



# Middle James Tour

*Allow 2 Hours*

This driving tour of the middle James River takes you from the “natural well,” the founding site of Springfield, through the historic Pearson Creek mining district, to the site of Henry Rowe Schoolcraft’s encampment on his 1818-1819 tour of the Ozarks, to the sealed entrance of Riverbluff Cave, an “ice age” cave containing an amazing repository of ancient animal fossils. The tour emphasizes water resources and water quality in the James River Basin. You’ll see dramatic sinkholes and sparkling clear springs and streams in rolling limestone hills and rugged valleys. The 60-mile tour explores roughly the middle third of the James River watershed. Allow at least 2 hours’ drive time. The tour is entirely on paved roads and is suitable for passenger cars. However, there are a few low water crossings. If you go on the tour shortly after a rain, there may be water over the road. Remember the old adage: “Turn around, don’t drown.” It takes very little water going over a low water crossing to sweep off a car.

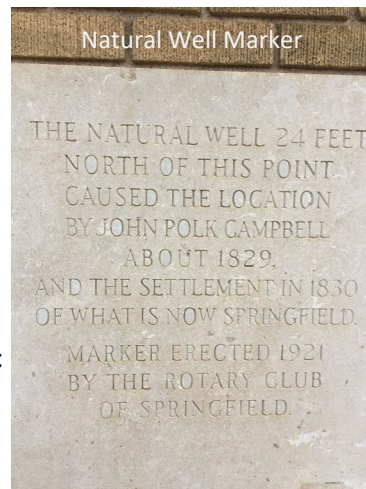
Consider taking the tour at different times of the year. Some falls, the forest colors are brilliant. In winter, valley vistas are impressive. In the spring, the creeks and springs are flowing strong and clear, and in the summer, roadsides are carpeted with wildflowers. A lot of what you will see is determined by the area’s unique geology. The James River flows in a limestone “karst” area, meaning the rocks beneath our feet are porous. That’s why there are so many springs and caves here. But also look for sinkholes, prominent feature of karst topography.

Keep your eyes out for wildlife in forests, glades and pastures. Deer and wild turkey are abundant, but you’ll occasionally see coyotes or even bobcats. You’ll see and hear many kinds of birds—great blue herons and green herons stalking the streams, belted kingfishers screeching from riverside trees, and black vultures, red-tailed hawks and red-shouldered hawks wheeling overhead. In the spring and summer, look for indigo buntings, bluebirds, kingbirds, barn swallows, Mississippi kites and beautiful scissor-tailed flycatchers. You may hear the “kuk kuk” of a pileated woodpecker in the dark woods, or see it in its looping flight. In the streams, you’ll see lots of fish, including suckers, minnows, darters, sunfish and smallmouth bass. What you won’t see is the Ozark Cavefish, which lives underground in caves streams. It’s found nowhere else in the world. Contact the Missouri Department of Conservation for local field guides, if you don’t have them, to help identify what you see. Just remember to take your binoculars.

This tour begins and ends at the parking lot of the Busch Municipal Building in Springfield. Remember that your odometer could vary a little from the mileage markers shown here. We urge you to report any errors we might have made in laying out the tour. We hope you’ll enjoy it!

0.0 Begin at the parking lot of **Busch Municipal Building**. In and around the parking lot you will see examples of “practices” to manage stormwater runoff, including pervious pavers (allowing rainwater to infiltrate into the ground instead of becoming runoff) and bioswales (sunken, vegetated areas along the edge of the lot that allow stormwater to be filtered by plants and infiltrated). Signs explain how these features work. Exit parking lot at west end, in front of the Busch Municipal Building. Turn **right** on **N Boonville Ave**, then **right** on **Central Street**.

0.1 At the **Jefferson Street** stoplight, turn **right** and



go across Chestnut Expressway (stop light).

0.6 At **Traffic Way Street**, turn **right**. Natural Well marker on building to the right (to the right of the National Audio Co. door), Founders Park on left. Here, in 1830, John Polk Campbell built a cabin at the natural well on a bluff overlooking Jordan Creek. That “well” was actually a karst window, a vertical cave opening downward into the “plumbing system” of nearby springs. This is an example of the karst topography characteristic of the Ozarks and the James River Basin, with its many caves, springs, sinkholes and losing streams. The natural well was destroyed or covered up with pavement, but may still be accessible under the buildings on the right. Founders Park, on the founding site of the city of Springfield, contains information about the city’s early history.

0.7 At **Boonville Street**, turn **left**. At this point, you are driving over the underground “box” containing Jordan Creek. The creek was routed through concrete tunnels

in the 1920s and 1930s in a somewhat misguided effort to prevent property damage from flooding. These days, we would try to prevent flooding problems by not allowing buildings to encroach into the floodplains of rivers and streams.

- 0.8 At the stop sign at **Olive Street**, go **straight**.
- 0.8 At **Park Central Square**, turn **right**, go around Square and exit on the east (left) side. On the north side of the Square is the “History Museum on the Square,” with a large and excellent collection of artifacts, images and “voices of history.” At the northeast corner was the old Fox Theater, which featured “natural air-conditioning” by blowing cave air from below into the building. The famous shoot-out between Bill Hickok and Dave Tutt happened on the Square in July, 1865, over a gambling debt. “Wild Bill” killed Tutt, but was acquitted of murder after a three-day trial.
- 0.9 Turn **right** onto **Park Central East Street**. Down this street on the left is the Gullioz Theater, recently renovated, which has a beautiful gilded art-deco interior.
- 1.0 At the stop sign at **Jefferson Street**, turn **right** to proceed south.
- 1.4 At **Cherry Street**, turn **left**.
- 1.8 At the stop sign at John Q. Hammons Pkwy, First and Calvary Church is on the right. A sinkhole once existed on this corner. Edward Shepard (1915) stated that this sinkhole had once been used for the “conveyance of sewage.” Before Springfield had real sewers, much of the city’s human waste and polluted stormwater went into sinkholes, a particularly bad idea since these features directly connect with the shallow groundwater system and springs. Continue on Cherry Street.
- 2.1 Continue on Cherry Street through National and Glenstone intersections.
- 3.4 At **Barnes Street**, turn **right**.
- 3.7 There is a sinkhole on the left, with trees growing in it. There is a large concentration of sinkholes in this part of Springfield, part of the east Springfield sinkhole plain. Most of the sinkholes in this area are probably connected to Jones Spring, which you will see on this tour.
- 3.9 At **Grand Street**, turn **left**.
- 4.3 There is a sinkhole on the left, visible through a break in the trees. Surface runoff drains to the sinkhole through a grassy channel. The opening of this large sinkhole has been modified and it now takes water from another large sinkhole to the south in order to prevent water backing into yards and over roads. This was a common practice in the city in the past. Today, there are rules in place to provide buffer zones around sinkholes and to improve the quality of stormwater runoff that goes into the “eyes,” or openings in the bottoms of sinkholes.
- 4.4 At the stop sign at **Oak Grove Street**, turn **right**.
- 4.7 At the roundabout, go around and exit on the east side onto **Catalpa**. Follow

Catalpa, go under US 65.

- 5.7 At the stop sign at **Eastgate Street**, turn **right**.
- 5.9 At **Blueridge Street**, turn **left**.
- 6.0 When you see the tennis courts and community building on left, pull into the parking lot. This is part of the Pearson Creek lead and zinc mining district. The concrete remains of the Badger Mine ore processing facility are on the left, behind the tennis courts. Just to the left of this is a large pile of mine tailings, now overgrown with trees. The mine operated from 1906 to the 1920s, with about twenty-men working at its peak. Wages were good for those times, about \$2.50 to \$3.75 a day. But it was dangerous work. One miner died from breathing bad air, and two died in 1907 when a cable broke, crushing them under a dumped load of ore. Exit parking lot and continue east (**left**) on **Blueridge**.
- 6.2 **Curve left** onto **Greentree Street**.
- 6.4 At the stop sign at **Catalpa Street**, turn **right**.
- 6.6 There is a collapsed cave on left. The valley to the left is the remains of a collapsed cave system. The lake rarely holds water because of the underlying cavernous geology. Behind the rock house is Bonebrake Spring, which feeds into the lake. This spring has an underground connection to Jones Spring, which is over the rise to the right on private property.
- 6.9 Jones Spring flows close to the road on the right. To the far right is small waterfall on the Jones Spring Branch. A few hundred yards upstream, Jones Spring flows from a low cave. A “corn-cracker” mill once existed there, with grain pounded by a hammer powered by the spring. Later, it was the site of a distillery and a meeting place of the Greene County Horse-thief Association.
- 7.0 A small spring on the left comes out of a bluff behind a house (private property).
- 7.2 The large lake on the right is mostly the impounded waters of Jones Spring. There has been a history of water problems and fish kills here. One incident involved a spill of chemicals into a sinkhole in an industrial area to the west—another was caused when a railroad car wrecked above the lake, spilling creosote into it.
- 7.6 At the Mt. Pisgah Methodist Church on left, there is a Greene County Historical



Marker. The current church was built in 1888, but the site was once used as a campground and rest stop for freighters on the Rockbridge Road.

- 7.6 Cross Pearson Creek. The headwaters of Pearson Creek are near the Danforth Springs, five miles upstream. Go straight across the bridge on Mumford Rd.
- 8.3 **Curve right onto Royal Drive.**
- 8.5 At the stop sign at **Sunshine (Highway D)**, turn **left**.
- 8.9 At **Farm Road 199**, turn **right**.
- 9.7 At sharp right turn on Farm Road 199, go straight up the hill and park on right just before railroad tracks. Schoolcraft Marker on right (dead end sign) in trees originally placed in 1921, in a different location. Schoolcraft camped here on January 1, 1819, to look at a crude lead smelter. Schoolcraft and a companion left Potosi, Missouri in November 1818 to inspect the reported lead deposits along the James River. His plainly worded journal of the tour would entice generations of settlers and arm-chair explorers. This spot, near Kerschner Spring (to the southeast), marked the farthest point southwest that Schoolcraft reached on his tour. Go back down the hill to the stop sign and turn left.
- 9.9 Under the road near this point are some old mine shafts from the Pearson Creek lead/zinc mining district. Mine shafts even run under the subdivisions to the right. Also, there are the remains of old mines and tailings piles in forested areas.
- 10.5 Cross Pearson Creek on the low water bridge.
- 10.7 The site of a lead/zinc mine is on the right. Along the ridge to the right was located one of the more recent mines in the Pearson Creek mining district, which operated until the 1920s.
- 10.9 At the stop sign at **Farm Road 148** (Old Sunshine), turn **left** to go under the railroad tracks.
- 11.4 At the stop sign, turn **left** on **Forrest Heights**.
- 11.7 At the stop sign, turn **right** on **Cherokee**.
- 12.2 At the stop sign, turn **left** on **Blackman Road**.
- 12.9 Blackman Water Treatment Plant is on the right. This plant uses raw water from the James River, but water can also be pumped here from Fellows Lake, to the north.



Sequiota Boat Ride

Treatment processes include coagulation of particles, settling in basins, filtration through mixed media filters and final chlorination before the water is sent through pipes to homes and businesses.

- 12.9 At **Farm Road 156** (across from entrance to the Water Treatment Plant), turn left.
- 14.0 The Blackman James River Water Intake is on the left. From this point, water from the James River is pumped to the Blackman Water Treatment Plant. Sediment can be a problem for treatment when the river is high, and in summer or fall the river is sometimes too low to even use. State rules mandate that a certain amount of water has to be left in the river (not pumped out) at all times.
- 14.4 The Crighton Missouri Department of Conservation (MDC) Access is on left. The MDC provides accesses downstream on the James River at Delaware Town, Shelvin Rock, Hootentown, Kerr and Cox (Galena). There are no public access points upstream of the Crighton Access and the James River is impounded by the dam at Lake Springfield, a few miles below the access.
- 15.0 At the stop sign at **Farm Road 164**, turn **right**. Kinser Bridge is on the left. The gage on the bridge is the uppermost gage on the James River. The antenna at the gage allows data to be transmitted via satellite.
- 15.8 The road curves to left, and the entrance to Natural Bridge Estates is on the right. The natural bridge is on private property and not visible from the street. However, natural bridges can be seen at other sites in Greene County, including Lost Hill Park on the north side of Springfield.
- 16.1 At the stop sign, go Straight ahead onto **Battlefield Road**.
- 16.4 Cross U.S. 65 Highway. Along U.S. 65 in this road-cut you will see lots of limestone pinnacles, which reminded geologist Jerry Vineyard of “gargoyles.” His excellent book, “Gargoyle Country: The Inspiring Geology of Springfield and Greene County,” is available from the Watershed Committee of the Ozarks.
- 17.3 At the stoplight at **Lone Pine Street** turn **left**.
- 17.5 The City of Springfield Recycling/Yard Waste Center on left
- 18.1 Sequiota Park is on the left. In this park is Sequiota Cave, a large cave that goes back several thousand feet. Cave tours by boat were once offered here, and Mr. Galloway once operated a little store inside the cave. Sequiota Spring, coming from the cave, has had its share of water quality problems, including bad sewer smells after the late 1950s. Septic tanks on the hills above leached poorly treated sewage into the spring. In 1973, a dye trace was completed from the septic tank at Sequiota School to the spring. When city sewers were extended into the area, and septic tanks phased out, the spring’s quality began to improve.
- 18.4 There is a quarry on the right where limestone is mined. Limestone is the main kind of rock mined in the James River Basin. It is usually crushed and sorted and is widely used in the construction of buildings and roads.



- 19.0 At the 4-Way Stop, turn **right** on **Republic Road**.
- 20.2 At the stoplight at **Luster Street**, turn **left**. Be careful, this turn is difficult when the traffic is heavy.
- 20.3 At the stoplight at **Glenstone**, turn **left**. Stay on Glenstone, in the middle lanes, passing over James River Freeway. Do not exit either left or right onto the freeway, but stay on Glenstone as it curves to the right just past the freeway entrances.
- 20.7 **Curve to right** onto **Republic Road**.
- 21.1 There is a big stormwater detention basin on the right. Basins like this are used to hold back stormwater and release it slowly to decrease flooding downstream. This basin also contains a practice field that can be used when the basin is dry, an example of multi-use for a stormwater facility.
- 21.8 Continue straight through the stoplights at Fremont and National.
- 22.5 Ward Branch runs through the golf course on the left. Several years ago, a project to stabilize eroding creek banks and restore streambank vegetation was completed. Urban streams are very “flashy,” rising quickly after a rainstorm. It is difficult to prevent streambanks from eroding without a good cover of rooted plants to hold soil in place. It is also very expensive to restore streams that have been degraded by urban runoff. This project has shown how that can be done.
- 23.2 At the stoplight at **Campbell Street**, turn **left** and go under bridge, then straight south on Campbell.
- 23.6 The Library Center is on the Right. In front of the library is a rain garden, designed to take water from downspouts and treat it by filtration through plants in a shallow basin. Rain gardens are designed to improve the quality of the runoff. There are many rain gardens scattered around Springfield.
- 24.0 Cross Ward Branch.
- 24.1 At **Weaver Road**, turn **right**.
- 25.6 At **Farm Road 141**, turn **left**.
- 26.4 Cross Ward Branch. The Greenway trail runs beside the creek here.



Short face bear skull

26.9 The Riverbluff “Ice-age” cave entrance is on the right. All you can see is a small fenced area near the road. The fence protects the artificial cave entrance, which is accessible through a horizontal underground pipe with a locked door at the end. Remarkably, this cave has no natural entrance. It was accidentally blasted into on September 11, 2001, a day that

will forever live in infamy. All blasting was stopped temporarily, nationwide, after this terrorist disaster. But the pause gave geologists time to assess what had been uncovered at this site. It was truly amazing—a cave that had been sealed shut for



Short face bear claw marks

hundreds of thousands of years, preserving what was inside—beds and claw marks of the short-faced bear, extinct since the Pleistocene; tracks of peccaries, pig-like animals, and turtle and snake skeletons. The blasted hole was repaired and the artificial entrance created to curtail trespass and vandalism. Now, the cave is available to legitimate researchers only, but virtual tours of the cave can be had at [www.riverbluffcave.com](http://www.riverbluffcave.com)

- 27.0 At **Farm Road 190**, turn **right**.
- 27.2 The Missouri Institute of Natural Science on right. This facility, ([www.monatsci.org](http://www.monatsci.org)) was built after the discovery of Riverbluff Cave. The museum contains many of the artifacts from the cave, and sponsors research and preservation programs.
- 27.7 Turn **left into Rivercut Golf Course**. On the left below parking lot is a tight “elbow” of the James River. This is a scenic site, featured on old post cards displayed at Springfield’s History Museum on the Square. Turn around in the parking lot and exit the way you entered. Back at **Farm Road 190**, turn **right**.
- 28.6 At the stop sign at **Farm Road 141**, turn **right**.
- 28.7 Cross the James River. The James River divides into two channels here. The main channel is to the north, while the channel further south is an overflow channel.
- 29.8 At the stop sign at **Highway AA**, turn **left**.
- 30.7 At **Owen Road**, turn **right**.
- 31.6 At **Hickory Ridge Road**, turn **right**.
- 31.9 Turn **left** at the Y onto **Hickory Bridge Circle**.
- 32.2 The road ends at the turn-around. Avin Sink is on the right, although in the summer it is difficult to see because of the thick vegetation. This sinkhole is one of the deepest in the area (at least 60 feet), and one of many sinkholes in the Nixa karst plain. In August, 2006 a homeowner in Nixa heard what he thought was a truck crashing into his house. Instead, he found that his attached garage (containing his car), had suddenly fallen into a sinkhole at least 75 feet deep. No



one was hurt, and the sinkhole has since been filled, but it is a reminder of what can happen in karst country. Turn around and go back the way you came.

32.6 Turn **right** on **Hickory Ridge**.

32.9 At **Owen Road**, turn **right**.

33.6 At the stop sign at **Tracker Road**, turn **right**.

35.4 At the stop sign at Saunders Valley Road, go straight. Saunders

Valley is actually a “uvala,” or string of coalescing sinkholes, in this case creating a “valley” over two miles long. Soon on this tour, you will see a sinkhole near the mouth of the valley.

35.9 At the stop sign at **Phillips Road**, turn **right**.

37.4 The road turns hard to the right and **becomes Guin Road**.

37.6 There is a big sinkhole in the field on the left. It’s difficult to see in summer with the vegetation, but this is a very deep, steep-sided sinkhole. It is actually a “karst window,” with a stream flowing across its bottom. This “window” site connects the sinkholes of Saunders Valley with Blue Spring, coming up soon on the tour.

37.8 At the stop sign at **Blue Springs Road**, turn **left**.

38.5 The Blue Spring is on the right, just to the left of the driveway and about twenty feet from the road. It is hard to see from the road because it is in a sunken area. It comes out of a small cave and quickly enters the James River. The Blue Spring recharge area, or area contributing water to it, is to the southeast of the spring, and includes much if not most of the sinkhole area around Nixa. There is a map of this sinkhole area in the book *Springs of Missouri* by Jerry Vineyard and Gerald Feder.

38.7 Cross the James River.

39.6 There is a deep, steep-sided sinkhole on the left.

39.7 At the stop sign at **Highway FF**, veer to the right, stop, then go **north** on FF.

40.2 Enter the City Limit, Battlefield.

41.1 At **Third Street**, turn **left**, stay on Third Street through next intersection

41.3 At Lewis Street, go straight through the jog.

41.6 There will be a hard right turn at Old Wire Road.

41.6 At the stop sign at **Elm Street**, turn **left**.

43.0 Cross Wilsons Creek on high bridge. Water quality in Wilsons Creek today is

much improved from the 1960s and 1970s, largely due to upgrades at the Springfield Southwest Wastewater Treatment Plant. Look at the photo taken off this bridge in 1977. The water of Wilsons Creek was gray and cloudy. Today, the same view shows that the water is clear.



Wilsons Creek 1977



Wilsons Creek today

43.9 Entrance to Wilsons Creek National Battlefield, a unit of the National Park System. The first major Civil War battle west of the Mississippi was fought here in August 1861. Nathaniel Lyon died here, the first Union general killed in the war. The park has an excellent museum about the Civil War and the battle of Wilsons Creek, and walking or driving tours are available. For information about park activities and fees go to [www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov)

44.0 At the stop sign at **ZZ Highway**, turn **right**.

45.5 At the stoplight at **Republic Road (M Highway)**, turn **right**, then round about to stay on **Highway M**

46.2 At **Farm Road 107**, turn **left**.

47.2 At the stop sign at **Farm Road 164**, turn **right**.

48.0 John Twitty Energy Center, a coal-fired power plant, is on the right. The power plant uses treated wastewater from the Springfield Southwest Wastewater Treatment Plant as cooling water.

48.2 At **Haseltine Road**, turn **left**.

49.2 At the stop sign at **U.S. 60 Highway**, turn **right**, but stay in right lane and be very careful. Right turn off high-speed highway only about 100 yards ahead

49.4 At **Farm Road 156**, turn **right**.

50.0 Wilsons Creek in valley bottom to the right. Notice the “riparian” or streamside vegetation set off by fencing along the stream. Riparian restoration has been going on here, with bank stabilization, tree planting and livestock exclusion, all meant to improve water quality in the stream.

50.2 Cross Wilsons Creek. Notice gage on right side of bridge. All gages in the James River Basin can be accessed through the United States Geological Survey at <https://waterdata.usgs.gov>, or for this gage you can search for USGS gage and Wilson Creek near Brookline. Often, there is no flow here, because upstream of

the bridge the stream is “losing,” meaning most of the flow often goes underground into karst channels in the bedrock.

- 50.6 At the stoplight at **Route 160**, turn **left**.
- 51.9 At the stoplight at the junction with **413 (Sunshine Street)**, turn **right**.
- 52.9 At the stoplight at **Scenic Street**, turn **left**.
- 53.2 Cross Wilsons Creek. Greenway runs along Wilsons Creek here. To the right is Ewing Park, which was built on an old landfill site.
- 53.9 At the stoplight at **Grand Avenue**, turn **right**.
- 54.4 At **Park Avenue**, turn **left**.
- 54.8 Zagonyi Park is on the right. A marker commemorates a Civil War Battle in October 1861, where a smaller Union force of 300 men under Major Zagonyi charged about 1,500 confederate troops camped near here.
- 54.9 At the stop sign at **Mt Vernon Street**, turn **right**.
- 55.3 Cross Jordan Creek. The Jordan Creek Greenway trail goes along the west side of the creek here. Riparian restoration is underway in the stream corridor.
- 55.4 At the stoplight at **Kansas Expressway**, turn **left**.
- 55.7 At the stoplight at **College Street**, turn **right**.
- 55.9 The Remains of the Southwestern Brewery are on the left, now attached to a newer building. This brewery used the water of Dingeldein Spring (named for Seb Dingeldein, a St. Louis brewer who moved to Springfield to start the brewery), which discharges a hundred feet north of College Street, to brew beer. Fort Street, on left, is named for the Civil War fort that was built on the high promontory to the southeast. In the valley of Jordan Creek to the left (north) is West Meadows, being renovated as part of Springfield’s Jordan Valley Park. Continue east on College.
- 56.0 The Route 66 Park is on the left. Route 66, connecting Chicago to Los Angeles, was proposed in 1926. In 1927 John Woodruff, a Springfield native, was elected first president of the Route 66 Association. The highway went through downtown Springfield and is marked by “historic Route 66” road signs.
- 56.6 At **Main Street**, turn **left**.
- 56.6 Immediately after the turn, a marker for Springfield’s First School is located in a brick wall in front of bus station. The marker was first erected nearby Springfield Public Schools. Springfield’s first public school, built of logs with a mud and brick chimney and loose plank floor, had Joseph Rountree as its first teacher.
- 56.7 Cross Jordan Creek. To the left, you can see Jordan Creek running in an open flume or “box.” Pilings in the middle of the channel show that a building once covered the stream here. To the right, Jordan Creek flows from the end of a covered box, built in the 1920s and early 1930s. Plans are under way to

“daylight” Jordan Creek between Main and Boonville, which means taking the “lid” off the box and creating a more natural, open channel. The idea is to let the public see and access these “founding waters,” so that a constituency for further improving and protecting urban streams will be created. Further, above ground streams are much healthier, as trees and streamside vegetation keep the water cleaner, allowing wildlife and aquatic life to return.

- 57.0 At the stoplight at Chestnut Expressway, go straight.
- 57.2 At **Central Street**, turn **right**.
- 57.3 At the stop sign at **Campbell Street**, turn **left**.
- 57.5 St. Joseph Catholic Church is on the left.
- 57.9 At the stoplight at **Division Street**, turn **right**.
- 58.9 At the stoplight at **National Street**, turn **right**.
- 59.0 Cross Jordan Creek. To the left (downstream) you see Jordan Creek flowing in a “naturalized” channel, with a healthy stand of vegetation growing along the creek-side trail. This restoration project along Jordan Creek was the first of its kind in Springfield. The stream used to flow underground in tunnels. As part of the project, these were removed, or the stream “daylighted,” and a new stream ecosystem was constructed through a greenway corridor and trail connecting Smith Park and Silver Spring Park. To the right (upstream) Jordan Creek still flows in a walled channel through Silver Spring Park.
- 59.1 Turn **right** on **Calhoun Street** and enter Silver Springs Park. On the right after the turn is Silver Spring, in the sunken area to the west. The spring now rises inside a concrete tank. You can see the spring branch with watercress running into Jordan Creek. This spring was at one time used to fill the swimming pool.
- 59.3 At the stop sign at **Scott Street**, turn **right**.
- 59.4 At the stop sign at **Hampton Street**, go **straight**.
- 59.6 At the stop sign at **Pythion Street**, turn **right**.
- 59.8 Go through the round-about and exit east onto **Central Street**.
- 59.9 The rock building on the left has interesting rockwork. Many buildings in the Ozarks are made of native stone — many of them called “giraffe rock” structures because of their shapes and coloration.
- 59.9 Drury University Campus. The chapel on the right uses ground source wells for heating and cooling.
- 60.0 At the stoplight at Benton Avenue, go straight.
- 60.1 At the stoplight at Jefferson Street, go straight.
- 60.2 Turn **left** onto **Street**.
- 60.3 Turn **right** into **City Parking Lot**. End tour.



