



Figure 3-97. Cabin #414 (HS-414), date unknown. (OZAR Archives)



Figure 3-98. Cabin #414 (HS-414). (Mundus Bishop 2016)



Figure 3-99. Cabin #415 (HS-415). (Mundus Bishop 2016)



Figure 3-100. Picnic Shelter (HS-496), date unknown. (OZAR Archives)



Figure 3-101. Picnic Shelter (HS-496). (Mundus Bishop 2015)



Figure 3-102. The two room Chubb Hollow Open Shelter House (HS-247) is in fair condition. (Mundus Bishop 2016)



Figure 3-103. The Chubb Hollow Open Shelter House (HS-247) has a central chimney, and built-in plank benches. (Mundus Bishop 2015)

Chubb Hollow

Spatial Organization

Chubb Hollow is a picnicking and camping area set on Chubb Creek, west of the Current River, developed by the CCC between 1933 and 1937. The recreational area is three distinct spaces—picnicking and parking near the river, a four acre clearing for the group campground on the west side, and the site of the Chubb Hollow Open Shelter House (HS-427) on the south.

Access, parking, camping and picnicking are located on a relatively level ridge on the north side of Chubb Creek. On the south, and higher ridge, the CCC created an open clearing high above the Current River where they placed Chubb Hollow Open Shelter House (1935). The structure was prominently sited for views both towards the river and adjacent woodlands, and towards the shelter from the river. The front of the shelter faces north onto a playfield with drinking Fountain #4 (HS-712), one of four built by the CCC in this area. A wooden footbridge (1933 to 1937) spans high above Chubb Creek, and connects the two areas via a short trail.

Circulation

Chubb Hollow is accessed by Chubb Hollow Road, which connects to State Highway Z. A stone culvert diverts water under the highway. A short grass drive connects Chubb Hollow Road with group camp sites, and extends to the shelter. Chubb Hollow Road terminates at a turnaround near the river. This road has been modified since the end of the period of significance. It was paved with asphalt and slight modifications were made to the terminus. The Upper and Lower Chubb Trails connect Chubb Hollow with the Dining Lodge (HS-422) to the north, and with the Current River. The upper trail extends north and includes two wooden overlooks with views to the Current River. The lower

trail follows the river's edge at the base of the bluffs, continuing east past the shelter.

Small Scale Features

Contemporary small scale features include a second footbridge east of the shelter, picnic tables, grills, trash receptacles and signage. The modern Chubb Hollow Latrine (424) was added by the NPS in the 1970s, accessed by stone steps north of the road.

Analysis of Integrity

Chubb Hollow and its associated original features, spatial organization and site design remains similar to its original CCC development of 1933 to 1937. The 1981 Big Spring Development Concept Plan shows two pit toilets located next to the Chubb Hollow Picnic Shelter. It is not known if the structures predated the NPS era, or when after 1981 they were removed^{3.20}. The area retains its original features, with few modifications including alterations to Chubb Hollow Road.

^{3.20} 2016 CLI, 57.

Matrix 3-8. Core Development Area Matrix - Chubb Hollow

CIRCULATION			
Vehicular Circulation			
Feature	Description	Condition	"Contributing / Non-Contributing"
Chubb Hollow Road	Twelve foot wide asphalt drive terminates with turn-around loop used for parking, with stone markers at parking edge.	Good	Contributing
Campground Drive	Eight foot wide, single lane, gravel drive extends from the Chubb Hollow Road through the group camp area and ends at the Chubb Hollow Open Shelter. Wood timbers define parking areas.	Good / fair	Contributing
Pedestrian Circulation			
Feature	Description	Condition	"Contributing / Non-Contributing"
Chubb Hollow Foot Bridge #1 (HS-456) (between 1933-1937)	4' x 32' foot bridge with wood decking and railings is built on stone piers over a drainage route with channelized edges.	Good	Contributing
Chubb Hollow Foot Bridge #2	Foot bridge with wood decking and railings built on stone pier over drainage with channelized edges.	Good	Non-contributing
Chubb Hollow Trail System and Stairs (1935)	Trail from the parking area over the foot bridge. Stairs extend from foot bridge #1 to the shelter, adjacent to the Fountain #4 (HS-712). Timber risers with gravel treads are contained by a stone edge on both sides.	Good / fair	Contributing
Lower Chubb Hollow Trail	Trail follows Current River to Dining Lodge.	Good	Non-Contributing
Upper Chubb Hollow Trail	Trail at top of hill from Chubb Hollow to Dining Lodge. Two river overlooks.	Good	Contributing
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES			
Feature	Description	Condition	"Contributing / Non-Contributing"
Chubb Hollow Open Shelter House (HS-427) (1935)	Single story, partially open shelter, 21'-6"x 33'-6", has hip roof and two wood lintel entrances. Walls are irregular course cut-stone masonry with timber framing. Structure is symmetrical with two rooms flanking a central chimney, built-in plank benches (12" height) in both rooms around all walls. All wood is painted. Floor is flagstone with continuous concrete pad at bases on all sides. It is sited on a small plateau with overlooking the Current River.	Good	Contributing
Chubb Hollow Latrine (424) (1970-1975)	Restroom has board and batten siding and an asphalt shingled multi-directional, diagonally ridged shed roof. Five foot wide path with twelve steps leads to the restroom from the drive to a concrete pad that surrounds the restroom.	Poor (Rot?)	Non-contributing

SMALL SCALE FEATURES			
Feature	Description	Condition	"Contributing / Non-Contributing"
Chubb Hollow Stone Culvert (HS-427A) (between 1933-1936)	Two to three foot wide drainage channel built with native stone walls and floor; diverts water under State Highway Z	Good	Contributing
Fountains #4, #5, #6, #7 (HS-712) (1934-1937)	(4) CCC built drinking fountains with rough cut stones of a heavy design in the Rustic style, with a stone step attached and a concrete basin set on a stone pad. Fountain #4 is near the Chubb Hollow Open Shelter House (HS-427); Fountain #5 is at the parking area; Fountain #6 and #7 are in the campground.	Fair (needs repairs)	Contributing
Hawes Plaque (HS-471)	1'-6" x 2'-2" plaque on cliff face above Lower Chubb Trail		Contributing
Kiosk	Wood kiosk sign	Good	Non-contributing
Stone Benches (2)	Bench located along Upper Chubb Trail with view toward the Current River.	Good	Non-contributing

VEGETATION			
Feature	Description	Condition	"Contributing / Non-Contributing"
Chubb Hollow Campground (1934)	Group camp site #3 located in clearing south of asphalt drive and west of the drainage route. It has four picnic tables, three fire grates, and CCC built Fountains #5 and #6 (HS-712).	Good	Contributing
Play Field	Open area at the shelter and the westernmost CCC built Fountain #7 (HS-712).	Good	Contributing

VIEWS			
Feature	Description	Condition	"Contributing / Non-Contributing"
	View to river	Fair	Contributing
	View to forest	Good	Contributing
	View from trails to shelter	Fair	Contributing



Figure 3-104. Chubb Hollow Foot Bridge (HS-456) wood decking and railing rebuilt, date unknown. Only the stone piers are contributing. (Mundus Bishop 2016)



Figure 3-105. There are four CCC built drinking fountains (Fountain #4, #5, #6, #7 (HS-712)) in Chubb Hollow, all are in need of repair. (Mundus Bishop 2016)



Figure 3-106. The Hawes Plaque is a contributing feature. The stone bench (1 of 2) is a contemporary addition. (Mundus Bishop 2016)



Figure 3-107. Cabin #416 (HS-416), date unknown. (OZAR Archives)



Figure 3-108. Cabin #416 (HS-416). (Mundus Bishop 2015)

1 Maintenance Area

2

3 Spatial Organization

4 The Maintenance Area is set in a man-made
5 clearing within the forest, to the south of the
6 Entrance Building (HS-432). It is accessed
7 from Peavine Road / State Highway 103 by
8 a short drive, and is physically and visually
9 separated from visitor use areas. The site
10 is set between two natural drainages that
11 converge and extend to Spring Hollow and
12 the Current River. Sloping hillsides covered
13 with dense vegetation surround the cluster of
14 buildings and structures on three sides.

15

16 Cluster Arrangement and Buildings

17 The Maintenance Area is a cluster of buildings
18 and structures, organized around a central
19 maintenance yard used for vehicle parking,
20 circulation, and storage. At the eastern end, a
21 gravel area provides parking for vehicles on
22 the south side of drive. The Maintenance Area,
23 inclusive of the drive, yard and buildings and
24 structures, was built by the CCC for Big Spring
25 State Park operations beginning in 1934. It
26 was expanded after 1978, to accommodate
27 additional buildings and structures for the
28 NPS. These additions were arranged around
29 an enlarged maintenance yard, which
30 retained the drive and respected the original
31 arrangement. The general configuration of the
32 drive and yard have remained similar to the
33 arrangement that existed during the period of
34 significance. A stone driveway, west of Cabin
35 #416 (HS-416), built between 1934 and
36 1938, remains and is covered with grass. The
37 Maintenance Area was originally connected to
38 the Museum (HS-420) and Dining Lodge (HS-
39 422) via a narrow road built in 1934. This
40 road was removed sometime after 1976.

41

42 The seven buildings within the Maintenance
43 Area include four built by the CCC between
44 1935 and 1937—Cabin #416 (HS-416),
45 Maintenance Shop (HS-417), Maintenance
46 Storage Building (HS-418), and Maintenance

1 Garage (HS-419). All are designed in the
2 Rustic style. Moved to the site and remodeled
3 by the CCC for use as the Big Spring State Park
4 superintendent's house, Cabin #416 is a large
5 timber framed cabin with two cross gable
6 screened porch entries, which were expanded
7 during the original CCC remodel, and enclosed
8 in the early 1970s.^{3.21} The original location
9 of the building was near the Dining Lodge.
10 The remainder of the building and structures
11 within the Maintenance Area were added in
12 the 1970s and later for NPS operations.

13

14 The Maintenance Shop (HS-417), built in
15 1935, is a large barn with two pairs of garage
16 doors and a gambrel roof. The building
17 has been slightly modified with changes
18 made to its garage door, modifying doors
19 to windows, and removing sets of garage
20 doors. A metal canopy has been added since
21 the period of significance. The Maintenance
22 Storage Building (HS-418), built in 1935,
23 was originally used as a tool shed. A sign
24 above the door states its use as an electric
25 shop. The Maintenance Garage (HS-419) is a
26 large, rustic style, wood frame building with
27 a saltbox roof. It has nine sets of cross-braced
28 double doors. The only known changes
29 to the Maintenance Storage Building and
30 Maintenance Garage, both built in 1937, are
31 utility upgrades completed by the NPS in the
32 1970s.

33

34 Analysis of Integrity

35 The four contributing buildings remain in
36 their original locations with only minor
37 changes to the building facades and utility
38 systems since the period of significance.
39 The remaining buildings and structures are
40 contemporary, non-contributing outbuildings
41 needed in the NPS's day-to-day operations.

42

43

44

45 ^{3.21} Note – original location of Cabin #416 (HS-416) is
46 unknown.

Matrix 3-9. Core Development Area Matrix - Maintenance Area

CIRCULATION			
Vehicular Circulation			
Feature	Description	Condition	"Contributing / Non-Contributing"
Maintenance Area Drive	16' foot wide gravel drive is boulder lined with a gated entrance. Access is from the Cabin Road System (HS-401B), off Peavine Road / State Highway 103.	Good	Contributing
Road Remnant (1934 - 1938)	Remnant road visible as a linear clearing in the forest with a flat route where the road once was. It extended from the Maintenance Area Drive to the Dining Lodge (HS-422).	Fair	Contributing
Cabin #416 (HS-426) Driveway (1934 - 1938)	12' wide laid stone drive extends from the maintenance area drive to Cabin #416 (HS-416).	Good	Contributing
Parking	Gravel parking area north of Cabin #416 (HS-416), on north side of maintenance road.	Good	Non-contributing
Maintenance Yard	Approximately 50' wide gravel area used for vehicle parking, circulation, and storage.	Good	Non-contributing

Pedestrian Circulation			
Feature	Description	Condition	"Contributing / Non-Contributing"
Path to Cabin #416 (HS-416)	Stone steps at front and side entries. (16) concrete steps from Maintenance Area Drive to a 6' wide central landing. Front door has (6) concrete block steps. (7) stone steps at side entry.	Fair	Contributing

Buildings and Structures			
Feature	Description	Condition	"Contributing / Non-Contributing"
Cabin 416 (HS-416) (1935)	Building - CCC built Rustic style, one and one-half story, asphalt shingle gable roof, timber framed cabin 39' x 32' with stone foundation basement, exterior stone chimney, and two screened porch entries with stone steps.	Good	Contributing
	Stone retaining wall - 3' tall stone wall with concrete mortar joints.	Poor / fair (reset failing stone; concrete repair doesn't match historic)	Contributing
	Terrace - Concrete slab 28' x 12', with one picnic table, connects the front and side entries.	Good	Non-contributing

Buildings and Structures			
Feature	Description	Condition	"Contributing / Non-Contributing"
Maintenance Shop (HS-417) (1936)	Building - 25'x50' gambrel roof building with a cut-stone foundation and chimney, drop siding, and two pairs of outward swing garage doors. First floor interior has one large bay and two smaller offices. An exterior staircase at gable end leads to the second floor. Windows throughout are 6-lite wood sash. Metal canopy 28' x 16' is on the north side of the Maintenance Shop (HS-417). It has a concrete pad below the canopy and gravel on three sides. A concrete sidewalk connects from pad to wooden staircase on the west side of the building.	Good	Contributing
Maintenance Fuel Storage Tanks (After 1978)	Wood fenced area with propane tanks and maintenance equipment, associated with the Maintenance Shop (HS-417).	Good	Non-contributing
Maintenance Storage Building (HS-418) (1936)	Building - CCC built single story, front gable with asphalt shingle, one room building 20'-6"x20'-6" with a mortared cobblestone foundation, clapboard siding, 9-lite wood sash windows, and tongue and groove interior walls. Concrete steps to door with an "Electric Shop" sign overhead.	Fair (some rotting boards at bottom)	Contributing
Maintenance Garage (HS-419) (1935)	Building - CCC built Rustic style, single story wood frame building 25'-5"x92'-6" with a saltbox roof. It sits on a cut-stone foundation and is sheathed with clapboard siding. There are nine sets of cross-braced double doors, the floor is concrete, and the windows are 9-lite wood sash. 3' wide concrete sidewalk extends to the entrance.	Fair / poor (water damage at foundation)	Contributing
Maintenance Storage Building #419A (After 1978)	Building - Single story, front gable with asphalt shingles, one room building 15'x16' with a concrete foundation, and clapboard siding. A roll-up garage door is on the side of the building.	Poor (wood timbers broken and contain rot)	Non-contributing
Maintenance Flammable Storage Shelter (After 1978)	Building - Raised wooden platform with asphalt shingle, gable roof. It has a work table and is used to store flammable materials.	Fair (wood beams are rotting)	Non-contributing
Paint and Storage Shed (493) (After 1978)	Building - Single story, asphalt shingle, side gable, concrete block building 15'x15' is painted brown. It has two doors and no windows. It is used for fuel storage.	Good	Non-contributing
Water System Building (478)	Building - White metal building on concrete foundation with one concrete step to door. Separate outbuilding is also metal with a wall vent.	Good	Non-contributing
Maintenance Storage Shelter (After 1978)	Building - Elevated wood framed storage building with asphalt shingle gable roof and roof vent. Building has one access door and no windows.	Good	Non-contributing

Buildings and Structures			
Feature	Description	Condition	"Contributing / Non-Contributing"
Fuel Area (After 1978)	Structure - Raised platform for fuel storage, associated with Maintenance Storage Building (HS-419A).	Poor (wood timbers broken and contain rot)	Non-contributing
Loading Dock (After 1978)	Structure- Raised wooden shelter 16'x12' has (3) wood steps.	Good	Non-contributing
Maintenance Pipe Storage Shelter (After 1978)	Structure- Raised wooden platform on concrete pedestal has asphalt shingle, gable roof. Side is open and used for pipe storage.	Good	Non-contributing
Maintenance Wash Station (After 1978)	Structure - Wood frame storage area with angled roof.	Good	Non-contributing
Maintenance Firehose Storage Building (After 1978)	Structure - Small wood framed firehose storage building, fuel tank storage, and fire hydrant.	Good	Non-contributing

Small Scale Features			
Feature	Description	Condition	"Contributing / Non-Contributing"
Maintenance Area Gate	Metal pole gate with boulders on both sides.	Good	Non-contributing
Dumpsters	(2) dumpsters located east of the parking area at the Maintenance Area entrance.	Good	Non-contributing



Figure 3-109. CCC remodel of Cabin #416 (HS-416), date unknown. (OZAR Archives)



Figure 3-110. Cabin #416 (HS-416). (Mundus Bishop 2015)



Figure 3-111. CCC remodel of Cabin #416 (HS-416), date unknown. (OZAR Archives)



Figure 3-112. Cabin #416 (HS-416). (Mundus Bishop 2015)



Figure 3-113. Maintenance Shop (HS-417), c. 1936. (OZAR Archives)



Figure 3-114. Maintenance Shop (HS-417). (Mundus Bishop 2015)



Figure 3-115. Maintenance Shop (HS-417). (Mundus Bishop 2015)



Figure 3-116. Maintenance Storage Building (HS-418). (Mundus Bishop 2015)



Figure 3-117. Maintenance Garage (HS-419), c. 1937. (OZAR Archives)



Figure 3-118. Maintenance Garage (HS-419). (Mundus Bishop 2015)

Big Spring Landscape Character Area

1 Introduction

2
3 This landscape character area focuses on
4 Big Spring and its immediate surroundings.
5 One of the largest natural springs in the
6 United States, Big Spring is the park's most
7 important and well-known feature. The
8 spring is surrounded by natural ridges and
9 outcroppings on the west, and the Current
10 River to the east. The Big Spring landscape
11 character area extends from the vehicular
12 bridge across Big Spring branch north to the
13 northern limits of the early 20th century
14 slough and the CCC built Big Spring Stone
15 Dike (HS-711) system. Key characteristics
16 include Big Spring, roads, trails, structures,
17 recreational spaces, and plantings, many of
18 which were built by the CCC in the 1930s.
19
20 The existing condition and analysis of Big
21 Spring landscape character area describes
22 natural systems, spatial organization,
23 topography, views, constructed waterways,
24 circulation, buildings and structures, and
25 vegetation. A series of analysis diagrams
26 illustrates the changes over time.

28 Natural Systems

29
30 The Big Spring landscape character area
31 is adjacent to the wide alluvial plain of the
32 Current River. Big Spring is the largest of
33 hundreds of springs that empty into the river,
34 supplying more than 60 percent of its water.
35 As millions of gallons of water flow from the
36 spring daily, they erode an estimated 173 tons
37 of minerals, giving the water its unique indigo
38 hue.^{3.22}

40 3.22 Jeffrey L. Imes, L. Niel Plummer, Michael J. Kleeschulte,
41 and John G. Schumacher. "Recharge Area, Base-Flow and
42 Quick-Flow Discharge Rates and Ages, and General Water
43 Quality of Big Spring in Carter County, Missouri, 2000-04"
44 *National Park Service*. Accessed May 2016. <http://pubs.usgs.gov/sir/2007/5049/>

1
2 Big Spring flows into Big Spring branch, which
3 is approximately 2400 feet in length and 80
4 feet wide. In 1938 the CCC built the Big Spring
5 Stone Dikes (HS-711) along the slough north
6 of the Big Spring, which previously routed
7 high water from the Current River into Big
8 Spring branch. The construction of the Big
9 Spring Stone Dikes eliminated most flows in
10 the slough.

12 Analysis of Integrity

13 The natural systems of the Big Spring
14 landscape character area, including Big Spring
15 and Big Spring branch, remain similar to the
16 period of significance. The natural systems
17 retain integrity and contribute to the cultural
18 landscape.



Figure 3-119. View towards Big Spring from the parking area. (Mundus Bishop 2016)



Figure 3-120. Big Spring and cave at right. (Mundus Bishop 2015)



Figure 3-121. The playfield north of Big Spring was originally cleared for agricultural use in the late 1800s. This space established long views in the north south direction towards the Big Spring. (Mundus Bishop 2015)



Figure 3-122. Big Spring Pavilion and the playground are set in a park-like area with grass and shade trees, on a level plain above the river, at the base of a large hill to the west. (Mundus Bishop 2015)



Figure 3-123. Big Spring Pavilion and the parking area are set above and to the east of Big Spring, connected by a path. (Mundus Bishop 2015)

1 **Spatial Organization / Topography / Views**

2
3 The Big Spring landscape character area is
4 situated within the valley floor of the Current
5 River. The west edge is framed by the hillside
6 above Big Spring and from the base of the hill
7 a large open field extends from Big Spring
8 branch on the south to Big Spring Stone Dike
9 #3 (HS-711) on the north. This relatively level
10 space was formerly an agricultural field, and
11 today is primarily a playfield with the Big
12 Spring Pavilion (HS-425) set at the southern
13 edge.

14
15 This level plain above the river has been
16 cleared of vegetation since agricultural
17 and timbering practices began in the late
18 1800s. In 1939, the large tract north of Big
19 Spring was added to the state park, allowing
20 development of the former agricultural fields
21 for recreational uses. By 1960, the field was
22 established as a playfield defined by the
23 road. This space established long views in
24 the north south direction towards the Big
25 Spring Pavilion (HS-425) and Big Spring from
26 Peavine Road. Improvements in the 1989
27 modified the road and parking within the
28 open field, but the spatial qualities remained
29 the same.

30 31 Analysis of Integrity

32 The spatial organization / topography / views
33 of Big Spring character area have remained
34 similar to those of the period of significance.
35 The basic character of a wide meadow at
36 the base of a wooded hillside bounded by
37 the Current River has remained unchanged.
38 Vegetation encroaches into the field and the
39 Big Spring Craft Cabin (458) placed at the
40 center of the field obstructs the open view.
41 The historic spatial qualities of the Big Spring
42 character area remain from the period of
43 significance, retain integrity, and contribute to
44 the cultural landscape.

45
46



Figure 3-124. The Big Spring Stone Dikes (HS-711) were constructed of wood framing and rubble fill. They were also used as roads. Date unknown. (OZAR Archives)

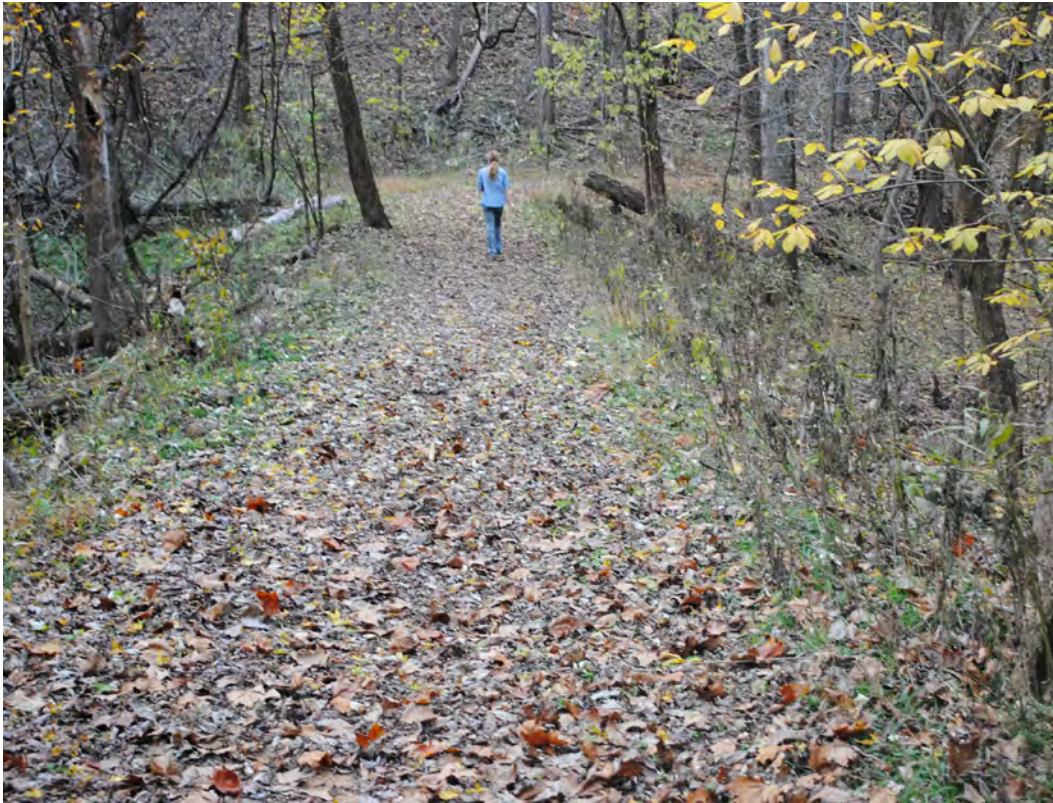


Figure 3-125. Slough Trail over Big Spring Stone Dike (HS-711) #5. (Mundus Bishop 2015)

1 **Constructed Waterways**

2
3 Several flood control features including
4 embankments and the Big Spring Stone Dikes
5 (HS-711) were built between 1934 and 1937
6 by the CCC near Big Spring, the slough, within
7 Big Spring branch and along the Current
8 River to protect Big Spring and enhance its
9 recreational uses.

10
11 The five Big Spring Stone Dikes (HS-711)
12 were built in 1934 along the slough to protect
13 Big Spring from flood waters. Of the five, Big
14 Spring Stone Dikes #3 and #5 remain, the
15 others have been damaged due to flooding.
16 Both were built of wood framing and rubble
17 fill. Big Spring Stone Dikes #5 (700' length) is
18 an integral part of the Slough Trail and is used
19 as a pedestrian crossing across the slough.
20 Big Spring Stone Dikes #3 (600' length) is
21 visible from the slough trail. The landforms
22 associated with the other three Big Spring
23 Stone Dikes remain, but they are difficult to
24 discern.

25
26 Rock ledges, or stone abutments, were built as
27 a revetment to control erosion along the west
28 bank of Big Spring branch by the CCC. They
29 were constructed at 13 sites on the west bank
30 of Big Spring branch and extended beneath
31 the bridge, and from the bridge to the Dining
32 Lodge (HS-422). Another extended along
33 the west edge of the Current River near the
34 location of the non-extant swimming pool and
35 bath house. Remnants of these embankments
36 remain in places, however they are difficult to
37 discern.

38
39 Analysis of Integrity

40 The constructed waterways have changed
41 since the period of significance, with some
42 features deteriorated due to flooding and
43 other natural processes. Even with these
44 changes, the Big Spring Stone Dikes (HS-711)
45 and stone embankments retain integrity and
46 contribute to the cultural landscape.



Figure 3-126. Big Spring Branch Vehicular Bridge, c. 1934-1937. (OZAR Archives) The bridge was primarily designed for pedestrian traffic, see original plans on page 2-29.



Figure 3-127. Big Spring Branch Vehicular Bridge. (Mundus Bishop 2015)

1 Circulation

2
3 The circulation system at Big Spring includes
4 Peavine Road, Big Spring Picnic Area Loop,
5 and the boat ramp parking area. Pedestrian
6 routes include both paved and natural
7 surfaces, and include routes connecting Big
8 Spring to the parking area, and several trails.
9 Many roads and trails follow historic routes
10 that have evolved from natural surface roads
11 and trails to the current paved roads.

12
13 Peavine Road (c. 1932) is the primary
14 vehicular access to Big Spring and the boat
15 ramp on the Current River. It connects
16 the landscape character area to the core
17 development area and the campground to
18 the north. It follows the historic alignment
19 of early county and farm roads that followed
20 the river's edge. A small parking area, three
21 spaces, is located near Big Spring branch.

22
23 Big Spring Picnic Area Loop (1989), provides
24 vehicular access to parking for Big Spring, Big
25 Spring Pavilion (HS-425), picnic areas, Slough
26 Trail, restrooms and other recreational
27 facilities. The road configuration was built
28 by the NPS in 1989, replacing a rectangular
29 parking area and return drive from the
30 1950s, built by Missouri State Parks after
31 the property was acquired in 1939 and Big
32 Spring Pavilion (HS-425) built in 1945. The
33 1989 construction modified the 1950s road to
34 create the current loop drive, and the circular
35 configuration of the Big Spring parking area.
36 A second parking area is near the public
37 restrooms.

38
39 Pedestrian circulation includes two trails—
40 Big Spring Trail and Slough Trail, and a
41 secondary paved route to the loop drive.
42 Spring Branch Trail connects the parking
43 area with Big Spring, and continues along
44 the west bank of Big Spring branch. The trail
45 has several different surfaces dependent
46 on location. Between the parking area and
47 Big Spring, the trail is primarily mortared

1 flagstone paving, likely completed in the late
2 1960s or early 1970s. At Big Spring, the trail
3 follows the water's edge, and passes under
4 the cliff. South of Big Spring, along the west
5 edge of Big Spring branch the trail is native
6 stone laid flat as cobble paving. Mortared
7 native stone steps occur where needed to
8 climb or descend the trail. Three sets of steps
9 lead from the trail down to the edge of Big
10 Spring branch. In places the trail is retained
11 by stone rubble walls. Spring Branch Trail
12 was formalized by state parks in 1927, and
13 further developed by the CCC in the 1930s
14 with paving, walls and steps.

15
16 Rocky Ridge Trail is located on the western
17 hillside above Big Spring. The trail was
18 built by the CCC in 1935. From the Latrine
19 (HS-423), the trail climbs the steep hillside,
20 follows the ridge directly above Big Spring,
21 and descends the hill to meet Slough Trail.
22 The trail has many stone steps and small
23 stone retaining walls.

24
25 Slough Trail extends from Big Spring to the
26 north to where it crosses the slough on Big
27 Spring Stone Dike #5 (HS-711) and follows a
28 historic road alignment for approximately ½
29 mile where it connects to Peavine Road.

30 Analysis of Integrity

31 Vehicular circulation in the Big Spring
32 character area has been altered since
33 the period of significance. The 1989
34 reconfiguration of the road and parking area
35 modified the vehicular routes and are non-
36 contributing features. Pedestrian circulation
37 remains similar to the period of significance
38 including the trails built by state parks and
39 the CCC. Although the mortared flagstone
40 walk and retaining wall along Spring Branch
41 Trail modified the surface condition, this trail
42 retains integrity. The trail is in fair to good
43 condition, and includes sections in need of
44 stabilization including the rubble walls near
45 Big Spring. Rocky Ridge Trail and Slough Trail
46 retain integrity and are contributing features.