

1 1933 to 1943: CCC and WPA Development

2
3 In response to the Great Depression, federal
4 work relief programs were implemented to
5 employ thousands of Americans. The public
6 works projects undertaken by the CCC and
7 WPA at Big Spring State Park incorporated
8 design principles popular at the time for
9 state and national parks. The idea that each
10 park have its own architectural theme, in
11 keeping with the park's natural character,
12 was widespread throughout the U.S.^{2.71}
13 Designs for new buildings employed the
14 Rustic architectural style characterized by
15 hand craftsmanship, use of native materials,
16 and details influenced by Ozark culture. The
17 landscape design placed emphasis on the
18 natural landscape with new features designed
19 to be sympathetic and subordinate to the
20 natural features.

21
22 The CCC established a camp at Big Spring
23 State Park in 1933 and set about developing
24 a recreational complex. The men cleared
25 timber for fire prevention; built the Big Spring
26 Stone Dikes (HS-711) to prevent flooding;
27 constructed miles of roads and trails; dug
28 a quarry for dolomite; installed overhead
29 utility lines; built cabins, a Dining Lodge
30 (HS-422), Entrance Building (HS-432), Fire
31 Tower / Lookout Tower (HS-1404), and
32 other buildings; and planted native trees
33 and shrubs. After 1937 the WPA completed
34 the CCC's vision and built several cabins, a
35 concession building, and a bath house.

36
37 The designed landscape included wooded
38 areas in contrast to open recreational fields.
39 Vegetation was mostly comprised of native
40 plantings, with a few ornamental trees
41 and shrubs. Buildings blended in color and
42 texture with the native landscape, and were
43 predominately clustered on the hillside to the

44
45 ^{2.71} McClelland, Linda Flint. *Building the National Parks: Historic Landscape Design and Construction*. Baltimore MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1998, 243.

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

14
15 1933

16 In June 1933, CCC Company 1710 – which
17 trained in Fort Leavenworth, Kansas –
18 established a tent camp at Spring Hollow,
19 near the entrance to Big Spring State Park.
20 By November, the CCC moved to the newly
21 constructed Camp Haines. This camp was
22 group of barracks and buildings built on the
23 hillside in what later became the cabin area.
24 They moved again for a third and final time
25 to a new camp higher on the hill (near the
26 present location of the water tower). This last
27 camp included a dining hall, fire ring, water
28 trough, retaining walls, a 20,000 gallon water
29 storage tank, shower house, septic tank, new
30 barracks, and a gymnasium.^{2.72} CCC Company
31 1710 remained at Big Spring State Park for
32 more than four years, and was joined by
33 companies 734 and 1740 for brief periods.^{2.73}

34
35 The CCC documented buildings and
36 structures built by the state in an October
37 1933 topographic survey. (See Figure 2-21)
38 The survey showed Peavine Road / State
39 Highway 103 terminating at Big Spring with
40 a pontoon bridge over the channel. A drive
41 connected several buildings – a bath house
42 on the river's edge, a concession building
43 near Big Spring, and two toilets. A pedestrian

44
45 ^{2.72} 2016 CLI, 41.

46 ^{2.73} 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.^{2.74}
 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.^{2.75}
 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).
 46

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.^{2.76}
 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).^{2.77}
 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.^{2.78} 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.^{2.79}
 40

41 2.76 2016 CLI, 40.
 42 2.77 2016 CLI, 41.
 43 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.^{2.80} 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).^{2.81} 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.^{2.82}

39

40

41

42

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.^{2.83}

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.^{2.84}

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.^{2.85}

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

44

45 2.83 *2016 CLI*, 71.

45 2.84 *2016 CLI*, 79.

46 2.85 *2016 CLI*, 80.

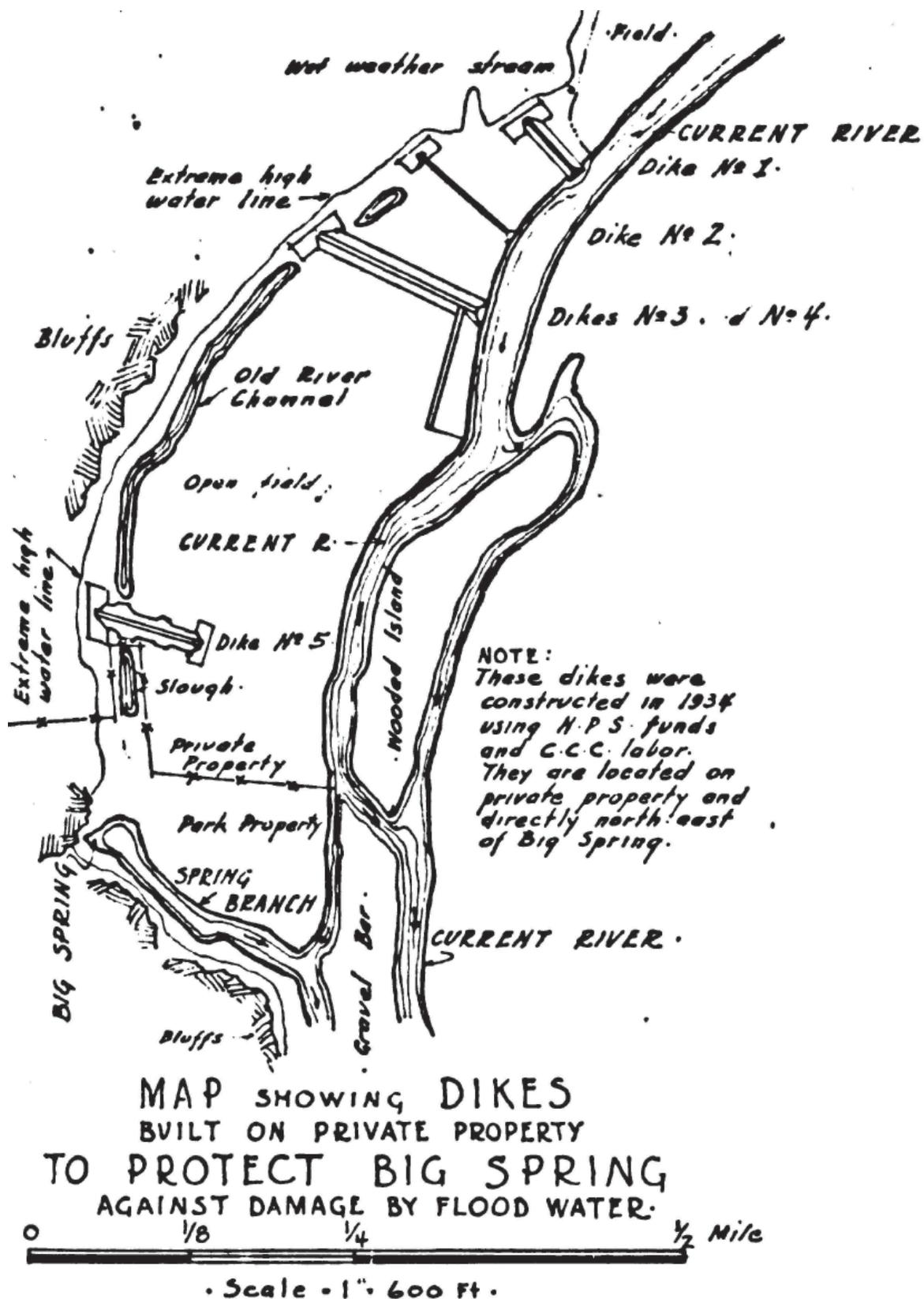


Figure 2-33. The five Big Spring Stone Dikes (HS-711) were built on private property north of Big Spring using NPS funds and CCC labor, 1936. (OZAR Archives)

1 and irregular coursed cut stone walls.^{2.86}
 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.^{2.87} 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.^{2.88} This
 34 greatly improved visitor access to the park.

35 1936

36
 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.^{2.89}

42

43

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.^{2.90} 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.^{2.91}

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.^{2.92}

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

45 2.90 2016 CLI, 78.

46 2.91 2016 CLI, 77.

46 2.92 2016 CLI, 79.



Figure 2-34. The plan proposed a new recreational playfield and parking area north of Big Spring, 1940. (OZAR Archives)

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.^{2.93} 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.^{2.94}

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 2.93 *2016 CLI*, 80.

45 2.94 *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.^{2.95}

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.^{2.96} 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.^{2.97}

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.^{2.98}
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).^{2.99}

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40

41 2.95 *2016 CLI*, 78.

42 2.96 *2016 CLI*, 42.

43 2.97 *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 2.98 *2016 CLI*, 42.

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

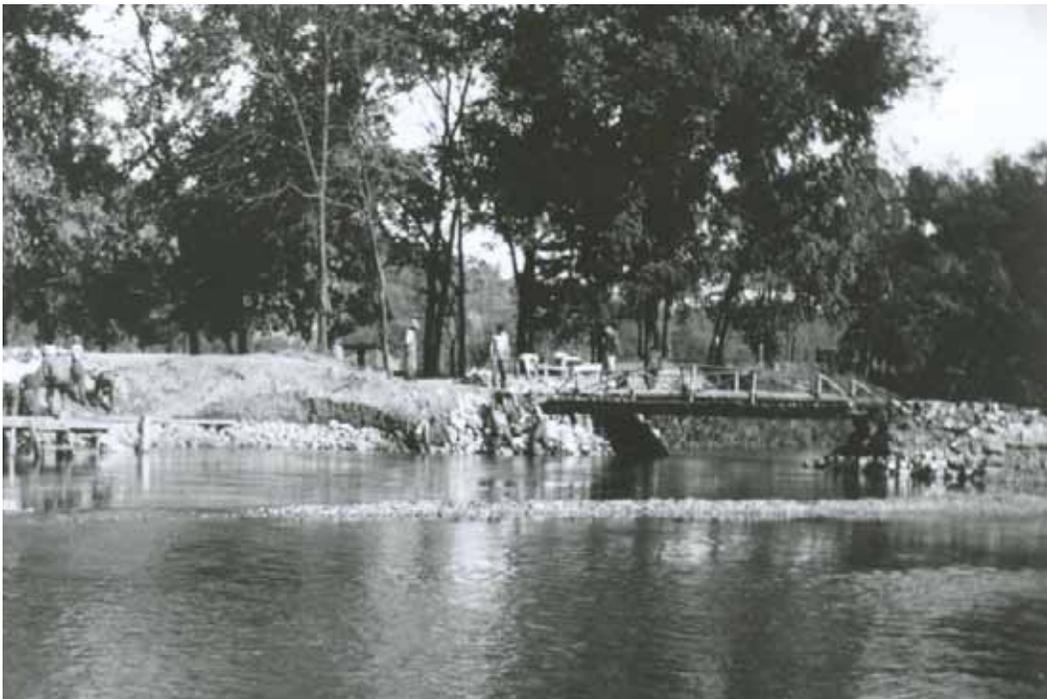


Figure 2-35. The Big Spring Foot Bridge (HS-469) spanned the Spring Valley branch, connecting a trail from the Dining Lodge to the bath house. (OZAR Archives)

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.^{2.100}

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.^{2.101}

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).^{2.102} 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.^{2.103}

9
 10 1949 to 1950
 11 The May / Winters Quarters (HS-444) was
 12 built to house the Big Spring game warden.^{2.104}
 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).^{2.105}

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.^{2.106}

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.^{2.107}

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.^{2.108} 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).^{2.109}

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.^{2.110}

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.”^{2.111}

37

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44 ^{2.108} 2016 CLI, 51.

45 ^{2.109} 2016 CLI, 52.

46 ^{2.110} Roads and Trails Study, 11.

47 ^{2.111} 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)

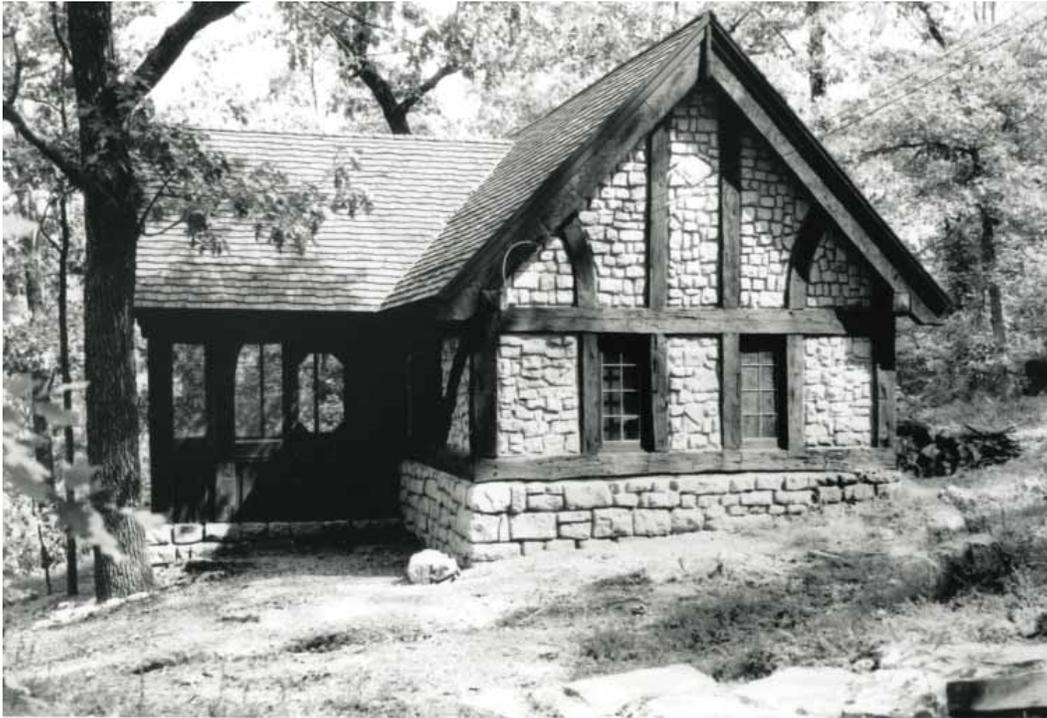


Figure 2-46. Cabin #402 (HS-402) (shown) and Cabin #403 (HS-403) were constructed with exposed timber framing and irregular coursed cut stone walls. Both are 'type A' cabins, date unknown. (OZAR Archives)

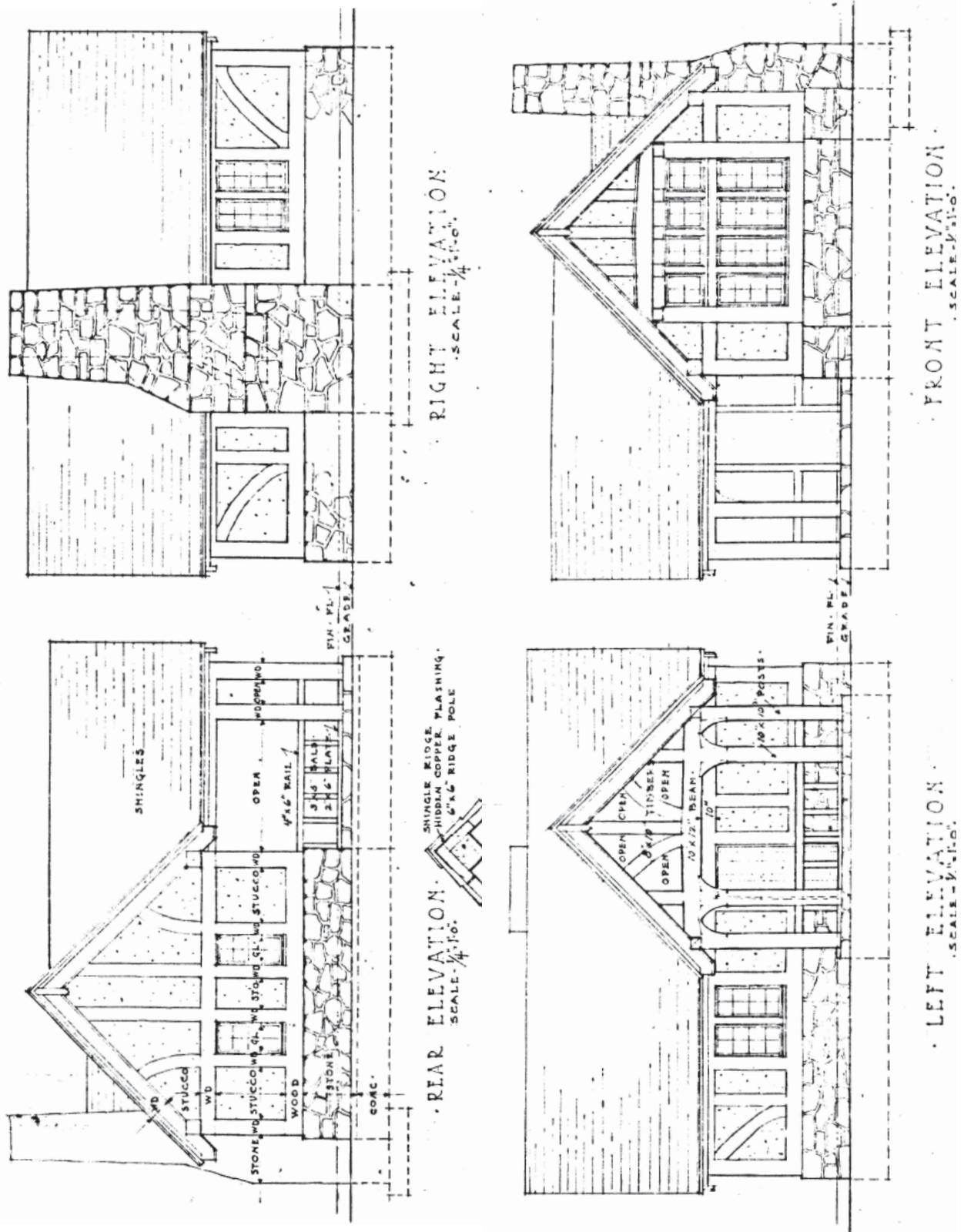


Figure 2-47. Architect Donald A. Blake designed 'type A' cabin in the Rustic style with Tudor influences, 1934. (OZAR Archives)

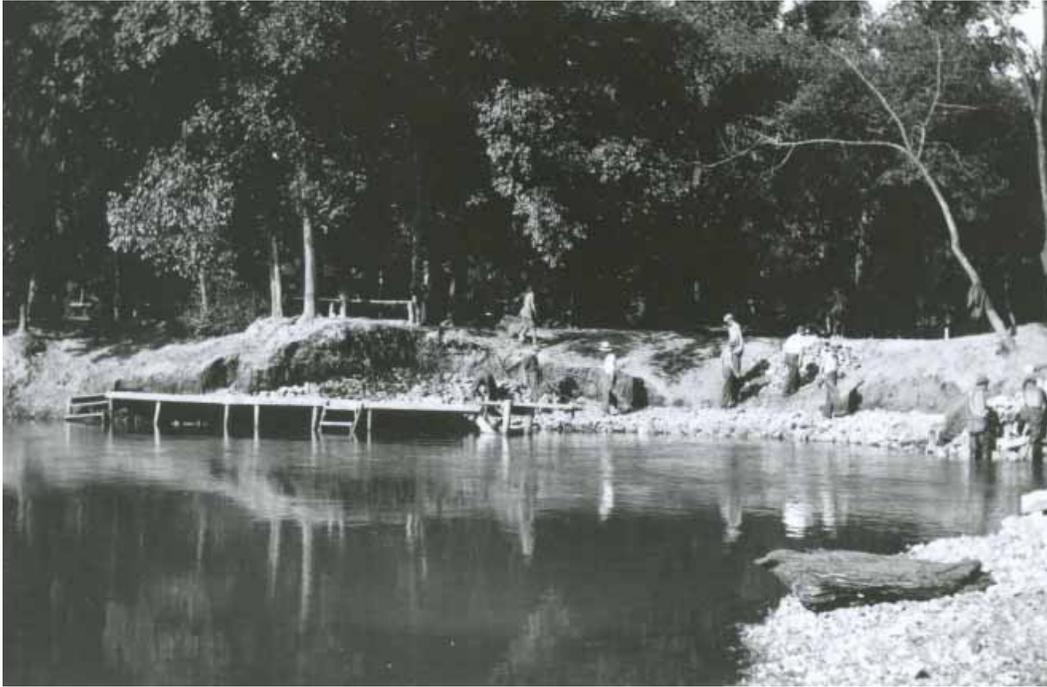


Figure 2-48. The CCC improved the river bank at the swimming area, date unknown. (OZAR Archives)



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



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

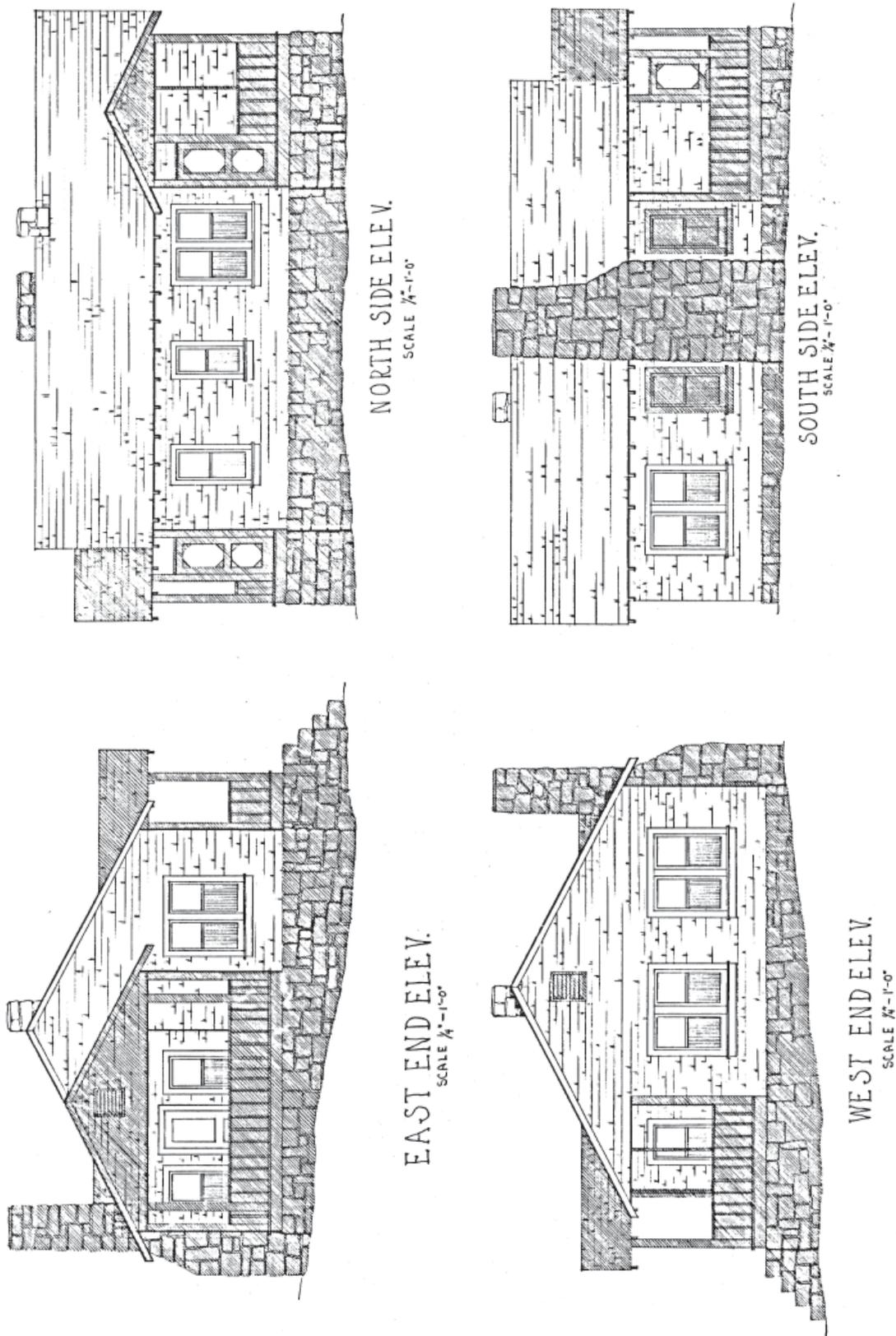


Figure 2-57. Donald A. Blake prepared plans to remodel Cabin #416 (HS-416). Areas of remodel are shaded in, date unknown. (OZAR Archives)



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)

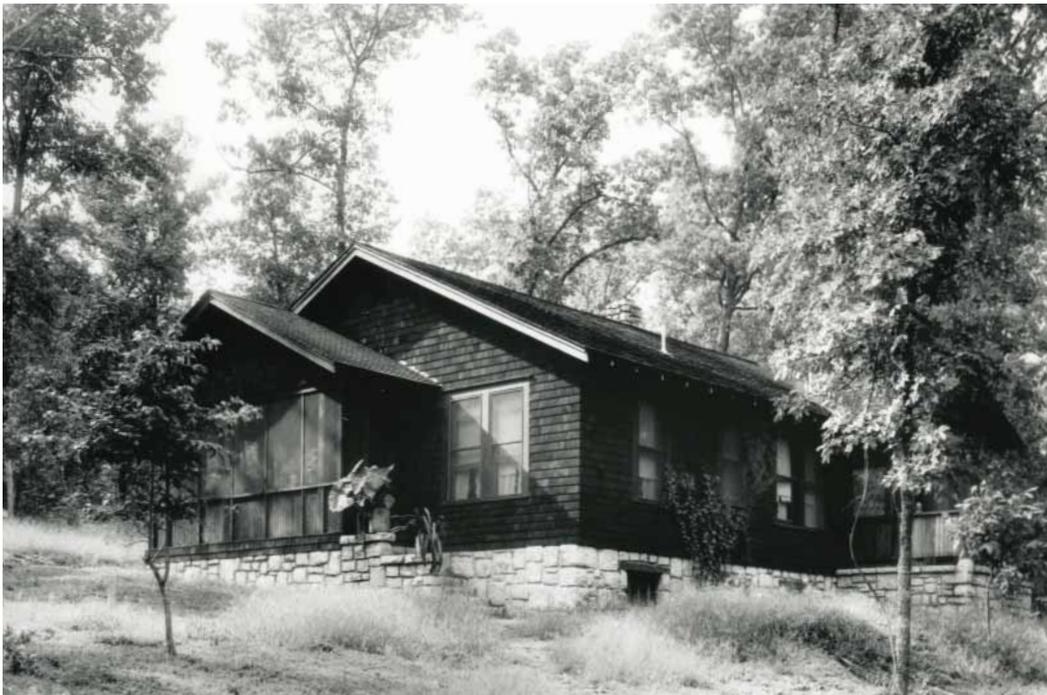


Figure 2-59. The CCC added wood siding to Cabin #416 (HS-416), date unknown. (OZAR Archives)



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)

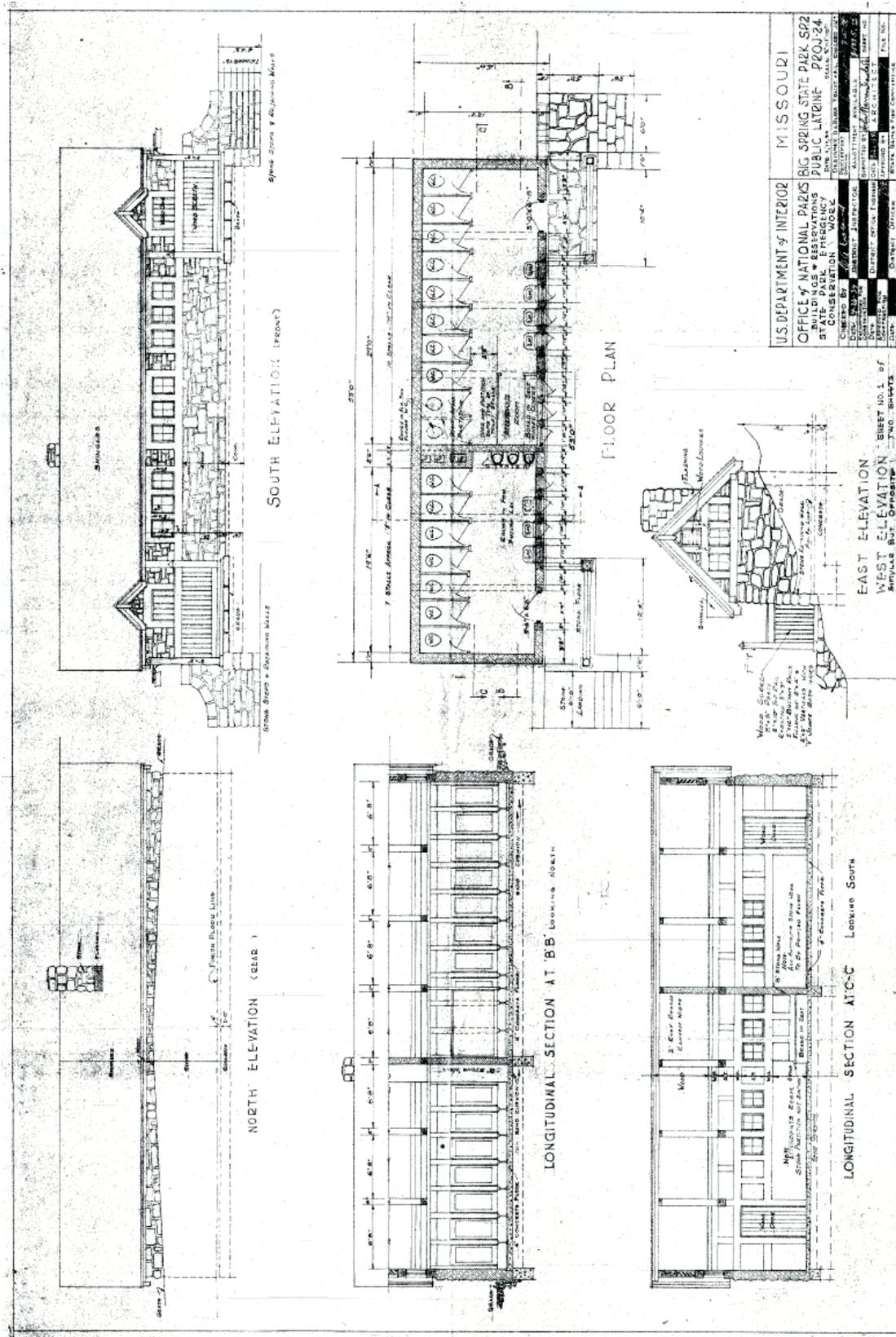


Figure 2-61. Donald A. Blake designed the Latrine (HS-423) in the Rustic style with Tudor influences, 1934. (OZAR Archives)



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

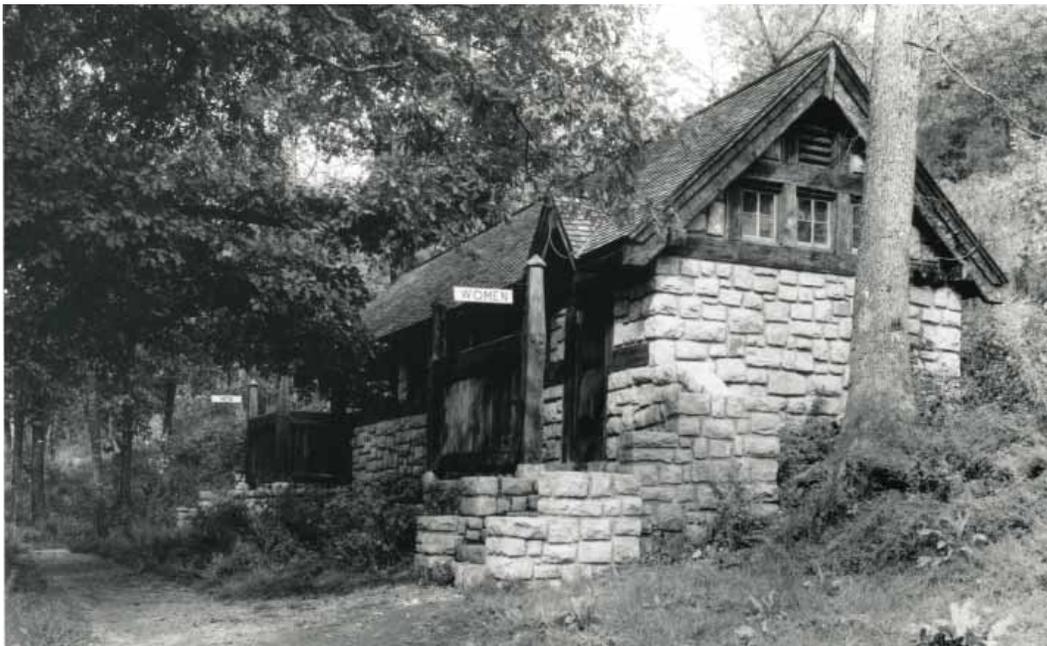


Figure 2-63. The gable roof Latrine (HS-423) has two gable dormers over the entrances to the men's and women's restrooms, date unknown. (OZAR Archives)



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)

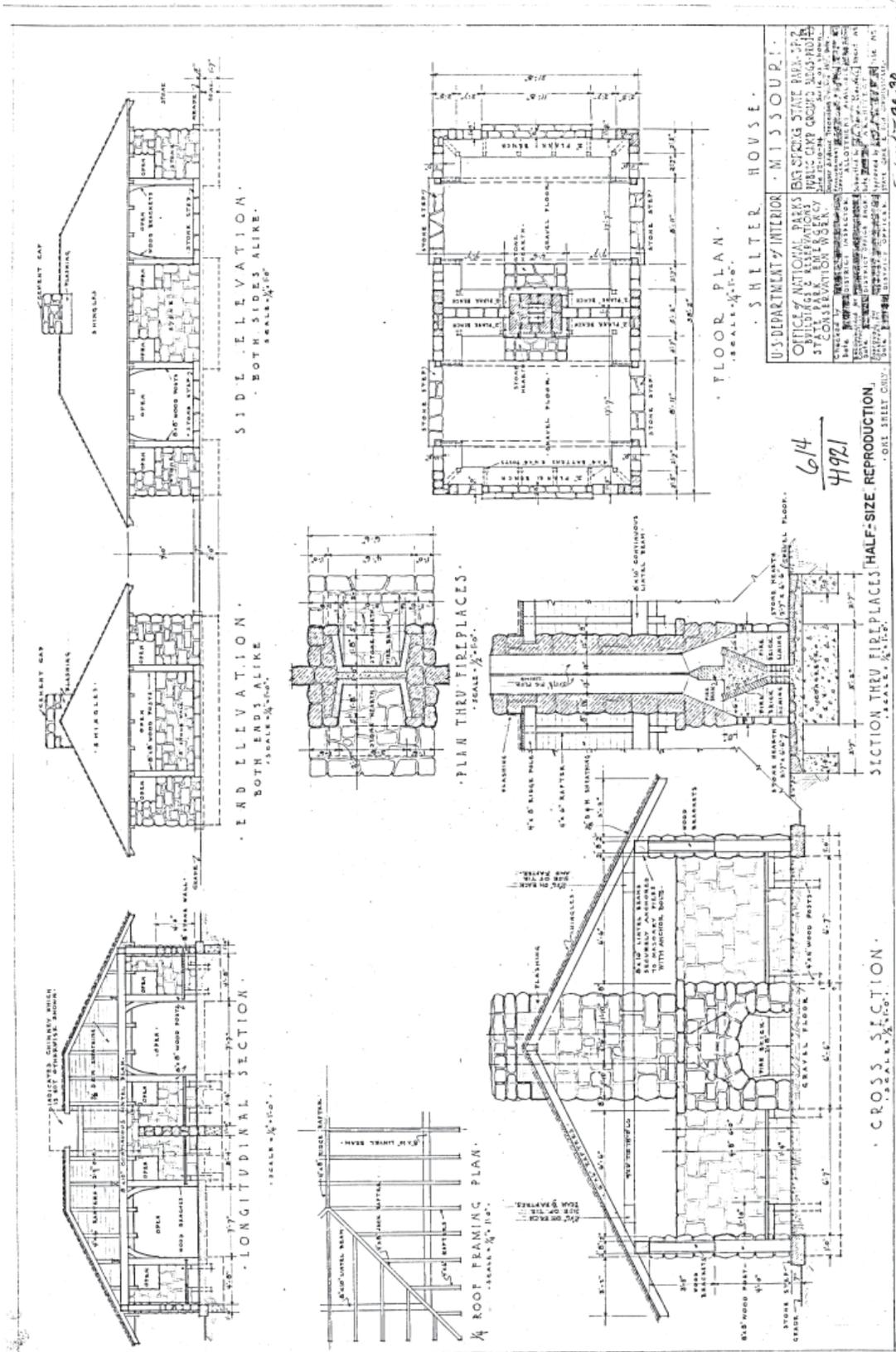


Figure 2-66. The CCC built the Chubb Hollow Open Shelter House (HS-427) as a partially open-side structure with a hip roof and flagstone floor, 1934. (OZAR Archives)