

**HISTORY
BASIC DATA**

OZARK NATIONAL SCENIC RIVERWAYS



OCTOBER 31, 1969

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OZARK NATIONAL SCENIC RIVERWAYS

DENT, SHANNON AND CARTER COUNTIES, MISSOURI

BY

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DIVISION OF HISTORY

Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation



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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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FOREWORD

This project was undertaken to satisfy the research needs for general background study and historical base map for Ozark National Scenic Riverways as set forth in RSP H-1. The historical narrative and identification of sites within the park is intended to aid in preparing the master plan for the area.

One of the reasons for establishing this area, the first of the National Riverways, was that man's presence had not yet overwhelmed the Current or Jacks Fork rivers. The evidence of man along the river today is slight--several small deserted communities, tiny even in their prime, a few one-room schoolhouses, mill sites falling into ruin, and a few houses or cabins. The most valuable historical resource within the park is the way of life followed by the people who lived along the river and have since moved away.

Several people have aided me in the preparation of this report. Edwin Bearss, Francis Wilshin, and Ben Levy of the Division of History have provided support and advice during the writing of the background study. Frank Sarles read it for errors in grammar and style in his usual careful way. Finally a word of thanks to the typist, Frances Gastellum, who completed the final typing under the pressure of a very short deadline.

CHAPTER I

Prehistoric and Historic Indians Along the Riverway

Flowing south and east through Central Missouri, the Current River has its source in the Montauk Springs just north of the Dent and Shannon County line. From these clear, swift-flowing springs, forty million gallons of water pour daily and begin their trip toward a junction with the Black River in Arkansas. It is appropriate that the head waters of the Current are here, for the river receives most of its water from springs along its banks. The first major spring is located 2 1/2 air miles southeast of Cedargrove, an abandoned small town on the river. Welch Spring has a flow of more than sixty-five million gallons per day. The waters of Pulltite Spring join the river in the SE 1/4 Section 33 T31NR5W and the Current continues its twisting southeastern course to Round Spring. Here twenty-six million gallons per day flow down a short creek to the Current River. The Ebb and Flow Springs add their millions of gallons of clear, pure water to the river just before it is joined by the Jacks Fork River. Jacks Fork, like the Current, is fed by springs, the chief one being Alley Spring with a flow of nearly seventy million gallons per day. The Current River goes east for a short distance then turns south at Owls Bend and flows past Powder Mill Ford. A mile

south of the ford the incredibly blue waters of Blue Spring join the river, adding another sixty to seventy million gallons to the rapid flowing, cool, crystalline Current. Sweeping past Van Buren, Missouri, the river is nearly doubled in volume by Big Spring, the largest single outlet spring in the United States. More than a billion gallons of water daily gush out from the base of a 250-foot limestone bluff and pour down like a small river to the Current. Between Big Spring and the Arkansas state line, Cave Spring and Twin Springs add more clear water to the river. Near Pocahontas, Arkansas, the Current joins the Black River in its flow south to merge with the Arkansas and Mississippi rivers.

Today most of the Current River from below Montauk Springs to south of Big Spring and nearly all of the Jacks Fork are included in Ozark National Scenic Riverways. Beginning in Dent County, the riverway passes through Shannon and Carter Counties with its southern boundary being the Ripley County line. The upper reaches of the Jacks Fork Section are in Texas County and it flows east to join the Current River near Eminence in Shannon County. It is the aim of this report to evaluate the impact that man has had along the banks of the Current and Jacks Fork Rivers. Our primary interest will be in that part included in Ozark National Scenic Riverways.

The first men to enter this rugged and picturesque country of big springs, virgin forests and open prairies arrived about 10,000 years ago. The lands surrounding the Current River may have been

part of a gateway between three different prehistoric culture complexes. To the north and east at the junction of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers was the Cahokia Culture, a major center of cultural development. North and west was Caddo and Plains culture. South of the Ozark highlands was the riverine lowland culture with its mounds, agriculture and town building. In the Ozark highlands these three cultures had the greatest contact. In spite of movement through the area there was also an isolation factor that would have led to a mixing of all three cultures to create a prehistoric Ozark culture.¹

Evidence of early man in the Current and Jacks Fork Valley can be found in Round Spring State Park and on the southern border of Shannon County. At these two locations, fluted lanceolate spear points have been found in the past. Similar spear points have been dated at over 9,000 years. The Archaic Culture of the Southeast next penetrated the area and prehistoric campsites have yielded spear points, full grooved axes, flint knives, and scrapers. A full grooved hematite ax was also found near Akers Ford on the Current River. It is now in the Leo Anderson collection. The Woodland

1. Dr. Carl Chapman, "Archeology" in U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, A Proposal: Ozark Rivers National Monument, Appendix (Washington, 1960), pp. 31-32. Most of the material on prehistory along the Current and Jacks Fork rivers is from Chapman's study, hereafter cited as Chapman, "Archeology" in A Proposal: Ozark Rivers, Appendix.

Culture Pattern followed the Archaic and is well represented along the Current. Again the area near Round Spring has provided considerable evidence of this era. Late Woodland sites are predominant throughout the Current River drainage and there may be special developments that would establish a unique "focus" of this culture type on the lower Current River.² One site representing this focus is at Round Spring State Park. Also at Round Spring are burials from the Middle Mississippi Culture. On several occasions these burials have washed out, revealing pottery vessels and pipes that were customarily placed in burials by this group, the last prehistoric culture in the area. In 1541 DeSoto and his expedition along the Mississippi marked the end of the prehistoric and beginning of the historic period for the native races that lived on the highlands drained by the Current River.³

With the coming of the white man during the 1500s and 1600s the culture of the Indian was radically changed. The historic period brought a change in the occupation of the land along the Current and

2. Chapman in the introduction to his article on archeology notes that information about the archeology of the Current River area is "only sufficient to make it possible to gain some insight into the possibilities of the area archeologically." He notes that a more extensive archeological reconnaissance is necessary. Thus much that is included in this brief report must be prefaced by "may" or "possibly." Chapman, "Archeology" in A Proposal: Ozark Rivers, Appendix, p. 30.

3. This brief description of prehistoric sites is based on Chapman, *ibid.*, pp. 32-34.

Jacks Fork. Though tribes such as the Osage and Quapaw hunted in the area, they did not reside there. When visited by the first French explorers, the Osage lived at the junction of the Osage and Missouri rivers near Jefferson City, eighty miles north of the headwaters of the Current River. About 1718 one portion of the tribe moved up the Osage River to its headwaters and settled in the hills near by. They became known as the Big or Great Osage. The remainder of the tribe moved up the Missouri and settled in what later became Saline County. Because their villages were on the river bottom they were known as the Little Osage. The Big Osage were now 160 miles west and the Little Osage the same distance northwest of the Current River Valley. They continued to hunt and fish along the river periodically.

In 1783 the treaty ending the American War for Independence was signed and the new nation extended from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. The Spanish, now the proprietors of the area west of the Mississippi, feared that the American settlers would soon be moving into their territory. The American push west over the Appalachians had displaced many of the native people. Several of these tribes, most notably the Shawnee and Delaware, were invited by the Spanish to settle in southeastern Missouri. It was hoped that they would serve as a barrier to American expansion across the river. Most of the Shawnee and Delaware settled above Cape Girardeau. As they went west to hunt they encountered the Osage and during the last decade

of the eighteenth century the two tribes were in a state of war. By 1802 peace was secured.

In 1803 the Louisiana Purchase transferred the area between the Mississippi and the Rockies to the United States. American settlers moved into Missouri in growing numbers and the Shawnee and Delaware were pushed slowly west ahead of the line of settlement. The Osage in 1808 had signed away all claims on their lands within the territory of Missouri except along the western border. In 1825 they relinquished all lands within the state of Missouri. The Shawnee in the same year sold the land granted them by Spain and moved west beyond Missouri's borders. Four years later, in 1829, the Delaware agreed to move to a reservation in the fork of the Missouri and Kansas rivers. In 1832 the final remnants of the Delaware and Shawnee in Southwest Missouri were moved outside of the state.⁴

As the Shawnee and Delaware from the Cape Girardeau area moved westward they crossed over the Current River. By 1820 these tribesmen were living along the Upper Current and Jacks Fork.⁵ The villages located there were of short duration and the Shawnee continued west to lands beyond the permanent Indian frontier. Evidence of

4. This discussion of the Indian in Southern Missouri during the historic period is based on Federal Writers Project, Missouri: A Guide to the Show Me State (New York, 1941), pp. 32-38.

5. A map accompanying a letter from General William Clark dated January 26, 1821, shows land granted the Choctaws, Cherokees,

their passage through the valley of the Current remains in place names like Shawnee Creek and Little Shawnee Creek, which empty into Jacks Fork, in Section 20 T29NR3W, 1 1/2 miles above the junction of Jacks Fork and the Current River. Shawnee School and the town of Shawnee on Little Shawnee Creek are other place names on the land, memorializing this tribe, the last to live along the banks of the Current and Jacks Fork rivers.

Delawares, Shawnees, Osage, and Kickapoos west of Missouri's western boundary. On the map, which covers the area from the northern boundary of Missouri to the southern boundary of Arkansas and west from the Mississippi River to beyond the western edge of Missouri, there is an oval drawn that covers from below the junction of the two rivers to above the source of the Current. The area included measures approximately 45 by 90 miles. Within this oval Clark places the Shawnees and Delawares from Cape Girardeau.

CHAPTER 2

Settlement of the Current and Jacks Fork River Valleys 1803-1860

The acquisition of the Louisiana Purchase by the United States marked the beginning of settlement along the Current River by Europeans. Neither the French nor the Spanish had done more than move through the area. The former had sent coureurs de bois down its streams to collect furs, but knowledge of the land remained very sparse. With the influx of American settlers and the removal of the Indians, all this changed. Beginning in the second decade of the nineteenth century, settlers began to find their way onto the land along the Current River.

The first settlers reached the Current as early as 1812, when Zimri Carter settled south of present day Van Buren,¹ and 1814, when Thomas B. Chilton took a homesite north of the Powder Mill Ford of the Current River.² The Southern Ozark Plateau along the Current and Jacks Fork did not fill up very fast despite the early settlement.

1. Robert S. Douglas, History of Southeast Missouri (New York, 1912), p. 317. Other early settlers were the Chiltons, Kennards, Sniders, and Kellys.

2. W.P.A. Historical Records Survey: Shannon County, Western Historical Manuscripts Collection, University of Missouri.

America's thrust west followed the Missouri River more than the southward-flowing Current. The settlers who did come to the area were for the most part frontiersmen seeking out an area of sparse population. Many came from the hills of Tennessee, Kentucky, Western Virginia, and Pennsylvania. They planted small gardens and had a few head of livestock. Hunting provided most of their meat. Periodically they would take the furs they had gathered by trapping down the river and trade them for such necessities--rifles, powder, lead, knives, salt, and cloth--as they could not produce themselves. To these woodsmen the lack of settlement along the rivers was a most satisfactory situation.

Word pictures of the Current River and its lack of inhabitants during the first three decades of the century have been left to us by three different travelers. In 1818 Henry Rowe Schoolcraft traveled through the southern Ozarks. On the morning of November 11, 1818, he and his companions broke camp and began traveling in a south or south-westerly direction. After ten or twelve miles they saw a river in a deep valley. "It proved to be the river Currents, a fine stream with fertile banks and clear sparkling waters. The grey squirrel was seen sporting on its shady margin, and, as night approached, the wild turkey came in from the Plains to drink and make its nightly abode."³

3. Henry R. Schoolcraft, Scenes and Adventures in the Ozark Mountains of Missouri and Arkansas (Philadelphia, 1853), p. 56. Where Schoolcraft's party struck the river is not known, but it probably was above Cedargrove.

After fording the river they followed a trail upstream, then turned south or southwest again and after crossing a high ridge reached a narrow, deep, and dark limestone valley. Here they camped for the night.⁴ Schoolcraft named the valley the Ononda Valley. A half-mile above their camp they found "a cavern of gigantic proportions," the entrance 80 or 90 feet wide and 30 feet high. Inside was a room 60 or 70 feet high and 150 or 200 feet wide. This was Ashley Cave, where Col. William H. Ashley had mined Saltpeter several years earlier. Schoolcraft and his party camped in the cave from November 12 to 15.⁵

Two years after Schoolcraft crossed the Upper Current River, John R. Bell and Major Stephen H. Long crossed the river south of the Arkansas line. Long had just completed an expedition on the Great Plains which began at Fort Atkinson in Nebraska, went west as far as the Rocky Mountains, and returned via the Canadian and Arkansas rivers to Fort Smith, Arkansas. John R. Bell had been the official chronicler for the small party that had accompanied Long. On October 1, 1820, they spent the night at the plantation of Mrs. Black on the banks of the Eleven Point River. The next day Bell and Long continued east to Hick's Ferry on the Current River. Crossing the

4. Ibid. Schoolcraft makes no mention of settlements along this, the Upper Current. Morning revealed a large number of caves in the cliffs enclosing the valley.

5. On modern maps Ashley Cave is shown as Saltpeter Cave, SW 1/4 Sec 32 T32NR7W.

river in a scow, Bell commented that "the river is about 80 yards wide, gravel bed, water about 5 feet deep, perfectly clean. It is a beautiful stream, a new town is laid out here named Currenton--the road thro Davidsonville intersects the upper road at this place."⁶ The land between Thompson's Creek and the river was described as undulating, with a thin soil and "tolerably well timbered." Beyond the Current River the land was hilly and in places very stony.⁷ Bell and Long stayed with the Harrises, six miles from the Current River.

Settlement along the Current River was still sparse when Major Long and Mr. Bell passed through the area. Fourteen years later George W. Featherstonhaugh traveled through the same region and found it well settled.⁸ In 1834 Featherstonhaugh was authorized by

6. Harlin M. Fuller and LeRoy Hafen, The Journal of Captain John R. Bell Official Journalist S.H. Long Expedition, Vol. 6 in Far West and the Rockies Historical Series, 1820-1875 (Glendale, 1957), p. 296. Though more than 25 airline miles south of the southern boundary of the riverways, the description of the Current River by Bell would have been equally true for points to the north.

7. Ibid., p. 297.

8. G.W. Featherstonhaugh had come to America while young. He married an American girl and settled in New York. After his wife's death in 1831 he moved to Philadelphia. The same year he began publication of The Monthly American Journal of Geology and Natural History. In 1834 the magazine ceased publication. Featherstonhaugh was very fastidious, with a horror of tobacco, alcohol, obscenity, and profanity. George P. Merrill, The First One Hundred Years of American Geology (New Haven, 1924), pp. 136-37.

Lt. Col. John James Abert, head of the Army's Topographical Bureau, to make a geological survey of the Ozark Plateau. During the summer the Featherstonhaughs, father and son, traveled through the area on this assignment. Each night they found lodging with local settlers, and seldom did the accommodations satisfy the fastidious father. His description of the Current River as seen in northern Arkansas was as follows:

From this place [Mrs. Harris'--perhaps the same one who offered shelter to Bell and Long] we drove about eight miles and descended to the valley through which the Currant [sic] River flows, a beautiful pellucid stream of from 70 to 80 yards wide in the territory of Arkansas. This river is deep, and contains a great variety of fine fish; salmon from 20 to 30 lbs weight, large red horse suckers (catastomus) 10 to 15 lbs, buffalo, drum, perch, and large catfish of excellent quality. The water of this river, coming from the siliceous country to the northwest, is so limpid that fish are seldom caught except in the nighttime. Having crossed the river in a ferryboat, we stopped a short time at a very decent house of entertainment, where with the aid of our own tea and sugar we made a tolerable breakfast.⁹

By the 1830s, settlement along the Current had increased to a point where towns were beginning to spring up. Ripley County was established in 1833 and the town of Van Buren, founded the same year, was designated the county seat. In 1837 Van Buren had one store and a log building that served as the court house.¹⁰ In 1841, Shannon

9. George W. Featherstonhaugh, Excursion Through the Slave States (New York, 1844), p. 85.

10. Douglas, History of Southeast Missouri, p. 306.

County was organized and the town of Eminence was established. Like Van Buren, Eminence was less a town than a crossroads. Twenty-two years after its establishment Eminence contained a log court house and a jail in the woods.¹¹ In 1859 Carter County was split off from Ripley, and Van Buren became the county seat of the new county. Doniphan, founded in 1847, was designated the new county seat for Ripley County.

With the increase in population came the need for grist and sawmills to serve the settlers. The rapid flow of the Current River and the numerous major springs made the establishment of water powered mills a simple matter. The first mill on the Current was established at Montauk Springs about 1835. Built by A.W. Hollowman, it was on the north bank of the river and below the present mill. Apparently Hollowman found milling unprofitable and abandoned operations. In 1856 it was rebuilt by William J. Furry, who operated it for several years. The same year a Mr. Stephenson built a sawmill near the present fish hatchery and four years later built a grist mill below it.¹²

11. Virgil Way, History of the 33rd Regiment Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War (Gibson City, Illinois, 1902), p. 34. Way notes that the town "was evidently not named for what it then was, but for what it expected to be." (Hereinafter, Way, History).

12. "Dent County, Historic Sites File," Manuscript Collections State Historical Society of Missouri. Also William P. Elmer, History of Dent County, Articles reprinted from the Salem News, August 10, 1950, to May 17, 1956, Installments 106 and 107.

There were several other mills on the Current prior to the Civil War. One was located at Van Buren and another near Cave Spring. It may be assumed that other small mills existed, which have disappeared without a trace. Many farms had a small mill for grinding the corn they produced. In the years after the Civil War, the number of mills along the Current and Jacks Fork increased considerably. On the Upper Current there were mills at Montauk Springs, Tan Vat and Cedar-grove. The best known mill on Jacks Fork was at Alley Spring. Along the Lower Current above the Ripley County line there were mills at Van Buren, Chilton, and Cave Spring. There were other mill sites some distance from the river relying for power on nearby springs.

Montauk Springs was from the first a good location for a mill. Apparently the mills established before the Civil War continued to operate in the years that followed. In 1883 Timothy Hickman built a mill on the site of the present grist mill at Montauk State Park. It burned down in 1895 and the present mill was built the following year. A two-story building whose timbers were sawed with a turbine wheel salvaged from the 1883 mill, it continued to operate until the State of Missouri established a park there in 1925.¹³ The mill at Tan Vat, now a part of Montauk State Park, has disappeared. There were several mills in the Cedargrove area. One, the Prince Mill,

13. Ibid. At present the mill is still standing with all its machinery intact.

in Dent County, was about a mile above the town. Established by a Mr. Prince, it was last owned by Capt. Wade Hicklin and his son, Jim. It too has fallen into ruin. The big mill at Cedar Grove was in Shannon County. It possessed "French Burrs," the preferred millstones for making good corn meal. The mill operated until the early 1930s when it too shut down for lack of business. By 1952-53 it was in bad shape.¹⁴

The best-preserved and operating mill on either of the two rivers is at Alley Spring State Park. The first mill at Alley Spring was built in 1870, possibly by William Barksdale. In 1881 Barksdale sold the mill and property to Charles Klepzig, who operated the mill until he sold it to George McKaskill in February 1893. At this time the area was known as Barksdale Spring. McKaskill replaced the earlier mill with the present red mill in 1894. The same year the post office at Alley, three miles to the east, was moved to the mill and in 1901 the site itself was renamed Alley Spring.¹⁵ In 1924 the state acquired the property as a state park and today the mill stones turn again, powered by electricity, to grind corn for sale to the visitors.

Of the mills on the Lower Current, only the one at Cave Springs still stands. In a poor state of repair in April 1969, it is a

14. Elmer, History of Dent County, Installment 110.

15. Information supplied by A.P. Bales, Shannon County Historic Sites File, State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia.

potential victim of vandals who might burn it down. Like the other mills along the river, time and neglect have taken their toll.¹⁶

As the country along the Current and Jacks Fork filled up in the 1850s, its population continued to come from the hills of Tennessee, Kentucky and Pennsylvania. Most were protestant. One exception was the settlement of the Irish Wilderness. Located in northwestern Ripley County, spilling over into parts of present-day Oregon and Carter Counties, the Irish Wilderness had a brief but fascinating existence.

In 1854-55 Father John Hogan was serving several small parishes in the St. Louis area. He noted that there were many fine Irish girls working for families in the town, but that the Irish boys were more often than not employed as laborers on the railroads being built to the west and south. When work ceased on the railroads, they were often left to exist in poverty. Father Hogan felt it was his duty to "aid these people to rise from their condition of servitude to ownership and cultivation of the land, so as to secure for them . . . a settled and permanent mode of existence."¹⁷ Hogan learned that there was land available in south central Missouri that could

16. A major contributor to the disappearance of the mills is the habit of the residents of cannibalizing abandoned structures for useful parts and lumber. An abandoned building is fair game for any and all to use or burn as they see fit.

17. The Rt. Rev. John Joseph Hogan, On the Mission in Missouri, 1857-68 (Kansas City, 1892), p. 39.

be purchased for as little as \$1.25 per acre. During the next three years Father Hogan studied land plats and traveled over the region to the east and west of the Current River and along the valleys of the Eleven Point, Jacks Fork, and Black rivers. By 1858 he had selected an area west of the Current and north of the Eleven Point River. In November 1858 the settlement was begun and a single-story log structure was built to serve as the church and home for the priest. Spring 1859 found forty Irish families living on the acquired land with more intending to get government land grants and join the new settlement. Houses had been built, wells dug and crops planted.¹⁸ Two years later the Civil War broke out and Father Hogan's hopes of an Irish, Roman Catholic colony were destroyed as armies and guerilla bands from both sides swept over the area, devastating farms and destroying settlements. After the war no attempt was made to reestablish the Irish Wilderness, and it disappeared after a life of less than three years.

The outbreak of the Civil War could also be taken as the end of the pioneer period of settlement along the Current River. Most of the land had been taken, the trees cleared, and farming begun. From near wilderness fifty years earlier, the land along the Current had become settled.

18. Ibid., p. 60.

CHAPTER 3

Civil War Along the Current

After the election of Abraham Lincoln in November 1860, the thunderclouds of secession began to build up on the horizon. Within three months, seven southern states had left the Union and were meeting in Montgomery, Alabama. During January, the month before the Montgomery Convention, five states (Tennessee, Virginia, Arkansas, Missouri, and North Carolina) had called state conventions to consider the question of leaving the Union. In all five the call was either voted down or, when the convention met, its members were loyal to the Federal government. Missouri was in the latter category.

Governor Claiborne F. Jackson was a southern sympathizer. Based on the election returns, in which Lincoln had received less than 10 per cent of the vote, Jackson believed his advocacy of secession would be favorably received. On January 15, 1861, the state legislature issued a call for a convention to meet on February 28 in Jefferson City. When it assembled, the personnel were, surprisingly, pro-Union. This sentiment was reinforced when the convention was transferred to St. Louis with its large German population--solidly Republican, antislavery, and Unionist. On March 22, after refusing

to pass a secession ordinance, the convention adjourned. The situation grew increasingly tense during the next two months. In early May, Governor Jackson established Camp Jackson, an encampment of part of the State Militia, on the outskirts of St. Louis.

The Union forces led by Francis P. Blair, Jr., and Brig.-Gen. Nathaniel Lyon believed that southern sympathizers were planning to seize the Federal arsenal in St. Louis. On May 10 Lyon led 7,000 Federal troops who surrounded Camp Jackson and compelled its surrender. Street fighting broke out and rumors of massacres of defenseless persons inflamed the entire state. Governor Jackson and his southern supporters left St. Louis and organized an army under the command of ex-Governor Sterling Price. Civil War was a reality in Missouri.

On August 10 at Wilson's Creek in southwest Missouri, Price defeated Lyon's Union forces and during the battle Lyon was killed. Price took his Confederates north, but after winning the battle of Lexington was forced south again by the Union army. Determined to drive the Rebels out of the state, the Federals gathered together an army that pushed them into Arkansas. At Pea Ridge or Elkhorn Tavern on March 6-8, 1862, the Union army led by Brig.-Gen. Samuel R. Curtis defeated the Confederates. The victory assured that Missouri remained in the Union, but not at peace. Bushwhacking, sniping, and guerrilla fighting became rampant throughout the state. In the three years that followed, the names of William Quantrill, Cole

Younger, and Bill Anderson struck terror into the hearts of Union supporters. The Federal army moved to crush the guerrillas and bushwhackers with reprisal following raid.¹

It was these conditions that ravaged and ruined individual homes and settlements along both the Current and Jacks Fork rivers. Though not in the area of bloodiest warfare, there was sufficient hostility to destroy property and disperse the people who lived in the river valleys and highlands. By the fall of 1861, misery and want had already been felt by residents of south central Missouri. Capt. Henry P. Hawkins, commanding the Independent Company of Missouri Cavalry, moved southwestward from Greenville towards Doniphan. Upon reaching Doniphan, in Ripley County, the detachment captured a Confederate lieutenant commanding the picket post located there. In his report Captain Hawkins notes the destitute condition of the region:

I find the southern part of the State stripped of almost every kind of produce, and many families along our route are absolutely suffering for many of necessities of life. I found the inhabitants in great fear of outrages supposed to be committed by the Federal troops. . . . It was expected by rebel citizens of Doniphan that we would destroy their town. Mr. Leeper, myself, and one or two others acquainted with the families of some of the prominent citizens, called on their families, and advised the men to remain at home and live as they had, heretofore, loyal citizens. I am well satisfied our trip below has done much good towards

1. Two main sources were used to describe the events in Missouri during 1861-1865: E. Merton Coulter, The Confederate States of America 1861-1865, Vol. 8 of A History of the South (Baton Rouge, 1950), pp. 47-49, and J.G. Randall, The Civil War and Reconstruction (Boston, 1953), pp. 326-29.

reconciliation and establishing a friendly feeling towards our Union troops.²

Less than a month after Hawkins' visit to Doniphan, the leader of another Federal force echoed his words in describing the upper Current Valley. Maj. William D. Bowen, commanding the 1st Battalion, Missouri Cavalry, was pursuing a Rebel force led by Colonel Freeman. Freeman, Colonel Turner and 300 men had attacked Bowen's men at Salem on December 3. Two days later Bowen was moving toward and through the Current Hills. The Federals pursued Freeman's Confederates from Jacks Fork to Spring Valley without catching them. After two days and two nights in the saddle with little rest, riding over "one of the roughest countries I have ever been in," Bowen found himself running low on provisions and forage. He returned to Salem and sent his report to Col. John B. Wyman of the 13th Illinois, stationed at Rolla, Missouri.³ Freeman had retreated to Thomasville on the Eleven Point River and, according to Major Bowen, was again advancing on the Current. Bowen wished to "have another turn at Freeman," but noted that he would have to carry his provisions as

2. Report of Henry P. Hawkins, November 16, 1861, War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies (73 vols. in 128, Washington, 1880-1901), Series I, Vol. 3, p. 365. Hereinafter cited as OR. Unless otherwise indicated, all citations are from Series I.

3. Maj. William D. Bowen to Col. John B. Wyman, Salem, December 9, 1861. OR, Vol. 8, p. 36.

"the country is entirely destitute of everything in the provision line."⁴

Colonel Freeman continued to raid against the Federals for two more months and at one time was credited with having 400 Rebels on the Current River. On February 14 he was captured by Major Bowen near Springfield, Missouri. Bowen's battalion at the time was acting as an escort for General Curtis. No further mention is made of Freeman or his fate.

Rebel and Union clashes continued along the Current River during the remainder of 1862. On April 1 Colonel Carlin's advanced guard skirmished with Rebels while fording the river at Doniphan and captured their camp with forage, provisions and small arms.⁵ Col. Sempronius H. Boyd of the 24th Missouri Infantry surprised six Rebels at Van Buren on August 12. He killed two and captured three, while the other escaped. Boyd and his orderly were fired on by five Confederates from a hill, who then faded away. In addition to the three captives, Boyd's detail secured seven horses, a wagon and team, and some Rebel mail. The soldiers also burned three houses and a mill, without orders.⁶ Toward the end of August, Lt. Herbert Reed of the

4. Ibid., p. 37.

5. OR, Vol. 8, p. 361.

6. Report of Col. S.H. Boyd to C.W. Marsh, AAG St. Louis, Greenville, Missouri, August 12, 1862. OR, Vol. 13, pp. 230-31.

3rd Missouri Cavalry scouted south along the Current River from Salem. His actions are typical of the patrols and forays made by the Union troops along the Current River. On August 24 they marched in a general southern direction for 31 miles, when they struck the Current River. The patrol followed the river for four miles and camped for the night. In the morning they moved south along a county road for ten miles to Chilton's Mill. They searched several houses, including Andrew Chilton's. They were fired on from this house and returned the fire, killing one man and wounding a woman. They then turned west for two miles and captured four men and several horses at Cedrick Chilton's, placed them under guard and resumed the march. At Joshua Chilton's, three men fled into the brush; one was killed, another escaped, and Chilton was captured while swimming Jacks Fork. The expedition then turned north for fifteen miles and camped at D.B. Smiths on the Current River. On August 26 Reed's command went northeast twenty miles to Big Creek, searching several houses en route and picking up any horses believed stray. They then returned to the camp on the Current River. On the 27th and 28th they marched toward Salem, arriving there at 5:00 in the afternoon of August 28.⁷ On October 22, Lt. Col. Bazel F. Lazear attacked Boone, presumably

7. Report of Lt. Herbert Reed, 3rd Missouri Cavalry, n.d., on a scout from Salem to the Current River, August 24-28, 1862, OR, Vol. 13, pp. 260-61. Reed seized any horses whenever he saw a man run from a house upon approach of the Union force.

a guerrilla leader, east of Van Buren and drove him through the town with some loss. Lazear continued his pursuit of Boone and two days later attacked him in his camp on a hill between the Eleven Point River and Pike Creek. The Confederates were completely broken up, losing eight killed and eighteen captured.⁸

During 1862 the Union forces in southeastern or south central Missouri had confined their activities to patrols through the region and a pursuit of the Confederate units operating in the area. There had been no major battles and few casualties. During the last two months of 1862 and the first two months of 1863, Brig. Gen. John W. Davidson led the largest and most ambitious of these patrols. Davidson, who had arrived in Missouri in the summer of 1862 to command the District of St. Louis, was, by November, commanding the Army of Southeastern Missouri. On November 2 William P. Benton's 1st Division under the command of Davidson left Arcadia, Missouri, and marched south to Patterson, reaching there on November 4. The four regiments that made up the division remained at Patterson for twenty days and then moved on to the Black River. From November 24 until December 21 they remained there. On December 22 the command moved to the Current River and camped on the east bank near Van Buren. The first action took place two days later when a forage train was

8. Report of Brig. Gen. John W. Davidson, October 24 and 27, 1862, OR, Vol. 13, pp. 337-38 and 340.

attacked by guerrillas, who captured two men and killed one horse.⁹ The Rebels were pursued for nine miles, but escaped unharmed. Nothing more occurred and the men made themselves comfortable, only to be shifted on January 6 to a high bluff where the wind blew and it was difficult to secure water.¹⁰ Six days later the command moved across the Current River. On January 14 Davidson led the division southwest, reaching the Eleven Point River on January 18, 1863, and Alton, Missouri, two days later. Davidson marched and countermarched his command in the area for several days and then turned east again, reaching West Plains on January 31. On February 8 the detail left West Plains and marched to Pilot Knob, Missouri, via the junction of Jacks Fork and the Current River. On February 20 they reached Pilot Knob and the end of their patrol. Except for the attack at Van Buren they had not made contact with the Confederate forces in the area.

The pattern of patrol and expeditions along the Current River by units of varying sizes continued during 1863. Most details reported contact with the irregular Confederate forces, the capture or

9. The attack took place near "Old Man Carter's place." Local tradition has given the "battle" the name of Cowpen Hollow and states that it took place near the Kinnard Farm. Brig. Gen. William Benton to Brig. Gen. John Davidson, Camp Opposite Van Buren, Dec. 25, 1862, OR, Vol. 22, pp. 873-74; Eunice Pennington, History of Carter County (Privately Printed, 1959), p. 31.

10. Most of this narrative is based on Way, History, pp. 31-34. There is no report of Davidson's three-month march in the Official Records.

death of a few men on either side, and confiscation of livestock. As both sides moved relentlessly over the region, the residents suffered increasing hardships. Support of one side was punished by the other and those who hoped for life as usual found this to be impossible. One of the bloodiest and most destructive scouting patrols of the entire war along the Current and Jacks Fork rivers took place in early November 1863.

Lt. John W. Boyd, acting under Special Order No. 43 from Headquarters Detachment 5th Missouri State Militia, left Houston, Missouri, on November 4 with 25 men on a scout in the direction of Spring Valley.¹¹ The first day they marched 25 miles and burned the house of any individual that had taken part in the burning of Houston.¹² On November 5 Boyd divided his force and sent part down Bay Creek to Jacks Fork while he moved via Leatherwood or Woolsey's Trail to Jacks Fork. On the river he stopped at the house of Miles and Jack Stephens, "whom I was satisfied were bushwackers," and burned it, then went down Jacks Fork for ten miles and camped at the Widow McCormick's. Having "positive evidence" that the widow kept a general rendezvous for Freeman's and Coleman's guerrillas, the

11. Special Order No. 43, November 3, 1863, OR, Vol. 22, Part I, p. 747.

12. Houston was burned twice during the war and at its end not a citizen remained. The town was rebuilt in the years after the war.

Lieutenant ordered the farm buildings burned the next morning. He also took a James Mahan prisoner. They continued down Jacks Fork to Mahan's Creek¹³ and then up the creek on the Thomasville Road. Prisoner Mahan was shot while attempting to escape. The patrol camped at Thomas Mahan's and on the morning of the 7th continued up Mahan's Creek, where they encountered some 20 Confederates who fled after an exchange of shots. A mile farther on they met three men who tried to escape, and killed two of them. Two miles later they captured a William Story mounted on a U.S. horse. "He was recognized as a notorious horse thief and house robber. He attempted to escape and was killed." They camped for the night on Birch Prairie. On November 8 Boyd's command started in the direction of Houston. Early in the day they encountered and captured four men; three were killed and one taken prisoner. Five miles farther on, three others were captured and killed. They camped that evening in Spring Valley. The morning of November 9 they continued to march toward Houston, reaching there that evening. During the six-day patrol they had covered 145 miles, killed ten men, brought back one prisoner, burned 23 houses, recaptured nine horses, and confiscated six horses and mules.¹⁴

13. Mahan's Creek joins Jacks Fork near West Eminence.

14. Lt. John W. Boyd to Captain Murphy, Houston, November 1863, OR, Vol. 22, Part 1, pp. 746-47.

The action of Boyd in killing prisoners was challenged by the Department of Missouri and he was asked to explain why he had acted thus.¹⁵ Boyd clarified his first report and explained that those men who had been shot were not prisoners, but rather were trying to evade capture. The houses burned were in some cases vacant and in other instances belonged to known guerrilla bands. Boyd's concluding paragraph reflects the deep hostility that existed at this time:

In conclusion, I take the liberty to say that these things were done by my sanction and order, and that I have acted throughout as I felt it my duty to do under the circumstances . . . and knowing, as I do, that these men (with others) have murdered loyal citizens at their own homes, viz, Wilson Smith, of Spring Valley; that they captured N.P. Hackwith and Graham, while scouting for this post, carried them to Jack's Fork, and murdered them, where they are now buried; that they have stolen, and burned Government property, and also that whilst I was endeavoring to live a peaceable citizen of the country, they have hunted me like a wild beast and tried to kill me for my principles, and that were I again placed in similar circumstances I would do as I have done.¹⁶

During the final eighteen months of the war the confrontation between Union soldiers and Confederate irregulars along the Current and Jacks Fork rivers remained the same. Union patrols would sweep through an area, burning the houses and pursuing suspected guerrillas. The guerrillas in turn would strike at federal sympathizers or

15. Boyd had reported to Captain Murphy for special instructions before the patrol and had been told to "clean them out." Ibid., p. 747.

16. Ibid., p. 749.

small patrols. There were many skirmishes, but no battles. In September 1864, General Sterling Price led a Confederate force into Missouri but was defeated and returned to Arkansas. This marked the end of organized Confederate resistance. Guerrilla warfare continued until the end of the war and beyond as old scores were settled. The feelings engendered by the conflict died slowly. The four years of Civil War had been hard on South Central Missouri--towns had been destroyed, farms neglected, farm houses burned, and the population scattered. During the two decades that followed, the people would reestablish their lives and the enmity of war would begin to die away.

CHAPTER 4

A Lumber Industry Develops Along The Current and Jacks Fork

The main stream of westward migration had bypassed the Ozark hills. With the end of the Civil War and during the decades that followed, the Great Plains were put to plow and the northern prairies became the center of a cattle kingdom. During all this time the hills along the Current River remained with its stands of hardwoods--notably black oak, white oak, hickory, sour gum, walnut, and maple--and pine barely touched by the needs of man. Conditions, however, were acting to change all this.

From 1800 to 1850 the center of the lumber industry in the United States was New England. During the next thirty years the center moved from New England to western New York, Pennsylvania, and the Lake States. By 1880 the impact of southern yellow pine was being felt by the white pineries of the north. During the last decade of the nineteenth and the first of the twentieth, the Ozarks were the scene of a major lumber industry. The hills along the Current and Jacks Fork were to feel the hand of rapacious man with his axe and his sawmill. It was a touch that they have yet to recover from.

Even before 1870, O.H.P. Williams, a lumber man from Pittsburgh, had become interested in the Ozarks. Williams wrote several southern Missouri counties and learned that there were tax delinquent lands that could be purchased for as low as \$6.90 a half-section. Soon after, he purchased some timber land in northeastern Ripley County as an investment.¹ In 1871 he and his son-in-law, E.B. Grandin, made a tour of investigation of Southern Missouri. Taking the train to Ironton, they took a team from there to Eminence, sixty miles to the southwest, and then turned northwestward to Piedmont in Wayne County and from there returned to Ironton. On this trip Williams bought 30,000 acres of timberland in Carter County at an average price of \$1.00 per acre. This, plus the land in Ripley County, was to be the nucleus of timber holdings for the Missouri Lumber and Mining Company.²

The mere acquisition of timberland did not make the opening of the Ozarks to exploitation a reality. Before they could harvest lumber, a transportation system was needed. In 1859 the St. Louis

1. Leslie G. Hill, "History Missouri Lumber and Mining Company, 1880-1909," Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Missouri, 1949, p. 10.

2. Ibid., p. 11. The Missouri Lumber and Mining Company was organized in Pennsylvania by several men who had already made considerable money in oil and lumber in that state. The major stockholders were Grandin and Williams. Hill in his dissertation goes into considerable detail on the corporate organization of the company. For our purposes we will limit the discussion to their activities along the Current and Jacks Fork.

and Iron Mountain Railroad had reached Pilot Knob. Construction halted during the Civil War, but by 1872 the Iron Mountain line was completed to the Arkansas border. In 1865 the Kansas City, Fort Scott, and Memphis Railroad began building a line toward Memphis. Between September 1881 and October 1882 it constructed a railroad between Springfield, Missouri, and the Arkansas border. To the north of the Ozarks the Pacific Railroad ran from St. Louis to Kansas City. In 1883 the Iron Mountain Railroad completed a spur line to Doniphan, on the east bank of the Current River. Now logs could be floated down the Current to Doniphan and loaded on flat cars for transportation to the mill and market.

During the decade of the 1870s, Missouri Lumber and Mining continued to purchase land in the region. The company selected J.B. White, a young Pennsylvania lumberman, as General Manager. It was decided to begin operations in 1880. White in 1880 was buying land off the delinquent tax rolls and through other means at a cost of 12 1/2 to 25 cents per acre. A sawmill was opened in December 1880 in Section 30 T27NR3E. The mill, 7 1/2 air miles east of the Current River, had a capacity of six million board feet a year. The community that developed around the mill became known as White's Mill. Trees were brought to the mill and cut up, then transported by ox team to Mill Spring, ten miles away on the Iron Mountain Railroad, where a planing mill was located. The finished lumber was then shipped to market. White's Mill operated for three years while

the company negotiated with the Iron Mountain Railroad for a branch line into the area. In June 1884, when negotiations reached an impasse, the company shut down operations.³ With 100,000 acres of timber in Carter County alone, Missouri Lumber and Mining was not about to give up finding a dependable transportation system.

Three years passed before the lumber company reached an agreement with the Kansas City, Fort Scott, and Memphis Railroad to extend a branch line to the property of the company in Section 11 T25NR2E in Carter County. To make the spur line profitable for the railroad, Missouri Lumber and Mining agreed to build a mill that would produce 100,000 board feet per day and ship this production over the railroad. The location for the new mill was selected by J.B. White. There was a natural pond covering 3 1/2 acres near the site which could be used to hold the timber until it was cut. A river valley led from the area to the company's extensive holdings on Beaver Dam Creek. During 1887-88 the mill site was completed and operations began. On July 1, 1889, the Current River branch of the railroad reached there. Six million board feet of lumber were stacked waiting for shipment.⁴ With the arrival of the railroad,

3. Ibid., p. 27. Missouri Lumber and Mining considered the hauling of logs ten miles from mill to railroad uneconomical.

4. American Lumberman, May 9, 1903, pp. 57-58. This was a special issue devoted to the lumber industry of the south.

Missouri Lumber and Mining was ready to harvest the forests that covered the hills. The town of Grandin, named for E.B. Grandin, the largest stockholder, was built to house the employees.

The first trees cut by the Company were the yellow pine. After this was exhausted, the various oaks were cut, and finally the walnut and hickory. Logging camps were located in the area to be harvested. The first trees cut were those with a butt diameter of 12 inches or more. During the first years of operation many trees with a butt diameter of 45 inches were cut. Once the tree was down it was cut in 12- or 16-foot lengths for transportation to the mill.⁵ Two means of transportation were used. If the timber was close by the Current River, the logs would be held until there was a sufficient quantity and then floated down to Chicopee opposite Van Buren, where they were removed from the river, loaded on railroad cars, and moved by rail to Grandin.⁶ The second means was by tramways. These narrow gauge railroads were built to where the timber was being cut and the logs loaded on flat-bed cars. Tramway routes followed the ridges wherever possible and construction of road beds

5. Hill, "History Missouri Lumber and Mining Company," p. 43.

6. Ibid., pp. 46-47. In 1900 two "log drives" were sent down the river. Each totaled half a million board feet. The Current River was ideal for the movement of logs. Spring-fed, it had a steady flow and was far enough south that it seldom froze. The occasional rapid run off and consequent radical change in level was a small inconvenience.

and bridges was done with an eye to short-term use. When an area had been logged out, the lumber camp would be moved to a new area on the flat logging cars.⁷

When the logs arrived at the mill they were placed in the holding pond, which could hold half a million board feet (timber or log scale).⁸ From the pond, they were taken to the mill, where two band saws and one circle saw daily reduced 250,000 feet log scale to rough-sawn lumber. This was in turn taken to the planing mill, where the final product was produced. The wood was cured in a lumberyard that covered fifty acres before being loaded on flat cars for shipment. During its peak operation, the mill at Grandin was the largest in the country. The major markets of the company were in Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma, which took 75 to 80 per cent of production. The remainder was sold in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio.⁹ Estimates of the annual production of Missouri Lumber and Mining vary from fifty to seventy million board feet. For twenty years the mill at Grandin maintained this pace, although during the

7. Ibid., p. 51.

8. Log scale was a means of roughly estimating the amount of usable lumber that would come out of a given log. For example, a log 30 inches in diameter and 16 feet long has 660 board feet by timber scale. Employees were expected to cut 10,000 feet timber scale per man per day, or fifteen logs of the size noted above. Ibid., pp. 44-45.

9. Ibid., pp. 82-82.

last two it began to slacken. On September 25, 1909, the mill whistle blew for the last time. The mill was dismantled and moved to West Eminence in Shannon County, where it operated for ten more years and then shut down permanently.¹⁰

In addition to harvesting trees for lumber, the companies¹¹ and some individuals along the Current and Jacks Fork were also cutting railroad ties and floating them down river to Chicopee, where they would be loaded on trains for shipment. The movement of these rafts of railroad ties down the river was a spectacular sight. The rafts, comprising thirty to fifty ties and measuring 6" by 8" by 8', were constructed by laying the ties crosswise and joining them with oak binding poles spiked with 40-penny nails. The squares were joined together with coupling poles long enough to allow the entire raft to negotiate the turns of the river. Rafts might contain 1,000 or 1,500 ties and be over 1,000 feet long. The speed with which the rafts moved downriver was determined by the current; six miles was considered a good day's trip. Two or three men navigated the rafts. One would ride the front, while the other rode the stern. When the lead raft started down over a rapid or

10. Staff, Agricultural Economics Department, University of Missouri, "Economic and Social Impacts" in U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, A Proposal: Ozark Rivers National Monument, Appendix, p. 52.

11. Though Missouri Lumber and Mining was the largest operator, several other companies, including Ozark Land and Lumber and Hershey Lumber Company, were also in the area.

shoal, the man at the stern would snub hard with his pole while the one at the bow steered the square through the rough water to the eddy below. Upon reaching the eddy, both men would pole until they reached the next rapid. It was important that the raft be kept in a clear channel, although with its weight it would often make its own way. If a raft struck an obstruction, it could pile up and the entire batch of railroad ties be lost. Exact estimates on the numbers of railroad ties sent down the Current River in one year are impossible, but 150,000 would be a conservative guess.¹²

The closing of the mill at Grandin rocked the economy of Carter County to its heels. Over a thousand men were unemployed and what had been the largest town in the county, with a population of over 2,000, became a ghost town.¹³ The high school closed, the elementary school became a one-room operation, and the newspaper moved to Doniphan. Ten years later a similar fate befell West Eminence.

The legacy the lumber companies left to the people who lived along the Current and Jacks Fork was far more bitter than that left by the Civil War. By 1902 most of the pine forests in Carter

12. This brief description of the rafts on the Current River is from Walter J. Carr, "Floating on an Ozark Stream Fifty Years Ago," The Ozarks Mountaineer, Vol. 7 (February, March and April, 1959), April, p. 12; and Leonard Hall, Stars Upstream: Life Along an Ozark River (Chicago, 1958), pp. 4-5.

13. The population of Grandin in 1968 was approximately 250.

and Shannon Counties had been cut and the oak was disappearing.¹⁴ In 1919, when operations ceased, the forests were gone--hickory, the last to be harvested, had been cut and turned into tool handles. Missouri Lumber and Mining encouraged the purchase of cut-over lands and tried experimental and demonstration farming to entice them to do so. At one point they were described as "The Land of the Big Red Apple." At other times the land was described as excellent for cattle-raising or farming. Faced with taxes that made continued ownership of the cut-over lands impractical, the companies either sold or abandoned it. Much of it was used, ultimately, as grazing or farm land by the local residents. This completed the destruction of the area.

Each spring the settlers burned off the land, destroying not only the young trees that were the first step in reforestation, but also the humus that covered the ground. Then more livestock than the land could support under the best of conditions were put on the land. Their hooves compacted the soil, while destroying what plant life remained. The rains came and began to wash the thin layer of soil away. Soon all that remained on hillsides was rocky chert. Farming in the area was at best subsistence and at worst impossible. While this process destroyed much of the land logged over by the

14. Walter Williams, The State of Missouri: An Autobiography (Columbia, 1902), pp. 351 and 516-17.

big lumber companies, smaller subsistence lumber outfits cut the trees out of distant, hard-to-reach hollows and hills. Here too the same process of destruction took place. By the end of the 1920s, much of the Ozark Plateau including the land along the Current and Jacks Fork had become a depressed rural area. Much of the timber was gone. Game animals and fur bearers had almost disappeared. Fish were decreasing in the gravel-choked streams. The land had become more desert than forest.

CHAPTER 5

Preserving the Rivers for Recreation

The rapid deterioration of the Current and Jacks Fork Rivers during the first three decades of the century alarmed conservationists and sportsmen. By 1900 the Current River was famed for its clear rapid flowing waters and its fine fishing or hunting. Until the mid 1930s a trip to the Current or Jacks Fork was a wilderness experience, for only in the last few decades have modern highways made the trip a simple thing.

In the early days, sportsmen planning a float trip down the Current River would travel by train or wagon to some point on the river. Here they would be met by local men who would serve as guides. Lumber would be brought to the campsite and the necessary number of John Boats built.¹ These would be sunk in the river for a few days to swell and tighten. Then the party would set out for a float trip down the river to a specific point where they would leave the stream and return to their homes.² It is interesting to

1. A John Boat is flat-bottomed and measures approximately 20 by 3 feet. It has a shallow draft and rides low in the water.

2. An excellent account of such a trip is Warrensburg Nimrods: A Hunting Excursion Down the Current River (Warrensburg, 1891).

note that the Missouri Lumber and Mining Company in entertaining visitors and dignitaries offered them the opportunity to float down the Current River from Chicopee, opposite Van Buren, to their clubhouse near the railway bridge that crossed the river and led to Grandin.

Along with those who enthused over the beauty and recreational opportunities of the Current were others who viewed the river only as a potential power source. The battle between the conservationists and those who would build dams on the Current and Jacks Fork was joined as early as 1909 and continued for the next fifty years.³ The first efforts to dam the river came in the mid 1930s. The Corps of Engineers submitted flood control proposals for most of the streams in southern Missouri and northern Arkansas. They proposed two dams for the Current River, and Congress passed an enabling act

This describes a float trip down the Current River from Van Buren, Missouri, to Black Rock, Arkansas, forty miles below the junction of the Current and Black rivers. Though the seventeen citizens of Warrensburg, southeast of Kansas City, were rained on during seven of the first eleven days and suffered several disasters, they enjoyed the experience to the utmost.

3. A reading of newspapers of the chief Missouri cities reveals a periodic flare-up of debate over the Current as a fine fishing stream versus demands for progress in the form of hydroelectric projects. The St. Louis Republic of October 19, 1909, noted that not one member of the expedition led by Governor Hadley to the Current River caught a fish. It suggested that "the latent power of the Current" be harnessed to turn water power into electric power. In 1912 St. Louis papers were running feature articles on the pleasures of canoeing on the rivers of southern and central Missouri.

for their study. Strong opposition to this developed not only along the river but throughout Missouri. For more than twenty years the potential threat remained. In 1954 the Arkansas-White-Red River Basins Inter-Agency Committee adopted a resolution against the Current River Dams being built. The Committee recommended that as a part of the general plan for the Arkansas, White and Red Basins, the Current be kept as a free-flowing stream and developed as a recreational area, and that a master plan be created to preserve and enhance the natural qualities of the stream.⁴

The survival of the Current and Jacks Fork Rivers in a relatively undamaged state can be attributed to two main factors. First, being spring-fed, the river maintained its clarity even while erosion was destroying the land along its banks and sending silt and gravel into the streams. Second, the low population density of the area prevented serious pollution of the stream. As has already been mentioned, the land along the river had reached rock-bottom by the early 1930s, but in 1936 the Current was described as "one of the most beautiful rivers in the world [with] waters as clear as crystal and pure as the snow."

The Current River is one of the few Missouri rivers not converted to commercial greed. We plowed up the

4. Hall, Stars Upstream, pp. 245-47. On August 27, 1964, Ozark National Scenic Riverways was authorized. At present the National Park Service is completing the purchase of land along the Current and Jacks Fork. A Master Plan for development will be completed in 1970.

prairies in our greed for grain and our ignorance and we have dust storms. We have slashed our timber and left wrecked hillsides and destroyed the wealth of nature. To convert the beautiful Current River into a series of lakes for a minimum of power to feed the dividends of private investors would be a crime.⁵

Beginning in the middle of the 1920s there were increased efforts at conservation. State parks were established at Montauk Springs, Round Spring, Alley Spring, and Big Spring during the decade. Their establishment protected some of the main sources of the rivers. Other private or public groups took over other springs and insured their preservation. The major work in restoring the area was done by the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. In 1929 the Missouri Legislature passed a law forbidding the Federal Government from acquiring more than two thousand acres of land in any single county. This blocked the possibility of creating any national forests. In 1933 U.S. Senator Joel Bennett (Champ) Clark and others began to urge reforestation projects in the Ozarks. The 1929 law was revised after a hard fight and the government was allowed to hold 25,000 acres in each county. A special session of the legislature raised this to 100,000 acres despite the objections of representatives from the Ozark region. By mid-1935 there were eight Forest Service areas containing 3 1/2 million acres.⁶ The

5. Excerpt from article in Independence Examiner, December 24, 1936, by William Southern, "Missouri History not Found in Textbooks," Missouri Historical Review (31), p. 362.

6. Conrad Hammar, "Institutional Aspects of Ozark Decline," Journal of Forestry (33), p. 848.

Forest Service began a program of reforestation and rehabilitation of the land. In addition, the agency also worked to educate the people to the need for conservation of natural resources. Forest Service officials also tried to show why burning off the land each spring did more harm than good and how open grazing damaged the land. By providing jobs, emphasizing the need for efficient management of the forests, and an efficient program of education the Forest Service has been able in the last thirty years to restore many of the blighted areas to forest land.

During the last thirty years the ecological balance along the Current and Jacks Fork has been restored in part. As forests developed and annual burning ceased, game animals and birds returned to areas from which they had nearly disappeared. Besides the Forest Service, state agencies concerned with conservation have worked to reintroduce species into an area or protect existing game birds and animals from extinction. The work of federal, state, local and private individuals has been instrumental in bringing the Ozarks and the land along the Current and Jacks Fork back from the edge of disaster to healthy life.

The final steps toward preserving the Current and Jacks Fork rivers was begun in the late 1950s. The National Park Service, in cooperation with the Missouri Conservation Commission, the Missouri State Park Board, and the State Division of Resources and Development, made a study of how best to preserve and develop the recre-

ational resources of the Current and Eleven Point River country. The Eleven Point River in Oregon County is twenty miles west of the lower Current River. In 1960, the National Park Service proposed the establishment of Ozark Rivers National Monument. A new and unique concept, the proposed monument would follow the course of the rivers, and at most points be less than a mile in width. Ozark Rivers National Monument would include the Current, Jacks Fork, and Eleven Point. Four years later, in August 1964, a bill establishing Ozark National Scenic Riverways was signed by President Lyndon B. Johnson. It included only the Current and Jacks Fork. The Eleven Point River was to be developed by the Forest Service. In the four years that followed, land was acquired along the Current and Jacks Fork rivers. A master plan for the development of the area should be completed in 1970.⁷

7. In the summer of 1969 the state of Missouri turned over to the National Park Service three state parks--Round Spring, Alley Spring and Big Spring--that will be made part of the scenic riverways.

CHAPTER 6

Roads Along the Rivers

The banks and stream beds of the Current and Jacks Fork rivers were major thoroughfares for settlers who lived along their banks. Using "John Boats" or other craft with a shallow draft, they would float down or paddle upriver short distances to their neighbors, a local grist mill, or settlement. Roads followed both streams, swinging from one bank to the other wherever the river swept too close to the high bluffs along its banks. Travel along these river roads was unhurried and could be postponed whenever the river rose over its banks. When the waters subsided, the traveler would begin his journey, taking time to clear the road of any driftwood or other obstructions that might have blocked it. From this river road other trails lead back to the cabins in the valleys and hollows away from the river. The road along the Current River from Cedargrove to Round Spring is still visible and runs through the Pulltite Campground established by the National Park Service. The river road along the Jacks Fork is shown as a dirt road on current Geological Survey maps.

East-west roads were developed to connect settlements along the river with the outside world. These roads reached the river at

points where fords would provide easy crossing.¹ In addition, several current-operated ferries provided additional crossing points on the Current River. The roads running east and west followed the ridge tops and dropped down to follow stream beds leading to the river. Occasionally a road would follow a major drainage rather than the ridge lines.

Local residents would travel along these roads or trails to the mill with corn to be ground into meal or to town for the necessities that they could not grow or provide for themselves. Travel in this unhurried land was by foot, horse, or wagon.

With the coming of the lumber industry, logging roads and tramways were built to bring the cut lumber to White's Mill, Grandin, West Eminence, or other sites. Though built to last only a short time, these roads have in some cases continued to be used since the close of the lumber industry. The first railroad reached the Current at Doniphan in 1883. It was six years later that the Kansas City, Fort Scott, and Memphis Railroad, later to be part of the "Frisco" system, reached the Current near Van Buren, went south along the west bank of the river, crossed it below Big Springs State Park and continued on to Grandin. During the 1930s the trackage

1. Because the river is spring-fed there are no wide fluctuations in its flow except for spring floods, which may cause the level to rise for a week or less. Thus, most fords and ferries are usable the year round.

east of Chicopee, Van Buren's rail connection, was taken up and sold for scrap.

With the development of the automobile, hard-surfaced, all-weather roads became necessary. As in so many other things, the region along the Current and Jacks Fork was one of the last areas to receive extensive hard-surfaced roads. Today there is a fine network of United States, Missouri and County highways in the Current and Jacks Fork valleys. However, modern paved roads cross the Current River on bridges at only three points within the boundaries of the riverway. The smaller stream is crossed by bridges at only two points. In addition to the paved roads, the area is criss-crossed by innumerable dirt roads in varying states of disrepair. In many cases these follow routes that have been used since the 1800s.

Historically, no major roads or trails passed over the Current or Jacks Fork; rather they were local roads used by the residents in their daily tasks. Today U.S. Highway 60 crosses the river at Van Buren, the only transcontinental highway to cross the river. Though railroads reach both banks of the Current at different points, neither crosses over the stream.² As settlement decreases along the river, roads are becoming fewer and maintenance declining.

2. The Missouri Pacific reaches Doniphan and the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad goes to Chicopee.

It is the hope of the staff at Ozark National Scenic Riverways that the roads within the park can be kept to a minimum. Travel will be by river as it was in the past.

CHAPTER 7

The Ozark Culture: A Survival From the Past

The Appalachian highlands have been described as a place where time stood still and the language and customs of Elizabethan England remained until this century. Because many of the early settlers along the Current and Jacks Fork came from the mountain regions of Tennessee, Kentucky, western Virginia, and Pennsylvania, the same unique culture developed in these hills. Like the Southern Appalachians, progress flowed around and past the Ozarks, leaving the people to live their lives unchanged. It was the advent of the lumber industry in the last decades of the 1800s that brought change to the land along the two rivers.¹

The item most often associated with life in the mountains, be they the Appalachians or the Ozarks, is the log cabin. A wide variety of trees was used in the construction of these cabins, including several types of oak, hickory, walnut, maple, and pine. Logs were

1. Though the Current and Jacks Fork are on the eastern edge of the region described as the Ozarks, the mode of life followed was more similar to that usually described as Mountain Culture than any other. In this chapter, references to Ozark life and life along the two rivers will be used interchangeably.

brought to the cabin site, hewed, and notched (or "scribed") at both ends. The most crucial need in building a cabin was the presence of several good corner men or "scribers," who could cut the logs so they would fit together easily.² The logs were rolled or slid up skids and placed in position by the corner men. As the walls went up, the location of the door, windows, and fireplace were marked and the topmost log cut through so that later a cross-cut could be slipped through and the spaces sawn out. The corners were fastened together with wooden pins driven into auger holes, or by hand-forged iron spikes. Floor joists and pole rafters were small tree trunks hewn flat. Most cabins had puncheon floors, made from trees hewn smooth on one side. The roof was covered with shakes or clapboards an inch thick and rived out of straight-grained oak or pine blocks 24 to 36 inches long.³ The shingles, held in place by pegs or nails, were laid in the dark of the moon since those put on in the light of the moon soon warped.⁴ The spaces

2. The most common way of fitting the logs together in the Ozarks was by saddle-notching. Otto E. Rayburn, Ozark Country (New York, 1941), p. 97.

3. Riving a shake is done as follows: Take a block of wood the length of the shake desired, and using a froe (a long-bladed tool with handle on one end), split a board off the block. This is done by driving the blade into the wood with strokes of a hardwood maul on the back edge of the blade. A constant twisting pressure was kept on the handle of the froe so that the shake split or pried off easily. Allen H. Eaton, Handicrafts of the Southern Highlands (New York, 1937), p. 50.

4. One of many folk beliefs of the area. Vance Randolph, The Ozarks: An American Survival of Primitive Society (New York, 1931), p.25.

left between the logs were filled with sticks, stones, and clay or clay and moss to make the cabin draft-proof. The door, of heavy, rough boards, was hung on wooden hinges and barred from intruders by a hardwood latch. A latch string usually hung out through a hole in the door but could be pulled in if desired. Though most of the early cabins were one room, a few had a half-story loft where children slept, and dried fruit, vegetables, or herbs were kept. In later years a lean-to of rough boards might be added.⁵

The most distinctive part of the Ozark cabin was the large chimney. Built of selected limestone slabs held together with mortar, it added massiveness and scale as well as natural symmetry. Some fireplaces were as wide as four feet and served as the center of the household, providing not only heat and a means of cooking food, but also the major source of light.

The new cabin did not long retain its handsome appearance. The green logs warped and twisted, and soon the cabin would sag out of shape. Joints ceased to be square, the roof would droop, shingles curled or blew off, the floor boards shrank, leaving wide irregular cracks, and innumerable nooks and crannies collected dust. Maintenance of the building was a constant chore, yet it never appeared neat to the outsider who visited there.

5. This description of the construction of a log cabin was taken from several sources. In addition to those already cited, there was: Horace Kephart, "Building a Log Cabin," Outing, Vol. 70

After sawn lumber became available, many Ozark cabins were covered with unpainted siding. The advent of sawmills and commercial lumber marked the decline of the log cabin. Residents along the Current and Jacks Fork rivers began to build frame houses with tar paper roofs. In speed of construction and labor required, these new homes were superior to the older log cabin. Today there are few log cabins left within the boundaries of the riverways.

The mode of life changed less than the homes with the advent of frame houses. Beds continued to use corn shuck or feather mattresses. Chairs were straight-backed with a split hickory bottom. The kerosene lamp replaced or supplemented the fireplace as a source of light, and cookstoves began to replace the fireplace. The diet of the people did not change until improved roads and the automobile broke down the last barriers of isolation.

The main meat in the Ozark hill country diet was pork. There was little beef or mutton available and neither was preferred to pork. Most families would kill 12 to 15 hogs for winter meat. The butchering was a neighborhood event. Animals were scalded, gutted and scraped, then the most expert men would butcher them. At noon and in the evening a large meal would be served and often dancing would follow the evening meal. The pork was salted or smoked to

(May 1917), p. 220; Charles Grossman and E. Exline, "A Sketch of Mountain Life: Great Smoky Mountains National Park," MS in collections of Division of History, National Park Service, no page numbers.

preserve it. Ground pork was often put up in corn shucks. The ear of corn would be pulled out, the sausage placed inside, and the ends of the shuck tied together. These "shuck sausages" would be smoked.⁶ In addition to pork, wild game provided meat. Possum was baked or parboiled and served with sweet potatoes. Venison, besides being eaten fresh, was often jerked by sun drying and salting. Raccoon was first parboiled in milk and water, then stuffed and baked for three hours.⁷

Corn, both whole and ground, was the second staple in the diet of the residents of the river valleys during the nineteenth century. Whole corn was either eaten fresh or made into hominy. The grinding of corn for meal could be done by hand using a grater, a piece of tin full of nail holes, over which the cob was rapidly rubbed. Swing mills operated by hand or horse power were also utilized, but the usual means was a grist mill operated by water power. The meal was used to make fried or baked bread, a hot cereal, or mush.⁸

The diet of pork and corn was supplemented from the small garden patch, the orchard, and plants growing wild. Fruit was usually eaten in pies or cobblers or stewed into "sass." It was seldom eaten fresh, **but** was often dried for use during the winter. With the

6. Randolph, The Ozarks: An American Survival, pp. 31-32.

7. Rayburn, Ozark Country, pp. 79-83.

8. Randolph, The Ozarks, pp. 27-28.

advent of the mason jar, canning became popular and large amounts of preserves were put up each summer. Raw fresh vegetables were a rarity in the hills of the Ozarks. Because there was no means of refrigeration, food could not be kept for more than a few days. Greens, which served as vegetables, came from pokeweed, thistle, wild lettuce, dandelion, pepper grass, lambs quarter, mustard, and several varieties of dock. These would be boiled with bacon or salt pork and served with vinegar and raw onions. The basic sweetening used by the residents was sorghum molasses. A few people kept bees, while some others might harvest wild honey. Into the 1920s granular sugar was still a luxury in some parts of the Ozarks.⁹

As travel barriers fell and residents of the hills along the Current and Jacks Fork were able to visit towns with more frequency, the diet of the people changed. The tin can began to litter the trash piles. White bread began to replace cornbread in the diet of the people. Pork, which had dominated the diet, was increasingly supplemented by other meats.

Clothes, like food, changed in the basic materials used as the region along the Current and Jacks Fork developed more contacts with the outside world. During the 1800s the spinning wheel and loom had a prominent place in almost every home. Sheep were sheared and the wool carded. It was then spun into thread. Cotton was grown locally in some areas, and after the seeds had been picked out by

9. Ibid., pp. 30-34.

hand the threads were spun together. The wool was knit into garments for the family members or woven on a loom into cloth. The famous linsey-woolsey was a cotton warp and a woof of wool. Cloth produced in the home was dyed with natural dyes. From walnut leaves and shells, or the bark of the butternut and maple tree a brown dye was made. The bark of the hickory or black oak produced a yellow. Indigo provided a blue, and sumac berries a black dye. With the beginning of this century, cheap calico was replacing homespun in many areas. In the 1920s duck, a durable coarse-woven cotton cloth, had become the dominant material for clothing. By then the spinning wheel and loom had both been retired and replaced by the sewing machine. Along with store-bought clothing went the introduction of synthetic dyes.¹⁰

The social life of the Ozarks centered on religion and dancing. Among some people, these activities were mutually exclusive; others accepted both in their proper place. There were few organized churches in the Ozarks prior to the 1890s, and meetings conducted by circuit riding evangelists were held in private homes or schools.¹¹ Periodic revivals were conducted in localities. These meetings with their "hell fire and brimstone" preaching, faith healing, speaking

10. Rayburn, Ozark Country, pp. 85-87; Randolph, The Ozarks: An American Survival, pp. 35-37.

11. By the late 1920s there were churches in nearly every hamlet in the hills. Randolph, The Ozarks: An American Survival, p. 44.

in tongues, and, on rare occasions, the handling of serpents, provided an emotional release for those who attended.¹²

To some, the fiddle was the devil's own musical instrument. Others, however, danced the hours away to the sound of a fiddle and the voice of a "caller," who kept the couples whirling and stomping in some cabin or schoolhouse. For those who frowned upon the fiddler and his tunes, the play party offered a suitable substitute. Here the music came from the singing of rhymes or rounds while the people danced in and out of the square or circle.¹³ Thus most residents of the Ozarks enjoyed dancing either to the sound of a fiddle or the human voice.

Church activities, dances, or play parties provided most of the opportunities for young people to meet. Relations between the sexes were circumscribed by a very strict code of behavior. Much of the courtship was conducted in the home of the girl's family. Often the young swain and his intended would sit all night before the fire as it burned low. This practice may have led to the descriptive term, "sparking," to describe courtship. Despite strict rules, there was a certain amount of immorality, and often the number of illicit

12. Charles Wilson, Backwoods America (Chapel Hill, 1934), pp. 41-44. In Vance Randolph's fine work on the Ozarks, already cited many times, there is an extensive treatment of the role revivals played in the life of the people (pp. 44-50).

13. The play party had its origins in seventeenth century England. Rayburn, Ozark Country, p. 109.

births would sharply increase nine months after a revival. Such "woodcolts" were accepted with little stigma, for the father, if known, usually had decided to marry the young lady before their first-born arrived. With the stress on early marriages, the girl of 20 who had no prospects was considered to be almost an old maid.¹⁴

A final aspect of Ozark society that is most interesting is the dominance of folk belief and superstition.¹⁵ From before birth to his death, the Ozark resident was surrounded with cautions and rules. Mothers avoided shocking sights or looking on certain animals lest it mark their yet-to-be-born children. As the child grew up, he learned to obey many rules. Never look after a departing visitor, or you will never see him again. Warts may be disposed of by using stump water. Chapped lips can be cured by kissing the middle rail of a five rail fence. Love potions or powders would assure your success. A smoldering fire means an unfaithful lover. A girl who cleans her fingernails on Saturday will see her lover Sunday. A May marriage is unlucky. Eggs set on Sunday hatch roosters. Thunder in February, frost in May. The last person a dying person sees will die himself within a year. Clocks are stopped and mirrors covered in a house where death has occurred.

14. Randolph, The Ozarks: An American Survival, pp. 50-52 and 56.

15. Randolph devotes fifty pages to this.

The phases of the moon were observed very carefully in the hills of the Ozarks. Crops which grow above ground--corn, beans, tomatoes, or pumpkins--were planted in the light of the moon for best results. Crops like beets, onions, and potatoes that grow below the soil were planted in the dark of the moon. Pork was to be slaughtered when the moon is full. Hair would grow slower when cut during the dark of the moon.

The culture of the Ozark region, along with that of the Southern Appalachians, remained unique and distinctive until the first decade of this century. Tracing its roots to the England of Elizabeth I, the culture of the Ozark mountains was one of the most singular in the United States. With the twentieth century this has changed and life in the hills and hollows, though it retains an aura of other times, is losing its unconventionality.

CHAPTER 8

Evaluations and Recommendations on Historic Sites Within Ozark National Scenic Riverways

Because of the extreme narrowness of the park, the number of historic sites included within its boundaries is limited. Below, sites relating to the major themes mentioned in the preceding chapters are discussed, evaluated and recommendations made for use or development.¹

ARCHEOLOGICAL AND ETHNOLOGICAL SITES

Evidence of prehistoric man has been found at many points along the Current and Jacks Fork rivers. The richest single site is at Round Spring State Park. As noted in the text, indications of man's existence in the region as early as 8,000 B.C. have been discovered at Round Spring, as well as evidence of all the cultures

1. When the author visited Ozark National Scenic Riverways in April 1969, the Current and Jacks Fork rivers were running high. This made movement back and forth across the river difficult since there is only one high-water bridge on the Current River. Because of this and the time factor I was not able to visit all the sites mentioned in the report. The exact status of specific structures is not known, since many may have been torn down by individuals with or without the permission of the National Park Service. Comments and recommendations contained in this section are based on the assumption that the buildings are still standing.

that existed along the two rivers. The number of sites within the boundaries of the riverways are limited by the very narrow width of the park. In 1969 the National Park Service negotiated for a comprehensive survey of the area. This will provide more reliable cost estimates for excavation.

Development of archeological sites along the riverways will have to wait until investigation is completed. It would appear, however, that Round Spring might be an excellent location for a museum telling the story of prehistoric life along the Current and Jacks Fork. In addition there are many caves along both streams, but particularly along Jacks Fork, that might yield archeological remains. Chapman, in his report contained in the appendix to A Proposal: Ozark Rivers National Monument, mentions a cave in the upper half of Section 5 in T27NR6W. This site, which may be only slightly smaller than Ashley or Saltpeter Cave, is in a limestone bluff facing north and just west of the center of Section 5.² Saltpeter Cave, which has a considerable amount of undisturbed Indian remains, is not included in the present park boundaries. Some consideration should be given to interpretive possibilities of caves along the two rivers in regard to archeological sites.

Evidence of Indian sites of the historic period is very scant. Since the Osage and Quapaw only used the area for hunting, they

2. Dr. Carl Chapman, "Archeology," A Proposal: Ozark National Monument, Appendix (Washington, 1960), p. 36.

left very little that would survive until this century. The passage of the Shawnees and Delawares through the Current and Jacks Fork region was accomplished in a decade or less. They also would have left little permanent evidence beyond a place name on a creek.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENT OF THE REGION

Most of the buildings constructed prior to the Civil War have disappeared. Some were destroyed during the war by the pattern of raid and retaliation that characterized the war in Southern Missouri from 1862 until 1865. Others were used for other purposes and then demolished when age overcame them. Mill and mill sites along both rivers are still in existence. Where structures still exist, such as at Cave Springs, their condition is very poor and restoration would be an expensive undertaking. The exterior of the mill at Cedargrove is in better condition, but the interior has been stripped by vandals. There is one mill which is in excellent condition. The present mill at Alley Spring was built in 1894 and has been maintained by the State of Missouri since the site became a park in 1924. It was restored by the state in 1958. At present the wheel is turned by electricity, but it would not take too much to restore the mill race and once again grind corn with the water power supplied by nearby Alley Spring.

There are, or were, large numbers of homes and other buildings constructed after the Civil War which are still standing. Most of the buildings within the park today are of sawn lumber and date from

the period of the lumber industry, 1890-1920. Examples of buildings constructed between 1870 and 1890 are fewer in number. Unfortunately many buildings have been torn down or vandalized. The habit of the country is to cannibalize old or deserted structures and use what they can in new building. Other structures have been torn down by the National Park Service or by others under agreement with the National Park Service. In July 1969 this was stopped and those buildings remaining will be evaluated by a historical architect in September 1969.

Besides the single-family farms, there are several small communities along the river. Schoolhouses are found in hollows or small valleys a short distance from the river. Like single dwellings, many of these have been destroyed by vandals, dismantled by local residents, or demolished by the National Park Service. The communities along the Current River include the following: Cedargrove in the NW 1/4 Section 4 T31NR6W which, though abandoned, is still almost intact; a few buildings at Akers which, centered about the ferry that continues to operate there, are situated in the SW 1/4 Section 13 and the NW 1/4 Section 24 T31NR6W; Owls Bend in the S 1/2 Section 8, N 1/2 Section 17, and the NW 1/4 Section 16 which contains only a few buildings; and the small town of Chilton, south of Van Buren, which lies half in and half out of the park in the N 1/2 Section 11 T26NR1E (what remains there is not known as I could not visit the site in April because of high water). Town sites along

the Jacks Fork River include a group of buildings near Ebb and Flow Springs on the west side of the river in the E 1/2 Section 35 T28N R6W, and Blue Springs in the SE 1/4 Section 31 and the SW 1/4 Section 32 T28NR6W. During my visit to the area in mid-April, I was unable to visit either of these sites.

United States Geological Survey maps show ten schoolhouses along the Current River above Van Buren. They are from north to south Lower Parker, Cedargrove, Bluff, Boyds, Bee Bluff, Sutton Creek, Whitehall, Owls Bend, Buttin, and Cardareva. None are shown below Van Buren or on the Jacks Fork River. How many are still standing is not known.³ The Lower Parker School was visited in April 1969 and was in fine condition and appeared to have been painted recently. It was being used as a home and was totally intact, including the presence of both privies. The Cedargrove School is built of stalactites and stalagmites from the limestone caves in the area. Most of the windows had been broken and the door demolished. The building itself was in good shape, the flooring was sound and there were a few texts remaining in one of the bookcases in the building. The Owls Bend School was being used for equipment storage by the National Park Service. From conversation with residents it appears that most of the schools were abandoned in the

3. I was only able to visit the three mentioned in the text which were still in existence in April 1969.

early 1950s when the number of students had declined to the vanishing point. Today the few children left in the area are transported by bus to larger towns like Eminence, Salem, or Van Buren for schooling.

Though vandalism and destruction within the riverways seem to be all inclusive, there is one building that has been completely spared. This is Zion Church near Akers Ferry. Like the Cedargrove School, it is built of cave formations. The building is fairly large and could hold about seventy people easily. The bell in the steeple still rings, none of the windows are broken, the lectern stands at the front of the room, and, I think, there are a few movable pews on the sides of the room. There is a twelve-year tenure of occupancy on this building. It is used for services on a regular basis, I gather.

In regard to the various types of buildings along the Current and Jacks Fork rivers, the following is recommended. The Red Mill at Alley Spring should be maintained and the necessary additions made to restore it to its appearance in the first decade of this century. The mill at Cedargrove should be restored and put into operation. Historic structures reports should be done on both sites. At least one single-family farm should be preserved. A possible candidate would be the Chilton or Lesh Place in the NW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 17 T29NR2W in the Owls Bend area.⁴ It is hoped that there would be

4. This house appears one of the oldest still standing within the park boundary.

enough original buildings still available to complete a group. Here the story of agriculture along the river bottoms at the turn of the century could be described and the contrast with the more difficult subsistence farming farther up in the hills discussed. One or two of the schoolhouses located up small valleys a distance from the river should be preserved. The story of education in the area could be told and through it the larger tale of the shift in population which took the people out of the area during the 1930s and 1940s. The church near Akers Ferry, when it reverts to the government, could be utilized for nondenominational worship by visitors to the National Riverways.

Finally, the most ambitious project of all: The maintenance and restoration of the entire village of Cedargrove. The mill and school have already been mentioned. As late as the 1920s there were two general stores, a blacksmith shop and homes for ten or twenty families in the area. Some of the buildings have been destroyed, but in the spring of 1969 many were still standing, though all had suffered from vandalism since the last of the families left in the late 1950s or early 1960s.⁵ The town should be restored to its appearance about 1910-1920.

As a small trading center on the Upper Current, Cedargrove would reflect Ozark Culture in change. The horse would still be

5. In 1957 there were still four families at Cedargrove. Hall, Stars Upstream, p. 78.

dominant, but there might be indications of the age of the internal combustion engine. The old ways and their products--spinning wheels and woven cloth--would exist side by side with sewing machines and patchwork quilts. The development of Cedargrove as a crafts center could begin small and grow to a village of twenty structures. Other facets of life such as education, the general store, and the blacksmith could also be developed. A development, as proposed, could provide employment for a substantial number of people, either directly or indirectly. Located in a curve of the Current River and north of Big Creek on a wide gentle bench, the town is a scenic jewel. It could become a cultural and historic gem with proper planning and rehabilitation. If it is not possible to utilize Cedargrove for this purpose, one of the other village locations mentioned above should be chosen as a point to develop the story of the culture in a state of change.

THE CIVIL WAR ALONG THE CURRENT

Since there were no major battles fought along either river and the war was one of irregular forces against small Federal patrols, there are no Civil War sites along the riverways. In any interpretive material on the history of the area, some note should be taken of the devastation wreaked by the constant state of war along the Current and Jacks Fork from 1862 until 1865. Of special importance was the depopulation of the region because of the activities of guerrilla bands.

LUMBERING ON THE CURRENT AND JACKS FORK

There are no sites connected with the lumber industry within the narrow boundaries of the park. Grandin and White's Mill both lie several miles east of the lower Current. The railroad that touched the river at Chicopee has been taken up east of that point. Chicopee itself is north of Big Springs State Park and outside of the boundaries of the riverways. Evidence of the work of the lumber companies is rapidly disappearing under the guidance of the Forest Service and its reforestation programs.

The story of lumbering in the valleys of the Current and Jacks Fork should be stressed in the interpretation of the park. Museum exhibits, evening programs, and other means could be used to tell the story of operations by the companies between 1880 and 1920. This story of destruction of a large native forest of hardwoods and pines could be woven into the environmental awareness programs that the National Park Service is so deeply involved in. Here too, the story should be researched in greater depth than was possible in this report.

RECREATION ALONG THE CURRENT AND JACKS FORK

Since the major stress in the establishment of Ozark National Scenic Riverways was to preserve the two streams and utilize them for river-oriented recreation, the story of the rivers and its historic use as a recreational area can be woven into its present and future use. One possible focus would be the construction of

"John Boats." This could provide both an exhibition of handicraft and a means of supplying boats for rent. Visitors arriving by car at riverside might find a description of the hardships endured by early sportsmen and nature lovers an interesting contrast. The excellent and enjoyable book, Stars Upstream, by Leonard Hall, gives a fine description of boating on the Current and Jacks Fork from the mid-1920s to the late 1950s.

TRANSPORTATION

There is one historic road or trace within the park that should be preserved. Running from Cedargrove to Round Spring, the wagon road followed the river, crossing and recrossing it to take advantage of the easiest route. This route is still traceable on current United States Geological Survey maps for the entire distance from Cedargrove to Round Spring. It passes through the edge of Pulltite Campground and can be easily followed for about a mile until it crosses to the east bank of the river. An attempt should be made to save as much of this road as possible. The segment near the campground could be made into a very usable foot trail with a minimum of effort. Other portions might be utilized for similar purposes.

The ferries at Powder Mill and Akers should be maintained and utilized as part of the road system of the park and as an interpretive feature in the park. It might be possible to develop an exhibit on early roads near one or both of these ferries. The Powder Mill Visitor Center is near the lower ferry.

THE OZARK CULTURE

The folk culture of the Ozark region is the single most valuable historic or cultural asset that Ozark National Scenic Riverways possesses. It should be utilized to its fullest extent and made the focal point of all non-recreational interpretation. The creation of another group of reconstructed or restored log cabins should not be the goal in developing the park. As mentioned earlier, the cultural development of the Ozarks parallels that of the southern Appalachians. At Shenandoah National Park, on the Blue Ridge Parkway, and, especially in Great Smoky Mountains National Park, the culture of the hills and mountains in the nineteenth century is adequately covered. At Ozark it is proposed to depict the mountain culture during a period of change, the first decades of this century.

In the discussion of restoring Cedargrove as a community, this theme was touched upon. In the next few paragraphs, it will be expanded. There are several reasons why the first decades of the century would be especially significant in showing the Ozarks in change. First, the presence of the lumber companies provided more surplus cash and a demand for the luxuries of life--machine-made goods. Yet the old ways remained. Second, manufactured cloth and commercial dyes were replacing, but had not completely replaced, home-made clothing dyed with natural colors. Third, this was the era of home canning as the substitute for drying fruits; and white flour had made its appearance, but cornbread still was dominant.

Fourth, the first evidence of the coming automotive age might be seen even while the horse and wagon remained supreme. Finally, most of the structures within the park at present are constructed of lumber rather than logs. Thus the problem would be one of rehabilitation and minor restoration rather than rebuilding.

By using the early 1900s as a focal point, the National Park Service could develop a range of native crafts with much more ease than if we try to recreate skills that were on the wane in 1930. Canning and quilting are now becoming lost arts that would hold an interest for present generations. But if we could find a skilled weaver, operator of a spinning wheel, or builder of log cabins, their talents would not be excluded. Perhaps the best argument for using as a theme "the Ozarks in transition" is that one can utilize most of the folk culture of the last century as displayed in the eastern parks as well as these skills that are part of this century. If this suggested approach is followed, it could prove to be a most exciting presentation.

Before beginning such a program, a detailed study would have to be made of what life was like about 1910. Material on life during the nineteenth century is available in great amounts already. Life in the first decades of the twentieth century could be easily assembled from oral and written sources.

The problem of where to locate such a development is difficult, given the limited width of the park. Cedargrove might be the best

choice, as it still has most of its buildings intact and access to it is relatively easy. Chilton, south of Van Buren on the lower Current, is another possibility, but the park boundary passes through the town site. As with Cedargrove, access by road is simple. Blue Springs, on the upper Jacks Fork, is a third possibility and County Highway 00 goes directly to the site. Much will depend on the situation when development begins. Owls Bend near the Powdermill Visitor Center could be used, but this would require reconstruction rather than rehabilitation.

This concludes the discussion of the history of the Current and Jacks Fork river valleys as well as specific sites within the boundaries of the park. Following this report are National Register Forms classifying certain lands within the park as class VI lands, those having historic, architectural, archeological, or cultural significance. This is not to be considered a complete list of sites to be preserved. During my short visit to the park, I was unable to visit many areas because of high water in the river and lack of time.⁶ Thus there may be sites or structures that should be preserved that are not mentioned in these forms.

6. During the summer and fall of 1969, Historical Architect Charles Lessig of the Midwest Regional Office visited Ozark National Scenic Riverways to evaluate and inspect structures to determine historic value for possible inclusion in the development plan of the area. Mr. Lessig's comments have been included as part of the National Register Forms. In many cases he was able to visit sites that the author could not or did not see.

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NATIONAL REGISTER INVENTORY-NOMINATION FORMS for ELEMENTS in
BASIC DATA STUDY, "OZARK NATIONAL SCENIC RIVERWAYS"
by LENARD E. BROWN

<u>CEDARGROVE OR CEDAR GROVE</u>	79-87
<u>LOWER PARKER SCHOOL</u>	89-97
<u>WELCH CAVE HOSPITAL</u>	99-107
<u>ZION CHURCH</u>	109-117
<u>NOT KNOWN--POSSIBLY RIVER ROAD OR CEDARGROVE- ROUND SPRING ROAD</u>	119-127
<u>CABIN AT PULLTITE SPRING</u>	129-137
<u>CHILTON (LESH) PLACE</u>	139-147
<u>BRANDT PLACE</u>	149-157
<u>CAVE SPRING MILL</u>	159-167
<u>ALLEY SPRING MILL</u>	169-177

CEDARGROVE OR CEDAR GROVE

NOMINATION MAP

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: MISSOURI	
COUNTY: Shannon and Dent	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:

Cedargrove or Cedar Grove

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE

Missouri

CODE

COUNTY:

Shannon and Dent

CODE

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☒ District ☐ Building ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object	☒ Public ☐ Private ☐ Both	Public Acquisition: ☐ In Process ☐ Being Considered	☐ Occupied ☒ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
☐ Agricultural ☐ Commercial ☐ Educational ☐ Entertainment	☐ Government ☐ Industrial ☐ Military ☐ Museum	☐ Park ☐ Private Residence ☐ Religious ☐ Scientific	☐ Transportation ☒ Other (Specify) <u>Ozark Culture</u> ☐ Comments

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:

Ozark National Scenic Riverways, NPS, Department of the Interior

STREET AND NUMBER:

Headquarters

CITY OR TOWN:

Van Buren

STATE:

Missouri

CODE

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE

CODE

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY:

☐ Federal☐ State☐ County☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:

COUNTY:

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

(Check One)

☐ Excellent ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☐ Ruins ☐ Unexposed

(Check One)

☐ Altered ☒ Unaltered

(Check One)

☐ Moved ☒ Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The community of Cedargrove includes perhaps ten to twenty structures in a curve of the Current River. Most of the buildings are of mill sawn lumber and date from early in this century. Especially notable is a schoolhouse built of cave formations.

The site is subject to vandalism and destruction. In April 1969 most of the structures were still standing. In the last four months (April to August 1969) several other buildings have been vandalized, destroyed or dismantled.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNIFICANCE**PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)**

- ☐ Pre-Columbian ☐ 16th Century ☐ 18th Century ☒ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century ☐ 17th Century ☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)**AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)**

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| ☐ Aboriginal | ☐ Education | ☐ Political | ☐ Urban Planning |
| ☐ Prehistoric | ☐ Engineering | ☐ Religion/Philosophy | ☐ Other (Specify) _____ |
| ☐ Historic | ☐ Industry | ☐ Science | _____ |
| ☐ Agriculture | ☐ Invention | ☐ Sculpture | _____ |
| ☒ Architecture | ☐ Landscape | ☒ Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| ☐ Art | ☐ Architecture | ☐ Theater | _____ |
| ☐ Commerce | ☐ Literature | ☐ Transportation | _____ |
| ☐ Communications | ☐ Military | | |
| ☐ Conservation | ☐ Music | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

As a small community within the boundaries of Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Cedargrove would lend itself to being used for the interpretation of Ozark culture at the beginning of the twentieth century. Established in the late 1880s or early 1890s, the town filed its application for a post office on August 7, 1891. There were several mills located at Cedargrove and by the 1920s it was a community of twenty families with a blacksmith shop and two stores plus a school. In 1957 only four families remained and by 1969 the town was deserted. Some destruction has occurred, but in April 1969 there were a number of buildings still standing.

There are two parts to the town that should be preserved. Latitude and longitude for the larger southern part is given on page 84. The readings for the northern section are given below:

	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>
NW	37° 25' 19"	91° 36' 29"
NE	37° 25' 19"	91° 36' 20"
SE	37° 25' 13"	91° 36' 20"
SW	37° 25' 13"	91° 36' 29"

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Hall, Leonard, Stars Upstream: Life Along an Ozark River, Chicago, 1958.

Elmer, William P., History of Dent County, Reprinted from Salem (Missouri) News, 1956.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES			
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE			
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		
NW	37°	25'	08"	91°	36'	30"		
NE	37°	25'	08"	91°	36'	20"		
SE	37°	24'	56"	91°	36'	20"		
SW	37°	24'	56"	91°	36'	30"		

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: Not known

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
<u>Missouri</u>		<u>Shannon</u>	
<u>Missouri</u>		<u>Dent</u>	

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: <u>Lenard E. Brown, Research Historian</u>		
ORGANIZATION <u>Division of History</u> <u>Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, NPS</u>	DATE <u>August 20, 1969</u>	
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>801 19th Street, NW</u>		
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Washington</u>	STATE <u>D. C.</u>	CODE

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is: National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐ Name _____ Title _____ Date _____	I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register. _____ Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation Date _____ ATTEST: _____ Keeper of The National Register Date _____
--	---

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE MISSOURI	
COUNTY Shannon and Dent	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Cedargrove			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:			
STATE: Missouri	CODE	COUNTY: Shannon and Dent	CODE
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE: U.S.G.S. Cedargrove			
SCALE: 15 minute series 1:62, 500			
DATE: 1951			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
COUNTY	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON:			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT:			
DATE OF PHOTO:			
NEGATIVE FILED AT:			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			

DURI
TER RESOURCES

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE
CORPS OF ENGINEER

(SALEM)

91° 35' W



LOWER PARKER SCHOOL

NOMINATION MAP PHOTOGRAPH

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: MISSOURI	
COUNTY: Dent	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:

Lower Parker School

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE

Missouri

CODE

COUNTY:

Dent

CODE

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☐ Site ☐ Object	☒ Public ☐ Private ☐ Both	☒ Occupied ☐ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress	Yes: ☐ Restricted ☒ Unrestricted ☐ No
Public Acquisition: ☐ In Process ☐ Being Considered			
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
☐ Agricultural ☐ Commercial ☐ Educational ☐ Entertainment	☐ Government ☐ Industrial ☐ Military ☐ Museum	☐ Park ☒ Private Residence ☐ Religious ☐ Scientific	☐ Transportation ☐ Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____
☐ Comments _____ _____ _____			

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:

Ozark National Scenic Riverways, NPS, Department of the Interior

STREET AND NUMBER:

Headquarters

CITY OR TOWN:

Van Buren

STATE:

Missouri

CODE

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

CODE

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY:

☐ Federal☐ State☐ County☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

CODE

STATE:

COUNTY:

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

(Check One)

☐ Excellent☒ Good☐ Fair☐ Deteriorated☐ Ruins☐ Unexposed

(Check One)

☐ Altered☒ Unaltered

(Check One)

☐ Moved☒ Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Presently the school, which has been closed since the early 1950s, is being used as a residence by persons unknown. Its exterior seems to be in fine shape, the interior, from what I could see, has not been modified. It is built of sawn lumber, painted white, and has both outdoor privies intact.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE**PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)**

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| ☐ Pre-Columbian | ☐ 16th Century | ☐ 18th Century | ☒ 20th Century |
| ☐ 15th Century | ☐ 17th Century | ☐ 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)**AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)**

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| ☐ Aboriginal | ☒ Education | ☐ Political | ☐ Urban Planning |
| ☐ Prehistoric | ☐ Engineering | ☐ Religion/Philosophy | ☐ Other (Specify) _____ |
| ☐ Historic | ☐ Industry | ☐ Science | _____ |
| ☐ Agriculture | ☐ Invention | ☐ Sculpture | _____ |
| ☐ Architecture | ☐ Landscape | ☐ Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| ☐ Art | ☐ Architecture | ☐ Theater | _____ |
| ☐ Commerce | ☐ Literature | ☐ Transportation | _____ |
| ☐ Communications | ☐ Military | | |
| ☐ Conservation | ☐ Music | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

In April 1969 I visited the school with Ranger Dennis Turay. While there we talked with a Mr. Summers, a resident of the area, who had attended the school. He said the school was built about 1900. Summers attended the school from 1907 to 1914. At that time there were about thirty students in the school. It was abandoned in the early 1950s. This schoolhouse could serve to tell the story of education along the Current River and would provide an interesting exhibit of rural schools in the early twentieth century.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Interview with Mr. Summers on April 15, 1969, at Lower Parker School

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES			
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE			
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"		
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"		
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"		
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"		

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: <u>Lenard E. Brown, Research Historian</u>		
ORGANIZATION <u>Division of History</u> <u>Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, NPS</u>	DATE <u>August 20, 1969</u>	
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>801 19th Street, NW</u>		
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Washington</u>	STATE <u>D. C.</u>	CODE

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

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

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE	
MISSOURI	
COUNTY	
Dent	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Lower Parker School			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Missouri		Dent	
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE:			
U.S.G.S. Cedargrove Quad			
SCALE: 15 minute series 1:62,500			
DATE: 1951			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
MISSOURI	
COUNTY	
Dent	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Lower Parker School			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Missouri		Dent	
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Division of History, OAHP, National Park Service			
DATE OF PHOTO: April 1969			
NEGATIVE FILED AT:			
Division of History, OAHP			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
Looking east or northeast			

WELCH CAVE HOSPITAL

NOMINATION MAP

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: <u>MISSOURI</u>	
COUNTY: <u>Shannon</u>	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:

Welch Cave Hospital

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE

Missouri

CODE

COUNTY:

Shannon

CODE

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY
(Check One)

- ☐ District ☒ Building
☐ Site ☐ Structure
☐ Object

OWNERSHIP

- ☐ Public
☒ Private
☐ Both

Public Acquisition:

- ☐ In Process
☐ Being Considered

STATUS

- ☐ Occupied
☒ Unoccupied
☐ Preservation work
in progress

ACCESSIBLE
TO THE PUBLIC

- Yes:
☒ Restricted
☐ Unrestricted
☐ No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| ☐ Agricultural | ☐ Government | ☐ Park | ☐ Transportation | ☐ Comments |
| ☐ Commercial | ☐ Industrial | ☐ Private Residence | ☒ Other (Specify) | |
| ☐ Educational | ☐ Military | ☐ Religious | <u>Medical</u> | |
| ☐ Entertainment | ☐ Museum | ☐ Scientific | | |

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:

Not known (Private Hunting and Fishing Club)

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

CODE

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

CODE

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY:

- ☐ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:

COUNTY:

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☐ Excellent	☐ Good	☒ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	☐ Altered	☒ Unaltered		☐ Moved	☐ Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Visited by Mr. Lessig in October. He described it as in "fair condition" and pretty much intact. Portions of the roof where it comes in contact with cave walls and ceiling have deteriorated and are falling. The outer walls are of stone, while the floors and partitions are of wood. There has been some deterioration of the floor and partitions.

The building is well protected as it is on the property of a private hunting and fishing club. Other buildings in the area, built later than the hospital, are still in fine shape.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

5. SIGNIFICANCE**PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)**

- ☐ Pre-Columbian | ☐ 16th Century | ☐ 18th Century | ☒ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century | ☐ 17th Century | ☐ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)**AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)**

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| ☐ Aboriginal | ☐ Education | ☐ Political | ☐ Urban Planning |
| ☐ Prehistoric | ☐ Engineering | ☐ Religion/Phi- | ☒ Other (Specify) |
| ☐ Historic | ☐ Industry | losophy | <u>Medicine</u> |
| ☐ Agriculture | ☐ Invention | ☐ Science | _____ |
| ☐ Architecture | ☐ Landscape | ☐ Sculpture | _____ |
| ☐ Art | Architecture | ☐ Social/Human- | _____ |
| ☐ Commerce | ☐ Literature | itarian | _____ |
| ☐ Communications | ☐ Military | ☐ Theater | _____ |
| ☐ Conservation | ☐ Music | ☐ Transportation | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Built during the 1920s by a doctor interested in a cure for asthma. He believed that the air from the cave circulated through the hospital would be beneficial to those suffering from the disease. Unfortunately the damp air from the cave, while possibly aiding asthma sufferers, caused rheumatism.

Mr. Lessig describes the location as "very picturesque with stone dams across the stream [fed by Welch Spring] in which great amounts of water cress abound."

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"	37	23	39
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"	91	34	24
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Lenard E. Brown, Research Historian

ORGANIZATION: Division of History DATE: _____
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, NPS

STREET AND NUMBER:
801 19th Street, NW

CITY OR TOWN: Washington STATE: D. C. CODE: _____

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

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

 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

 Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE MISSOURI	
COUNTY Shannon	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Welch Cave Hospital			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:			
STATE: Missouri	CODE	COUNTY: Shannon	CODE
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE: U.S.G.S. Cedargrove Quad			
SCALE: 15 minute series 1:62,500			
DATE: 1951			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			

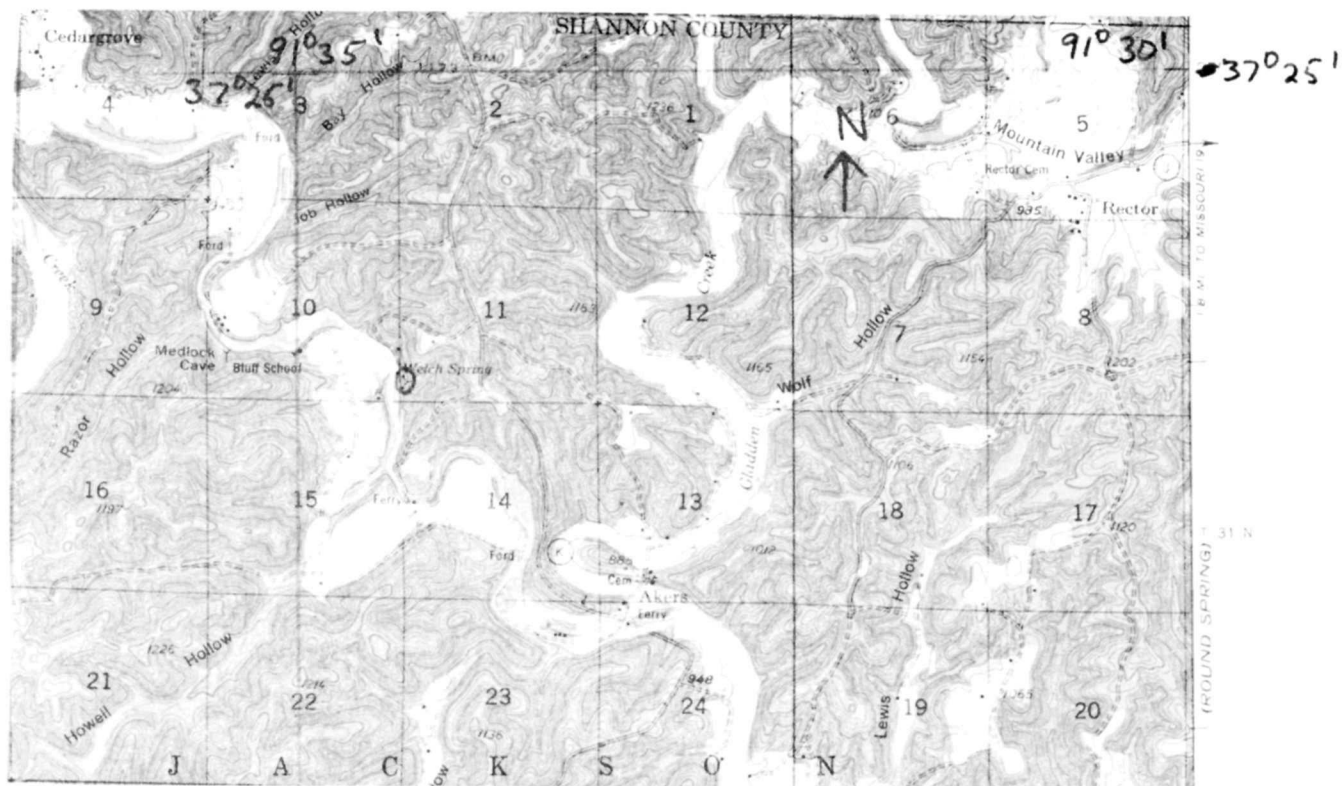
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
COUNTY	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON:			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT:			
DATE OF PHOTO:			
NEGATIVE FILED AT:			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			



ZION CHURCH

NOMINATION

MAP

PHOTOGRAPH

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: MISSOURI	
COUNTY: Shannon	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:

Zion Church

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

.3 of a mile north of

CITY OR TOWN:

Akers on State Route K

STATE

Missouri

CODE

COUNTY:

Shannon

CODE

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☐ Site ☐ Object	☒ Public ☐ Private ☐ Both	☒ Occupied ☐ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress	Yes: ☐ Restricted ☒ Unrestricted ☐ No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
☐ Agricultural ☐ Commercial ☐ Educational ☐ Entertainment	☐ Government ☐ Industrial ☐ Military ☐ Museum	☐ Park ☐ Private Residence ☒ Religious ☐ Scientific	☐ Transportation ☐ Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:

Ozark National Scenic Riverways, NPS, Department of the Interior

STREET AND NUMBER:

Headquarters

CITY OR TOWN:

Van Buren

STATE:

Missouri

CODE

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

CODE

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY:

☐ Federal☐ State☐ County☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:

COUNTY:

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

(Check One)					
☒ Excellent	☐ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
(Check One)			(Check One)		
☐ Altered			☒ Unaltered		
			☐ Moved		
			☒ Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The church is constructed from cave formations and is fairly large. It could hold fifty to seventy people. Unlike most buildings left unguarded in the region, Zion Church has not been vandalized or damaged. The furnishings are still complete, the windows whole, and the site unlittered with garbage.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

2. SIGNIFICANCE**PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)**

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| ☐ Pre-Columbian | ☐ 16th Century | ☐ 18th Century | ☒ 20th Century |
| ☐ 15th Century | ☐ 17th Century | ☐ 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)**AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)**

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| ☐ Aboriginal | ☐ Education | ☐ Political | ☐ Urban Planning |
| ☐ Prehistoric | ☐ Engineering | ☒ Religion/Philosophy | ☐ Other (Specify) _____ |
| ☐ Historic | ☐ Industry | ☐ Science | _____ |
| ☐ Agriculture | ☐ Invention | ☐ Sculpture | _____ |
| ☒ Architecture | ☐ Landscape Architecture | ☐ Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| ☐ Art | ☐ Literature | ☐ Theater | _____ |
| ☐ Commerce | ☐ Military | ☐ Transportation | _____ |
| ☐ Communications | ☐ Music | | |
| ☐ Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The most significant thing about Zion Church is the material from which it is constructed--stalactites and stalagmites from limestone caves in the area. Date of construction was not determined, but it was probably pre-1920s, as population began to decline rapidly after the last of the lumber companies ceased operations in the early 1920s.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	° ' "	° ' "		37 °	22 '	37 "
NE	° ' "	° ' "		91 °	33 '	25 "
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: <u>Lenard E. Brown, Research Historian</u>		
ORGANIZATION <u>Division of History</u> <u>Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, NPS</u>	DATE	
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>801 19th Street, NW</u>		
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Washington</u>	STATE <u>D. C.</u>	CODE

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

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

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE MISSOURI	
COUNTY Shannon	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Mount Zion Church			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:			
STATE: Missouri	CODE	COUNTY: Shannon	CODE
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE: U.S.G.S. Cedargrove Quad			
SCALE: 15 minute series 1:62,500			
DATE: 1951			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE MISSOURI	
COUNTY Shannon	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Mount Zion Church			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:			
STATE: Missouri	CODE	COUNTY: Shannon	CODE
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Ozark National Scenic Riverways			
DATE OF PHOTO: Summer 1969			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Ozark National Scenic Riverways			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Looking east or southeastwardly			

NOT KNOWN

POSSIBLY RIVER ROAD OR CEDARGROVE-ROUND SPRING ROAD

NOMINATION

MAP

PHOTOGRAPH

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: MISSOURI	
COUNTY: Shannon	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:

Not known--possibly River Road or Cedargrove-Round Spring Road

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE

Missouri

CODE

COUNTY:

Shannon

CODE

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☐ Building ☒ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object	☒ Public ☐ Private ☐ Both	Public Acquisition: ☐ In Process ☐ Being Considered	☐ Occupied ☒ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
☐ Agricultural ☐ Commercial ☐ Educational ☐ Entertainment	☐ Government ☐ Industrial ☐ Military ☐ Museum	☒ Park ☐ Private Residence ☐ Religious ☐ Scientific	☐ Transportation ☐ Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____
Yes: ☐ Restricted ☒ Unrestricted ☐ No			

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:

Ozark National Scenic Riverways, NPS, Department of the Interior

STREET AND NUMBER:

Headquarters

CITY OR TOWN:

Van Buren

STATE:

Missouri

CODE

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE

CODE

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY:

☐ Federal☐ State☐ County☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

CODE

STATE:

COUNTY:

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☐ Excellent	☒ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	☐ Altered	☒ Unaltered	☐ Moved	☒ Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The segment of road that passes along the edge of Pulltite Campground is still very distinct. Though grass has grown over it and bushes are beginning to infringe on the roadway, the lane is still easily seen and in the campground area is tree shaded. Near the river the trail or road is a bit less well defined.

On the attached map the road is marked at four places near the campground. Originally it ran from Cedargrove on the north to Round Spring on the south. The condition of the remainder of the road is not known.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| ☐ Pre-Columbian | ☐ 16th Century | ☐ 18th Century | ☒ 20th Century |
| ☐ 15th Century | ☐ 17th Century | ☒ 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| ☐ Aboriginal | ☐ Education | ☐ Political | ☐ Urban Planning |
| ☐ Prehistoric | ☐ Engineering | ☐ Religion/Phi- | ☐ Other (Specify) |
| ☐ Historic | ☐ Industry | losophy | _____ |
| ☐ Agriculture | ☐ Invention | ☐ Science | _____ |
| ☐ Architecture | ☐ Landscape | ☐ Sculpture | _____ |
| ☐ Art | Architecture | ☐ Social/Human- | _____ |
| ☐ Commerce | ☐ Literature | itarian | _____ |
| ☐ Communications | ☐ Military | ☐ Theater | _____ |
| ☐ Conservation | ☐ Music | ☒ Transportation | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The road from Cedargrove to Round Spring was used by settlers in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries for trips to town or local grist mills. Following the river, switching from one bank to the other as the terrain demanded, the road or trail was used by the residents in their unhurried lives.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE				
Point	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NWA	37 °	20'	11"N	91 °	28'	05"W			
NWB	37 °	20'	27"N	91 °	28'	25"W			
SEC	37 °	20'	55"N	91 °	29'	10"W			
SWD	37 °	21'	35"N	91 °	29'	18"W			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:	
Lenard E. Brown, Research Historian	
ORGANIZATION	DATE
Division of History	October 1969
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, NPS	
STREET AND NUMBER:	
801 19th Street, NW	
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE
Washington	D. C.

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

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

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE	
MISSOURI	
COUNTY	
Shannon	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Not known--possibly River Road or Cedargrove Road			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Missouri		Shannon	
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE:			
U.S.G.S. Round Spring Quad			
SCALE: 15 minute series 1:62, 500			
DATE: 1945			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
MISSOURI	
COUNTY	
Shannon	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Not known--possibly River Road or Cedargrove Road			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Missouri		Shannon	
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Division of History, OAHP, National Park Service			
DATE OF PHOTO: April 1969			
NEGATIVE FILED AT:			
Division of History, OAHP			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
Looking northeast			

CABIN AT PULLTITE SPRING

NOMINATION

MAP

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: MISSOURI	
COUNTY: Shannon	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:

Cabin at Pulltite Spring

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE

Missouri

CODE

COUNTY:

Shannon

CODE

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☒ Building ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object	☒ Public ☐ Private ☐ Both	Public Acquisition: ☐ In Process ☐ Being Considered	☐ Occupied ☒ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
☐ Agricultural ☐ Commercial ☐ Educational ☐ Entertainment	☐ Government ☐ Industrial ☐ Military ☐ Museum	☐ Park ☐ Private Residence ☐ Religious ☐ Scientific	☐ Transportation ☒ Other (Specify) <u>Abandoned</u>
☐ Comments			

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:

Ozark National Scenic Riverways, NPS, Department of the Interior

STREET AND NUMBER:

Headquarters

CITY OR TOWN:

Van Buren

STATE:

Missouri

CODE

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

CODE

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY:

☐ Federal☐ State☐ County☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:

COUNTY:

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☐ Excellent	☒ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	☐ Altered	☒ Unaltered	☐ Moved ☒ Original Site			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Charles Lessig, Historical Architect from the Midwest Regional Office, visited the site in early July and October. In his memorandum of October 14, 1969, Assistant Regional Director, Operations, Midwest Regional Office, Lessig made the following comments. The 1 1/2 story cabin has a stone foundation and is built of vertical pine logs with a pine floor. The gable ends are covered with wood shingles and some of the original or early roof shingles are still visible under the metal roof that now covers the structure. The structure is about 33 feet square and has a large stone fireplace in the center of the building. The walls and ceiling are finished with 1 x 3" tongue and grove pine boards in beautiful condition.

The site is accessible only by boat.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

3. SIGNIFICANCE**PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)**

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| ☐ Pre-Columbian | ☐ 16th Century | ☐ 18th Century | ☒ 20th Century |
| ☐ 15th Century | ☐ 17th Century | ☐ 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)**AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)**

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| ☐ Aboriginal | ☐ Education | ☐ Political | ☐ Urban Planning |
| ☐ Prehistoric | ☐ Engineering | ☐ Religion/Philosophy | ☐ Other (Specify) _____ |
| ☐ Historic | ☐ Industry | ☐ Science | _____ |
| ☐ Agriculture | ☐ Invention | ☐ Sculpture | _____ |
| ☐ Architecture | ☐ Landscape Architecture | ☐ Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| ☐ Art | ☐ Literature | ☐ Theater | _____ |
| ☒ Commerce | ☐ Military | ☐ Transportation | _____ |
| ☐ Communications | ☐ Music | | |
| ☐ Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Built in 1913 by the Pulltite Land Corporation comprized of seven men. The survivors have picked up the shares or interest of the deceased. At present there is only one of the seven still alive. The Pulltite Land Corporation may have been one of several speculative companies that entered the region toward the end of the era of the big lumber companies.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES			
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE			
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"		
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"		
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"		
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"		

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:

Lenard E. Brown, Research Historian

ORGANIZATION

Division of History

DATE

Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, NPS

October 22, 1969

STREET AND NUMBER:

801 19th Street, NW

CITY OR TOWN:

Washington

STATE

D. C.

CODE

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

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

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE	
MISSOURI	
COUNTY	
Shannon	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Cabin at Pulltite Spring			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Missouri		Shannon	
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE:			
U.S.G.S. Round Spring Quad			
SCALE: 15 minute series 1:62,500			
DATE: 1945			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

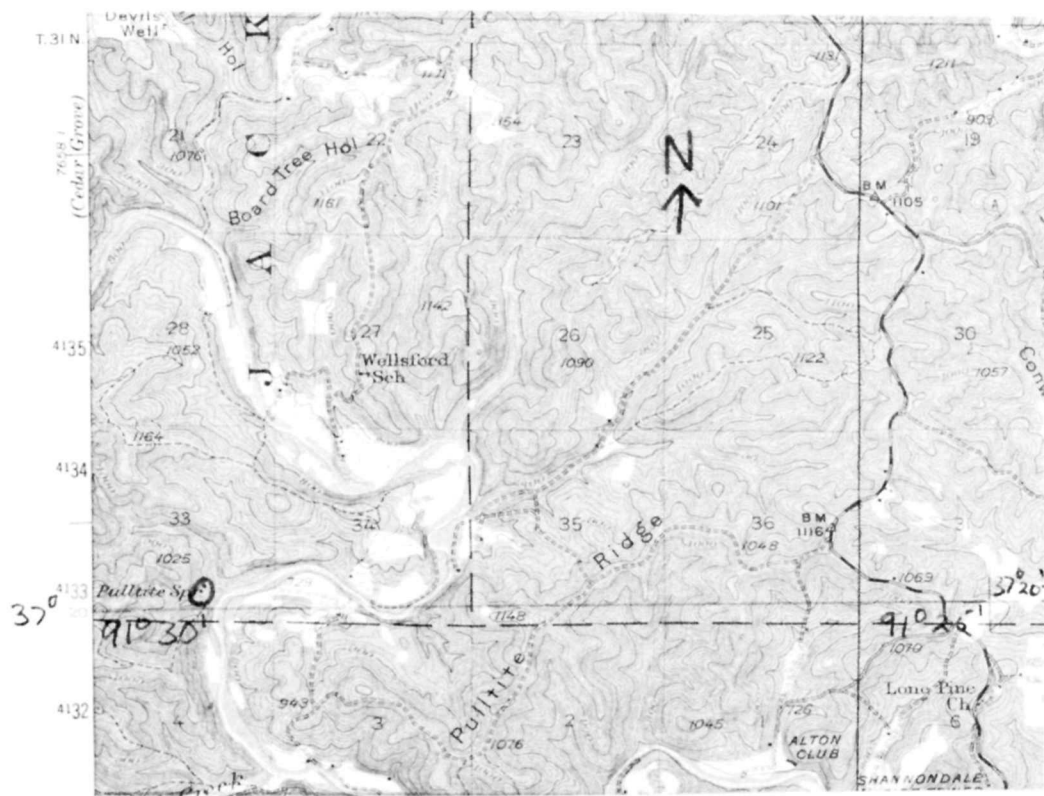
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
COUNTY	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON:			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT:			
DATE OF PHOTO:			
NEGATIVE FILED AT:			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			



CHILTON (LESH) PLACE

NOMINATION MAP PHOTOGRAPH

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: MISSOURI	
COUNTY: Shannon	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME	
COMMON: Chilton (Lesh) Place	
AND/OR HISTORIC:	

2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:			
STATE Missouri	CODE	COUNTY: Shannon	CODE

3. CLASSIFICATION			
CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☒ Building ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object	☐ Public ☐ Private ☐ Both	Public Acquisition: ☐ In Process ☐ Being Considered	☐ Occupied ☐ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
☐ Agricultural ☐ Commercial ☐ Educational ☐ Entertainment	☐ Government ☐ Industrial ☐ Military ☐ Museum	☒ Park ☐ Private Residence ☐ Religious ☐ Scientific	☐ Transportation ☐ Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____
☐ Comments _____ _____ _____			

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY	
OWNER'S NAME: Ozark National Scenic Riverways, NPS, Department of the Interior	
STREET AND NUMBER: Headquarters	
CITY OR TOWN: Van Buren	STATE: Missouri
CODE	

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION	
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:	
STREET AND NUMBER:	
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE
CODE	

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS	
TITLE OF SURVEY:	
DATE OF SURVEY: ☐ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local	
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:	
STREET AND NUMBER:	
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE
CODE	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:
COUNTY:
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

(Check One)

☐ Excellent ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☐ Ruins ☐ Unexposed

(Check One)

☐ Altered ☒ Unaltered

(Check One)

☐ Moved ☐ Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

A two-story frame house with open porches on both floors, the Chilton (or Lesh) house is in fair condition, but has suffered some vandalism. An outstanding feature of the house is the large chimney and fireplace. The chimney is made up of thin limestone slabs. There are three rooms and an enclosed back porch on the first floor and a single large room on the second floor.

The outbuildings are in ruins or extremely deteriorated.

The farm is located in the NW 1/4 NW 1/4 of Section 17 T29NR2W.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

B. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| ☐ Pre-Columbian | ☐ 16th Century | ☐ 18th Century | ☒ 20th Century |
| ☐ 15th Century | ☐ 17th Century | ☒ 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| ☐ Aboriginal | ☐ Education | ☐ Political | ☐ Urban Planning |
| ☐ Prehistoric | ☐ Engineering | ☐ Religion/Philosophy | ☐ Other (Specify) |
| ☐ Historic | ☐ Industry | ☐ Science | _____ |
| ☒ Agriculture | ☐ Invention | ☐ Sculpture | _____ |
| ☐ Architecture | ☐ Landscape Architecture | ☐ Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| ☐ Art | ☐ Literature | ☐ Theater | _____ |
| ☐ Commerce | ☐ Military | ☐ Transportation | _____ |
| ☐ Communications | ☐ Music | | |
| ☐ Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The main house may have been built during the 1860s. The Chilton family were early settlers in the Current River Valley. This structure, along with the outbuildings, should be restored and reconstructed for use as an exhibit of a river bottom farm.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		37° 10' 59"	91° 11' 46"	
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:

Lenard E. Brown, Research Historian

ORGANIZATION Division of History

Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, NPS

DATE

October 23, 1969

STREET AND NUMBER:

801 19th Street, NW

CITY OR TOWN:

Washington

STATE

D. C.

CODE

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

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

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE MISSOURI	
COUNTY Shannon	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Chilton (Lesh) Place			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:			
STATE: Missouri	CODE	COUNTY: Shannon	CODE
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE: U.S.G.S Powder Mill Ferry Quad			
SCALE: 15 minute series 1:24,000			
DATE: 1965			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			

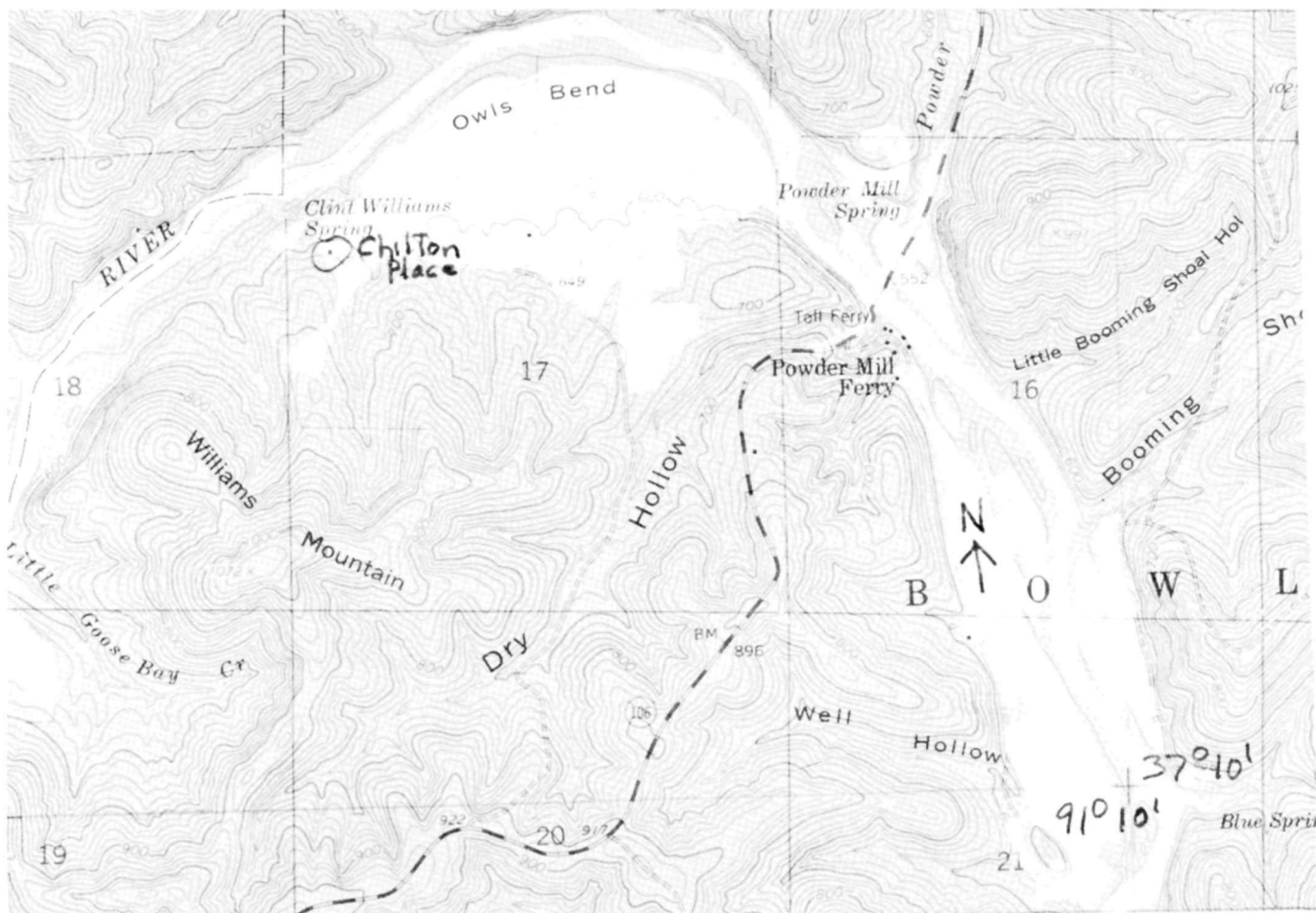
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE MISSOURI	
COUNTY Shannon	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Chilton (Lesh) Place			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:			
STATE: Missouri	CODE	COUNTY: Shannon	CODE
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Division of History, OAHP, National Park Service			
DATE OF PHOTO: 1969			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Division of History, OAHP			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. East end of main house			



BRANDT PLACE

NOMINATION MAP

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: MISSOURI	
COUNTY: Shannon	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:

Brandt Place

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE

Missouri

CODE

COUNTY:

Shannon

CODE

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☐ Site ☐ Object	☒ Public ☐ Private ☐ Both	☐ Occupied ☒ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress	Yes: ☐ Restricted ☒ Unrestricted ☐ No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
☐ Agricultural ☐ Commercial ☐ Educational ☐ Entertainment	☐ Government ☐ Industrial ☐ Military ☐ Museum	☐ Park ☒ Private Residence ☐ Religious ☐ Scientific	☐ Transportation ☐ Other (Specify) _____ _____
☐ Comments _____ _____			

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:

Ozark National Scenic Riverways, NPS, Department of the Interior

STREET AND NUMBER:

Headquarters

CITY OR TOWN:

Van Buren

STATE:

Missouri

CODE

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE

CODE

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY:

☐ Federal

☐ State

☐ County

☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

CODE

STATE:

COUNTY:

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☐ Excellent	☐ Good	☒ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	☐ Altered	☒ Unaltered	☐ Moved	☐ Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Located on Rocky Creek about a half mile west of the Current River, the site was visited by Mr. Lenard Brown of the Division of History in April and Mr. Charles Lessig of the Midwest Regional Office in October. There are several buildings on the site including a grist mill, the main house, and a smaller tenant house. The area is very scenic with the creek rushing through a rocky narrows. A dam across the stream diverts water to the mill race for the historic grist mill.

Some time during the significant occupancy the grist mill was converted. The wheel was attached to a ten horsepower turbine which supplied electricity for the main house and the smaller building. In the spring of 1969 the machinery still was intact even to the belts and drive wheels. It appeared that with a minimal amount of maintenance the generator could be put back into service. The exterior of the mill building is in fair to good shape and vandalism appears to be minimal.

Mr. Lessig described the main house in these terms:

The main house, while not constructed too early, was built in 1934. It is in excellent condition, built of 8" to 10" peeled pine logs, and chinked with cement plaster on two sides. The floors are hardwood over oak planks. The ceilings are T&G pine boards and insulation was accomplished by the use of sawdust. There is a huge stone fireplace sized to burn logs five feet long. The master bedroom has a fireplace, as does one of the guest rooms. A large dormitory-type bedroom on the second floor is floored with pine boards and has plaster board walls and ceiling. The screened porch is 13'-8" wide and 23' long. The house is heated by a forced warm-air, wood-burning furnace in the basement which also includes space for a garage. There is a 42 gallon electric water heater in the basement and the house is wired for electricity. . . . Water was supplied by a concrete enclosed spring with a pump which powered a pressure system. The main house has a septic tank with a drainage field.

A second house on the property close by was used as a tenant house and is over 50 years old. It contains 672 sq. ft. and has a porch of 120 sq. ft. It has no basement but has a concrete foundation with the exterior walls of frame and lap siding. The hipped roof is wood shingled. It is wired for electricity, has water service and is heated by stoves. There are three rooms and bath on the first floor and two semi-furnished rooms on the second floor. The grounds are fenced and have complementary farm buildings.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| ☐ Pre-Columbian | ☐ 16th Century | ☐ 18th Century | ☒ 20th Century |
| ☐ 15th Century | ☐ 17th Century | ☐ 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| ☐ Aboriginal | ☐ Education | ☐ Political | ☐ Urban Planning |
| ☐ Prehistoric | ☐ Engineering | ☐ Religion/Philosophy | ☐ Other (Specify) _____ |
| ☐ Historic | ☐ Industry | ☐ Science | _____ |
| ☒ Agriculture | ☐ Invention | ☐ Sculpture | _____ |
| ☐ Architecture | ☐ Landscape Architecture | ☐ Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| ☐ Art | ☐ Literature | ☐ Theater | _____ |
| ☐ Commerce | ☐ Military | ☐ Transportation | _____ |
| ☐ Communications | ☐ Music | | |
| ☐ Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Because of the scenic values and the fine condition of the buildings the Brandt Farm could serve as an example of a twentieth century Ozark farm.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		37 ° 07 ' 32 "	91 ° 12 ' 01 "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: <u>Lenard E. Brown, Research Historian</u>		
ORGANIZATION <u>Division of History</u> <u>Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, NPS</u>	DATE <u>October 22, 1969</u>	
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>801 19th Street, NW</u>		
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Washington</u>	STATE <u>D. C.</u>	CODE

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

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

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE MISSOURI	
COUNTY Shannon	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Brandt Place			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:			
STATE: Missouri	CODE	COUNTY: Shannon	CODE
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE: U.S.G.S. Powder Mill Ferry Quad			
SCALE: 7 minute series 1:24,000			
DATE: 1965			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			

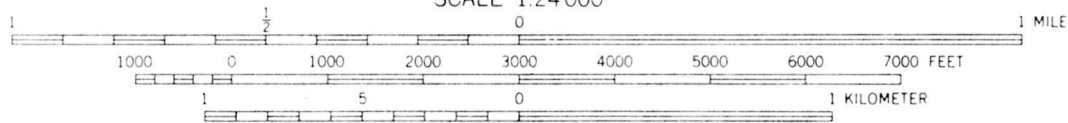
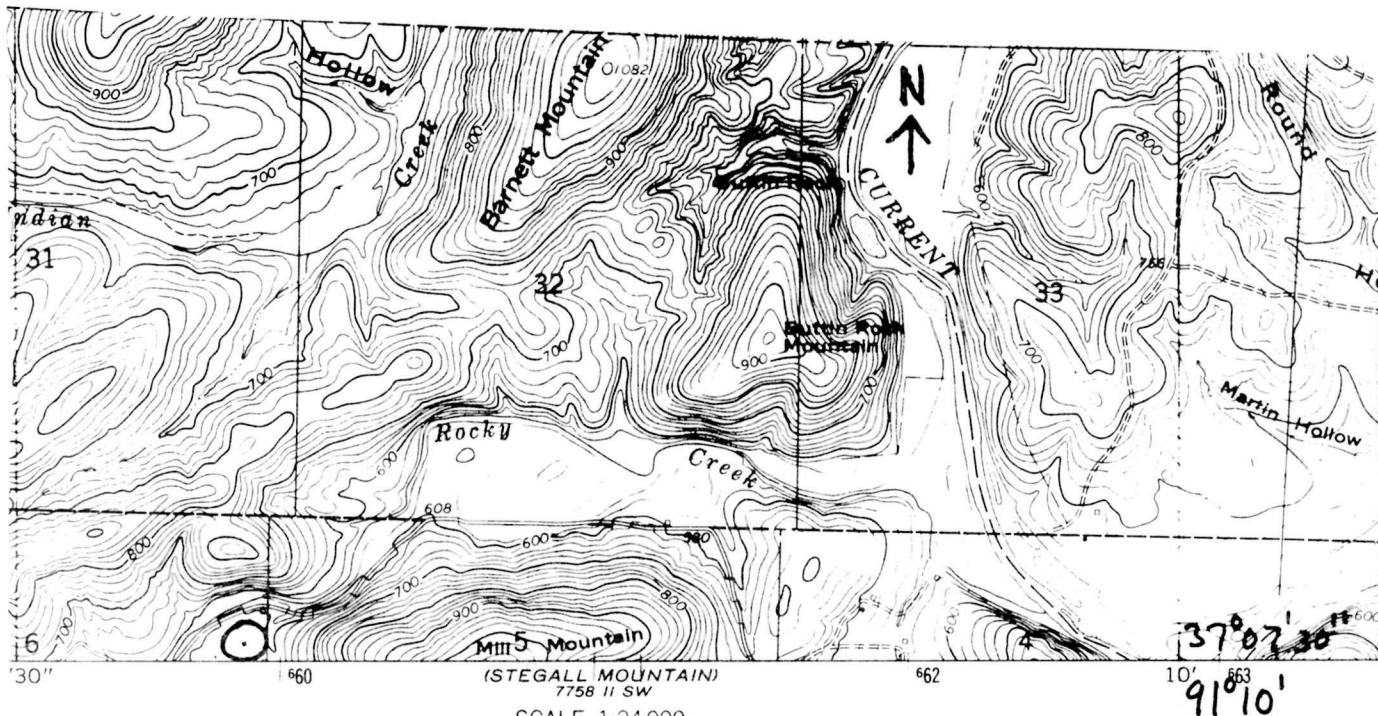
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
COUNTY	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON:			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT:			
DATE OF PHOTO:			
NEGATIVE FILED AT:			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

CAVE SPRING MILL

NOMINATION MAP PHOTOGRAPH

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: MISSOURI	
COUNTY: Carter	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:

Cave Spring Mill

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE

Missouri

CODE

COUNTY:

Carter

CODE

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☐ Site ☐ Object	☒ Public ☐ Private ☐ Both	☐ Occupied ☒ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress	Yes: ☐ Restricted ☒ Unrestricted ☐ No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
☐ Agricultural ☒ Commercial ☐ Educational ☐ Entertainment	☐ Government ☐ Industrial ☐ Military ☐ Museum	☐ Park ☐ Private Residence ☐ Religious ☐ Scientific	☐ Transportation ☐ Other (Specify) _____ _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:

Ozark National Scenic Riverways, NPS, Department of the Interior

STREET AND NUMBER:

Headquarters

CITY OR TOWN:

Van Buren

STATE:

Missouri

CODE

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

CODE

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY:

☐ Federal☐ State☐ County☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

CODE

STATE:

COUNTY:

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☐ Excellent	☐ Good	☐ Fair	☒ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	☐ Altered	☒ Unaltered	☐ Moved	☐ Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The mill building in front of Cave Spring was in a serious state of deterioration when visited in April of 1969. Portions of the building had been torn away for firewood. The floor and main support timbers are still in good condition.

The rock work in front of the spring opening is in good condition and the point where the trough for the mill race was located is clearly visible.

The site is located in the SW 1/4 NW 1/4 of Section 19 T26NR2E.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| ☐ Pre-Columbian | ☐ 16th Century | ☐ 18th Century | ☒ 20th Century |
| ☐ 15th Century | ☐ 17th Century | ☒ 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| ☐ Aboriginal | ☐ Education | ☐ Political | ☐ Urban Planning |
| ☐ Prehistoric | ☐ Engineering | ☐ Religion/Philosophy | ☐ Other (Specify) _____ |
| ☐ Historic | ☐ Industry | ☐ Science | _____ |
| ☐ Agriculture | ☐ Invention | ☐ Sculpture | _____ |
| ☐ Architecture | ☐ Landscape Architecture | ☐ Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| ☐ Art | ☐ Literature | ☐ Theater | _____ |
| ☒ Commerce | ☐ Military | ☐ Transportation | _____ |
| ☐ Communications | ☐ Music | | |
| ☐ Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The grist mill at Cave Spring was one of several along the Current River that were operated by the water gushing from the natural springs that feed the river. While the Alley Spring Mill has been maintained, the smaller structure at Cave Springs has been allowed to decay.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		36° 53' 40" N	90° 53' 48" W	
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Lenard E. Brown, Research Historian

ORGANIZATION Division of History DATE _____
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, NPS

STREET AND NUMBER:
801 19th Street, NW

CITY OR TOWN: Washington STATE D. C. CODE _____

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

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

 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

 Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE MISSOURI	
COUNTY Carter	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Cave Spring Mill			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:			
STATE: Missouri	CODE	COUNTY: Carter	CODE
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE: U.S.G.S. Grandin Quad			
SCALE: 15 minute series 1:62,500			
DATE: 1944			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

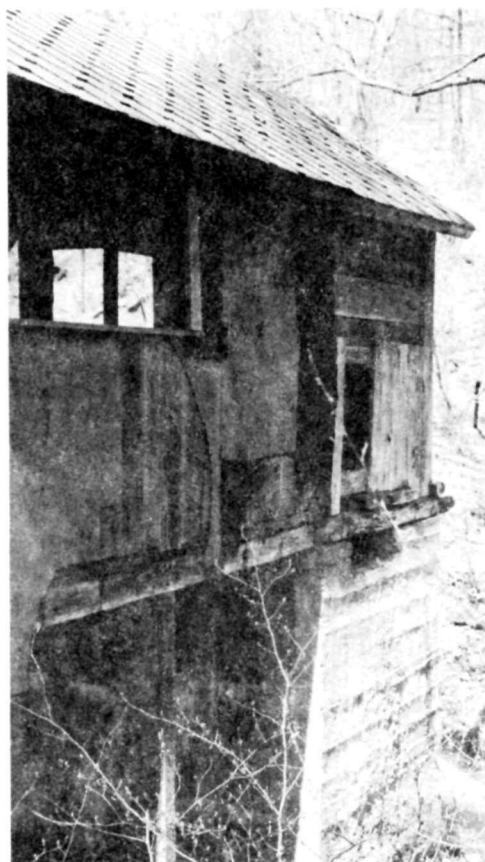
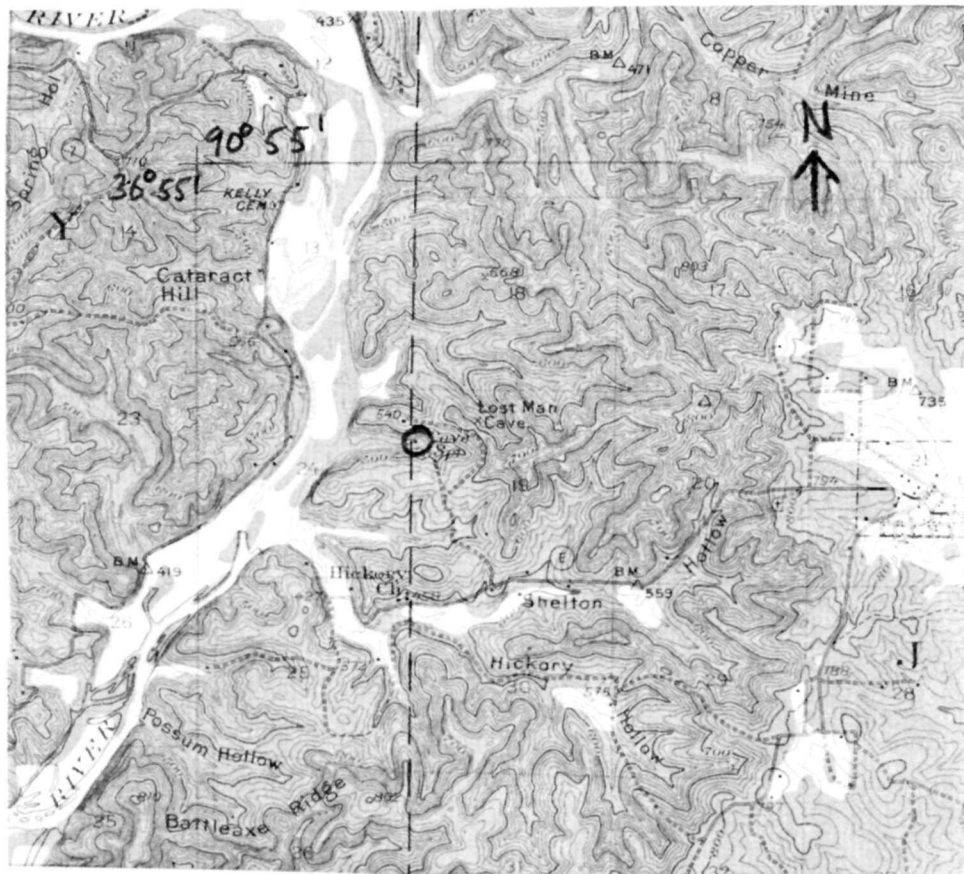
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE MISSOURI	
COUNTY Carter	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Cave Spring Mill			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:			
STATE: Missouri	CODE	COUNTY: Carter	CODE
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Division of History, OAHP, National Park Service			
DATE OF PHOTO: April 1969			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Division of History, OAHP			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Looking downstream toward the mill			



ALLEY SPRING MILL

NOMINATION MAP PHOTOGRAPH

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: MISSOURI	
COUNTY: Shannon	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME	
COMMON: Alley Spring Mill	
AND/OR HISTORIC: The Red Mill	

2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: Near Alley Spring on the Jacks Fork (Alley Spring State Park)			
CITY OR TOWN: Six miles west of Eminence			
STATE Missouri	CODE	COUNTY: Shannon	CODE

3. CLASSIFICATION			
CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☐ Site ☐ Object	☒ Public ☐ Private ☐ Both	☐ Occupied ☒ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress	Yes: ☐ Restricted ☒ Unrestricted ☐ No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
☐ Agricultural ☐ Commercial ☐ Educational ☐ Entertainment	☐ Government ☒ Industrial ☐ Military ☒ Museum	☒ Park ☐ Private Residence ☐ Religious ☐ Scientific	☐ Transportation ☐ Other (Specify) _____ _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY			
OWNER'S NAME: Transferred to NPS from State of Missouri in Summer 1969			
STREET AND NUMBER: Headquarters Ozark National Scenic Riverways			
CITY OR TOWN: Van Buren	STATE: Missouri	CODE	

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE	

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS			
TITLE OF SURVEY:			
DATE OF SURVEY: ☐ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local			
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE	

STATE:

COUNTY:

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☒ Excellent	☐ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	☒ Altered	☐ Unaltered	☐ Moved	☒ Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The present mill was built in 1893 by George McKaskill. The wheel was powered by the water from Alley Spring nearby and the mill operated until the first or second decade of this century. The state of Missouri purchased the area encompassing Alley Spring and the mill for a state park in 1924. They restored the mill and using electricity to power the mill stones, ground meal for visitors during the summer.

The mill building at present is a large two story frame structure with facilities for the sale of meals and other tourist items inside. The mill wheel is still there, but the mill race is gone.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE**PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)**

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| ☐ Pre-Columbian | ☐ 16th Century | ☐ 18th Century | ☒ 20th Century |
| ☐ 15th Century | ☐ 17th Century | ☒ 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)**AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)**

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| ☐ Aboriginal | ☐ Education | ☐ Political | ☐ Urban Planning |
| ☐ Prehistoric | ☐ Engineering | ☐ Religion/Philosophy | ☐ Other (Specify) _____ |
| ☐ Historic | ☒ Industry | ☐ Science | _____ |
| ☐ Agriculture | ☐ Invention | ☐ Sculpture | _____ |
| ☐ Architecture | ☐ Landscape | ☐ Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| ☐ Art | ☐ Architecture | ☐ Theater | _____ |
| ☐ Commerce | ☐ Literature | ☐ Transportation | _____ |
| ☐ Communications | ☐ Military | | |
| ☒ Conservation | ☐ Music | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

As the best preserved grist mill within Ozark National Scenic Riverways, the site is worth saving. It could be returned to a working water run grist mill with a minimum amount of effort. The history of milling in the vicinity of Alley Spring can be traced back to 1870. The present building was restored by the state of Missouri in 1958.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Shannon County Historic Sites File, State Historical Society of Missouri.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"	37°	09'	15"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"	91°	26'	42"
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"			
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Lenard E. Brown, Research Historian		DATE
ORGANIZATION Division of History Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, NPS		August 20, 1969
STREET AND NUMBER: 801 19th Street, NW		
CITY OR TOWN: Washington	STATE D. C.	CODE

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

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

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE MISSOURI	
COUNTY Shannon	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Alley Spring Mill			
AND/OR HISTORIC: The Red Mill			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:			
STATE: Missouri	CODE	COUNTY: Shannon	CODE
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE: U.S.G.S. Eminence Quad			
SCALE: 15 minute series 1:62,500			
DATE: 1915			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

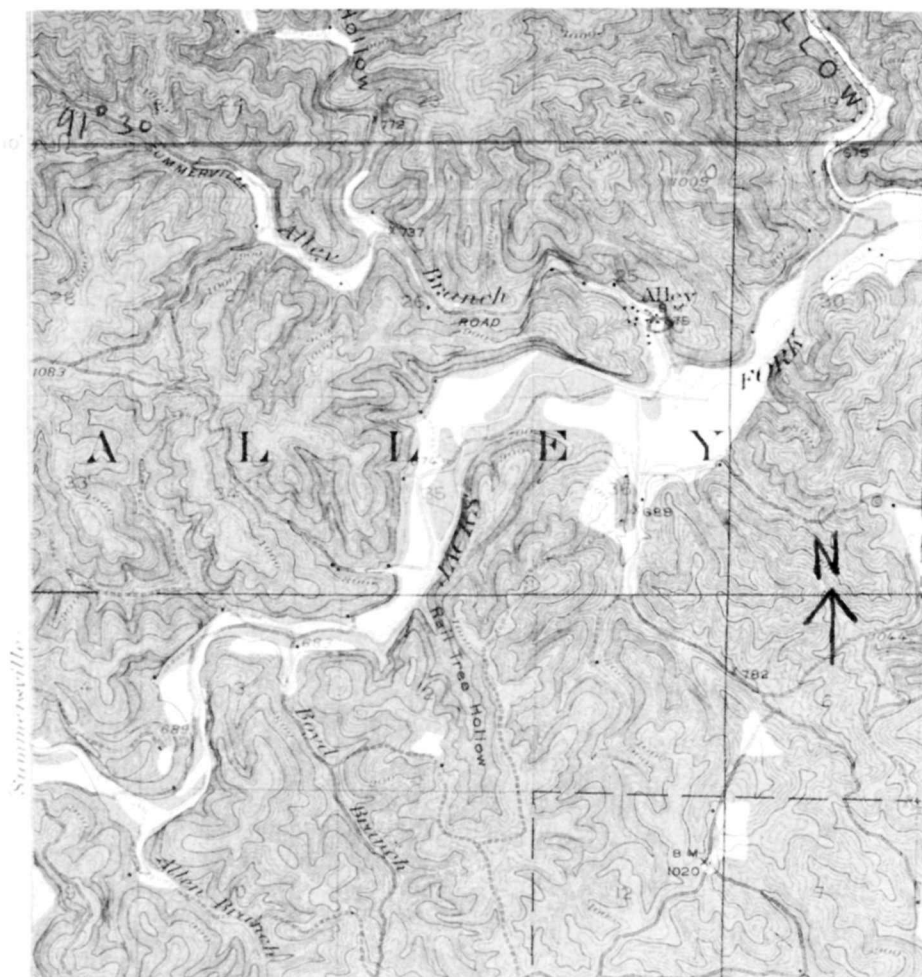
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE MISSOURI	
COUNTY Shannon	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Alley Spring Mill			
AND/OR HISTORIC: The Red Mill			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:			
STATE: Missouri	CODE	COUNTY: Shannon	CODE
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Division of History, OAHP, National Park Service			
DATE OF PHOTO: April 1969			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Division of History, OAHP			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Downstream below the mill			

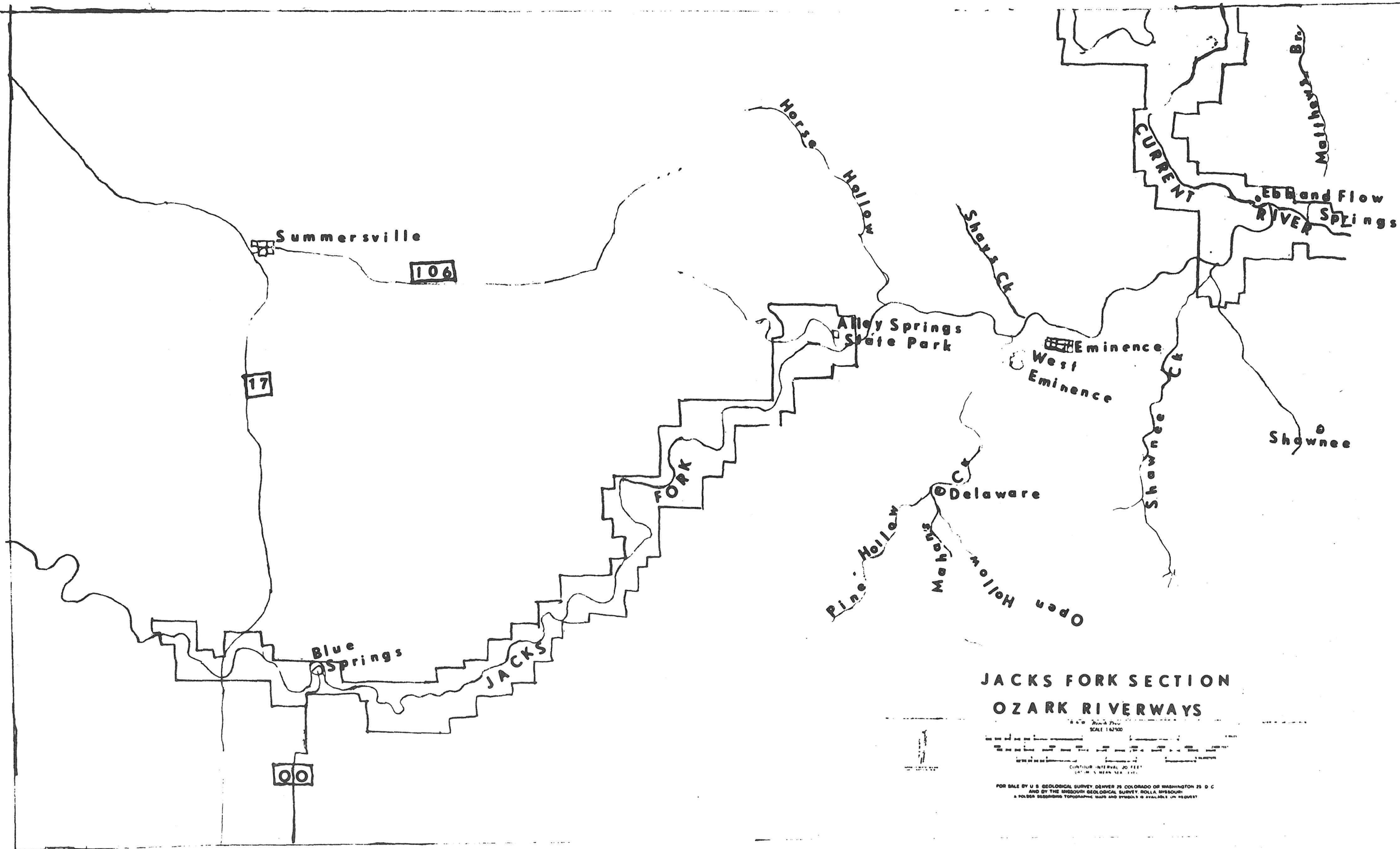
370



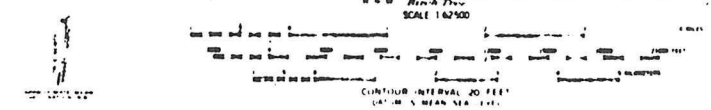
ILLUSTRATIONS

1. Map of the Upper Section of
Ozark National Scenic Riverways

This sketch map is based on U. S. Geological
Survey quadrangle maps of the 15 minute series--Cedar-
grove and Round Spring.



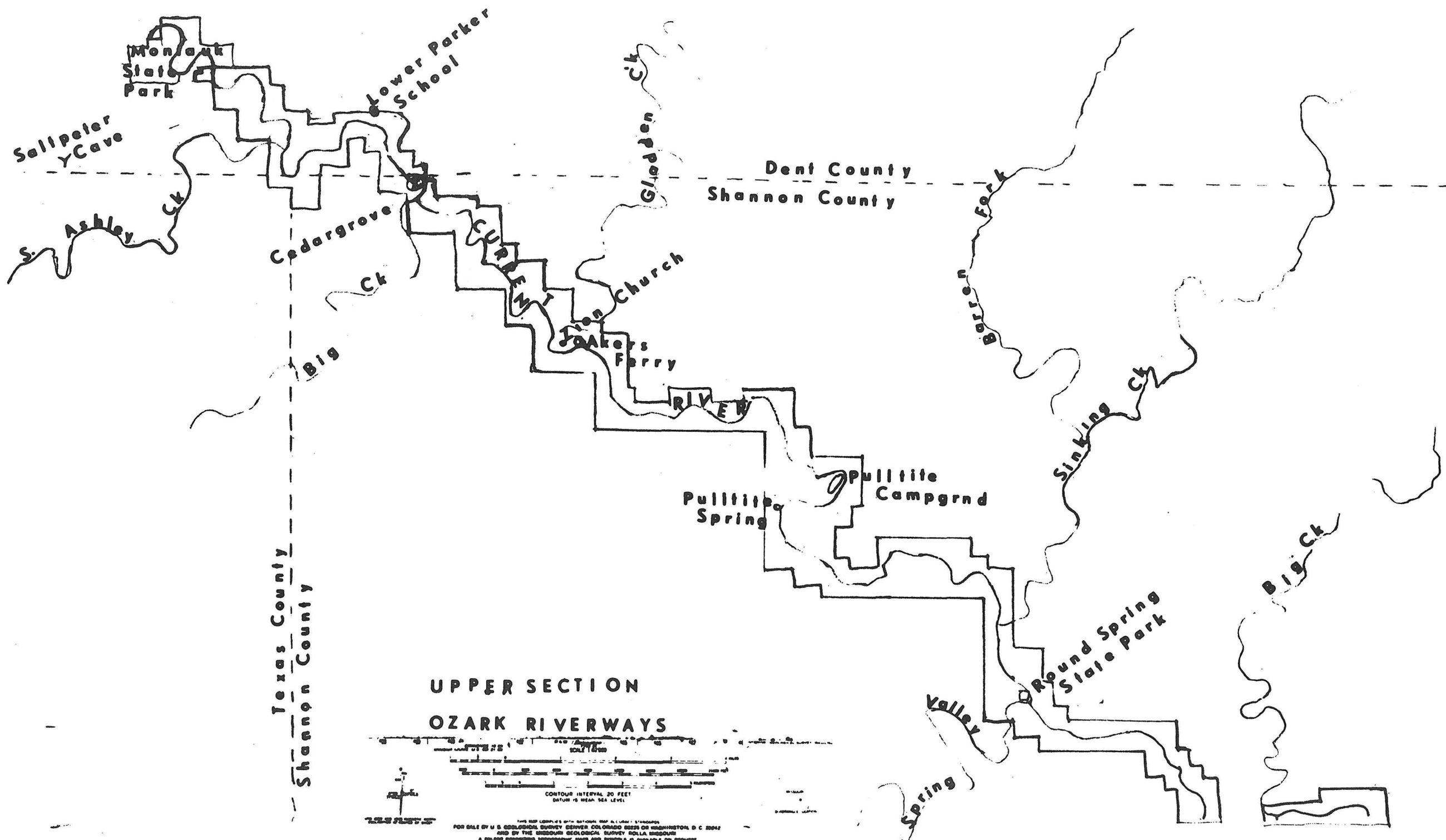
JACKS FORK SECTION OZARK RIVERWAYS



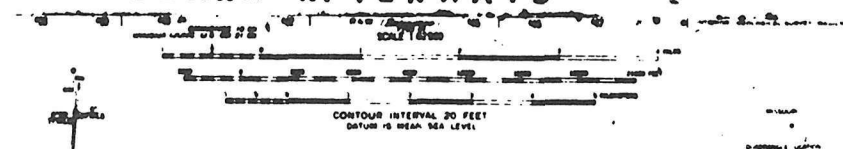
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER 25, COLORADO OR WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
AND BY THE MISSOURI GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, ROLLA, MISSOURI
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

2. Jacks Fork Section of Ozark National Scenic Riverways

This map shows the portion of the Jacks Fork River included within the riverways boundary. The sketch was based on the Summersville and Eminence quadrangles in the U. S. Geological Survey 15 minute series.



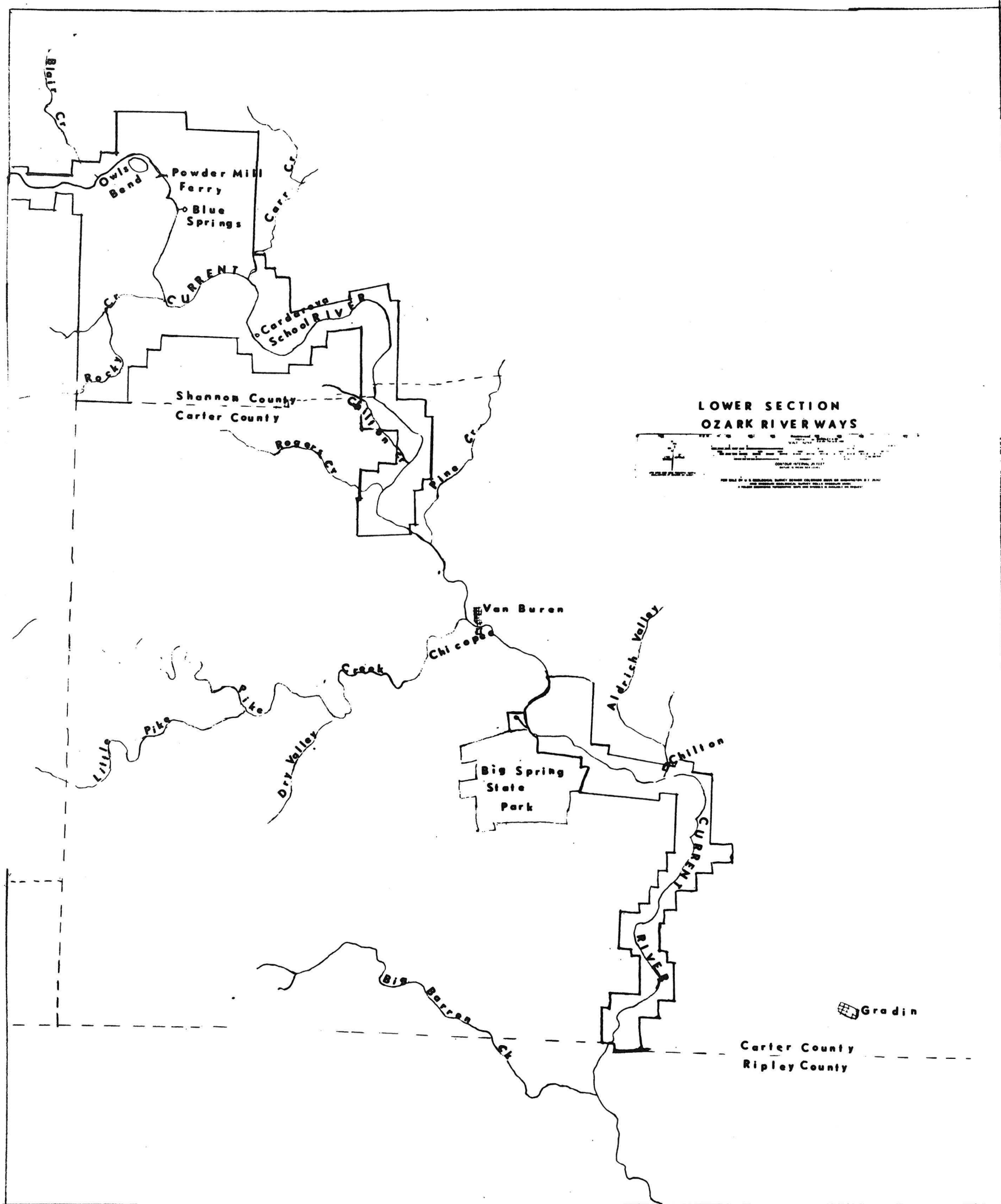
UPPER SECTION
OZARK RIVERWAYS



THIS MAP WAS MADE BY THE NATIONAL MAP ACTING STENOGRAPH
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OFFICE, COLORADO SPRING, COLORADO, D. C. 2042
AND BY THE MISSOURI GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, ROLLA, MISSOURI
A FOLDED GEODESIC TOPOGRAPHIC MAP AND PROBE IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

3. Lower Section of Ozark National Scenic Riverways

This map shows the portion of the Current River above and below Van Buren that is included in the riverways. The three U. S. Geological Survey quadrangles on which it is based are Cardareva, Van Buren and Grandin. Like the other maps these are part of the 15 minute series.



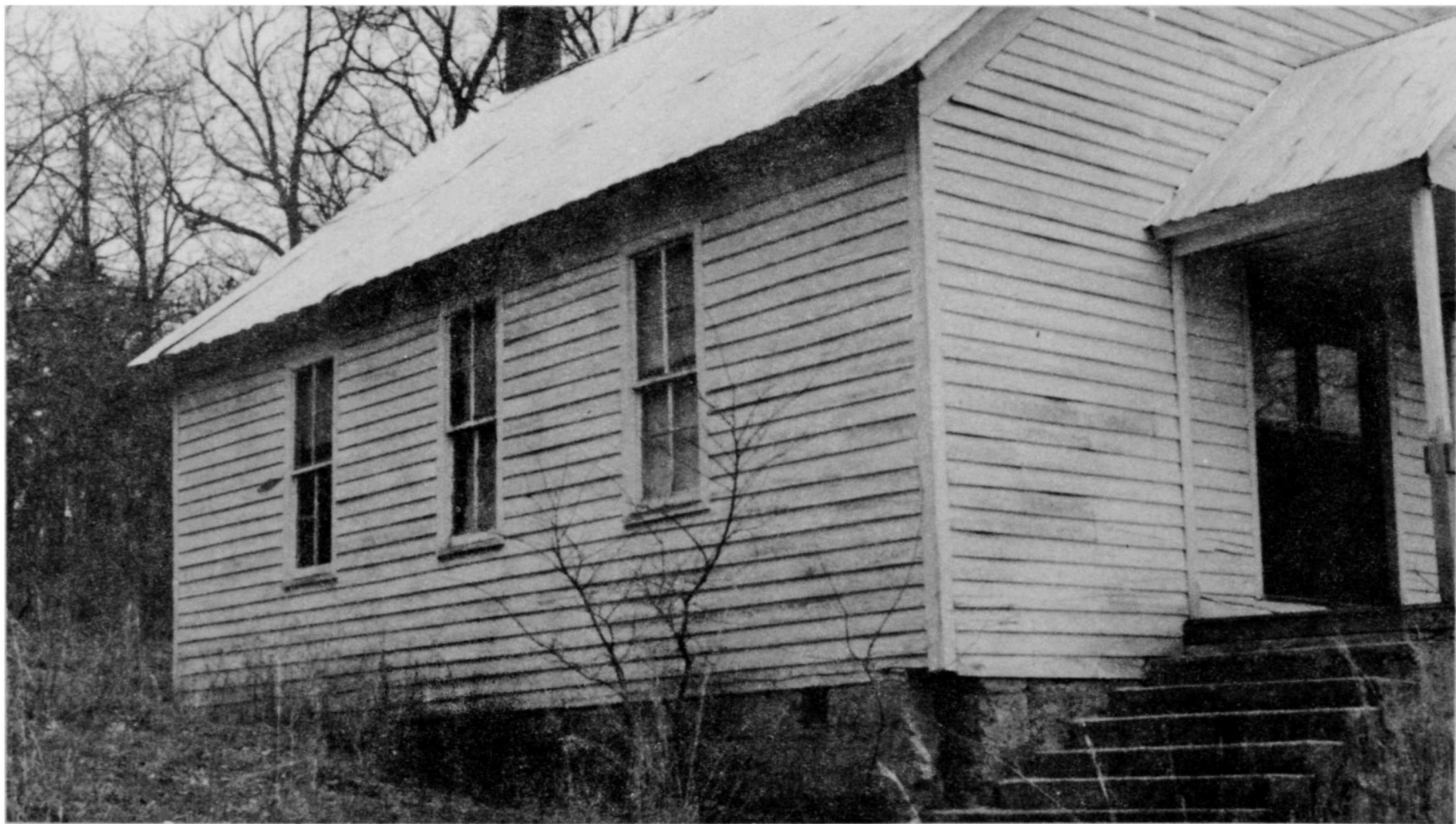
4. Lower Parker School

Front view of Lower Parker School on the upper Current River. Ranger Dennis Turay is shown with Mr. Summers, age 70, who attended the school. In April 1969 the school was being used as a residence.



5. Side View of the Lower Parker School

Abandoned in the early 1950s, the structure was still in good shape in April 1969.



6. The Schoolhouse at Cedargrove

Built of cave formations and other rock, the school has suffered some vandalism. Of all the buildings in Cedargrove, the school has the best chance of surviving.



7. The Mount Zion Church

Located near Akers Ferry, this church is still used for worship.



8. Rock Work in Mount Zion Church

The church, like Cedargrove School, is built from cave formations. These two photographs show the fine rock work that characterizes this structure.



9. Owls Bend School

These two views of the school show it as it was in 1969. The National Park Service is currently using it for storage.



10. The Chilton (Lesh) House at Owls Bend

This structure may be one of the oldest buildings within the boundaries of the riverways. These views were taken in April 1969.



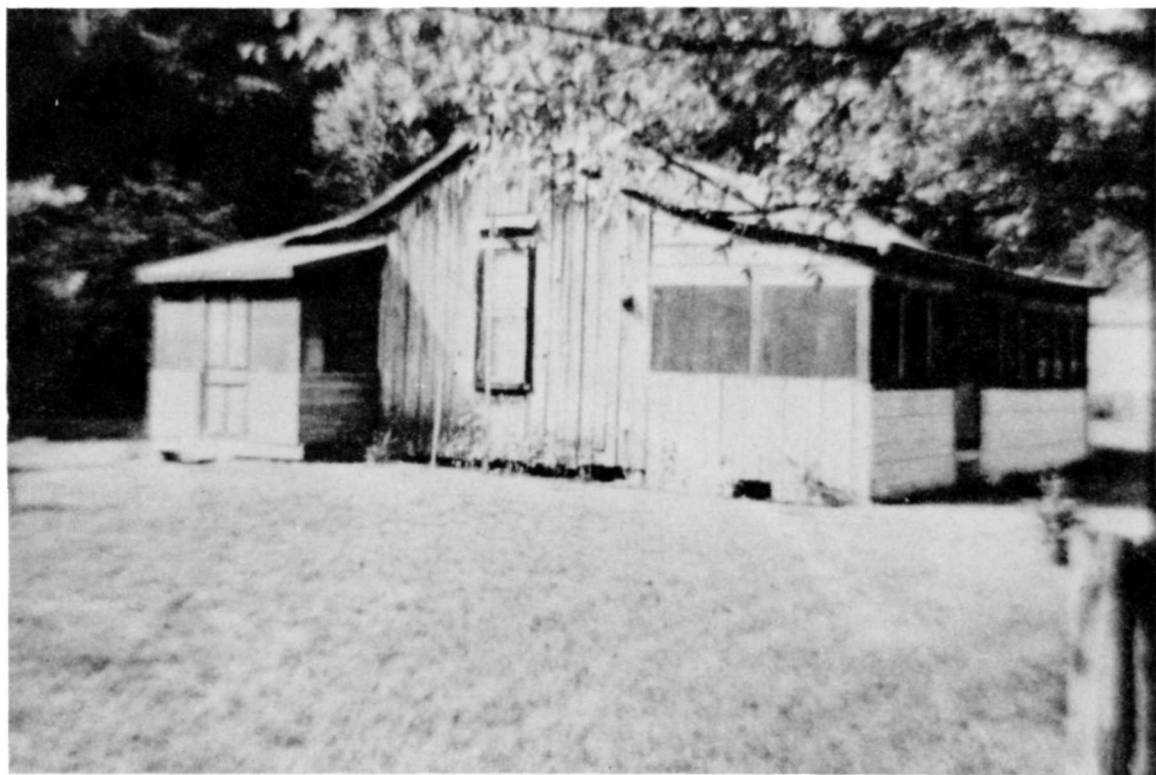
11. The Chilton (Lesh) Place

Another view of the main house and a photograph of the old barn across the road from the main house.

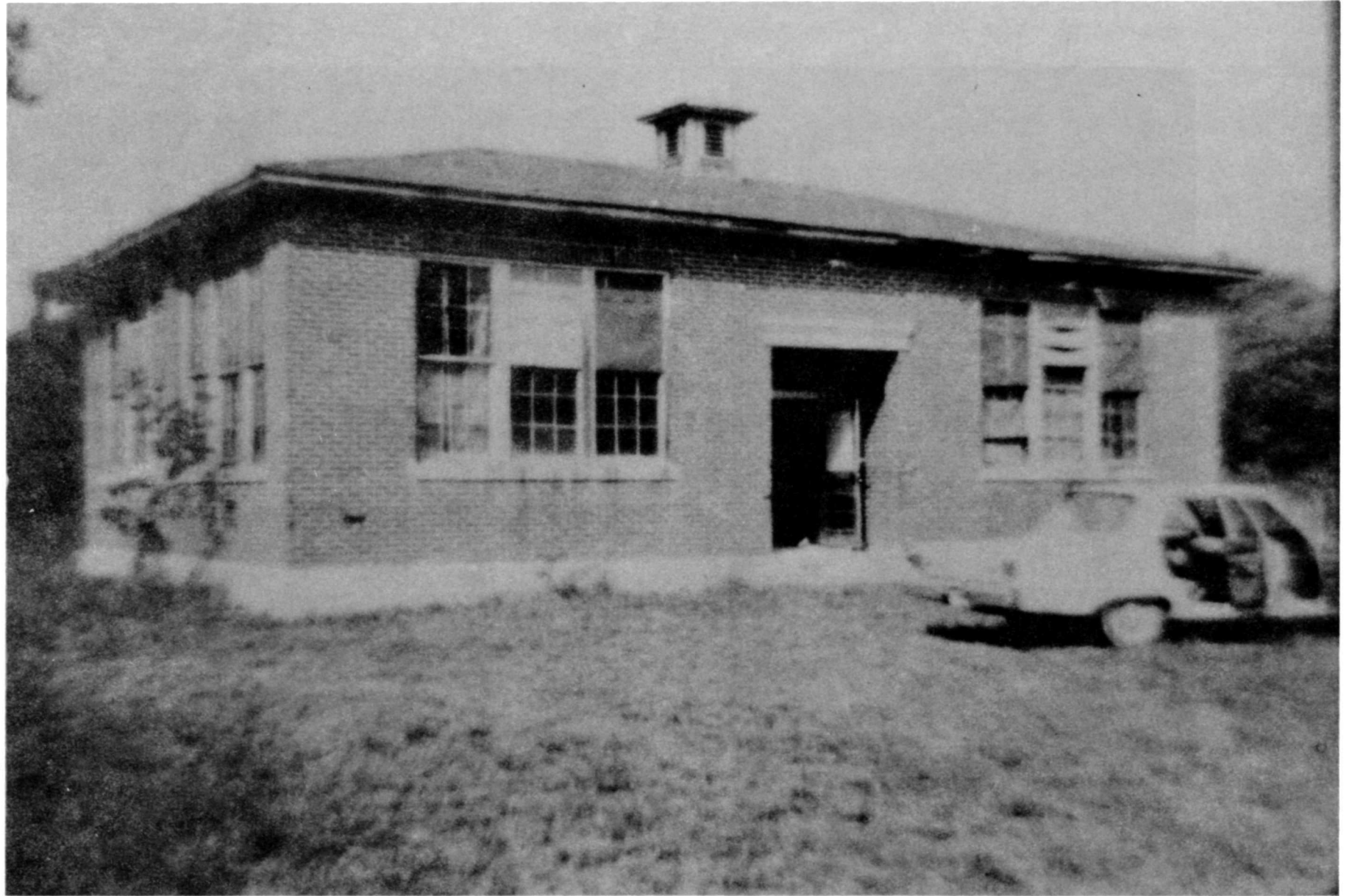


12. Two houses in Chilton on the
Lower Current River

These photographs show the type of structures that
make up the town of Chilton south of Van Buren.

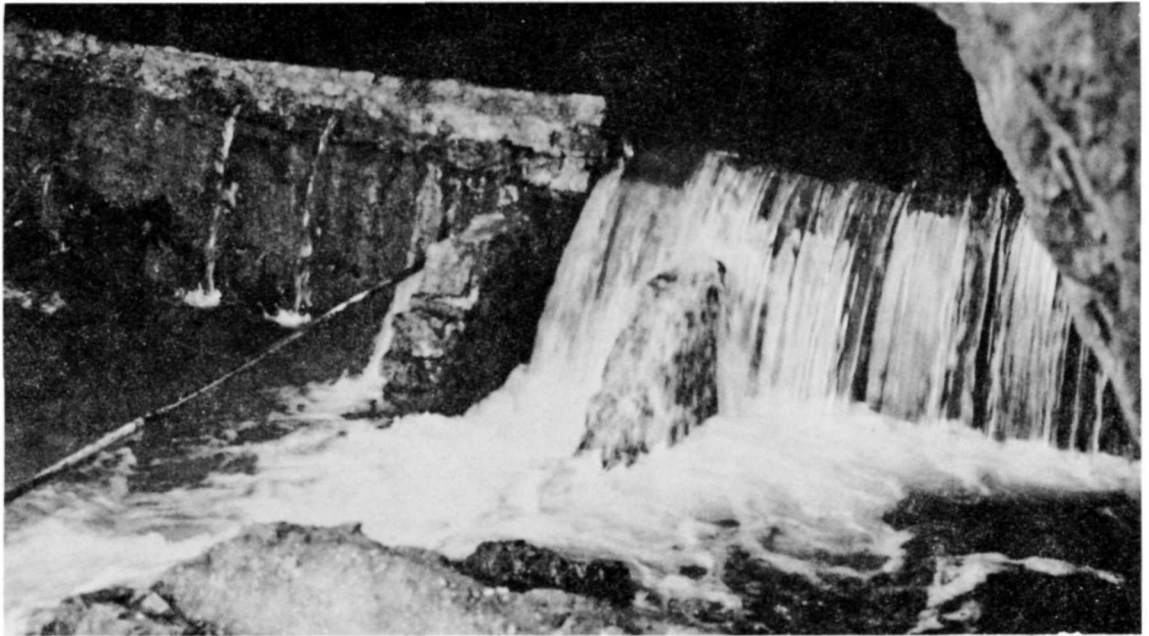


13. The school at Chilton on the Lower Current River



14. The Mill at Cave Springs

Cave Springs and the mill nearby are located in Section 19 T26N R2E. Photograph A shows the rock work in front of the spring, including the apparent location of the trough for the mill race. Photograph B of the mill building shows the deteriorated condition of the structure. Both photos were taken in April 1969.



15. Road through Pulltite Campground

This photograph taken near the edge of the campground shows the tree-lined lane which is part of the road which followed the Current River from Cedargrove to Round Spring.



16. The Cedargrove-Round Spring Road

These two views are taken in the NE 1/4 Section 28 in T31N R5W at the point where the road parallels the river and just before it crosses the river. Though overgrown, the road is still distinct.



17. The Red Mill at Alley Spring

Photograph A shows the Red Mill from across the large pool formed by Alley Spring. The rings of water in the foreground may indicate the force of the spring as it comes from the ground. The other photograph is a closeup of the mill and sluice gate.

