, pp. 87-88.
"Narrative Report of Activities at Montauk State Park, SP-1, Missouri." NPS Archives, NARS.
Salem News, Salem, Mo., January 22, 1968.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY * QUADRANGLE NAME Montauk, Mo. SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES *Less than one acre

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	15	616460	4145480
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION The nominated property is contained within a rectangle entered on the above referenced UTM point. The west line runs parallel to and 10' from the west-nmost wall of the building; the north line runs parallel to and 10' from the north wall of the uilding and coincides roughly with the park road; the east line runs parallel to and 10' from the ast wall of the building; and the south wall runs parallel to and 10' from the south wall of the

FORM PREPARED BY

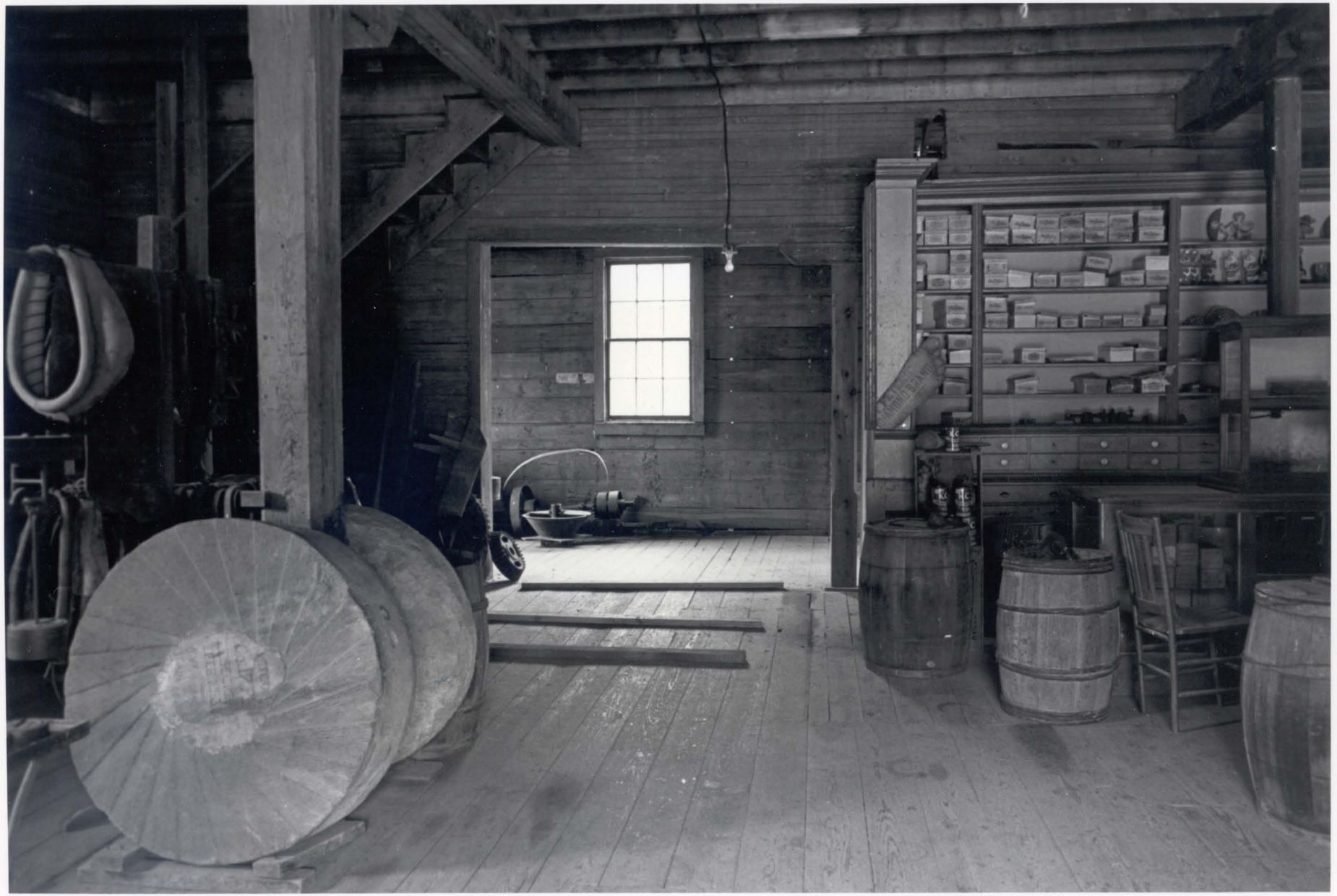
NAME / TITLE Bonnie Wright, Cultural Resource Preservationist I
ORGANIZATION Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program

DATE 4/12/8

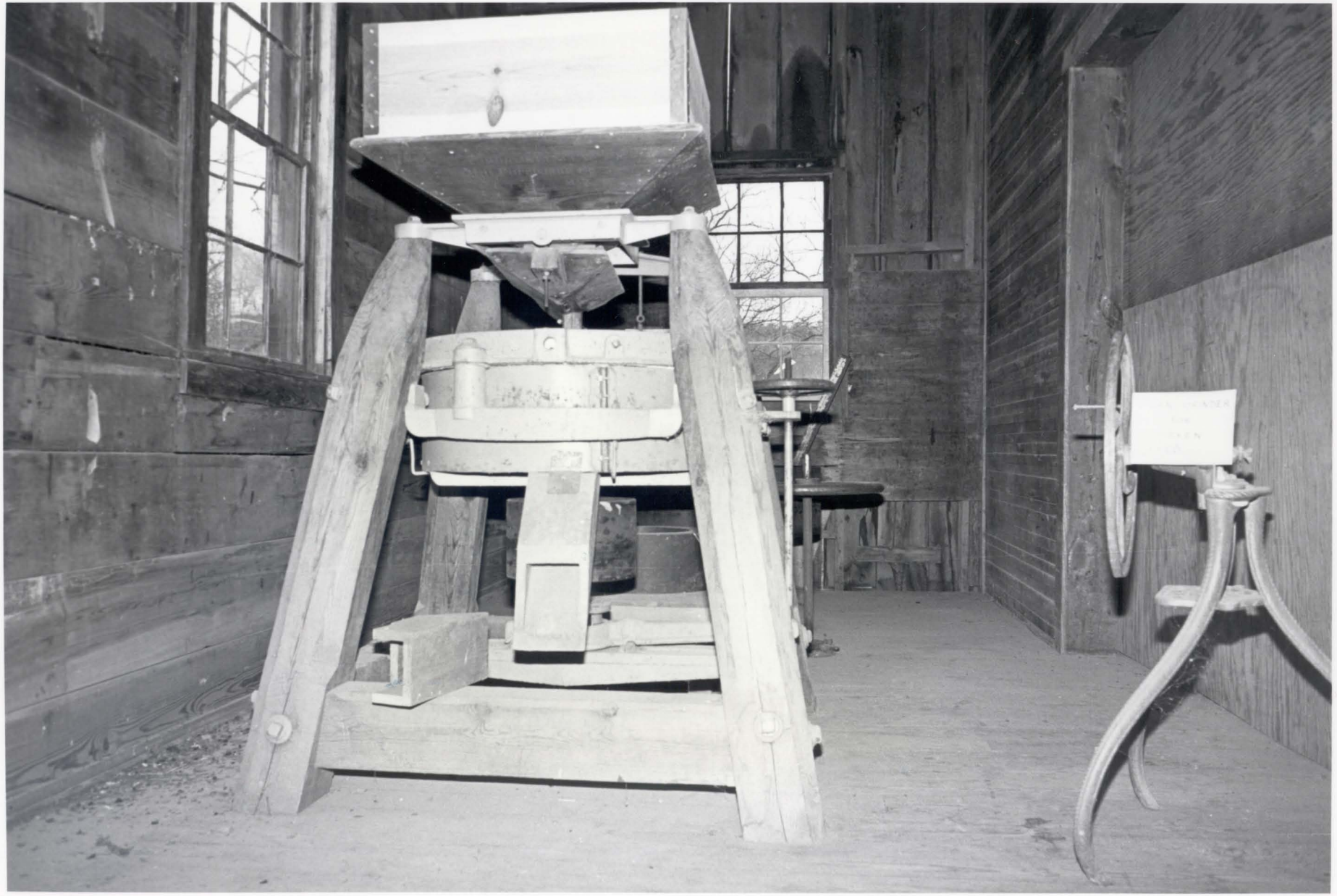
open the mill for visits by tourists and perhaps to make the grinding machinery operational again as an educational feature of this very popular park.

[1]Marian Goodding, "Montauk Mill History; Preliminary Study, 1979," unpublished manuscript on file at the Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, Missouri.

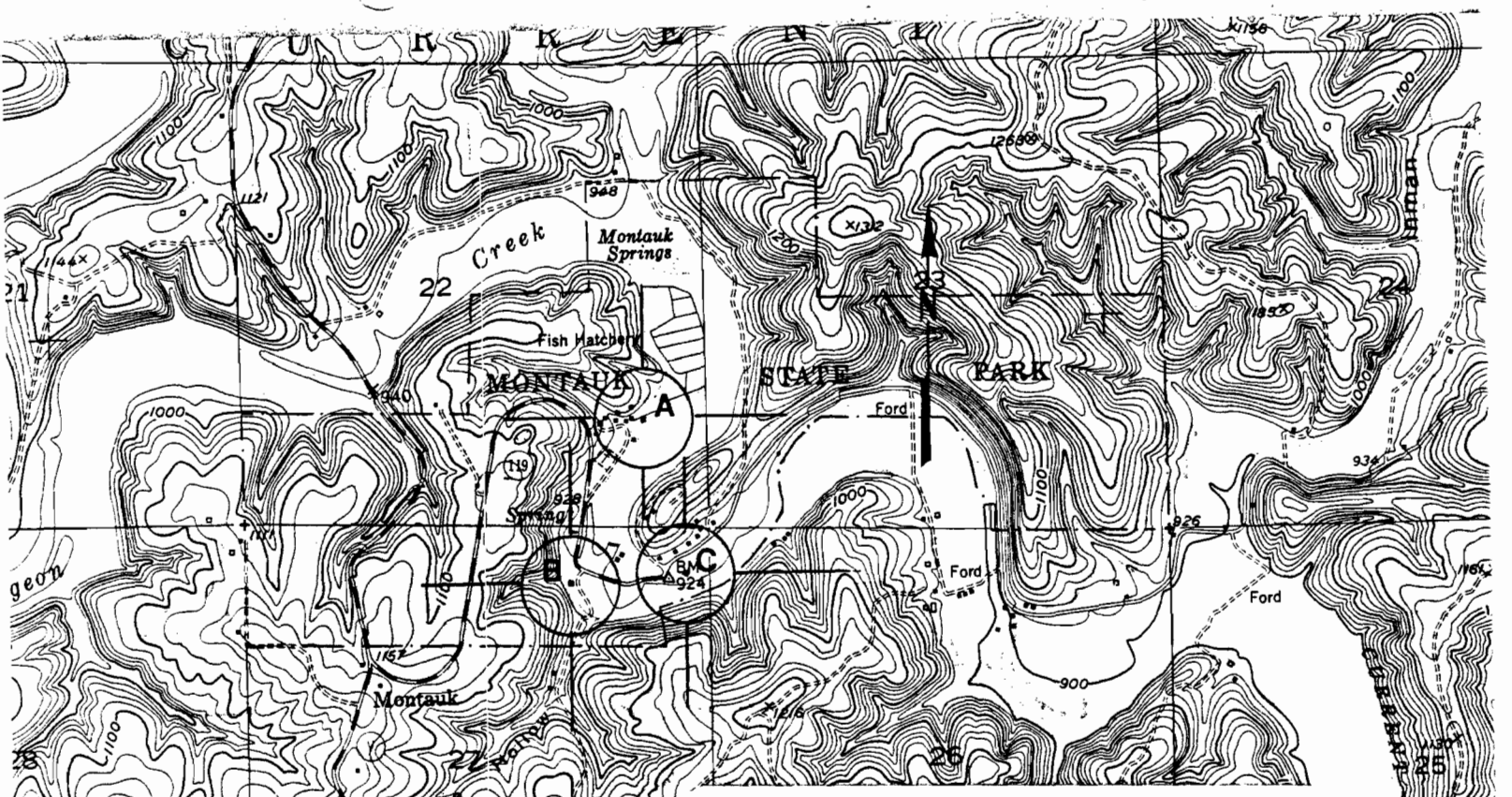
building. The resulting rectangle, which measures 66' north-south by 78' east-west, forms a compact and convenient boundary for the structure, which is nestled between the park road and a small stream.



POULTRY
PRICES
BUTTER-FAT
TODAY ¢ CENTS



VETERAN
Co. 1770
SEC. 2
FEB. 10. 35



EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE
IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

Montauk State Park
Dent County, Missouri

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale 1:24,000

MONTAUK, MO. Quadrangle (1951)

MONTAUK DAM/SPILLWAY BRIDGE

UTM Reference Point:
A. 15/616340/4146000

MONTAUK SHELTER

UTM Reference Point:
B. 15/616080/4145440

MONTAUK MILL

UTM Reference Point:
C. 15/616460/414 5480

Roaring River State Park

Both the CCC and the WPA took part in developing Roaring River State Park, a dramatic slice of the Ozark Mountains, seven miles south of Cassville, in Barry County, Missouri. The original park, acquired in 1923, contained a lake (destroyed by a flood in 1939), a trout hatchery, and a few cabins. CCC Commpany 1713 arrived in the area in June 1933 and remained until November 1939. During this period, the CCC enrollees developed the hatchery, built new cabins and other park buildings, developed hiking trails, and repaired the damages of a disastrous flood. The major achievement of WPA workers at Roaring River was the construction of an impressive three-story stone and timber Lodge. An important survival in the park is Camp Smokey, which contains four original CCC officers' barracks. There is one historic district in the park: Camp Smokey-Company 1713 Historic District. Nominated as non-contiguous sites are the following: Deer Leap Trail, the lodge, the club house (bathhouse), the honeymoon cottage, the shelter and restroom (#'s 30 & 31), and the dam/spillway. District data follows; please see inventory data sheets on non-contiguous sites.

Camp Smokey--Company 1713 Historic District

Description

Camp Smokey--Company 1713 Historic district contains three buildings and one structure of historical and architectural significance erected in 1933 by Civilian Conservation Corps Company 1713 in Roaring River State Park. A fourth building in a highly altered condition is slated for restoration. These four buildings were part of the central compound of the CCC installation that replaced the original CCC tent camp at Roaring River during the summer and fall of 1933. The four buildings still in existence in the compound are the officers' quarters, foreman's quarters, hospital, and the education/supply building. Gone from the complex are the original mess hall and recreation hall, both of log construction, the old stone pumphouse, and all the enrollees' barracks, whch were located southwest of the officers' compound. The officers' barracks and foreman's quarters were situated on a hill and so oriented as to command a view of the entire installation. The buildings as they stand today give some idea of the original circular arrangement of the officers' compound. A surviving stone chimney inscribed "CCC Co. 1713" marks the position of an old barracks building that did not survive. Remnants of a foundation indicate the location of the central pumphouse. The surviving buildings now serve as barracks for campers in an organized group camping facility known as Camp Smokey. Other camp buildings, such as the mess hall and recreation hall, are set apart from the old CCC barracks and do not intrude ipon the historic district. The old CCC-built chimney, encircled by a concrete stage and facing a group of concrete benches, now serves as the focal point of a campfire circle or amphitheater in the camp.

Buildings and structures that contribute to the historical character of the district are, as follows:

Ro1 Outdoor Fireplace/Chimney: 1933 chimney and fireplace of rough cut stone in horizontal courses, surrounded by three-level concrete platform. Inscribed "CCC Co. 1713".

Ro2 Barracks No. 2 (Foreman's Quarters): 1933 one-story rectangular building of wood construction, set on piers, veneer of cut stone (non-load-bearing) suggesting stone foundation, side-gable roof, exposed rafters, entry porch with shed-style overhang supported by rough cedar posts, cedar shake siding, original casement windows.

Ro3 Barracks #3 (Hospital): 1933 one-story rectangular building of wood construction, set on piers, veneer of cut stone at base, stone steps and entry porch, shed-style overhang supported by rough cedar posts, side-gable roof, exposed rafters, cedar shake siding, new windows in original window openings.

Ro4 Barracks #4 (Education and Supply Building): 1933 rambling one-story wooden building, set on rock piers, stone veneer at base, stone steps at south end of facade, two entry porches, shed-style overhand supported by rough cedar posts, cedar shake siding, double-hung windows (not original).

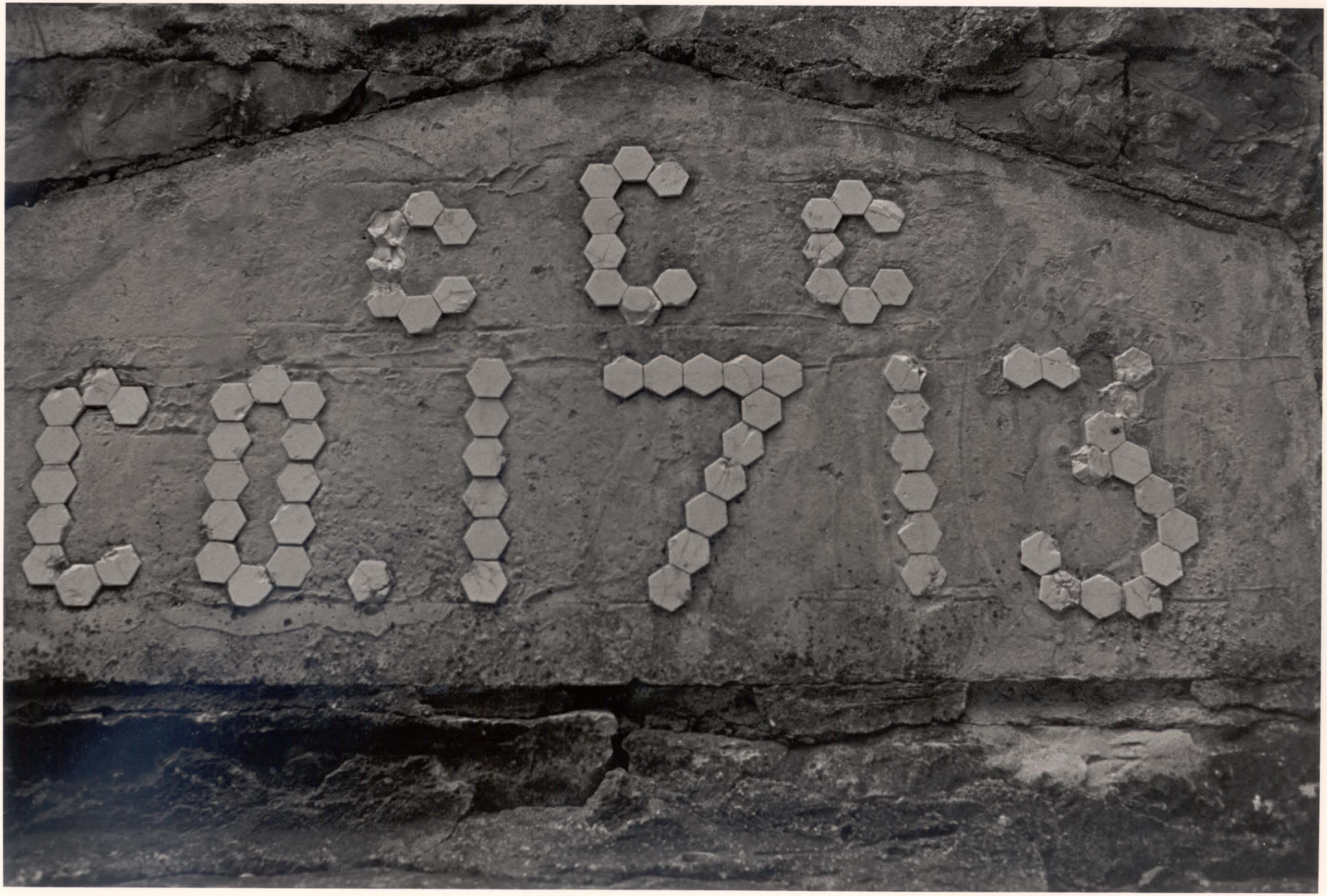
Buildings that do not contribute to the historical character of the district are, as follows:

Barracks #1, Original Officers' Barracks: Effectively torn down and rebuilt in 1982. Only the stone veneer at the base remains original. Construction crew noted remains of original sleeping cubicles with separate flues for wood-burning stoves. Rest room, constructed in the 1970's rectangular frame building, non-descript, may be torn down.

Significance

Camp Smokey-Company 1713 Historic District is significant according to the criteria of evaluation under definitions A and C to wit: it is the only surviving Civilian Conservation Corps officers' compound in the Missouri state park system; it is a good example of the military character of these installations, modified by rustic architectural details. The CCC buildings in Camp Smokey are unusual survivals, because of the normal practice of razing the barracks and related structures whenever a CCC company abandoned a particular camp. The buildings were intended only as temporary housing, not as permanent park structures. CCC Company 1713 left Roaring River State Park in November 1939, and all the remaining camp buildings were scheduled for demolition in early 1940. By that time, the four buildings left in the camp had become the property of the National Youth Administration. Tentative plans by that agency to develop a youth camp on the site did not materialize, and demolition was ordered. Late in January 1940, the Cassville Commercial Club, a local business orgnization, persuaded the NYA to leave the buildings in the park to be converted to a camp for underpriveleged children.1 Since the 1940's, the buildings have served as barracks in Camp Smokey, a facility maintained by the state and used regularly by youth groups.

1Cassville Democrat, January 25, 1940, p. 8.


CRICKETS

[1]Cassville Democrat, January 25, 1940, p. 8.

Bibliography

Cassville Democrat, January 25, 1940.

Cassville Republican, January 25, 1940.

DNR Archives

Horner, Irene. Roaring River Heritage. Cassville, Mo., 1978, pp. 33-49.

Roaring River Camp SP-4, Roaring River State Park, Cassville, Missouri, Progress Photographs, February 1, 1934. NPS Archives, NARS.

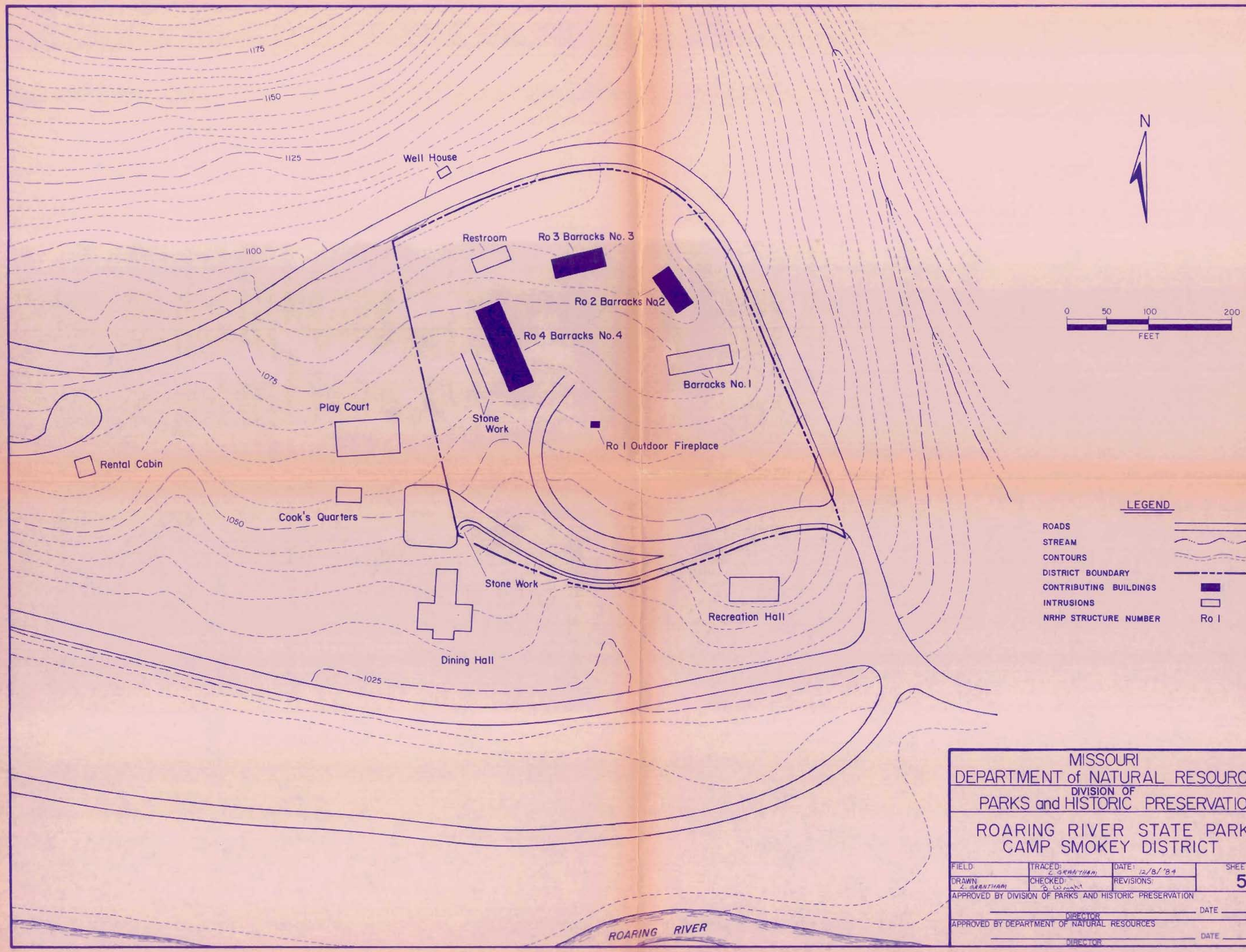
Organized Group Camps--Missouri State Parks. Mo. State Park Board, 1971, pp. 54-57.

Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property: Approximately 4 acres.
Quadrangle name: Eagle Rock, Mo.
Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000
UTM References:
A 15/426240/4048320
B 15/426290/4048210
C 15/426120/4048170
D 15/426140/4048310

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

The boundary of the district is clearly delineated on the appended maps (U.S.G.S. map and district map) and runs just south of the park road on the north, just west of the park road on the east, just south of the park road on the south and just west of the small stream on the west side of the old barracks (No. 4). The boundary was selected to include all the remaining CCC barracks buildings, the outdoor fireplace, the stone curbing along the park road, and the stonework along the old stream.



MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT of NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF
PARKS and HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ROARING RIVER STATE PARK
CAMP SMOKEY DISTRICT

FIELD:	TRACED: L. GRANTHAM	DATE: 12/8/'84	SHEET: 5
DRAWN: L. GRANTHAM	CHECKED: B. Wright	REVISIONS:	

APPROVED BY DIVISION OF PARKS AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

_____ DATE _____
DIRECTOR

APPROVED BY DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

_____ DATE _____
DIRECTOR

Roaring River State Park

Both the CCC and the WPA took part in developing Roaring River State Park, a dramatic slice of the Ozark Mountains, seven miles south of Cassville, in Barry County, Missouri. The original park, acquired in 1923, contained a lake (destroyed by a flood in 1939), a trout hatchery, and a few cabins. CCC Commpany 1713 arrived in the area in June 1933 and remained until November 1939. During this period, the CCC enrollees developed the hatchery, built new cabins and other park buildings, developed hiking trails, and repaired the damages of a disastrous flood. The major achievement of WPA workers at Roaring River was the construction of an impressive three-story stone and timber Lodge. An important survival in the park is Camp Smokey, which contains four original CCC officers' barracks. There is one historic district in the park: Camp Smokey-Company 1713 Historic District. Nominated as non-contiguous sites are the following: Deer Leap Trail, the lodge, the club house (bathhouse), the honeymoon cottage, the shelter and restroom (#'s 30 & 31), and the dam/spillway. District data follows; please see inventory data sheets on non-contiguous sites.

Camp Smokey--Company 1713 Historic District

Description

Camp Smokey--Company 1713 Historic district contains three buildings and one structure of historical and architectural significance erected in 1933 by Civilian Conservation Corps Company 1713 in Roaring River State Park. A fourth building in a highly altered condition is slated for restoration. These four buildings were part of the central compound of the CCC installation that replaced the original CCC tent camp at Roaring River during the summer and fall of 1933. The four buildings still in existence in the compound are the officers' quarters, foreman's quarters, hospital, and the education/supply building. Gone from the complex are the original mess hall and recreation hall, both of log construction, the old stone pumphouse, and all the enrollees' barracks, whch were located southwest of the officers' compound. The officers' barracks and foreman's quarters were situated on a hill and so oriented as to command a view of the entire installation. The buildings as they stand today give some idea of the original circular arrangement of the officers' compound. A surviving stone chimney inscribed "CCC Co. 1713" marks the position of an old barracks building that did not survive. Remnants of a foundation indicate the location of the central pumphouse. The surviving buildings now serve as barracks for campers in an organized group camping facility known as Camp Smokey. Other camp buildings, such as the mess hall and recreation hall, are set apart from the old CCC barracks and do not intrude ipon the historic district. The old CCC-built chimney, encircled by a concrete stage and facing a group of concrete benches, now serves as the focal point of a campfire circle or amphitheater in the camp.

Buildings and structures that contribute to the historical character of the district are, as follows:

Ro1 Outdoor Fireplace/Chimney: 1933 chimney and fireplace of rough cut stone in horizontal courses, surrounded by three-level concrete platform. Inscribed "CCC Co. 1713".

Ro2 Barracks No. 2 (Foreman's Quarters): 1933 one-story rectangular building of wood construction, set on piers, veneer of cut stone (non-load-bearing) suggesting stone foundation, side-gable roof, exposed rafters, entry porch with shed-style overhang supported by rough cedar posts, cedar shake siding, original casement windows.

Ro3 Barracks #3 (Hospital): 1933 one-story rectangular building of wood construction, set on piers, veneer of cut stone at base, stone steps and entry porch, shed-style overhang supported by rough cedar posts, side-gable roof, exposed rafters, cedar shake siding, new windows in original window openings.

Ro4 Barracks #4 (Education and Supply Building): 1933 rambling one-story wooden building, set on rock piers, stone veneer at base, stone steps at south end of facade, two entry porches, shed-style overhand supported by rough cedar posts, cedar shake siding, double-hung windows (not original).

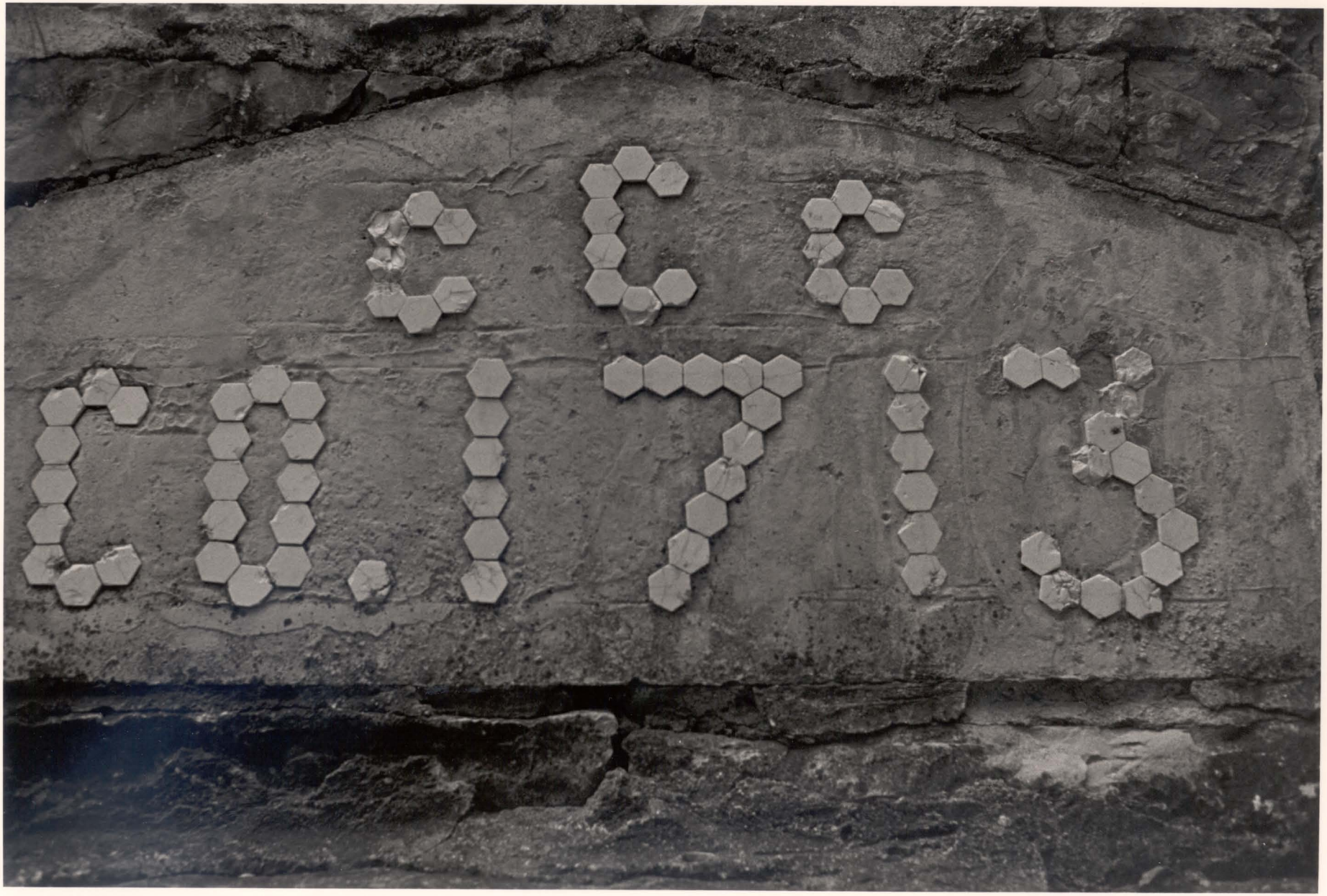
Buildings that do not contribute to the historical character of the district are, as follows:

Barracks #1, Original Officers' Barracks: Effectively torn down and rebuilt in 1982. Only the stone veneer at the base remains original. Construction crew noted remains of original sleeping cubicles with separate flues for wood-burning stoves. Rest room, constructed in the 1970's rectangular frame building, non-descript, may be torn down.

Significance

Camp Smokey-Company 1713 Historic District is significant according to the criteria of evaluation under definitions A and C to wit: it is the only surviving Civilian Conservation Corps officers' compound in the Missouri state park system; it is a good example of the military character of these installations, modified by rustic architectural details. The CCC buildings in Camp Smokey are unusual survivals, because of the normal practice of razing the barracks and related structures whenever a CCC company abandoned a particular camp. The buildings were intended only as temporary housing, not as permanent park structures. CCC Company 1713 left Roaring River State Park in November 1939, and all the remaining camp buildings were scheduled for demolition in early 1940. By that time, the four buildings left in the camp had become the property of the National Youth Administration. Tentative plans by that agency to develop a youth camp on the site did not materialize, and demolition was ordered. Late in January 1940, the Cassville Commercial Club, a local business orgnization, persuaded the NYA to leave the buildings in the park to be converted to a camp for underpriveleged children.1 Since the 1940's, the buildings have served as barracks in Camp Smokey, a facility maintained by the state and used regularly by youth groups.

1Cassville Democrat, January 25, 1940, p. 8.


CRICKETS

[1]Cassville Democrat, January 25, 1940, p. 8.

Bibliography

Cassville Democrat, January 25, 1940.

Cassville Republican, January 25, 1940.

DNR Archives

Horner, Irene. Roaring River Heritage. Cassville, Mo., 1978, pp. 33-49.

Roaring River Camp SP-4, Roaring River State Park, Cassville, Missouri, Progress Photographs, February 1, 1934. NPS Archives, NARS.

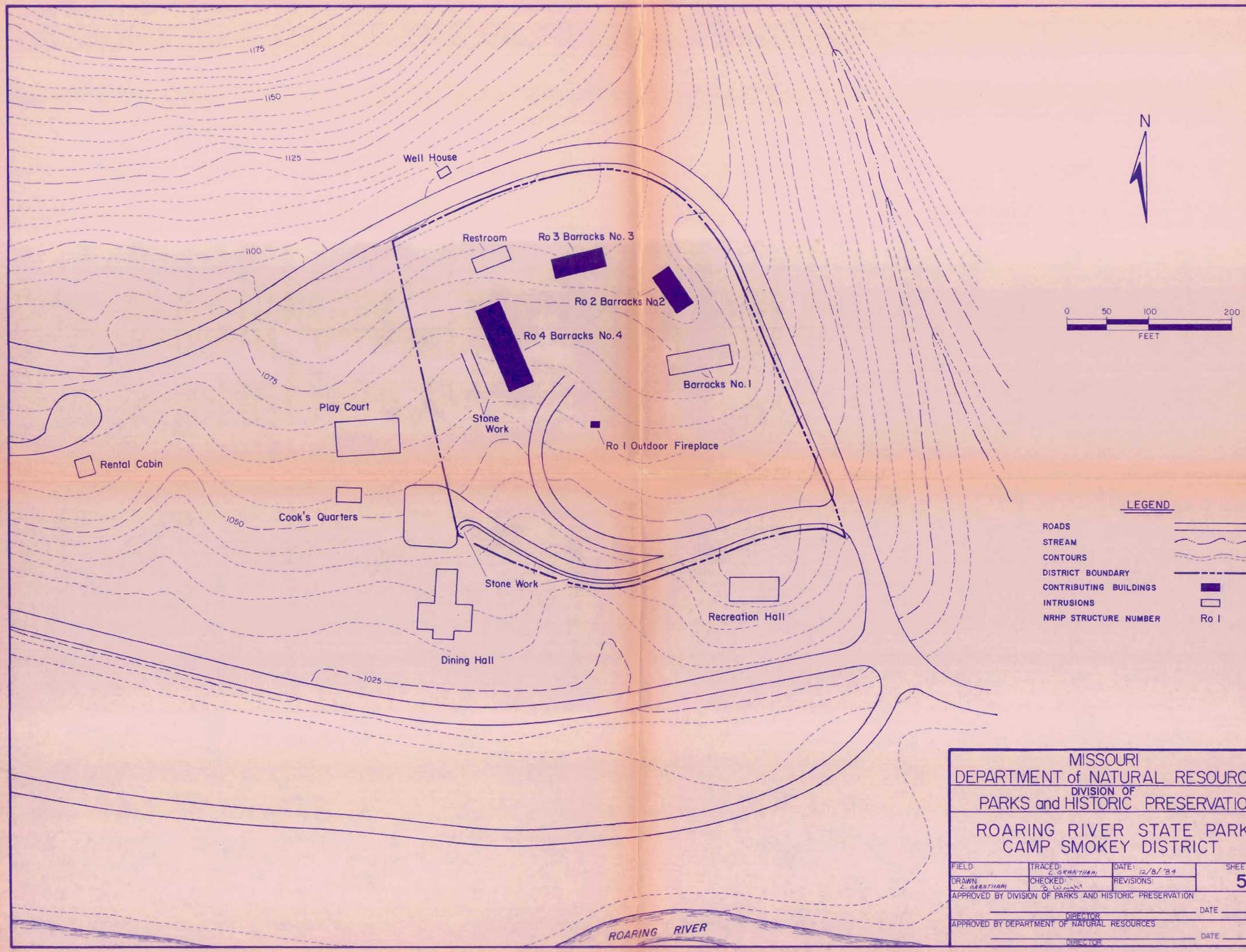
Organized Group Camps--Missouri State Parks. Mo. State Park Board, 1971, pp. 54-57.

Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property: Approximately 4 acres.
Quadrangle name: Eagle Rock, Mo.
Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000
UTM References:
A 15/426240/4048320
B 15/426290/4048210
C 15/426120/4048170
D 15/426140/4048310

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

The boundary of the district is clearly delineated on the appended maps (U.S.G.S. map and district map) and runs just south of the park road on the north, just west of the park road on the east, just south of the park road on the south and just west of the small stream on the west side of the old barracks (No. 4). The boundary was selected to include all the remaining CCC barracks buildings, the outdoor fireplace, the stone curbing along the park road, and the stonework along the old stream.



MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT of NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF
PARKS and HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ROARING RIVER STATE PARK
CAMP SMOKEY DISTRICT

FIELD:	TRACED: L. GRANTHAM	DATE: 12/8/'84	SHEET: 5
DRAWN: L. GRANTHAM	CHECKED: B. Wright	REVISIONS:	

APPROVED BY DIVISION OF PARKS AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

_____ DATE _____
DIRECTOR

APPROVED BY DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

_____ DATE _____
DIRECTOR

Roaring River State Park

Both the CCC and the WPA took part in developing Roaring River State Park, a dramatic slice of the Ozark Mountains, seven miles south of Cassville, in Barry County, Missouri. The original park, acquired in 1923, contained a lake (destroyed by a flood in 1939), a trout hatchery, and a few cabins. CCC Commpany 1713 arrived in the area in June 1933 and remained until November 1939. During this period, the CCC enrollees developed the hatchery, built new cabins and other park buildings, developed hiking trails, and repaired the damages of a disastrous flood. The major achievement of WPA workers at Roaring River was the construction of an impressive three-story stone and timber Lodge. An important survival in the park is Camp Smokey, which contains four original CCC officers' barracks. There is one historic district in the park: Camp Smokey-Company 1713 Historic District. Nominated as non-contiguous sites are the following: Deer Leap Trail, the lodge, the club house (bathhouse), the honeymoon cottage, the shelter and restroom (#'s 30 & 31), and the dam/spillway. District data follows; please see inventory data sheets on non-contiguous sites.

1. NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON Roaring River State Park, Honeymoon Cabin

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN ____VICINITY OF

STATE Missouri CODE 29 COUNTY Barry CODE 009

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
___district	X public	X occupied	___agriculture	___museum
X building(s)	___private	___unoccupied	___commercial	X park
___structure	___both	___work in progress	___educational	___private residence
___site	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	___entertainment	___religious
___object	___in process	___yes: restricted	___government	___scientific
	___being considered	X yes: unrestricted	___industrial	___transportation
		___no	___military	___other:

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME State of Missouri, Department of Natural Resources

STREET & NUMBER P.O. Box 176

CITY, TOWN Jefferson City ____VICINITY OF STATE Missouri

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE DETERMINED ELEGIBLE? ____YES X NO ____FEDERAL X STATE ____COUNTY ____LOCA

Missouri State Historical Survey, 1982-1984.

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
___excellent	___deteriorated	___unaltered	___original site	
X good	___ruins	___altered	___moved	date ____
___fair	___unexposed			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The honeymoon cabin (cabin #26) at Roaring River State Park is a small (15' x 29') rectangular cottage with an enclosed front porch. Set in a secluded area on a wooded slope, the cabin has a cross-gable roof with vertical board and batten siding on the porch enclosure and in the gables, clapboards on the main block of the building. The foundation is constructed of rough coursed ashlar. Windows of the single-sashed, six-paned and four-paned variety have replaced the original casement windows. Built by the Civilian Conservation Corps between 1933 and 1939, the building continues to serve as a tourist cabin, called the "honeymoon cabin" because of its secluded location.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE - CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
___prehistoric	___archeology-prehistoric	___community planning	___landscape architecture	___religion	
___1400-1499	___archeology-historic	___conservation	___law	___science	
___1500-1599	___agriculture	___economics	___literature	X sculpture	
___1600-1699	X architecture	___education	___military	___social / humanitarian	
___1700-1799	___art	___engineering	___music	___theater	
___1800-1899	___commerce	___exploration/settlement	___philosophy	___transportation	
X 1900-	___communications	___industry	X politics/government	X other (specify) Recreation	
		___invention			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (IN ONE PARAGRAPH)

The honeymoon cabin at Roaring River State Park has exceptional significance under Criteria A and C as part of an early park development project carried out by the Civilian Conservation Corps and also as a fine example of the rustic park architecture promoted by the National Park Service during the 1930's. A CCC camp was established at Roaring River State Park in June 1933, just two months after the establishment of the CCC program. The ambitious projects in the park included development of the fish hatchery and dam, a large dining lodge (hotel), and several tourist cabins. Most of the original cabins have been drastically altered. The honeymoon cabin stands as a nearly pristine example of the modest, small-scale tourist housing constructed by the CCC in the rustic mode of park architecture.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY * QUADRANGLE NAME Eagle Rock, Mo. SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES *Less than one acre

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	15	425740	4048400
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property is enclosed by a rectangle centered on the above referenced UTM point. The west line runs parallel to and 20' from the west wall of the building; the north line runs parallel to and 20' from the north wall of the building; the east line runs parallel to and 20 feet from the east wall of the building, and the south line runs

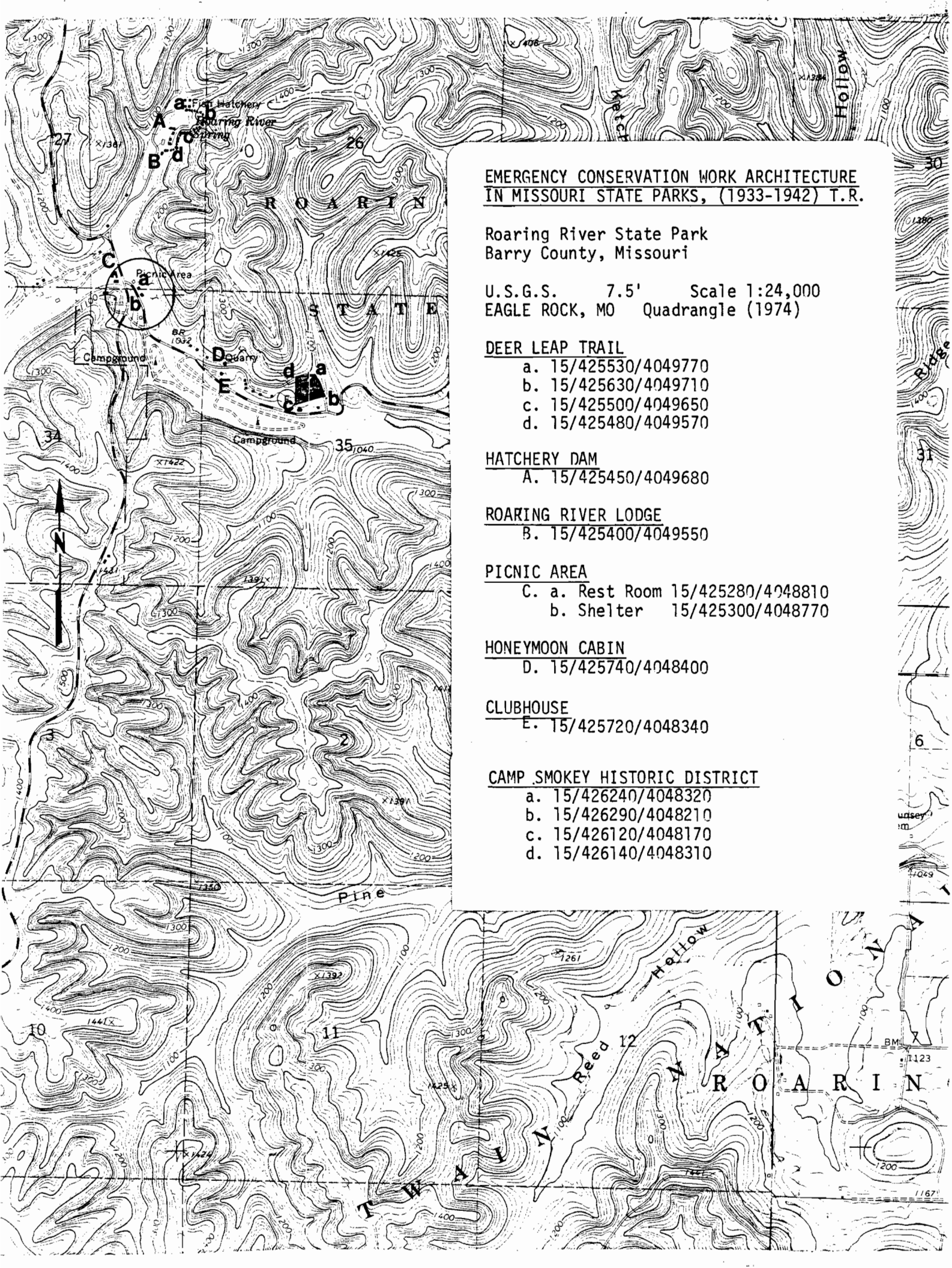
11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Bonnie Wright

ORGANIZATION

ADDRESS DATE

parallel to and 20' from the south wall of the building. The resulting rectangle, which measures 55' north-south and 69' east-west, forms a compact and convenient boundary for the property.



EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

Roaring River State Park
Barry County, Missouri

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale 1:24,000
EAGLE ROCK, MO Quadrangle (1974)

DEER LEAP TRAIL
- a. 15/425530/4049770
- b. 15/425630/4049710
- c. 15/425500/4049650
- d. 15/425480/4049570

HATCHERY DAM
- A. 15/425450/4049680

ROARING RIVER LODGE
- B. 15/425400/4049550

PICNIC AREA
- C. a. Rest Room 15/425280/4048810
  - b. Shelter 15/425300/4048770

HONEYMOON CABIN
- D. 15/425740/4048400

CLUBHOUSE
- E. 15/425720/4048340

CAMP SMOKEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
- a. 15/426240/4048320
- b. 15/426290/4048210
- c. 15/426120/4048170
- d. 15/426140/4048310

Roaring River State Park

Both the CCC and the WPA took part in developing Roaring River State Park, a dramatic slice of the Ozark Mountains, seven miles south of Cassville, in Barry County, Missouri. The original park, acquired in 1923, contained a lake (destroyed by a flood in 1939), a trout hatchery, and a few cabins. CCC Commpany 1713 arrived in the area in June 1933 and remained until November 1939. During this period, the CCC enrollees developed the hatchery, built new cabins and other park buildings, developed hiking trails, and repaired the damages of a disastrous flood. The major achievement of WPA workers at Roaring River was the construction of an impressive three-story stone and timber Lodge. An important survival in the park is Camp Smokey, which contains four original CCC officers' barracks. There is one historic district in the park: Camp Smokey-Company 1713 Historic District. Nominated as non-contiguous sites are the following: Deer Leap Trail, the lodge, the club house (bathhouse), the honeymoon cottage, the shelter and restroom (#'s 30 & 31), and the dam/spillway. District data follows; please see inventory data sheets on non-contiguous sites.

1. NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON Roaring River State Park, Deer Leap Trail

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN ____VICINITY OF

STATE Missouri **CODE** 29 **COUNTY** Barry **CODE** 009

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
___district	X public	___occupied	___agriculture	___museum
___building(s)	___private	___unoccupied	___commercial	_x_park
X structure	___both	___work in progress	___educational	___private residence
___site	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	___entertainment	___religious
___object	___in process	___yes: restricted	___government	___scientific
	___being considered	___yes: unrestricted	___industrial	___transportation
		___no	___military	___other:

N/A

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME State of Missouri, Department of Natural Resources

STREET & NUMBER P.O. Box 176

CITY, TOWN Jefferson City ____VICINITY OF **STATE** Missouri

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE **DETERMINED ELEGIBLE?** ____YES _X_ NO ____FEDERAL _X_ STATE ____COUNTY ____LOCA

Missouri State Historical Survey, 1982-1984

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
___excellent	___deteriorated	_X_ unaltered	_X_ original site	
X good	___ruins	___altered	___moved	date Sept. 1984
___fair	___unexposed			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Deer Leap Trail at Roaring River State Park is a man-made trail, approximately 3/10 of a mile in length, that rises to the east of the trout hatchery, ascends a steep bluff, circles the spring lake formed by the dam, and descends along the edge of the bluff to the area of the rental cabins north of the swimming pool. Between 1933 and 1939, the Civilian Conservation Corps laid out this spectacular trail, placing rough stone steps and stone retaining walls at the starting and ending points and at points of steepest ascent and descent. A dramatic feature of the trail is Deer Leap Overlook, a rocky projection of the bluff that offers a panoramic view of the spring at the source of the Roaring River, the hatchery complex, and the wooded hills to the north. According to local legend, Deer Leap takes its name from a dramatic incident that occurred in the 1870's when a deer and a pursuing hound leaped from the edge of the bluff and plunged into the pool of spring water below. Deer Leap Trail is an attractive man-made feature that allows park visitors to enjoy a spectacular view of the spring and hatchery at Roaring River State Park.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE - CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
___prehistoric	___archeology-prehistoric	___community planning	_X_landscape architecture	___religion
___1400-1499	___archeology-historic	___conservation	___law	___science
___1500-1599	___agriculture	___economics	___literature	___sculpture
___1600-1699	___architecture	___education	___military	_X_social / humanitarian
___1700-1799	___art	___engineering	___music	___theater
___1800-1899	___commerce	___exploration/settlement	___philosophy	___transportation
_X_1900-	___communications	___industry	_X_politics/government	_X_other (specify) Recreation
		___invention		

SPECIFIC DATES 1933-1939 **BUILDER/ARCHITECT** CCC/NPS

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (IN ONE PARAGRAPH)

Deer Leap Trail at Roaring River State Park has exceptional significance under Criteria A and C as an important park development project carried out by the Civilian Conservation Corps and also as an example of landscape architecture that provided public access to a dramatic rock-faced cliff without detracting from the natural beauty of the landscape. The simplicity of the structure, the use of natural materials, and the harmony of man-made elements with natural features place this trail within the tradition of rustic architecture upheld by the National Park Service in the 1930's. Construction of the trail was important as part of a larger effort to develop a trout stream, a beautiful spring, and a dramatic tract of land in the southwestern Missouri Ozarks for recreational purposes. In social/humanitarian terms, the project provided useful employment for enrollees in Company 1713 of the Civilian Conservation Corps during the Great Depression.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Brewer, Wanda Eve. Roaring River Realities. Kansas City, Mo.: Lowell Press, 1973.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY * **QUADRANGLE NAME** Eagle Rock, Mo. **SCALE** 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES *Less than one acre

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	15	425530	4049770
B	15	425630	4049710
C	15	425500	4049650
D	15	425480	4049570

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

Deer Leap Trail begins just east of the hatchery and follows the contour of the bluff to Deer Leap Overlook, proceeding along the countour of the bluff south and west to the rear of the lodge. The trail is approximately .3 miles in length. See appended U.S.G.S. map.

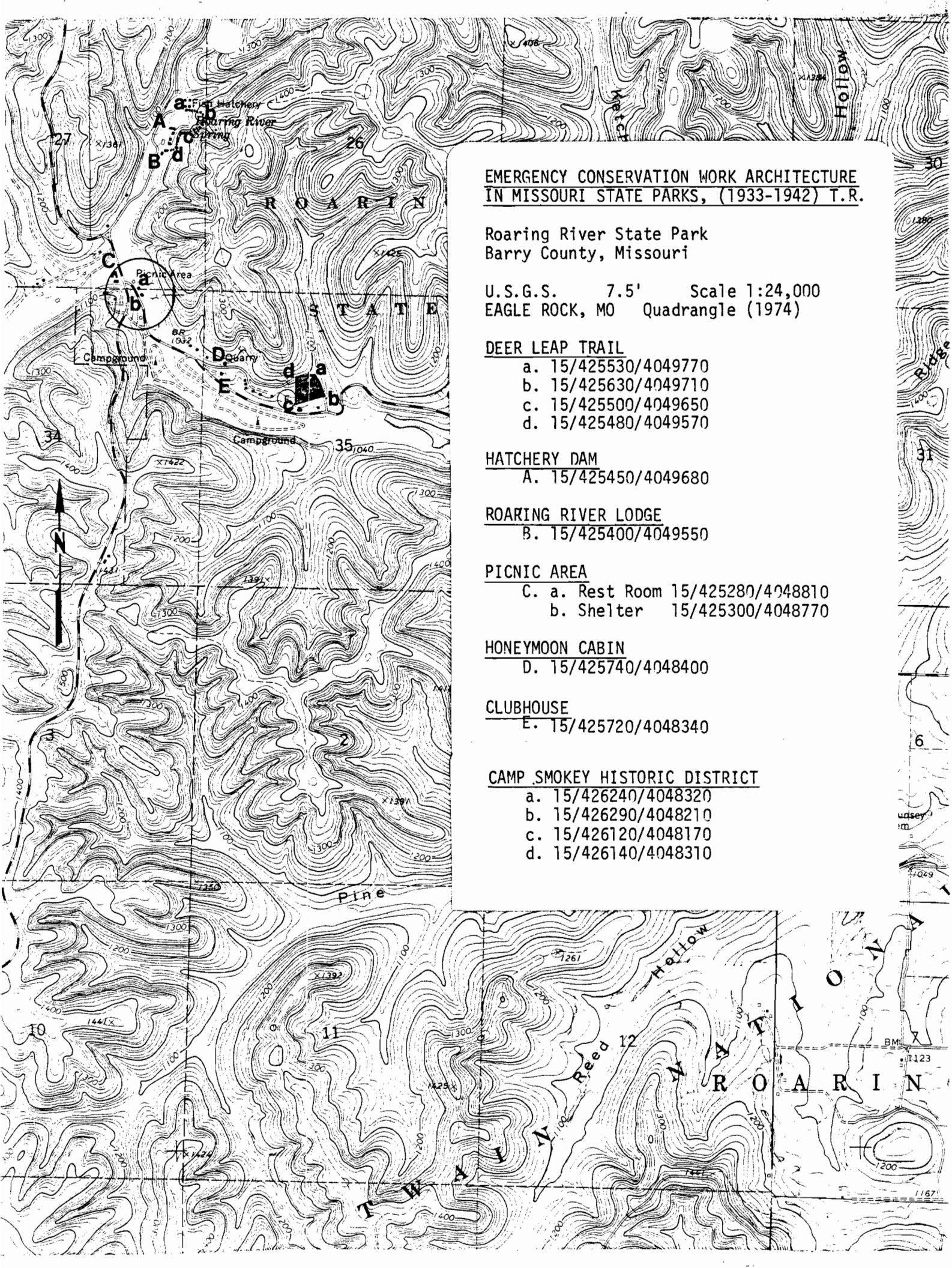
11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Bonnie Wright

ORGANIZATION

DATE

DEER LEAP T
HIKING
.2 MILE



EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

Roaring River State Park
Barry County, Missouri

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale 1:24,000
EAGLE ROCK, MO Quadrangle (1974)

DEER LEAP TRAIL
- a. 15/425530/4049770
- b. 15/425630/4049710
- c. 15/425500/4049650
- d. 15/425480/4049570

HATCHERY DAM
- A. 15/425450/4049680

ROARING RIVER LODGE
- B. 15/425400/4049550

PICNIC AREA
- C. a. Rest Room 15/425280/4048810
  - b. Shelter 15/425300/4048770

HONEYMOON CABIN
- D. 15/425740/4048400

CLUBHOUSE
- E. 15/425720/4048340

CAMP SMOKEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
- a. 15/426240/4048320
- b. 15/426290/4048210
- c. 15/426120/4048170
- d. 15/426140/4048310

Roaring River State Park

Both the CCC and the WPA took part in developing Roaring River State Park, a dramatic slice of the Ozark Mountains, seven miles south of Cassville, in Barry County, Missouri. The original park, acquired in 1923, contained a lake (destroyed by a flood in 1939), a trout hatchery, and a few cabins. CCC Commpany 1713 arrived in the area in June 1933 and remained until November 1939. During this period, the CCC enrollees developed the hatchery, built new cabins and other park buildings, developed hiking trails, and repaired the damages of a disastrous flood. The major achievement of WPA workers at Roaring River was the construction of an impressive three-story stone and timber Lodge. An important survival in the park is Camp Smokey, which contains four original CCC officers' barracks. There is one historic district in the park: Camp Smokey-Company 1713 Historic District. Nominated as non-contiguous sites are the following: Deer Leap Trail, the lodge, the club house (bathhouse), the honeymoon cottage, the shelter and restroom (#'s 30 & 31), and the dam/spillway. District data follows; please see inventory data sheets on non-contiguous sites.

1. NAME

HISTORIC Roaring River State Park, Shelter Kitchen No. 2 and Rest Room

AND/OR COMMON Roaring River State Park, Shelter House and Rest Room

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN ____VICINITY OF

STATE CODE COUNTY CODE

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
___district	___public	___occupied	___agriculture	___museum
___building(s)	___private	___unoccupied	___commercial	___park
___structure	___both	___work in progress	___educational	___private residence
___site	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	___entertainment	___religious
___object	___in process	___yes: restricted	___government	___scientific
	___being considered	___yes: unrestricted	___industrial	___transportation
		___no	___military	___other:

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN ____VICINITY OF STATE

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE DETERMINED ELEGIBLE? ____ YES ____ NO ____ FEDERAL ____ STATE ____ COUNTY ____ LOCA

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
___excellent	___deteriorated	___unaltered	___original site	
___good	___ruins	X ___altered	___moved	date ____
___fair	___unexposed			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The shelter house (shelter kitchen #2) and rest room in the picnic area at Roaring River State Park are rustic buildings of wood and stone in a picturesque setting on the western banks of a spring-fed trout stream. Built by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the summer of 1934, the shelter house is a rectangular building of horizontal log construction with a flagstone floor, a pitched side-gable roof, and two large fireplaces of rough coursed ashlar. Its floorplan is similar to those of the small shelter house at Van Meter State Park, the open shelter at Arrow Rock State Historic Site, and other rectangular shelters with two fireplaces, enclosed ends, and open sides. However, the use of rough log construction makes the Roaring River picnic shelter unique in the Missouri state park system. An identical shelter (shelter kitchen #1) was constructed, but has failed to survive, in the Roaring River camping area. The stone rest room, located a short distance to the northwest of shelter kitchen #2 is a small rectangula building with a front-gable roof, flared eaves, and a patterned arrangement of small square openings at the gable ends. The wall treatment of rough ashlar in horizontal courses echoes the stonework in the fireplaces and

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE - CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400-1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500-1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600-1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	X social / humanitarian
___ 1700-1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
___ 1800-1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
X 1900-	___ communications	___ industry	X politics/government	x other (specify) Recreation
		___ invention		

SPECIFIC DATES ca. 1934 BUILDER/ARCHITECT CCC/NPS

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (IN ONE PARAGRAPH)

The shelter house (shelter kitchen #2) and rest room in the picnic area at Roaring River State Park are significant under Criteria A and C in that they are early examples of Civilian Conservation Corps construction projects and also in that they are exceptionally fine examples of the type of rustic architecture promoted by the National Park Service during the 1930's. CCC Company 1713 moved into Roaring River State Park in June 1933, just two months after passage of the federal law creating the CCC program. The rugged tract of Ozark mountain land was virtually undeveloped before the arrival of the comapny. To quote Irene Horner, local author and historian: "What Roaring River State Park is today, is, in large part due to the CCC camp which was there in the 1930's."[1] The rough log shelter house and the rustic stone rest room, so wonderfully suited to the Ozark landscape, are fine illustrations of the lasting character imprinted by the CCC on this magnificent state park. Their fine craftsmanship and enduring beauty are excellent testimonials to the new hope and sense of purpose instilled by the CCC in the hard-pressed youth of the Depression Era.

[1]Irene Horner, Roaring River Heritage (Cassville, Mo., 1978), p. .

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheet.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY * QUADRANGLE NAME Eagle Rock, Mo. SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES Less than one acre

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	15	425289	4048810
B	15	425300	4048790
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property is bounded on the east by Roaring River. The west line runs parallel to and 200' from the river. The north and south lines, each 200' long, are parrallel to each other and 400' apart. The resulting parallelogram measures 400' north-south by 200' east-west

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Bonnie Wright

ORGANIZATION

ADDRESS DATE

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chimneys of shelter kitchen #2. Both these buildings are well-preserved and in nearly pristine condition. However, the bark has fallen from the logs used in the shelter house walls, which have recently been painted a dark brown. The rest room is in the process of being re-roofed with cedar shakes in a manner as close as possible to the original.

Item 9

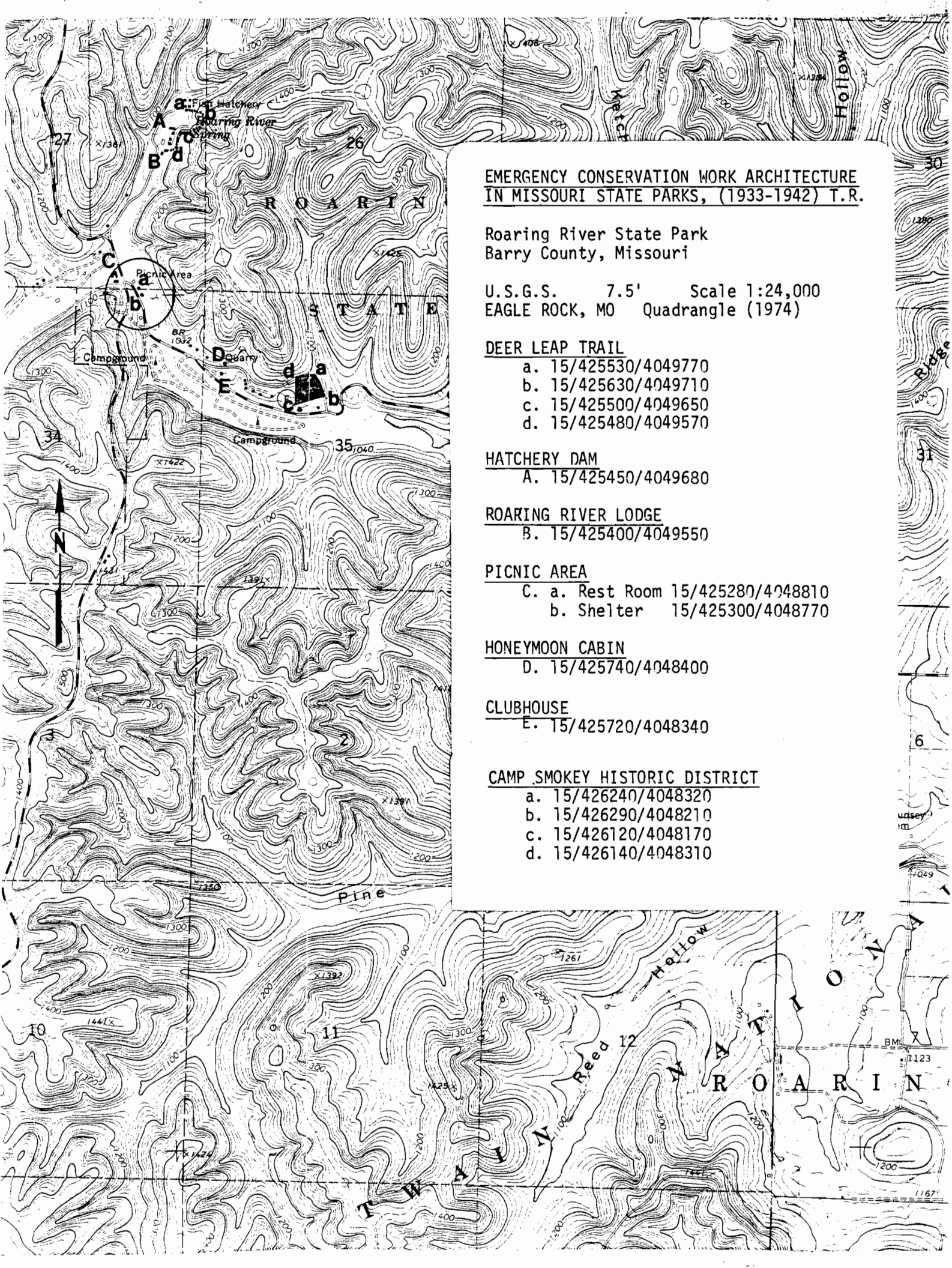
Horner, Irene. Roaring River Heritage. Cassville, Mo., 1978.

Merrill, Perry H. Roosevelt's Forest Army: A History of the Civilian Conservation Corps 1933-1942. Montpelier, Vt., 1981, pp. 144-146.

Missouri Department of Natural Resources. Division of Parks and Historic Preservation. Archives. Jefferson City, Missouri.

Item 10

and forms a compact and convenient boundary for the property. The parallelogram is centered on the above-referenced UTM point.



EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

Roaring River State Park
Barry County, Missouri

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale 1:24,000
EAGLE ROCK, MO Quadrangle (1974)

DEER LEAP TRAIL
- a. 15/425530/4049770
- b. 15/425630/4049710
- c. 15/425500/4049650
- d. 15/425480/4049570

HATCHERY DAM
- A. 15/425450/4049680

ROARING RIVER LODGE
- B. 15/425400/4049550

PICNIC AREA
- C. a. Rest Room 15/425280/4048810
  - b. Shelter 15/425300/4048770

HONEYMOON CABIN
- D. 15/425740/4048400

CLUBHOUSE
- E. 15/425720/4048340

CAMP SMOKEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
- a. 15/426240/4048320
- b. 15/426290/4048210
- c. 15/426120/4048170
- d. 15/426140/4048310

Roaring River State Park

Both the CCC and the WPA took part in developing Roaring River State Park, a dramatic slice of the Ozark Mountains, seven miles south of Cassville, in Barry County, Missouri. The original park, acquired in 1923, contained a lake (destroyed by a flood in 1939), a trout hatchery, and a few cabins. CCC Commpany 1713 arrived in the area in June 1933 and remained until November 1939. During this period, the CCC enrollees developed the hatchery, built new cabins and other park buildings, developed hiking trails, and repaired the damages of a disastrous flood. The major achievement of WPA workers at Roaring River was the construction of an impressive three-story stone and timber Lodge. An important survival in the park is Camp Smokey, which contains four original CCC officers' barracks. There is one historic district in the park: Camp Smokey-Company 1713 Historic District. Nominated as non-contiguous sites are the following: Deer Leap Trail, the lodge, the club house (bathhouse), the honeymoon cottage, the shelter and restroom (#'s 30 & 31), and the dam/spillway. District data follows; please see inventory data sheets on non-contiguous sites.

1. NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON Roaring River State Park Dam/Spillway

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN ____VICINITY OF

STATE Missouri CODE 29 COUNTY Barry CODE 009

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	PRESENT USE	
___district	X public	N/A	___occupied	___agriculture	___museum
___building(s)	___private		___unoccupied	___commercial	X park
X structure	___both		___work in progress	___educational	___private residence
___site	PUBLIC ACQUISITION		ACCESSIBLE	___entertainment	___religious
___object	___in process		___yes: restricted	___government	___scientific
	___being considered		X yes: unrestricted	___industrial	___transportation
			___no	___military	___other:

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME State of Missouri, Department of Natural Resources

STREET & NUMBER P.O. Box 176

CITY, TOWN Jefferson City ____VICINITY OF STATE Missouri

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE DETERMINED ELEGIBLE? ____YES X NO ____FEDERAL X STATE ____COUNTY ____LOCA

Missouri State Historical Survey, 1982-1984

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
___excellent	___deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site	
X good	___ruins	___altered	___moved	date Sept. 1984
___fair	___unexposed			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The dam/spillway below the trout hatchery complex in Roaring River State Park bears the inscription of Company 1713 in stone, but actually predates the Civilian Conservation Corps. In 1865, William McClure constructed a stone and earth dam impounding the waters that gushed from an underground spring to form Roaring River. Two openings left in the mill pond wall became mill races or spillways that exist today in their original locations, forming attractive waterfalls. McClure's Mill, erected below the dam on the site of the present park lodge, became a social center for surrounding communities. Sometime around 1920 the mill either burned or was torn down. The original dam and spillways were of dry stone construction, without mortar. In 1933, CCC Company 1713 reconstructed the dam using concrete, stone, and mortar with facings of rough coursed ashlar. The dam and spillway, retaining a rustic appearance similar to that of the original dam and mill races, are notable features of the present-day trout park.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE - CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
___prehistoric	___archeology-prehistoric	___community planning	___landscape architecture	___religion
___1400-1499	___archeology-historic	___conservation	___law	___science
___1500-1599	___agriculture	___economics	___literature	___sculpture
___1600-1699	X architecture	___education	___military	X social / humanitarian
___1700-1799	___art	___engineering	___music	___theater
___1800-1899	___commerce	___exploration/settlement	___philosophy	___transportation
X 1900-	___communications	___industry	X politics/government	X other (specify) Recreation
		___invention		

SPECIFIC DATES 1933 BUILDER/ARCHITECT CCC/NPS

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (IN ONE PARAGRAPH)

The dam/spillway at Roaring River State Park is significant under Criteria A and C as an early park construction project of the Civilian Conservation Corps and also as an example of a modern park structure intentionally constructed to resemble a hand-built rustic structure of much earlier date. Originally built to create power for a mill, the dam and spillway were recreated as impounding structures for an important fish hatchery complex. The CCC helped to develop this hatchery, which is still in operation under the supervision of the Missouri Department of Conservation.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Brewer, Wanda Eve. Roaring River Realities. Kansas City, Mo.: Lowell Press, 1973.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY * QUADRANGLE NAME Eagle Rock, Mo. SCALE 1:24,000

*Less than one acre

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	15	425450	4049680
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

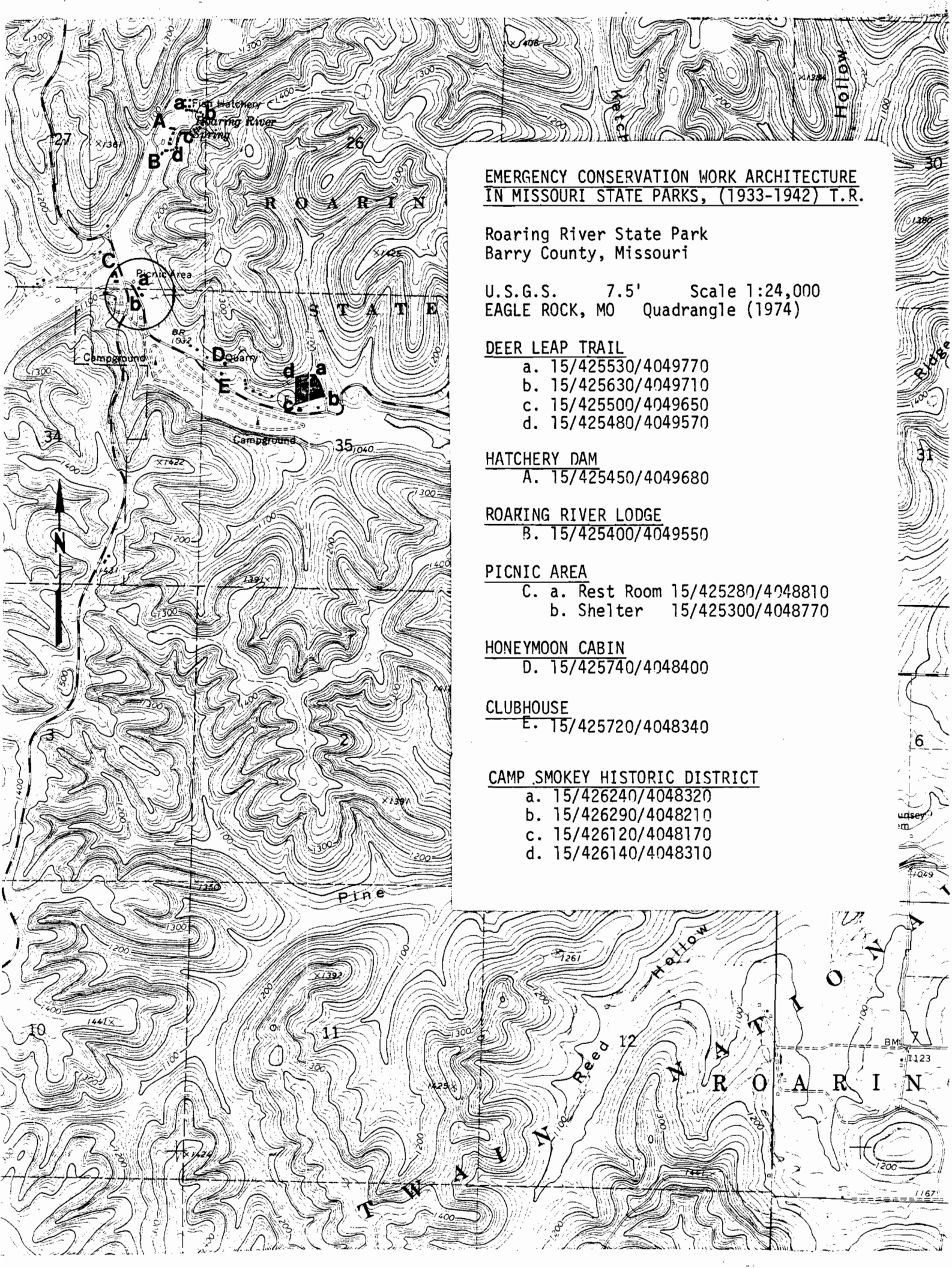
The nominated property is contained within a 300' x 300' square centered on the above referenced UTM coordinate with sides that are parallel to the walls of the structure. This square forms a compact and convenient boundary for the property, south of the hatchery complex and north of the lodge area.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Bonnie Wright

ORGANIZATION

ADDRESS DATE



EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

Roaring River State Park
Barry County, Missouri

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale 1:24,000
EAGLE ROCK, MO Quadrangle (1974)

DEER LEAP TRAIL
- a. 15/425530/4049770
- b. 15/425630/4049710
- c. 15/425500/4049650
- d. 15/425480/4049570

HATCHERY DAM
- A. 15/425450/4049680

ROARING RIVER LODGE
- B. 15/425400/4049550

PICNIC AREA
- C. a. Rest Room 15/425280/4048810
  - b. Shelter 15/425300/4048770

HONEYMOON CABIN
- D. 15/425740/4048400

CLUBHOUSE
- E. 15/425720/4048340

CAMP SMOKEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
- a. 15/426240/4048320
- b. 15/426290/4048210
- c. 15/426120/4048170
- d. 15/426140/4048310

Roaring River State Park

Both the CCC and the WPA took part in developing Roaring River State Park, a dramatic slice of the Ozark Mountains, seven miles south of Cassville, in Barry County, Missouri. The original park, acquired in 1923, contained a lake (destroyed by a flood in 1939), a trout hatchery, and a few cabins. CCC Commpany 1713 arrived in the area in June 1933 and remained until November 1939. During this period, the CCC enrollees developed the hatchery, built new cabins and other park buildings, developed hiking trails, and repaired the damages of a disastrous flood. The major achievement of WPA workers at Roaring River was the construction of an impressive three-story stone and timber Lodge. An important survival in the park is Camp Smokey, which contains four original CCC officers' barracks. There is one historic district in the park: Camp Smokey-Company 1713 Historic District. Nominated as non-contiguous sites are the following: Deer Leap Trail, the lodge, the club house (bathhouse), the honeymoon cottage, the shelter and restroom (#'s 30 & 31), and the dam/spillway. District data follows; please see inventory data sheets on non-contiguous sites.

1. NAME

HISTORIC Roaring River State Park, Bath House

AND/OR COMMON Roaring River State Park, Clubhouse

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN ____VICINITY OF

STATE Missouri **CODE** 29 **COUNTY** Barry **CODE** 009

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
___district	X public	X occupied	___agriculture	___museum
X building(s)	___private	___unoccupied	___commercial	X park
___structure	___both	___work in progress	___educational	___private residence
___site	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	___entertainment	___religious
___object	___in process	___yes: restricted	___government	___scientific
	___being considered	___yes: unrestricted	___industrial	___transportation
		___no	___military	___other:

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME State of Missouri, Department of Natural Resources

STREET & NUMBER P.O. Box 176

CITY, TOWN Jefferson City ____VICINITY OF **STATE** Missouri

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE **DETERMINED ELEGIBLE?** ____ YES X NO ____ FEDERAL X STATE ____ COUNTY ____ LOCA

Missouri State Historical Survey, 1982-1984

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
___excellent	X deteriorated	___unaltered	X original site	
___good	___ruins	X altered	___moved	date Sept. 1984
___fair	___unexposed			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The clubhouse (bath house) at Roaring River State Park is a rambling one-story building of cut stone construction with the modern addition of an enclosed wooden porch. The rear of the building abuts a woodes slope. A front-facing north wing projects from the main facade. The gable-front of this wing is now covered with ivy. A curvilinear southern extension of the building follows the contour of the hill. The pitched gable roof follows this curvilinear form. Eaves are flared at the gable ends. Windows in the main block and the gable-fronted wing are of the double-sashed, six over six, variety. In the southern extension, there is a series of ten small single-sashed four-paned windows just under the eave line. Originally called the "bath house", the building was part of a lake and beach development project that was initiated in 1936, but never completed, by the Civilian Conservation Corps. Bass Lake, created by the CCC, has been drained in recent years. Since its completion in 1938, the old bath house has been used for group meetings and social activities and recently for storage. It is presently suffering from neglect. In spite of this, it remains intact and unaltered with the exception of the porch and a new roof covering of

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE - CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
___prehistoric	___archeology-prehistoric	___community planning	___landscape architecture	___religion	
___1400-1499	___archeology-historic	___conservation	___law	___science	
___1500-1599	___agriculture	___economics	___literature	_X_sculpture	
___1600-1699	_X_architecture	___education	___military	___social / humanitarian	
___1700-1799	___art	___engineering	___music	___theater	
___1800-1899	___commerce	___exploration/settlement	___philosophy	___transportation	
_X_1900-	___communications	___industry	_X_politics/government	_X_other (specify) Recreation	
		___invention			

SPECIFIC DATES 1938 BUILDER/ARCHITECT CCC/NPS

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (IN ONE PARAGRAPH)

The club house (bath house) at Roaring River State Park has exceptional significance under Criteria A and C. It is the last surviving structure in a lake and beach development project initiated, but never completed, by the Civilian Conservation Corps under a significant New Deal program of work relief and state park development. Its quarried stone construction, picturesque form, rambling floorplan, and close relationship to the landscape make it a distinctive example of the type of rustic park architecture promoted by the National Park Service during the 1930's. The bath house represents an overly ambitious extension of a large scale project that involved both the federal and state governments and resulted in the development of a significant recreational area in the southwestern Missouri Ozarks. A damaging flood in 1939 brought an end to the beach development program, as CCC enrollees concentrated their efforts on repairing the trout hatchery, camping areas, and other park facilities damaged by flood waters. Within the context of the park development effort, construction of the bath house resulted from a basically very successful social program of work relief for CCC enrollees during the Great Depression.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Horner, Irene. Roaring River Heritage. Cassville, Mo.: Litho Printers, 1978.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY * QUADRANGLE NAME Eagle Rock, Mo. SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES *Less than one acre

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	15	425720	4048340
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

The property is bounded on the east by the steep bluff at the rear of the building. The western boundary is formed by a line that runs parallel to and 50' from the bluff. The northern and southern boundaries are formed by parallel lines, 90' apart and each measuring 50' in length, that intersect with the bluff and the western boundary line. The

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Bonnie Wright

ORGANIZATION

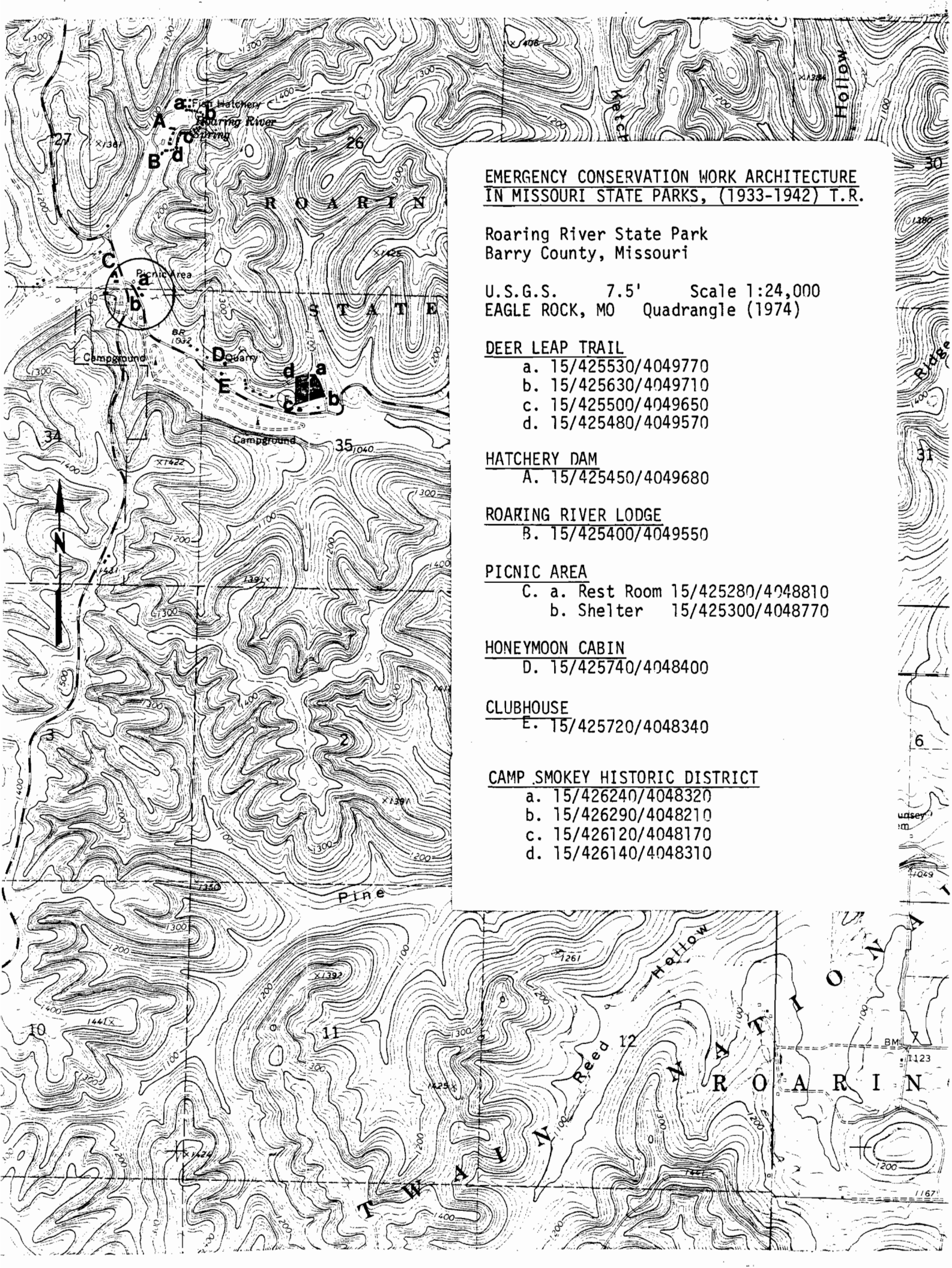
ADDRESS DATE

Item 7

asphalt shingles. Notable related structures are a stone retaining wall at the edge of the hill just north of the building and stone curbing in the old parking area in front of the building.

Item 10

The resulting rectangle (centered on the above-referenced UTM coordinate) measures 90' north-south by 50' east-west and forms a compact and convenient boundary for the property.



EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

Roaring River State Park
Barry County, Missouri

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale 1:24,000
EAGLE ROCK, MO Quadrangle (1974)

DEER LEAP TRAIL
- a. 15/425530/4049770
- b. 15/425630/4049710
- c. 15/425500/4049650
- d. 15/425480/4049570

HATCHERY DAM
- A. 15/425450/4049680

ROARING RIVER LODGE
- B. 15/425400/4049550

PICNIC AREA
- C. a. Rest Room 15/425280/4048810
  - b. Shelter 15/425300/4048770

HONEYMOON CABIN
- D. 15/425740/4048400

CLUBHOUSE
- E. 15/425720/4048340

CAMP SMOKEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
- a. 15/426240/4048320
- b. 15/426290/4048210
- c. 15/426120/4048170
- d. 15/426140/4048310

Roaring River State Park

Both the CCC and the WPA took part in developing Roaring River State Park, a dramatic slice of the Ozark Mountains, seven miles south of Cassville, in Barry County, Missouri. The original park, acquired in 1923, contained a lake (destroyed by a flood in 1939), a trout hatchery, and a few cabins. CCC Commpany 1713 arrived in the area in June 1933 and remained until November 1939. During this period, the CCC enrollees developed the hatchery, built new cabins and other park buildings, developed hiking trails, and repaired the damages of a disastrous flood. The major achievement of WPA workers at Roaring River was the construction of an impressive three-story stone and timber Lodge. An important survival in the park is Camp Smokey, which contains four original CCC officers' barracks. There is one historic district in the park: Camp Smokey-Company 1713 Historic District. Nominated as non-contiguous sites are the following: Deer Leap Trail, the lodge, the club house (bathhouse), the honeymoon cottage, the shelter and restroom (#'s 30 & 31), and the dam/spillway. District data follows; please see inventory data sheets on non-contiguous sites.

1. NAME

HISTORIC Roaring River State Park Hotel

AND/OR COMMON Roaring River State Park Lodge

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN ____VICINITY OF

STATE Missouri CODE 29 COUNTY Barry CODE 009

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
___district	X public	X occupied	___agriculture	___museum
X building(s)	___private	___unoccupied	___commercial	X park
___structure	___both	___work in progress	___educational	___private residence
___site	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	___entertainment	___religious
___object	___in process	___yes: restricted	___government	___scientific
	___being considered	X yes: unrestricted	___industrial	___transportation
		___no	___military	___other:

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME State of Missouri, Department of Natural Resources

STREET & NUMBER P.O. Box 176

CITY, TOWN Jefferson City ____VICINITY OF STATE Missouri

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE DETERMINED ELEGIBLE? ___ YES X NO ___ FEDERAL X STATE ___ COUNTY ___ LOCA

Missouri State Historical Survey, 1982-1984

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
___excellent	___deteriorated	___unaltered	X original site	
X good	___ruins	X altered	___moved	date Sept. 1984
___fair	___unexposed			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The lodge (hotel) at Roaring River State Park is a three-story edifice of native stone and wood with a full-length second-story porch that overlooks the river. A large rectangular building, the lodge has a medium-pitched gable roof with a three-story chimney at each of the gable ends. There is a shed-roofed one-story service addition in the rear. The symmetrically placed windows have stone sills and wooden lintels. Twelve-paned single-sashed windows have replaced the original casement windows. Heavy wooden struts project from the ground floor of the facade to support the second-story porch. Removal of screens has changed the appearance, but not the basic structure of the porch. Exterior wall treatment is rough coursed ashlar on the gable ends and the ground floor of the facade and horizontal wood siding (painted brown) in the rear and on the upper stories of the facade. A massive stone retaining wall extends north approximately eighty feet from the northwest corner of the building. Another stone retaining wall runs along the hillside at the rear of the building. The ground floor of the structure, set into the hillside, contains rest rooms and offices. The second floor, now housing the park

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE - CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
___prehistoric	___archeology-prehistoric	___community planning	___landscape architecture	___religion
___1400-1499	___archeology-historic	___conservation	___law	___science
___1500-1599	___agriculture	___economics	___literature	___sculpture
___1600-1699	X architecture	___education	___military	X social / humanitarian
___1700-1799	___art	___engineering	___music	___theater
___1800-1899	___commerce	___exploration/settlement	___philosophy	___transportation
___1900-	___communications	___industry	X politics/government	X other (specify) Recreation
		___invention		

SPECIFIC DATES 1938 BUILDER/ARCHITECT WPA/NPS

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (IN ONE PARAGRAPH)

The lodge (hotel) at Roaring River State Park is exceptionally significant under Criteria A and C in that it was the product of an important New Deal relief prgram aimed at providing work relief for unemployed men while developing parks and recreational areas in the states and also in that it exemplifies the ideals ofrustic park architecture promoted by the National Park Service in the years before World War II. The lodge was constructed by New Deal relief workers under the Works Projects Administration. Large and imposing, the lodge is unique among Depression-Era structures in the Missouri state park system. The CCC-built dining lodges at Bennett Spring State Park and Sam A. Baker State Park approach this building in size, but were never intended for use as hotels. Architecture: The use of native stone and heavy timber, with rugged details such as the heavy struts supporting the porch, place this building within the tradition of National Park Service rustic architecture. Politics/Government: Construction of this hotel resulted from the cooperation of the state and federal government in an ambitious park development project involving the labor of both CCC and WPA relief workers. Social/Humanitarian: This project provided meaningful work relief for WPA laborers between December 1936 and January 1938, during the depths of the Great Depression. Recreation: The imposing lodge continues to function as a vital part of a popular Missouri state park.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Roaring River Ripples, January 28, 1938.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY * QUADRANGLE NAME Eagle Rock, Mo. SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES *Less than one acre

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	15	425400	4049550
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property is contained within a rectangle centered on the above UTM reference point. The west line runs parallel to and 10' from the west wall of the building; the north line runs parallel to and 10' from the north wall of the building; the east wall runs parallel

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Bonnie Wright

ORGANIZATION

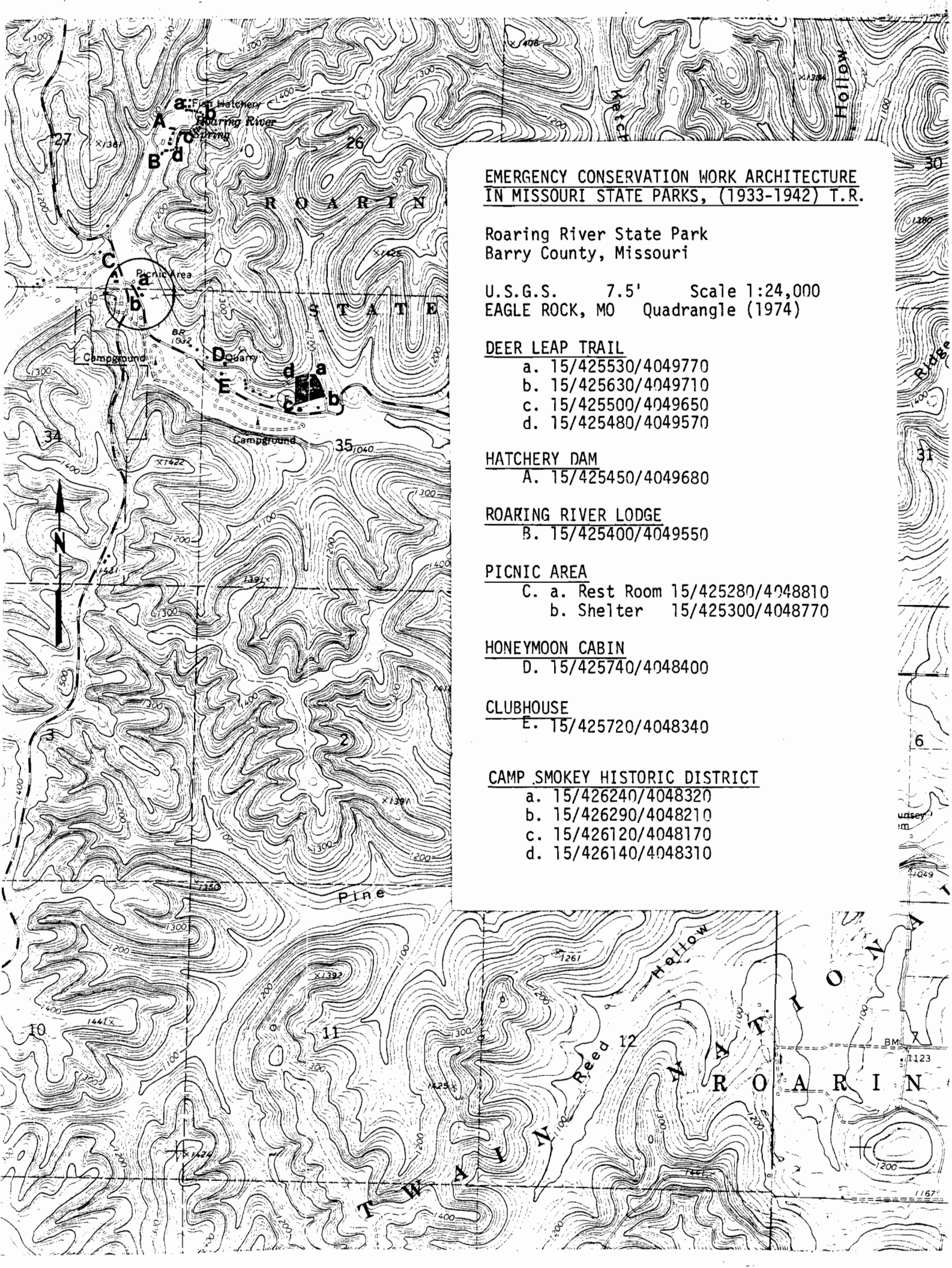
ADDRESS DATE

Item 7

store, originally served as a kitchen and dining room and occasionally as a ball room. The third floor contains eleven rooms that originally housed overnight guests. Plans have been formulated to return the second story to its original use and convert the third floor to additional dining space. With the exception of a new roof (1973) and the installation of new, but compatible, windows, the exterior remains substantially as it was in 1938, upon completion of the project by the WPA.

Item 10

and ten feet from the east wall of the building; and the south line runs parallel to and ten feet from the south wall of the building. The resulting rectangle, which measures 94' north-south by 70' east-west, forms a compact and convenient boundary for the building which is nestled against a steep bluff (on the eastern side of the building).



EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

Roaring River State Park
Barry County, Missouri

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale 1:24,000
EAGLE ROCK, MO Quadrangle (1974)

DEER LEAP TRAIL
- a. 15/425530/4049770
- b. 15/425630/4049710
- c. 15/425500/4049650
- d. 15/425480/4049570

HATCHERY DAM
- A. 15/425450/4049680

ROARING RIVER LODGE
- B. 15/425400/4049550

PICNIC AREA
- C. a. Rest Room 15/425280/4048810
  - b. Shelter 15/425300/4048770

HONEYMOON CABIN
- D. 15/425740/4048400

CLUBHOUSE
- E. 15/425720/4048340

CAMP SMOKEY HISTORIC DISTRICT
- a. 15/426240/4048320
- b. 15/426290/4048210
- c. 15/426120/4048170
- d. 15/426140/4048310

Sam A. Baker State Park

Sam A. Baker, located five miles northeast of Patterson in Wayne County contains more than five thousand acres of rugged land in the high, cone-like St. Francois Mountains. Big Creek flows through the park down Mudlick Canyon and empties into the St. Francois River. Acquired by purchase in 1926, the park was named for Sam A. Baker, a Patterson native, who was Governor of Missouri from 1925 through 1929. CCC enrollees began work in the park in June 1933. By October 1935, CCC workers had installed telephone and water lines, laid out trails, planted trees, fought forest fires, and built a number of structures, including bridges, cabins, toilets, a stable, and part of a dining lodge. After the CCC company pulled out in October 1935, WPA workers (under the Economic Recovery Act) completed many of the CCC projects, including the blue granite dining lodge, which is still a notable feature of the park. This park has been nominated as a historic district.

Sam A. Baker State Park Historic District

Description

Sam A. Baker State Park Historic District contains some thirty historically or architecturally significant buildings and structures erected in a rugged Ozark setting by the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Works Projects Administration, under the supervision of the National Park Service, between 1933 and 1938. Such notable park structures as the English half-timbered gatekeeper's cottage (Photo #20), the stone comfort station with its large bay window (Photo #6), and the picturesque stable with its three-story (Photo #9) tower bear witness to the aesthetic sensitivity and careful craftsmanship that combined to give this park its lasting charm. Only a few modern additions, including three new service buildings and nine new rest rooms and pit latrines, intrude upon this rustic enclave in a dramatic corner of the Ozark highlands.

Buildings and structures that contribute to the character of the district are as follows:

Bak1, Cabin #17: 1934 tourist cabin of native blue field stone laid in cement with no dressing or cutting, pine trim, one story, stone fireplace on south wall, pitched gable roof, faces east, cabin area. Original screened-in rear sleeping porch has been enclosed.

Bak2, Cabin #15: Same as Bak1, but facing north, with fireplace on east wall.

Bak3, Cabin #14: 1933-1935, tourist cabin of stone and wood with rear ell, fireplace on north wall, decorative front portico in Adirondack style with log supports and latticed sides, faces east, cabin area.

Bak4, Cabin #13: 1933-1935 two-room tourist cabin of stone and wood, rectangular plan (16' x 18'), fireplace on south wall, with decorative portico running the full length of the east facade, cabin area.

Bak5, Cabin #4: Identical to Bak3.

Bak6, Cabin #3: Identical to Bak3.

Bak7, Cabin #2: Identical to Bak3.

Bak8, Cabin #1: Identical to Bak3, but faces northeast.

Bak9, Cabin #18: 1936-1938 nine-room frame cabin, rectangular plan (28'6" x 60'8"), stone foundation, rough oak siding, unpretentious front porch, faces east, cabin area.

Bak10, Comfort Station: 1935 stone rest room, rectangular plan (34' x 14'), bay window in front, sandstone sills, two side porches with trellises of pine slabs and poles, hipped roof covered with cedar shake shingles; interior contains rest rooms, showers, and a sitting room.

Bak11, Dining Lodge: 1935-1937 spacious (80' x 49') one-and-one-half-story edifice of native blue granite; formerly known as the "Black Lodge" because of the dark color of the stone; steep multi-gabled roof, large stone fireplace on north wall, interior and exterior trim of pine timbers; houses dining room, kitchen and small park store.

Bak12 (13)* Well House: Ca. 1934 service building, small square (14' x 14') plan, native granite construction, steep hipped roof, eyebrow dormer, corner chimney, formerly a well-house, now used as a one-room sleeping cabin, on the western bank of Big Creek in the old park service area.

Bak13 (16) Stables: 1933-1934 large barn-like structure with two projecting wings, three-story octagonal tower rising through the angle between the south facade and the projecting east wing. Flooding in 1982 necessitated replacement of wood siding, which resulted in some alteration of the wood treatment surrounding the windows of the east wing. Originally painted a light grey, the building is now a light brown. The building, however, substantially retains the original picturesque, asymmetrical quality created by windows and dormers of varying sizes and the prominent tower with irregularly-placed window openings. No longer used as a stable, the building now serves as a park office and visitor center.

Bak14 (17), Superintendent's Residence: Ca. 1934 one-and-one-half-story house of wood and local cut stone, projecting central bay, cross gable roof, heavy wooden lintels, screened porches, set high on a grassy hill near the old stables.

Bak15 (20), Trail Shelter: 1935 three-sided shelter of native sandstone, fireplace at either end, roof slopes to the rear. This shelter is a sophisticated version of the traditional Adirondack shelter. With an overhang for protection, the front is open to a dramatic view of rocky, wooded bluffs and a deep ravine.

Bak16 (21), Trail Shelter: Same as Bak15.

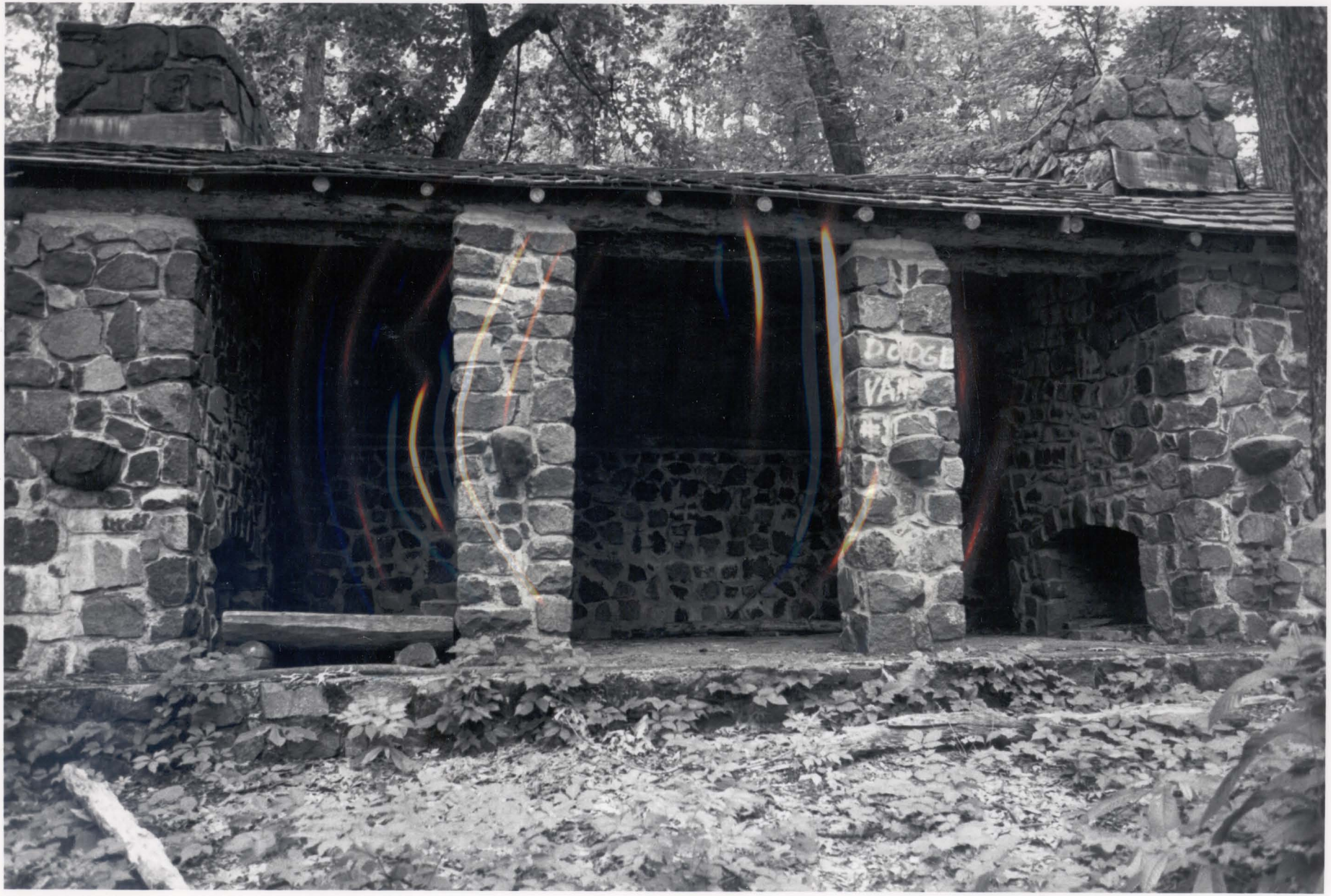
Bak17 (22), Cabin #12: 1936-1938 four-room frame tourist cabin, stone foundation, L-shaped plan, vertical wood siding, open front porch, cabin area.

Bak18 (23), Cabin #10: Same as Bak17.

Bak19 (24), Cabin #8: Same as Bak17.

Bak20 (25) Cabin #7: Same as Bak17, except for new sliding windows.

CLASS



Bak21 (26), Cabin #19: Three-room frame tourist cabin, stone foundation, wood shingle siding, rectangular plan (36' x 15'), rustic front portico, stone chimney and retaining wall in rear.

Bak22 (27), Cabin #16: Same as Bak21.

Bak23 (28), Cabin #6: Same as Bak21.

Bak24 (29), Cabin #5: Same as Bak21.

Bak25 (30), Trail Shelter: Same as Bak15, except that it is constructed of native blue granite, rather than sandstone.

Bak26-27 (31-32), Entrance Gates: 1934 gatekeeper's house on west side of Highway 143 with companion building on east side. The tiny (11' x 11') gatekeeper's house is of native blue granite and burr oak in the English half-timbered style, with stone fireplace, chimney, and retaining wall, and hand-hewn oak mullions and lintels. The even smaller (9' x 9') companion building is of simpler construction in the same materials with a very steep roof and plain oak trim around the door openings.

Bak28 (48), Sheltered Bar-B-Q: 1934 two-sided open stone fireplace sheltered by peaked gable roof covered with clear cedar shingles on supports of stone and wood. This 9' c 9' structure serves the outdoor cooking needs of two cabins (Cabins 13 and 14).

Bak29 (49), Sheltered Bar-B-Q: Same as Bak28, serving Cabins 3 and 4.

Bak30 (50), Sheltered Bar-B-Q: Same as Bak28, serving Cabins 1 and 2.

Noncontributing structures within the district boundries are three modern buildings in the new service area, including the assistant superintendent's residence, a pole storage building, and a combinaton service building and office, a modern picnic shelter located south of the dining lodge,and rest rooms and louvered latrines confined to the picnic area and campgrounds.

*Numbers in parentheses are inventory numbers used by the Missouri Department of Historic Preservation.

Significance

Sam A. Baker State Park Historic District has exceptional significance according to the criteria of evaluation under definitions A and C to wit: it is associated with Emergency Conservation Work involving the labor of CCC enrollees and WPA workers of the New Deal Era, a major historical development of the twentieth century; it embodies the distinctive characteristics of the rustic architecture promoted by the National Park Service in the years before World War II. The park was virtually undeveloped before the establishment of the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1933. Politics/Government: Development of the park was a cooperative effort of the state and the federal government, involving the combined labors of CCC enrollees and WPA workers. Architecture and Landscape Architecture: The park buildings and structures invidivually and as a group are distringuished examples of National Park Service rustic architecture from the 1930's. Conservation--Recreation: In the area of conservation, the development of this park preserved for recreational use a spectacular section of the Ozark Highlands. Social/Humanitarian: As a social/humanitarian endeavor, the project provided useful work and crafts training for your men rendered jobless by the Great Depression.

Bibliography

"Sam A. Baker State Park, Camp SP-5, Piedmont, Missouri, Monthly Narrative Reports and Summary Sheets," submitted to the National Park Service, NPS Archives, NARS.

"Sam A. Baker State Park," Jefferson City: DNR, Division of Parks and Historic Preservation, n.d., unpaginated.

"Sam A. Baker State Park, Camp SP-5 and WC-4: CCC Work accomplished under the Supervision of the National Park Service June 22, 1933 to October 18, 1935 ERA January 20, 1936-January 31, 1938," unpuiblished document on file at DNR.

Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property: Approximately 4,860 acres.
Quadrangle name: Brunot, Mo., and Patterson, Mo.
Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000
UTM References:
A 15/721180/4129570
B 15/721710/4125660
C 15/721700/4125140
D 15/720850/4122770
E 15/718550/4122770
F 15/717210/4124420
G 15/717160/4129420

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

The boundaries of the nominated property are clearly indicated on the appended maps (U.S.G.S. map and district map) and are defined as the present boundaries of Sam A. Baker State Park,

excluding those tracts that are now state-owned but were not state-owned during the 1930's. These excluded tracts are clearly shown on the map as blank areas with none of the contour lines or other features drawn in on them. As this park was substantially developed by relief workers under E.C.W. programs, the park boundaries form the logical boundaries of the historic district.

SAM A. BAKER
STATE PARK

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE
IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

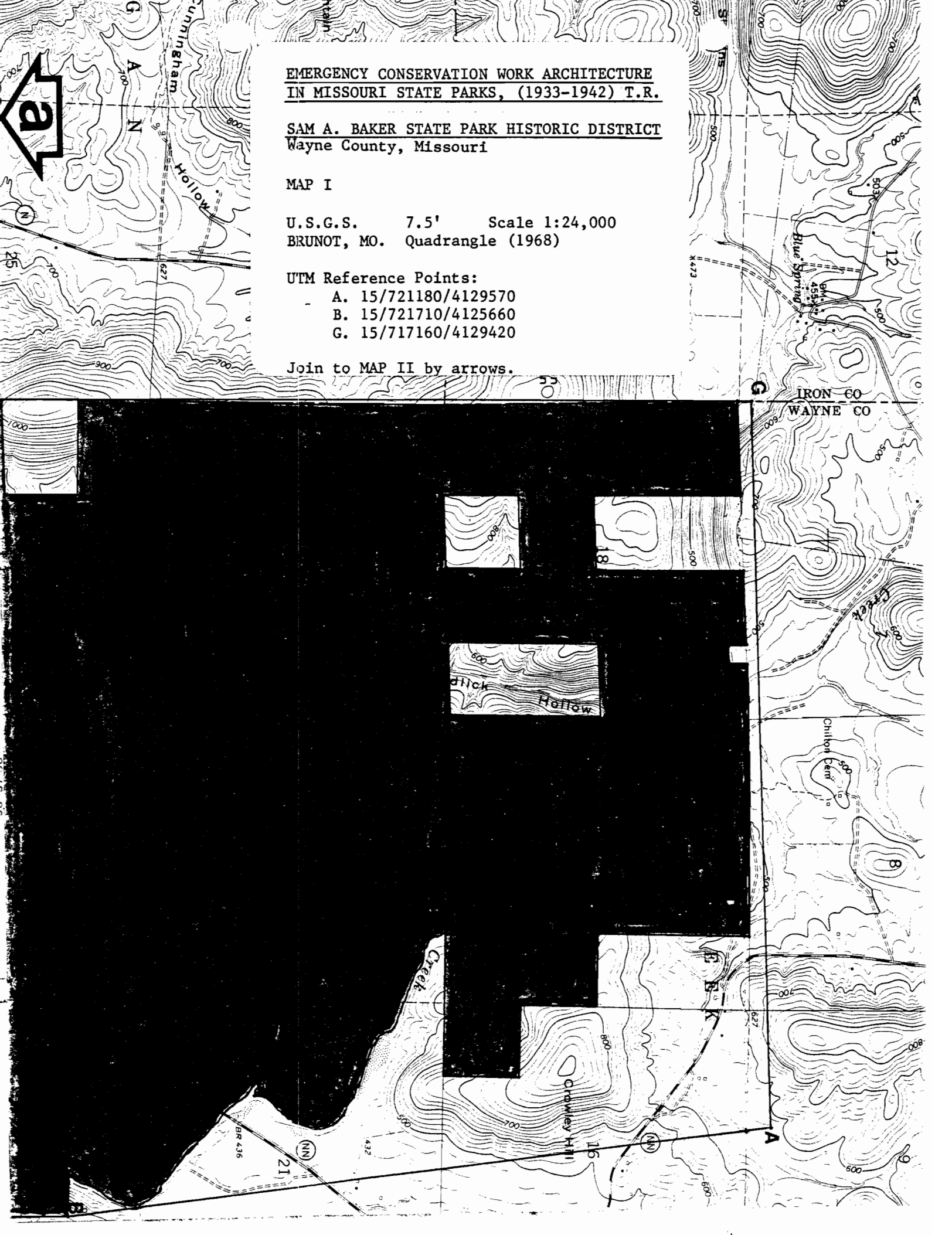
SAM A. BAKER STATE PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
Wayne County, Missouri

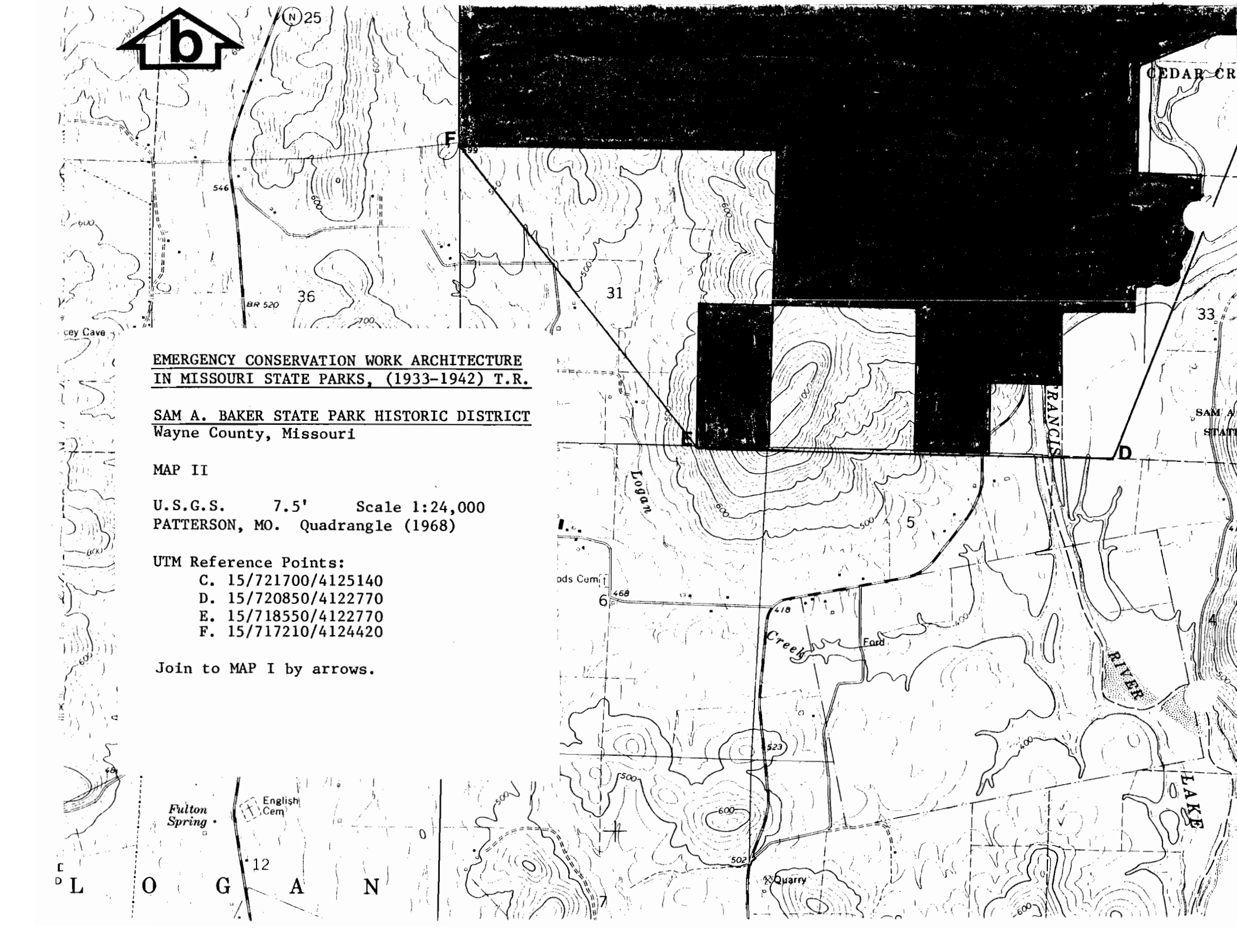
MAP I

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale 1:24,000
BRUNOT, MO. Quadrangle (1968)

UTM Reference Points:
- A. 15/721180/4129570
- B. 15/721710/4125660
- G. 15/717160/4129420

Join to MAP II by arrows.





EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE
IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

SAM A. BAKER STATE PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
Wayne County, Missouri

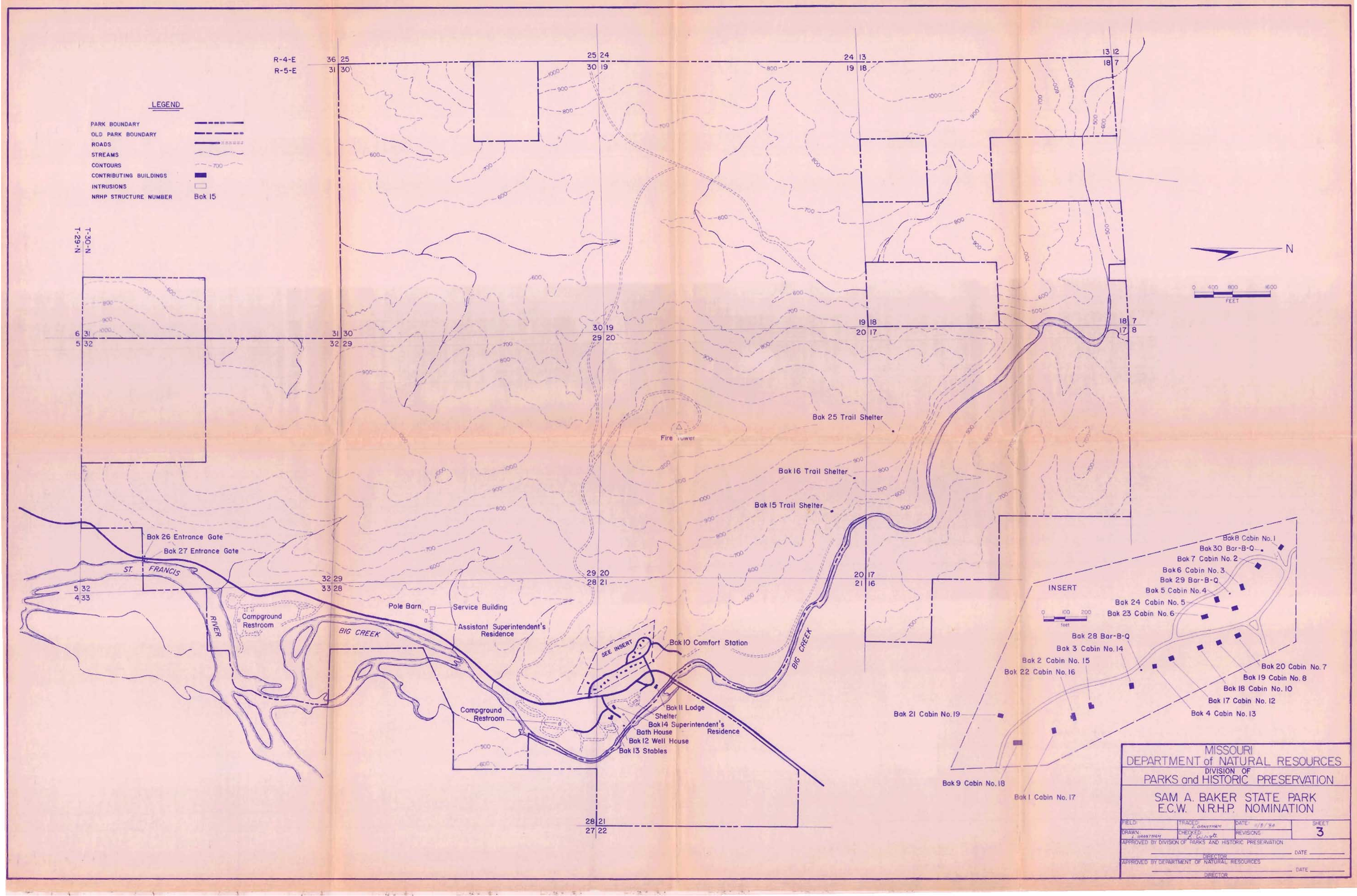
MAP II

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale 1:24,000
PATTERSON, MO. Quadrangle (1968)

UTM Reference Points:

C. 15/721700/4125140
D. 15/720850/4122770
E. 15/718550/4122770
F. 15/717210/4124420

Join to MAP I by arrows.


LEGEND
PARK BOUNDARY
OLD PARK BOUNDARY
ROADS
STREAMS
CONTOURS
CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS
INTRUSIONS
NRHP STRUCTURE NUMBER Bak 15
R-4-E
R-5-E
T-30-N
T-29-N
N
0 400 800 1600
FEET
Bak 25 Trail Shelter
Fire Tower
Bak 16 Trail Shelter
Bak 15 Trail Shelter
Bak 26 Entrance Gate
Bak 27 Entrance Gate
ST. FRANCIS
RIVER
Campground Restroom
BIG CREEK
Pole Barn
Service Building
Assistant Superintendent's Residence
SEE INSERT
Bak 10 Comfort Station
Bak 11 Lodge
Shelter
Bak 14 Superintendent's Residence
Bath House
Bak 12 Well House
Bak 13 Stables
Campground Restroom
BIG CREEK
INSERT
0 100 200
feet
Bak 8 Cabin No. 1
Bak 30 Bar-B-Q
Bak 7 Cabin No. 2
Bak 6 Cabin No. 3
Bak 29 Bar-B-Q
Bak 5 Cabin No. 4
Bak 24 Cabin No. 5
Bak 23 Cabin No. 6
Bak 28 Bar-B-Q
Bak 3 Cabin No. 14
Bak 2 Cabin No. 15
Bak 22 Cabin No. 16
Bak 21 Cabin No. 19
Bak 20 Cabin No. 7
Bak 19 Cabin No. 8
Bak 18 Cabin No. 10
Bak 17 Cabin No. 12
Bak 4 Cabin No. 13
Bak 9 Cabin No. 18
Bak 1 Cabin No. 17
MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT of NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF
PARKS and HISTORIC PRESERVATION
SAM A. BAKER STATE PARK
E.C.W. N.R.H.P. NOMINATION
FIELD:
TRACED: L. GRANTHAM
DATE: 11/8/84
SHEET 3
DRAWN: L. GRANTHAM
CHECKED:
REVISIONS
APPROVED BY DIVISION OF PARKS AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIRECTOR
DATE
APPROVED BY DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIRECTOR
DATE

Van Meter State Park

Van Meter State Park, located approximately twelve miles northest of Marshall in Saline County, Missouri, comprises nearly eight hundred acres of rolling countryside with stately wooded groves and several archaeological sites. The original tract was the gift of Mrs. Annie Van Meter and her brother Charles Pittman in 1932. CCC Company 1714 was active in the park from November 1934 to October 1935. During this period, CCC enrollees planted and transplanted many shrubs and trees and performed important services in the field of flood control. In the Walnut Grove area, the company built two wooden picnic shelters with stone fireplaces. The small shelter house and the large shelter house (comination buidling) are included in this nomination. See inventory data sheet.

1. NAME

HISTORIC: Van Meter State Park Combination Building

AND/OR COMMON: Van Meter State Park Large Picnic Shelter

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER:

CITY, TOWN: ____ VICINITY OF

STATE: Missouri CODE: 29 COUNTY: Saline CODE: 195

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
___district	X public	___occupied	___agriculture	___museum
X building(s)	___private	N/A ___unoccupied	___commercial	X park
___structure	___both	___work in progress	___educational	___private residence
___site	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	___entertainment	___religious
___object	___in process	___yes: restricted	___government	___scientific
	___being considered	X yes: unrestricted	___industrial	___transportation
		___no	___military	___other:

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME: State of Missouri, Department of Natural Resources

STREET & NUMBER: P.O. Box 176

CITY, TOWN: Jefferson City ____ VICINITY OF STATE: Missouri

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE: DETERMINED ELEGIBLE? ___ YES _X_ NO ___ FEDERAL ___ STATE ___ COUNTY ___ LOCAL

Missouri State Historical Survey, 1982-1984

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
___excellent	___deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site	
X good	___ruins	___altered	___moved	date Nov. 1984
___fair	___unexposed			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The large picnic shelter at Van Meter State Park is an interesting variation of a standard type of rectangular shelter promoted by the National Park Service during the 1930's. Originally intended to function as a combination of concession building and picnic shelter, this building is considerably larger than the small shelter located approximately 400 feet to the north of the large shelter. The large shelter is a rectangular building with a projecting central bay, a cross-gable roof, and two large stone fireplaces on the east and west end walls. Built on a concrete foundation, the building measures sixty-eight feet by twenty-two feet, with the interior divided into three sections by wooden half-walls. The use of vertical board and batten siding with ragged sawn boards in the gables gives the shelter a rustic appearance. Like the small shelter, this building was constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1935 and continues to serve as a picnic pavilion and outdoor cooking facility in a grove of walnut trees within the state park.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE - CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400-1499	___ archeology-historic	X conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500-1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600-1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	X social / humanitarian
___ 1700-1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
___ 1800-1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
X 1900-	___ communications	___ industry	X politics/government	X other (specify) Recreation
		___ invention		

SPECIFIC DATES 1935 BUILDER/ARCHITECT CCC/NPS

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (IN ONE PARAGRAPH)

The large picnic shelter at Van Meter State Park has exceptional significance under Criteria A and C. The shelter is one of two major structures erected by the CCC company that engaged in park development projects at Van Meter between November 1934 and October 1935. In architectural terms, the large picnic shelter is an expanded and elaborated version of the small rectangular shelter with fireplaces in the enclosed ends. Significance in the area of politics and government derives from the fact that the construction of the shelter resulted from an unprecedented and highly important involvement of the federal government in the development of parks and recreational facilities within the states. Van Meter State Park was virtually undeveloped before the arrival of the CCC in 1934. During a one-year encampment, CCC enrollees built roads, repaired flood damage, installed sewage and water systems, planted and transplanted many trees and shrubs, and developed picnic facilities in the Walnut Grove. The CCC played an important role in conserving this area, with its many wildflowers, stately trees, and important archaeological sites, while developing the park for recreational use. In social/humanitarian terms, the park improvement projects provided useful work and crafts training for over two hundred young men whose lives were interrupted by the Great Depression.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

"Van Meter State Park SP-18, Marshall, Mo. Summary Narrative Report," NPS Archives, NARS.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY * QUADRANGLE NAME Miami Station, Mo. SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES *Less than one acre

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	15	476880	4345990
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

The large picnic shelter at Van Meter State Park is bounded by a rectangle oriented on the building whose center point is the above referenced UTM coordinate. The west line runs parallel to and 20' from the west end wall of the building; the south line runs parallel to

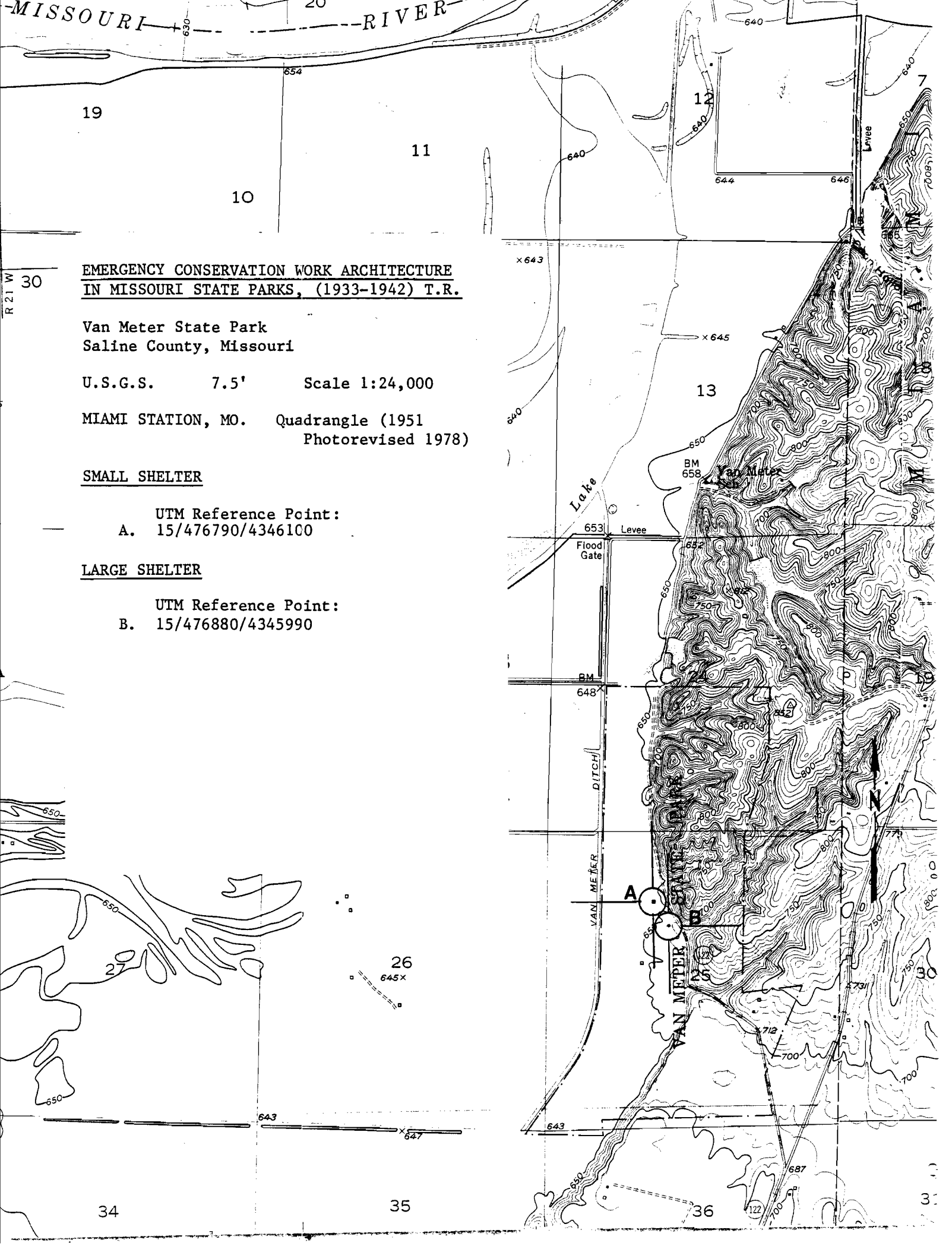
11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

ORGANIZATION

ADDRESS DATE

and 20' from the south wall of the building; the east line runs parallel to and 20' from the east end wa-l of the building, and the north line runs parallel to and 20' from the north wall of the building. The resulting rectangle whose dimensions are 62' north-south by 108' east-west forms a compact and convenient boundary for the property.



EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

Van Meter State Park
Saline County, Missouri

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale 1:24,000

MIAMI STATION, MO. Quadrangle (1951 Photorevised 1978)

SMALL SHELTER

UTM Reference Point:
A. 15/476790/4346100

LARGE SHELTER

UTM Reference Point:
B. 15/476880/4345990

Van Meter State Park

Van Meter State Park, located approximately twelve miles northest of Marshall in Saline County, Missouri, comprises nearly eight hundred acres of rolling countryside with stately wooded groves and several archaeological sites. The original tract was the gift of Mrs. Annie Van Meter and her brother Charles Pittman in 1932. CCC Company 1714 was active in the park from November 1934 to October 1935. During this period, CCC enrollees planted and transplanted many shrubs and trees and performed important services in the field of flood control. In the Walnut Grove area, the company built two wooden picnic shelters with stone fireplaces. The small shelter house and the large shelter house (comination buidling) are included in this nomination. See inventory data sheet.

1. NAME

HISTORIC: Van Meter State Park Shelter Building

AND/OR COMMON: Van Meter State Park Small Picnic Shelter

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER:

CITY, TOWN: ____ VICINITY OF

STATE: Missouri CODE: 29 COUNTY: Saline CODE: 195

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
___district	X public	___occupied	___agriculture	___museum
X building(s)	___private	N/A ___unoccupied	___commercial	X park
___structure	___both	___work in progress	___educational	___private residence
___site	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	___entertainment	___religious
___object	___in process	___yes: restricted	___government	___scientific
	___being considered	X yes: unrestricted	___industrial	___transportation
		___no	___military	___other:

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME: State of Missouri, Department of Natural Resources

STREET & NUMBER: P.O. Box 176

CITY, TOWN: Jefferscn City ____ VICINITY OF STATE: Missouri

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE: DETERMINED ELEGIBLE? ___ YES X NO ___ FEDERAL ___ STATE ___ COUNTY ___ LOCAL

Missouri State Historical Survey, 1982-1984

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
___excellent	___deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site	
X good	___ruins	___altered	___moved	date Nov. 1984
___fair	___unexposed			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The small picnic shelter at Van Meter State Park is virtually a textbook example of a standard type of rectangular open shelter promoted by the National Park Service in the 1930's. Measuring forty feet by twenty feet, the shelter building has two stone fireplaces, enclosed ends with stone chimneys, and open sides. Of frame construction, with board and batten siding, the shelter stands on a concrete foundation. The fireplaces are constructed of rough cut stone in irregular courses. A new roof extends beyond the original eave line, obsuring the old exposed rafters. The shelter was constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1935 and continues to serve as a picnic pavilion and outdoor cooking facility in a grove of stately walnut trees within the state park.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE - CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400-1499	___ archeology-historic	X conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500-1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600-1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	X social / humanitarian
___ 1700-1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
___ 1800-1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
X 1900-	___ communications	___ industry	X politics/government	X other (specify) Recreation
		___ invention		

SPECIFIC DATES 1935 BUILDER/ARCHITECT CCC/NPS

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (IN ONE PARAGRAPH)

The small picnic shelter at Van Meter State Park has exceptional significance under Criteria A and C. The shelter is one of two major structures erected by the CCC company that engaged in park development projects at Van Meter State Park between November 1934 and October 1935. In architectural terms, the small shelter building followed a standard plan for such buildings that appeared in the 1935 publication entitled Park Structures and Facilities that was published by the National Park Service.[1] Acquired by the state in 1932, Van Meter State Park was virtually undeveloped before the arrival of the CCC in 1934. During a one-year encampment, CCC enrollees built roads, repaired flood damage, installed sewage and water systems, planted and transplanted many trees and shrubs, and developed picnic facilities in the Walnut Grove area of the park. The CCC played an important role in conserving this area, with its many wildflowers, stately trees, and important archaeological sites, while developing the park for recreational use. In social/humanitarian terms, the park improvement projects provided useful work and crafts training for over two hundred young men whose lives were interrupted by the Great Depression.

[1]Albert H. Good, Park Structures and Facilities (National Park Service, 1935), p. 126.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Good, Albert H. Park Structures and Facilities. NPS, 1935.

Hamilton, Jean Tyree. "Abel J. Vanmeter, His Park and His Diary," in Missouri Historical Society Bulletin, October 1971.

"Van Meter State Park SP-18, Marshall, Mo. Summary Narrative Report," NPS Archives, NARS.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY * QUADRANGLE NAME Miami Station, Mo. SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES *Less than one acre

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	15	476790	4346100
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

The small shelter at Van Meter State Park is bounded by a rectangle oriented on the building whose center point is the above referenced UTM coordinate. The east line runs parallel to and 20' from the east wall of the building; the south line runs parallel to and 20' from the south wall of the building; the west line runs parallel to and 20' from the

11. FORM PREPARED BY

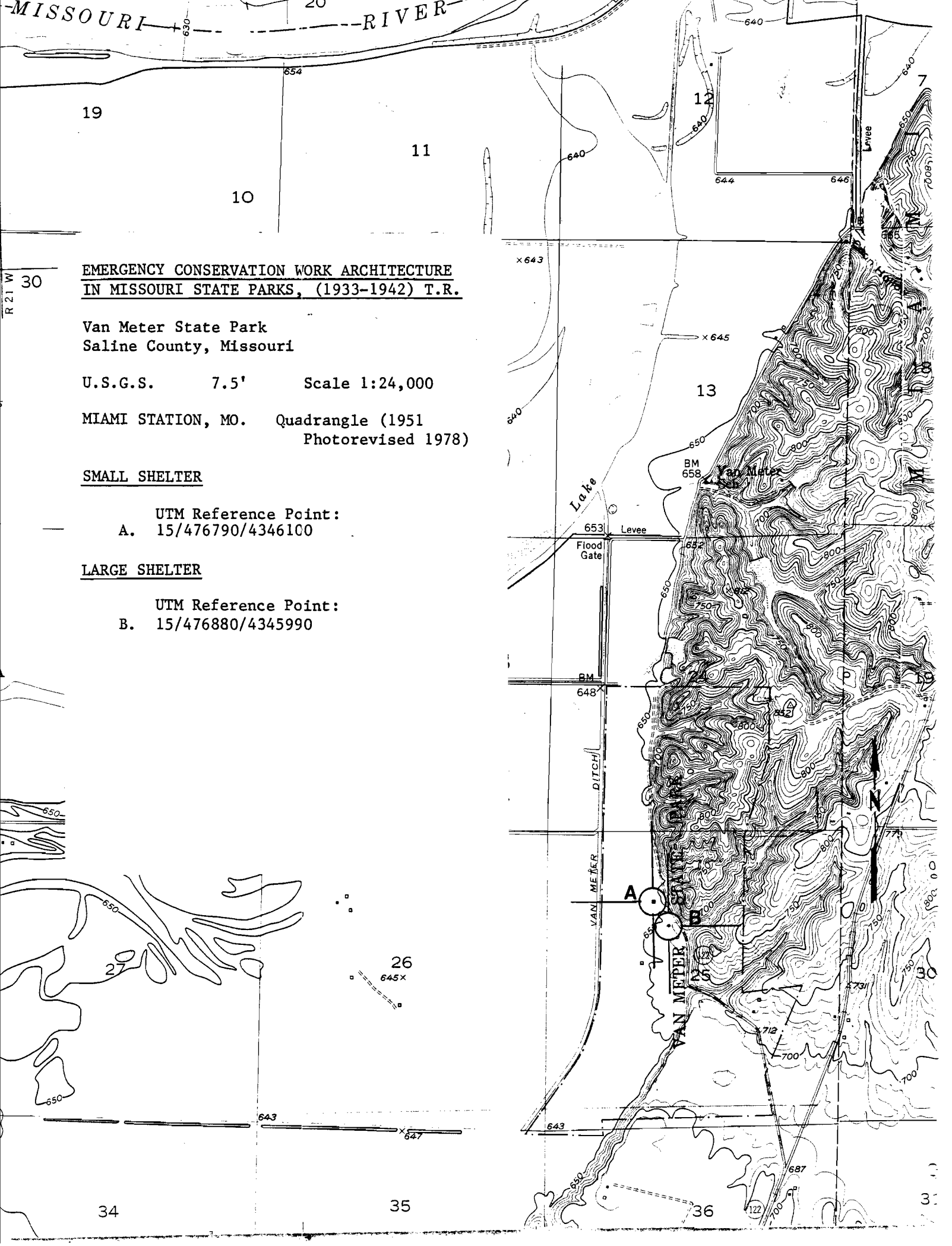
NAME / TITLE Bonnie Wright

ORGANIZATION

ADDRESS

DATE

west wall of the building; and the north line runs parallel to and 20' from the north wall of the building. The resulting rectangle whose dimensions are 80' north-south by 60' east-west forms a compact and convenient boundary for the property.



EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

Van Meter State Park
Saline County, Missouri

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale 1:24,000

MIAMI STATION, MO. Quadrangle (1951 Photorevised 1978)

SMALL SHELTER

UTM Reference Point:
A. 15/476790/4346100

LARGE SHELTER

UTM Reference Point:
B. 15/476880/4345990

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Washington State Park

Petroglyphs, or rock carvings, of mound building Indians are the most dramatic feature of Washington State Park, located approximately fourteen miles northeast of Potosi in Washington County, Missouri. The Petrolyph Site in this park is already on the National Register of Historic Places. High bluffs and rocky overlooks along Big River, a tributary of the Meramec River, form spectacular natural features of the park. Both the man-made and natural features influenced the rustic stone structures erected in the park by Company 1743, an all-black company of the CCC, between 1934 and 1939. Among the truly notable buildings in the park are the stone dining lodge with its Indian "thunderbird" motif and the hillside shelter, which resembles a natural outcropping of rock at the edge of a bluff. The original tract that formed the nucleus of this park was the gift of A.P. Greensfelder in December 1932. The area enclosed by the original 1932 boundaries of this park is being nominated as a historic district.

Washington State Park CCC Historic District

Description

Washington State Park CCC Historic District contains fourteen buildings of historical or architectural significance, plus extensive stone roadside work, the remains of a quarry, and the 1.5-mile manmade rock staircase known as the 1,000-Steps Trail. An outstanding archaeological feature of the district is the National-Register-listed Indian petroglyph site, which inspired outstanding decorative details in the rock dining lodge erected by the Civilian Conservation Corps (Photo #3). In June 1934, an all-black company of the CCC set up camp in the recently-acquired state park and began to develop the rugged tract south of Big River for recreational use. Between 1934 and 1939, Company 1743 built many beautiful rustic structures, including the dining lodge, various stone shelters, frame cabins, rest rooms, and the above-mentioned hiking trail, all of which remain as notable man-made features of the park. There are a few modern intrusions, including a canopy sheltering the petroglyph site and four new cabins in the cabin area. To an unusual degree, however, this park retains the shape and texture imparted to it by the work of the civilian Conservation Corps under the supervision of the National Park Service during the years of the Great Depression.

Buildings and structures that contribute to the character of the district are, as follows:

Wal Culvert: 1937 Rock-faced culvert on west side of park road near park entrance, rough cut stone, horizontal course, illustrating the principle expressed in 1935 National Park Service publication that "As much care should be given to the design and execution of culvert end walls as to other park structures."[1]

Wa2 (1)* Cabin #1: 1939 frame three-room tourist cabin, rectangular plan (15' x 36'), stone foundation, horizontal lap siding, stone patio and pedimented entrance portico in front, stone retaining wall in rear.

Wa3 (2) Cabin #2: Same as Wa2.

Wa4 (3) Cabin #3: Same as Wa2.

Wa5 (4) Cabin #4: Same as Wa2, except for wood shingle siding.

Wa6 (11) Dining Lodge: 1939 stone dining lodge, rough random ashlar wall treatment, L-shaped plan, spanning small creek, end-placed chimney on east wall. Important decorative features include Indian thunderbird symbol carved in stone facing at gable end (east), thunderbird motif repeated in interior details such as metal door stops.

DINING LODGE
CABIN & CANOE
RENTAL

Wa7 (12) Lodge Rest Room: 1934-1939 stone rest room, random ashlar wall treatment, front-gable roof, rectangular plan (22' x 20'), dramatically sited on hill just south of dining lodge. Note bridge across small creek and massive stone retaining walls on hill leading up to rest room.

Wa8 (13) Lookout Shelter: 1936 octagonal pavillion of random cut native, circular foundation of slab rock in concrete, limestone, steep hipped roof, built-in red cedar seats, open on all sides of view of campgrounds, bluff, and Big River. A photograph of this handsome shelter appeared in Albert Good's PARK AND RECREATION STRUCTURES (1938) as an example of a variant form of the "transplanted Adirondack shelter of logs and stone".[2]

Wa9 (14) Assistant Superintendent's Residence, (Custodian's Cottage): 1937 stone residence, random ashlar wall treatment, pitched side-gable roof, side projection (west side), enclosed porch (east side). Stone projection (west side) once served as park office. Open porch (east side) was recently enclosed. Note segmental stone work above window and door openings.

Wa10 (16) Barn (Garage): 1934-1939 rectangular barn (25' x 61'), gambrel roof, frame construction, horizontakl lap siding (pine), used for storage, with small office area on each of two floors. A metal shed has been added to north end.

Wa11 (17) Well House: 1934-1939 small (10' x 12') rectangular frame building, horizontal lap siding, front-gable roof, formerly used as a well house, now used for storage, located near southwest corner of Barn (Garage). Note the stone steps and retaining wall between Well House and Barn.

Wa12 (19) Nature Center (Old Contact Station): 1936 one-story stone building, random ashlar wall treatment, cross-gable roof, rustic entrance portico of stone and wood, massive stone fireplace on south wall, stone walls extending from rear of building, stone sills and wooden lintels accenting windows and door openings. Porch is notable for stone footings, heavy posts, beams, curved struts. also note extensive stone curbing on park road directly in front of building. Formerly visitor contact station, now used as nature center. Located near park entrance, west of assistant superintendent's residence.

Wa13 (20) Rest Room: 1935-1936 stone rest room, random ashlat, rectangular plan (23' x 34'), fron gable roof, two stone chimneys at gable ends, stone sills and wooden lintels at door and window openings, flagstone at entrance, located east of open picnic shelter, screened by trees.

Wa14 (21) Picnic Shelter (Open Shelter): 1935 stone and wood shelter, English half-timbered style, rectangular plan (23' x 51'), fireplace on southwest wall,, three open sides, heavy wooden roof supports, pitched gable roof, horizontal logs at gable ends, located in picnic area.

NATURE CENTER
24 19

Wal5 (24) Hillside Shelter: 1934-1939 native stone shelter, set into hillside, resembling natural outcropping of rock, overlooking Big River. This beautiful shelter features a heavy stone rampart that blends into the edge of the bluff and a massive stone chimney rising from the hillside. The 1,000-Step Trail winds up the hill to the west of the shelter. Fireplace has been closed off; original cedar shake roof has been replaced with asphalt shingles. In other respects, this shelter retains its marvelous rustic appearance, blending beautifully with its surroundings, and offering a spectacular vuiew of the river valley.

Wal6 1,000-Step Trail: 1936 man-made trail consisting of 1,000 stone steps running south behind Hillside Shelter, south and east through the picnic area and north from the park road (1.5 miles of trail).
Wal7 Quarry: remains of quarry from which CCC Co. 1743 extracted stone for park structures. Located northeast of the cabin area.

Non-contributing structures in the district are, as follows:

New superintendent's residence; park office, possibly of CCC construction, but greatly altered; swimming pool, change house, pool concession building, pump house; canopy sheltering the petroglyph site, restroom and pumphouse in the campgrounds; pumphouse near the open shelter; and four new cabins in a small grouping to the west of the CCC-built cabins.

[1]Albert H. Good, Park Structures and Facilities (1935), p. 44.

Significance

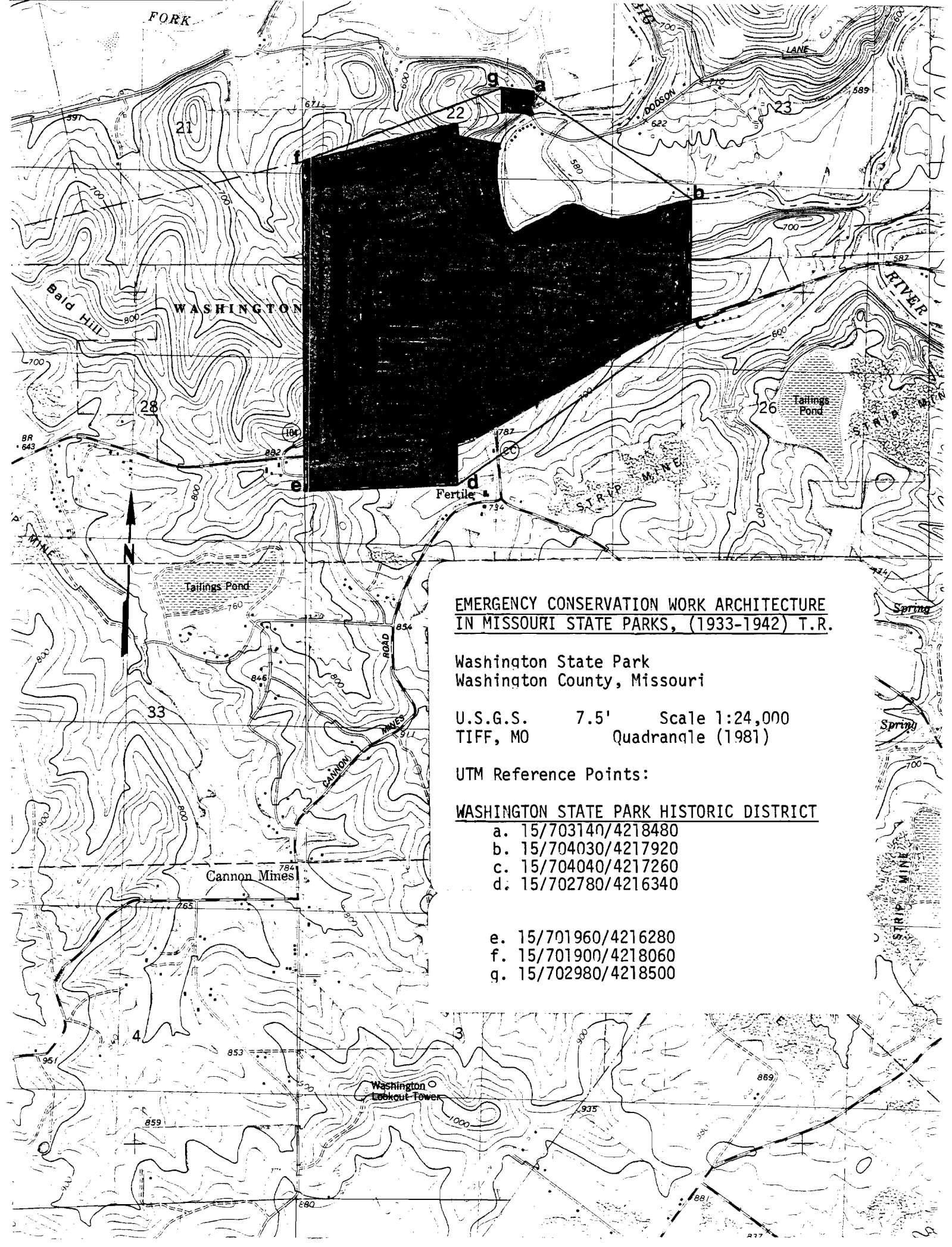
Washington State Park CCC Historic District has exceptional significance according to the criteria of evaluation under definitions A and C to wit: it is associated with Emergency Conservation Work involving the labor of CCC enrollees under a New Deal work relief program, a significant historical development of the twentieth century; it embodies the distinctive characteristics of the rustic architecture promoted by the National Park Service in the years before World War II. Architecture and Landscape Architecture: The CCC-built structures in this park are exceptionally fine examples of park architecture in the rustic tradition. Especially distinctive is the Hillside Shelter, which resembles a natural outcropping of rock on a craggy bluff, illustrating the principle of subordination of man-made structures to the natural landscape (Photo #16). The Dining Lodge has great merit in that its decorative details echo a significant cultural theme of the park (Photo #3). The 1,000-Steps Trail is an example of a highly ambitious park landscaping project that, despite its extensive nature and the labor-intensive quality of its construction, disturbs to only a slight degree the natural park environment (Photo #18). Social/Humanitarian: The Emergency Conservation Work projects at Washington State Park take on a special significance due to the fact that all work was done by an all-black company of the Civilian Conservation Corps. The Company earned a high reputation for the work performed at Washington and later at Mark Twain State Park.

Geographical Data

Acreage of the nominated property: Approximately 710 acres.
Quadrangle name: Tiff, Missouri
Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000
UTM References:
A 15/703140/4218480
B 15/704030/4217920
C 15/704040/4217260
D 15/702780/4216340
E 15/701960/4216280
F 15/701900/4218060
G 15/702980/4218500

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

The boundaries of the nominated property are clearly indicated on the appended maps and are defined as the original (1932) boundaries of Washington State Park. This was the area developed in the 1930's by federal relief workers. The area retains a high degree of historic integrity with only minor modern intrusions.



EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, (1933-1942) T.R.

Washington State Park
Washington County, Missouri

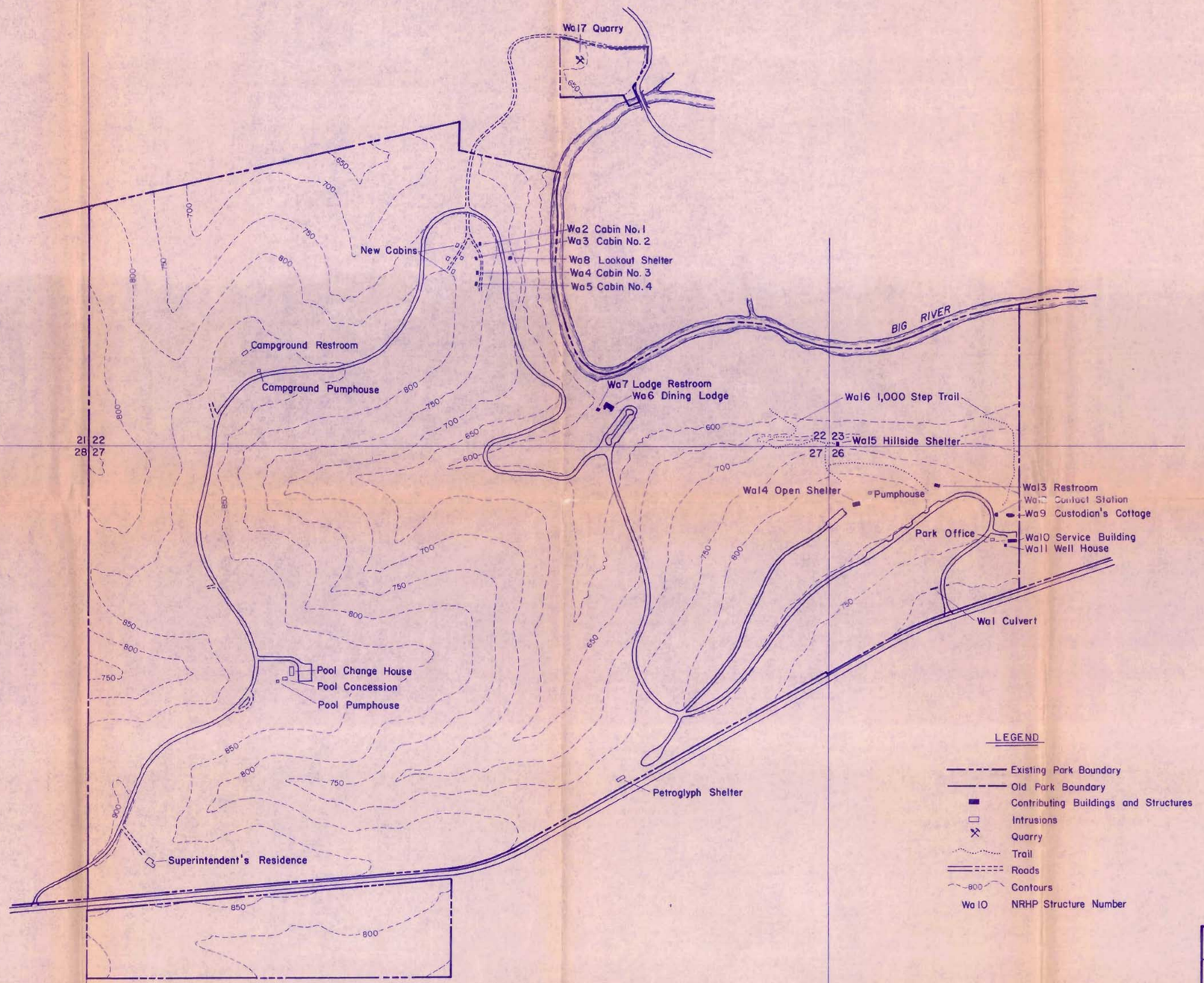
U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale 1:24,000
TIFF, MO Quadrangle (1981)

UTM Reference Points:

WASHINGTON STATE PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

a. 15/703140/4218480
b. 15/704030/4217920
c. 15/704040/4217260
d. 15/702780/4216340

e. 15/701960/4216280
f. 15/701900/4218060
g. 15/702980/4218500



N

LEGEND

- Existing Park Boundary
- Old Park Boundary
- Contributing Buildings and Structures
- Intrusions
- Quarry
- Trail
- Roads
- 800 Contours
- Wa10 NRHP Structure Number

0 300 600 900
FEET

MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT of NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF
PARKS and HISTORIC PRESERVATION

WASHINGTON STATE PARK
E.C.W. N.R.H.P. NOMINATION

FIELD:	TRACED: L. GRANTHAM	DATE: 11/5/89	SHEET
DRAWN: L. GRANTHAM	CHECKED: R. LEONARD	REVISIONS:	3

APPROVED BY DIVISION OF PARKS AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION.

DIRECTOR _____ DATE _____

APPROVED BY DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

DIRECTOR _____ DATE _____