

**NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES/
NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM**

WARNING

THIS FILE CONTAINS INFORMATION THAT IS RESTRICTED FROM PUBLIC ACCESS UNDER LAW (INCLUDING 54 U.S.C. § 307103 [FORMERLY SECTION 304 OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT OF 1966, AS AMENDED] AND/OR 16 U.S.C. § 470hh [ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT OF 1979]).

THIS DOCUMENTATION MAY BE VIEWED OR REPRODUCED ONLY WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ACTING THROUGH THE KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER OR THEIR AUTHORIZED DESIGNEE.

**X RESTRICTED INFORMATION IN THIS
DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REDACTED**

REDACTION DATE 4/26/2023 (IF APPLICABLE)

NOTES:

FILE (PROPERTY) NAME: Alley Spring Park Historic District

LOCATION (STATE/TERRITORY): Missouri

LOCATION (COUNTY/PARISH): Shannon

NRIS#: 100005717

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form **RESTRICTED**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

Historic name Alley Spring State Park Historic District

Other names/site number Alley Spring State Park, Ozark National Scenic Riverways

Name of related Multiple Property Listing N/A

2. Location

Street & number <u>MO-106 (At the Jacks Fork River)</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	not for publication
City or town <u>Eminence</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	vicinity

State Missouri Code MO County Shannon Code 203 Zip code 65466

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
 national statewide local
Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register | <input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register |
| <input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register | <input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other (explain:) _____ | |

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

Alley Spring State Park Historic District
Name of Property

Shannon County, Missouri
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>	
7	5	buildings
1	0	sites
10	4	structures
0	0	objects
18	9	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/Outdoor Recreation

LANDSCAPE/Park

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

INDUSTRY/Manufacturing Facility

COMMERCE

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/Outdoor Recreation

LANDSCAPE/Park

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

VACANT/Not in Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: Rustic Park Architecture

Other: Vernacular Roller Mill

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete, Stone

walls: Stone, Wood

roof: Asphalt, Wood shingle

other:

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION ON CONTINUATION PAGES

Alley Spring State Park Historic District

Shannon County, Missouri
County and State

Name of Property

8. Statement of Significance

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE ON CONTINUATION PAGES

Entertainment/Recreation

Architecture

Landscape Architecture

Politics/Government

Industry

Commerce

Period of Significance

ca. 1876 – ca. 1922 (Industry and Commerce)

1925-1969 (Entertainment/Recreation,

Architecture, Landscape Architecture,

Politics/Government)

Significant Dates

ca. 1876, 1894, ca.1922, 1925, 1933, 1934

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Blake, Donald Agnus, Architect

Teasdale, John Warren, Architect

Hitchcock, R. W., Landscape Architect

Areas of Significance

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # 614/80056

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Ozark National Scenic Riverways (OSNR)
Archives

Alley Spring State Park Historic District
Name of Property

Shannon County, Missouri
County and State

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 259.00 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____ (enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

A	<u>37.152219</u> Latitude:	<u>-91.454009</u> Longitude:	E	<u>37.155428</u> Latitude:	<u>-91.444468</u> Longitude:
B	<u>37.14799</u> Latitude:	<u>-91.454027</u> Longitude:	F	<u>37.151728</u> Latitude:	<u>-91.444494</u> Longitude:
C	<u>37.147661</u> Latitude:	<u>-91.435227</u> Longitude:	G	<u>37.151805</u> Latitude:	<u>-91.449571</u> Longitude:
D	<u>37.155326</u> Latitude:	<u>-91.435018</u> Longitude:	H	<u>37.1521524</u> Latitude:	<u>-91.449562</u> Longitude:

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

_____ NAD 1927 or _____ NAD 1983

1 _____
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (On continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (On continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mason Martel, Debbie Sheals (Building Preservation LLC and STRATA Architecture),
Stephanie Austin, Brenda Williams (Quinn Evans Architects)

organization Building Preservation, LLC date April 25, 2023

street & number 29 South Ninth St. #210 telephone 573-874-3779

city or town Columbia state MO zip code 65201

e-mail debsheals@gmail.com

Alley Spring State Park Historic District
Name of Property

Shannon County, Missouri
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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:**
 - A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
 - A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Photographs**
- **Owner Name and Contact Information**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log:

Name of Property: Alley Spring State Park Historic District

City or Vicinity: Eminence Vicinity

County: Shannon State: Missouri

Photographer: Debbie Sheals, Building Preservation, LLC; Phillip Steed, Structural Engineering Associates, INC.; Stephanie Austin, Quinn Evans Architects (QEA)

Date Photographed: 2018-2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:
Note: Conditions shown in the 2018 photos are accurate as of July 2019. The older images have been used here because they were taken before the trees leafed out.

1. Alley Spring Roller Mill, pond, and dam. Alley Hollow Creek Bridge can be seen in background. Camera facing south from Bluff Trail. (Phillip Steed, 2018.)
2. Alley Spring Roller Mill, spring branch and associated hydraulic structures. Camera facing north. (Phillip Steed, 2018.)
3. Alley Spring Roller Mill. Camera facing northeast. (Deb Sheals, 2019.)
4. Alley Spring, mill pond, and dam. The Spring Branch Trail can be seen in the background. Camera facing east. (Phillip Steed, 2018.)
5. General store, camera facing south. (Deb Sheals, 2019.)
6. Open area north of picnic shelter. Camera facing south. (Deb Sheals, 2019.)
7. Alley Spring Picnic Shelter and restroom. Camera facing north. (Deb Sheals, 2019.)
8. Burr Oak Picnic Area. Camera facing north. (Deb Sheals, 2019.)

Alley Spring State Park Historic District
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9. State Route 106. Camera facing north. (Deb Sheals, 2019.)
10. Jacks Fork River, near Burr Oak Picnic Area. Camera facing east. (Deb Sheals, 2019.)
11. Alley Spring Branch Vehicular Bridge. Camera facing east. (Deb Sheals, 2019.)
12. Spring Branch Trail. Camera facing south. (Deb Sheals, 2019.)
13. Overlook Trail and Alley Spring Scenic Overlook. Camera facing west. (Deb Sheals, 2019.)
14. Seasonal Cabin 506. Camera facing northwest. (Deb Sheals, 2019.)
15. Seasonal Cabin 505. Camera facing west. (Deb Sheals, 2019.)
16. Alley Spring District Maintenance Shop. Camera facing west. (Deb Sheals, 2019.)
17. Park Keeper's House. Camera facing northeast. (Deb Sheals, 2019.)
18. Pump House. Camera facing north. (Deb Sheals, 2019.)
19. Maintenance Road. Camera facing northwest. (Deb Sheals, 2019.)
20. Water tower. Camera facing northwest. (Deb Sheals, 2019.)
21. West Trail with remnants of stone retaining wall. Camera facing northwest. (Stephanie Austin, 2018.)
22. Jacks Fork Vehicular Bridge. Camera facing north. (Deb Sheals, 2019.)
23. Jacks Fork River. Camera facing west. (Deb Sheals, 2019.)

Figure Log:

Include figures on continuation pages at the end of the nomination.

1. Aerial photo map from Google Earth, with coordinates. (Placemark) Accessed June 17, 2019.
2. Aerial photo map of the area, from Google Earth with coordinates. (Screenshot) Accessed June 17, 2019.
3. Map of Alley Spring State Park Historic District.
4. United States Geological Survey map showing early boundaries of Alley Spring State Park, 1965.
5. Chart of Resources in Alley Spring State Park Historic District.
6. Map of Landscape Character Areas.
7. Diagram of the Dam and Hydraulic Structures.
8. Plan and section views of Mammoth (Alley) Spring ca. 1876.
9. View of Alley Roller Mill from the Spring Branch Trail.
10. Picnic Shelter Parking Lot and various small scale features, looking south from the picnic shelter.
11. Overall views, with small scale features.
12. East Trail.
13. View of Alley Hollow from a bluff above the spring, ca. 1896.
14. Photo of Blacksmith Shop.
15. Promotional brochure for the Crystal Spring Townsite Company, 1922.
16. Table of Missouri state parks in operation as of 1925.
17. Map of Missouri showing locations of the first eight Missouri state parks as of 1925.
18. Map of Shannon County with approximate locations of major parks in the county as of 1969.
19. Cover of May 1928 issue of *Missouri Game and Fish News* with view of Alley Spring State Park.
20. Detail of a 1930 Missouri State Highway Commission Map showing Alley Spring State Park.
21. Chart of Alley Spring State Park projects completed by CCC workers in 1933 and 1934.
22. Excerpts of a map of CCC projects at Alley Spring State Park, 1934.
23. Image of Spring Branch Trail near rock overhang. February 1934.
24. Sketch Map of Alley Spring State Park, showing trails that were added or improved by CCC crews, ca. 1934.
25. View of the mill and Alley Hollow Creek ca. 1922.

Alley Spring State Park Historic District

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26. Men working on the flood control channel, which involved changing the course of Alley Hollow Creek away from the south side of the mill. February 1934.
27. Excerpt of Map of Alley Hollow, 1968.
28. Swimming in the Jacks Fork River, 1955.
29. Aerial photo of Alley Hollow, 1955.
30. Photo of Alley Hollow, looking northwest, 1955.
31. Map of Alley Spring Historic District Boundaries proposed in 2004.

National Register of Historic Places
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Alley Spring State Park Historic District ----- Name of Property
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Summary: The Alley Spring State Park Historic District is an intact designed cultural landscape. It is located along State Route 106, approximately 5 miles west of the town of Eminence in Shannon County, Missouri. The district is a part of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways and is owned and managed by the National Park Service. Three roads that run through the district are not owned by the National Park Service. State Route 106 (Resource 3) is owned by the State of Missouri, while County Road 305 (Resource 4) and County Road 106-308 (Resource 17) are owned by Shannon County. District boundaries encompass 259 acres, which generally correspond to the largest and most developed of three parcels of land that originally comprised Alley Spring State Park. The historic district includes the original developed core of the state park, with a mix of natural and man-made features. Among the most prominent resources found there are the Alley Spring Roller Mill, which was built in 1894 and listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1981, and Alley Spring, which is the seventh largest spring in Missouri. The district also includes a large collection of resources that were created by Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) crews in 1933 and 1934, with design assistance from architects Donald Blake and Warren Teasdale, and landscape architect R. W. Hitchcock. Those resources include a large stone and timber picnic shelter, cabins and utility buildings, and approximately 3 miles of hiking trails.

Alley Spring State Park Historic District contains eighteen contributing resources, nine noncontributing resources, and the previously listed Alley Spring Roller Mill (NRHP #8000336), which is not included in the resource count. There are seven contributing buildings, five noncontributing buildings, ten contributing structures, four noncontributing structures, and one contributing site. The noncontributing resources are small and do not significantly affect the integrity of the district. The Alley Spring State Park Historic District also contains a few archeological sites, most of which have not been evaluated for their contributing/noncontributing status. Those resources are part of the overall site and are not included in the resource count. The Alley Spring State Park Historic District retains integrity, exhibiting a high degree of its historic character.

Elaboration:

In addition to nominating the Alley Springs State Park Historic District, this nomination provides further description and context for the previously listed Alley Spring Roller Mill (Resource 6). The mill building was individually listed in 1981 for significance in the areas of Commerce and Industry, with an implied period of significance of ca. 1893 – ca. 1924.² (Register nominations at the time did not identify specific periods of significance.) Those areas of significance also apply

² Milton F. Perry, "Alley Spring Roller Mill," (National Register of Historic Places, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1981).

National Register of Historic Places
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Alley Spring State Park Historic District ----- Name of Property
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to the Alley Spring and Mill Pond (Resource 2, part of the overall site) and the Alley Spring Dam and Associated Hydraulic Structures (Resource 7, contributing structure). The mill is described below, but not included in the resource count because it is already listed. Section 8 of this document includes related history and context.

The Alley Spring State Park Historic District is a designed cultural landscape which corresponds to the most developed core of the Alley Spring State Park as it appeared during the period of significance, 1925-1969. (Figure 3: Map of Alley Spring State Park Historic District.) A cultural landscape, as defined by Charles A. Birnbaum in *Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes*, is “a geographic area including both cultural and natural resources...associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values.”³ This landscape can be further classified as a designed landscape, in that it was consciously shaped by the Civilian Conservation Core to provide opportunities for public recreation while retaining and enhancing natural resources.⁴ Since the former state park is being nominated as a cultural landscape, the entire area within the boundaries is counted as a contributing site; within that site are located the rest of the resources in the district. (Figure 5. Chart of Resources.)

Resources: Individual Descriptions

All resources in the district have been numbered for ease of reference. The map in Figure 3 includes a key to resource locations. The resources are described below in the same order they are listed in the chart in Figure 5. All are referred to by their current names; historic names, if different, are noted in the first line of the description. Headings also include date and status of the resource being described as well as relevant photo numbers.

1. Alley Spring State Park Landscape: 1924-1969, Contributing Site. (Photos 1-23.)

The Alley Spring State Park Landscape is centered upon a flat, open valley called Alley Hollow. (See Figures 1-3, 27.) The hollow is nestled between ridges to the east and west. Primary waterways include Alley Spring (Resource 2), the seventh largest spring in the state and Alley Spring Branch, which meanders south from Alley Spring to enter the Jacks Fork River approximately one-half mile south of the mill and spring. Other waterways include Alley Hollow Creek, which feeds the spring branch from the north, as well as the Jacks Fork River, which runs near the southern boundary of the district. District land south of the river consists of a generally undeveloped mix of forest and gravel bars located in the floodplain of the Jacks Fork.

³ Charles A. Birnbaum, *Preservation Brief 36. Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes* (Washington DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1994), 1.

⁴ J. Timothy Keller and Genevieve P. Keller, *National Register Bulletin 18: How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes* (Washington, DC: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service), 2.

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At the southern edge of the district is a small portion of the NPS-owned and operated Alley Spring Campground, which was developed by the National Park Service after the end of the period of significance. Although most of that campground is located outside the southern district boundary, there are two river access points within the district. The Bluff Hole River Access Point is located in the southwest corner of the district, along the southern bank of the Jacks Fork River. This minimally-developed area has a small gravel parking lot that is accessed by a gravel road from the south and a short trail from the southeast. Another river access point is located just west of the Jacks Fork Vehicular Bridge (Resource 16).

The historic landscape includes a number of historic character-defining features such as circulation systems, views and vegetation. Modern alterations have been relatively modest in scope, and consist primarily of changes in materials for, or the addition of, small-scale elements to enhance modern visitor experiences. The larger and more prominent features are included in the overall resource count and described in more detail below.

Circulation in the district includes vehicular, pedestrian and water routes. The primary road through the district is State Route 106, a winding two lane road which generally runs east-west, but runs north-south through the middle of the district. (Resource 3.) Smaller roads include County Road 106-308, near the southern edge of the district, and County Road 305 to the north (Resources 4 and 17).⁵ There is also a park road which leads south from County Road 305 to the Burr Oak Picnic Area (Resources 14 and 15. Those roads are all part of the landscape's historic circulation network.

The roads access three parking lots, all of which were created after the end of the period of significance. The largest is the Alley Spring Parking Lot (Resource 9), an asphalt parking lot located south of the Alley Spring Picnic Shelter (Resource 8). It is counted as a noncontributing structure. The other two lots are relatively modest gravel lots that are not included in the resource count. One is located at the north edge of the hollow near the mill, and the other is part of a gravel bar next to the Jacks Fork River in the southeastern part of the landscape.

Paved sidewalks within the core of the district provide access to most of its resources, including the mill (Resource 6), the historic picnic shelter (Resource 8), restrooms (Resource 10), parking lots, and the ca. 1939 general store (Resource 11). Most sidewalks are located within Alley Hollow and are paved with either asphalt, concrete, or stone. Although paving materials are

⁵ Note: Much of the text in the following section originally appeared in Chapter 3 of STRATA Architecture, *Alley Spring Cultural Landscape and Historic Structure Report: 95% Draft* (National Park Service, 2019); referred to hereafter as "CLR/HSR". Chapter 3 of that report was written by Stephanie Austin and Brenda Williams of Quinn Evans Architects. This nomination is part of a National Park Service sponsored project, which included creation of the CLR/HSR.

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modern, several follow the path of early park roads or walkways. Historic pathways include a long sidewalk between the north and south parking area that corresponds to an early park road, and a walkway between the Alley Hollow Creek Footbridge (Resource 5) and the mill building (Resource 6).

There are a number of important historic views within the district boundaries. The scenic landscape was a major factor in the selection of this site as one of Missouri's first state parks, and work by the CCC in 1933 and 1934 created both formal and informal viewpoints. The trails, buildings, and other recreation areas were laid out to present views of the mill, waterbodies, and Alley Hollow. Most of those views are still intact. The most iconic view within the landscape is the view of the mill and dam from the south (Photo 2). This view also includes the raceway, spillway, and a portion of the Spring Branch. It has been used in countless promotional materials throughout the years. In 2017, that view of Alley Mill was chosen to represent the Ozark National Scenic Riverways in the U. S. Mint's "America the Beautiful Quarters" program.⁶ Another important view of the mill is from the Spring Branch Trail, where one can see the mill and its reflection in the mill pond, surrounded by naturalized stream bank vegetation. The viewpoint has been in place since 1934, when the trail was constructed by the CCC. (Figure 9. View of the mill from Spring Branch Trail.)

It is also possible to see larger sections of Alley Hollow from within the district boundaries. One of the most sweeping vistas is accessed from the top of the bluff north of the mill. That vantage point offers a nearly unobstructed view of the hollow, including the mill, dam, and mill pond (Figure 13, Photo 1). Historic photos dating as far back as the 1890s appear to be taken from the bluff top, and in 1934, the CCC constructed a trail and overlook to access that same vantage point. Some portions of Alley Hollow, which today includes mown lawns and mature trees, are also still visible, although those views have been partly obscured in recent years by woody vegetation.

The West Trail (Resource 23) also offers scenic views, looking south over the Jacks Fork from the hillside trail. A small enclave, constructed along the west trail by the CCC in 1934, includes a dry-stacked stone wall and a rock outcrop.⁷ Although there is no documentation of a formal overlook at this point, the grotto forms a resting point that overlooks the river valley. The view today is partially obscured by woody vegetation.

Existing vegetation at Alley Hollow is varied. The district includes successional grassland, mown lawns, upland and bottomland forest, riverfront shrubland and gravel bar vegetation, as well as

⁶ Wess Johnson, "It's Official: Alley Mill Quarter Picked to Represent Missouri Waterways," *Springfield News-Leader*, April 24, 2017.

⁷ Ellis Baker, *Alley Spring State Park, Camp SP-6 Monthly Progress Report* (May 1934.)

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individual trees, domestic plantings and invasive species. Much of the vegetation consists of hilly forested areas around the perimeter of the hollow, while mown grass and grassland areas are primarily found in the center of the hollow. Riverfront and bottomland areas are located along the path of the Jacks Fork River.

Most of the small scale features in the landscape were installed by the National Park Service after the end of the period of significance (Figure 11. Overall views, with small scale features). Numerous signs are located throughout the landscape. Most of the signs are located near roads, parking lots and sidewalks. They include wayfinding information, historic markers, and interpretive materials for the site. A bulletin kiosk is located near the Alley Spring Picnic Shelter. Other small-scale features within the landscape include picnic tables, benches, grills, water fountains, trash cans and park utilities. Small scale features from within the period of significance include a flag pole in front of the general store, and a set of small concrete benchmarks located near the West Trail. The benchmarks are stamped with the letters "RW" for right of way. Those features are considered too small or too transitory in nature to be included in the resource count.

Landscape Character Areas

Within the overall site are three distinct landscape character areas: the Alley Hollow Landscape Character Area, the East Trail Landscape Character Area, and the West Trail Landscape Character Area. (Figure 6. Map of Landscape Character Areas.) The landscape character areas were identified during a recently completed cultural landscape report and they have been used here to help organize the following description of the historic landscape.⁸ Each landscape character area is described in greater detail below, along with the individual resources found in each of the areas.

Alley Hollow Landscape Character Area

The Alley Hollow Landscape Character Area contains the bulk of the visitor amenities and attractions. Alley Hollow is located near the center of the district. It is part of a narrow valley that was formed by the drainages of Alley Hollow Creek and Alley Spring Branch. It contains two contributing buildings, five noncontributing buildings, three contributing structures, and two noncontributing structures. It includes the floodplain associated with the two creeks, as well as Alley Spring and the mill pond (Figures 3 and 4). This area contains Resources 2-16; Resource 1, the Alley Spring State Park Landscape, encompasses all three Landscape Character Areas.

The major road through this portion of the district is State Route 106 (Resource 3), which runs north-south along the western side of Alley Hollow. County Road 106-308 (Resource 17)

⁸ STRATA Architecture, *Alley Spring Cultural Landscape and Historic Structure Report: 95% Draft* (National Park Service, 2019).

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intersects State Route 106 near the south end of the hollow, and continues east out of district boundaries. County Road 305 is a narrow gravel road located east of State Route 106 accesses the Burr Oak Picnic Area to the south. The Burr Oak Picnic Area is a mostly flat area of mown grass edged by woods on three sides (Photo 8). The gravel riverbank of the Jacks Fork River runs along the southern edge of the area, and there is a gravel parking lot located adjacent to a modern picnic shelter near the river (Figure 3, Photo 10). Other resources in the Burr Oak Picnic Area include numerous picnic tables, grills, and a play area with modern playground equipment (Figure 11, bottom image. Overall views with small-scale features.) The Burr Oak Picnic Area has historically been a minimally-developed area, with simple gravel roads and few structures or buildings; it was used as a campground during the period of significance.

Alley Hollow is a densely developed area that contains most of the developed resources of the Alley Spring State Park Historic District, including the Alley Spring Roller Mill and dam, picnic shelter, general store, and Storys [sic] School, which was moved to the park in 1971. Much of the level ground in the center of the hollow contains mown grass fields with widely spaced trees, while the edges of the streams are more densely wooded. Alley Hollow also contains numerous modern small scale visitor amenities such as restrooms, picnic tables, grills, water fountains, and signs.

2. Alley Spring and Mill Pond: ca. 1876, Significant site, not counted. (Photos 1 and 4.)

This resource is a significant site that is considered to be part of the overall Alley Spring State Park Landscape. Alley Spring is the seventh largest spring in Missouri. It discharges an estimated 81 million gallons of water per day. The Mill Pond is fed by water flowing from Alley Spring. It was created ca. 1876, when Ike Barksdale and John Daughtery constructed the first dam across the spring to provide enough water power to operate an earlier mill.⁹ The mill pond is just over an acre, and drains into Alley Spring Branch through two spillways on either end of the dam. (The spillways are part of Resource 7, the Alley Spring Dam and Associated Hydraulic Structures; they are described below.) Around the mill pond, stone revetment walls form a five-foot tall retaining wall that supports the Spring Branch Trail (Resource 19), which borders the mill pond. (See trail description in East Trail Landscape Character Area, below.)

3. State Route 106: ca. 1930-1935, Contributing Structure. (Photo 9.)

State Route 106 is a two-lane asphalt-paved highway that runs between Ellington, Missouri, and Summersville, Missouri. It was constructed by the Missouri Department of Transportation. The road enters the district from the south as it crosses over the Jacks Fork River, then curves to the west, exiting the district near the top of a ridge at the north boundary of the district, just under one half mile away. It is approximately 30 feet wide, with sloped grass shoulders. Constructed between ca. 1930 and 1935 as a gravel road, State Route 106 provides the primary access

⁹ Geological Survey of Missouri, *Industrial Report, Lead Zinc and Iron*, Jefferson City, MO, ca. 1876.

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route to the district. Originally, the road only connected to Alley from the east. The road was extended to the west and paved in the mid-1950s (within the period of significance). The roadway has been resurfaced numerous times. There have been few changes to the path of the road within the district. State Route 106 is the main access route into the district, and is part of the historic pattern of circulation. It was constructed within the period of significance, and has seen little alteration in its alignment.

4. County Road 305: ca. 1926, Contributing Structure. (Photo 5.)

County Road 305 intersects State Route 106 just northeast of the Alley Spring Picnic Shelter. It was likely built ca. 1926.¹⁰ The road provides access to the General Store (Resource 11) and a small gravel parking area for Alley Mill (Resource 6) and Storys [sic] Creek Schoolhouse (Resource 13), at the north end of Alley Hollow. Between State Route 106 and the gravel parking lot for the mill, County Road 305 is a narrow two-lane asphalt road with grass shoulders. North of the Alley Mill parking lot, it becomes a narrow gravel road that continues northwest out of the district. The road has been resurfaced several times since it was built. County Road 305 was in place when Alley Spring State Park was established, and is part of the district's historic pattern of circulation.

5. Alley Hollow Creek Footbridge: 1983, Noncontributing Structure. (Photo 1.)

The Alley Hollow Creek Footbridge spans Alley Hollow Creek near Alley Spring Roller Mill. It was constructed in 1983, and it is located in the same location as a footbridge that was built by CCC workers in 1933 (The original bridge is shown on the map in Figure 22). The bridge has a steel frame supported by reinforced concrete piers. It is topped with a wood deck and has hewn timber railings. It is in good condition. The bridge is considered a noncontributing resource because it was constructed outside of the period of significance.

6. Alley Spring Roller Mill: 1894, NRHP#81000336, Previously Listed, not in resource count. (Photos 1-4.)

Alley Spring Roller Mill was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1981. It is located along the western edge of the mill pond, on an open site that slopes to the south. There is a steep wooded bluff to the north, and an open area of grass to the south. The mill is a large, two-and-a-half story timber frame building that has a side-gabled roof with wood shingles, and a stone foundation. The walls are covered with lapped wood siding that is painted barn red. The walls are lined with even rows of window and door openings. The windows on the first and second floors are all tall and narrow, with two-over-two wooden sash windows. Nearly all of the window openings on the ground floor are covered with thin vertical sapling bars. Sapling bars were first added to windows in the mill in the early 1960s, within the state park's period of

¹⁰ Topographic Map of Alley Spring State Park, prepared by C. O. Reinoehl, 1927.
(OZAR Museum Collections, Flat Files)

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significance.¹¹ Window openings on the third floor are smaller and square and are filled with fixed four-light wood windows. All window frames and sashes are painted the same red color as the walls.

The three-bay façade faces west. A wide doorway occupies the first floor of the center bay, and there is a window each on the second and third floors. The doorway has a large wooden door and is sheltered by a shingled hood that is supported by angled wood brackets. The doorway is served by a modern wood ramp, which extends north from the entryway to the edge of the mill. The ramp then turns south before exiting to a stone walkway. The ramp was built over a set of stone steps that were reconstructed in the 1990s as part of a larger foundation stabilization project. Fenestration patterns for the end bays of the west wall are identical, with one window opening on each floor.

The south side wall has two fairly symmetrical bays. Several feet of the stone foundation is exposed along this elevation due to the change in grade. There is a small wood smut chute near the third floor window that is part of the original milling equipment. A squared opening in the west side of the foundation originally provided access to a drive shaft which powered an early sawmill that was located adjacent to the south wall of the mill. (See Figure 13 below for an early view of the hollow that includes the sawmill.) That opening is covered with the same type of sapling bars used for the first floor windows. The north side wall is comparable to the south wall, with two bays of windows and lapped wood siding. The siding continues almost to the ground on the north, where the mill is tucked into the low slope of the lot.

The east wall of the mill, which faces Alley Spring and the dam, has a similar pattern of fenestration to the façade. A door in the central bay and leads to a raised wood deck which overlooks the mill pond. The deck is newer, but historic photos show that there has always been a platform in that location, in part to provide access to the turbine pit and drive belts for the mill equipment. A set of wood stairs leads from the deck to a gravel landing north of the deck. A small smut chute near the south second floor window is original. The south window on the first floor is the only window on that level that does not have sapling bars.

The interior of the mill is intact; it retains much of the milling equipment that it was built to house. Although the mill ceased to operate as a commercial venture in the 1920s, the equipment was left in place and was operable off and on into the late 1900s. Each story of the mill contains one large main room. The basement has the main drive shaft from the turbine, as well as secondary drive shafts that connect to equipment on the upper floors. The upper floors all have early wood

¹¹ STRATA Architecture, *Alley Spring Cultural Landscape and Historic Structure Report: 95% Draft* (National Park Service, 2019), Appendix C, Historic Photos.

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flooring, and exposed timber frame walls and ceilings. The first and second floors, which are open to the public, contain a mix of early equipment and modern interpretive materials.

The mill saw extensive repairs by CCC crews in 1934. CCC work included the addition of roofing and interior flooring, as well as window replacement. The mill had mostly 4/4 hung windows from 1894 until 1934, when CCC crews installed new 2/2 sashes on the first and second floors. The four-light fixed windows now on the third floor appear to be repurposed individual sashes from the original 4/4 windows. The mill appears today much as it did when the CCC finished that work.

7. Alley Spring Dam and Associated Hydraulic Structures: ca. 1876-1934, Contributing Structure. (Photo 4. Figure 7.)

The Alley Spring Dam was first built ca. 1876, and its construction created the mill pond, which has been providing waterpower to a mill at the site since that time.¹² This dam was rebuilt several times over the years and took its current form in 1933 and 1934. It is an earthen and concrete structure which extends approximately 170 feet east of the mill building. It is a critical component of the mill's operation. The dam has a wide spillway on each end, with a higher earthen section in between. The primary spillway, which is located close to the mill on the west edge of the dam, is constructed of rough-cut stone and concrete. The secondary spillway, located on the east side of the dam, is constructed of native stone and rubble.

There is also a turbine pit and raceway, which are located at the west edge of the dam, next to the mill building. (See Figure 7. Diagram of the Dam and Hydraulic Structures.) Those hydraulic structures were constructed to channel water from the mill pond to the turbine that powered the mill. The raceway is a concrete structure that controls the flow of water into the turbine pit through a series of wooden doors. The doors can be raised and lowered to control the amount of water going to the turbine. The turbine pit is a concrete structure that houses the mill's turbine. The original ca. 1894 Leffel Turbine is still in place within the pit; it connects to the milling machinery in the mill via a drive train which penetrates the west foundation wall of the mill building.

The dam and hydraulic structures have seen numerous alterations over the years. The original dam, which was all of earthen construction, saw frequent flood damage, as did early hydraulic systems. Parts of the west spillway were probably constructed around 1904; in 1911, concrete was used to reinforce the raceway for the first time.¹³ A year later, more concrete was added to

¹² Robert Flanders, *Alley: An Ozark Mill Hamlet* (Springfield, MO: The Center for Ozark Studies, 1985), 61.

¹³ Flanders, interview with Oscar Barton (b. 1895), who worked on that project, 61.

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the dam and millrace, probably to form the concrete tailgate opening which is still in use.¹⁴ CCC crews undertook major renovations to the dam and associated structures in 1933 and 1934. (See Figure 7.) The CCC removed an earlier three-gate spillway and widened that opening. Workers also repaired a secondary spillway at the east end of the dam. Those changes addressed structural deficiencies and allowed for increased visitor access to the dam and mill building. The dam and hydraulic structures have seen few alterations since the CCC repairs were completed.

8. Alley Spring Picnic Shelter: 1934, Contributing Building. (Photo 7.)

The Alley Spring Picnic Shelter is a one-story T-shaped building that is located near State Route 106 on a terrace overlooking Alley Spring Branch. There is a large, paved parking lot to the south of the building, and the Storys Creek School House is located in an open field to the north. The picnic shelter was constructed in 1934 by CCC crews. It has an intersecting hipped roof covered with wood shingles. It is an open-air building, with large L-shaped cobblestone supports at each corner, and no exterior walls. The two roof sections feature exposed rafters, and meet at a right angle to form the "T," dividing the shelter into two sections. There is also an internal stone wall which separates the two sections. The internal wall has one pass-through opening on either side, as well as a waist-high opening in the center.

The long front section of the picnic shelter has a stone floor, and is open on three sides. Wood supports placed at regular intervals run from the floor to the rafters. The intersecting rear ell features skirt walls constructed of irregular cut stone slabs that are smoother than the rough cobblestone exterior surfaces of the corner walls. Above the skirt walls are large rectangular openings topped with wide wood counters and square wood support posts. The picnic shelter is in fair condition overall, however the roof is in poor condition and is nearing the end of its life. The picnic shelter appears much as it did in 1934 when it was completed by the CCC.

9. Picnic Shelter Parking Lot: ca. 1975, Noncontributing Structure. (Figure 10.)

The paved parking lot located south of the Alley Spring Picnic Shelter is approximately 95 feet wide and 400 feet long, with a landscaped island at either end. Each island has a sizable tree, and a mown grass lawn. It is bordered by wide flat sidewalks. The islands have low curbs; the sidewalks do not. The parking lot was added by the National Park Service after the end of the period of significance, and it is therefore counted as a noncontributing building.

10. Picnic Shelter Restroom: ca. 1980-1990, Noncontributing Building. (Photo 7.)

The restroom is a simple one-story frame building with wood board and batten siding, a front facing gable roof, asphalt shingles, and a concrete foundation. It is located several yards north of the Alley Spring Picnic Shelter. The symmetrical façade of the building has a metal door on

¹⁴ Flanders, 62.

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each end (male and female) with a wooden bulletin board in the middle. Although it is a modern building, historic plans indicate that it was constructed on the same site as an earlier CCC-built restroom. Additionally, the front facing gable roof echoes the lines of the General Store (Resource 11.) and it is generally compatible with the character of the district.¹⁵ The restroom is considered a noncontributing resource because it was constructed outside of the period of significance.

11. General Store: 1939, Contributing Building. (Photo 5.)

The General Store, which was historically known as the ranger station, is located on the east side of County Road 305, near the north end of Alley Hollow. It is now used by the National Park Service as a general store and contact station. It was built ca. 1939 as a park administrative center. It is a one-story frame building with painted wood lap siding and a front-facing asphalt-shingled gable roof. It has an interior brick chimney, and a cobblestone foundation. Windows are early or original one-over-one wood sash with exterior metal storm windows. The west-facing façade has a full front porch that is topped by an extension of the gable roof. The porch is supported by wood posts and cross-beams; it has a poured concrete floor. On the south side wall is a shed-roofed wing that contains an enclosed screen porch. There is also a small shed-roofed extension at the back (east) corner of the north side wall. An early doorway at that corner has been enclosed with lap siding in recent years. Both of the extensions have stone foundations which feature slightly different stone work than that of the main building, indicating that they were added later. Photos in state parks archives show the screen porch in place by the 1950s, and it appears that both additions were added within the period of significance.¹⁶ The building was renovated in 2003 to accommodate a new use as a general store. Most of the work done at that time consisted of interior upgrades and alterations; exterior alterations were largely confined to new paint and basic repairs. The building has seen few exterior alterations of note since the end of the period of significance and it continues to reflect its historic function.

12. Blacksmith Shop: ca.1980-1990, Noncontributing Building. (Figure 14.)

The Blacksmith Shop is a small modern building located south of the General Store. It is a one-story frame building with a wood shingled gable roof and a deep front porch supported by wooden posts. It has narrow rough sawn board and batten vertical plank walls. The building was constructed long after the end period of significance, and it is counted as a noncontributing building.

¹⁵ Missouri State Park Board, *Alley Spring State Park Base Map* (Jefferson City, MO: Missouri State Park Board, 1968), National Park Service files, OZAR_614_41982 [id219456].

¹⁶ Missouri State Parks Archives, images Arc132020008, and Arc1320200009, both taken ca. 1966.

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13. Storys Creek Schoolhouse: 1896, Noncontributing Building. (Photo 6.)

Storys [sic] Creek Schoolhouse is a one-story building located in the floodplain to the east of the ranger station. It is a frame building with a gable roof and white painted lap siding. A small modern deck is located at the entrance on the east side of the building. The interior is clad in tongue-and-groove bead board. Although the schoolhouse is set on elevated concrete and stone piers, it has recently flooded and been repaired. Storys Creek Schoolhouse was constructed in 1896 in the nearby hamlet of Storys Creek, and was moved to its present site in 1971. Storys Creek Schoolhouse was not historically associated with Alley Spring State Park. The building has lost integrity of location, setting, and association, and is therefore considered to be noncontributing. It is in fair condition.

14. Burr Oak Picnic Shelter: 1989, Noncontributing Building. (Photo 8.)

The Burr Oak Picnic Shelter is an open, wood-framed building with a gable on hip roof, and wood shake shingles. It was built in 1989. The roof is supported by large wood posts; there are no exterior walls. It has a concrete foundation and a central chimney with two fireplaces. It is located just north of the Jacks Fork River, next to a large gravel lot. The picnic shelter is in good condition. It is considered a noncontributing building due to its age.

15. Burr Oak Restroom: ca. 1980-1990, Noncontributing Building. (Photo 8.)

The restroom is a simple one story frame building with a side facing gable roof, asphalt shingles, and frame walls. The exterior walls feature exposed timbers and painted wood board and batten siding. It has a concrete slab foundation. The symmetrical façade of the building has one metal door on each end (male and female), with a wooden bulletin board in the middle. Although the exposed wooden timbers give the building a compatible rustic look and feel, the restroom is a modern addition and does not contribute to the overall significance of the district.

16. Jacks Fork Vehicular Bridge (MoDOT Bridge #K0924): 1939-1940, Contributing Structure. (Photo 22.)

The Jacks Fork Vehicular Bridge carries State Route 106 over the Jacks Fork River, in the southern portion of the district. It was built between 1939 and 1940, and is constructed of reinforced concrete piers and surfaced with an asphalt roadbed. The roadway has been resurfaced numerous times. The vehicular bridge suffered minor damage in a 2017 flood, but it has since been repaired and is still in operation; it is intact and in fair condition.

East Trail Landscape Character Area:

The East Trail Area is a less-developed area located east of Alley Hollow. (Figure 6.) It contains, five contributing structures, and one noncontributing structure. It includes all district land east of Alley Spring Branch and north of County Road 106-306, as well as land north of the spring and Alley Hollow Creek. The East Trail Area is a rugged, densely-wooded area with steep hills and tall bluffs. Resources there include County Road 106-308, a modern wooden vehicular bridge,

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two trails, and a scenic overlook. This area contains Resources 17-21; Resource 1, the Alley Spring State Park Landscape, encompasses all three Landscape Character Areas.

17. County Road 106-308: ca. 1920s, Contributing Structure. (Figure 11.)

County Road 106-308 is a roughly east-west route running between State Route 106 and the town of Eminence. Connecting to State Route 106 just north of the Jacks Fork River, it is a two-lane paved asphalt road between State Route 106 and the Alley Spring Branch Vehicular Bridge. On the opposite side of the bridge, the road transitions into a narrow gravel road and becomes increasingly rutted and rocky as it navigates between the Jacks Fork River and the bluff face of the valley wall. While the road is regularly impacted by flooding from the Jacks Fork River, its path has changed very little since it was completed, and it has been resurfaced many times. The road was in place during the period of significance, and has seen no major changes.

18. Alley Spring Branch Vehicular Bridge: 2019, Noncontributing Structure. (Photo 11.)

The Alley Spring Branch Vehicular Bridge is a wooden bridge that carries County Road 106-308 (Resource 17) over the Alley Spring Branch. It was constructed in 2019 to replace an older bridge in the same location. The bridge is constructed of reinforced concrete piers, steel beams, timber planking and heavy round wood posts and railings. Although noncontributing due to its age, it is comparable to earlier bridges in the park and is located along County Road 106-308, a contributing structure. (A bridge has been located at that crossing since at least the 1930s. See the 1934 Map in Figure 24.) The current bridge does not detract from the overall appearance of the district due to its location and rustic styling.

19. Spring Branch Trail: 1934, Contributing Structure. (Photo 4, 12. Figure 23.)

The Spring Branch Trail is approximately 0.3 miles long and is covered with gravel. It was built by the CCC. The Spring Branch Trail begins on the north side of the mill, routes around the Alley Mill Pond, and runs between the bluff face and Alley Spring Branch until it meets County Road 106-308. Many stretches of this trail run between the Spring Branch and distinctive rock formations (Figure 23.) It links to the mill and the north part of the hollow via a sidewalk which leads north from the Alley Hollow Creek Footbridge to the trailhead north of the mill. A second sidewalk which extends east from the same footbridge originally connected to a footbridge over the Spring Branch. The bridge over the Spring Branch was destroyed by flooding in 2018; a stone and concrete abutment for that bridge remains in place at the end of the sidewalk. Plans call for a replacement bridge to be installed in the same location in the near future. The Spring Branch Trail features rustic stonework, including one set of stone steps, as well as stone edges and stone revetment walls on the spring side of the trail. Maintenance efforts to control erosion have altered the path of the trail slightly, but it is generally intact and in good condition.¹⁷

¹⁷ Although the gravel surface on the trail now is likely only a few decades old, historic photos show that the trails were surfaced with gravel when they were created by CCC workers.

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20. Overlook Trail: 1934, Contributing Structure. (Photo 13, Figure 21.)

The Overlook Trail, which was historically known as the Horse Trail, is approximately 1.5 miles long, and is covered with gravel. The trail, which begins near the mill, climbs a ridge north of the mill and spring through a series of switchbacks; it is steep at points and runs close to natural rock formations. From the top of the ridge, the trail follows the ridgeline until it descends to connect with County Road 106-308 (Resource 17) west of the Spring Branch Trail (Resource 19). The trail features rustic stonework, including dry-stacked native stone retaining walls and steep stone steps at both ends. (Figure 12.) The Overlook Trail was constructed by CCC workers in 1934 to serve as a horse trail; it is now used only for foot traffic.¹⁸ The trail's location is intact and it retains historic materials.¹⁹

21. Scenic Overlook: 1934, Contributing Structure. (Photo 13.)

The Scenic Overlook is a stone structure located along the Overlook Trail at the top of a limestone bluff above Alley Spring. The overlook was constructed by CCC workers in 1934. It is a square structure with a 12-foot by 12-foot base and stone floor. A three-foot stone wall wraps around most of the overlook, and provides an entrance from the Overlook Trail. Although the overlook was originally designed to serve as a covered shelter, the design was later modified, and it was built as an uncovered viewing platform instead. (Original plans also called for two covered shelters, but this is the only one that was built.)²⁰ The Alley Spring Scenic Overlook appears much as it did when it was completed in 1934 by CCC workers.

West Trail Landscape Character Area

The West Trail Area includes all district land located west of State Route 106 (Figure 6). It contains five contributing buildings, two contributing structures, and one noncontributing structure. It is a rugged and heavily forested area with steep bluffs overlooking the Jacks Fork River. Most of the developed resources in the West Trail Area are located near State Route 106, in a maintenance area near the base of the hill. Those resources are primarily support and maintenance-oriented. This area contains resources 22-29; Resource 1, the Alley Spring State Park Landscape, encompasses all three Landscape Character Areas. The area contains a Park Keeper's House (Resource 27), maintenance shop (Resource 26), pump house (Resource 28), two seasonal cabins (Resources 24 and 25), one trail system (Resource 23), and a modern water tower (Resource 29).

¹⁸ Ellis Baker, *Alley Spring State Park, Camp SP-6 Monthly Progress Report* (Alley Spring State Park: Department of the Interior, National Park Service State Park Emergency Conservation Work, May 1934.)

¹⁹ Although the gravel surface on the trail now is likely only a few decades old, historic photos show that the trails were surfaced with gravel when they were created by CCC workers.

²⁰ Ellis Baker, *Alley Spring State Park, Camp SP-6 Monthly Progress Report* (September 1934.)

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22. Maintenance Road: 1934, Contributing Structure. (Photos 18-20.)

The maintenance road is a single-lane road extending from State Route 106 up a ridge to a noncontributing water tower. At its western terminus, the road forms a circular drive around the water tower (photo 20.) It is a narrow road that has a rough chipseal surface and no shoulders. The road was constructed in 1934 to provide access to the West Trail system. At the time it was constructed, the road ended at a parking area and trailhead that was located partly up the slope of the ridge. It was extended to access a new water tank at the top of the hill ca. 1973.²¹

23. West Trail (Foot Trail): 1934, Contributing Structure. (Photo 21.)

The West Trail, which was referred to in CCC documents as the Foot Trail, was constructed by CCC crews in 1934. Beginning just west of the Park Keeper's House (Resource 27), the route of the West Trail grade runs south in front of two seasonal cabins (Resources 24 and 25) that overlook State Route 106. The trail turns west near the intersection of State Route 106 and the Jacks Fork River, following the bluffs above the river before turning north. The trail then turns east, following a ridgeline before ending at a modern water tower that is located at the end of the maintenance road. The maintenance road replaced a portion of the original west trail alignment when the water tower was built in the early 1970s.²² Although years of neglect and erosion have impacted the trail grade, it is still in fair condition. The grade of the trail is still visible and minor trail structures such as stacked stone walls are intact in most areas.

24. Seasonal Cabin 505: 1934, Contributing Building. (Photo 15.)

Alley Spring Seasonal Cabin 505 is a single-story building with a concrete foundation and painted wooden lap siding. The cabin is located on the west side of State Route 106. The site slopes steeply down to the east, exposing part of the cabin's foundation. A stone retaining wall hugs the hillside to the rear (west) of the building to create a small level space near the back wall that is filled with a narrow stone walkway. (See sketch in Figure 31.) The cabin has a side-gabled roof with asphalt shingles and exposed rafters at the eaves. A set of concrete steps leads up to the cabin from the east. A kitchen at the rear (west) of the cabin has a shed roof that extends the length of the cabin. The façade faces east and is divided into two bays. The north bay contains a single window opening that is filled with a pair of six-light wood casement windows that are several decades old but may not be original. The south bay contains the entryway, as well as a small concrete porch that is covered by a gabled roof and supported by wooden posts. All elements of the porch appear to be original. The entryway contains an early or original 5-panel wood door and a wood screen door. The doorway is flanked by early six-light casement windows that are comparable to the ones on the north bay. The north side wall has

²¹ Missouri State Park Board, *Alley Spring State Park Base Map*, 1968; *Alley Spring Site Map*, 1973 (Ozark National Scenic Riverways, 1973). National Park Service files, OZAR_61440004 [id228790].

²² Missouri State Park Board, *Alley Spring State Park Base Map*, 1968; *Alley Spring Site Map* (Ozark National Scenic Riverways, 1973). National Park Service files, OZAR_61440004 [id228790].

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three evenly-spaced six-light casement windows, and two nine-light windows in the kitchen, all of which are early or original.

25. Seasonal Cabin 506: 1934, Contributing Building. (Photo 14.)

Alley Spring Seasonal Cabin 506 is located approximately 75 yards south of Alley Spring Seasonal Cabin 505. It is built into the same steep hill and has a similar stone retaining wall along the hillside to the rear (west) of the building. There is also a small stone retaining wall in front of the cabin, to the east. (See sketch in Figure 31.) The footprint and materials of this cabin are very similar to Alley Spring Seasonal Cabin 505, (described above), with two notable exceptions. The foundation and porch of Cabin 506 is constructed of random ashlar stonework, and the south wall of the cabin has a large exterior chimney that features similar stonework. Like Cabin 505, Seasonal Cabin 506 has seen very few exterior alterations of note.

26. Alley Spring District Maintenance Shop: 1933, Contributing Building. (Photo 16.)

The Alley Spring District Maintenance Shop is a two-story wood frame building constructed by the CCC in 1933. It was referred to as the Park Service Building in CCC documents. The maintenance shop is located west of State Route 106, just south of the Maintenance Road (Resource 22.) The building measures 25'-3" by 50'-3" and rests on a concrete slab foundation. It has a gambrel roof with wood shingles and has an internal stone chimney. The walls are clad with wood shiplap siding. The building faces generally northeast towards State Route 106. The front wall has three garage bays; the openings are original but are now filled with sets of ca. 1980s hinged wood doors. A fourth garage bay was infilled with lap siding and a large two light window several decades ago.²³ The north side elevation contains a one-story shed-roof entry with a ca. 1970 single-light glass and wood door. The southeast side wall has a second story doorway that is reached via a set of wooden stairs that appear to be a few decades old. The southeast side wall also has a centered second-story doorway and an open wood staircase. The back wall has three windows but no entrance. The maintenance shop is in generally intact and in fair to good condition.

27. Alley Spring Park Keeper's House. ca. 1925, moved 1934, Contributing Building.

(Photo 17.)

The Alley Spring Park Keeper's House, which was known historically as the Custodian's House, is a single-story house that sits facing west, near the Alley Spring District Maintenance Shop. It measures 34'-6" by 36'. The frame building sits on rubble foundation and is clad in painted weatherboard siding that appears to date to the 1920s or 30s. It has a gabled asphalt-shingled roof, and a stone exterior chimney. The front door is sheltered by a small open gabled porch with square wood posts and a poured concrete floor; the porch roof is early or original; the posts

²³ John Warren Teasdale, "Park Service Building," (National Park Service, Alley Spring State Park Emergency Conservation Work, 1934,) OZAR 614/41934.

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and floor are newer. The rear (east) first-floor entry has a small entry porch accessed via a set of wood steps. Windows on the first floor of the building are early one-over-one wood sash, and basement windows are a six-light single sash design. All or most windows are covered with modern aluminum storm windows. The house was originally constructed ca. 1925 in the approximate location of the Alley Spring Picnic Shelter. In 1934, within the period of significance, the CCC constructed a new foundation and moved the building to its present location. To facilitate the move, "it was necessary to take down the flue, fireplace, and porches before moving the house and to rebuild them according to the new plans."²⁴ A concrete swale directs storm water away from the west (uphill) side of the building and down the slope. Erosion damage is visible on the ground surface of the slope along the north and south sides of the house.

28. Pump House: 1933, Contributing Building. (Photo 18.)

The Pump House is a single-story, rectangular building with cobblestone walls and a concrete foundation. It is located along the Maintenance Road (Resource 22) just south of the park keeper's house. The Pump House is built into a hillside that slopes to the northeast. It has a gabled roof with asphalt shingles and exposed rafters at the eaves. The façade faces north, and features a single doorway with a segmental arched opening and a vertical board door. The east side wall has two evenly spaced segmental arched window openings with stone sills. Each contains a pair of early one-over-one wood windows that are covered by four-light wood storm windows that appear to be original. The south elevation is similar to the façade, with a single segmental arched doorway. The west side wall of the pump house is set into the sloping hillside, which covers approximately half of the wall, just below two segmental arched window openings with stone sills. One of those openings is filled with a pair of early or original windows and storms that match those on the east wall. The other has one matching window, plus one modern solid wood panel that is pierced by newer piping. The Pump House appears much as it did when it was completed by the CCC in 1933.

29. Water Tower: ca. 1973, Noncontributing Structure. (Photo 20.)

Located near the top of a hill at the end of a gravel maintenance road, this water tower is a large metal structure that has a cylindrical shape. It was built not long after the National Park Service acquired the property, making it a noncontributing structure.²⁵

NOTE: Archeological resources are described in a separate section at the end of this document.

²⁴ Jackson, 46.

²⁵ Missouri State Park Board, *Alley Spring State Park Base Map*, 1968; *Alley Spring Site Map* (Ozark National Scenic Riverways, 1973).

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Integrity:

The resources of the Alley Spring State Park Historic District retain integrity in all seven major aspects: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

The cultural landscape and associated features are in their original location. The existing setting closely resembles the picturesque landscape of the site during the 1925-1969 period of significance. The setting of the district is defined by its proximity to, and views of, the Jacks Fork River and Alley Spring and Branch, as well as Alley Hollow and the steep surrounding forested hills. The noncontributing school building, blacksmith shop, and picnic shelter parking lot have impacted the overall setting, but those resources are widely scattered, and have had minimal impact overall. Changes to the vegetation and the addition of utilities and smaller features such as gravel parking lots, signs and modern restrooms have also had a minimal effect upon the setting.

The setting of the area has also been impacted by dramatic flooding events that are making gradual changes to vegetation and topography and which often deposit massive quantities of gravel. Those changes are at least partly a function of the natural evolution of the landscape as affected by the river, and the National Park Service removes gravel and repairs the landscape after flood events. The remote character of the landscape has been protected as a valued aspect of the park. Adjacent recreational and conservation areas buffer the historic landscape from adjacent development.

Alley Spring State Park Historic District retains integrity of design. The landscape continues to reflect the work of the CCC, which transformed the area in 1933 and 1934. The Alley Roller Mill and dam have seen few changes of note since the mill was constructed in 1894, and the mill continues to feature the barn-red paint that has been a part of its design since the late 1920s. Buildings that were built by CCC workers retain most aspects of their original design. The design of the naturalistic trails and associated structures are also retained. The East Trail system and associated structures are maintained and used as intentionally designed. Minor alterations made to address erosion are compatible with the original design intent. The West Trail system is no longer maintained; however, the alignment and some constructed features of that trail remain intact and identifiable.

The district retains integrity of materials and workmanship, displaying stylistic appearance consistent with the historic character of the property. The heavy frame mill building features a mix of original and CCC era materials. The buildings feature natural materials, such as native stone and timber, and retain a significant amount of their original materials. The naturalistic design of the trails and open areas remains strongly prevalent. This style integrates with the

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natural environment through the enhancement and maintenance of the natural features, within a pastoral and woodland setting.

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.²⁶ The district retains many aspects of its historic appearance, although the feel of the historic park has been slightly diminished as the National Park Service has modernized facilities within the area to accommodate visitors. Although noncontributing structures have intruded upon the landscape, the impact upon the overall naturalistic landscape design is minimal.

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.²⁷ The study area retains its association with the historic state park through its continuing function as a public park which offers numerous recreational activities. The addition of noncontributing features that emulate an archetypal Ozark village, including the blacksmith shop and the relocated school detract from the state park association, but not excessively. Outdoor recreation continues to be the primary function of the landscape, retaining a solid sense of the historic feeling and association of the district. Visiting the "Old Red Mill," picnicking, floating, and hiking the historic trails remain popular activities.

Conclusion:

The Alley Spring State Park Historic District retains its historic association as a park through continuing use of the site for recreational activities as part of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways. The iconic nineteenth century mill and all of the buildings that were constructed by CCC workers in 1933 and 1934 are still standing. As a whole, the cultural landscape appears much as it did when the property was a Missouri state park. While the feel of the district has been slightly diminished by modern facilities that have been added to accommodate visitors, many of those newer elements were constructed to be harmonious with their natural surroundings, and their impact has been minimal. The district looks and functions much as it did when CCC crews completed their work there in late 1934.

²⁶ Patrick W. Andrus and Rebecca H. Shrimpton, *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, DC: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1995), 45.

²⁷ Andrus and Shrimpton, *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 45.

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Summary:

The Alley Spring State Park Historic District is an intact designed cultural landscape. It is located along State Route 106, approximately 5 miles west of the town of Eminence in Shannon County, Missouri. The former state park has statewide significance under National Register Criterion A, in the areas of Politics/Government and Recreation, as an early state park that routinely attracted visitors from outside the region. One of Missouri's first eight state parks, Alley Spring State Park was only one of two managed solely for recreational use the year it was placed in service. The new state park, which featured Alley Spring and the Alley Roller Mill, was often praised for its natural beauty and recreational opportunities. After more than 40 years of continuous operation as a state park, Alley Spring State Park was deeded to the National Park Service on December 31, 1969, to become part of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways. The period of significance under Criterion A for Recreation and Politics/Government begins in 1925, with the creation of Alley Spring State Park, and ends in 1969, when the property came under federal ownership as part of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways.

Alley Spring State Park Historic District is also locally significant under Criterion A in the areas of Commerce and Industry, for the early role Alley Spring Roller Mill and adjacent resources played in the local economy. The mill building was individually listed in 1981 under Criterion A in the areas of Commerce and Industry; those same two areas of significance also apply to related resources that are described in more detail in this nomination: the Alley Spring and Mill Pond (Resource #2, part of the overall site) and the Alley Spring Dam and Associated Hydraulic Structures (Resource #7, contributing structure.) The period of significance in the areas of Commerce and Industry runs from ca. 1876, when the Alley Spring Dam was constructed to create the mill pond, and continues until ca. 1922, when the Alley Spring Roller Mill closed for good.

Finally, the district is eligible at a local level of significance under National Register Criterion C, for Landscape Architecture and Architecture. The landscape of Alley Spring State Park was transformed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), which had a camp at the park in 1933 and 1934. The work of the CCC crews was guided by architects Donald Blake and Warren Teasdale, and landscape architect R. W. Hitchcock. During their time at Alley Spring State Park, CCC crews constructed several trails and buildings, improved circulation routes, and performed extensive work on the mill, dam and spring branch. CCC-constructed buildings at Alley Spring State Park include a picnic shelter, seasonal cabins, a stone pump house, and a large frame maintenance building. Those buildings utilize natural materials and feature detailing that is characteristic of the rustic styling that gained prominence in state and national parks in the early twentieth century.²⁸ The period of significance under Criterion C begins in 1933, when the first CCC camp opened, and continues through 1934, when the CCC left the park.

²⁸ Ethan Carr, *Wilderness by Design: Landscape Architecture & the National Park Service* (Lincoln, NE: The University of Nebraska Press, 1999), 107.

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Alley Spring State Park Historic District has changed very little since it was taken over by the National Park Service in late 1969. Although flooding of Alley Spring and nearby waterways has been a common occurrence, long term flood damage has been minimal, and Alley Spring State Park appears today much as it did in the late 1960s.

Elaboration³⁰:

Commerce and Industry: Period of Significance, ca. 1876 - ca. 1922

The Alley Spring State Park Historic District and the Alley Spring Roller Mill have local significance under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A, in the areas of Commerce and Industry. Alley Spring was first dammed ca. 1876 to create a mill pond to power a grain mill and sawmill, and that same mill pond spurred the construction of Alley Roller Mill in 1894. The area around the spring quickly became a local center for commerce and industry and continued as such until the roller mill closed ca. 1922.

Milling at Alley Spring

Alley Spring, which was known as Mammoth Spring in the 1860s and 70s, was one of several Ozarks springs which served as mill sites in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. With an average flow of some 81 million gallons of water per day, Alley Spring offered an attractive and reliable source of waterpower. The first mill at the site was constructed by Ike Barksdale and John Daugherty, who purchased 660 acres of land surrounding the spring in 1868. The

³⁰ In addition to demonstrating the significance of the Alley Spring State Park Historic District, this document adds to the historic record of the previously listed Alley Spring Roller Mill. The mill, which is within the new district boundaries, was listed individually in the National Register in 1981. This nomination provides further description and context for the mill. It also recognizes the important role associated resources such as the spring, mill pond, dam, and hydraulic systems played in the operation of the mill and the later creation of the state park.

The mill building was individually listed in 1981 for significance in the areas of Commerce and Industry, with an implied period of significance of ca. 1893 – ca. 1924 (see Perry, 1981). Register nominations at the time did not identify specific periods of significance; those dates are based upon dates of mill operation that were noted in the 1981 document. Subsequent research has identified the exact year the mill was built—1894, as well as a slightly earlier closing date for the mill—ca. 1922. Recent research also identified the date of the first dam, which created the mill pond and harnessed the power of the Alley Spring for mill operations—ca. 1876. The revised period of significance under Commerce and Industry therefore begins with dam construction ca. 1876 and ends when the mill closed permanently, ca. 1922. Those areas and dates of significance also apply to the Alley Spring and Mill Pond (Resource #2, part of the overall site) and the Alley Spring Dam and Associated Hydraulic Structures (Resource #7, contributing structure).

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spring was sometimes referred to as Barksdale Spring after the 1868 purchase.³¹ By 1876, they had completed a dam across the spring basin and constructed a grist mill and a sawmill.³² Their grist mill was later described as a “water wheel and a rude shed over the millstones.”³³ (Figure 8. Plan and Section Views of Mammoth (Alley) Spring, ca. 1876.) At the time, it was common practice for grist mill buildings to be simple since they only needed to cover and protect the milling equipment.³⁴

Milling of the nineteenth century was a time-consuming process in which farmers would transport their grain to the mill and wait for it to be processed. This positioned the mill to become a social center for the surrounding area.³⁵ People would visit mill sites to conduct business, hear the news, and gossip. Often, other businesses would locate close to mills to capitalize on the traffic brought by the mill. That was the case with the mill at Alley, where Ike Barksdale also operated a small store and blacksmith shop.³⁶

The Alley Spring property remained in the hands of Barksdale until his death in 1878, when the spring and 240 acres of land were sold to Charles Klepzig. Klepzig continued operation of the grist and sawmills. Klepzig also petitioned the United States Postal Service to establish a post office at the site of the mill. At that time, there were around 25 families in the area and no regular mail service. After several unsuccessful attempts to get approval for a name for his new post office, Klepzig chose the name “Alley,” after local farmer John Alley, who owned land southeast of the mill near Buzzard Hollow.³⁷ Although John Alley operated a small mill himself, he was not connected with the operation of the grist mill at Alley Spring. Klepzig most likely chose the name “Alley,” because it was relatively short and easy to pronounce and spell, all of which were attributes preferred by the United States Postal Service.

Klepzig operated the grist mill and the sawmill until 1890, when the mill and dam suffered heavy damage from a flood.³⁸ Flooding was – and still is – an inevitable downside to being located on an Ozark waterway. The 1890 flood was the first of more than a dozen significant floods that

³¹ Ricardo Torres-Reyes and Vance L. Kaminski, *Historic Structure Report: Alley Spring Roller Mill* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1973), 5.

³² David Lewis, *The Current River and Its Tributaries: Part II, The Jack's Fork of the Current River*, (Columbia, MO: Ozark Custom Printing, 1980), 47; Dorothy Caldwell, *Missouri Historic Sites Catalogue* (Columbia, MO: The State Historical Society of Missouri, 1963), 184; Jackson, 21.

³³ Perry, 8.1.

³⁴ Ricardo Torres-Reyes and Vance L. Kaminski, 13.

³⁵ Stevens, 32.

³⁶ Ricardo Torres-Reyes and Vance L. Kaminski, 10; Brandt and Baldwin, “Milling Around the Ozarks,” 5.

³⁷ Lewis, *The Current River and Tributaries: Part II, The Jack's Fork of the Current River*, 48.

³⁸ *Missouri State Gazetteer and Business Directory* (St. Louis, MO: R. L. Polk & Co, 1885-1886), 151; Perry, “Alley Spring Roller Mill” 8.1.

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have been documented at Alley Spring; those instances likely represent but a small percentage of flood events to have taken place there in the past 128 years.

Damage from the flood of 1890 proved to be too much for Klepzig. He moved the post office to his house across the river, and in 1890 he sold the Alley Hollow property at auction. It was purchased by George W. McCaskill, a Shannon County businessman who had been involved in a number of business ventures in the region.³⁹

New Mill Building

After purchasing the land from Charles Klepzig in 1893, George W. McCaskill and his brother James replaced the damaged grist mill with a new large building that housed state-of-the-art milling equipment.⁴⁰ The new mill, located alongside a large mill pond, was completed in July of 1894. Sometime shortly after it was completed, the mill building was painted white. (Figure 13. View of Alley Hollow from a bluff above the spring, ca. 1896.)

The new mill building was home to a roller mill, which, as the name implies, used metal rollers instead of stones to grind the grain. The roller milling process, which was established in Europe, was first used in the United States in 1873, and by 1880 had become widely adopted.⁴¹ Change came a bit more slowly to the Ozarks, where roller mills were not widely adopted until the 1880s or 90s.⁴²

Roller mills required more energy to operate than grist mills and often used a turbine to power the machinery inside the mill. The turbine was placed horizontally under the water to catch the current flowing through the millrace. Grain brought to the mill would be placed in a storage bin and transferred by chutes and elevators around the mill. The grain was cleaned and sifted before it went onto a series of metal rollers, which would grind it into progressively finer particles, eventually turning it into flour.⁴³ Although this system was more efficient than a traditional wheel-driven system, it required several pieces of complex machinery and a larger building to house everything.⁴⁴

That system was the determining factor in the design of the new mill building at Alley. The new mill building had to be large enough to accommodate the new process, and sturdy enough to withstand the significant vibrations of the mill equipment. Assistance with the design of the

³⁹ Flanders, 6.

⁴⁰ Perry, 8.1.

⁴¹ Charles B. Kuhlman, *The Development of the Flour-Milling Industry in the United States* (New York: Augustus M. Kelly Publications, 1975), 121.

⁴² Brandt and Baldwin, "Milling Around the Ozarks," 12.

⁴³ Brandt and Baldwin, "Milling Around the Ozarks," 13.

⁴⁴ Brandt and Baldwin, "Milling Around the Ozarks," 8.

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building and the layout of the equipment was provided by the equipment supplier, the Richmond City Millworks out of Indiana, which was described in one history as “a well-known supplier.”⁴⁵

Repairs--or possibly reconstruction--of the mill dam were done around 1894 by Robert Brock, who was from Eminence. Brock was reportedly hired to “build” the dam, but a comparison of the new dam location with the one shown in the 1870s map of the property indicates that the location did not change, so it may have simply been a matter of repairing and enlarging what was there. The dam would have needed to be enlarged to raise the water level enough to power the new turbine.⁴⁶

The new mill had a capacity of 50 barrels per day and could produce flour, corn meal, or chopped feed.⁴⁷ In April 1895, after just one season in operation, George W. McCaskill sold his land, including the mill, to A. B. and Ellen Boyd for \$6,000.⁴⁸ Boyd kept the mill in operation and added a general store to the property south of the mill. (The general store, which was demolished in the 1920s is the white building in the middle of Figure 13.) In August 1895, the *Eminence Wave* announced, “A. B. Boyd has opened a general merchandise store.”⁴⁹ It was also around that time that a simple sawmill was added to the south side of the mill, powered by a drive shaft which extended into the mill basement via a large hole in the south foundation wall. (The edge of the sawmill, which was demolished ca. 1928, is visible next to the mill in Figure 13.) When new, the mill served as an economic anchor in the hollow, which also supported the general store, blacksmith shop, and a school.

At the time the roller mill was constructed, the open space along the hollow was comprised of agricultural fields dotted with farm buildings and houses. Immediately west of the Spring Branch was a farmstead that was frequently occupied by the owners of the mill (no longer extant). The farm included two residential buildings surrounded by wood fences, the larger of which was painted white and was referred to as “the white house.” A barn was located to the south of the mill and surrounding properties.

Continued flooding spurred additional changes of ownership in the late 1890s and early 1900s. On November 30, 1899, the *Current Wave* reported that a flood caused the dam to give out, thus halting the milling operation.⁵⁰ That same year, despite his large recent investment in the property, A. B. Boyd traded the property to J. August Lahmeyer for land in Gasconade County.⁵¹ Like Boyd and McCaskill before him, J. August Lahmeyer owned the property for just a short

⁴⁵ Flanders, 19.

⁴⁶ Ricardo Torres-Reyes and Vance L. Kaminski, 21.

⁴⁷ Flanders, 21.

⁴⁸ Flanders, 24.

⁴⁹ *Current Wave*, August 1, 1895, quoted in Flanders, 25.

⁵⁰ *Current Wave*, April 13, 1899. In “Old Paper Clippings from the *Current Wave*,” 1.

⁵¹ *Current Wave*, April 13, 1899. In “Old Paper Clippings from the *Current Wave*,” 1.

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time. Lahmeyer sold the mill and surrounding acreage to A. M. Philips in 1901, and he, in turn, sold it to John M. Knots in July 1902.⁵²

Knots made substantial improvements to the mill, blacksmith shop, and some of the other buildings. Less than a year after that work was completed, a flood in 1903 caused significant damage to the mill. The *Current Wave* reported that “the recent rains caused a part of the Alley mill dam to wash out, and the mill will be stopped for repairs.”⁵³ Another flood in 1904 added to the damage.⁵⁴ This forced Knots to borrow \$1,000 in order to repair the damage to the mill, dam, and to make improvements to the blacksmith shop.⁵⁵ Knots borrowed additional money several times between 1904 and 1911, and eventually sold out to the Crystal Spring Townsite Company in 1912, for around \$15,000.⁵⁶ One of the most active members of the Crystal Spring Townsite Company was Conrad Hug, an art dealer from Kansas City.

Resort Development

Unlike previous owners, Hug, and the Crystal Spring Townsite Company utilized the Alley Spring property for recreational purposes, marketing it as a resort for families who were looking for a getaway from the cities.⁵⁷ Hug and his partners added a picnic ground with swings and a shelter house (called a casino on early maps) along the Spring Branch to expand recreational opportunities. The picnic area, which was situated on the east side of the Spring Branch, was accessed by one or more footbridges crossing the stream.⁵⁸

In a 1922 promotional brochure, the company advertised the property as “a summer resort of extraordinary merit.”⁵⁹ The brochure targeted nature lovers and touted the many natural features and benefits of Alley Spring. One photo in the brochure showed several people sitting on the dam spillway, with the caption, “showing the flow of our spring – 48 million gallons of purest 50-degree water per day.”⁶⁰ (Figure 15. Promotional brochure for the Crystal Spring Townsite Company, 1922.) Another photo in that brochure showed the Spring Branch, with a caption that highlighted the opportunities for anglers seeking to catch rainbow trout.

The Crystal Spring Townsite Company’s plans to develop Alley Spring into a major resort never really took off. It appears that the property served more as a private getaway for the company

⁵² Flanders, 31.

⁵³ *Current Wave*, June 4, 1903. In “Old Paper Clippings from the *Current Wave*,” 7.

⁵⁴ Flanders, 32.

⁵⁵ Flanders, 50.

⁵⁶ Flanders, 50.

⁵⁷ Flanders, 51.

⁵⁸ Historic photographs OZAR 24084, OZAR 24090.

⁵⁹ Crystal Springs Pamphlet enclosed in a letter from Ralph E. Carr to Governor A.M. Hyde, December 17, 1922, (Missouri State Parks Archives).

⁶⁰ Ralph E. Carr, “Ralph E. Carr to Arthur M. Hyde,” December 17, 1922, (Missouri State Parks Archives, Collection 3257).

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owners than an ongoing real estate development. Bill Gates, who lived in Alley Hollow in the 1910s and 20s, recalled that there were no hotels nearby, and his mother took in boarders in those years. He remembered Conrad Hug's family: "a bunch every year, the Hugs, they'd bring down a bunch of friends and stay the summer."⁶¹

Although Conrad Hug and other members of the Townsite Company were apparently more interested in recreation than commercial milling, they did keep the mill in operation for a time. By the 1920s, however, the mill was becoming increasingly expensive to operate. The trouble and expense of repeated flooding--combined with the mounting repair costs and general advancements in milling technology--ultimately led to the demise of Alley Mill as a commercial enterprise. The mill closed for good around 1922. The sawmill on the south side of the mill was demolished about the same time or a little earlier.⁶² Around that same time period, the state of Missouri began to talk about developing a series of new state parks, and the members of the Crystal Townsite Company turned their attention to ensuring that Alley Spring would be one of those new parks.

State Parks: National Origins

Missouri was one of many states in the nation that was working to create a state park system in the 1920s. That movement had grown out of national trends, including the creation of the National Park Service in 1916. The concept of public green space in the United States, which is largely based upon European ideals, has evolved over hundreds of years. The design of early public space in the New World borrowed heavily from European practices. Examples of early public or semi-public space included landscaped boulevards, cemeteries, public squares, and cultivated gardens.⁶³ By the 1800s, park designs began to include recreational opportunities as well, and the number of public spaces in cities increased.⁶⁴ With efforts to preserve Mount Vernon in 1858, and the subsequent movement to save Civil War battlefields, parks slowly began to incorporate historic sites as well as green space.⁶⁵

As park functions evolved, so too did their management. By 1872, the year that Yellowstone National Park became the first national park in the country, organizations at every level of government were involved in the park movement.⁶⁶ The federal government continued to add new parks and monuments but struggled with early management issues and a lack of funding. Between 1906 and 1913, low public attendance at the national parks resulted in a combined

⁶¹ Quoted in Flanders, 68.

⁶² William J. Wagner, *Alley Spring Roller Mill: Historic Structure Report* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1977), n.p.

⁶³ Ney C. Landrum, *The State Park Movement in America: A Critical Review* (Columbia, MO: The University of Missouri Press, 2004), 6.

⁶⁴ Landrum, 8.

⁶⁵ Landrum, 11

⁶⁶ Landrum, 10.

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congressional appropriation of less than one million dollars throughout the entire system during that seven year period. Low levels of funding resulted in such dire staff shortages that soldiers from the United States cavalry were assigned to manage several national parks, including Yellowstone National Park, Sequoia National Park, General Grant (now Kings Canyon National Park), and Yosemite National Park.⁶⁷ That trend changed on August 25, 1916, when Congress authorized the National Park Service, and tasked the agency with operating and maintaining the growing number of national parks and monuments.⁶⁸

In 1917, Stephen T. Mather became the first director of the National Park Service. Placed in charge of 15 national parks and 29 national monuments, Mather was tasked with both administering the system, as well as reviewing a large number of proposals for new national parks. The previous year, 16 proposals for new national parks were introduced in Congress.⁶⁹ Mather felt that although many of the proposed areas were not significant enough to be classified as national parks, they still warranted some sort of protection. For this, Mather turned to the states as a way to protect places that were locally important but did not have a place in the National Park System.⁷⁰

One hurdle Mather encountered was the vast disparity between park systems at the state level. A few states, including New York, Pennsylvania, and California had long-established park systems that included thousands of acres of park land. Those states were the exception, however; most states had no established system for setting aside land for parks. At the heart of the issue was the subject of land management in state parks. Some believed that state parks should be managed in a similar fashion to the national parks, with an emphasis on recreation. Others saw state parks as an opportunity to set aside land for conservation and game management.⁷¹

In 1921, in an attempt to bring both sides of the state park movement together to find common ground, Mather organized the First National Conference on State Parks, in Des Moines, Iowa. Over 200 people from across the country attended the three-day conference, which set the framework for the expansion of the state parks movement. While the immediate impact of the First National Conference on State Parks was limited, historian Ney Landrum argues that the lasting legacy of the conference was that it established "a medium for communication, exchange of ideas, and mutual encouragement among the states."⁷²

⁶⁷ Carr, *Wilderness by Design: Landscape Architecture & the National Park Service*, 3.

⁶⁸ "Quick History of the National Park Service," National Park Service, <https://www.nps.gov/articles/quick-nps-history.htm> (accessed September 2019.)

⁶⁹ Landrum, 77

⁷⁰ Rebecca Conrad, "The National Conference on State Parks: Reflection on Organizational Genealogy," *The George Wright Forum* 14, no. 4 (1997): 30.

⁷¹ Conrad, 31.

⁷² Landrum, 100.

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Establishing Missouri's State Park System

Missouri took its first steps towards establishing a state park system in 1917, the year after the National Park Service was established. The process began when Senator Frank H. Farris introduced a bill that allocated five percent of the revenue from the sale of fish and game licenses into a state park fund, which was to be used to purchase land for state parks.⁷³ That amount was increased to 25% in 1925, when the state of Missouri recognized that recent trends such as the growth of automobile ownership, urban population increases, and a general interest in nature, had increased demand for recreational opportunities within the state.⁷⁴

After a promising start, Missouri was slow to acquire its first state park. By 1920, Missouri was still among 17 states that did not have a state park system. At the second National Conference on State Parks in 1922, Charles Hatfield, Secretary and General Manager of the St. Louis Convention and Tourist Bureau, reported that the Missouri state park fund had reached \$43,388.00, and the state hoped to acquire several parcels of land for park development in the near future.⁷⁵ The next year, at the third National Conference on State Parks, Charles Hatfield reported that the state park fund had reached roughly \$70,000.

Conference attendees were interested in the Ozarks region, which was widely admired for its scenic beauty and abundant natural resources. The rugged terrain, spring-fed rivers, and large expanses of undeveloped land found in the Missouri Ozarks made that area particularly suited for state park development.⁷⁶ After a lengthy discussion on the Ozarks, the National Conference on State Parks issued a resolution, "recognizing the importance of the Ozark region because of its natural beauty, almost unequaled in the great Mississippi Valley, the abundance of wild life, and its value for scenic purposes."⁷⁷

While land in the Ozarks was relatively inexpensive and easy to acquire, reaching it was not a simple matter. Road construction was promoted as a way to increase access to the Ozark region. It was early in the age of the automobile, and there were few improved roads in rural parts of the state. In 1921, the National Park Service showed an interest in assisting the state in developing roads in the Ozark region, in order to make it more accessible for tourists. One newspaper article even postulated that if the region could be made more accessible, "a large

⁷³ Keith McCanse, *Annual Report of the State Game and Fish Commissioner* (Jefferson City, MO: Game and Fish Department, 1925-1927), 47. (Missouri State Archives.)

⁷⁴ James Denny, "The New Deal, the CCC, and Missouri State Parks," *OzarksWatch* VII, no. 3 (1994): 11; Flanders, 72.

⁷⁵ Henry R. Francis, ed., *Proceedings of the Second National Conference on State Parks* (Washington, DC: The National Conference on State Parks 1923), 177.

⁷⁶ Susan Flader, "A Legacy of Neglect: the Ozark National Scenic Riverways," *The George Wright Forum* 28, no. 2 (2011): 25.

⁷⁷ *Proceedings of the Third National Conference on State Parks*, 104.

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part of the most scenic portions of the Ozarks may be set aside as sites for national parks.”⁷⁸ Hatfield also reported that the state had set aside \$60 million to build roads into the Ozarks.⁷⁹ Missouri Governor Arthur Hyde also recognized the relationship between a good network of roads, and state parks, envisioning a “chain of parks,” linked by highways throughout the state.⁸⁰

Politics/Government: Period of Significance, 1925-1969

Alley Spring State Park Historic District has statewide significance under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A, in the area of Politics/Government. Alley Spring State Park was placed in service in 1925, the first year Missouri had a State Park System. It is one of the first eight state parks to be established in Missouri.

In May 1924, Governor Hyde appointed Frank H. Wielandy to be the State Game and Fish Commissioner.⁸¹ As someone who had been advocating for state parks in Missouri since at least 1911, Wielandy was well-suited for the new role. In January 1925, he wrote an article on the importance of state parks, which outlined financial, health, and environmental justifications for supporting state parks, as well as several criteria for their selection. According to Wielandy, an ideal state park would contain between 4,000 and 12,000 acres, with access to a large source of water.⁸² In a later interview about the acquisition process, Frank Wielandy said, “one feature dominating selection of our park sites is that of running water. Every tract of land we have purchased is well watered and three of them have enormous springs.”⁸³

Appeals for the state to consider the potential for Alley Spring as a state park began around 1921. Dr. H. Kirkendall, a dentist and civic leader from Birch Tree, was an early advocate for a state park in Shannon County. Kirkendall appears to have been on good terms with many high-ranking elected officials, and he often wrote to Governor Arthur Hyde and Game and Fish Commissioner Frank Wielandy to encourage them to create a new state park in the Ozarks. In a 1924 letter to Governor Hyde, Kirkendall wrote of the many fishing opportunities in the area, suggesting that if Hyde came for a visit, Kirkendall and others would “furnish boats and all to make a short float for you men...all you would have to do is look and fish.”⁸⁴

⁷⁸ “Department of the Interior may Spend Thousands of Dollars in Making Ozarks Accessible to Tourists,” *The Springfield News-Leader*, January 30, 1921, 1.

⁷⁹ *Proceedings of the Third National Conference on State Parks* (Washington, DC: The National Conference on State Parks, 1923), 57.

⁸⁰ Conrad, 31.

⁸¹ “All Interested in State Parks,” *The King City Chronicle*, May 23, 1924, 2.

⁸² Frank H. Wielandy, “State Parks, Their Importance and Necessity,” *The Index*, January 15, 1925.

⁸³ “Sites for State Parks Secured at Real Bargain,” *Sedalia Weekly Democrat*, February 13, 1925.

⁸⁴ Flanders, 76.

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Interestingly enough, Kirkendall also suggested as early as 1923 that the state should acquire a large amount of land immediately adjacent the rivers of the area to create a linear park.⁸⁵ Although that radical idea did not take shape in 1923, it did come to fruition in the late 1960s, with the creation of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways.

Kirkendall was not the only one campaigning for a state park in the region. The members of the Crystal Springs Townsite Company, which owned the land surrounding Alley Spring, were eager to sell their land to the state. Townsite members Conrad Hug and Ralph E. Carr contacted the governor numerous times to let him know their Alley Spring property was available for purchase. Carr wrote Governor Hyde in December of 1922, proposing a state purchase of approximately six thousand acres of land, including the area around Alley Spring. Although neither Carr nor the Townsite Company owned the surrounding land that was included in the proposal, Carr suggested in his letter that he could easily acquire the additional land for a reasonable price. That letter may have spurred a visit from state officials; around 1922, Missouri Secretary of State Charles Becker and State Treasurer Hedrick visited Alley Spring as part of a scouting trip to identify possible future state parks. They were photographed near the spillway at Alley Spring with Elizabeth Hug and Helen Guminger (both of Kansas City).⁸⁶

In another letter to the Governor, Kirkendall mentioned that the land around the spring might be available for sale, noting that the property "was in the hands of heirs" because Conrad Hug had recently died.⁸⁷ As it would turn out, Mr. Hug was very much alive, but he was interested in selling, albeit at a premium price. In a letter to T. J. Humphry, a friend of Kirkendall's, Hug declared that the land surrounding Alley Spring was available for purchase and added that he had three parties interested in buying it for \$35,000.⁸⁸ In December 1924, the state entered into an agreement to buy the Alley Spring holdings of the Crystal Townsite Company, which totaled approximately 427 acres for \$31,500.⁸⁹ Although that price per acre was higher than many potential park sites that had been identified by the state, officials agreed that it was a desirable site for a state park.⁹⁰

That agreement occurred very early in the process of creating a state park system in Missouri. At the time, the state had made arrangements to purchase just three other tracts of land for

⁸⁵ H. Kirkendall, letter to Governor Arthur M. Hyde, August 1923, (Missouri State Parks Archives, Collection 3257).

⁸⁶ Wagner, Appendix, Historic Photograph Index, Photo 'Q'.

⁸⁷ Flanders, 77.

⁸⁸ Flanders, 78.

⁸⁹ Perry, 8.2. Accounts of the exact acreage varies; Flanders says the purchase was 407 acres, newspaper accounts of the day put it at 472.

⁹⁰ Missouri State Planning Board, *A State Plan for Missouri: Preliminary Report* (Jefferson City, MO: Missouri State Planning Board), 54. According to the report, the state paid \$73.77/acre for Alley Spring State Park.

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state park development. Those tracts would eventually become Round Spring State Park, Deer Run State Park, and Indian Trail State Park. (Figure 16. Table of Missouri state parks in operation as of 1925.) Before many of those purchases could be finalized, however, a lawsuit was introduced to challenge the legality of how funds from the State Park Fund were being spent. According to one newspaper article of the time, a Kansas City lawyer named Harry Walmsley filed the injunction on the grounds that a state park commission comprised of the governor, attorney general, and game and fish commissioner, did not have the authority to authorize purchases for parks without the approval of an advisory commission. In January 1925, a judge ruled that the park commission did indeed have the authority to authorize land purchases for state parks, and dismissed the injunction.⁹¹

With the injunction lifted, the state moved quickly to establish a state park system. Less than a year after the court case was settled, there were eight new state parks in operation in the Missouri, including Alley Spring State Park.⁹² Management of the new park system was assigned to the state Game and Fish Department, which described all eight new parks in their 1925 Annual Report, which was published in December 31, 1925. The author of the report noted that "Our system now comprises eight state parks for a total area of 23,234 acres."⁹³ Most of those new parks were located in the Ozarks, relatively close to Alley Spring. (Figure 17. Map of Missouri showing locations of the first eight Missouri state parks as of 1925.)

Recreation: Period of Significance, 1925-1969

Alley Spring State Park Historic District has statewide significance under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A, in the area of Recreation. Of the first eight state parks created by the state of Missouri in 1925, Alley Spring State Park was one of just two that was managed solely for recreation. It attracted visitors from out of state as well as other parts of Missouri.

Unlike many other states that had a state park system in the mid-1920s, Missouri's new state park program was managed through the State Game and Fish Department. Given that the department's mission was to promote conservation and provide opportunities for hunters and fishermen, it is not surprising that management of those first state parks in Missouri tended to emphasize land and game management. By the late 1920s, as much as 90% of land within the state park system was in use for wildlife management as game refuges.⁹⁴

Early published descriptions of the first eight state parks shows that more than half focused on fish or game. The two largest parks in the new system, Salem State Park (now Indian Trail Conservation Area), and Ellington State Park (now Deer Run State Forest), functioned solely as

⁹¹ "Three More Park Sites Purchased," *The Springfield News-Leader*, January 1, 1925, 1.

⁹² Keith McCanse, *Annual Report of the Game and Fish Commissioner* (December 31, 1925), 47.

⁹³ Keith McCanse, *Annual Report of the Game and Fish Commissioner* (1925), 47.

⁹⁴ Denny, "The New Deal, the CCC, and Missouri State Parks."

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game refuges. Two others, Sequiota State Park (now Sequiota City Park in Springfield) and Bennet Spring State Park, included fish hatcheries. Big Spring State Park, the third largest park in the state, did double duty as a recreation spot and a game refuge.

In 1925, Wielandy announced a plan to create a fund that would be used to stock state parks with game such as deer and turkey.⁹⁵ By 1926, the State Game and Fish Department had added quail and pheasant to the list of managed animals, along with fish hatcheries at Niangua State Park (now Niangua Conservation Area, near Springfield), and Sequiota State Park (now Sequiota City Park in Springfield, Missouri.)⁹⁶ By 1930, three of Missouri's state parks, Salem State Park, Sam A. Baker, and Deer Run were known as "big game farms," where animals such as deer and turkey were being protected by the state.⁹⁷ One 1934 report went as far as to state that the public was "not invited" to Salem State Park and Ellington State Park, which were used solely as game preserves.

Despite the department's emphasis on conservation, the new state parks were also a huge draw for tourists, and park planners were pressed to develop recreational opportunities for those visitors. The 1925 Annual report noted that "fishing, swimming, hiking, boating and other outdoor activities are part of the pleasures of those who visit our parks."⁹⁸ The report also noted that parks in the Ozarks were particularly popular: "the Ozarks are rapidly becoming recognized as one of the greatest recreational centers of the country...one of the most unusual features of the Ozarks is its magnificent springs...our big springs should be counted among the wonders of the world."⁹⁹ Half of the parks that opened in 1925 included a major spring, including Round Spring State Park and Alley Spring State Park, the only two of the group that were managed solely for recreational purposes. (See Figure 16. Table of Missouri state parks in operation as of 1925.)

A short description of Alley Spring State Park which appeared in the 1925 report of the Missouri State Game and Fish Commissioner stated that Alley Spring State Park had "typical Ozark scenery," and of course Alley Spring, "another of Missouri's great springs."¹⁰⁰ The entry included a photo of the spring branch and picnic ground and described camping, fishing, and picnicking opportunities that were available at the park.¹⁰¹ (Figure 19. Cover of May 1928 issue of *Missouri*

⁹⁵ "Fund Wanted with Which to Stock Five New State Parks with Fish and Game," *The Springfield News-Leader*, February 19, 1925, 5.

⁹⁶ Keith McCause, *Annual Report of the Game and Fish Commissioner* (1926), 54.

⁹⁷ "Three of Largest Missouri State Parks are Strictly Big Game Farm where Deer and Turkeys are raised," *The Salem Post and The Democrat-Bulletin*, May 22, 1930, 1.

⁹⁸ Keith McCause, *Annual Report of the Game and Fish Commissioner* (1925), 51.

⁹⁹ Keith McCause, *Annual Report of the Game and Fish Commissioner* (1925), 49.

¹⁰⁰ Keith McCause, *Annual Report of the Game and Fish Commissioner* (1925), 54-55

¹⁰¹ Keith McCause, *Annual Report of the Game and Fish Commissioner* (1925), 54-55.

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Game and Fish News with view of Alley Spring State Park. The photo used for the cover had also been used in the 1925 annual report.)

The Fish and Game Department's ongoing focus on natural resources was reflected in early park development, which largely ignored historic resources at Alley Spring. Soon after the Department acquired the Alley Spring property, they demolished several buildings, including the general store, blacksmith shop, and some houses in the hollow, claiming that the buildings "marred the splendor of the spring, and spring branch."¹⁰² The large nineteenth century mill building near Alley Spring was left in place, but it was received little attention for many years.

While Alley Spring State Park was frequently described in annual Game and Fish Commission reports and other state publications, the mill was not even mentioned until the 1930s. Photos of the park, when used in those reports, showed the spring branch and other natural features, and were taken to exclude any view of the mill building. The May 1928 issue of *Missouri Game and Fish News* featured a photo of Alley Spring State Park on the cover, but the image that was used depicted picnic and camping areas near the spring branch rather than the mill.¹⁰³ (Figure 19. Cover of May 1928 issue of *Missouri Game and Fish News* with view of Alley Spring State Park.) At that time, the park's camping facilities were located along the Alley Spring Branch, just north of the current location of the Alley Spring Branch Vehicular Bridge (Resource 18). The campgrounds were minimally developed, with open space for tents and gravel roads for access and circulation.

The mill was not entirely neglected during that time period, however. Sometime after 1925, and probably well before 1930, the mill received its first coat of red paint. The mill building is just visible in the background of the 1925 photo of the picnic grounds, which shows that it remained white for at least a short time after the state purchased the property. A description of the mill that was written in 1933, however, stated that by that time, it had "been known as 'The Old Red Mill for years."¹⁰⁴ It has therefore been assumed that the color change happened in the late 1920s.

Subsequent publications by the State Fish and Game Department show an emphasis on Alley Spring State Park's recreational attributes. The 1927 *Report of the State Game and Fish Commissioner* stated "This park is ideal for the vacationist. Its camping facilities are adequate in every way and the camper will find contentment and recreation."¹⁰⁵ A summary of the park which appeared in the 1929 issue of *Missouri Game and Fish News* begins by describing Alley

¹⁰² Keith McCause, *Annual Report of the Game and Fish Commissioner* (1926), 54.

¹⁰³ *Missouri Game and Fish News* 4. no. 5, May, 1928.

¹⁰⁴ Ellis Baker, Alley Spring State Park, Camp SP-6 Monthly Progress Report (January 1934), 1.

¹⁰⁵ Keith McCause, *Annual Report of the Game and Fish Commissioner* (1927), 57.

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Spring State Park as “One of Missouri’s most beautiful parks...” That issue of *Missouri Game and Fish News* also praised the park’s camping facilities and amenities.¹⁰⁶

According to a 1938 report by the Missouri State Planning Board, only three of the state’s first eight state parks - Alley Spring State Park, Bennett Spring State Park, and Round Spring State Park - were classified as “recreational,” and as noted above, Bennet Spring did double duty as a fish hatchery.¹⁰⁷ Although that report did not define what made a park ‘recreational,’ descriptions of state parks included in reports of the State Game and Fish Commissioner show that the parks classified as recreational (including Alley Spring) routinely included facilities for activities such as camping, swimming, fishing, and hiking.¹⁰⁸ The 1938 report also showed that by that time, Alley Spring State Park contained 100 acres devoted to recreation. That was the third highest number of acres devoted to recreation of any of Missouri’s first eight state parks, and the largest tract of public land devoted to recreation in Shannon County.¹⁰⁹

Growth of the park system was aided in the late 1920s and 30s by a concerted effort to build a network of improved roads that would make it easier for visitors to reach the new parks. Although early Missouri state highway maps reflect a clear emphasis on state parks, which were often the only feature besides highways that were marked on the maps, it took more than a decade to connect all state parks to good roads. Nearly 10 years after the first state parks were established, Alley Spring State Park was one of three state parks that still lacked access to an improved road.¹¹⁰ (Figure 20. Detail of a 1930 Missouri State Highway Commission map showing Alley Spring State Park.) That lack was addressed at Alley Spring between 1930 and 1935, when the Missouri Department of Transportation built State Route 106 from Eminence to Alley Spring.¹¹¹ Construction of that stretch of road was no doubt spurred by the presence of Alley Spring State Park.

Missouri’s tourism industry directly benefited from the growing system of parks and improved roads. A short discussion of tourism in Missouri included in the 1935-1936 *Missouri Manual* stated that while tourism had made little economic impact in the early 1920s, by 1929, out-of-state visitors had brought an estimated \$73 million into the state. According to the 1935-1936 manual, Missouri had “everything necessary to make it a popular resort state.”¹¹² Statistics show

¹⁰⁶ *Missouri Game and Fish News* 5, no. 7 (July 1929). Missouri State Archives.

¹⁰⁷ Missouri State Park Board, *A state plan for Missouri: 1938*

¹⁰⁸ Keith McCanse, *Annual Report of the Game and Fish Commissioner* (1925), 51.

¹⁰⁹ Missouri State Park Board, *A state plan for Missouri: 1938*, “Inventory of Recreational Facilities 1938.”

¹¹⁰ John F. Ross, *Annual Report of the Game and Fish Commissioner* (Jefferson City, MO: Game and Fish Department, 1932), 34. The other two parks were Big Spring State Park and

¹¹¹ *Map of Missouri Showing State Road System*, (Jefferson City, MO: Missouri State Highway Commission, January 1, 1930); MODOT Shannon County Route 106 Improvements Map.

¹¹² Missouri Secretary of State. *State of Missouri Official Manual for Years Nineteen Thirty-Five and Nineteen Thirty-Six*, 715.

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that Alley Spring State Park played a significant role in state and local tourism. In 1938, approximately half of all visitors to Alley Spring were either from out of state, or had traveled 100 miles or more to visit the park.¹¹³

As the largest park in Shannon County at the time, Alley Spring State Park had a significant impact on recreation and tourism in the county. During the period of significance, it was one of just two state parks in Shannon County. The only other historic state park in Shannon County is Round Spring State Park, which contained a spring and cave. At 76 acres in 1925, Round Spring State Park was considerably smaller than Alley Spring State Park. The additional acreage of Alley Spring State Park offered more developed facilities as well as a larger buffer of undeveloped land around those facilities. There are presently two other state parks in the county, but both are recent additions to the state park system, and neither was open to the public when Alley Spring State Park was in existence. Echo Bluff State Park (476 acres) was established in the mid-1930s as Camp Zoe, which served as a youth summer camp. It became a Missouri state park in 2013.¹¹⁴ Current River State Park (1,256 acres) was the Alton Club in the late-1930s and 1940s, when it functioned as a private resort for the employees of the Alton Box Board Company of Alton, Illinois. That resort operated until the mid-1990s and later became a state park.¹¹⁵ In addition to those state parks and a few modest city parks, the only other publicly available land in the county includes six conservation areas, which are lightly-developed with few public amenities. The landscape and facilities of Alley Spring State Park remained in the public domain after it was transferred to federal ownership in 1969, and the area continues to reflect its long association with outdoor recreation.

The park clearly made a distinct impression on one visitor, who recently wrote of visits to the park that he made more than half a century ago:

I was born and raised in Missouri. Every year we would drive down to Alley Springs and camp for a week. This was in 1964. We always camped next to the very cold Alley Spring. In the afternoon we swam in the Jack Fork. There was a go cart track, and a little store. I think it was called Harvies. Some of the best times I ever had. Back in those days, very few folks had campers. We pitched a tent and had a great (time). The only downside was those God Awful out houses. The stench was unbearable. Ah.... the good old days...Also, we drove down from Saint Louis to hopefully find a spot to pitch our Army tent. My parents had a 1948 Chevy and away went. My dad got home from work and off we went. Now, I

¹¹³ Missouri State Park Board, *A state plan for Missouri: 1938*, 70.

¹¹⁴ Gary Garth, "Missouri's Echo Bluff State Park: The scenery of 'Ozark' without the man-made drama," *USA Today*, June 11, 2019.

¹¹⁵ Missouri State Parks, "Cultural History at Current River State Park: From Corporate Retreat to Public Refuge," <https://mostateparks.com/page/61518/cultural-history> (accessed September 2019.)

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wouldn't mind retiring there at Alley Springs. In fact I would love to be buried there.¹¹⁶

CCC Involvement at Alley Spring State Park

Alley Spring State Park also holds the distinction of being the only park in Shannon County known to have received attention from the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) during the Great Depression. In 1933, efforts to develop Alley Spring State Park for outdoor recreation received a major boost from the federal government as part of the Emergency Conservation Act of 1933 (ECW) program, which resulted in the creation of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The CCC was established by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in April 1933. It remained active until 1942, when employment levels began to rise following the United States' entrance into World War Two.¹¹⁷

The CCC was designed to ease large nationwide unemployment levels by employing millions of workers on public lands, which had been decimated from generations of destructive commercial use.¹¹⁸ A special CCC program for veterans was established in May 1933, as a separate division of the CCC. The program was created specifically for veterans impacted by the depression. Over the nine-year period between 1933 and 1942 in which veterans camps were active, they employed approximately 225,000 workers.¹¹⁹ Those workers were in their 30s and 40s, which made them somewhat older than many CCC workers of the time, who were generally between 18 and 25 years old.¹²⁰

Much of the work done by CCC workers took place in national and state parks, and the National Park Service provided technical assistance to a large number of park projects, including many in Missouri. As one Missouri state publication noted in 1935, "A particularly happy feature of the participation in the CCC activities by the National Park Service has been the opportunity afforded to co-operate in an official way with State Park agencies."¹²¹

¹¹⁶ Mitch Sauget, "Alley Spring, Ozark National Scenic Riverways – Eminence, MO," The Living New Deal, <https://livingnewdeal.org/projects/alley-spring-ozark-national-scenic-riverways-eminence-mo/> (accessed September 2019.)

¹¹⁷ Salmond, Chapter 13.

¹¹⁸ James, Denny, and Bonita Marie Wright, *Emergency Conservation Work (E. C. W.) Architecture in Missouri State Parks, 1932-1942, Thematic Resources* (Washington, DC: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1984), 7.1

¹¹⁹ John A. Salmond, *The Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942* (Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 1967), https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/ccc/salmond/index.htm (accessed September 2019), 32.

¹²⁰ Denny and Wright, 8.4.

¹²¹ Missouri Secretary of State, *State of Missouri Official Manual for Years Nineteen Thirty-Five and Nineteen Thirty-Six* (Jefferson City, MO: Missouri Secretary of State, 1936), <http://cdm16795.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/ref/collection/bluebook/id/18678> (accessed September 2019), 719

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In Missouri, CCC workers completed a wide variety of projects in Missouri state parks, which included building trails, overlooks, restrooms, cabins, service buildings, dams, walls, and shelters.¹²² The CCC operated an average of 41 camps annually in Missouri, many of which were located within state parks.¹²³ In total, the CCC operated in 15 Missouri state parks between 1932 and 1942.¹²⁴ In November 1933, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) established Camp SP-6 at Alley Spring State Park. Camp SP-6 was occupied by a veterans camp, Company 1771, which was manned entirely by veterans of WWI.¹²⁵ It was among the first CCC camps to be established in Missouri.

In addition to benefiting public lands, the CCC program had a large financial impact on communities that were located close to a CCC camp. One history of the movement estimated that the average CCC camp spent approximately \$5,000 each month in the local community.¹²⁶ Those financial benefits spurred many communities to write directly to Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes asking for a camp to be established nearby.¹²⁷ At Alley Spring State Park, the CCC contributed an above average amount to the local economy. One newspaper article about the camp at Alley stated that the CCC spent a total of \$70,000 between November 1933 and October 1934, which averages out to approximately \$6,300 per month.¹²⁸ It is likely that most of that money was spent on building materials and food for the workers.

The camp at Alley Spring State Park, which housed up to 244 enrollees at a time, was located on a steep hillside in the area between the seasonal cabins and the park keeper's house. Early photos show that the camp was composed primarily of long rectangular barracks arranged in even rows along the east-facing slope of the hillside. Eight supervisors provided oversight and direction, and local men were sometimes recruited to contribute labor and expertise. CCC workers from Camp SP-6 performed extensive work on the mill and surrounding landscape. Their efforts transformed the landscape of the park and established patterns of use that have continued to the present day.

The camp at Alley benefitted from a consistent source of leadership. Missouri native Ellis Baker became superintendent of the camp in January 1934, just two months after it was established, and remained in the position until it closed in October 1934. Baker started his career with the

¹²² Denny and Wright, 7.2.

¹²³ Denny and Wright, 8.5.

¹²⁴ Denny and Wright, 7.2.

¹²⁵ Jackson, 17.

¹²⁶ Salmond, Chapter 6, n.p.

¹²⁷ Salmond, Chapter 6, n.p. It is not known if residents of nearby towns such as Eminence directly petitioned for a CCC camp at Alley Spring State Park.

¹²⁸ "State Game and Fish Department Gets Park," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, October 19, 1934, 14. The CCC spent nearly \$6,000.00 per month at Alley Spring State Park.

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CCC in the early years of the depression and had served as a foreman at Big Spring State Park before being transferred to Alley Spring.¹²⁹ In 2009, Baker family members donated a footlocker of Baker's files to the Ozark National Scenic Riverways. That footlocker contained more than 4,800 pages of original CCC reports and photographs, which provide invaluable information about the activities of the CCC at Alley Springs State Park.¹³⁰

One of Baker's final reports on the work of the camp which was among the papers in that footlocker. It provides a good summary of the work done under his leadership, as well as the general design philosophy that guided that work: He wrote in early November, 1934 that the "paramount guide in all of this work was to provide simple and adequate out-door recreational facilities and to preserve natural beauty and historical value."¹³¹

Landscape Architecture: Period of Significance, 1933-1934

Alley Spring State Park Historic District is locally significant under National Register Criterion C, for Landscape Architecture. It is a good example of a CCC-designed landscape and the only park in Shannon County known to have benefited from CCC development.

Like other CCC projects in Missouri state parks, work at Alley Spring State Park was guided by design professionals. According to the 1935-1936 *Missouri Manual*, the National Park Service provided "qualified professional men to assist the states in preparing not only broad programs for the development of park and recreational areas, but also for preparing the detailed plans necessary to the intelligent solution of...landscape architecture, engineering, architecture, forestry, etc."¹³² Historic site plans prepared during the CCC era show that at least one landscape architect, R. W. Hitchcock, prepared drawings for CCC work in both Alley Spring State Park and Big Spring State Park.¹³³ (Figure 22. Excerpt of CCC Project Map by R. W. Hitchcock, 1934.)

Before the CCC began any work in Missouri state parks, a plan was created to guide development at each location. Representatives from the National Park Service's Landscape Division worked closely with planners in each state park to ensure that the plan met certain standards for park design and development. Those plans included proposed sitework as well as architectural development. According to *Emergency Conservation Work (E.C.W) Architecture in Missouri State Parks*, "[a] careful analysis of topography must dictate the location of roads, and

¹²⁹ "Walter Vesper Baker," Undated bio of Ellis Baker's son, supplied by Dan Jackson.

¹³⁰ Jackson, CLI, 2.

¹³¹ Ellis Baker, "Narrative Report" September, 1934, 1.

¹³² Missouri Secretary of State, *State of Missouri Official Manual for Years Nineteen Thirty-Five and Nineteen Thirty-Six*, 719.

¹³³ A Hitchcock prepared site plan of Big Spring State Park is reproduced in Mundus Bishop, *Big Spring State Park Cultural Landscape Report and Environmental Assessment: Public Review Draft* (National Park Service, 2016), 2-58.

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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.”¹³⁴ Designers also took pains to maintain as much of the natural environment as possible. According to a 1930s report by the Game and Fish Department, landscape architects working in Missouri state parks at the time performed “their work in such a manner that it is never suspected that man has influenced nature.”¹³⁵

Over the 11 months that the CCC camp was at Alley Spring, crews performed a wide variety of tasks to improve the landscape of the park, ranging from clearing underbrush and building trails to changing the path of a creek. Work began as soon as the camp was established. The first projects included general clean-up, installation of the requisite water supply, and conducting a survey to confirm the boundaries for the park.¹³⁶ (Figure 21. Chart of Alley Spring State Park projects completed by CCC workers in 1933 and 1934.)

That water supply project included digging ditches for underground water pipes and installing a 10,000 gallon water tank on a hillside west of the hollow. The water tank was below grade and constructed of concrete. It was the centerpiece of a gravity-fed water system; a pump house near the base of the hill sheltered the pump used to fill the tank. The pump house (Resource 28) survives; the water tank does not. Site work included clearing an area for a new service building (Resource 26), and hauling rock to improve the public campground. Underbrush was removed in several locations for fire control as well as aesthetics, as were “undesirable trees” and “poisonous plants.”¹³⁷

CCC workers made numerous improvements and additions to the circulation systems of the park. By December 1933, workers had begun to establish trails along the east side of the spring branch, clearing a path and placing stones along “the more precipitous places of the rocky hillside.”¹³⁸ All told, CCC crews constructed more than 3 miles of trails. Those trails included a horse trail, several foot trails, and a truck trail. A map created in 1934 showed 5,000 linear feet of new horse trail and 11,500 linear feet of foot trails.¹³⁹ (See Figure 24.) The trails created by CCC workers were the first trails to be created in the park, and they continue to be the only developed trails within the historic district boundaries.

¹³⁴ Denny and Wright, 8.11.

¹³⁵ Missouri Secretary of State, *State of Missouri Official Manual for Years Nineteen Thirty-Five and Nineteen Thirty-Six*, 720.

¹³⁶ Ellis Baker, Alley Spring State Park, Camp SP-6 Monthly Progress Report (December 11, 1933), n.p.

¹³⁷ Ellis Baker, *Alley Spring State Park, Camp SP-6 Monthly Progress Report* (June 30, 1934), n.p.

¹³⁸ Ellis Baker, Alley Spring State Park, Camp SP-6 Monthly Progress Report (December 1934), n.p.

¹³⁹ “Sketch Map of Alley Spring State Park, Alley Missouri, Showing Horse and Foot Trails,” 1934. Ozark National Scenic Riverways Files.

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The horse trail was located east of the spring and branch, winding up the steep hillsides to a new overlook north of the mill. That trail is still in use, but it is now used only as a foot trail. (Now the called the Overlook Trail, Resource 20.) New foot trails included a footpath near the mill which circled the spring basin and meandered along the spring branch (Resource 19), plus a longer trail on the west side of the park (Resource 23). The spring trail is also still in use; it has seen only minor modifications since the 1930s. (Figure 20. Image of Spring Branch Trail near rock overhang. February 1934. Compare to photo 12, a view of the same location today.) The West Trail, which runs along the Jacks Fork River before turning inland, has not been used for many years, but it is intact, complete with the trail grade and stone retaining walls (Photo 21). Crews also created a trail to a cave in one of the other two original sections of the park, located northwest of Alley Hollow.

A recent study of the park landscape revealed that two of the longest trails actually strayed beyond the boundaries of Alley Spring Sate Park. According to a 1934 map of Alley Spring State Park, the Overlook Trail and the West Trail are just within the state park's boundaries. (Figure 24. Sketch Map of Alley Spring State Park, showing trails that were added or improved by CCC crews, ca. 1934. Compare to Figure 3, Current Boundary Map.) More accurate modern mapping practices recently determined that both of those trails actually extend a short distance outside of the original property lines. The current historic district boundaries have been drawn to include all portions of those trails.

The trail system included new structures as well. Two new "rustic" foot bridges were built across the spring branch, another was built across Alley Hollow Creek, and one vehicular bridge was built across the Jacks Fork River. (All bridges have since been lost to flood damage.) The footbridges were described in a June 1934 CCC report as being constructed of "native log stringers with oak flooring and rustic hand rails." The report also stated that the bridges could support a load of up to three tons. A coat of creosote was applied to the bridges to protect from the elements.¹⁴⁰ Although none of the three footbridges that were built by CCC crews are standing today, the footbridge that currently crosses Alley Hollow Creek (Resource 5) was built in the same location as one of the CCC-constructed bridges. The foundation of another bridge is visible along the spring branch, just south of the mill.

The May 1934 CCC report shows that original work plans had called for two new "trail shelters," semi-enclosed buildings located on the new trails. Funding restrictions resulted in a change in the scope of work; the partially completed stone base of one shelter was modified to serve as an open overlook, and the other one was never started. The overlook is still in place, on the bluff top due north of the spring. (Resource 21, Photo 13.)

¹⁴⁰ Ellis Baker, *Alley Spring State Park, Camp SP-6 Monthly Progress Report* (June 1934), n.p.

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CCC workers also turned their attention to improving the waterways of the park. One of the largest projects carried out by the CCC workers involved rerouting the path of Alley Branch, which originally flowed into the Spring Branch just a few feet from the south wall of the mill. CCC crews constructed what reports called a flood control dam to move the path of that creek more than 200 feet south, away from the mill. That project required a significant amount of work, including moving tons of earth, adding large boulders to stabilize the banks, and adding trees and landscaping once the earthwork was completed. All of the work was done without heavy equipment. (Figure 25. View of Alley Hollow Creek, ca. 1922; Figure 26. CCC crews working on the flood control channel, February 1934.)

Improvements were also made to the Spring Branch, and to the mill dam (Resource 7), which was called the “recreational dam” in CCC documents. The dam was reinforced and partially rebuilt. The three-gate spillway added ca. 1914 was removed, and that spillway opening was widened. A secondary spillway at the east end was repaired and raised. Although drawings prepared for that project proposed rebuilding much of the dam, that part of the work was most likely not done, as the current concrete millrace appears to be the same structure seen in earlier photos. Work on the Spring Branch included clearing obstructions in the stream bed to improve the current and adding rock revetment walls along the edge of the stream and islands to combat erosion. True to the overarching philosophy to make improvements to natural features as unobtrusive as possible, the revetment walls were composed of rough stones, laid to look as natural as possible.¹⁴¹ Most of the revetment stones are still in place, albeit covered by vegetation and damaged by subsequent woody growth. (Photo 4.)

Architecture: Period of Significance, 1933-1934

Alley Spring State Park is locally significant under National Register Criterion C, in the area of Architecture. It has a good collection of CCC-designed buildings which utilize the type of rustic detailing that was typical of park architecture of the time period.

CCC constructed buildings at Alley Spring State Park include a large picnic shelter (Resource 8), a pump house (Resource 28), two cabins (Resources 24 and 25), and a maintenance building (Resource 26), all of which have survived. Another major project included relocating a large frame caretaker’s house that had probably been added by the state in the 1920s (Resource 27). CCC crews moved the house across the roadway and placed it on a stone basement that was also CCC-constructed. In keeping with the CCC’s emphasis on rustic styling, most of those buildings were constructed with at least some native stone.

Rustic stonework also figured prominently in the construction of trails, retaining walls, and even reinforcements for the islands and stream banks of the Alley Spring Branch. CCC-era buildings at the park utilize a variety of masonry techniques, which was no doubt influenced by the skills

¹⁴¹ Ellis Baker, Alley Spring State Park, Camp SP-6 Monthly Progress Report (March 1934), n.p.

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of the crew members that worked on the different projects. A few of the buildings use traditional random ashlar coursing, consisting of roughly squared stones that are laid in somewhat regular rows with well-crafted mortar joints. The best example of that type of stonework in the district can be found on Cabin 506, which has a stone foundation and a large exterior chimney. (Resource 25.) Both utilize local stone laid in a random ashlar pattern. (Resource 25, photo 14.)

Most of the CCC buildings in the park buildings utilize what is sometimes referred to as rubble or cobblestone construction, cobblestone construction in Ozark masonry features relatively small (fist to head-sized) rounded fieldstones set into a concrete wall with recessed joints.¹⁴² Cobblestone construction was used for the Pump House, the basement of the Park Keeper's House, the Scenic Overlook and the Picnic Shelter. (Resources 28, 27, 21, and 10 respectively.)

The picnic shelter also uses split slab construction, which as the name implies, consists of large thin irregular slabs of stone put into the wall in a flagstone pattern.¹⁴³ Split slab walls are much flatter and smoother than those of cobblestone. The different textures of those two types of stonework appear to have been purposely used to create contrasting textures in the picnic shelter. The heavy corner walls utilize highly textured cobblestone, while the skirt walls below the counters on the rear ell are constructed of split slabs. (The Picnic Shelter is Resource 14; the corners are visible in photo 7.) The interior surfaces of those cobblestone corner walls are faced with split slabs, providing evidence that the variety of stonework is an original feature. Split slabs are also used for the retaining walls behind the two cabins. (Photo 14.)

Rustic Park Architecture

The buildings constructed by CCC crews in the 1930s reflected national trends in rustic styling, which encouraged the use of native materials and emphasized rustic detailing.¹⁴⁴ As described by Linda Flint McClelland, in *Building the National Parks*, this practice originated in the late 19th century by builders seeking "harmony between structure and setting."¹⁴⁵ Inspiration for rustic park architecture came from a wide variety of sources. Builders incorporated vernacular influences from New England, pioneer cabins, and English half-timbered cottages, as well as the work of Andrew Jackson Downing, H. H. Richardson, and Frederick Law Olmsted.¹⁴⁶

In 1935, the National Park Service published *Park Structures and Facilities* to establish national trends and best practices in park architecture. In the foreword, Arno B. Cammerer, Director of

¹⁴² Debbie Sheals, "Ozark Rock Masonry in Springfield, ca. 1910-1955" Newsletter, *Society of Architectural Historians, Missouri Valley Chapter*, Vol. XII, No 2A, Summer, 3.

¹⁴³ Sheals, "Ozark Rock Masonry," 7.

¹⁴⁴ Linda Flint McClelland, *Building the National Parks* (Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1998), 5.

¹⁴⁵ Linda Flint McClelland, 91.

¹⁴⁶ Denny and Wright, 7.1.

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the National Park Service at the time, wrote that “every modification of the natural landscape... is an intrusion.”¹⁴⁷ According to Cammerer, such intrusion could be minimized by following three principals of park building construction. Those principals were to keep human intervention to a minimum, be mindful of an area’s natural setting when designing a building, and make new construction “attractive to look at.”¹⁴⁸

The CCC worked closely with the National Park Service to ensure uniform design and quality standards for CCC projects across the country. Construction within Missouri state parks followed national trends of CCC-era design. According to *Emergency Conservation Work (E.C.W.) Architecture in Missouri State Parks, 1933-1942*, resources constructed in Missouri state parks, including Alley Spring, by federal relief workers “share the qualities of ruggedness, simplicity, exquisite craftsmanship, and integration with the natural landscape in the tradition of rustic park architecture...”¹⁴⁹ Plans for most of the new buildings at Alley Spring State Park were drawn by architects Donald A. Blake and John Warren Teasdale, who are also known to have designed buildings at Big Spring State Park.¹⁵⁰ Teasdale drew plans for the maintenance shop, park keeper’s house, and the mill, while Blake designed the picnic shelter.¹⁵¹ (Resources 26, 27, 6 and 8.)

Alley Roller Mill

The Alley Roller Mill (Resource 6) also received attention from the CCC during this time period. The mill was first mentioned in a report in January 1934, which noted that “Work has not been started on this project as we are using it to house our tools.”¹⁵² The author reported that once the service building (Resource 26) was completed, the tools would be moved and repairs to the mill would begin. Work on the mill was completed by May 1934. The report for that month listed the work that had been completed and explained that the “work was undertaken to preserve this structure which is considered a landmark and a relic of the olden days in this community.”¹⁵³ Work on the mill included a new roof, flooring, and windows, as well as a general cleaning of the

¹⁴⁷ Harold L. Ickes, *Park Structures and Facilities* (Washington, DC: United States Department of the Interior, 1935). http://npshistory.com/publications/park_structures_facilities/index.htm (accessed June 2019.)

¹⁴⁸ Ickes, *Park Structures and Facilities*.

¹⁴⁹ Denny and Wright, 7.

¹⁵⁰ Mundus Bishop, *Big Spring State Park Cultural Landscape Report and Environmental Assessment: Public Review Draft* (National Park Service, 2016), 2-2.

¹⁵¹ Mundus Bishop, *Big Spring*, and the following drawing sets, which are on file with the NPS: John Warren Teasdale, “Park Service Building,” (National Park Service, Alley Spring State Park Emergency Conservation Work, 1934,) OZAR 614/41934; John Warren Teasdale, “Park Keeper’s House,” (National Park Service, Alley Spring State Park Emergency Conservation Work, 1934,) OZAR 614/41932; Donald A. Blake, “Shelter and Concession,” (National Park Service, Alley Spring State Park Emergency conservation Work, 1934,). Drawing in National Park Service files.

¹⁵² Ellis Baker, Alley Spring State Park, Camp SP-6 Monthly Progress Report (January 1934), 1.

¹⁵³ Ellis Baker, Alley Spring State Park, Camp SP-6 Monthly Progress Report (May 1934), n.p.

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building and the mill equipment. That work was accomplished with \$336.14 worth of materials and “207 man-days of CCC labor.”¹⁵⁴

End of the CCC Era

Camp SP-6 remained active until October 1934. When the camp closed, all buildings and related structures were removed, and the hillside west of State Route 106 was allowed to revegetate. Although little trace of the camp can be detected today, evidence of the work performed by the residents there continues to define the cultural landscape of the area.

The CCC left behind a transformed landscape which required few additional changes over the following decades. Before the CCC arrived, state development at Alley State Park appears to have been limited to demolishing earlier domestic and agricultural buildings and clearing a few areas to make way for primitive picnic and camping facilities. By the time they left, the park had a water system, clearly defined circulation networks, improved waterways and a restored mill, and a number of new buildings and structures. Most of those features are still in use today.

The legacy of the CCC can be seen in Alley Mill and other Missouri state parks to this day. During the time that the CCC was active in the state, federal funding allowed the state to nearly double state park acreage. In addition to a dramatic increase in the size of the state park system, the function of that system also changed. According to *Emergency Conservation Work (E.C.W.) Architecture in Missouri State Parks, 1932-1942*, management of the state park system changed “from a wildlife orientation to a recreational one.”¹⁵⁵ That change brought about the creation of the State Park Board in 1937, which took over management of state parks from the State Game and Fish Department.¹⁵⁶

Post-CCC Developments: 1934-1969

Over the next 20 years, very little changed at Alley Spring State Park. Around 1939, the state replaced an older park general store located northwest of the picnic shelter with a new frame ranger station. That building is now the General Store (Resource 11). It is the only post-CCC building in the district that was built during the state park era.¹⁵⁷

In 1941, Hare and Hare, a noted city planning and landscape architecture firm from Kansas City, prepared a master plan for Alley Spring State Park as part of a larger survey of Missouri State Parks. The plan included an assessment of existing conditions and proposals for further development. Hare and Hare observed that the “old grist mill...is of historical interest...If practical, it would be desirable for the mill to be put in working order so that visitors of the park

¹⁵⁴ Ellis Baker, Alley Spring State Park, Camp SP-6 Monthly Progress Report (May 1934), n.p.

¹⁵⁵ Denny and Wright, 8.

¹⁵⁶ Missouri State Parks, “The History of Missouri’s State Park System.”

<https://mostateparks.com/page/59044/history-missouris-state-park-system> (accessed September 2019.)

¹⁵⁷ Jackson, 39.

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could see the actual process of making flour by this primitive method.”¹⁵⁸ They also commented on the natural beauty of Alley Spring State Park, remarking that it should not be destroyed, “as the region would at once lose its popularity among fishermen, nature lovers, and tourists who visit the parks.”¹⁵⁹

Hare and Hare had also commented on the need for better western access to the property. In 1955, a long-awaited highway construction project provided access to the park from the west, via the extension of State Route 106.¹⁶⁰ After that project was completed, State Route 106 became the primary route to and from the park, and most of the earlier roads in the hollow were retained to serve as park circulation routes. The road that ran parallel to the Spring Branch, for example, became an internal park road, with vehicle parking allowed along the roadside. That general route is now occupied by a wide sidewalk.

Vehicular access to and across the Spring Branch continued to be provided by a bridge across the branch (since replaced by Resource 18), which linked County Road 106-308 to State Route 106. Access to camping and recreation areas in the south part of the park was provided by improved and rerouted internal park roads. Historic maps show that in the 1930s the main 8.44 was located closer to the route of State Highway 106, and that the internal road was gradually extended to the south and west, to access land between the Spring Branch and the Jack’s Fork now known as the Burr Oak Picnic Area. (Figure 3, Site Plan, and Figure 27. Detail of a 1968 map of Alley Spring State Park.) The area south of the Spring Branch continued to be used for picnicking, camping, and river access. Historic photographs show that this area was also popular for swimming. (Figure 28. Swimming in the Jacks Fork River, 1955.)

The central level area at Alley Hollow was filled with open lawns and scattered canopy trees, as shown in a 1955 aerial photograph. (Figure 29. Aerial photo of Alley Hollow, 1955.) That aerial view clearly shows the open center lawn, surrounded by upland forest cloaking the ridges and bottomland forest along the Jacks Fork River. Scattered individual trees provided shade in the open area; historic photos indicate that some of those trees predated state ownership of the property. Along the Spring Branch, trees were small and widely spaced, particularly near the mill and the mill pond. That relative lack of trees within the hollow afforded open views between the mill, the picnic shelter, and the Spring Branch through the broad recreational open space. (Figure 30. Photo of Alley Hollow, 1955.)

¹⁵⁸ Hare and Hare, *A Report to Accompany Master Plan Prepared for the Missouri State Park Board*, (Kansas City: 1941), 5, 8. Missouri State Archives, Collection 3938.

¹⁵⁹ Hare and Hare, 10.

¹⁶⁰ *Shannon County Project History Map*, Jefferson City, MO: Missouri Department of Transportation, accessed October 3, 2018, https://www.modot.org/sites/default/files/documents/maintenance/_project_history_maps/shannon.pdf.

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The next major event to impact Alley Spring State Park came on August 27, 1964, when President Lyndon B. Johnson signed Public Law 88-492, establishing the Ozark National Scenic Riverways. That legislation laid the foundation for the creation of a major new national park in Missouri. The Ozark National Scenic Riverways were established after several proposals for damming the Jacks Fork River and the Current River were put forward by the United States Corps of Engineers in the mid to late-1950s. Those proposals drew large opposition from conservation groups, as well as the National Park Service. In 1956, the National Park Service proposed establishing a “corridor park” along the Jacks Fork and Current Rivers.¹⁶¹

Establishment of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways also kicked off a series of discussions between the National Park Service and officials with Missouri State Parks about the possibility of adding existing state parks that were located along the Jacks Fork River and the Current River to the new national park. In late 1969, it was agreed that ownership of three Missouri state parks, Big Spring State Park, Alley Spring State Park, and Round Spring State Park would be transferred to the federal government. The transfer process for Alley Spring State Park was finalized on December 30, 1969, ending the property’s 44-year tenure as a Missouri State Park.¹⁶²

National Register Eligibility

The historic significance of the Alley Spring State Park Historic District has received official recognition twice in recent decades. The first determination came in 2004, after a comprehensive study of historic resources in the Ozark National Scenic Riverways that was conducted by Thomason and Associates identified a smaller area at the core of the current study area as a potential National Register historic district with an unspecified level of significance.¹⁶³ The 2004 report judged the district to be eligible under Criterion A for its role in the development of public recreation and tourism in the Current River Region, and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. That proposed district included the mill and CCC era buildings, as well as the east trail. (See Figure 31. 2004 map of proposed district boundaries.) The Missouri State Historic Preservation Office reviewed the proposed district, and determined that it was eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places with a local level of significance on July 2, 2004.¹⁶⁴

¹⁶¹ James E. Price, “Park Establishment History,” Ozark National Scenic Riverways.

<https://www.nps.gov/ozar/learn/historyculture/establishment.htm> (accessed September 2019.)

¹⁶² Quit Claim Deed Missouri State Parks to the National Park Service, made 12-6-1969, filed 12-16-1969, Carter County Deed Book 70, pp. 486-482, (Missouri State Park Archives Collection 5814).

¹⁶³ Thomason and Associates, Theme Identification, Context Studies, and Property Evaluations: Ozark National Scenic Riverways (Nashville, TN: 2004)

¹⁶⁴ “Alley Spring State Park Historic District: Determination of Eligibility,” (Ozark National Scenic Riverways, 2004).

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In 2010, a more targeted landscape study of the former state park was conducted by landscape historian Dan Jackson of the National Park Service, titled *Alley Spring State Park Historic District: Cultural Landscape Inventory*. The Cultural Landscape Inventory was spurred in part by the 2009 discovery of Ellis Baker's files pertaining to the CCC work that was done at Alley Spring State Park. Jackson's research included a request for a second assessment of potential eligibility by the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office in 2010. That review resulted in a determination that a larger part of the former state park was eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, at the state level of significance under Criteria A and C.¹⁶⁵ The boundaries of the district being nominated here are all within the area that was analyzed by Jackson in 2010.

Conclusion

The picturesque mill, spring and rugged countryside in and around Alley Hollow have made the property a favored recreational destination from the time the Alley Mill State Park opened to the public in 1925. The historic period of significance for the historic district begins in 1925, and concludes in 1969, when the property was deeded to the National Park Service. The Alley Spring State Park Historic District is significant in multiple areas, with different levels of significance and periods of significance associated with the following areas of significance.

Commerce and Industry: Period of Significance, ca. 1876-ca. 1922.

The Alley Roller Mill and Alley Spring State Park are locally significant under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A, in the areas of Commerce and Industry. Creation of the Alley Spring Dam and Mill Pond ca. 1876 marked the start of nearly a half century of milling and commercial activity next to Alley Spring.

Politics/Government: Period of Significance, 1925-1969

Alley Spring State Park Historic District has statewide significance under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A, in the area of Politics/Government. Alley Spring State Park was placed in service in 1925, the first year Missouri had a state park system. It is one of the first eight state parks to be established in Missouri.

Recreation: Period of Significance, 1925-1969

Alley Spring State Park Historic District has statewide significance under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A, in the area of Recreation. Of the first eight state parks created by the state of Missouri in 1925, Alley Spring State Park was one of just two that was managed solely for recreation, and it consistently drew visitors from outside the region.

¹⁶⁵ Mark A. Miles, "Letter to William Harlow, Re: Alley Spring State Park Historic District, Ozark National Scenic Riverways (NPS) Shannon County, Missouri," (August 11, 2010.)

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Landscape Architecture: Period of Significance, 1933-1934

Alley Spring State Park Historic District is locally significant under National Register Criterion C, for Landscape Architecture. It is a good example of a CCC-designed landscape and the only park in Shannon County known to have benefited from CCC development.

Architecture: Period of Significance, 1933-1934

Alley Spring State Park is locally significant under National Register Criterion C, in the area of Architecture. It has a good collection of CCC-designed buildings which utilize the type of rustic detailing that was typical of park architecture of the time period.

As part of the federally owned Ozark National Scenic Riverways, the historic Alley Spring State Park Historic District has continued to serve as a recreational and tourist attraction. Management by the National Park Service has increased attention to historic preservation, ensuring that the cultural landscape of the hollow will survive well into the future. The Alley Spring State Park Historic District has seen few major changes since the CCC completed work on the mill and the surrounding landscape. It continues in its historic function as a public park, managed for recreational use.

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(OZAR Museum Collections, Flat Files)

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the district are shown as a heavy dashed line on the enclosed map, which is also reproduced as Figure 3. The boundaries encompass 259.00 acres in Township 29N, R5W, Shannon County, Missouri.

Boundary Justification

The district boundaries correspond to the boundaries of the largest of three parcels of land which originally comprised Alley Spring State Park, plus 19 additional acres along the north boundary. The additional land to the north contains portions of two CCC-era trails that were inadvertently constructed outside of the original park boundaries in 1933 and 1934.

When Alley Spring State Park was created in 1925, it was composed of three separate parcels of land. The nominated property, which corresponds to the southernmost of the three, was developed and managed to be the most heavily used recreational area. That area contains most of the developed resources of the former state park, including the Alley Roller Mill, Alley Spring, roads, trails, and buildings. The other two parcels have historically functioned more as conservation areas, with few developed resources or visitor facilities.

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Figure 1. Aerial photo map from Google Earth, with coordinates. (Placemark, accessed June 17, 2019.)



Alley Spring State Park Historic District	
A. Latitude: 37.152219°	Longitude: -91.454009°
B. Latitude: 37.147990°	Longitude: -91.454027°
C. Latitude: 37.147661°	Longitude: -91.435227°
D. Latitude: 37.155326°	Longitude: -91.435018°
E. Latitude: 37.155428°	Longitude: -91.444468°
F. Latitude: 37.151728°	Longitude: -91.444494°
G. Latitude: 37.151804°	Longitude: -91.449571°
H. Latitude: 37.152152°	Longitude: -91.449562°



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Figure 2. Aerial photo map of the area, from Google Earth with a scale bar. (Screenshot, Accessed July 9, 2019.)



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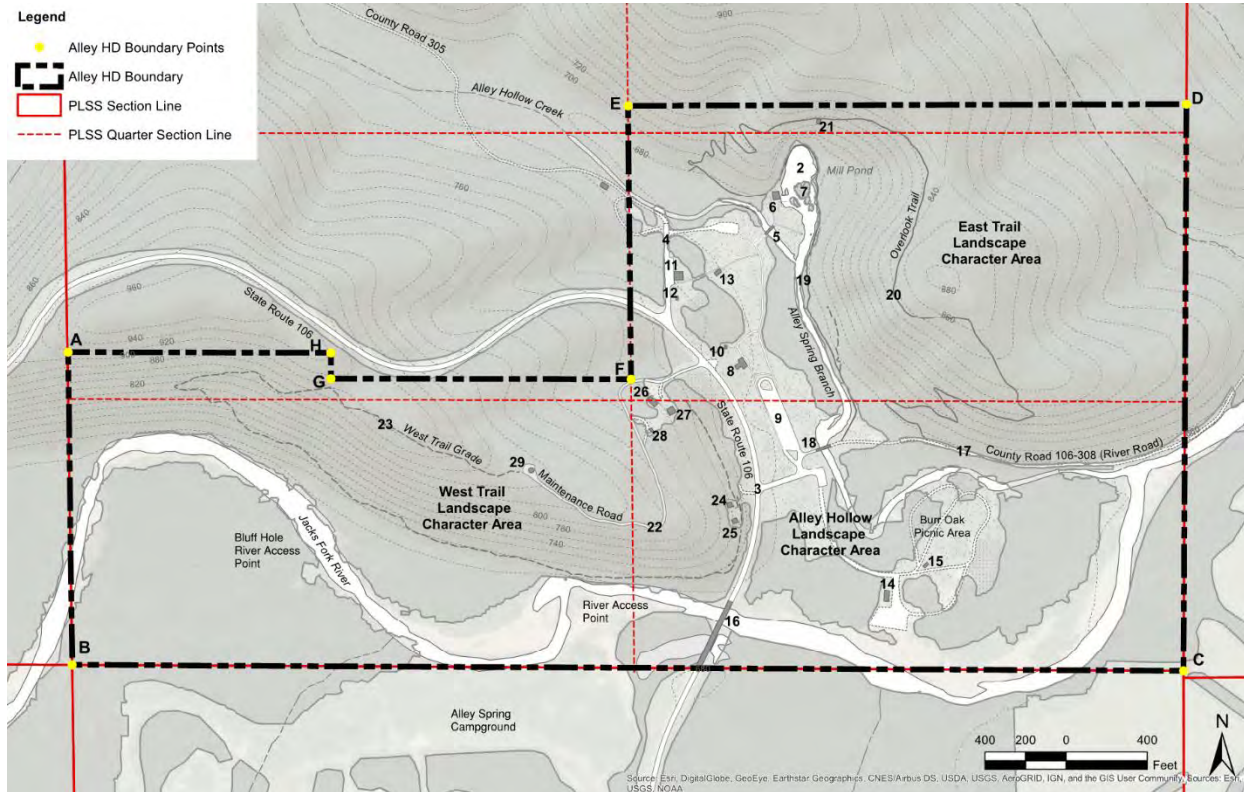
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Figure 3. Map of Alley Spring State Park Historic District. (Map by Quinn Evans Architects for STRATA, 2019.)

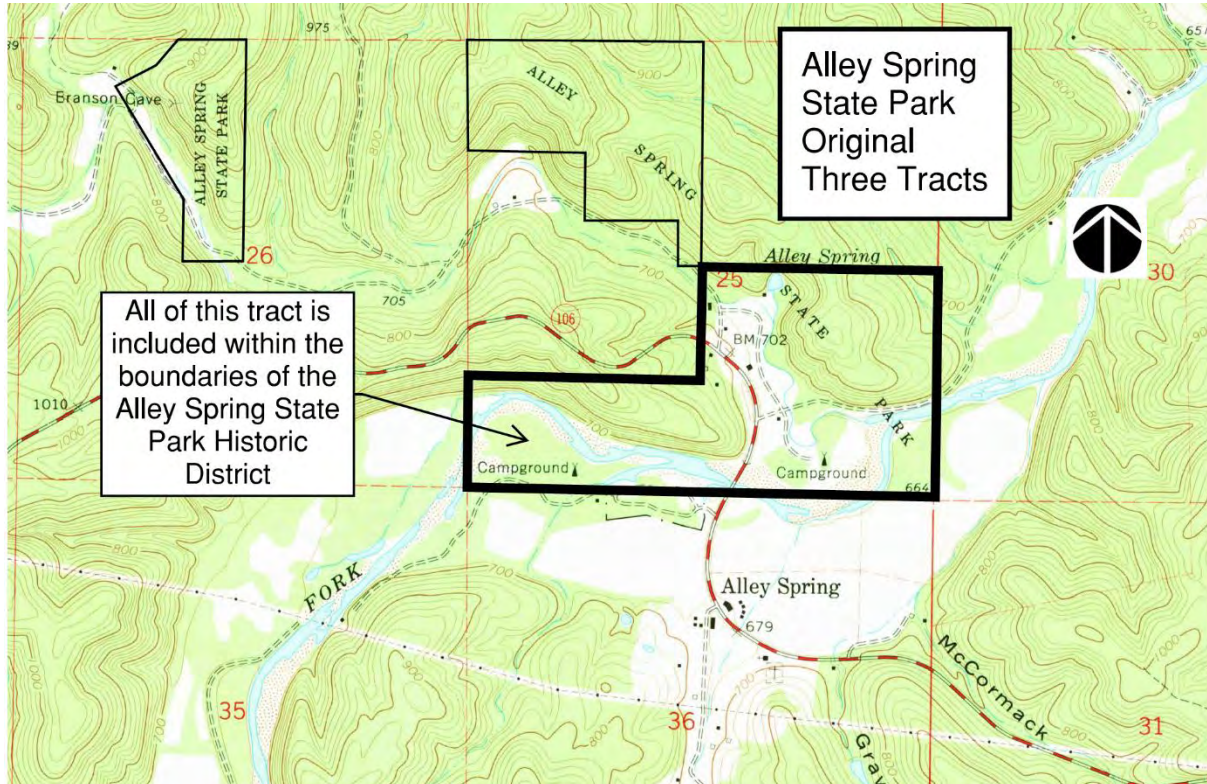


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Figure 4. United States Geological Survey map showing early boundaries of Alley Spring State Park, 1965. ("Alley Spring Quadrangle," United States Geological Survey, 1965.)



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Figure 5. Chart of Resources in Alley Spring State Park Historic District. (Chart by Mason Martel.)

ID	Current Name (Historic Name, if different)	Construction Date	Landscape Character Area	Resource Type	Status
1	Alley Spring State Park Landscape	1924-1969	All	Site	Contributing
2	Alley Spring and Mill Pond	ca. 1876	Alley Hollow	Site	Significant site, not counted
3	State Route 106	ca. 1930s	Alley Hollow	Structure	Contributing
4	County Road 305	ca. 1925-1932	Alley Hollow	Structure	Contributing
5	Alley Hollow Creek Footbridge	1983	Alley Hollow	Structure	Noncontributing
6	Alley Spring Roller Mill	1894	Alley Hollow	Building	Previously Listed
7	Alley Spring Dam and Associated Hydraulic Structures	ca. 1876-1934	Alley Hollow	Structure	Contributing
8	Alley Spring Picnic Shelter	1934	Alley Hollow	Building	Contributing
9	Picnic Shelter Parking Lot	ca. 1975	Alley Hollow	Structure	Noncontributing
10	Picnic Shelter Restroom	ca. 1980-1990	Alley Hollow	Building	Noncontributing
11	General Store (Ranger Station)	1939	Alley Hollow	Building	Contributing
12	Blacksmith Shop	ca. 1980-1990	Alley Hollow	Building	Noncontributing
13	Storys Creek Schoolhouse	1896, moved 1971	Alley Hollow	Building	Noncontributing
14	Burr Oak Picnic Shelter	1989	Alley Hollow	Building	Noncontributing
15	Burr Oak Restroom	ca. 1980s	Alley Hollow	Building	Noncontributing
16	Jacks Fork Vehicular Bridge	1939-1940	Alley Hollow	Structure	Contributing
17	County Road 106-308	ca. 1920s	East Trail	Structure	Contributing
18	Alley Spring Branch Vehicular Bridge	2019	East Trail	Structure	Noncontributing
19	Spring Branch Trail	1934	East Trail	Structure	Contributing
20	Overlook Trail (Horse Trail)	1934	East Trail	Structure	Contributing
21	Scenic Overlook	1934	East Trail	Structure	Contributing
22	Maintenance Road	1934	West Trail	Structure	Contributing
23	West Trail (Foot Trail)	1934	West Trail	Structure	Contributing
24	Seasonal Cabin 505 (Cabin)	1934	West Trail	Building	Contributing
25	Seasonal Cabin 506 (Cabin)	1934	West Trail	Building	Contributing
26	Alley Spring District Maintenance Shop (Service Building)	1933	West Trail	Building	Contributing
27	Park Keeper's House (Custodian's House)	ca. 1925, moved 1934	West Trail	Building	Contributing
28	Pump House	1933	West Trail	Building	Contributing
29	Water Tower	ca. 1970s	West Trail	Structure	Noncontributing

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Figure 6. Landscape Character Areas. (Map by Quinn Evans Architects for STRATA, 2019.)

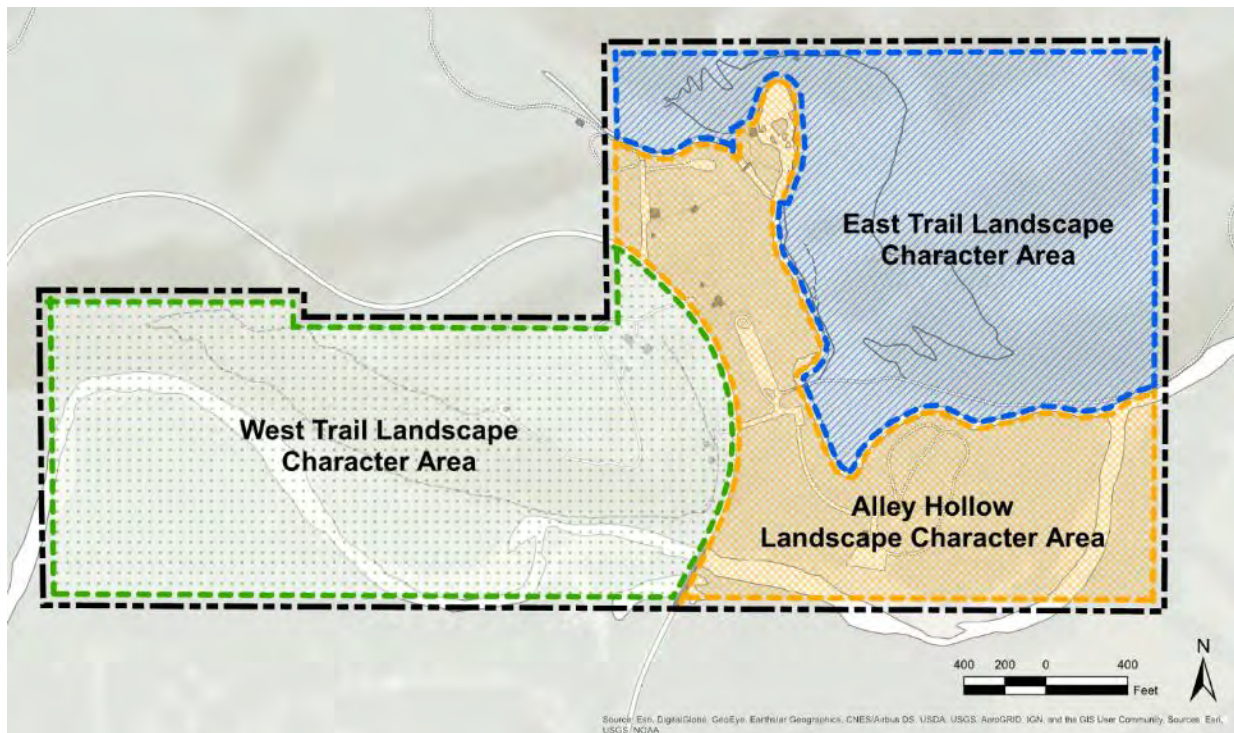
Resource Location Key

Note: Resource 1 is the entire Alley Spring State Park Landscape, which includes all three character areas.

Alley Hollow: Resources 2-16

East Trail: Resources 17-21

West Trail: Resources 22-29



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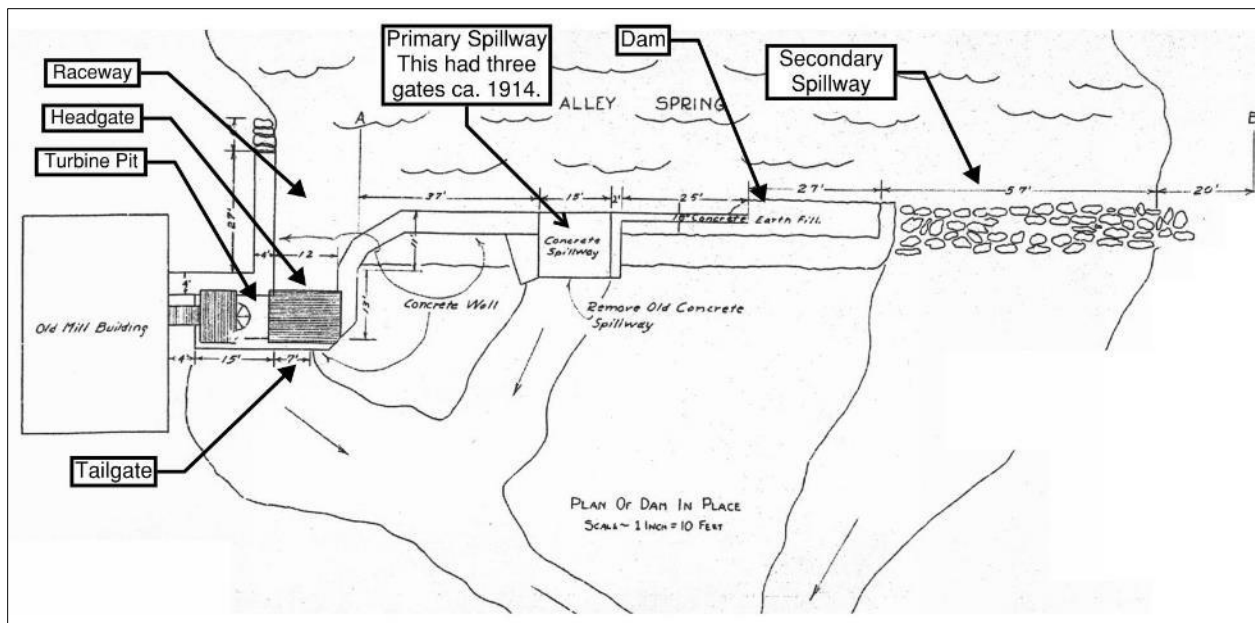
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Figure 7. Diagram of the Dam and Hydraulic Structures. (Base drawing by CCC, 1934; notes added by Deb Sheals 2018.)



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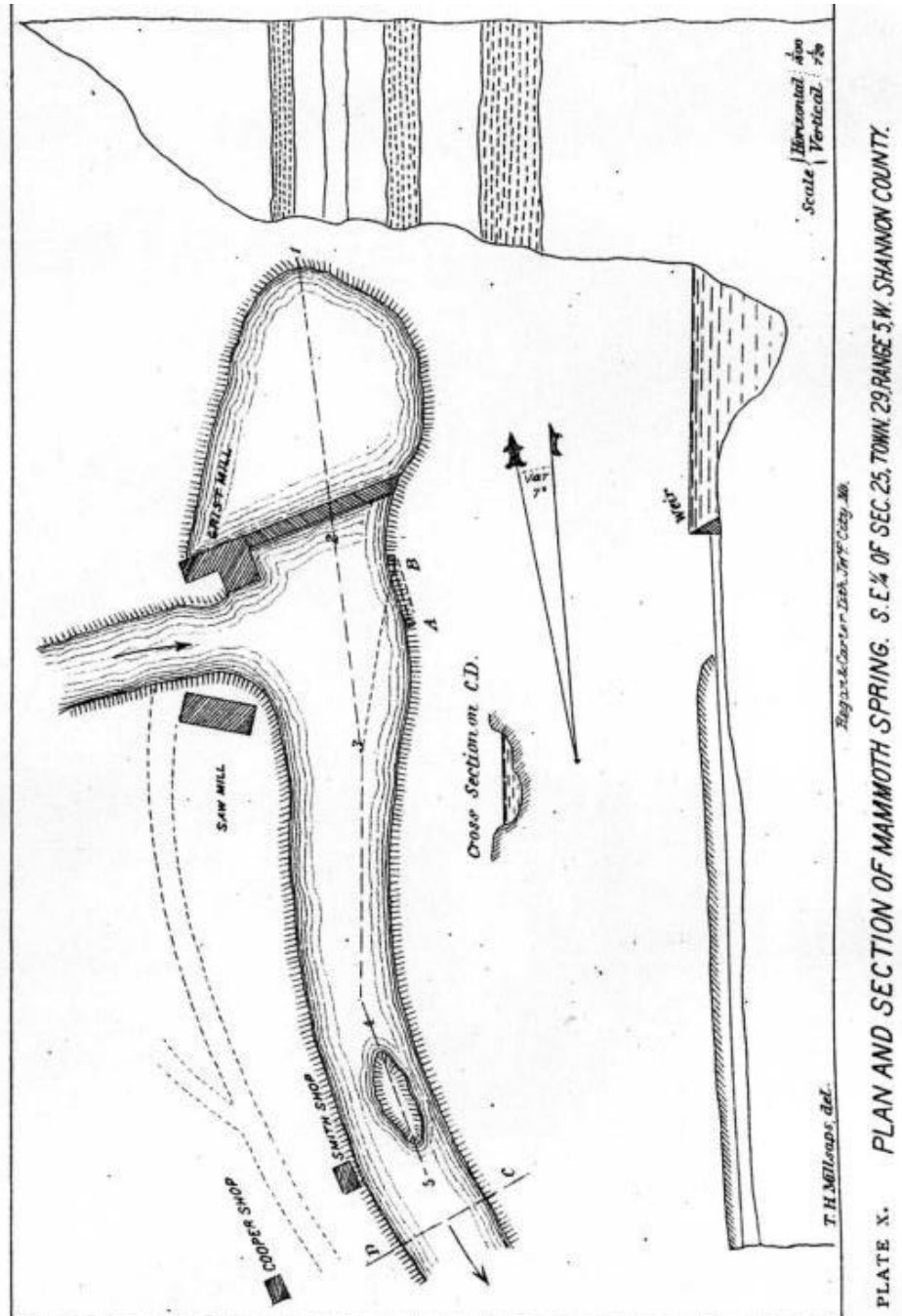
Shannon County, Missouri

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Figure 8. Plan and section views of Mammoth (Alley) Spring ca. 1876; north is up. (Ozark National Scenic Riverways Museum Collection, reprinted from *Industrial Report, Lead, Zinc and Iron*, Jefferson City, MO: Geological Survey of Missouri, ca. 1876.)



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Figure 9. View of Alley Roller Mill (Resource 6) from the Spring Branch Trail (Resource 19).
(Deb Sheals, 2018.)



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Figure 10. Picnic Shelter Parking Lot (Resource 9) and various small scale features, looking south from the picnic shelter. (QEA 2018)



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Figure 11. Overall views, with small scale features. Top: Left. South end of Alley Hollow, looking south, with signs and picnic tables. Right. County Road 106-308 looking west towards the Jacks Fork Vehicular Bridge (Resource 16.) Bottom: Looking north to Burr Oak Picnic Area, with trash can, picnic tables and playground equipment. (QEA 2018, Deb Sheals 2019.)



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Figure 12. Overlook Trail Features (Resource 20). (QEA 2018.)



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Figure 13. View of Alley Hollow from a bluff above the spring, ca. 1896. The Alley Spring Roller Mill with white paint is in the foreground. This is the oldest known photo of the mill. (Ozark National Scenic Riverways catalog number OZAR 24029.)



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Figure 14. Photo of Blacksmith Shop (Resource12). A portion of the General Store (Resource 11) can be seen to the right of the bottom image. (QEA, 2018.)



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Figure 15. Promotional brochure for the Crystal Spring Townsite Company, 1922. The people on the spillway are members of the Hug family. (Missouri State Parks Archives; this is also Ozark National Scenic Riverways catalog number OZAR 24047)



Showing Flow of Our Spring—48 Million Gallons of Purest 50-Degree Water Per Day

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Figure 16. Table of Missouri state parks in operation as of 1925. (Compiled from Keith McCanse, *Annual Report of the State Game and Fish Commissioner*, Jefferson City, MO: Game and Fish Department, 1925; Missouri State Planning Board, *State Plan for Missouri: Preliminary Report*, 1934; Missouri State Planning Board, *A State Plan for Missouri: Missouri State Parks and Usage Data*, Jefferson City, MO: 1938, 10.)

Name in 1925 (later names)	Date of First Purchase Agreement	Acreage in 1925	Functional Classification
Ellington State Park (now Deer Run State Forest)	October 25, 1924	6,160	Game Refuge
Round Spring State Park	November 10, 1924	76.56	Recreational
Salem State Park (now Indian Trail Conservation Area)	December 8, 1924	13,253	Game Refuge
Alley Spring State Park	December 18, 1924	427	Recreational
Big Spring State Park	December 26, 1924	4,476.61	Recreational and Game Refuge
Bennett Spring State Park	December 27, 1924	573.83	Recreational and Fish Hatchery
Mark Twain State Park	December 27, 1924	100	Historic Site
Sequiota State Park (now Sequiota City Park in Springfield)	ca. 1925 ¹⁶⁶	14.68	Fish Hatchery

¹⁶⁶ Although an exact purchase date for Sequiota State Park was not found, it is listed as a state park in the 1925 Annual Report of the State Game and Fish Commissioner.

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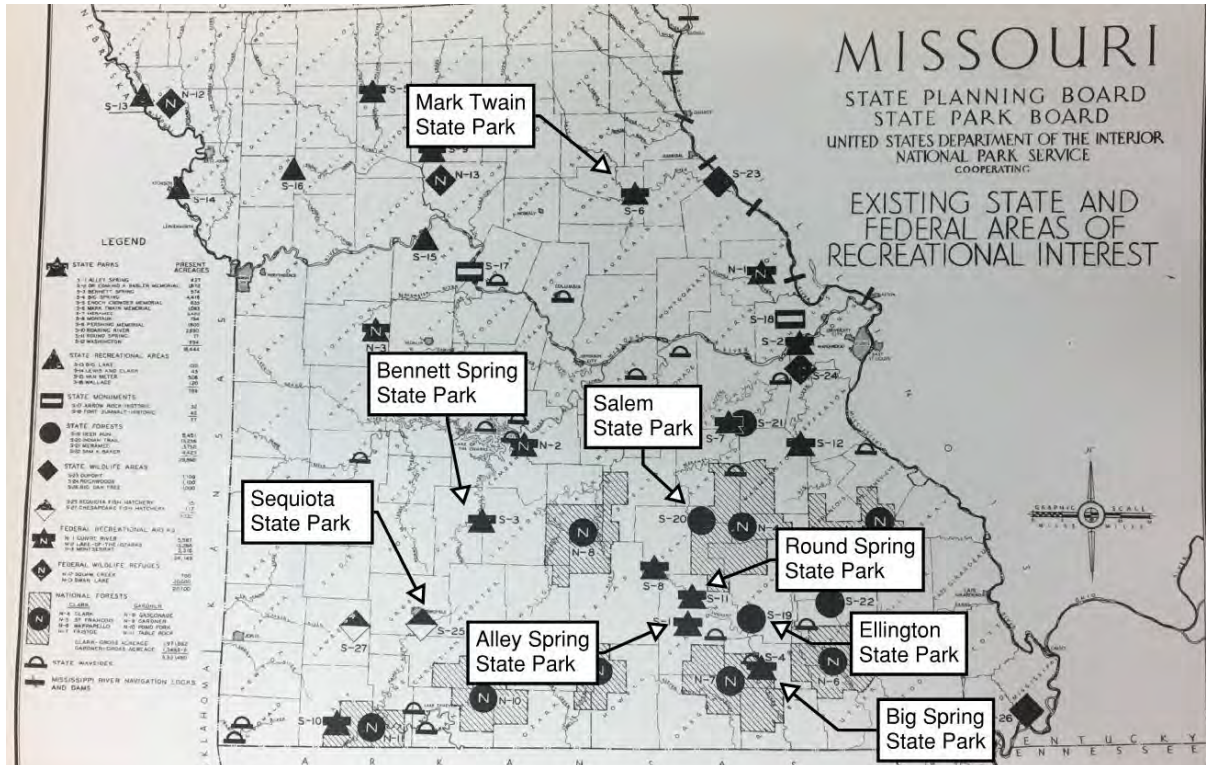
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Figure 17. Map of Missouri showing locations of first eight state parks as of 1925. (Base map from Missouri State Planning Board, *A State Plan for Missouri: Missouri State Parks and Usage Data*, Jefferson City, MO: 1938.)



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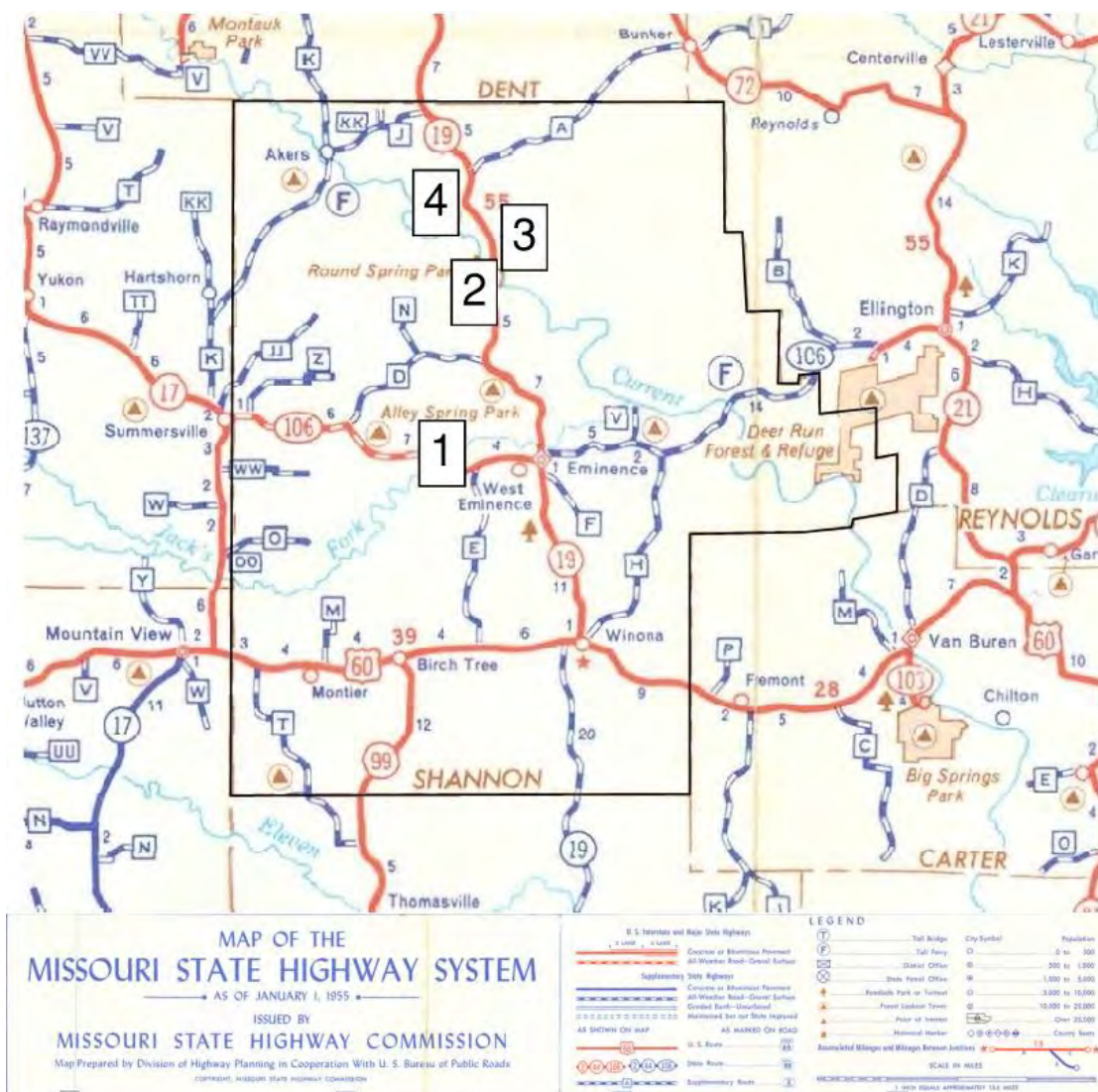
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Figure 18. Map of Shannon County with approximate locations of major parks in the county as of 1969. (Base map: "Map of the Missouri State Highway System," Missouri State Highway Commission, 1955.)

Key to Park Locations

1. Alley Spring State Park, opened in 1925.
2. Round Spring State Park, opened in 1925.
3. Echo Bluff State Park, privately established in 1929, developed as a state park between 2013 and 2016.
4. Current River State Park, privately established in 1937, developed as a state park ca. 2008.



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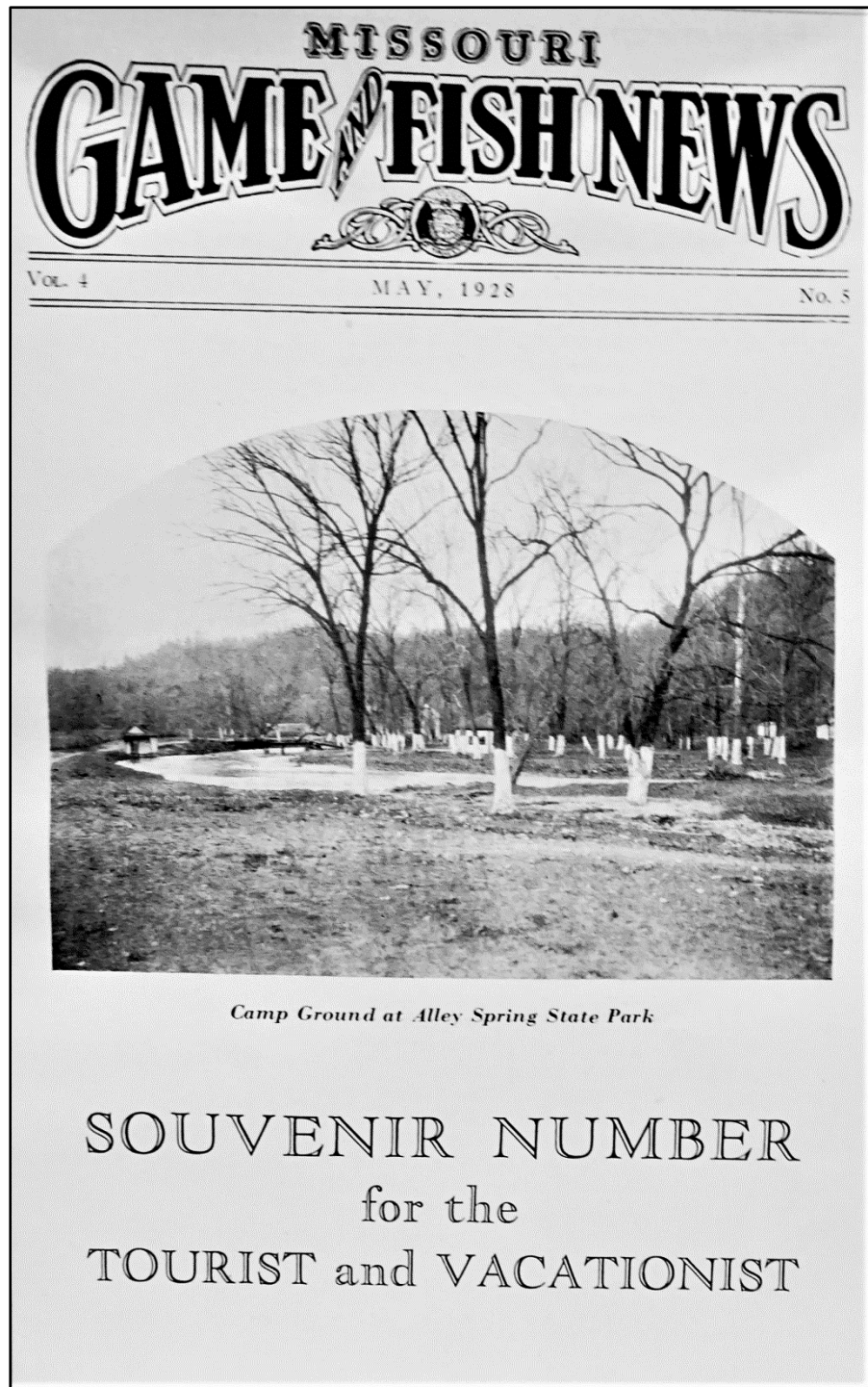
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Figure 19. Cover of May 1928 issue of with view of Alley Spring State Park. (*Missouri Game and Fish News* 4, no. 5, May 1928.) The photo used here was originally included in the 1925 issue of *Missouri Game and Fish News*, with the title "Picnic Ground and Spring House." The image is taken looking north along the Spring Branch. Although barely visible in this image, close examination of the original image revealed that the mill is just visible as a white shape among the trees in the middle background.



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Figure 20. Detail of a 1930 Missouri State Highway Commission Map showing Alley Spring State Park. Note the lack of an improved road to Alley Spring. Also pictured are Deer Run State Park, Round Spring State Park, and Big Spring State Park. (Map of Missouri Showing State Road System, Jefferson City, MO: Missouri State Highway Commission, 1930.)



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Figure 21. Chart of Alley Spring State Park projects completed by CCC workers in 1933 and 1934. Based on monthly progress reports. (Ozark National Scenic Riverways catalog number OZAR 25223, chart compiled by Deb Sheals.)

Resource No. (n/e = not extant)	Job Title	Year	Months (Notes)
n/e	Telephone Line	1933-34	December, April-project suspended in March, poss. not finished
1	Reduction of Fire Hazard	1934	September
20, 23	Trailside Cleaning	1934	September
21	Trail Shelters	1934	September
21	Shelter House A	1934	June—this became overlook north of mill
n/e	Shelter House B	1934	June— not built
1	Fighting Forest Fires	1934	September
1	General Cleanup	1933-34	December, April, September, October--include removal of logs and brush along Spring Branch
1	Forest Improvement	1934	June, September—thinning
22	Truck Trail (Now Maintenance Road)	1934	March, April, May, June, August, September
20	Horse Trail	1934	March, April
19, 23	Foot Trails	1933-34	December, March, May, June, August, September
26	Service Building (Now Maintenance Building)	1933-34	December, March, April, May, September
1	Public Camp Ground Cleanup	1933	December
n/e	Latrines	1934	June, July, August, September
n/e	Cattle Guards	1934	March, June, July, September
6	Repair Old Mill	1934	March, April, May, September
28	Pump House	1934	March, June, July, August, September
8	Shelter House/Concession Stand	1934	July, August, September
27	Custodian's House	1934	May, June, July, August, September
29	Water Storage Tank	1934	May, June, July, September
n/e	Pipe Line	1934	August, September
n/e	Water Supply	1933	December
24,25	Cabins (2)	1934	March, April, June, July, September
1	Surveys Lineal	1933	December
1	Bank Protection (revetment wall)	1934	May, June, July, September
n/e	Foot Bridges	1934	March, April, June, September
n/e	Entrance Bridge	1934	March, April, September
1	Water Improvement	1934	September
7	Recreational Dam (Alley Spring pond, dam, turbine pit and raceway)	1934	May, June, July, September
1	Erosion Control	1933	December
7	Dam Site	1933-34	December, March, April—dam to reroute Alley Branch and prevent floods of "upper picnic area."
1	River Bank	1933-34	December, April
1	Channel	1933-34	December, March, April—rerouting of stream, removing trees from stream bed, to carry water away from mill
1	Landscaping	1934	Jan. March, April, September, included tree planting, sodding etc. on and near the dam site.
1	Dike	1934	March

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Figure 23. Image of Spring Branch Trail near rock overhang. February 1934. Compare to Photo 12, which shows the same section of trail today, facing the opposite direction. (Ozark National Scenic Riverways catalog number OZAR 24607.)



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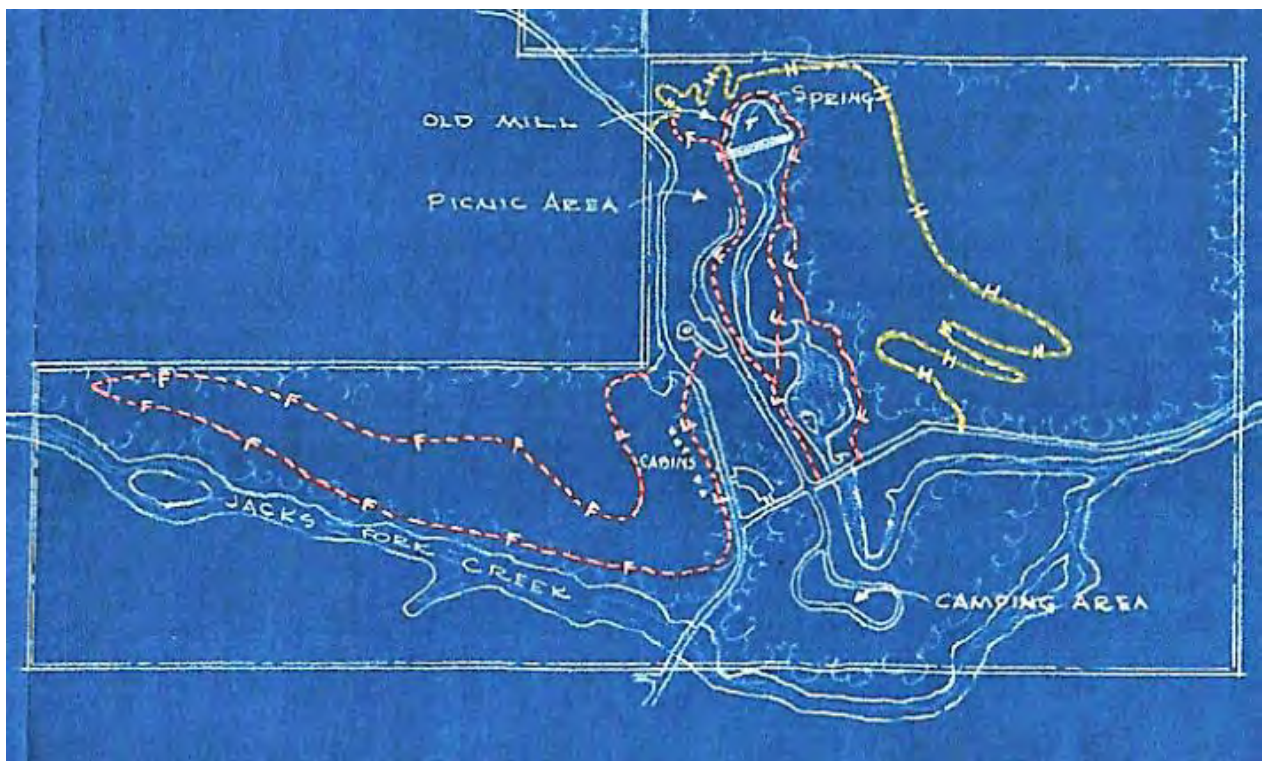
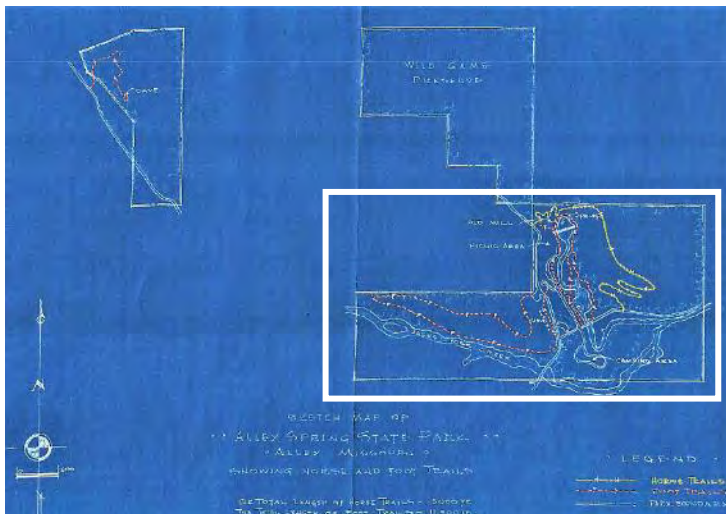
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Figure 24. Sketch Map of Alley Spring State Park, showing trails that were added by CCC crews, ca. 1934. Note that subsequent research has shown that the east and west trails both actually extended a short distance north of the state park boundaries shown here. (Map created by CCC in OZAR files.)



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Figure 25. View of the mill and Alley Hollow Creek ca. 1922. The arrow shows the creek, which was rerouted by CCC workers in 1934. (Ozark National Scenic Riverways catalog number OZAR 24044.)



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Figure 26. Men working on the flood control channel, which involved changing the course of Alley Hollow Creek away from the south side of the mill. February 1934. (Ozark National Scenic Riverways catalog number OZAR 24060.)



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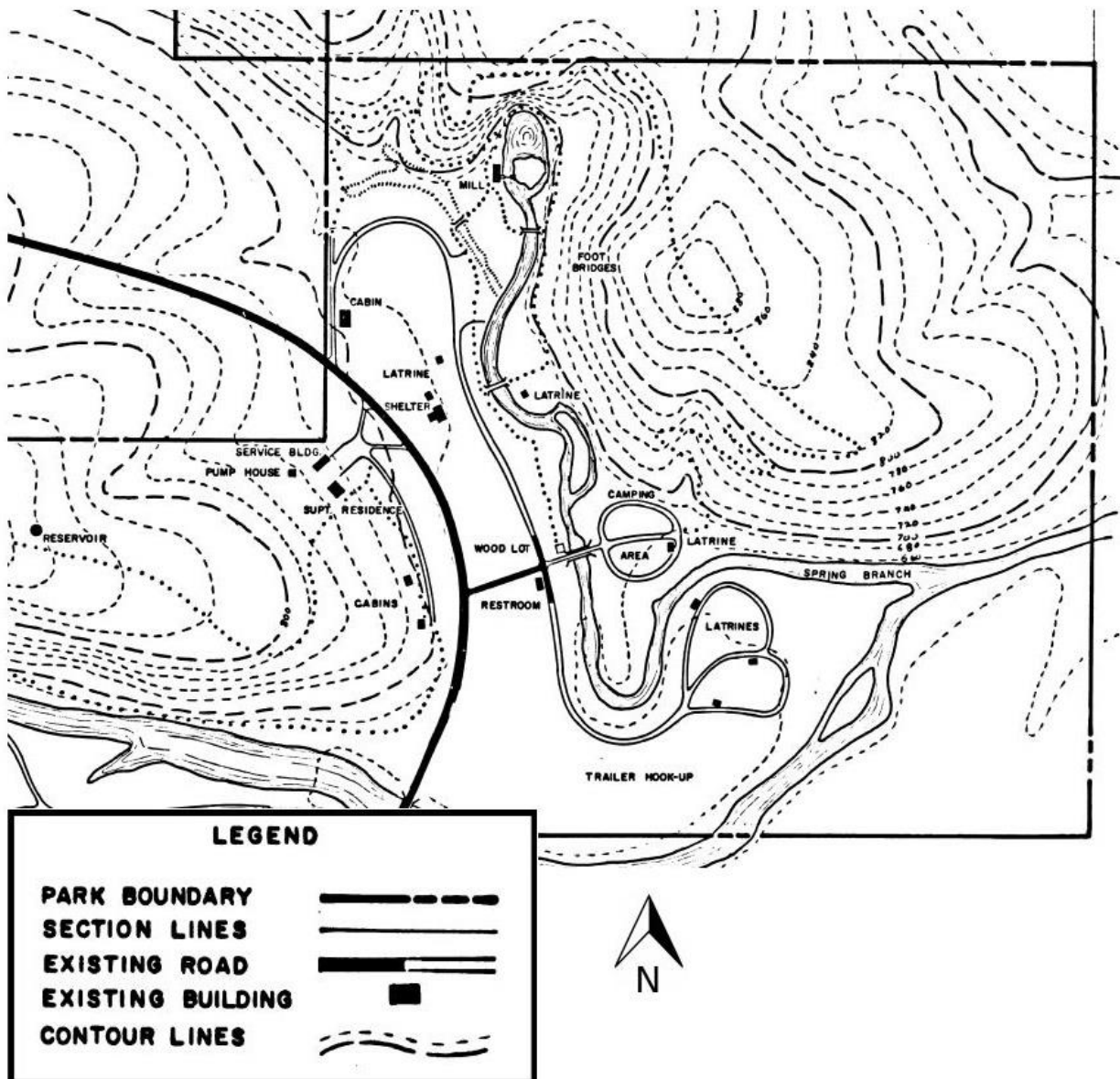
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Figure 27. Excerpt of Map of Alley Hollow, 1968. Note that the label "foot bridges" is believed to refer to the two small bridges across the Spring Branch, not any footbridges located on the bluff or the Overlook Trail to the east. (Missouri State Park Board. *Alley Spring State Park Base Map*. Jefferson City, MO: Missouri State Park Board, 1968. National Park Service files, OZAR_614_41982 [id219456]).



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Figure 28. Swimming in the Jacks Fork River, 1955. (Missouri State Archives. Arc1320140003.)



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Figure 29. Aerial photo of Alley Hollow, 1955. (Curtesy of Dan Jackson, National Park Service.)



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N/A

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Figure 30. Photo of Alley Hollow, looking northwest, 1955. State Route 106 (Resource 3) can be seen in the background. The Alley Spring Picnic Shelter (Resource 8) is partially visible to the right of the image. Compare to photo 9, a current view of State Route 106. (Missouri State Parks Archives: Arc1320210005.)

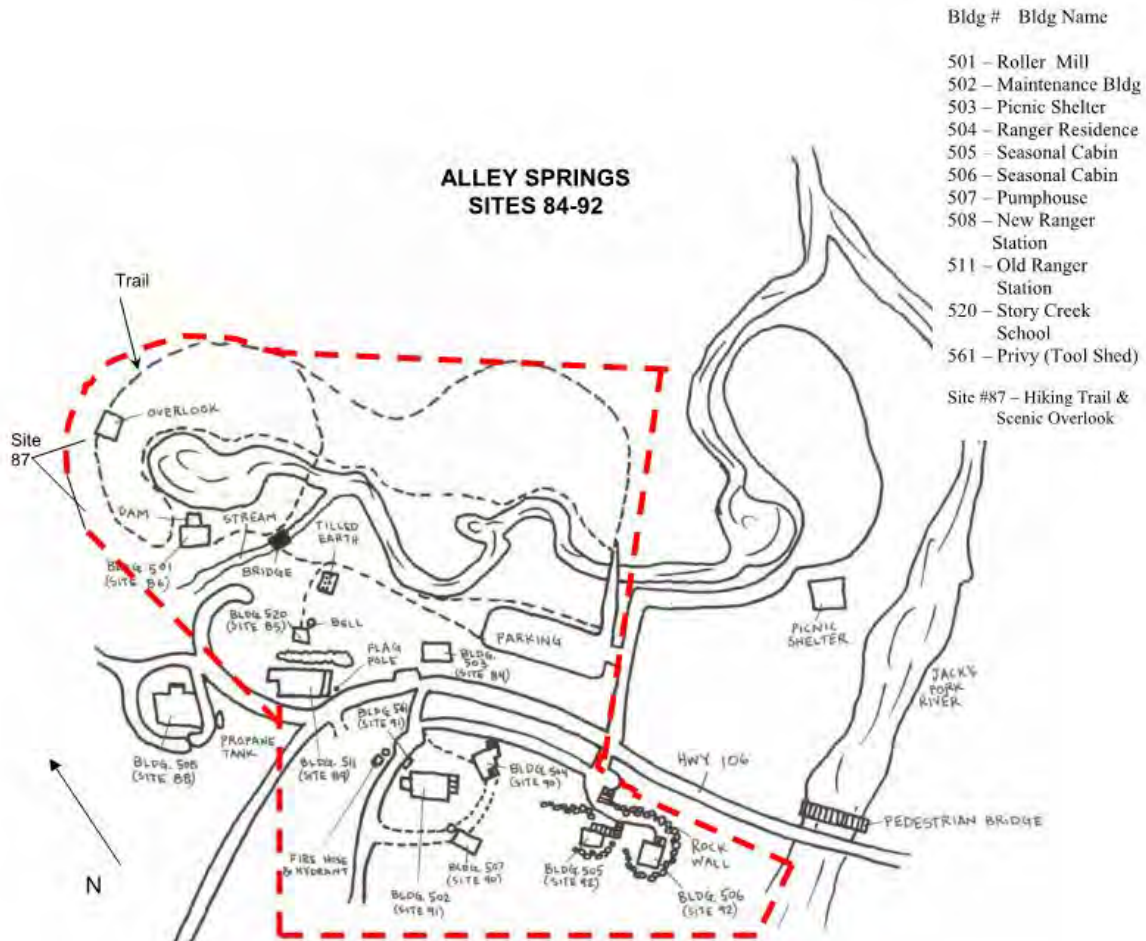


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Figure 31. Map of Alley Spring Historic District Boundaries proposed in 2004 . (Thomason and Associates, *Theme Identification, Context Studies, and Property Evaluations: Ozark National Scenic Riverways* Nashville, TN: 2004, 182.)

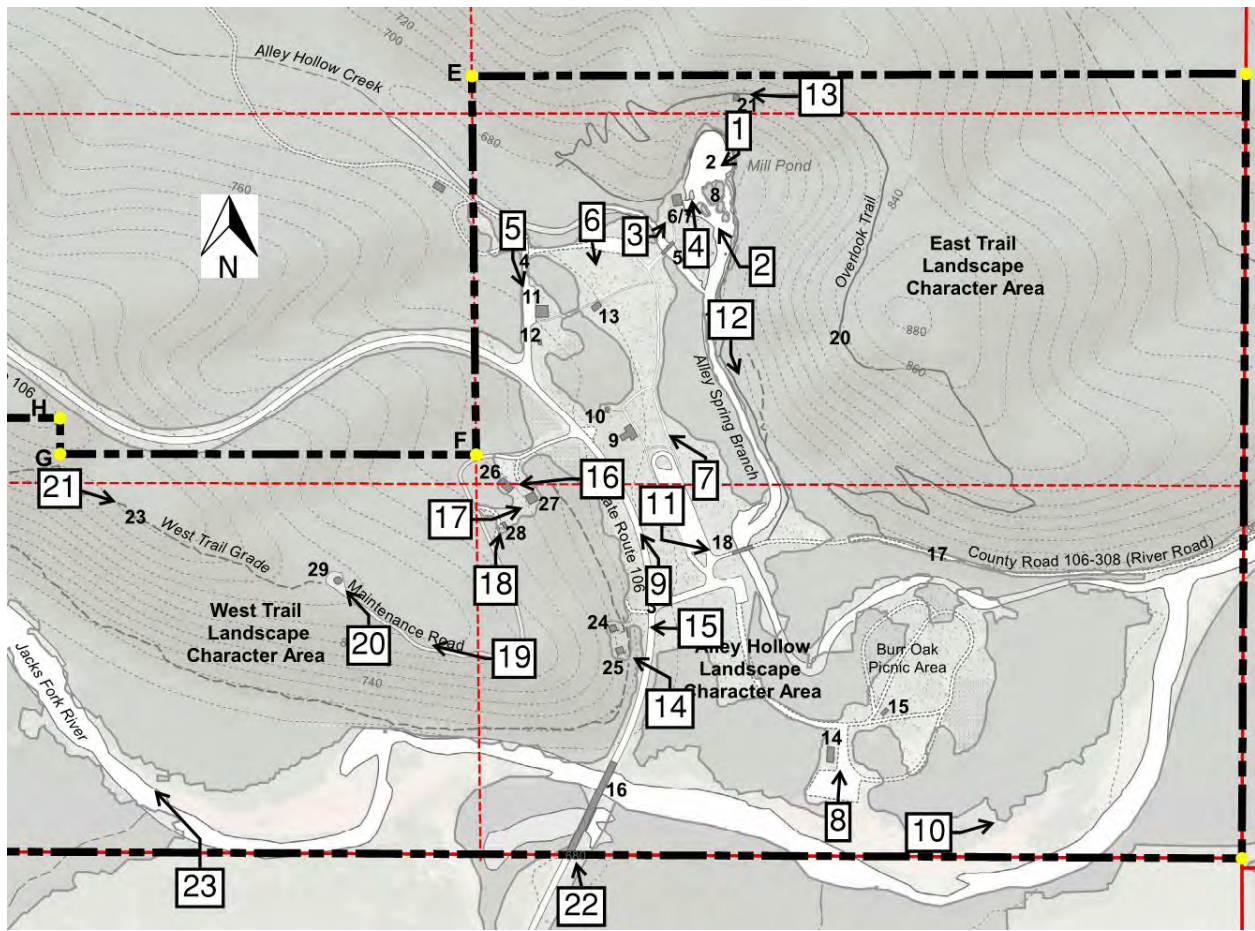


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Photo Key. Map by Quinn Evans Architects for STRATA, 2019.



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Photo 1. Alley Spring Roller Mill, pond, and dam. Alley Hollow Creek Bridge can be seen in background. Camera facing south from Bluff Trail. (Phillip Steed, 2018.)



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Photo 2. Alley Spring Roller Mill, spring branch and associated hydraulic structures. Camera facing north. (Phillip Steed, 2018.)



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Photo 3. Alley Spring Roller Mill. Camera facing northeast. (Deb Sheals, 2019.)



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Photo 4. Alley Spring, mill pond, and dam. The Spring Branch Trail can be seen in the background. Camera facing east. (Phillip Steed, 2018.)



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Photo 5. General Store, camera facing south. (Deb Sheals, 2019.)



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Photo 6. Open area north of picnic shelter. Storys Creek Schoolhouse can be seen in the middle, right. Camera facing south. (Deb Sheals, 2019.)



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Photo 7. Alley Spring Picnic Shelter and restroom. Camera facing north. (Deb Sheals, 2019.)



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Photo 8. Burr Oak Picnic Area. Camera facing north. Burr Oak Picnic Shelter is on the left, a modern restroom can be seen in the background near the center. (Deb Sheals, 2019.)



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Photo 9. State Route 106. Camera facing north. (Deb Sheals, 2019.)



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Photo 10. Jacks Fork River, near Burr Oak Picnic Area. Camera facing east. (Deb Sheals, 2019.)



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Photo 11. Alley Spring Branch Vehicular Bridge. Camera facing east. (Deb Sheals, 2019.)



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Photo 12. Spring Branch Trail. Camera facing south. (Deb Sheals, 2019.)



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Photo 13. Overlook Trail and Alley Spring Scenic Overlook. Camera facing west. (Deb Sheals, 2019.)



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Photo 14. Seasonal Cabin 506, retaining wall visible behind the cabin. Camera facing northwest.
(Deb Sheals, 2019.)



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Photo 15. Seasonal Cabin 505. Camera facing west. (Deb Sheals, 2019.)



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Photo 16. Alley Spring District Maintenance Shop. Camera facing west. (Deb Sheals, 2019.)



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Photo 17. Park Keeper's House. Camera facing northeast. (Deb Sheals, 2019.)



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Photo 18. Pump House. Camera facing north. The maintenance road can be seen in the foreground. (Deb Sheals, 2019.)



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Photo 19. Maintenance Road. Camera facing northwest. (Deb Sheals, 2019.)



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Photo 20. Water tower. Camera facing northwest. (Deb Sheals, 2019.)



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Photo 21. West Trail with remnants of stone retaining wall. The trail is located beneath leaf cover on the uphill (left) side of the stone wall Camera facing northwest. (Stephanie Austin, 2018.)



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Photo 22. Jacks Fork Vehicular Bridge. Camera facing north. (Deb Sheals, 2019.)



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Photo 23. Jacks Fork River. Camera facing west. (Deb Sheals, 2019.)



2 pages of information about archaeological sites have been redacted