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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Dolliver Memorial State Park: Picnic, Hiking & Maintenance Area (Area B)
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Route 1, Box 7 not for publication N/A
city, town Lehigh vicinity
state Iowa code IA county Webster code 187 zip code 50557

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>2</u>	<u>3</u> buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>19</u>	<u>6</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>22</u>	<u>9</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
CCC Properties in Iowa State Parks: 1933-42

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

[Signature] 7/17/90
Signature of certifying official Date
State Historical Society of Iowa
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet. Boh Riland 11/15/90
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

LANDSCAPE/park

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

LANDSCAPE/park

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Rustic Architecture

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETEwalls SandstoneWeatherboardroof Shingleother LogWood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
SOCIAL HISTORY
CONSERVATION
RECREATION

Period of Significance

1933-35

Significant Dates

1933

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Central Design Office, Ames

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

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Table 1

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources in Dolliver Memorial State Park

No. (1)	Common Name	Property Subtype	Contributing/ Noncontributing	Category
Area A: Entrance Area: .09 Acres				
1	checking stations & portals	entranceways & checking stations	contributing	1 building
Area B: Picnic, Hiking, and Maintenance Area: 153.54 Acres				
3, 12-14, 17, 19, 22, 24	stone steps	trail steps & trails	contributing	8 structures
9	culvert	culverts & crossings	contributing	5 structures
10	culvert	culverts & crossings	contributing	1 structures
4	culvert	culverts & crossings	noncontributing	1 structure
5	footbridge	vehicle, bridle, & footbridges	contributing	1 structure
18, 23	footbridge	vehicle, bridle, & foot bridges	noncontributing	4 structures
6, 7, 8	lodge	refectories & concessions	contributing	1 building
15	latrine	comfort stations & privies	noncontributing	1 building
20	custodian's dwelling	post-CCC building	noncontributing	1 building
-	garage	post-CCC resource	noncontributing	1 building
21	incinerator	incinerators	noncontributing	1 structure
25	service building	equipment & maintenance building	contributing	1 building
29	portals	entranceways & checking stations	contributing	1 structure
30	trails	trail steps & trails	contributing	1 structure
31	roads	other minor park structures	contributing	1 structure
33	Dolliver Memorial	markers, shrines, & museums	contributing	1 structure

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-	landscape	other minor park	contributing	1 site
		structures		
total				32 resources

(1) Resource numbers are preceded by the prefix DOL.

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7. description

materials:

roof: ASPHALT

Statement of Description:

Dolliver Memorial State Park District is located two miles north of Lehigh and 17 miles south of Fort Dodge in Warren County, Iowa. Encompassing much of the 572 acre park, the district follows the Des Moines River along its east edge, and Prairie Creek flows west-east across the park to join it. Smaller ravines extend away from the main north-south Des Moines River valley whose walls are faced by sandstone cliffs. While cut grasses follow the west side of the Des Moines and Prairie Creek, the remainder of the park is heavily wooded. The discontinuous district contains two areas: area A at the north entrance which includes one resource, portals and checking station and area B which encompasses a lodge, service building, portals, Dolliver Memorial, trails, stone steps, footbridges, and its landscape. The district encompasses thirty-two properties which are widely dispersed across the park, frequently along its trails. Intrusions within the district include CCC resources which have lost integrity of design rather than recent buildings or structures. Because the district includes much of the park, its boundaries primarily follow the 1930s edges of the park. Exceptions were drawn to exclude post-CCC resources or park development by the Works Projects Administration.

The contributing buildings, structures, and objects follow the guidelines of the mature rustic landscape style as it developed during the CCC period in general shaping, floor plan, materials, decorative elements, functions, property subtypes, and setting. Camp DSP3, later known as SP6, was occupied by an unidentified CCC company from October, 1933 to March 31, 1934. Company VCCC 2725 reoccupied the camp by August, 1934 and departed in July, 1935. These two companies constructed the district's resources (Alleger and Alleger ca. 1935: 89-90; U.S. NPS, Project Supervisor 1933-47 [9/3/34, 9/34, box 73]; U.S. NPS, District Office 1933-37 [10/10/34, box 4; Iowa Department of Agriculture 1936-38 [1935: 215])). These resources belong to the property type CCC Resources in Iowa Park which are described in section F.

Although the district contains several outstanding buildings, the

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majority of the district is constructed around structures associated with naturalistic landscaping and the landscape itself, for example the steps, trails, culverts, footbridges, and the Dolliver Memorial. The high, irregular sandstone ledges narrow ravine, and the valley of the Des Moines lend themselves to such rustic development.

The trail system, DOL30, (trail steps and trails, IJ) for the most part follows the original design. CCC development includes clearing of paths, placement of gravel along bottom areas, the building of stone walls, and the construction of small stone drains usually under the trail. The placement of the trail system has been altered in several locations, but overall it follows the original location. Some segments along the trail south of Prairie Creek, particularly the south loops, appear relocated and one segment along the north loop at Bone Yard Hollow has been added. Eight sets of sandstone stone steps (DOL3, 12-14, 17, 19, 22, 24) and three footbridges (DOL5, 18, 23) are counted as separate resources along these trails.

Stone steps (trail steps and trails, IJ) wind along the steep grades of the trails often incorporating the rock ledges within them to allow blending of the man-made resource into the natural surroundings. In general, single layers of two to five mortared and unmortared stones compose one step. Platform areas with random rubble stone sides were constructed along steps in areas of gentler grades. Side walls of unmortared, random rubble occur beside the steps along steep sections of some of the trails. These steps range from 12 to 119 steps long or 40 to 210 feet in length by 4 to 6 feet in width. Step DOL13 also includes two rough stone benches placed along steep side slopes. Their random rubble and concrete base are finished with flat stone slabs. One also has a back faced with flat stone slabs. The bench with back is 6.5 feet high overall and both are about 4.5 feet long. Good illustrates steps such as these from the park as an example the blending of man-made structures into the natural setting (1938: (1) 167).

The footbridges (vehicle, bridle, and foot bridges, IL) cross ravines with small intermittent streams and Prairie Creek in wooded areas. Footbridge DOL5 rests on three, tapering or battered random rubble sandstone piers whose ends are built up to support the rails. Twenty foot wood beams rest on the lower sections of the piers and support the wood flooring and hand rails. The bridge is 40 feet long by 8 feet wide and 12 feet in height. A set of 29 sandstone steps with side walls extend 80 feet up the adjacent

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slope. Footbridges DOL18 and DOL23 stand on concrete piers. Two steel I beams rest on the piers which in turn support the wood flooring. Wood uprights carry the sets of railings. They represent replacements of the stone piers and log-covered steel beam supports of the former bridges (Iowa State Conservation Commission 1933-42a [n.d.]). DOL6, DOL7, and DOL16 are masonry, single span, arched footbridges of random rubble sandstone. A keystone marks the center of the segmental arches. The footbridges measure 4 to 6 feet wide by 20 to 28 feet long.

The Dolliver Memorial (DOL33) (markers, shrines, and museums, IIH) pays tribute to the funds given for the development of the park in memory of Jonathan Dolliver. A 2 by 3 foot bronze plaque rests on a large fragment of sandstone measuring 2 by 2 feet and 15 feet in length. The stone is positioned against a partially natural and partially laid sandstone outcropping. Stones are cemented in place by joints recessed well behind the face of the stone. The plaque sits in front of a low sandstone rubble retaining wall which holds an oval pool fed by a natural spring. The cut grass of the adjacent picnic area spreads out east from the pool, and the natural sandstone ledges and woods lay to the west. Dolliver's bust and below it an inscription are placed on the bronze plaque: "Dolliver Memorial State Park / Dedicated June 28, 1925 to the Memory of / Jonathan Prentiss Dolliver / 1858 1910 / United States House of Representatives 1888-1900 / U.S. Senate 1900-1910 ...". The remainder of the plaque memorializes those who settled the surrounding prairies.

The route of the park road (DOL31) (other minor structures, IM) generally remains in the position displayed upon park development plans of 1934-1935 (Iowa State Conservation Commission 1933-42; 1917-89). In the north section of the park, the road curves down a wooded valley wall and follows the Des Moines River. It then opens into a valley and curves gently through the park's main picnic area. In the southern part of the park, it winds up the valley wall through wooded areas to the north portal. Since it travels through a rustic landscape similar to that which the CCC attempted to construct, the road is a contributing resource despite the replacement of the graveled by the paved surface. The road traverses two culverts (DOL4 and DOL9) (culverts and crossings, IK). Unlike the footbridges, they are constructed with concrete with a random rubble, sandstone veneer. The culverts measure 30 feet long by 30 feet wide including the six foot long wings walls which prevent the erosion of dirt into the single arched openings. DOL4 possesses a rounded arch while DOL9 displays a segmental arch.

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Poured concrete rails were added to the sides of DOL4 after the CCC era.

Both entrances to the park are marked by entrance portals (Entranceways and checking stations, IA). At the north entrance, they are combined with a checking station (DOL1). The circular, random rubble, sandstone checking station stands on a poured concrete footing. Its walls support a timber framing covered with a 12-sided, wood shingled roof. Roof timbers are exposed on the exterior. Double hung windows now covered with plywood pierce the walls. Stone walls are exposed on the interior, and the flagstone floor is now covered with poured concrete. A chimney on the west side balances the 7 foot stone pillar which carries the brass Dolliver Memorial State Park sign on the east side. On the east side of the road opposite the single pillar stands a roughly coursed, rubble sandstone wall. The 22 foot long wall includes two end pillars 4 and 7 feet in height. A center pillar reaches 5 feet. The 4 foot wall is slightly recessed from the three pillars.

The south portals (DOL29) are composed of three roughly coursed, rubble sandstone pillars, one on the east side of the road and two on the west. The two flanking the roads have narrow wings on either side, and all three have flared bases. Two timber rails connect the west pillars. While the pillar measures 7 by 14 feet by 9 feet high, the west two are 6 by 14 by 12 feet high and 5 by 6 by 8 feet high. The center pillar carries a brass sign stating "Dolliver Memorial State Park."

The service building (DOL25) is placed southwest of the custodian's dwelling behind the slope of a wooded hill somewhat removed from public view. A group camp was constructed by the WPA several years later to its southwest. The ell-shaped building (equipment and maintenance building, IF) forms a graveled courtyard. While the front is coursed rubble, the sides and rear are random rubble sandstone. The apex of the ell is a story and a half, gable roof building with a cupola at its center. A gabled dormer gives access to the loft. The gable ends are covered with weatherboard. A lower, lean-to roof covered with tile and asphalt also extends over the two flanking, rectangular, one story wings. Overall, the building covers a space of 30 by 70 feet and 27 by 90 feet. Casement windows of 6 lights pierce the side and rear walls. All but two of the garage doors are the original, side-hinged doors displaying a herring-bone pattern like the door of the gable. Exposed purlins and rafters add to the rustic appearance of the building. The interior is finished with roughly sawn boards with

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timber roof supports exposed to view. This building originally included a horse barn in its center and a shop and garage in the wings. Good offered this building as a good example of a park equipment and maintenance court yard enclosure (1938: (1) 190).

The custodian's dwelling (DOL20) stands on the random rubble foundation of the building constructed in 1933 by the Iowa State Conservation Commission. The current building is faced with log. The 22 by 35 foot, one and a half story rectangular house and its rear ell are covered with a gable roof. It sits adjacent to a rectangular, one story frame garage protected by weatherboard. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. An abandoned incinerator (DOL21) is located in the woods to its southwest. It is composed of roughly coursed, rubble sandstone. The rectangular structure has two front openings to the firebox and a clean-out with a relatively low chimney at the rear.

The lodge (DOL8) (refectories and concessions, IIB) sits east of the north end of the picnic area immediately surrounded by cut grasses. This area is encircled on the north and west by woods which grow along the valley wall. A small stone patio is placed immediately in front of the lodge and beyond it occurs a lawn and gravel parking lot. The lower part of the wall of the rectangular, 24 by 52 foot building is constructed of random rubble sandstone and rests on a poured concrete footing. Its upper portion is covered with roughly cut weatherboard except for the west end which is entirely composed of stone. Timbers which are exposed along the ends support the gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. While the east end is dominated by a stone chimney, a three-sided bay window composes the other. The windows of the bay are fixed with upper sections of four lights and lower sections of 8 and 12 lights. Rows of 8 light casement windows extend the building horizontally. The gable roof of the front entry porch is supported by at least partially decorative log brackets and framing. Log uprights also accent the corners of the building and bay at the east end. Roughly sawn vertical paneling finishes the interior walls of the single room, and the roof remains visible. The segmental arch of the fireplace includes a keystone.

The restroom (DOL15) (comfort stations and privies, IH) lies at the base of the slope of the wooded valley wall at the west edge of the picnic area. Placed on a poured concrete footing, the walls are composed of random rubble sandstone. Fiber glass covers the gable roof, and the ends of the exposed rafters are removed. Louvers cover the windows. The 15 by 34 foot building contains two

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restrooms separated by a narrow storage area. The stone walls are exposed upon the interior.

The district contains few modern intrusions. Mainly deterioration in part perhaps caused by the original construction techniques and modifications demanded for modern use of the park have resulted in alterations within the district. Overall, the stone steps remain relatively intact. Erosion has caused the loosening or loss of stone steps and stone in the side walls. The location of the trail south of the service building (DOL25) and at the north end of the park represent the only significant modification of the trail system since the 1930s. The wood planking and handrails of three footbridges (DOL5, 18, 23) have been replaced. The I beam support of those with concrete piers may also represent replacements (DOL18, 23). The extensive exposure of modern materials does not parallel the general construction techniques used in the park by the CCC. These two footbridges are therefore viewed as non-contributing structures. Because much of the park road (DOL31) follows the locations indicated by the 1934-1935 park plans, it is a contributing resource despite the recent surface. Because of the addition of poured concrete side walls to the DOL4, a stone veneer bridge, it is also a noncontributing structure. While a number of smaller structures associated with the landscaping of the park do display modifications, they retain a relatively high level of integrity for rather fragile resources exposed to considerable weathering and erosion.

Although showing deterioration in the stone work, the entrance and checking station and the portals at the south entrance (DOL1, 29) are intact. The wood timbers of the portals likely represent replacements. As with almost all such resources, the wooden gate are no longer extant. Constructed in the 1940s or 1950s (Bell 1989), the custodian's dwelling (DOL20) and adjacent garage are noncontributing. However, its materials are in character with park architecture. Because the nearby incinerator is nearly in ruins, it is also noncontributing. Likewise, the altered roof materials and sawn rafters compromise the integrity of the picnic area restrooms (DOL15) too severely.

While deterioration has occurred in many of these resources, CCC properties must be viewed as semi-permanent park resources built by essentially unskilled labor under the supervision of trained architects, landscape architects, and craftsmen, primarily locally experienced men. They are also open to the effects of weathering which promote deterioration. And, the resources were erected to

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serve a public with needs differing from current park patrons. Modifications derive from these sources. Sensitive to the emphasis on landscaping by the rustic style, property counts recognize the importance of associated settings and exclude post-CCC intrusions when possible. Because of this emphasis, considerable importance is placed on the integrity of setting, location, feeling, and association. Many of the structures were constructed to highlight the natural setting of Dolliver Memorial State Park, one of the reasons for the founding of the park. Because of the instability of landscapes as they grow and change, this setting does not duplicate the one created by the CCC, but it has suffered few intrusions and is therefore recognized as a contributing resource. Because of the fragility of the resources, maintenance of overall design and of reasonable integrity of materials and tolerance for changes effected by deterioration and modern use remain a requirement. Finally, the integrity of workmanship in the district retains the important association with the CCC participants.

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8. Statement of Significance

The CCC resources within the two areas of the Dolliver Memorial State Park District gain historical significance under criterion A in association with the context Civilian Conservation Corps Properties in Iowa State Parks: 1933-1942 and the property type: CCC Properties in Iowa Parks. The district represents the theme through the areas of CONSERVATION, RECREATION, SOCIAL HISTORY, and POLITICS/GOVERNMENT. The CCC was a national level government program carried out through the state within its parks. It sought to provide recreational opportunities for local communities and conserve the parks' landscapes by utilizing unemployed youths in make-work projects, a move toward social welfare at the national level. Additionally, the resources in the Dolliver Memorial State Park District acquire significance under criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE as an example of rustic architecture. The buildings, structures, and site reflect the effort of this landscape movement to blend park amenities into the natural landscape in their material, design, workmanship, and immediate setting and reflect common types developed by the National Park Service for park construction. Thus, the conservation and naturalistic perspective of the CCC relates well to the architecture which it erected in parks such as Dolliver. As a state park, the park amenities within this district were constructed for the enjoyment of the central region of Iowa. It also contains several outstanding examples of park architecture, the service building, lodge, and checking station. Few parks also retain extensive trail development from the CCC era. Therefore, because it offers examples of exceptionally well preserved and scarce cultural resources and outstanding examples of Iowa state park rustic architecture, the resources of the district gain significance at the state level. The period of significance extends from the commencement of CCC work in the park in 1933 to its close in 1935 (Iowa Department of Agriculture 1935-37 [1935: 215]; U.S. NPS, District Office 1933-37 [11/27/33, 9/3/34, 10/16/34, boxes 2 and 4]; Alleger and Alleger ca. 1935: 89-90); Project Supervisor 1933-47 [7/35, box 73]).

Background

The movement for the creation of Dolliver Memorial State Park began as early as 1915. In 1920, the Fort Dodge Chamber of Commerce suggested the utilization of the Dolliver Memorial Funds as part of a donation from Fort Dodge to create the park. The fund memorialized Jonathan P. Dolliver, a U.S. senator and

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representative at the turn of the century. In 1921, the state acquired the park through this monetary donation by the community. The 457 acre park was dedicated in 1925. During the 1920s, the park acquired the custodian's lodge, a log cabin, a second lodge, and a pike nursery pond along the Des Moines. This development was dismantled prior to or during the CCC park development (Iowa State Board of Conservation 1924-27: (5-6) 154; 1931: 17, 29; Paul 1917-23; Crane 1933: 130; Iowa State Conservation Commission 1917-73. Two CCC companies completed the park development at Dolliver. Company 1757 arrived at camp SP5 placed just southwest of the current group camp at Dolliver on November 15, 1933 and removed to Forest City, Iowa on April 7, 1934. The remains of the camp are no longer visible on the surface and may have been destroyed while building the group camp. VCCC Company 2725, a drought relief camp, located at camp SP5, later DSP3 and SP6, on August 6, 1934 and departed about July 17, 1935 (U.S. NPS, Project Supervisor 1933-47 [7/35, 1/34, 4/34, 8/34, box 73; Alleger and Alleger ca. 1935: 89-91, 106; U.S. NPS, District Office 1933-37 [11/27/33, 9/3/34, 10/16/34, boxes 2 and 4; REGISTER AND TRIBUNE 1930-1950]). The WPA constructed the group camp and family cabins at Dolliver during 1937 to 1938 (Iowa State Conservation Commission 1935-42 [1938]; 1917-73 [3/1937, design by B.C. Horneman, L.A.]).

Companies 1757 and 2725 both allotted considerable time to general park clean-up and tree thinning and trail construction which eventually reached six miles by July, 1935. They also focused early upon tree disease and insect control, stream improvement including bank protection, erosion control through the building of check dams, and the planting of shrubs to landscape areas of heavy public use and areas near construction sites.

By December 1933, Company 1757 had roughed most if not all of the foot trails. Finishing of the trails (DOL30) with rock steps and walls began by December, 1934 (DOL3, 12-14, 17, 19, 22, 24, 30). This work included the construction of stone retaining walls, rock steps, and 29 rock drains. It continued intermittently through September, 1934. By September, work on the Picnic Woods trail in the southeast corner of the park had begun (DOL12-14). This work included the building of walls with "naturalistic rock" (U.S. NPS, Project Supervisor 1933-47 [1/34, box 73]). By May, 1935, Company 2725 also began regrading 2 miles of existing trails, adding gravel to bottom areas, and reconstructing walls. By July, 1935, the CCC had constructed or reconditioned 6 miles of trails (U.S. NPS, Project Supervisor 1933-47 [1/34-7/35, box 73]; District Office 1933-37 [12/8/33, box 2]). The excavation for footbridges had

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begun by January, 1934. Footbridge DOL23 and the three stone masonry footbridges (DOL6, 7, 19) reached completion by March, 1934. Several arched stone and timber footbridges were completed by December, 1934 and the footings were poured for two additional in that month. Thus, it appears probable that the construction of DOL5 and DOL18 occurred during the winter of 1934-1935. The road work and building of culverts was underway by August, 1934 and completed by March, 1935. The Iowa State Conservation Commission reports their presence in 1936 (U.S. NPS, Project Supervisor 1933-47 [1/34-7/35, box 73]; Iowa State Conservation Commission 1935-42 [1936: 120]).

The tablet for the Dolliver Memorial had been designed by Lorado Taft in 1925 (Iowa State Conservation Commission 1933-42b [plans, 1925]). But, the structure and landscaping of the memorial were completed by the CCC. Plans for the Dolliver Memorial were prepared in the park's field office in November, 1934 and approved by the Central Design Office and the National Park Service. The memorial to Dolliver included the creation of "...naturalistic rock ledges...overhanging above the plaque." This was done by removing some of the existing rock and replacing it with "...native weather-worn rock." Ledges were built by inserting large rock fragments mortared well behind the face of the joint. The CCC constructed the boulder wall of the pool in front of the plaque building it 1 foot below and 1.5 feet above the water line and finishing it in a "naturalistic masonry sandstone..." (U.S. NPS, Project Supervisor 1933-47 [10/34, box 73]). Small springs fed the pool. Work began by March, 1935 and was completed in May (U.S. NPS, Project Supervisor 1933-47 [3/35, 5/35, box 73]).

CCC Company 1757 began the checking station and portals (DOL1) at the north entrance by March, 1934 and they were completed with entrance gate by April, 1934. Footings were poured and the timber rails gathered for the south entrance gate (DOL29) in December, 1934. The structure was completed in May, 1935 (U.S. NPS, Project Supervisor 1933-47 [3/34, 4/34, 5/35, box 73]; REGISTER TRIBUNE 1930-50).

In the service group, the service building (DOL25), the largest project undertaken, was begun by January, 1934 and completed in April, 1934 by company 1757. The plans were rendered by December, 1933. It originally held a shop, two horse stalls, and a cow stall in the center, a chicken house and car stalls in the left wing, and truck and equipment storage in the right wing (Iowa State Conservation Commission 1933-42a [plans, 12/33]; U.S. NPS, Project

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Supervisor 1933-47 [1/34, 3/34, 4/34, box 73]; District Office 1933-47 [1/2/34, 3/17/34, 9/3/34, boxes 2 and 4]; Alleger and Alleger ca. 1935: 89-90). Fire destroyed the custodian's dwelling (DOL20) built in the 1920s in February, 1933. An agreement to rebuild the dwelling was completed between the Board of Conservation and Soren C. Anderson of Des Moines on May 22, 1933. Thus, the CCC did not construct custodian's dwelling (Iowa State Conservation Commission 1917-1973 [letters, 2/1/33 and contract, 5/22/33). The dwelling was rebuilt in the 1940s or 1950s (Bell 1989). The CCC constructed the incinerator near the dwelling (DOL21) in November and December, 1934 (U.S. NPS, Project Supervisor 1933-47 [12/34, box 73]).

Although the building of the lodge (DOL8) was contemplated by November, 1934, and the initial plans rendered by December, 1934, the failure to approve the plans delayed construction until March, 1935. Prior to building, the CCC razed the earlier lodge. The company put in place the masonry wall, log trusses, cement floor, knotty pine interior, and the flag stone patio to the front by July, 1935 (Iowa State Conservation Commission 1933-42a [plans, 12/27/34]; U.S. NPS, Project Supervisor 1933-47 [10/34, 3/35, 5/35, 7/35, box 7]). The latrine to the south adjacent to the picnic area was constructed about January, 1934 (U.S. NPS, Project Supervisor 1933-47 [1/34, box 73]).

Because the group camp was constructed primarily by the WPA, it is excluded from the district as a unit. However, the associated assembly hall (DOL28) was built by the CCC for initial use as a recreation hall between December, 1934 and July, 1935. The buildings of Camp Dolliver which were located adjacent to the group camp were disassembled for use in its construction (Alleger and Alleger ca. 1935: 89-90). Plans were drawn by B.C. Horneman, Landscape Architect for the group camp in March, 1937. The plan included an additional administration building, garage, and nature study and craft building which were never erected. By the end of 1937, there were seven cabins and a mess hall in the group camp, and two family cabins had been constructed by the WPA. A leader's cabin and an additional cabin were built in 1938 by the WPA. Between 1940 and 1942, the Iowa State Conservation Commission had completed two more giving 10 camper's cabins, a leader's cabin, and a mess hall which now stand in the group camp. The state also erected two family cabins near the lodge (Iowa State Conservation Commission 1937, 1941 [1937: 8-9]; 1933-42a [plans, n.d.]; 1935-42 [1938: 109, 114-15; 1940: 157; 1942: 112; Iowa State Planning Board 1936-38 [1938: (2, 3) 21]). Thus, all CCC resources were

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constructed between November, 1933 and July, 1935.

Dolliver Memorial State Park had been serving visitors since the 1920s. By the 1936-1937 season, approximately 88,700 visitors utilized the park and by 1939-1940, the number had declined to 77,500 with the onset of the war years but rose again in 1941-1942 to 85,470 (Iowa State Conservation Commission 1935-42 [1938: 173-74; 1940: 173-74]; 1942: 127). The Iowa master plan for park development (Crane 1933) recommended the creation of specific types of parks to serve particular purposes. The Iowa State Conservation Commission reclassified these parks several times so that by 1942 Dolliver served as a state park offering a variety of activities (Iowa State Conservation Commission 1935-42 [1942: 127-28]). Park development at Dolliver strove to enhance visitor access to its natural beauty and add accommodations for the visitor. Most of the available activities at the park, 399.28 acres in 1938 and 456.28 acres in 1940, focused on picnicking, fishing, hiking, nature study, group day outings in the lodge, family outings in the cabins, and group camping. Nature tours were offered at Dolliver by the Iowa State Conservation Commission from 1939 to 1942. By 1938, the boy and girl scouts and by 1940 also the YMCA used the group camp facilities. Dolliver park also offered refreshment concessions from 1935 to 1941 (Fort Dodge MESSENGER AND CHRONICLE 1940 [6/1]; Alleger and Alleger ca. 1935: 89-90; Iowa State Conservation Commission 1935-42 [1936: 123; 1938: 109, 135, 173-74; 1940: 156-57, 190-91; 1942: 144-45]; 1937, 1941 [1937: 8-9, 1941: 9]; INDEPENDENT ARGUS 1937 [5/6]). Thus, Dolliver Memorial State Park received heavy public use even during the CCC period.

Historical Significance

Iowa state parks preserve in a very tangible way evidence of the CCC program. The four areas of significance which relate to the district through criterion A, GOVERNMENT/POLITICS, SOCIAL HISTORY, CONSERVATION, and RECREATION, are tightly intertwined. Thus, the legislation of the New Deal at the national level directed the improvement of state parks to provide welfare in the form of work for the unemployed. They built facilities intended to offer local recreational opportunities for the idle to ensure a smoother recovery from depression.

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GOVERNMENT/POLITICS

The national government reached a sufficient level of maturity to create and operate a public works program by the depression era. Although conceived during the Progressive Era, bureaucratic government came of age to oversee such programs with professionally led government agencies only in the 1930s. Through a bureaucratic government, the nation influenced such areas as social welfare, conservation, and recreation, in, for example, CCC programs. And, through such programs, it heavily influenced the orientation of state and local government in these areas. Where before welfare, conservation, and recreation had been the concern of the individual family or at most the community, they were now influenced by the federal government (Berthoff 1971: 330-38, 342, 357, 359-61; Hays 1957: 48, 140-41, 150; Weibe 1967: 111, 131).

To participate in the CCC program, each state was required to submit a park development plan. Iowa was among a small number of states which had developed such a plan and an organization, what became the Iowa State Conservation Commission, by 1933. By 1934 it created a State Planning Board. This ability to plan the use of Iowa's natural resources allowed State Forester G.R. McDonald to present a proposal for sixteen Iowa camps soon after the creation of the CCC. Like the national level organization, the operation of the Iowa CCC relied upon the cooperation of a multitude of state, local, and private agencies (Iowa Department of Agriculture 1935-37 [1935: 6-7, 191; Wirth 1980: 150; Merrill 1981: 128). The State Conservation Commission directed the effort, the Central Design Office created many of the plans, and many other state agencies provided services in the area of their expertise (U.S. NPS, District Office 1933-35 [12/16/34, box 6]; Iowa State Planning Board 1936-38 [1936: 1 (1): 4).

The Iowa CCC was underway by April, 1933 with Company 769 which first worked at Albia. State park work in Iowa led by the National Park Service began with two companies and expanded to thirteen by October, 1933, the peak number except in the fifth period (4-9/1935) when it reached fourteen. The number declined to five by the tenth period (10/1937-3/1938), three by the seventeenth period (4/1941-9/1941), and ended with two by the eighteenth period (10/1941-3/1942) (U.S. CCC, Office of the Director 1933-41 [1935: appendix D, 1937: appendix C, 1938: appendix D, 1939: appendix H, 1940: appendix D, 1941: appendix D). However, the National Forest Service camps also significantly contributed to the state park cause and are not included in this count. This work advanced park

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development greatly in Iowa. The State Conservation Commission was able to complete 75% of its 25 year master plan between 1933 and 1937 (Grieshop 1989).

SOCIAL HISTORY

The bureaucracy of the national government enabled it to become responsible for the welfare of the nation's individual citizens through state and local governments and local representatives of the federal agencies. Again, although such concepts were not wholly new, they had not been activated at the federal level. The context of the depression demanded new solutions to the social welfare problem (Howard 1943: 651-52; Johnson 1941: 48; Scheslinger 1940: 1-4; U.S. Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works 1934: 71-72). The national government created the CCC program to provide temporary relief and secondarily offer training in work skills to destitute young men. It taught them social maturity, new values, and a sense of responsibility, gave them hope for a brighter future, and offered limited education opportunities. And, it purposefully utilized this human resource to conserve the nation's environment (Paige 1985: 126, 132; Holland and Hill 1974 [1944]: 113; Wirth 1980: 100). Between 1933 and 1942, the Iowa program created work for 5% of the male population or 45,846 Iowans. Their accomplishments, the development of state parks, provided recreational opportunities which were utilized soon after construction. It had been one of the goals of park development to create opportunities to engage the idle and boost their sense of optimism and confidence in the future. It also provided economic opportunities for local communities since CCC camps purchased many supplies locally. And, communities reciprocated by gifts of land and materials for the park projects (Iowa Secretary of State 1939-40: 308-09; Merrill 1981: 128; Wirth 1980: 145; Paige 1985: 127). As noted, Fort Dodge citizens provided much of the capital to purchase the park in 1921. Its distance from Dolliver may have prevented a high level of assistance during the 1933 to 1935 era. Thus, Dolliver served more as a regional than a local park.

CONSERVATION

The conservation projects reaching the scale of those executed by the CCC were economically if not philosophically inconceivable under normal conditions. These projects not only provided a source of make-work projects but began to refurbish the nation's ailing

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natural resources and as importantly highlighted their deteriorated condition to the nation. These resources could no longer be taken for granted (U.S. Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works 1934: 67; U.S. Federal Security Agency 1941: 3; Owen 1983: 82, 120). The conservation movement in Iowa had slowly begun as early as 1895 (IOWA CONSERVATIONISTS 1943: 2 (2): 9) and reached a clear expression as Iowans gained concern for the erosion of their natural resources in the REPORT ON THE IOWA TWENTY-FIVE YEAR CONSERVATION PLAN (Crane 1933: 2, 13-17). The plan spelled out both the steps necessary to restore the state's resources and to create a state-wide park system which ensured the preservation of these resources. The CCC projects in parks included conservation of parks' natural resources. Park amenities were not to intrude upon them either visually or physically. Almost all if not all park development required landscaping through the planting of trees, shrubs, and grasses around new construction and many times throughout the entire park. Erosion control devices were constructed to rejuvenate park lands already suffering from erosion or to prevent its occurrence after park development (Ahlgren 1988). For example, at Dolliver, the focus of development became the enhancement of visitor access to the natural surroundings which provided a rustic setting for the park. Trail development became an important phase of CCC work. The CCC planted many trees and shrubs across the park, especially to landscape areas adjacent to new construction, and erected numerous erosion control devices to prevent erosion along the trails and participated in tree disease and insect control and stream improvement. Additionally, a conservation ethic guided the design and placement of park buildings, structures, and objects at Dolliver Memorial State Park as noted below.

RECREATION

The CCC park development erected facilities which did not intrude upon the natural setting and thus ensured a healthful environment for the escape of local communities from the circumstances of the depression. Also, in the long run, increasing mechanization created greater leisure time but also increasing stress. To cope, the individual needed to seek relaxation and rejuvenation of mind and spirit in a non-mechanized environment or nature. This increasing mechanization also provided the means to physically reach beyond the built environment through the automobile. Parks provided an opportunity to satisfy the immediate requirement created by the depression. As it lifted, they satisfied the need.

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to experience nature, an urge derived from man's isolation from the inspiration of his natural surroundings (Crane 1933: 144; IOWA CONSERVATIONIST 1941-42 [1941: 1(2): 7]; U.S. NPS 1941: v, 9; Owen 1983: 12). This identified public need became substantiated by the rise in Iowa state park visitation between 1928 and 1941-1942 season from 1,542,557 to 3,686,481 (Iowa State Conservation Commission 1935-42 [1936; 1938; 1942]; Iowa State Board of Conservation 1931: 30). Visitation at Dolliver had reached a relatively high level in the 1936 to 1937 season which was sustained with some declines in the 1941-1942 season at 85,470 individuals (Iowa State Conservation Commission 1935-42 [1942: 127]). Thus, the CCC's activity in state parks provided the necessary opportunity for recreation in the form of picnicking, nature study, bathing, and fishing. Conservation and recreation remained intimating tied in the development of Iowa state parks. Park development for such recreation was not to impair the natural surroundings. And, it became the state's responsibility to provide a wholesome environment in which its citizens could spend its leisure time (Crane 1933: 11; Iowa State Planning Board 1936-38 [1937: 2(3): 7-8]). This philosophy espoused early in Iowa was echoed in the federal government's study of recreation needs in 1934 and 1941 (U.S. NPS 1941: v).

Architectural Significance

The National Park Service developed the basis for park design, the philosophy of rustic architecture, utilized in state parks during the depression era beginning as early as 1917. This philosophy reached maturity by the 1930s and became obsolete by the early 1940s. With its emphasis upon landscaping and strong recognition of the need to conserve and remain sensitive to the natural environment, this design movement dovetailed with the goals of the Roosevelt era. And, because of its demand for intensive labor guided by a carefully prepared master plan for park development, "A work program intended to remedy unemployment and introduce new manual skills was suited to the construction of the architectural designs prescribed by rustic architecture" (Ahlgren 1987: 29).

Stated principles of rustic architecture emphasized that man-made resources be inconspicuous and blend with their natural environment. Design simplicity and the use of native materials, often from the park, furthered this goal. Because each region possessed a different environment, the design was specific to each region if not the park. Planning in Iowa was to be sensitive to

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the rolling hills of prairie and woodland often resulting in low, horizontal massing of buildings and buildings and structures of combined log and stone or frame. Park facilities also often followed a single historical allusion to the areas's past so that the buildings achieved a unity of design and blended culturally. For this reason, rustic architecture did possess some ties to the romantic movement. In Iowa, the historical theme generally referred to the pioneer past through the use of log or to a general Native American theme. Study of the natural setting prior to park development and the extensive use of master plans ensured harmony of the built environment with the natural surroundings. Each resource contributed to the whole. Development occurred in areas of concentrated use such as the custodial group or the picnic area rather than being scattered across the park to minimized intrusion upon nature (Good 1938: I; Ahlgren 1987: 30, 78-79; 1988; Tweed 1977: 55, 63, 77, 94, 104). This orientation dictated simplicity of stylistic theme with a limited variety of construction materials and simple ornament. Many times, rustic architecture utilized elements from the American Craftsman style (1900-1930). Detailing often included large dormers, exposed rafters and purlins as well as other exposed building members, brackets, broad overhangs, and porches in addition to its low, horizontal massing (Gottfried and Jennings 1985: 140, 186, 222-23; Ahlgren 1988: 202-03; Good 1938: (1) 8).

Specific guidelines for park facilities derived from these principles stressed the minimal impact of construction upon surroundings through hand labor and the use of native materials such as stone and timbers which underwent limited refinement by hand. Modern materials such as concrete was covered by a veneer of natural materials. Simple frame buildings were utilized for utilitarian functions. Low, horizontal lines in rolling hills of prairies and scattered woodlands assisted blending. Careful landscaping with native vegetation allowed the building or structure's transition into its setting as did the use of rough stone foundations, battered or buttressed walls, irregular building lines, and native materials placed in their natural position. In stone construction, the stone was laid in vaguely horizontal planes with larger stones toward the base but with a mix of size within general limits. Roofs were often of heavy, exposed timber supports covered with wood shingle. Thus, they blended with the surrounding tree line and the upper portions were heavy and durable like the lower portions of the building or structure (Good 1938: I; Ahlgren 1987: 5, 56; 1988; Tweed 1977: 30, 35, 54, 71, 93-94).

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Such make-work programs as the CCC, the Works Progress Administration, and the National Youth Administration utilized this style extensively across the nation. To meet the volume of work demanded by the broad state park development, the National Park Service published a guide by Albert Good in 1935 and 1938, PARK STRUCTURES AND FACILITIES (1938) which in effect summarized rather than forecasted work in the style. This style is evident in a majority of Iowa parks in which the CCC, WPA or NYA worked. In general, the Central Design Office in Ames completed and almost always approved designs for the park and individual resources. The failure of this state office to approve several plans delayed the construction of the lodge (DOL8) at Dolliver. Kenneth Hayne designed the lodge in December, 1934. He also drew plans for the south portals (DOL29). Amos Emery who was associated with the Regional Office designed the service building (DOL25) in December, 1933. The overall design for the group camp was drawn by B.C. Horneman, Landscape Architect (U.S. NPS, Project Supervisor 1933-47 [10/34, box 73]; Iowa State Conservation Commission 1933-42a [plans]). Additionally, several individuals associated with the camp were landscape architects. They include Arthur F. Fitzgerald in April, 1934, Charles Ford in July, 1935, Arnold Stilwell in December, 1934 and H.P. Hanson, a supervisor. Therefore, several of the designs were likely completed in the field as suggested in a report of November, 1934 and sent to Ames for approval and suggestions (U.S. NPS, Project Supervisor 1933-47 [4/34, 11/34, 7/35, 1/35, box 73]; U.S. NPS, District Office 1933-37 [5/35, box 22]; Iowa State Conservation Commission 1917-73 [plan, 3/37]). Thus, while plans derived from two general sources and several designers, they were all approved by the Central Design Office.

The Dolliver Memorial State Park District resources represent the rustic style. Good illustrated several property types, the equipment and maintenance buildings and stone steps, with examples from Dolliver (1938: (1) 96, 167). Maps of the park illustrating projects for 1934 indicate clustering of CCC resources by functional area. Such areas include the main picnic grounds in the center of the park, several small picnic areas, the service/custodial group, the lodge area, and picnic woods and Bone Yard Hollow which were self-contained hiking areas (Iowa State Conservation Commission 1933-42b [maps, 1934]).

All buildings and structures contain both native stone and timbers. Sandstone was quarried and shaped at the park until after October, 1934 when they procured stone in local quarries outside the park. The park quarry remains visible at the east edge of picnic woods in

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the southeast corner of the park. Enrolles also cut and shaped park timbers for construction (Iowa State Conservation Commission 1933-42b [map, 1936]; U.S. NPS, Project Supervisor 1933-47 [10/34, 11/34, box 73]; Alleger and Alleger ca. 1935: 89-90). Buildings display random rubble or uncoursed, rough faced ashlar walls with massive, rounded roof timbers. They are materials which blend with the natural surroundings. Enclosed buildings display exposed purlins and rafters and log bracing. The lodge displays decorative log work. The timber roof framing is open to view upon the interior. The low, horizontal extent of these buildings also assists their blending into the natural landscape. The CCC also performed extensive landscaping and trail development building numerous sets of naturalistic stone steps which are preserved throughout the district. The structures such as the portals, Dolliver Memorial, one footbridge, and culverts are also of native materials. Additionally, the park follows the general pioneer theme through its use of native materials and also alludes to it through the Dolliver Memorial (DOL33) which commemorates not only Dolliver but pioneer settlers. Finally, the ornamentation, the low, horizontal lines, the exposed timbers, the stone work of the segmental arch with keystone which forms the upper portion of the lodge fireplace, and the lodge's timber bracing and log uprights retain the simplicity prescribed by rustic architecture.

Criterion Consideration

The Dolliver Memorial is a commemorative structure warranting nomination under criterion consideration F. It gains significance because it reflects the design and thematic principals of rustic architecture. The plaque refers to the prairie pioneers of which Dolliver was one. The memorial thus underscores the allusion to this theme which is also suggested by the use of the native materials of stone and log. These materials were arranged to imitate their natural surroundings. The CCC workers simulated natural rock ledges with sandstone slabs overhanging above a small, informal "naturalistic pool" fed by a spring blocked by a rubble sandstone wall. They used "native weather-worn rock" set "...in naturalistic treatment with stratification as far as possible with deep mortar joints" (U.S. NPS, Project Supervisor 1933-42 [5/35, 10/34, 3/35, box 73]). Thus, the structure does not achieve significance because it commemorates Senator Dolliver but because it represents themes central to the rustic architecture movement.

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Comparative Statement

Because Dolliver Memorial State Park District as a state park was intended to serve a broad region, because three of the resources represent either scarce or well preserved examples of property subtypes, and because the park preserves large areas of naturalistic trail development in a setting similar to that laid out by the CCC with few post-1942 intrusions, it gains significance at the state level. As a state park, Dolliver possesses values of broad interest serving a radius of 80 miles (Crane 1933; Iowa State Conservation Commission 1935-42 [1942:127]). As noted in the descriptive statement, buildings and structures generally retain integrity of setting, location, overall design, material, feeling, association, and workmanship. Intrusions into the district are primarily noncontributing CCC buildings and structures. The isolated custodian's dwelling and garage prove the exception. Built of half logs, the dwelling blends with the pioneer theme of the park. Noncontributing CCC resources include the deteriorated incinerator (DOL21) which is camouflaged by woods, the stone latrine (DOL15), two footbridges (DOL18, 23), and a culvert (DOL4). But except for the custodial group, there are no recent buildings or structures within the district. Since CCC park resources are exposed to a high level of weathering, particularly erosion, and were constructed by generally inexperienced labor, they are open to a high level of deterioration. Thus a small number of noncontributing CCC resources within the district would be anticipated.

The district contains several outstanding resources. Displayed by Good as an example of equipment and maintenance buildings, the service building (DOL25) remains relatively intact. It retains most of its side-hinged doors which are consistently absent from this property subtype. Of the court-yard type CCC service buildings in Iowa state parks including Fort Defiance and Springbrook, this example has undergone the least modification. Checking stations remain at Lacey-Keosauqua and Ledges state parks as well as Dolliver (DOL1). The example at Ledges State Park has suffered modification with the addition of a porch. While the examples at both Lacey-Keosauqua and Dolliver remain intact except for their windows, those at Dolliver also include adjacent portals. Finally, the lodge (DOL8) while not by itself possessing a level of state significance, maintains a high level of integrity as a pivotal building in the district. It displays such features as its intricate log detailing, bay window, and multiple wall materials.

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The CCC trail system (DOL30) is one of the most extensive, intact examples in state parks. The natural setting to which the trails bring the visitor remains intact without modern intrusions. The trails themselves with several exceptions retain their original route and include eight set of intact stone steps and retaining walls. Good illustrates DOL22 as an example of rustic design (1938: (1) 167). Subject to erosion, they tend to be fragile resources. Of the five footbridges, three are contributing resources while the other two have probably suffered considerable modification. The property type including footbridges has generally experienced replacement of any wood elements when they do survive. In those cases where wood elements tend to coincide with the original, the footbridges are deemed eligible. Thus, because of the degree of preservation of pivotal buildings and structures, the absence of recent intrusions, and the integrity of the trail system and its adjacent landscaping, the Dolliver Memorial State Park District gains a state level of significance.

The district recognizes the contributions made by the CCC in the park and therefore gains significance during the period of construction, 1933 to 1935. The significant dates, 1933 and 1934, denote the arrival of the two CCC companies, companies 1757 and 2725.

Then, the Dolliver Memorial State Park District is a discontinuous district including two separate areas constructed by the same two CCC companies between 1933 and 1935. These boundaries eliminate landscapes and buildings which fail to contribute to the significance of the district. As a product of the CCC, the district gains significance for its historical associations with the CCC and its contribution to the areas of GOVERNMENT/POLITICS, SOCIAL HISTORY, CONSERVATION, and RECREATION. The park is a direct product of interrelated historical movements in all these areas. It is through the combination of these threads of historical movements that CCC resources gain significance. Under the area of ARCHITECTURE, they also represent the main principles of mature rustic architecture of the 1930s. The district gains significance at the state level in recognition of the generally high level of integrity of both the natural and built environment and its use by a broad region in central Iowa.

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10. Geographical Data

Boundary Description:

The discontinuous district contains two separate areas in Dolliver State Park.

Area A: Entrance Area: The east and west boundaries of area A follow the park boundaries while the north and south boundaries of the district are 30 feet north and south of the checking station (DOL1) (see park and USGS maps).

Area B: Picnic, Hiking, and Maintenance Areas: Beginning at the east edge of the south entrance, the district boundary follows the boundary line of the park north until it turns due east. The district boundary continues due east partially along the boundary of the park until it intersects with the eastern-most north-south park boundary where it turns with the park boundary and goes north to the Des Moines River. The district boundary continues to follow the park boundary along the river until intersecting with Prairie Creek. The boundary follows the north bank of Prairie Creek in an easterly direction until it reaches within 200 feet of the park road. The district boundary then travels due west and crosses the road following the 1000 foot elevation contour line south and west of the WPA cabins and campground until it joins with the west edge of the campground drive. The district boundary follows the west and north edge of the drive to the park road. The boundary then extends north along the east edge of the park road to the 1000 foot contour line north of Bone Hollow. The district boundary travels along this line until it reaches within 225 feet of the park boundary where it turn southwest to intersect with the boundary. It then follows the park boundary in a generally southerly direction and turns west with the park boundary north of the service building (DOL25). The district boundary continues due west partially along the boundary until the park boundary turns due south. The district boundary runs due south partially along the park boundary until the later turns due east. The district boundary then follows the park boundary due east until the boundary turns south. The district boundary continues east to the group camp parking area. It follows the west edge of the parking area north to the park drive and follows its south edge to the main park road. The boundary then follows the west edge of the park road south to a point due east of the most southerly east-west leg of the west park boundary. The district boundary then travels due west to

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intersect it and then extends south following the park boundary to its southern most extension and then turns east along the park boundary near the south portals (DOL29) and returns to the point of beginning (see park and USGS maps).

Boundary Justification:

In general the district boundary follows the original 1930s park boundary or natural and man-made features such as the Des Moines River or the edge of a hill as denoted by the contour lines and the edge of park roads. By following 1930s park boundaries, the district boundary includes landscapes similar to those planned in the 1930s, for example the trails which are denoted on the park map. The CCC constructed these resources in part to make them visible to the visitor yet not intrude severely upon them. Since these natural features have suffered little modern intrusion, they are included. The boundary departs from the park boundary to exclude modern park development in the northern section of the park, WPA and the modern camp ground in the center of the park, and the primarily WPA group camp in the southern part of the park. The two areas are placed within a discontinuous district to interrelate the CCC resources constructed in the park and associate them with the park's historical development. This approach also related the activities of the CCC company which developed them. It allows an overall impression of CCC work in the park yet eliminates lands inappropriate to the CCC theme. The discontinuous district also provides a workable guide for overall park planning by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources.

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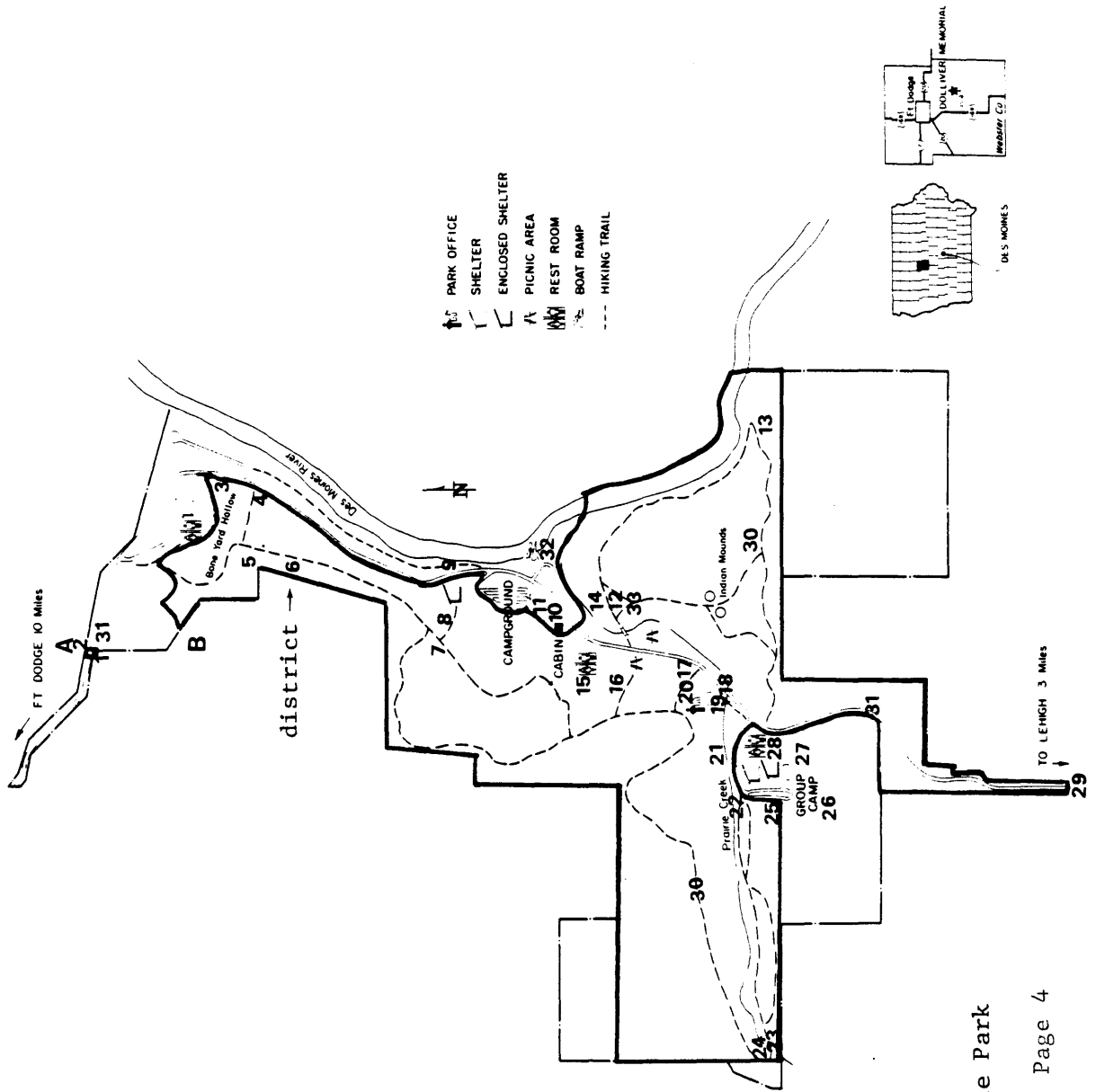
UTM References

Area A:

A. 15-4694740-410940

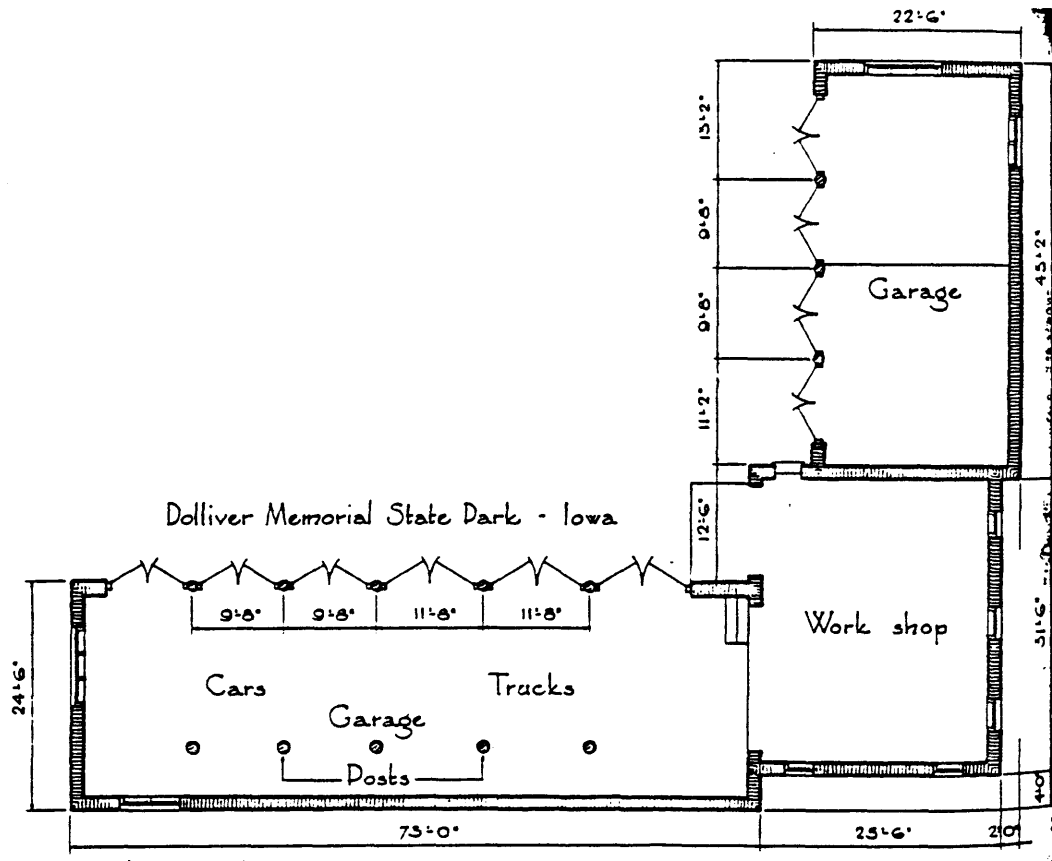
Area B:

B. 15-4694500-411000	C. 15-4694420-411040	D. 15-4694280-411040
E. 15-4694270-411130	F. 15-4693900-411030	G. 15-4693860-410660
H. 15-4693600-410630	I. 15-4693610-410530	J. 15-4693130-410530
K. 15-4693140-409735	L. 15-4692760-409720	M. 15-4692720-410430
N. 15-4692640-410510	O. 15-4692840-410520	P. 15-4692830-410700
Q. 15-4692450-410715	R. 15-4692470-410500	S. 15-4691830-410505
T. 15-4692120-410550	U. 15-4692300-410570	V. 15-4692300-410830
W. 15-4692725-410840	X. 15-4692720-412000	Y. 15-4692920-411555
Z. 15-4693300-411380	AA. 15-4693330-411040	BB. 15-4693410-411000
CC. 15-4693610-411080	DD. 15-4693620-411160	EE. 15-4694460-411460
FF. 15-4694390-411340	GG. 15-4694540-411200	HH. 15-4694560-411040



Dölliver State Park
 Area B
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A Park User Permit is required. Annual permits are available at the park office or at county recorders' offices. Daily permits are available at posted locations in the park.



Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"

Maintenance Building (resource DOL25)
 Dolliver Memorial State Park (from Good 1938 (1): 96)
 Area B
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Photographic Identification

Name: Dolliver Memorial State Park
Location: Lehigh, Webster County, Iowa
Negative: Bureau of Historic Preservation, State Historical Society
of Iowa
Photographer: Kevin Pape and Joyce McKay
Date: March 21 and May 15 and 29, 1989

Description:

1. View of the checking station and portals (DOL1) facing south.
- * 2. View of a set of trail steps (DOL22) facing south.
- * 3. View of the trail system (DOL30 and 13) facing north.
- * 4. View of a stone culvert (DOL9) facing north.
- * 5. View of a footbridge (DOL5) facing west.
- * 6. View of the lodge (DOL8) facing north.
- * 7. View of the latrine (DOL15) facing west.
- * 8. View of the custodian's dwelling (DOL20) facing south west.
- * 9. View of the service building (DOL25) facing south.
- * 10. View of the south portals (DOL29) facing north.
- * 11. View of the Dolliver Memorial (DOL33) facing west.

*Only these photographs have been submitted for this nomination.