

## 1933 to 1943: CCC and WPA Development

In response to the Great Depression, federal work relief programs were implemented to employ thousands of Americans. The public works projects undertaken by the CCC and WPA at Big Spring State Park incorporated design principles popular at the time for state and national parks. The idea that each park have its own architectural theme, in keeping with the park's natural character, was widespread throughout the U.S.<sup>2.71</sup> Designs for new buildings employed the Rustic architectural style characterized by hand craftsmanship, use of native materials, and details influenced by Ozark culture. The landscape design placed emphasis on the natural landscape with new features designed to be sympathetic and subordinate to the natural features.

The CCC established a camp at Big Spring State Park in 1933 and set about developing a recreational complex. The men cleared timber for fire prevention; built the Big Spring Stone Dikes (HS-711) to prevent flooding; constructed miles of roads and trails; dug a quarry for dolomite; installed overhead utility lines; built cabins, a Dining Lodge (HS-422), Entrance Building (HS-432), Fire Tower / Lookout Tower (HS-1404), and other buildings; and planted native trees and shrubs. After 1937 the WPA completed the CCC's vision and built several cabins, a concession building, and a bath house.

The designed landscape included wooded areas in contrast to open recreational fields. Vegetation was mostly comprised of native plantings, with a few ornamental trees and shrubs. Buildings blended in color and texture with the native landscape, and were predominately clustered on the hillside to the

<sup>2.71</sup> McClelland, Linda Flint. *Building the National Parks: Historic Landscape Design and Construction*. Baltimore MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1998, 243.

south of Big Spring. Trails and roads followed topography and natural drainages, and connected the new complex of development on the south with Big Spring. The Tudor/ Rustic styled buildings and Naturalistic landscape designs blended artifice with nature, creating a recreational complex that encouraged an intimate connection with nature. Access to the park was possible by the river as well as an entrance road, framed by the Entrance Portal Walls (HS-432A) and Entrance Building (HS-432) and visitor orientation.

## 1933

In June 1933, CCC Company 1710 – which trained in Fort Leavenworth, Kansas – established a tent camp at Spring Hollow, near the entrance to Big Spring State Park. By November, the CCC moved to the newly constructed Camp Haines. This camp was group of barracks and buildings built on the hillside in what later became the cabin area. They moved again for a third and final time to a new camp higher on the hill (near the present location of the water tower). This last camp included a dining hall, fire ring, water trough, retaining walls, a 20,000 gallon water storage tank, shower house, septic tank, new barracks, and a gymnasium.<sup>2.72</sup> CCC Company 1710 remained at Big Spring State Park for more than four years, and was joined by companies 734 and 1740 for brief periods.<sup>2.73</sup>

The CCC documented buildings and structures built by the state in an October 1933 topographic survey. (See Figure 2-21) The survey showed Peavine Road / State Highway 103 terminating at Big Spring with a pontoon bridge over the channel. A drive connected several buildings – a bath house on the river's edge, a concession building near Big Spring, and two toilets. A pedestrian

<sup>2.72</sup> 2016 CLI, 41.

<sup>2.73</sup> 2016 CLI, 41.



Figure 2-30. The CCC built a natural boulder edge along the Spring Branch Trail. (above, c. 1934-1937, below, date unknown.) (OZAR Archives)

1 footbridge crossed Big Spring branch. The  
2 CCC razed three of the state park buildings  
3 from 1934 to 1936.

4  
5 **1934**

6 Donald A. Blake designed the Entrance  
7 Building (HS-432), Museum (HS-420), Pump  
8 House (HS-443), cabins, and Dining Lodge  
9 (HS-422), utilizing dolomite quarried on-site  
10 and heavy oak timbers.

11  
12 Soon after arriving on site, the CCC began  
13 cutting a fire safety zone and clearing out  
14 fallen timber. However, the most pressing  
15 issue was addressing flood control.  
16 Construction engineer J.S. Hazelton surveyed  
17 the Current River valley and designed the  
18 Big Spring Stone Dikes (HS-711) to control  
19 flooding. The state obtained an easement  
20 from Dr. T. W. Cotton, who owned the property  
21 north of the spring, and the CCC built five  
22 stone and timber dikes on his property.<sup>2.74</sup>  
23 According to J.S. Hazelton “the dikes consist  
24 of two rows of piling...tied together by heavy  
25 plank. The rock fill of the dike is built with an  
26 apron of riprap on each side of the work to  
27 prevent scouring and undermining.” Two-  
28 hundred men in CCC Company 1710 spent  
29 nine months building the dikes by hand. They  
30 hauled 6,200 truckloads of rock from the  
31 quarry to fill the five dikes. The CCC utilized  
32 the best construction practices of the day,  
33 using second growth white and post oaks –  
34 species known to be decay resistant. The cost  
35 of materials alone was \$6,000.<sup>2.75</sup>

36  
37 CCC Company 1710 built a new foot bridge  
38 over Big Spring branch. The structure was  
39 designed by landscape architect Robert  
40 Jones. Construction was supervised by John  
41 Templeton. Workers used a pile driver for  
42 support pilings. The bridge was engineered

43  
44 2.74 Big Spring State Park, Master Plan. (U.S. Department of  
the Interior, National Park Service, 1936).

45 2.75 Big Spring State Park, Master Plan. (U.S. Department of  
the Interior, National Park Service, 1936).

1 to support a 10-ton load and wide enough  
2 for a vehicle to cross. The bridge was built  
3 with hand-hewn native pine logs and stained  
4 brown.<sup>2.76</sup>

5  
6 The CCC built a log foot bridge, created a  
7 ditch to protect the Big Spring picnic area,  
8 stabilized drainage channels and stream  
9 edges with stone, and built a stone culvert  
10 (HS-427A) at Chubb Hollow to direct water  
11 under Highway Z. Two foot bridges – Big  
12 Spring Foot Bridge (HS-469) and Chubb  
13 Hollow Foot Bridge (HS-456) were both built  
14 with stone abutments and timber spans over  
15 drainage routes.

16  
17 Between November 1933 and April 1934,  
18 Company 734 cleared four acres for a new  
19 campground at Chubb Hollow, cleared  
20 nineteen miles of roads, and installed four  
21 miles of telephone lines. In March, they built a  
22 Fire Tower / Lookout Tower (HS-1404).<sup>2.77</sup>

23  
24 CCC Company 1710 built three cabins, Cabins  
25 #401 (HS-401), #402 (HS-402), and #403  
26 (HS-403). The gable cabins were Rustic style  
27 with Tudor influences, constructed of exposed  
28 timber framing and irregular coursed cut  
29 stone walls with screened front porch entries,  
30 exterior stone chimneys, and casement  
31 windows. ‘Type B’ Cabin #401 (HS-401) was  
32 built shortly after two ‘Type A’ cabins, Cabins  
33 #402 (HS-402) and #403 (HS-403). Cabin  
34 #401 (HS-401) was a larger ‘L’ shaped cabin  
35 with a side gable, steep roof, and two large  
36 stone chimneys.<sup>2.78</sup> To connect these buildings,  
37 the CCC built the Cabin Path System and Stairs  
38 (HS-713), a system of hiking trails with long  
39 flights of mortared stone steps.<sup>2.79</sup>

40 2.76 2016 CLI, 40.

41 2.77 2016 CLI, 41.

42 2.78 Donald A. Blake, *Type “A” Cabins, State Park Emergency  
Conservation Work, Big Spring State Park.* (U.S.  
Department of the Interior, National Park Service,  
1934.) and Donald A. Blake. *Type “B” Cabins, State Park  
Emergency Conservation Work, Big Spring State Park.*  
(U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service,  
1934.)

46 2.79 2016 CLI, 42.



Figure 2-31. The Big Spring Stone Dikes (HS-711), constructed of stone and oak timber helped prevent the Current River from flooding Big Spring, date unknown. (OZAR Archives)



Figure 2-32. The rock fill of the Big Spring Stone Dikes (HS-711) was built with an apron of rip-rap on each side of the work to prevent scouring and undermining, date unknown. (OZAR Archives)



1 The CCC installed gravel paths between  
2 buildings, planted shrubs at the headquarters  
3 and barracks, added flowers to the window  
4 boxes, and added of border of native  
5 hardwood pines, redbuds, and bush clover  
6 around the perimeter of the camp. A  
7 stone Dump Incinerator (HS-432B) with a  
8 terracotta liner and steel door was built in the  
9 middle of the dump site.

10

11 1935

12 The CCC built a swimming area near the  
13 confluence of Big Spring branch and the  
14 Current River.<sup>2.80</sup> They stabilized the shoreline  
15 and used rock bedding to create a beach  
16 which became a popular recreational amenity.

17

18 Three cabins, #406 (HS-406), #407 (HS-  
19 407), and #408 (HS-408), were relocated and  
20 remodeled by the CCC. Originally, the cabins  
21 were in an open field overlooking the Current  
22 River, north of the present-day Dining Lodge  
23 (HS-422).<sup>2.81</sup> The CCC removed the cabins  
24 to use the area around the Dining Lodge as  
25 a recreational playfield. The single story,  
26 side gabled cabins were relocated west of  
27 Cabins #401 (HS-401), #402 (HS-402), and  
28 #403 (HS-403), creating a larger cabin area.  
29 Each relocated cabin contained three rooms,  
30 screened front porch entries, and exterior  
31 stone chimneys.

32

33 Donald A. Blake designed and the CCC built  
34 Cabin #413 (HS-413) above the Current River  
35 as the officers' quarters then later the fire  
36 watchman quarters. It contained four rooms,  
37 a basement, a cross gabled screened porch,  
38 and clapboard siding with corner boards.<sup>2.82</sup>

39

40

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42

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2.80 2016 CLI, 41.

43 2.81 The original construction date of Cabins #406 (HS-406),  
44 #407 (HS-407), and #408 (HS-408) is unknown. Based  
45 on analysis of historic plans and photographs, these  
cabins were likely built between 1927 to 1933.

46 2.82 2016 CLI, 71.

1 The CCC relocated and remodeled a house  
2 for the state park superintendent, Cabin  
3 #416 (HS-416). Originally built by the  
4 state park in the 1930s, it was relocated to  
5 the Maintenance Area from an unknown  
6 location. The one and a half story building  
7 was remodeled as a wood framed gable cabin  
8 with two porches, a full basement, a concrete  
9 foundation faced with irregular coursed  
10 stone, an exterior stone chimney, and a knotty  
11 pine interior.<sup>2.83</sup>

12

13 The CCC built a single story Latrine (HS-423)  
14 or bath house (HS-423) with exposed timber  
15 framing and irregular coursed cut stone walls  
16 with a gable roof that had gable dormers over  
17 the two entrances – one for women and one  
18 for men. The Latrine (HS-423) was built into  
19 the side of steep slope, south of the spring.  
20 A stone retaining wall and abutments (HS-  
21 423A) were dry-laid against the sides of the  
22 creek.<sup>2.84</sup>

23

24 Near the cabins, the CCC built a Picnic Shelter  
25 (HS-496), as a small one story, gable roof,  
26 open structure with massive pieces of cut  
27 stone and an irregularly coursed chimney and  
28 fireplace.

29

30 In Chubb Hollow, the CCC built the Chubb  
31 Hollow Open Shelter House (HS-427) as a  
32 partially open-sided shelter with a hipped  
33 roof and flagstone floor. Walls were built as  
34 irregular course cut-stone masonry with  
35 timber framing. The structure was built  
36 symmetrically with two rooms flanking a  
37 central chimney with built-in plank benches  
38 in both rooms. It was built on a small plateau  
39 overlooking the Current River.<sup>2.85</sup>

40

41 The CCC built a single story, open sided, Pump  
42 House (HS-443) with an asymmetrical gable  
43 roof and a combination of exposed timbers

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2.83 2016 CLI, 71.

45 2.84 2016 CLI, 79.

46 2.85 2016 CLI, 80.

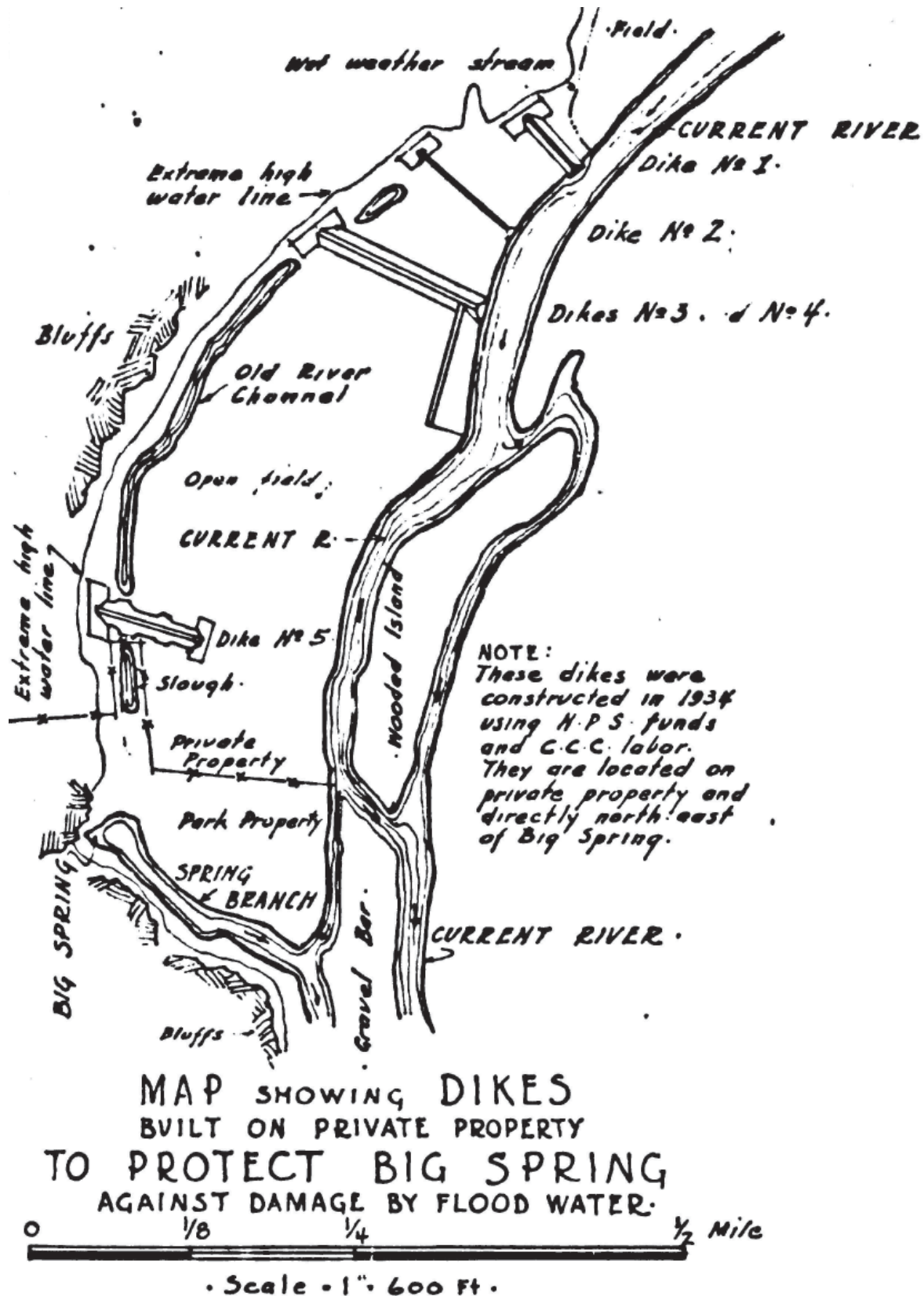


Figure 2-33. The five Big Spring Stone Dikes (HS-711) were built on private property north of Big Spring using NPS funds and CCC labor, 1936. (OZAR Archives)

1 and irregular coursed cut stone walls.<sup>2.86</sup>  
 2 The Fire Tower / Lookout Tower (HS-  
 3 1404) was completed, the Fire Tower Stone  
 4 Retaining Wall (HS-1404F), and two privy  
 5 sites were built. The Fire Tower Rock Quarry  
 6 (HS-1404E) was excavated. The CCC began  
 7 building a concession building, which was  
 8 later converted to a Museum (HS-420).

9  
 10 The existing Cabin Path System and Stairs  
 11 (HS-713) were extended to the newly  
 12 constructed cabins, Dining Lodge (HS-422),  
 13 and shelters. Stone retaining walls, paving  
 14 stones, and stone steps were built into the  
 15 hillsides.<sup>2.87</sup> Spring Branch Trail, which pre-  
 16 dated CCC development, was improved  
 17 with gravel paving, stone steps, and natural  
 18 boulder walls built into the trail. The CCC  
 19 added stone steps to the edge of Big Spring  
 20 branch. Historic photographs depict wooden  
 21 platforms used as boat docks or fishing piers.  
 22 The CCC built several drinking fountains (HS-  
 23 712) in the Rustic style with stone steps and a  
 24 concrete basin, set on a stone base. Fountain  
 25 #1 was built near the Big Spring Pavilion  
 26 (HS-425), Fountain #2 in front of the Museum  
 27 (HS-420), Fountain #3 near the Picnic Shelter  
 28 (HS-496), and four (Fountains #4, #5, #6, and  
 29 #7) in Chubb Hollow.

30  
 31 In 1935, Route 16, a major route between  
 32 Shannon and Carter counties, was improved  
 33 and renamed as U.S. Highway 60.<sup>2.88</sup> This  
 34 greatly improved visitor access to the park.

35

### 36 1936

37 A laundry / bath house (later converted to  
 38 Cabin #414 (HS-414)) was built as a one-  
 39 and a half story cross-gabled stone building  
 40 with timber sills, stone steps leading to a  
 41 basement, and a gabled rear porch entry.<sup>2.89</sup>

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44 2.86 2016 CLI, 80.

45 2.87 2016 CLI, 42.

46 2.88 2016 CLI, 25.

46 2.89 2016 CLI, 77.

1 The CCC built the Maintenance Shop (HS-  
 2 417) as a two story, three room, gambrel  
 3 roof building with a cut-stone foundation  
 4 and chimney, and exterior staircase.<sup>2.90</sup> The  
 5 Maintenance Storage Building (HS-418)  
 6 was built as a single story, one room front  
 7 gable building with a mortared cobblestone  
 8 foundation and clapboard siding.<sup>2.91</sup>

9  
 10 The concession building (converted to the  
 11 Museum (HS-420) c. 1948) was completed.  
 12 The one-story, gable building was a  
 13 combination of coursed stone and timber  
 14 with windows along most facades.

15

16 The CCC built the Dining Lodge (HS-422). It  
 17 was designed by Donald A. Blake. The stone  
 18 building was set into the hill with a heavy  
 19 rock retaining wall and narrow flagstone  
 20 terrace that overlooked the confluence of  
 21 Big Spring branch and the Current River.  
 22 The cross gable building had timber framing  
 23 with irregular coursed cut stone walls, two  
 24 porches, a large flagstone entrance court, and  
 25 a massive exterior stone chimney.<sup>2.92</sup>

26

27 A retaining wall and foundation were built  
 28 behind the Dining Lodge (HS-422). The CCC  
 29 built the gravel Main Parking Area (HS-714)  
 30 with stone curbs in front of the Museum  
 31 (HS-420) and Pump House (HS-443). A  
 32 double asphalt walk was designed for both  
 33 sides of the parking area with flagstone  
 34 depressions for drainage. The walks were  
 35 not built. Planting areas were edged with a  
 36 combination of boulders and cut stone curb.  
 37 A small area was designated for bus parking.  
 38 New trails were built, connecting the Dining  
 39 Lodge with Big Spring.

40

41 The Entrance Building (HS-432), designed  
 42 by Donald A. Blake was built. The cross gable  
 43 building had timber framing and irregular

44

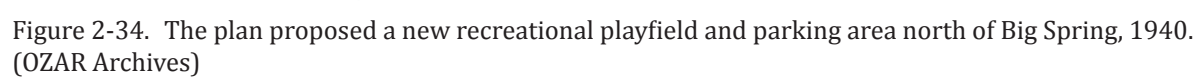
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45 2.90 2016 CLI, 78.

46 2.91 2016 CLI, 77.

46 2.92 2016 CLI, 79.







1 coursed cut stone walls. The building had  
 2 an exterior stone chimney and an interior  
 3 restroom. Located on Peavine Road / State  
 4 Highway 103, the primary access road into  
 5 the park, it was originally used as a visitor  
 6 center.

7  
 8 During construction of the Entrance Building  
 9 (HS-432), the road was narrowed from forty  
 10 foot wide to twenty-four foot wide. The  
 11 Entrance Building was flanked by two forty  
 12 foot long stone walls on either side of the  
 13 park road. The ends terminated with large  
 14 stone piers, and drainage was provided by  
 15 semicircular arches and drainage ditches on  
 16 both sides of the road. On the north wall, a  
 17 wood gate was added at the old equestrian  
 18 road. A cattle guard was built from steel  
 19 railroad rails and the building to keep free-  
 20 grazing cattle from entering the park.<sup>2.93</sup> The  
 21 CCC planted ornamental trees and shrubs at  
 22 the park entrance.

23  
 24 A 1936 trail map indicates a series of foot  
 25 trails and fire trails built by the CCC that  
 26 created a network encompassing most of the  
 27 state park. The fire trails, which helped the  
 28 CCC patrol for fires, were also used as foot or  
 29 horse trails. The trails traversed elevations  
 30 from 430' to 900' above sea level. Trails were  
 31 often built over old wagon trails. Set in the  
 32 rugged terrain of oak and pine forests, the  
 33 trails had views of the surrounding hills, river  
 34 valley, and stone bluffs.<sup>2.94</sup>

35  
 36 While the park flooded in 1936, no damage  
 37 was recorded to buildings or structures. The  
 38 Big Spring Stone Dikes (HS-711) remained  
 39 intact and protected Big Spring.

40

41

42

43

44 <sup>2.93</sup> *2016 CLI*, 80.

45 <sup>2.94</sup> *Trail Map of Big Spring State Park*. (U.S. Department of  
 46 the Interior, National Park Service, and Missouri Game  
 and Fish Department, 1936).

1 1937

2 The CCC built a single story, wood framed  
 3 Maintenance Garage (HS-419) with clapboard  
 4 siding on a cut-stone foundation.<sup>2.95</sup>

5 Construction of the Cabin Road System  
 6 (HS-401B) was completed with stone curbs  
 7 and stone retaining walls at cabin parking  
 8 areas.<sup>2.96</sup> Power lines were built from the  
 9 Entrance Building (HS-432), connecting to the  
 10 Maintenance Area, cabins, Dining Lodge (HS-  
 11 422), and Big Spring. Flood lights illuminated  
 12 Big Spring.<sup>2.97</sup>

13

14 The CCC built thirteen rock ledges using  
 15 rough quarried stone along the western bank  
 16 of Big Spring branch to help avert flooding.<sup>2.98</sup>  
 17 The dry-laid walls were stacked to resemble  
 18 natural rock formations. Completed in 1937,  
 19 the ledges marked the last major construction  
 20 project before CCC Company 1710 departed  
 21 Big Spring State Park. When the CCC departed  
 22 in 1937, they razed their camp.

23

24 1938

25 Beginning in 1938, the Works Progress  
 26 Administration (WPA) continued the legacy of  
 27 the CCC at Big Spring State Park.

28

29 In November 1938, Donald A. Blake designed  
 30 cabin "Type E" as a Rustic style, single  
 31 story, four room, side-gable cabin with an  
 32 intersecting gabled screened porch entry.  
 33 Later that year, the WPA built six "Type E"  
 34 timber cabins - #404 (HS-404), #405 (HS-  
 35 405), #409 (HS-409), #410 (HS-410), #411  
 36 (HS-411), and #412 (HS-412).<sup>2.99</sup>

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41 <sup>2.95</sup> *2016 CLI*, 78.

42 <sup>2.96</sup> *2016 CLI*, 42.

43 <sup>2.97</sup> *Big Spring State Park, Power Line Job-134*. (U.S.  
 44 Department of the Interior, National Park Service, and  
 Missouri Game and Fish Department, 1937).

44 <sup>2.98</sup> *2016 CLI*, 42.

45 <sup>2.99</sup> Blake. *Big Spring State Park, Cabins, Type E*. (Missouri  
 46 State Park Board, 1938).



Figure 2-35. The Big Spring Foot Bridge (HS-469) spanned the Spring Valley branch, connecting a trail from the Dining Lodge to the bath house. (OZAR Archives)

## 1 1939

2 The WPA built Cabin #415 (HS-415), a single  
3 story, gable roof building with four rooms,  
4 interior stone chimney, enclosed porch,  
5 entrance accented with a pediment dormer  
6 and narrow pilasters, and clapboard siding. It  
7 was originally used as employee housing.

## 8 1940

9 The CCC foot bridge that crossed Big Spring  
10 branch was replaced with a new single-lane  
11 timber bridge.<sup>2.100</sup>

12

13 The Chilton Creek Barn (HS-467) was built  
14 in the late 1930s or early 1940s, according to  
15 Chester Barnes who worked in CCC Company  
16 1710 and then served as refuge manager until  
17 1950. The wood frame Chilton Creek Barn  
18 with a hayloft was used as part of the wildlife  
19 refuge.<sup>2.101</sup>

20

## 21 1941 to 1942

22 The WPA built a concession stand and boat  
23 docks on the east side of the bridge. The  
24 johnboat concession would become a popular  
25 fixture of the state park.

26

27 The Help's Quarters was added onto the  
28 east side of Dining Lodge (HS-422).<sup>2.102</sup> The  
29 retaining wall was extended east, coinciding  
30 with the Help's Quarters addition.

31

## 32 1944 to 1968: Post CCC / WPA Era

33 After the departure of the WPA,  
34 development of the park slowed and the  
35 state placed emphasis on the protection and  
36 reintroduction of wildlife. Extensive wildlife  
37 fencing, the May / Winters Quarters (HS-  
38 444), and the Chilton Creek Barn were built  
39 to support the park's use as a wildlife refuge.  
40 The next burst of development followed the  
41 unexpected donation of 1,100 acres of land  
42 from the Dr. T. W. Cotton family in 1957. The  
43 donation opened the area north of Big Spring

44

2.100 2016 CLI, 50.

45 2.101 2016 CLI, 82.

46 2.102 2016 CLI, 72.

1 branch for development. New roads, parking  
2 areas, trails, and campgrounds were built,  
3 including the Peavine Pavilion (HS-428) and  
4 an airplane landing strip.

5

## 6 1946

7 The laundry building (HS-414) was converted  
8 to a duplex cabin.<sup>2.103</sup>

9

## 10 1949 to 1950

11 The May / Winters Quarters (HS-444) was  
12 built to house the Big Spring game warden.<sup>2.104</sup>

13 Extensive fencing enclosed acres of adjacent  
14 forest, and nearby fields were planted with  
15 hay and alfalfa to supplement the deer herd's  
16 grazing diet.

17

## 18 Late 1940s

19 The State of Missouri built the radio shed  
20 south of the Fire Tower / Lookout Tower (HS-  
21 1404).<sup>2.105</sup>

22

## 23 1947

24 The state park built the Big Spring Pavilion  
25 (HS-425), featuring a standard design  
26 developed by the Missouri State Park Board. It  
27 was built as a one room, open sided structure  
28 with a hip roof supported by square columns.  
29 A single brick oven and fireplace were built  
30 on the north wall.<sup>2.106</sup>

31

## 32 c.1948

33 The CCC concession building near the Dining  
34 Lodge was converted to a Museum (HS-420).

35

## 36 1954

37 Dr. T. W. Cotton deeded a 1.7 acre tract of  
38 land to the state with the stipulation that  
39 a permanent marker commemorate the  
40 donation. The Missouri State Park Board  
41 demolished a privately owned concession  
42 building originally operated by the Dr. T. W.  
43 Cotton family.<sup>2.107</sup>

44

2.103 2016 CLI, 78.

45 2.104 2016 CLI, 80.

46 2.105 2016 CLI, 83.

2.106 2016 CLI, 79.

2.107 2016 CLI, 51.





Figure 2-36. The CCC added Big Spring Foot Bridge (HS-469) and stone steps to the water edge, c. 1934-1937. (OZAR Archives)



Figure 2-37. The footbridge was built with hand-hewn native pine logs and stained brown, 1935. (OZAR Archives)

1 1957

2 The Dr. T. W. Cotton family donated over  
3 1,100 acres of land to the state park.<sup>2.108</sup> This  
4 included land north of Big Spring branch,  
5 allowing park development north of Big  
6 Spring. New roads, parking areas, trails, and  
7 campgrounds were built. Improvements  
8 included the construction of Peavine Road,  
9 an airplane landing strip, and the Peavine  
10 Pavilion (HS-428).<sup>2.109</sup>

11  
12 Peavine Pavilion (HS-428), similar in design  
13 to the Big Spring Pavilion (HS-425), was  
14 built as an open-sided hipped roof structure  
15 with square columns and two interior stone  
16 chimneys with grills. It was built between  
17 1957 and 1963.

18

19 1959

20 To protect the Current River, proposals were  
21 prepared to protect the area as a national  
22 recreation area and as a national monument.  
23 Ultimately, both of these proposals were  
24 rejected by the NPS in favor of a national  
25 scenic waterway.<sup>2.110</sup>

26

27 1964

28 On August 24, President Lyndon B. Johnson  
29 signed legislation (Public Law 88-492)  
30 establishing 134 miles of free-flowing  
31 waterways as the OZAR "to conserve and  
32 interpret the scenic, natural, scientific,  
33 ecological, and historic values and resources  
34 with the National Riverways, and to provide  
35 for public outdoor recreational use and  
36 enjoyment of those resources."<sup>2.111</sup>

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44 <sup>2.108</sup> 2016 CLI, 51.

45 <sup>2.109</sup> 2016 CLI, 52.

46 <sup>2.110</sup> Roads and Trails Study, 11.

47 <sup>2.111</sup> GMP, 1.



Figure 2-38. The CCC built a ditch to protect the Big Spring picnic area, date unknown. (OZAR Archives)



Figure 2-39. The CCC stabilized the drainage channels and stream edges with stone, date unknown. (OZAR Archives)





Figure 2-40. The CCC stabilized steep slopes with rock outcropping from the quarry, date unknown. (OZAR Archives)



Figure 2-41. The CCC built stone culverts to direct water under roads, date unknown. (OZAR Archives)



Figure 2-42. The CCC built truck trails, often along old wagon trails, date unknown. (OZAR Archives)



Figure 2-43. The CCC used equipment for road construction, date unknown. (OZAR Archives)





Figure 2-44. Cabin #401 (HS-401) was built shortly after two 'type A' cabins, c. 1934-1937. (OZAR Archives)



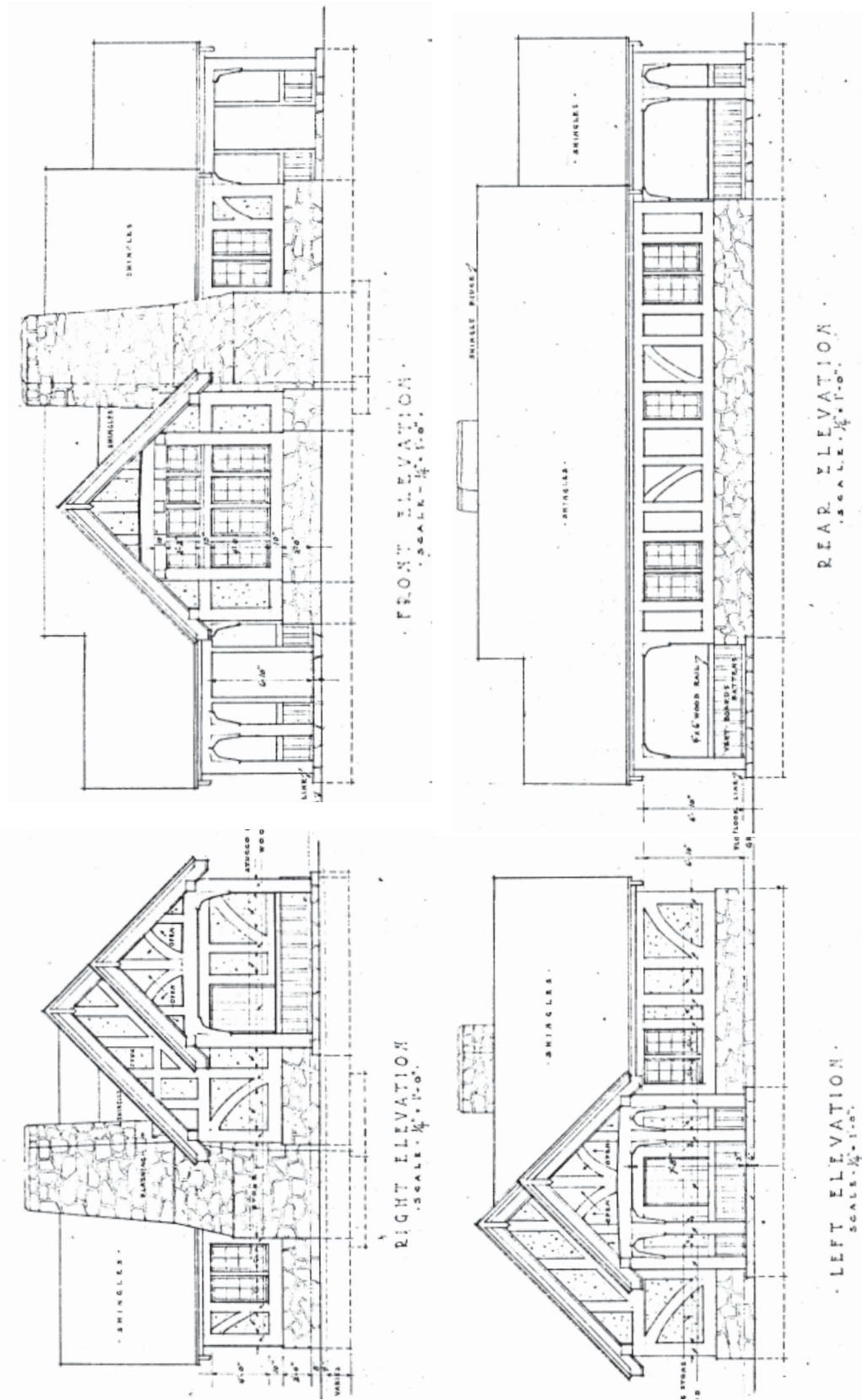


Figure 2-45. Architect Donald A. Blake designed the 'type B' cabin (HS-401) with an 'L' shaped floor plan, 1934. (OZAR Archives)



Figure 2-46. Cabin #402 (HS-402) (shown) and Cabin #403 (HS-403) were constructed with exposed timber framing and irregular coursed cut stone walls. Both are 'type A' cabins, date unknown. (OZAR Archives)

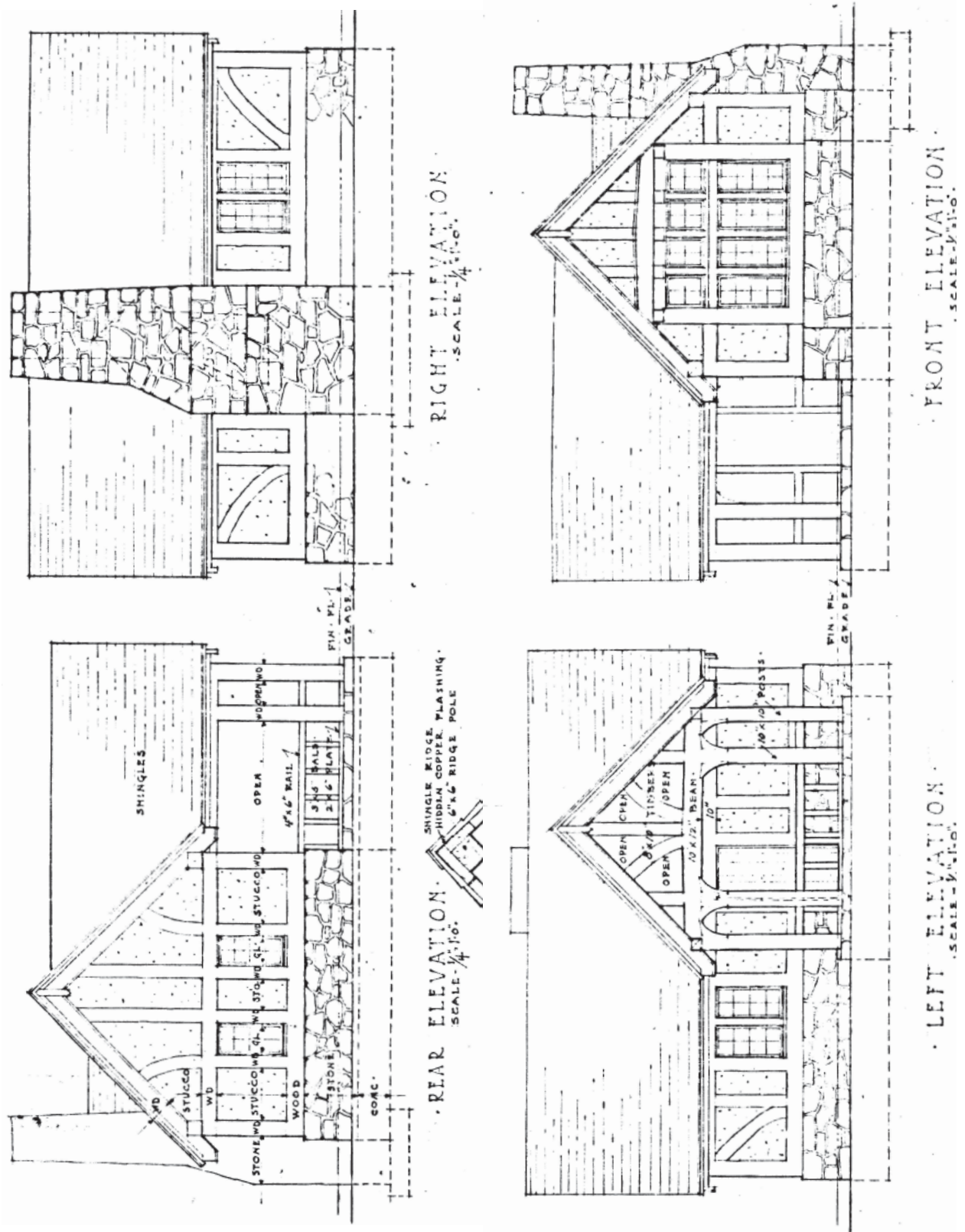


Figure 2-47. Architect Donald A. Blake designed 'type A' cabin in the Rustic style with Tudor influences, 1934. (OZAR Archives)





Figure 2-48. The CCC improved the river bank at the swimming area, date unknown. (OZAR Archives)



Figure 2-49. Cabins #406 (HS-406), #407 (HS-407), and #408 (HS-408) were originally built by the MSB in the 1930s, c. 1930. (2016 CLI, 38)

Figure 2-50. The CCC prepared plans to relocate and remodel three cabins, date unknown. (OZAR Archives)

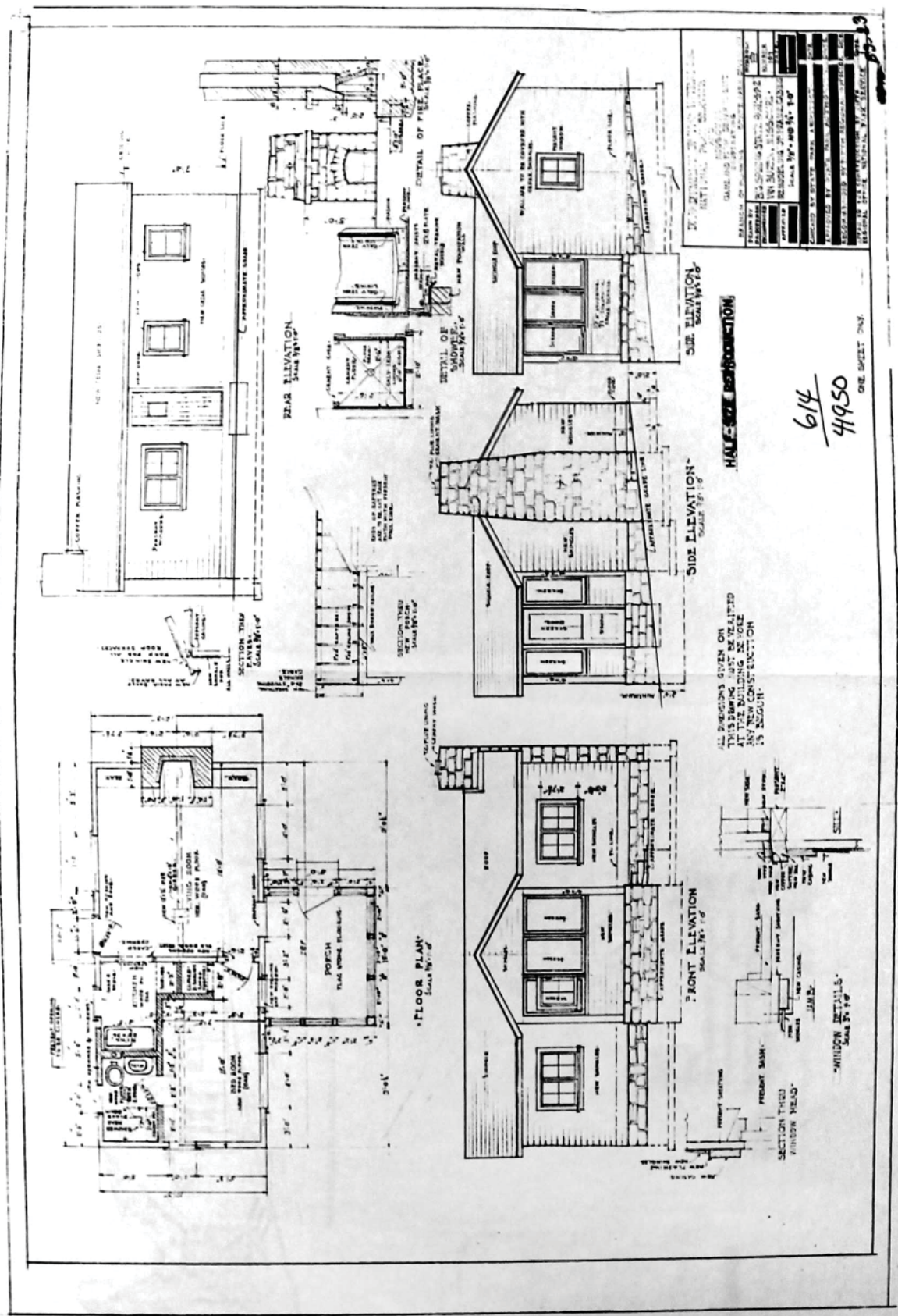




Figure 2-51. Cabins #406 (HS-406), #407 (HS-407), and #408 (HS-408) were in an open field overlooking the Current River, date unknown. (OZAR Archives)





406 Cabin #406 (1935)

407 Cabin #407 (1935)

408 Cabin #408 (1935) HALF-SIZE REPRODUCTION



Figure 2-53. Cabins #406 (HS-406), #407 (HS-407), and #408 (HS-408) were relocated and remodeled with new screen porch entries and exterior stone chimneys, date unknown. (OZAR Archives)



Figure 2-54. Cabin #416 (HS-416) was moved to the Maintenance Area from an unknown location, date unknown. (OZAR Archives)



Figure 2-55. Donald A. Blake designed and the CCC built Cabin #413 (HS-413) as the fire keeper's quarters in 1935. Drawing dated 1939. (OZAR Archives)





Figure 2-56. Cabin #416 (HS-416) during remodeling. (OZAR Archives)

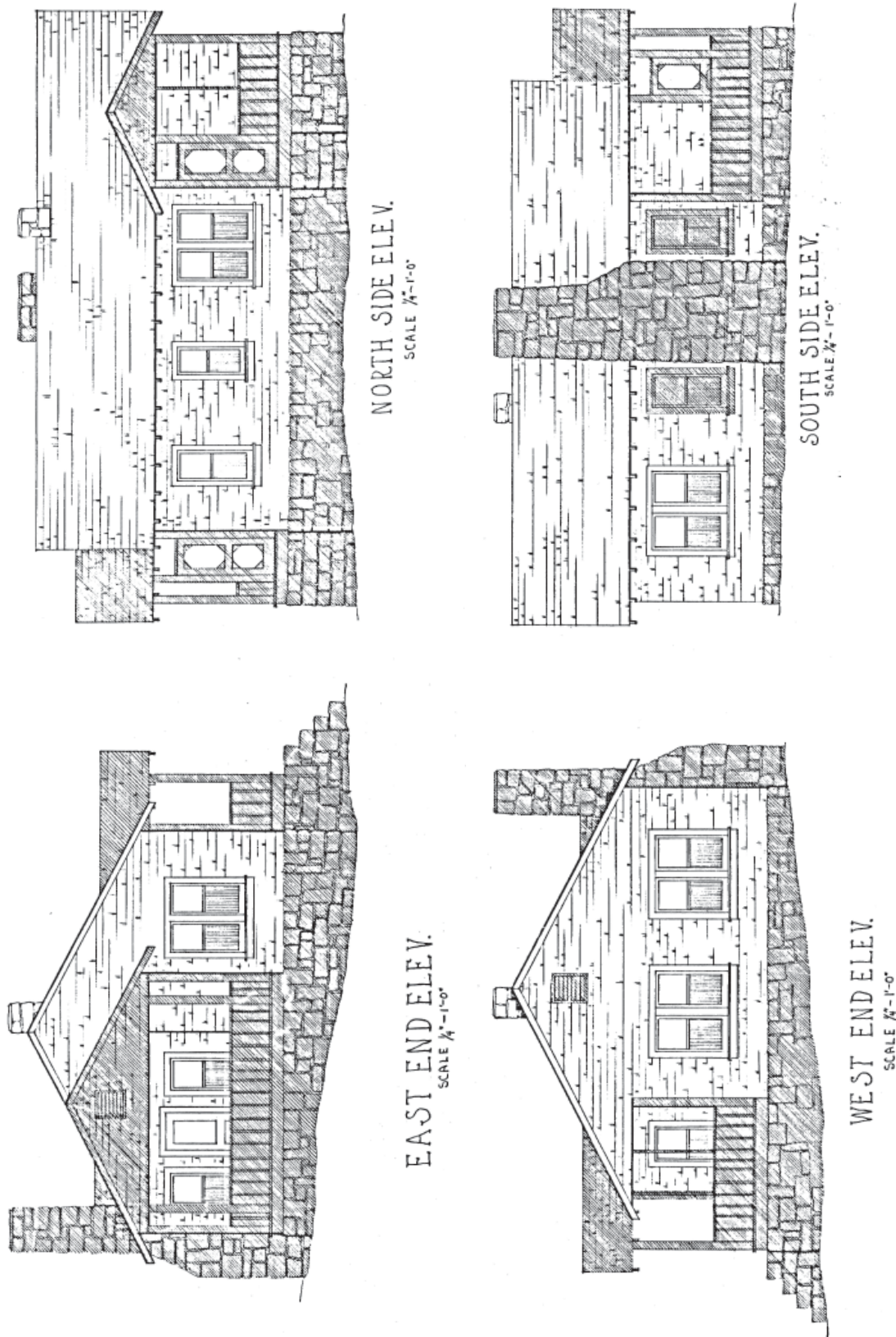


Figure 2-57. Donald A. Blake prepared plans to remodel Cabin #416 (HS-416). Areas of remodel are shaded in, date unknown. (OZAR Archives)



Figure 2-58. Stone steps were added to the front entry of Cabin #416 (HS-416) and the porch was enclosed, date unknown. (OZAR Archives)



Figure 2-59. The CCC added wood siding to Cabin #416 (HS-416), date unknown. (OZAR Archives)





Figure 2-60. The CCC built the Latrine (HS-423) with exposed timber framing and irregular coursed cut stone walls. A stone retaining wall and abutments were dry laid against the embankment, date unknown. (OZAR Archives)

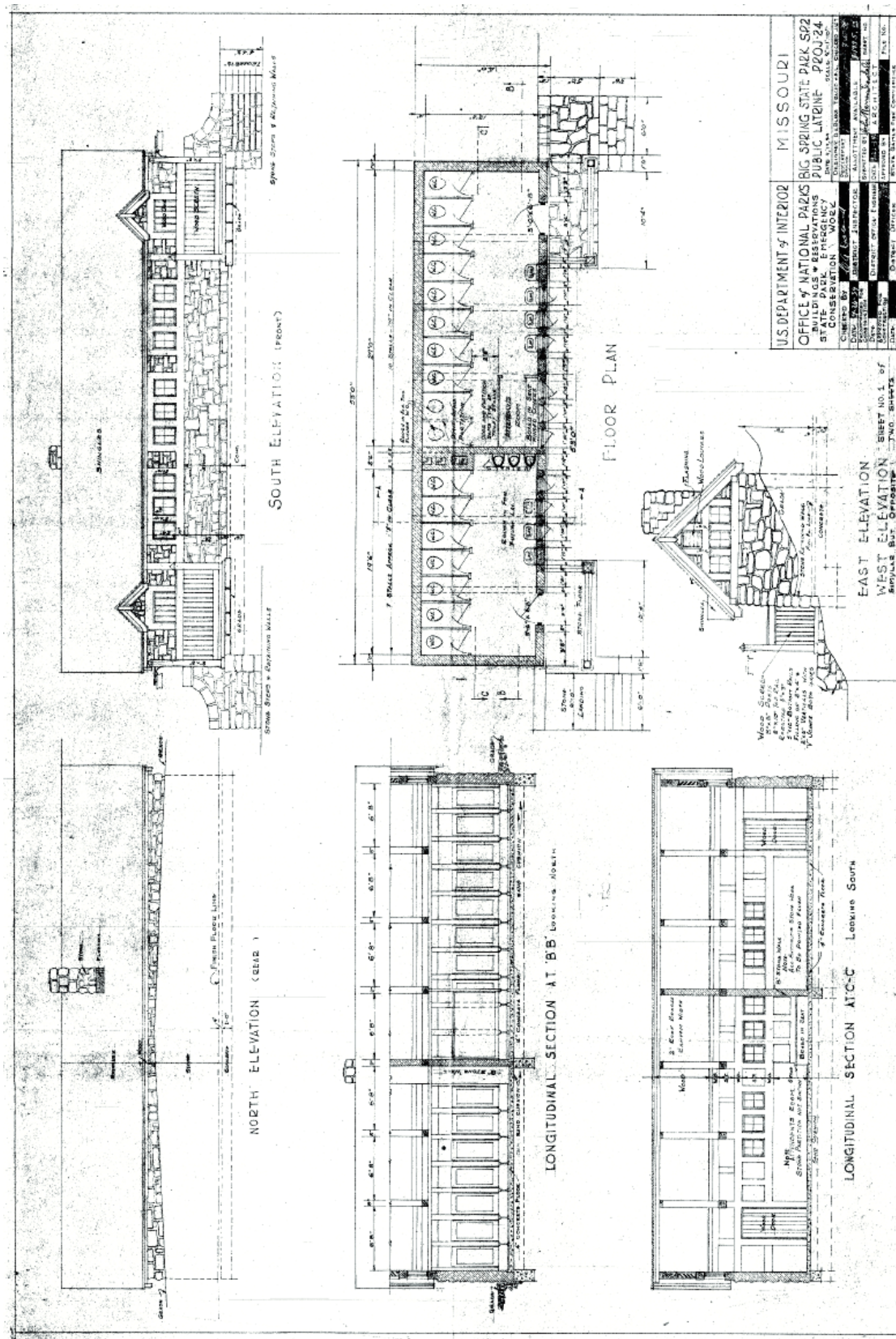


Figure 2-61. Donald A. Blake designed the Latrine (HS-423) in the Rustic style with Tudor influences, 1934. (OZAR Archives)





Figure 2-62. Vegetation covered the rubble wall in front of the Latrine (HS-423), date unknown. (OZAR Archives)



Figure 2-63. The gable roof Latrine (HS-423) has two gable dormers over the entrances to the men's and women's restrooms, date unknown. (OZAR Archives)





Figure 2-64. The CCC cleared the forest to build the Picnic Shelter (HS-496), date unknown. (OZAR Archives)



Figure 2-65. The open sided Picnic Shelter (HS-496) was used as a picnic area, date unknown. (OZAR Archives)

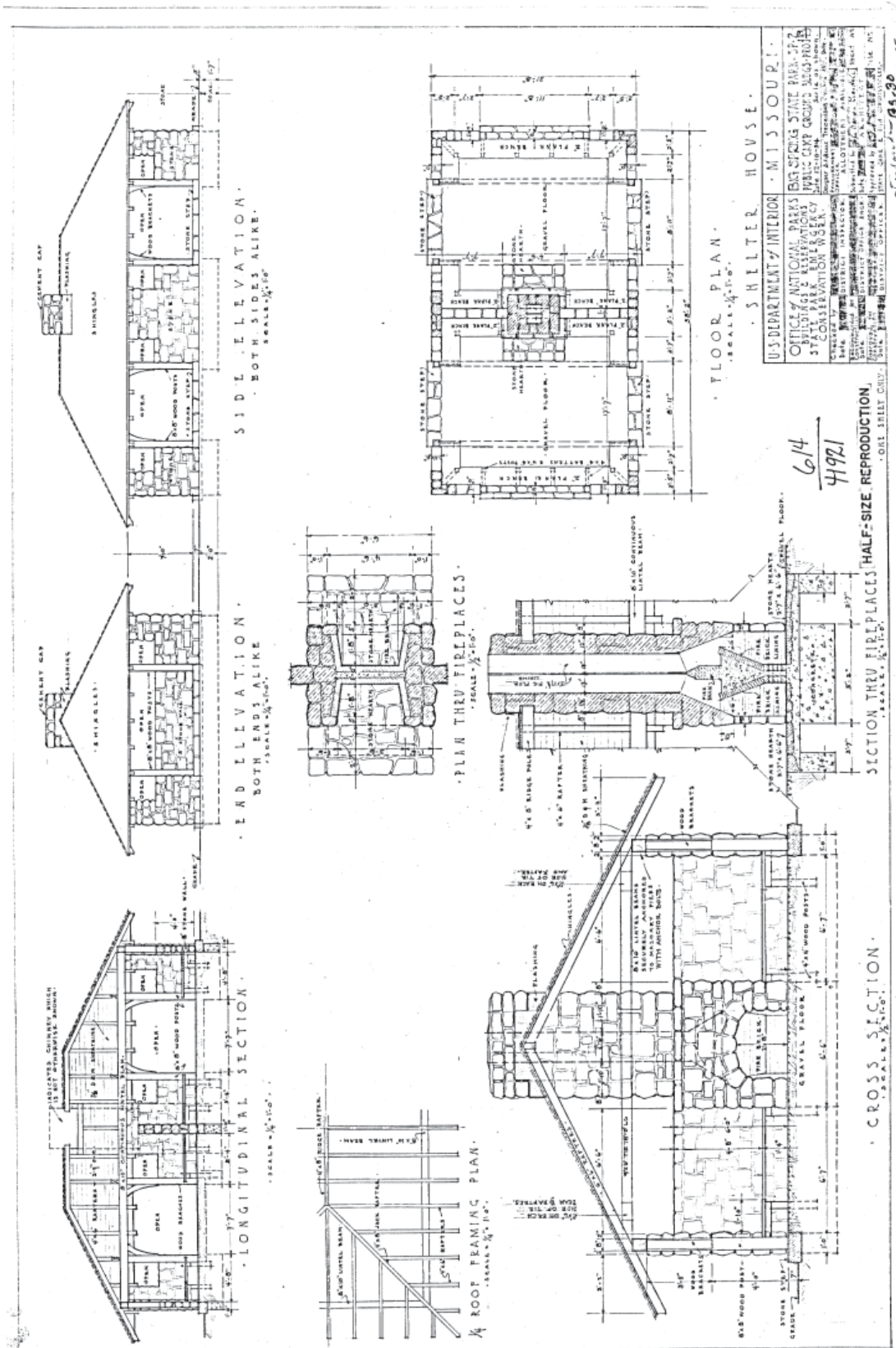


Figure 2-66. The CCC built the Chubb Hollow Open Shelter House (HS-427) as a partially open-side structure with a hip roof and flagstone floor, 1934. (OZAR Archives)