NPS Form 10-900
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Exp. 10-31-84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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received JAN 18 1985
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National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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 ___ not for publication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 Missouri code 29 county see cont. sheet code see cont. sheet

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
X district	X public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
X building(s)	___ private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	X park
X structure(s)	___ 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

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

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, when 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. Problems of bureauracy received their due: personneland financial procedure.[28]

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 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.

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

Beth Grosvenor **date** 2/26/85

for **Keeper of the National Register**

Attest: **date**

Chief of Registration

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

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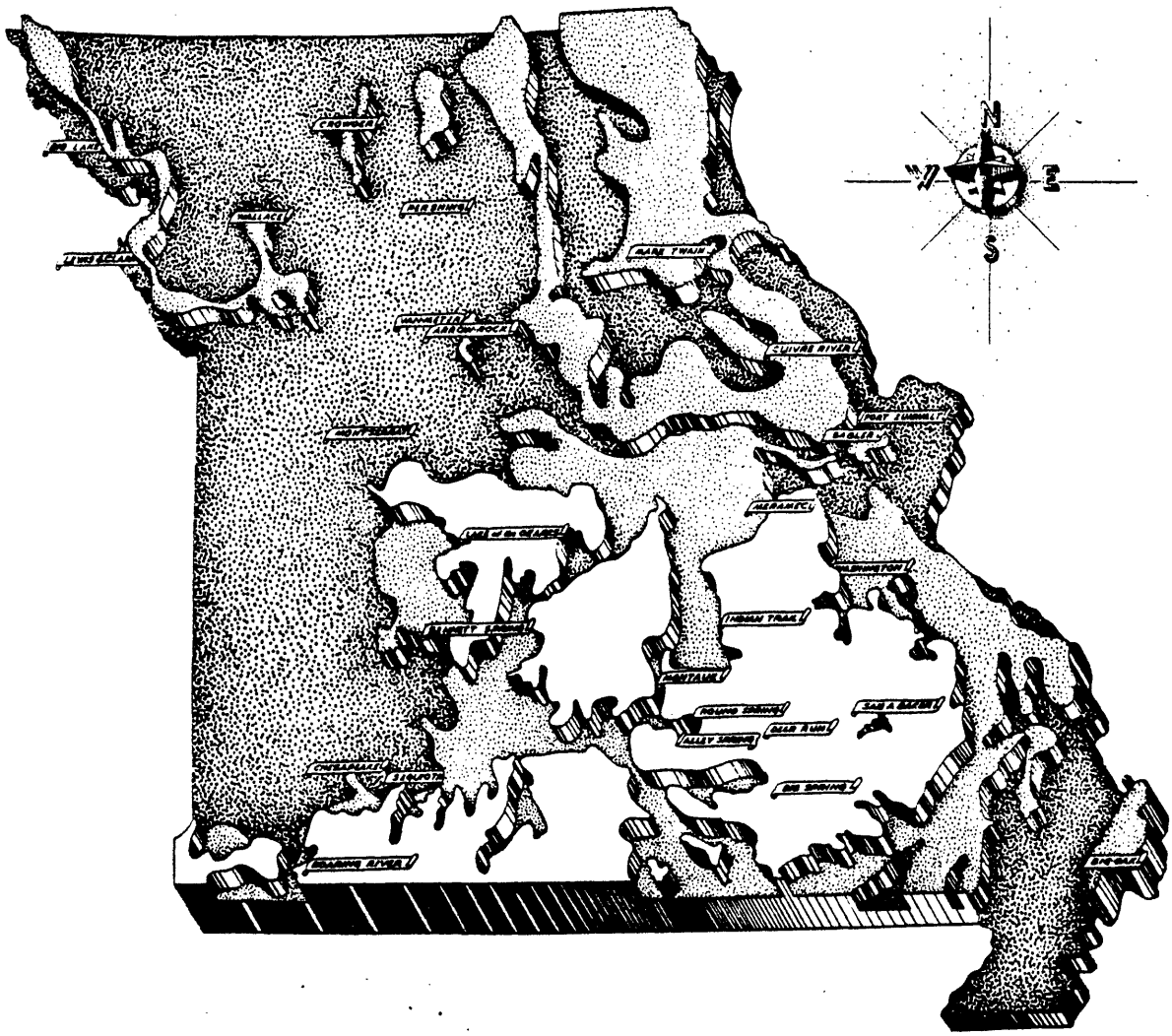
LANDS SUITABLE FOR RECREATION



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.

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, 1933-1942, THEMATIC RESOURCES

Source: Missouri State Planning Board. Park, parkway, and recreational area study. 1936. P. 10.

Map of Missouri, showing marginal and sub-marginal farmlands suitable for recreational development.

Exhibit #1 of 6

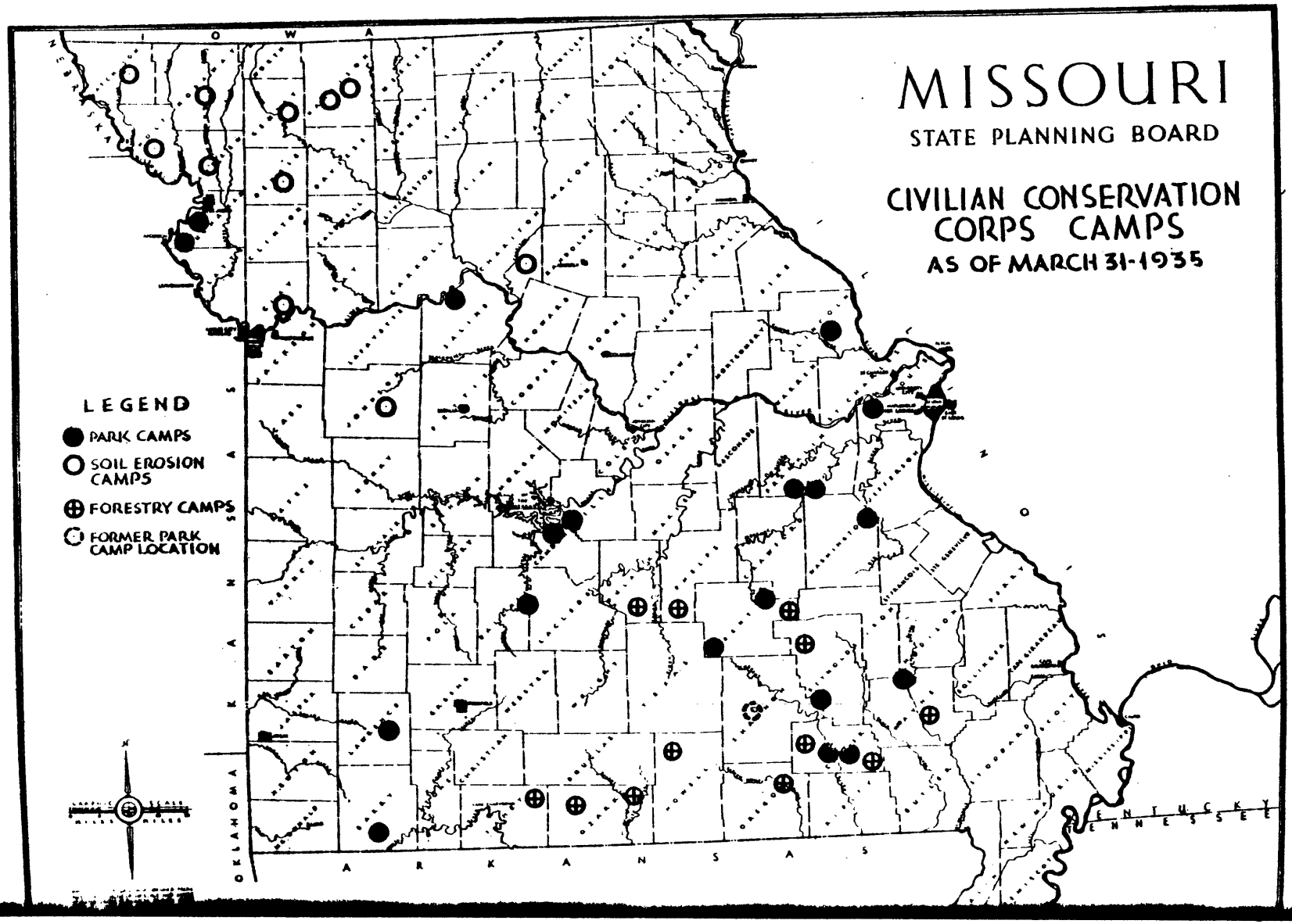

MISSOURI
STATE PLANNING BOARD
CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS CAMPS
AS OF MARCH 31-1935
LEGEND
PARK CAMPS
SOIL EROSION CAMPS
FORESTRY CAMPS
FORMER PARK CAMP LOCATION
IOWA
NEBRASKA
KANSAS
OKLAHOMA
ARKANSAS
TENNESSEE
KENTUCKY

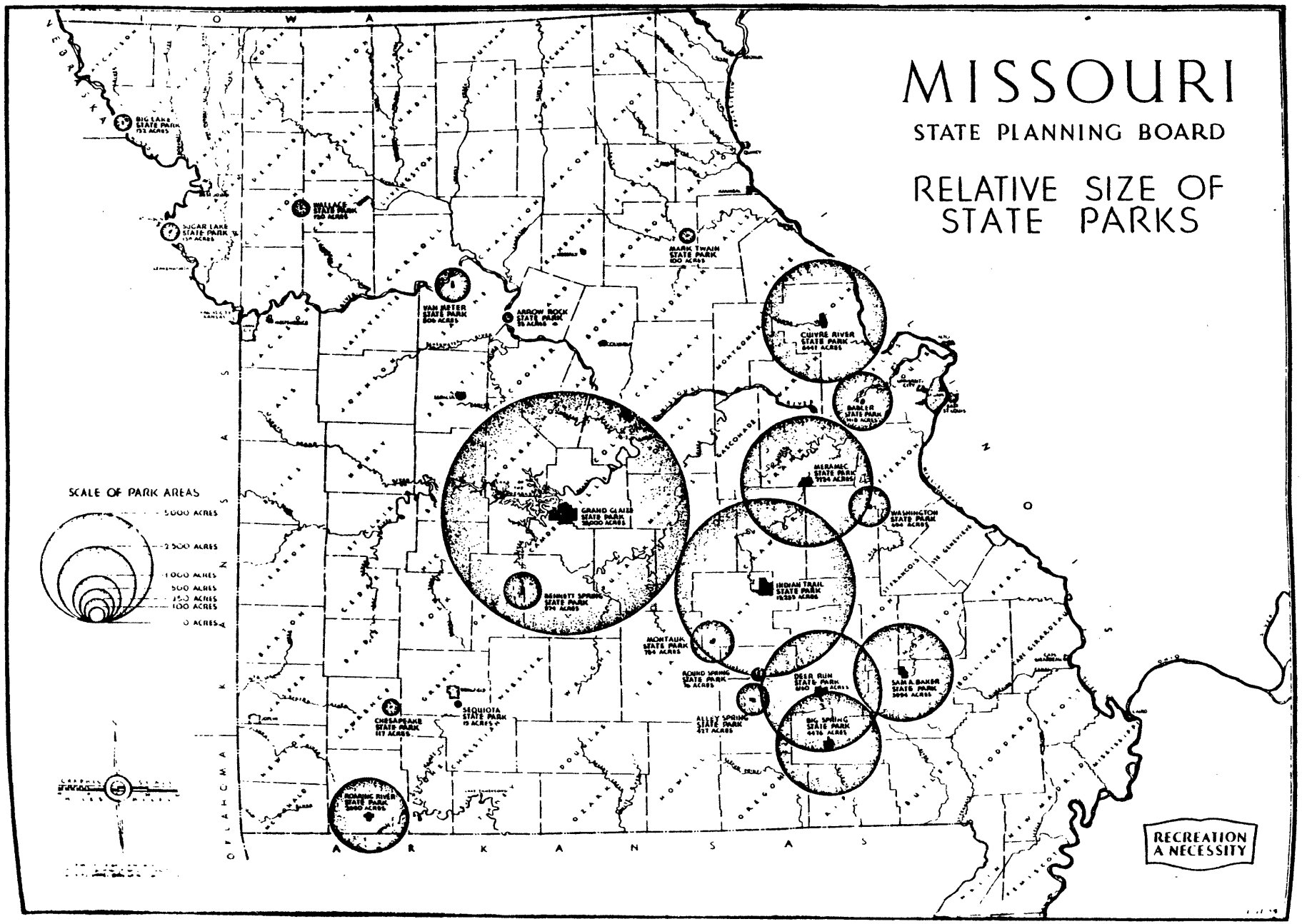
Plate 24

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, 1933-1942, THEMATIC RESOURCES

Source: Missouri State Planning Board. Facts, Findings and Recommendations on State Planning for Missouri, April 15, 1935, Plate 84.

Map of Missouri showing locations of CCC camps as of March 1935.

Exhibit #2 of 6

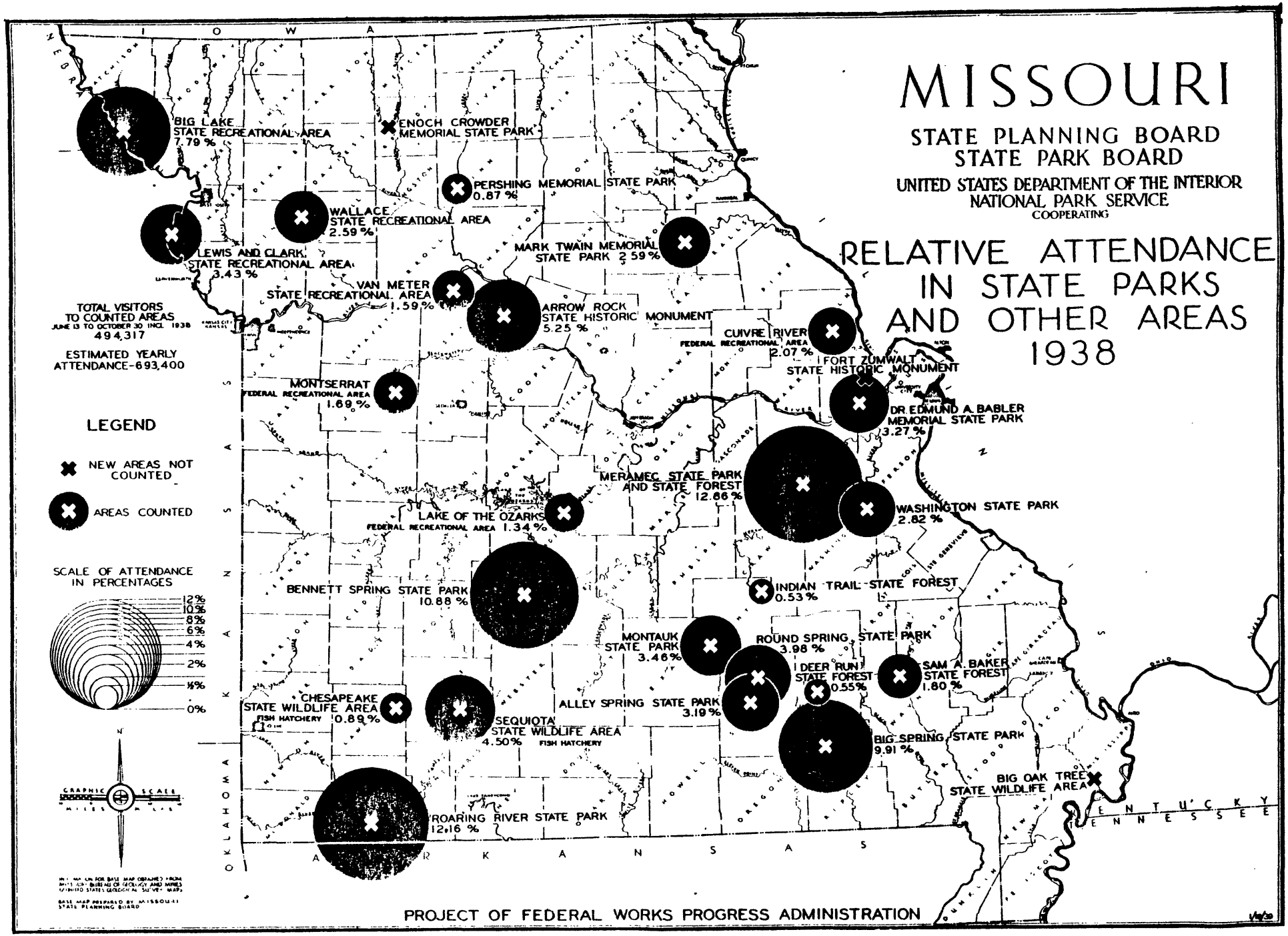

MISSOURI
STATE PLANNING BOARD
RELATIVE SIZE OF STATE PARKS
SCALE OF PARK AREAS
5000 ACRES
2500 ACRES
1000 ACRES
500 ACRES
250 ACRES
100 ACRES
0 ACRES
IOWA
ARKANSAS
OKLAHOMA
BIG LAKE STATE PARK
SUGAR LAKE STATE PARK
VAN METER STATE PARK
ARROW ROCK STATE PARK
MARK TWAIN STATE PARK
CUIVRE RIVER STATE PARK
BAKER STATE PARK
MERAMEC STATE PARK
WASHINGTON STATE PARK
GRAND GLAIZE STATE PARK
BENNETT SPRING STATE PARK
INDIAN TRAIL STATE PARK
MONTAUK STATE PARK
ROUND SPRING STATE PARK
DEER RUN STATE PARK
SAM A. BAKER STATE PARK
ALLEY SPRING STATE PARK
BIG SPRING STATE PARK
SEQUIOTA STATE PARK
CHESAPEAKE STATE PARK
ROARING RIVER STATE PARK
RECREATION A NECESSITY

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, 1933-1942, THEMATIC RESOURCES

Source: Missouri State Planning Board
Facts, Findings and Recommendations on State Planning for Missouri, April 15, 1935, Plate 72

Map of Missouri indicating relative size of state parks.

Exhibit #3 of 6

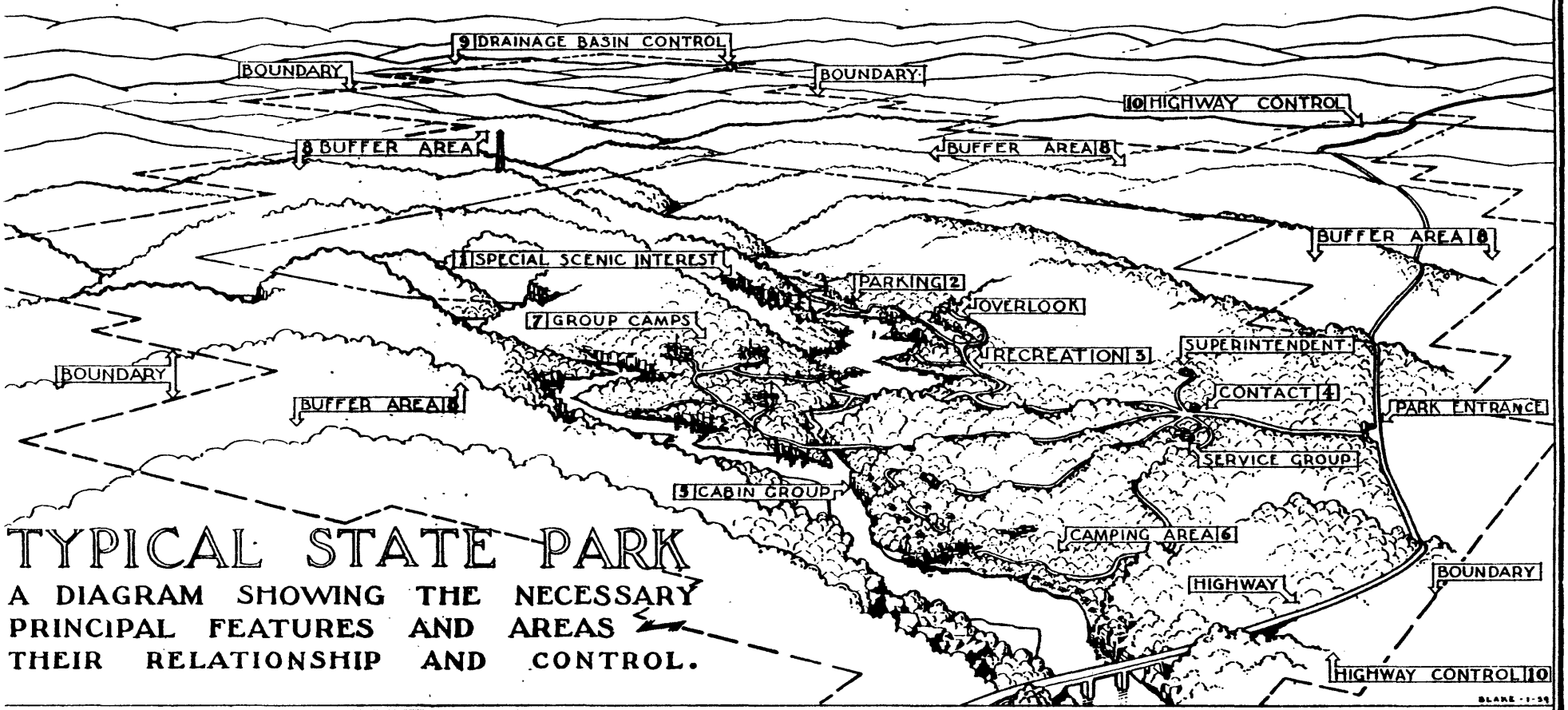

MISSOURI
STATE PLANNING BOARD
STATE PARK BOARD
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
COOPERATING
RELATIVE ATTENDANCE IN STATE PARKS AND OTHER AREAS 1938
TOTAL VISITORS TO COUNTED AREAS JUNE 13 TO OCTOBER 30 INCL. 1938
494,317
ESTIMATED YEARLY ATTENDANCE-693,400
LEGEND
NEW AREAS NOT COUNTED
AREAS COUNTED
SCALE OF ATTENDANCE IN PERCENTAGES
12%
10%
8%
6%
4%
2%
½%
0%
GRAPHIC SCALE
MILES
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
MONTSERRAT FEDERAL RECREATIONAL AREA 1.69 %
DR. EDMUND A. BABLER MEMORIAL STATE PARK 3.27 %
MERAMEC STATE PARK AND STATE FOREST 12.66 %
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 12.16 %
IOWA
NEBRASKA
KANSAS
OKLAHOMA
ARKANSAS
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
BASE MAP PREPARED BY MISSOURI STATE PLANNING BOARD
PROJECT OF FEDERAL WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, 1933-1942, THEMATIC RESOURCES

Source: Missouri State Planning Board Park, parkway, and recreational study, 1936, p. 20.

Map of Missouri showing locations of and relative attendance in state parks and other recreational areas.

Exhibit #4 of 6



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.

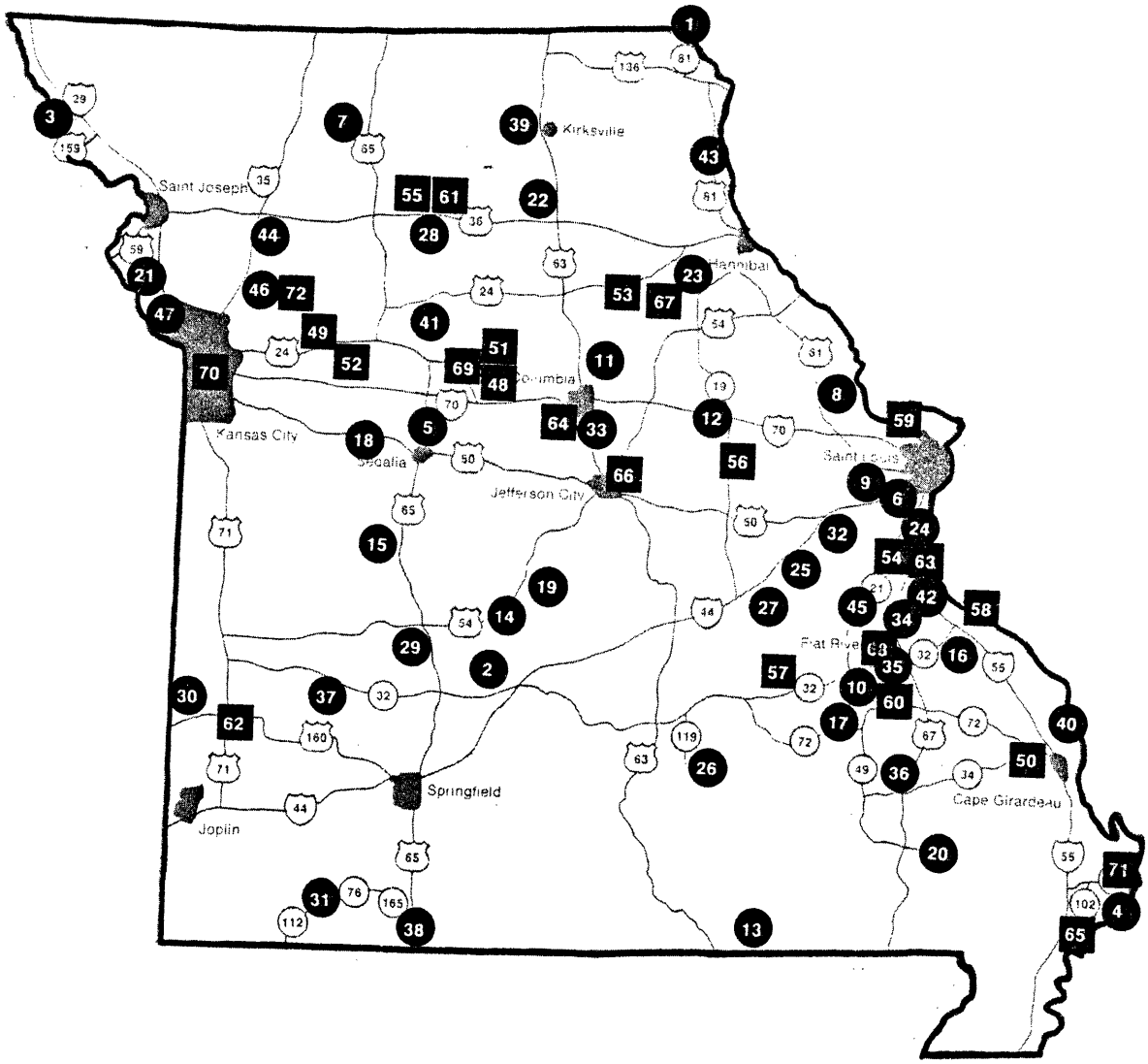
EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, 1933-1942, THEMATIC RESOURCES

Source: Missouri State Planning Board
Park, parkway, and recreational area study, 1936, p. 22.

Diagram showing basic plan for a typical state park development project.

Exhibit #5 of 6

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
Division of Parks and Historic Preservation



● **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 Stu
71. Towosahgy
72. Watkins Woolen Mill

Wake up to Missouri State Parks

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK ARCHITECTURE IN MISSOURI STATE PARKS, 1933-1942, THEMATIC RESOURCES

THE STATE PARKS AND STATE HISTORIC SITES OF MISSOURI IN 1984

Source: Department of Natural Resources
Division of Parks and Historic Preservation
Jefferson City, Missouri

Exhibit #6 of 6

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 JAN 18 1985
date entered

Continuation sheet | Item number | Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name ECW Architecture in Missouri State Parks 1933--1942 Thematic Resources
State Barry County, MISSOURI

Nomination/Type of Review			Date/Signature
1. Camp Smokey/Company 1713 Historic District	Substantive Review	Keeper	Beth Grosvenor 2/26/85
		Attest	
2. Roaring River State Park Dam/Spillway	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Delores Byers 2/28/85
		Attest	
3. Roaring River State Park Deer Leap Trail	Substantive Review	Keeper	Beth Grosvenor 2/26/85
		Attest	
4. Roaring River State Park Hotel	Substantive Review	Keeper	[signature] 3/4/85
		Attest	
5. Roaring River State Park Shelter Kitchen No. 2 and Rest Room	Substantive Review	Keeper	Beth Grosvenor 2/26/85
		Attest	
6. Roaring River State Park Bath House	Substantive Review	Keeper	[signature] 3/4/85
		Attest	
7. Roaring River State Park Honeymoon Cabin	Substantive Review	Keeper	Beth Grosvenor 2/26/85
		Attest	
8. Sugar Lake State Park Open Shelter	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Delores Byers 2/28/85
		Attest	
9. Lake of the Ozarks Recreational Demonstration Area Shelter at McCubbin Point	Substantive Review	Keeper	Beth Grosvenor 2/26/85
		Attest	
10. Lake of the Ozarks Recreational Demonstration Area Barn/Garage in Kaiser Area	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Delores Byers 2/28/85
		Attest	

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

[redacted]

Continuation sheet | Item number | Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name ECW Architecture in Missouri State Parks 1933-1942 Thematic Resources
State Missouri

Nomination/Type of Review		Date/Signature
11. Lake of the Ozarks Recreational Demonstration Area Rising Sun Shelter	Substantive Review	Keeper Beth Grosvenor 2/26/85 Attest
12. Lake of the Ozarks State Park Camp Rising Sun Recreation Hall	Substantive Review	Keeper [signature] 3/4/85 Attest
13. Lake of the Ozarks State Park Camp Clover Point Recreation Hall	Substantive Review	Keeper [signature] 3/4/85 Attest
14. Camp Hawthorne Central Area District	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper Delores Byrn 2/28/85 Attest
15. Camp Pin Oak Historic District	Substantive Review	Keeper Beth Grosvenor 4/27/85 Attest
16. Lake of the Ozarks State Park Highway 134 Historic District	Substantive Review	Keeper Beth Grosvenor 2/26/85 Attest
17. Bennett Spring State Park Hatchery-Lodge Area Historic District	Substantive Review	Keeper [signature] Attest 3/4/85
18. Bennett Spring State Park Shelter House and Water Gauge Station	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper Delores Byrn 2/28/85 Attest
19. Old Mill at Montauk State Park	Substantive Review	Keeper Beth Grosvenor 6/27/85 Attest
20. Montauk State Park Open Shelter	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper Delores Byrn 2/28/85 Attest

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 JAN 18 1985
date entered

Continuation sheet | Item number | Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name ECW Architecture in Missouri State Parks 1933-1942 Thematic Resources
State Missouri

Nomination/Type of Review			Date/Signature
21. Dam and Spillway in the Hatchery Area at Montauk State Park	Substantive Review	Keeper	Beth Grosvenor 2/26/85
		Attest	
22. Meramec State Park Lookout House/Observation Tower	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Helen Byers 2/28/85
		Attest	
23. Meramec State Park Shelter House	Substantive Review	Keeper	Beth Grosvenor 2/26/85
		Attest	
24. Meramec State Park Pump House	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper	Helen Byers 2/28/85
		Attest	
25. Crowder State Park Vehicle Bridge	Substantive Review	Keeper	[illegible] 3/4/85
		Attest	
26. Montserrat Recreational Demonstration Area Rock Bath House	Substantive Review	Keeper	[illegible] 3/4/85
		Attest	
27. Montserrat Recreation Demonstration Area Dam and Spillway	Substantive Review	Keeper	[illegible] 3/4/85
		Attest	
28. Montserrat Recreational Demonstration Area Warehouse #2 and Workshop	Substantive Review	Keeper	[illegible] 3/4/85
		Attest	
29. Montserrat Recreation Demonstration Area Bridge	Substantive Review	Keeper	[illegible] 3/4/85
		Attest	
30. Montserrat Recreation Demonstration Area Entrance Portal	Substantive Review	Keeper	[illegible] 3/4/85
		Attest	

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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Continuation sheet | Item number | Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name ECW Architecture in Missouri State Parks 1933-1942 Thematic Resources
State Missouri

Nomination/Type of Review		Date/Signature
31. Camp Shawnee Historic District	Substantive Review	Keeper 3/4/85
		Attest
32. Camp Sherwood Forest Historic District	Substantive Review	Keeper 3/4/85
		Attest
33. Cuivre River State Park Administrative Area Historic District	Substantive Review	Keeper 3/4/85
		Attest
34. Mark Twain State Park Picnic Shelter at Buzzard's Roost	Substantive Review	Keeper 3/4/85
		Attest
35. Arrow Rock State Historic Site Lookout Shelter	Substantive Review	Keeper Beth Grosvenor 2/27/85
		Attest
36. Arrow Rock State Historic Site Open Shelter	Entered in the National Register	for Keeper Helen Byers 2/28/85
		Attest
37. Arrow Rock State Historic Site Grave Shelter	Substantive Review	Keeper Beth Grosvenor 2/27/85
		Attest
38. Arrow Rock State Historic Site Bridge	Substantive Review	Keeper 3/4/85
		Attest
39. Van Meter State Park Combination Building	Substantive Review	Keeper Beth Grosvenor 2/27/85
		Attest
40. Van Meter State Park Shelter Building	Entered in the National Register	Keeper Helen Byers 2/28/85
		Attest

NPS Form 10-900-a
(7-81)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received JAN 18 1985
date entered

Continuation sheet | Item number | Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name ECW Architecture in Missouri State Parks 1933-1942 Thematic Resources
State Missouri

Nomination/Type of Review		Date/Signature
41. DR Edmund A. Babler Memorial State Park Historic District	Substantive Review	Keeper Beth Grosvenor 2/27/85 Attest
42. Washington State Park CCC Historic District	Substantive Review	Keeper [signature] 3/4/85 Attest
43. Sam A. Baker State Park Historic District	Substantive Review	Keeper Beth Grosvenor 2/27/85 Attest
44. Pin Oak Hollow Bridge	Substantive Review	Keeper Beth Grosvenor 9/13/85 Attest
45. Meramec State Park Beach Area Hidtoric District		Keeper 12/6/91 Attest
46.		Keeper Attest
47.		Keeper Attest
48.		Keeper Attest
49.		Keeper Attest
50.		Keeper Attest