

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 90001671

Date Listed: 11/15/90

Springbrook State Park, CCC Area
Property Name

Guthrie
County

IA
State

CCC Properties in Iowa State Parks MPS
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Beth Roland
Signature of the Keeper

11/15/90
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

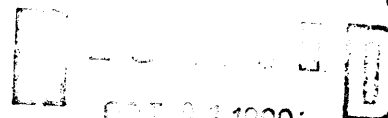
Item #8, Significance: Architecture is an area of significance.

Photograph #13 is mislabeled: it shows the lake.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

1671

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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 Springbrook State Park: Civilian Conservation Corps Area
other names/site number King Park

2. Location

street & number STH 384 and CTH F25 not for publication N/A
city, town Guthrie Center vicinity
state Iowa code IA county Guthrie code 077 zip code 50115

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>15</u>	<u>3</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>16</u>	<u>5</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>37</u>	<u>8</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] _____ Date 7/17/90
Signature of certifying official
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.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Beth Boland _____ Date 11/15/90

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 CONCRETE
walls limestone
weatherboard
roof shingle
other log

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

1933-36
1938-41

Significant Dates

1933, 1935
1938

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.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Department of Natural Resources
Iowa State Historical Society

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 125.5

UTM References

A

Zone	Easting	Northing
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B

Zone	Easting	Northing
------	---------	----------

C

Zone	Easting	Northing
------	---------	----------

D

Zone	Easting	Northing
------	---------	----------

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joyce McKay, Cultural Resources Consultant
organization private consultant date 8/17/89
street & number P.O. Box 258 telephone 608-424-6315
city or town Belleville state Wisconsin zip code 53508

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

CFN-259-1116

Table 1
Contributing and Noncontributing Properties in Springbrook State Park

No. (1)	Common Name	Property Subtype	Contributing/ Noncontributing	Category
30	portals	entranceways & checking stations	contributing	1 structure
30a	culvert	culverts & crossings	contributing	1 structure
1	residence	custodian and staff residences	contributing	1 building
2	service building	equipment & maintenance building	contributing	1 building
3	tractor shed	equipment & maintenance building	contributing	1 building
31	sand filter	other minor park structures	contributing	1 building
29	vehicle crossing	culverts & crossings	contributing	1 structure
16	stone steps	trail steps & trails	contributing	1 structure
17	fountain	water supply	contributing	1 object
18	restroom	comfort stations & privies	contributing	1 structure
21	picnic shelter	picnic shelters	contributing	1 building
21a	fountain	water supply	contributing	1 object
22	pumphouse	water supply	contributing	1 building
22a	water tank	water supply	contributing	1 structure
23	latrine	comfort stations & privies	contributing	1 building
24	latrine	comfort stations & privies	contributing	1 building
25a- 25c	fountains	water supply	contributing	3 objects
g	latrine	post-CCC building	noncontributing	1 building
26	bathhouse	bathhouses	contributing	1 building
26a	fountain	water supply	contributing	1 structure
26b	fountain	water supply	contributing	1 object
26c- 26d	concrete steps	trail steps & trails	contributing	2 structures
26e	beach	other minor park structures	contributing	1 structure
32a	parking lot	other minor park structures	noncontributing	1 structure
33	drain intake	other minor park	contributing	1 structure

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

CFN-259-1116

		structures		
27	dam	dams, lakes & pools	contributing	1 structure
28	spillway	dams, lakes & pools	contributing	1 structure
28a	footbridge	vehicle, bridle, & footbridges	contributing	1 structure
34	lake	dams, lakes & pools	contributing	1 structure
35-40	cabins	individual facilities	contributing	6 buildings
32	paved road	other minor park structures	contributing	1 structure
a	shower building	post-CCC building	noncontributing	1 building
b	trails	trail steps & trails	noncontributing	1 structure
c	boat ramp	post-CCC structure	noncontributing	1 structure
d	storage building	post-CCC building	noncontributing	1 building
e-f	chain link fences	post-CCC structures	noncontributing	2 structures
total				45 resources

(1) The prefix SPR precedes each property number.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

CFN-259-1116

7. Description

Materials:

Walls: CONCRETE
OTHER: Vertical Siding
Roof: ASPHALT

Descriptive Statement:

Springbrook State Park is located eight miles northeast of Guthrie Center, Guthrie County, Iowa. Acquired by the state in 1926, the park contained 299.58 acres in 1934 (Iowa State Conservation Commission 1935-42 [1936: 118; 1943: 127]). Lying along Springbrook Creek, this portion of the park contains heavily wooded hills which rise away from it. The district encompassing the 36 contributing CCC resources within the park includes a custodial group: portals, residence, service buildings, sand filter and doser tank for the sewer system, vehicle crossings, and a culvert. The three picnic areas contain water fountains, stone steps, restrooms and latrines, a picnic shelter, and pumphouse, and adjacent water tank. A bathhouse, dam, spillway, lake, footbridge, steps, and fountains compose the bathing area. The individual facility includes six cabins. These resources belong to the property type CCC Properties in Iowa Parks. The boundaries of the district encompass these resources and their immediately associated landscapes and exclude as far as possible modified CCC resources and more recent intrusions, primarily a partially post-CCC group camp and deteriorated CCC resources. Boundaries tend to follow man-made edges such as trails and roads.

The resources follow the guidelines of the mature rustic landscape architecture style as it developed during the CCC period. Those at Springbrook parallel this style in general shaping, floor plan, materials, decorative elements, function, property subtypes, and setting. National Park Service Camp SP7 was originally established north of the service buildings on November 11, 1933. Camp SP7 remained active until May, 1935. Forest Service Camp S100 continued from August, 1935 to September, 1936. Camp SP7 was reestablished in March, 1938 and departed August 8, 1941 (U.S. NPS, Project Supervisor 1933-47 [1/31/34, 5/34, 5/31/35, 7/35, box 74]; Iowa State Conservation Commission 1917-73 [report, 8/8/41 and application for CCC Company, 1/15/41]; Allegor and Allegor ca. 1935: 95-96]). The property subtypes of which the Springbrook

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 4

CFN-259-1116

properties are an example are described in section F.

The custodial group contains the entrance portals (SPR30) (entranceways and checking stations, IA) and adjacent culvert (culverts and crossings, IK), the custodian's residence (SPR1) (custodian and staff residences, IE), the service building and tractor shed (maintenance and equipment building, IF), sand filter and doser tank (other minor park structures, IM), and crossing (culverts and crossings, IK). It lies adjacent to the main entrance in an open area in the extreme south end of the park.

The set of entrance portals (SPR30) flanks the park entrance road. The west side includes five elements on the west side and four on the east. Each coursed rubble segment is rectangular with the front and rear segments being the largest. While the west portal measures 40.8 feet in length, the east portal is 45 feet long. The heights of the elements measures between 2.1 to 5.4 feet. Shorter wing walls are attached to the four larger elements. They and the shorter segments once supported log rails. The south segments on each side carry a sign: "SPRINGBROOK/STATE PARK" painted on a thin layer of brown paint. A small culvert (SPR30a) runs adjacent to the portals underneath the entrance road. Random rubble walls surround the steel culvert piping. The structure extends 6.5 by 2.7 feet high on the west side and 6 by 2 feet on the east side.

The custodian's residence (SPR1) sits just to the east and faces south. The t-shaped, single story building measures 21.5 by 55.2 feet overall. The dwelling and basement are constructed of cinder block except for the weatherboard which closes the gable ends, the ashlar stone trim along the front entry, the canted, front bay window, chimney, and the cornice returns, and the horizontal, rounded timbers under the eaves. Wood shingling covers the intersecting gables of the roof. Windows are double hung with 1/1 lights. False rafters and purlins break the eave and verge line. A small porch and cement block room are added to the side. The residence contains a living room, dining room, kitchen, and two bedrooms in a rather irregular plan.

The ell-shaped, 10 stall service building (SPR2) forms a courtyard which opens toward the north side of the custodian's residence and sits back into a bank along its rear. One wing measures 20 by 80.5 feet and the other 56.3 by 22 feet. Its walls are composed of painted cinder block placed on a poured concrete footing. Horizontal, rounded timbers occur under the eaves and above and along the sides of the garage doors. Wood shingling covers the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 5

CFN-259-1116

intersecting lean-to roof. A brick chimney pierces the intersection of the two wings. Overhead doors close seven of the ten stalls while three have been finished with vertical siding. A majority of the windows are four light, awning windows. There are also one row of 6 light casement along the west side and several 1/1 light, double hung windows along the rear. Plywood paneling covers the interior. Seven of the ten stalls can now house vehicles while two of the other stalls and the interior of the ell, which was originally used as such, serve as shop areas. An office has been created in the west stall of the building.

The 30.5 by 52.4 foot tractor shed (SPR3) stands just west of the service building. Weatherboard covers its 2 X 4 framing and asphalt shingle is placed on the shed roof. Two overhead doors open the south side and nine light, awning windows pierce the others. Rafters and purlins are exposed under the verges and eaves. The interior is unfinished. This shed once functioned as the repair and blacksmith shop of the CCC camp (Hebrank 1989).

The sand filter and doser or flush tank (SPR31), part of the sewer system, lies to the west of this group of buildings and west of the entry road. The flush tank which measures 14.5 by 15 feet by 4 feet deep consists of a nearly square concrete basin with a frame lean-to roof over it. Reaching 110 by 110 feet by 10 feet deep, the adjacent sand pit is composed completely of sand except for the two narrow, rectangular wood troughs which cross it. This system continues to operate. Just to its east is placed a poured concrete and rieber crossing (SPR29) over Springbrook Creek. The concrete floor of the bridge rests on five concrete piers. It measures 25 by 54 feet by 4 feet high.

Three of the original four picnic areas in Springbrook State Park are placed within the proposed district. The first area lies north of Springbrook Creek and the custodian's group and south of the dam in a small valley. It is an open area containing a set of stone steps (SPR16) (trail steps and trails, IJ), a drinking fountain (SPR17) (water supply, IG), and restrooms (SPR18) (comfort stations and privies, IH). The second picnic area lies east of the lake on top of a small ridge. The resources are placed in a grassy, open area surrounded by woods. It contains a picnic shelter (SPR21) (picnic shelters, IIA), two latrines (SPR23-24) (comfort stations and restrooms, IH), and a fountain, pumphouse, and water tank (SPR21a-22-22a) (water system, IG). The third picnic area lies east of the north end of the lake and along the ridge north of the second picnic area. It is set in an a lightly wooded area

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

CFN-259-1116

surrounded by denser woods. It includes three drinking fountains (SPR25a-25c) and a post-CCC latrine (g) (comfort station and privies, IG).

The stone steps (SPR16) in the first picnic area climb the hill from the creek. The 85 steps are composed of relatively regular, concreted rubble stone without side walls. Ell-shaped in overall form, one leg is 80 feet and the other is 60 feet long, and they both measure 3.5 feet in width. The nearby drinking fountain (SPR17) is composed of heavily concreted random rubble. Measuring 31.5 by 31.5 inches, it is square in cross section and 3 feet high. The top is dished to receive the water from the spicket. A stone and concrete stepping stone and a concrete drain covered with an iron grate stand adjacent to two sides. Positioned below the dam, the rectangular, random rubble restroom (SPR18) is covered with a wood shingled gable roof. Weatherboard finishes the gable ends. Rows of three windows pierce the south elevation on each side of the door while a band of six windows is placed along the center of the north wall. They are 6 light, hopper windows. Additional doors occur in each gable end. Original doors, they retain their forged strap hinges. Composed of two restroom areas divided by a central service hall, the interior is finished with concrete walls up to the top of the doors, but the roughly finished rafters remain open.

The three-sided picnic shelter (SPR21) stands as a focal point in the second area. It opens in the direction of the lake. The random rubble walls of the 20.7 by 36.5 foot shelter stand on a poured concrete footing. While the rear wall reaches full height, the side walls are stepped with the top and bottom step supporting horizontal and vertical timbers respectively. Four rounded timber posts with long timber bracing support the front of the shelter. Rounded roof timbers and the exposed purlins and rafters add to the decorative quality of the building. Two openings pierce the rear wall on either side of the massive stone chimney. On the interior, the top of the fireplace opening is formed by a segmental arch of vertical stone with a key stone. The floor is concrete and extends west beyond the verge of the roof. A stone drinking fountain (SPR12a) stands to the south of the shelter. Except for a slight variation in size, it closely resembles the fountain in the first picnic area (SPR17). An underground water tank (SPR22a) and pumphouse (SPR22) stand to the north of the shelter. The 8.2 by 10.3 foot, 2 X 4 frame pumphouse stands on a concrete footing. Weatherboard covers its sides and wood shingling is placed over the hip roof. Two, nine light hopper windows which are covered by

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7

CFN-259-1116

exterior wood shutters pierce the north and south walls. The vertical wood plank door on the east elevation is supported by forged strap hinges. The interior walls have been covered with pressed fiberboard paneling. The building contains the pump and a tank. The associated water tank lies completely underground except for the vents of metal piping which protrude above ground. The poured concrete structure measures 14 by 21 feet. Two small, 9.5 by 11.5 foot latrines (SPR23-24) flank each side of the picnic area on the east and west. Resting on poured concrete footings, the 2 X 4 frame building is covered with weatherboard, and wood shingling is placed over the gable roof. There are four vertical timber supports along the corners. Four light hopper windows pierce a side and gable end while the vertical plank door occurs in the opposite gable. The doors are elaborated with a leaf carving. The interiors remain unfinished.

The third picnic area to the north which is circled by the park road contains three fountains and a post-CCC latrine. The drinking fountains again resemble those in the other two picnic areas (SPR17 and 21a) except for small variations in size. Standing on a poured concrete footing, the rectangular frame, double vault latrine (f) is covered with board and batten siding. The gable roof is protected with asphalt shingling. Two narrow hopper windows occur high under the eaves on the east elevation and a band of six along the west. An entrance is located in each gable end. A small vent covered by a gable roof is also placed in the center of the gable.

The bathing area occurs in a valley west and below the second two picnic areas and north of the first and east and below the cabin area. The dam (SPR27) (dams, lakes, and pools, IID) is placed at the south end of the lake (SPR34) (dams, lakes, and pools, IID) with the spillway (SPR28) (dams, lakes, and pools, IID) at the dam's east end. A footbridge (SPR28a) (vehicle, bridle, and foot bridges, IL) crosses the head of the spillway. The bathhouse (SPR26) (bathhouses, IIE) is placed about 350 feet north of the spillway. It rests on the side of the valley wall with steps leading down from a parking area (SPR32a) (other minor park structures, IM) to it and down to the beach (other minor park structures, IM) from it. One drinking fountain (SPR26b) stands just north of the spillway and south of the bathhouse while a second, more elaborate fountain (SPR26a) (water supply, IG) is placed against the hillside closer to the bathhouse. A small, unpainted concrete block storage building also sits just northeast of the spillway.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 8

CFN-259-1116

Measuring 26 by 119.3 feet overall, the bathhouse is a low, rambling building constructed of a central, random rubble stone checking area, two flanking frame dressing rooms, and a random rubble stone section on each end, restrooms and a concession. Wood shingle covers all roofs. The broad gable of the central portion of the bathhouse faces the beach and has an uncovered, broad entrance at either end. The stonework ends at the top of the door, and the gable is closed with weatherboard. One heavy timber brace occurs at either side of the door under the eaves. The long walls of the flanking wings face perpendicular to the direction of the this central gable. While the men's dressing room at the north end forms a rectangle, the ladies' dressing room angles to the west at its center. They are composed of weatherboard placed on a timber frame. Vertical, rounded timbers accent the walls at corners. Except for a short shed roof along the sides, the dressing rooms lack a roof. The concession perpendicular to the north end of the building is constructed of a random rubble limestone wall along the rear and immediately adjacent sides. The counter with vertical siding below and horizontal wood doors above continues along the other three sides. The rafters are exposed. All four walls of the restrooms perpendicular to the south end are built of random rubble stone with the exception of the horizontal siding in the gables. The windows are nine light, awning windows. Two door with forged iron strap hinges enter into the south side. Decorative bracing and exposed purlins and rafters occur under the eaves. Much of the interior of the bathhouse is unfinished. Vertical and horizontal paneling is placed along the dressing room walls. Some areas were later covered with plywood and tile. Wood dressing booths line the interior of the ladies' dressing room. An interior north-south walls back from the east and west entrance to the central portion directs visitors to the dressing rooms. The north portion of the men's dressing room has been walled-off and now serves as a kitchen for the adjacent concession.

The decorative drinking fountain (SPR26a) occurs at the base of the hill side south of the bathhouse. A canted, three-sided, stepped, random rubble stone retaining wall sets off the fountain at its center. Each segment of the wall measures about 14 feet in length. A second wall curves out in a semi-circle from the first wall. Measuring 3 feet high, 4 feet long, and 4 feet wide at its broadest extend, it forms a pool for the fountain. The nearly square, stone drinking fountain (SPR26b) standing to the south near the spillway closely resembles those in the picnic areas (SPR17, 21a, 25a-25c). A broad set of concrete steps lead down from the parking area on the northeast side of the bathhouse. The 29 steps (SPR26c) measure

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 9

CFN-259-1116

17.5 feet wide and 24 feet long. Concrete side walls occur along their edges, and an iron rail decorated with double S curves is placed down the center and along the sides of steps. The parking area (SPR33A) above the beach contains two elongated grassy sections for parking which are outlined by the paved road. A small, rectangular concrete drain intake measuring 3.5 by 4.5 feet by 1.1 feet high is located at the lowest portion of the parking lot in the southwest corner. Water enters through an opening covered with an iron grill. A second set of concrete steps (SPR26d) descends to the beach. The CCC improved the two acre beach (SPR26e) by clearing, grading, and adding sand. A chain link fence extends north and south from the northwest and southwest corners of the bathhouse.

The earth dam (SPR27) which curves along the south end of the lake measures 600 feet long and varies in height between 15 feet at the east end and 40 feet at the west end. Its width reaches 300 feet at the base and rounds to 20 feet at the top. It is composed of earth and stone rubble, and its shoreline is riprapped with stone. A core wall composed of 24 foot high Wakefield piling supporting the planking in a 90 foot long seal trench sits at the base of the dam to prevent leakage from the lake. Closed by a sluice gate, a 55 foot long culvert runs through the dam to control the level of the lake (U.S. NPS, Project Supervisor 1933-47 [1/31/34 - 5/31/35, box 74]; Iowa State Conservation Commission 1917-73 [report, 3/31/39 and report for periods 2, 3, and 4 on project 50, the dam]). The reinforced concrete spillway curves down the side of the dam from its east end to dump overflow water into Springbrook Creek. It measures between 42 and 62 feet wide and 317 feet long and varies between 7 and 12 feet in height. The outlet section adjacent to the lake is ended by a 40 foot wide baffle wall which leads into a box culvert under the road. Divided into four sections, the culvert is 55 feet wide and 42 feet in length. Ninety additional feet of spillway leads to the outlet at the creek. A 6 to 10 foot by 71 foot, single span, concrete, footbridge arches over the spillway at its mouth. The concrete side walls which reach a height of 2.8 feet are formed with vertical panels. The long, narrow 28 acre lake (SPR34) was formed by clearing its banks of vegetation. Fish shelters were added along the bottom. Its shores were also riprapped with stone to prevent wave erosion. The numerous fingers which extend from the body of the lake into the wooded shore suggest a natural rather than artificial lake.

Well above the lake on its west side are placed six family cabins

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 10

CFN-259-1116

(SPR35-40). They stand in a horseshoe-shaped arrangement at the edge of a clearing along the end of a ridge. The entryway of the rectangular cabins is set back from the front of the house. Standing on poured concrete piers, the 2x4 frame cabins are covered with weatherboard, and the lean-to roof is protected by asphalt shingle. Four light casement windows pierce the front wall of the cabins while double hung windows with 1/1 lights occur along the other walls. The interiors contain a single main room with a small pantry and bathroom along the front. Pine paneling covers the interior, and the ceiling beams are exposed to view.

Moderate deterioration in part perhaps caused by original construction techniques and exposure and modification demanded for modern use of the park have caused alteration or added intrusions into the proposed district. Within the custodial group, the log rails and gates of the entrance portals (SPR30) are missing. The custodian's residence (SPR1) received the addition of a small porch on the west side of the dwelling and a chain link fence on the west side. And, parts of the interior have been remodeled (Iowa DNR, 1917-89 [plans by Quinn, n.d.]). All the side-hinged doors of the service building (SPR2) have been replaced, seven with overhead doors and three with vertical siding. The row of double hung windows on the west wall replace hopper windows. The general function of the building remains the same, however, the closing of the three spaces has expanded the shop function and added an office. The tractor shed (SPR3) has undergone major alterations. The small ell which once stood on the west side was expanded south and up to meet the dimensions of the main building. The shed is therefore noncontributing because of the major changes in the overall shape of the building (Iowa State Conservation Commission 1933-42a [8/3/1945]). The railings of the nearby crossing have been removed (Hebrank 1989). Although retaining much of its original configuration, concrete covers the stone floor of the picnic shelter (SPR21) (Iowa State Conservation Commission 1933-42a [plans, 8/29/38]). Pressed fiber board has been added to the walls of the adjacent pumphouse (SPR22). Finally, the doors covering the main entrances to the bathhouse (SPR26) have been removed and the kitchen space was removed from the men's dressing room. A chain link fence extends north and south from the northwest and southwest corners of the bathhouse. As originally constructed, the bathhouse included only the center checking room area and most of the two flanking dressing rooms. The CCC itself later added the space for the two rows of dressing booths on the south side and the concession and restroom at the two ends (Iowa State Conservation Commission 1917-73 [plans, 3/19/39, 9/19/39, and 11/4/39]).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 11

CFN-259-1116

In addition to the tractor shed, noncontributing resources include the bathhouse parking area (SPR32, 32a) which generally follow the original graveled structures. The location of the trails (b) has also been considerably modified. The road although paved continues to follow its original path. A recent, frame shower building (a) stands in the first picnic area south of the lake. The concrete boat ramp (c) has been added at the southwest corner of the lake. A small, concrete block storage building (d) has been placed south of the bathhouse. Chain link fences occur north and south of the bathhouse (e) and east of the custodian's residence (f). Finally, the frame latrine (g) in the third picnic area was probably constructed after 1942 by the state. These non-contributing resources are not concentrated at one location but scattered across the park.

Although the buildings, structures, and objects have suffered some deterioration, CCC properties must be viewed as semi-permanent park resources built essentially by unskilled labor under the supervision of trained architects, landscape architects, and craftsmen, primarily locally experience men. Boundaries are sensitive to the emphasis upon associated landscapes and exclude post-CCC intrusions where possible. Because of the focus upon landscaping by rustic architecture, considerable importance is placed upon integrity of setting, location, feeling, and association of properties. Because of the fragility of the resources, maintenance of overall design, reasonable integrity of materials, and tolerance for changes effected by deterioration remain a requirement. Finally, integrity of workmanship shown in the district retains the important association with the CCC enrolles.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1

CFN-259-1116

8. Statement of Significance

The CCC resources within the Springbrook 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 Springbrook State Park District acquire significance under criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE as an example of rustic architecture. The buildings, structures, and objects 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 Springbrook. Because the park amenities within this district were constructed for the enjoyment of local communities and do not contain single examples of exceptionally well preserved, scarce cultural resources or outstanding examples of Iowa state park rustic architecture, the resources of the district gain significance at the local level. The period of significance extends from the commencement of CCC work in the park in 1933 to 1936 the CCC departed. The camp was reestablished from 1938 to 1941 (U.S. NPS, Project Supervisor 1933-47 [1/31/34, 5/34, 5/31/35, 7/35, box 74]; Iowa State Conservation Commission 1917-73 [report, 8/8/41 and application for CCC company, 1/15/41]; Alleger and Alleger ca. 1935: 95-96).

Background

A move to acquire what was first known as King Park began at Guthrie Center in 1924. The first land purchase of 131 acres was acquired by the state in 1925-1926. During the next ten years, 564 acres were added in part through donations by owners surrounding the park and through public subscription in the county as well as by state purchase (GUTHRIAN 1936 [3/24]; Alleger and Alleger ca. 1935: 96; Iowa State Board of Conservation 1931: 19; Iowa State Conservation Commission 1917-73 [undated notes]). Company 779 was

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2

CFN-259-1116

established at National Park Service camp SP7 in Sringbrook State Park on November 11, 1933. The identified camp sits just north of the custodial group at the site of the group camp. Four of the buildings of the CCC camp were later modified as part of this camp. One hundred and two CWA workers assisted the CCC with the dam site in January, 1934. The camp was temporarily abandoned between May 15 and 18, 1935. National Forest Service camp S100 operated at the park between August, 1935 and September, 1936. Camp SP7 was reestablished on March, 1938 and abandoned on August 8, 1941. The company placed at the camp during this period remains unidentified (U.S. NPS, Project Supervisor 1933-47 [5/31/35, box 74]; District Office 1933-36 [1/13/34, 5/35, 7/35, box 2]; Iowa State Conservation Commission 1917-73 [report, 8/8/1941; application for CCC camp, 1/5/41]; GUTHRIAN 1936 [3/24]; Allegor and Allegor ca. 1935: 95-96).

Much of the landscaping in the park included clearing of underbrush, plantings adjacent to new construction, erosion control along the new lake's drainage area, reforestation, the establishment of trails through the park, and the control of plant disease. Although five footbridges were erected along the trails, none survive in their original state (Iowa State Conservation Commission 1935-42 [1936: 121-22; 1938: 114-15]; U.S. NPS, Project Supervisor 1935-47 [1/31/34 - 5/35; Iowa State Conservation Commission 1917-73 [report, 12/31/39]).

Within the custodial group, the entrance portals (SPR30) were constructed by Camp S100. The plans for the portal were drawn on September 12, 1935. The GUTHRIAN reports their completion by March, 1936 (GUTHRIAN 1936 [3/24]; Iowa State Conservation Commission 1933-42a [plans, 9/12/35]; 1935-42 [1936: 121-22]). The custodian's residence (SPR1) and service building (SPR2) had been previously erected by Company 779. Construction of the service building began in March and they started residence in May, 1934. By October, 1934, the architect altered project plans for the residence inserting stone around the entrance and bay and building the chimney of limestone rather than concrete to break the facade. The service building was completed by mid-June, 1934 and the residence was finished April, 1935. The tractor shed (SPR3), also known as the blacksmith and repair shop, was remodeled from a former CCC camp building. Plans for its remodeling were drawn on December 7, 1938. It was reported completed by December 31, 1939 (U.S. NPS, Project Supervisor, 1933-47 [3/34 - 5/31/35, box 74; Iowa State Conservation Commission 1917-73 [report, 12/31/39]; Iowa DNR 1917-1989 [plans for repair of repair shop, 12/7/38]). The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3

CFN-259-1116

sand filter unit and dosing tanks (SPR31) to the west of these buildings were constructed sometime before June 30, 1940 and probably after December 31, 1939 (Iowa State Conservation Commission 1917-73 [report, 12/31/39, 6/30/40]). Work on the concrete crossing (SPR29) occurred in September, 1934 (U.S. NPS, Project Supervisor 1933-47 [10/6/34]).

Construction in the three picnic areas also occurred over a long period. The footings were poured, the logs peeled, and some boulders split for the shelter (SPR21) in the second picnic area during November, 1934. With the laying of the flagstone floor and the revision of the fireplace arch, the building was complete in March, 1935 (U.S. NPS, Project Supervisor 1933-47 [11/34 - 3/35]). Plans for the replacement of the pumphouse (SPR22) were drawn by September 28, 1940. Its construction along with the water tank (SPR22a) occurred sometime between January and August, 1941 (Iowa State Conservation Commission 1917-73 [memo, 5/5/41; report, 12/1/41]; 1917-89 [plans, 9/28/40]). Although the construction date of the six water fountains in the three picnic areas (SPR17, 21a, 25a-25c) and near the spillway (SPR26b), is not noted, master plans of the park drawn by February 18, 1941 indicate their presence. Their manner of construction follows those in other parks such as Lake Ahquabi and Backbone State Parks and parallels those illustrated in Good's designs for park structures (Good 1938: 110-111). The two frame latrines (SPR23-24) adjacent to the shelter house were constructed between January and March, 1935. The stone and log restrooms with storage area in the first picnic area (SPR18) were probably added between February, 1940, the date of its plans, and June, 1940 (Iowa State Conservation Commission 1917-73 [plans, 2/21/40; report dated 6/30/40]). Although the fourth latrine in the third picnic area (SPR41) appears on the 1941 master plan, completion reports dating to the end of the CCC work period on August 8, 1941 do not note its construction. It is therefore assumed to have been built by the state after July, 1942 (Iowa State Conservation Commission 1935-42 [1942]; 1933-42a [plan, 2/18/42]). Finally, the building of the stone steps in the first picnic area is not recorded. However, project reports note the construction of trails with stone steps, and they remain a common feature of most CCC development in Iowa State Parks (U.S. NPS, Project Supervisor 1933-47 [5/31/35, box 74]).

Work on the dam (SPR27) in the bathing area began by December, 1933 with the opening of the seal trench. The completion of the installation of the sheet piling in the seal trench and the placement of the culvert occurred in August, 1934. The earth fill

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4

CFN-259-1116

of the dam was set in place between June, 1934 and November, 1934 when riprapping was added to the shoreline. The clearing of the lake bottom (SPR34) had begun in November, 1933, fish shelters were added several times during the summer of 1934, and clearing was completed about July, 1934. By March, 1935, half of the lake was filled. The concrete spillway was completed between May, 1934 and December, 1934. The concrete bridge spanning the spillway was probably completed by July, 1936. Beach improvements, grading and adding sand, followed between March and May, 1935. Although camp SP7 may have begun an unspecified amount of work on the bathhouse, Forest Service Camp S100 constructed most of the original section of the building. By October, 1935, the Camp S100 began work on the bathhouse, and it was completed by the publishing of the Iowa State Conservation Commission's report in July, 1936. According to this report, the state also contributed labor to its construction. Camp SP7 expanded the bathhouse with additions which included the concession and restrooms at each end, and the north, south, and east walls of the dressing rooms were extended to form an additional space of 27 by 129 feet. Revisions of the plans for this addition were made from March to November, 1939. Construction had begun by December, 1939 and was completed by June 30, 1940. The concrete steps (SPR26c-26d) were presumably finished during the first or second period of construction. Plans for the step railing were drawn on September 19, 1940. Parking lots including the bathhouse lot had been constructed by December, 1939. And, the decorative fountain south of the bathhouse appears on the plans for the bathhouse additions and was probably constructed during this project (Iowa State Conservation Commission 1917-73 [reports, 12/31/39, 6/30/40 and completion report for dam, period 2, 3, and 4]; 1933-42a [plans, 3/19/39, 9/19/439, 11/4/39, 9/19/40]; 1935-42 [1936: 109, 121-22]; U.S. NPS, Project Supervisor 1933-47 [1/31/34 - 5/35, box 74]; District Office 1933-37 [1/2/34, 10/35, boxes 2 and 23]).

The six 14 by 19 foot, cabins (SPR35-40) of the individual facility were constructed by the CCC between July 1, 1940 and June 30, 1941. Their facilities then included running water and sewer. The cabins opened in June, 1942 (Iowa State Conservation Commission 1917-73 [reports, June 30, 1940 and June 30, 1941]; 1935-42 [1942: 112]). Although the cabins in the group camp, nine 18 by 37, frame cabins, were completed during the same period, the remodeling of the buildings remaining from the CCC camp, the mess hall, hospital, recreation hall, and pumphouse was completed by the state, probably shortly after 1942. Because the CCC buildings underwent extensive alteration for the group camp, they cannot gain eligibility as CCC

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

CFN-259-1116

buildings (Iowa State Conservation Commission 1917-73 [reports, June 30, 1940 and June 30, 1941 and plans, 8/1940, 2/18/41, 2/4/44]; 1935-42 1942: 112]; Iowa DNR 1917-89 [plans for CCC camp remodeling, n.d.]).

First acquired in 1926, Springbrook State Park attracted visitors prior to the CCC projects which began in late 1933. During the season of 1934, 54,121 visited the park and by 1941-1942 visitation had jumped to 108,552, implying an extra-local audience (Iowa State Conservation Commission 1935-42 [1936: 118; 1942: 127]). The Iowa master plan for park development (Crane 1933) suggested the creation specific types of parks to serve particular purposes. The Iowa State Conservation Commission reclassified these parks several times so that by 1942 Springbrook was to serve as a state park (Iowa State Conservation Commission 1935-42 [1942: 127-28]). Major activities in the park included bathing, fishing, boating, picnicking, hiking, camping, and group activities. Between 1936 and 1942, the park offered bathing, boating, and refreshment concessions (Iowa Conservation Commission 1935-42 [1936: 123, 1938: 135, 1940: 190-91, 1942: 112, 144]; GUTHRIAN 1936 [3/19]; Iowa State Conservation Commission 1917-73 [1941]). Thus, Springbrook 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 and work for the unemployed building park facilities. They would offer local recreational opportunities for the idle to ensure a smoother recovery from depression.

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, the bureaucratic government came of age to oversee such programs. Professionally led government agencies emerged during the 1930s. Through a bureaucratic government, the nation influenced such areas as social

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 6

CFN-259-1116

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 created such a plan and an organization, what became the Iowa State Conservation Commission, by 1933, and by 1934 it created a State Planning Board. This planning 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 areas 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 (Alleger and Alleger ca. 1935: 14). State park work 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 such as S100 also significantly contributed to the state park cause and are not included in this count. This work advanced park development greatly in Iowa. The State Conservation Commission was able to complete 75% of its 25 year master plan between 1933 and 1937 (Grieshop 1989a).

SOCIAL HISTORY

The bureaucracy of the national government enabled it to become responsible for the welfare of the nation's individual citizens

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 7

CFN-259-1116

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 unemployable 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 with 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, the area around Gurthrie provided land for Springbrook State Park and followed the accomplishments of the CCC in the GUTHRIAN.

CONSERVATION

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 8

CFN-259-1116

to create a state-wide park system which ensured the preservation of these resources. The CCC projects in parks included conservation of the 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 Springbrook, the CCC planted trees, constructed numerous erosion control devices to prevent silting of the lake, and practiced disease control as well as performing considerable landscaping around new construction. Additionally, a conservation ethic guided the design and placement of park buildings, structures, and objects at Springbrook 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 depression. Also, in the long run, increasing mechanization created greater leisure time but also increased 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 for recreation created by the depression and as it lifted the need 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 which also occurred at Springbrook 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). 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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

CFN-259-1116

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 utilized in state parks during the depression era, the philosophy of rustic architecture, 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 the rolling hills of prairie and woodland often resulting in low, horizontal massing of buildings and buildings and structures of combined log and stone, limestone or sandstone, 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 development and the extensive use of master plans ensured harmony within the built environment and with their natural surroundings. Each resource contributed to the whole. Development occurred in areas of concentrated use such as the custodial group, the picnic area or the bathing 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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 10

CFN-259-1116

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: I, 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 timber. They underwent limited refinement by hand. The use of modern materials such as concrete was to be 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).

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 in 1935 and 1938, PARK STRUCTURES AND FACILITIES by Albert Good (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. Designs at Springbrook like other parks were primarily derived from the Central Design Office. John Fitzimmons drew an initial undated master plan for the park, and M.L. Hutton drew the 1941 plan. Amos Emery prepared the design of the service building (SPR2) on November 27, 1933. Designs for the portals (SPR30) were drawn by Harry E. Rodman on September 9, 1935. Undated plans for the custodian residence (SPR1) were developed by Quinn. And, J.M. Bates designed the pumphouse (SPR22) on September 28, 1940 (Iowa

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 11

CFN-259-1116

State Conservation Commission 1933-42a [original plans]; Iowa DNR 1917-89 [plans]).

The Springbrook State Park District resources represent the rustic style. The 1936 and 1941 master plans place buildings, structures, and objects in groupings such as the three picnic areas, the bathing area, the custodial group, and the cabin area. All buildings and structures use both native stone and timbers. Although limestone was shipped to the park, boulders were also gathered and split and faced. Logs from the area were peeled at the site (GUTHRIAN 1936 [3/24]; U.S. NPS, Project Supervisor 1933-47 [3/31/34, 11/34, box 74]). Buildings have random rubble walls with large roof timbers, materials which blend with the natural surroundings. Open buildings such as the picnic shelter (SPR21) have intricate timber roof supports. Enclosed buildings display exposed purlins and rafters and log bracing, and the timber roof framing is often open to view upon the interior. The low, horizontal extent of these buildings, particularly the low, rambling bathhouse (SPR26), coupled with their use of native materials assists their blending into the natural landscape. The CCC also performed landscaping and trail development. The other structures within the park such as the portals (SPR30), and fountains (SPR17, 21a, 25a-25c, 26a-26b) are also of native materials. Of the stone picnic shelter, Good commented that it with the three other Iowa examples was distinctive of Iowa: "...there is indicated a regional structural expression that is agreeable and vigorous" (Good 1938: (2): 59). By contrast, some resources at Springbrook were rather atypical. They illustrate the use of more contemporary materials by the CCC and their combination with the more traditional materials: the cinder block and stone of the custodian's residence (SPR1) and the cinder block and log of the service building (SPR2). The use of horizontal siding is also more extensive at Springbrook than many other Iowa state parks: the pumphouse (SPR22), adjacent latrines (SPR23-24), and 6 cabins (SPR35-41). In this sense, although the buildings date from 1934, the park appears to illustrate a transition into the later, more functional park architecture. The allusion to the pioneer theme is commensurately less strong. Finally, the ornamentation with the exception of the ornamental iron work (SPR26C), the low, horizontal lines, the exposed roof timbers, bracing, the segmental arch with keystone which forms the upper portion of the picnic shelter fireplace, the bay window, and the variety of materials retain the simplicity prescribed by rustic architecture.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 12

CFN-259-1116

Comparative Statement

Because of the general level of resource integrity and the typical property subtypes displayed as well as the local tie of the adjacent community to the park, the resources within the Springbrook State Park District gain significance at the local level. As noted in the descriptive statement, buildings, objects, and structures generally retain integrity of setting, location, overall design, material, feeling, association, and workmanship. And, except for some general deterioration, all contributing resources but the custodian's residence (SPR1), service garage (SPR2), and portals (SPR30) retain a high integrity of design. Portals composed primarily of stone pylons in almost all cases have lost their wood gates and horizontal timbers as is the case at Springbrook. Because of alteration in functions and needs, most custodian's residences have suffered considerable modification including interior remodeling and additions. Since the small wing was placed on the side of the residence in a materials similar to the original, chimney repairs resulted in the reduction of the chimney but not its removal, and the building maintains a similar floor plan, the residence remains eligible. With one exception at Dolliver Park, all service buildings like Springbrook's (SPR2) have lost their original side-hinged doors which are replaced by either overhead doors or vertical siding. They also frequently gain an office at one end. With this consideration in addition to ell form which was heavily advocated by Good (1938: (1): 97), the building still retains its eligibility.

A majority of the buildings, structures, and objects within the district are relatively common to Iowa state parks which underwent development by the CCC, for example the shelter (SPR26), latrines (SPR18, 23, 24), drinking fountains (SPR17, 21a, 25a-25C, 26a-26b), entrance portals (SPR30), stone steps (SPR16), bathhouse (SPR26), residence (SPR1), service building (SPR2), dams and spillway (SPR27-28) and non-wood footbridges (SPR28a). However, only Backbone State Park retains cabins erected by the CCC, and they have acquired additions to their side and rear. Such buildings were once relatively common Iowa state parks. The federal work projects produced 73 cabins in nine parks by June of 1942 (Iowa State Conservation Commission 1935-42 (1942: 112)). A relatively small number such as the six cabins at Springbrook retain their original spatial configuration. The only identified change at Springbrook is the alteration in roofing material from wood shingle to asphalt. Because of their integrity, they are significant at the state level. However, overall, the Springbrook

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 13

CFN-259-1116

State Park District is significant at the local level. The district recognizes the contributions made by the CCC in the state park and therefore gains significance during the period of construction, 1933 to 1936 and 1938 to 1941. The significant dates denote the establishment and reestablishment of the two camps, SP7 in 1933, S100 in 1935, and SP7 again in 1938.

Then, the Springbrook State Park District recognizes the resources constructed in Springbrook State Park between 1933 and 1936 and 1938 and 1941 at the local level. Its boundaries follow man-made lines such as trails and roads which often coincide with alterations in elevation. They also eliminate as many landscapes and buildings as possible 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 in 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. Despite the district's strong relationship to national and state movements, it possesses local significance. The bureaucratic government allowed movements of national origin to affect local areas. The local community of Indianola became engaged in the movement. And, from the perspective of landscape architecture, the resources while following principles espoused at the national level, generally embody common resource subtypes thus becoming significant illustrations of CCC state park development in Iowa.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 1

CFN-259-1116

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

CFN-259-1116

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 3

CFN-259-1116

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 4

CFN-259-1116

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 1

CFN-259-1116

10. Geographical Data

Boundary Description:

The boundary line begins at the south end of the park at the west end of the intersection of STH 384 and the park entrance road. From this point, the boundary extends west along the road about 400 feet to the east edge of a trail and follows it north to the access road to the cabins. The boundary follows the west side of the road north to the cabin area. At the end of the paved road, the district boundary continues due north to the park boundary. There, it turns east and follows the park boundary until it heads north. The district boundary continues east to the trail around the lake. It follows the exterior edge of the trail to its most northerly extent. It turns south for a short distance with the trail and then follows a branch of the trail east to the third picnic area. When it joins the road around the picnic area, it follows its outer edge north and then south to the access road at the south end. It then continues along the east edge of the access road south until it crosses Springbrook Creek south of the lake. Here, the district boundary turns south along the west shoreline. Where it merges with the larger stream, the boundary runs southwest to the park road. Turning southeast along the east side of the road, it follows along the road's east side until intersecting with the drive to the custodian's group. The boundary then follows its north side east for 400 feet. It then turns south along the 1090 contour line for 600 feet and turns due west to meet the main road. It travels north along the east side of the road to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary surrounds the contributing resources and their associated landscape, an important contribution of rustic architecture. It follows man-made lines, primarily roads and trails, which often coincide with natural edges such as alterations in elevation or vegetation. The boundary also eliminates areas primarily developed shortly after the CCC era by the state such as the group camp or buildings and structures which have suffered serious deterioration or partial replacement such as a latrine and footbridge in the fourth picnic area, SPR19-20. However, because the CCC resources tend to be scattered across the park, the boundary includes several post-CCC intrusions, primarily small

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

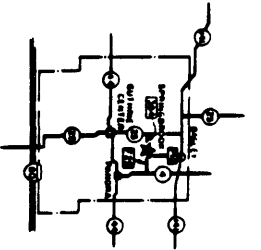
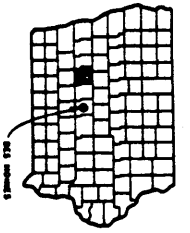
Section number 10 Page 2

CFN-259-1116

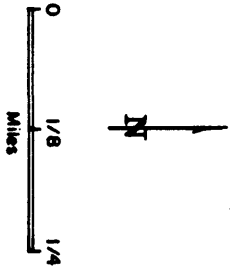
service buildings, a boat ramp, and fences, resources modified to meet current needs such as the paving of roads, and unstable CCC resources altered as deterioration occurred such as the trails. The boundary then incorporates many of the resources developed by CCC camp SP7 and S100. It also provides a workable guide for overall park planning by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources.

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J. 15-4625265-378110	K. 15-4625340-378520	L. 15-4625530-378220
M. 15-4625640-378240	N. 15-4625650-378390	O. 15-4626050-378540
P. 15-4626130-378695		

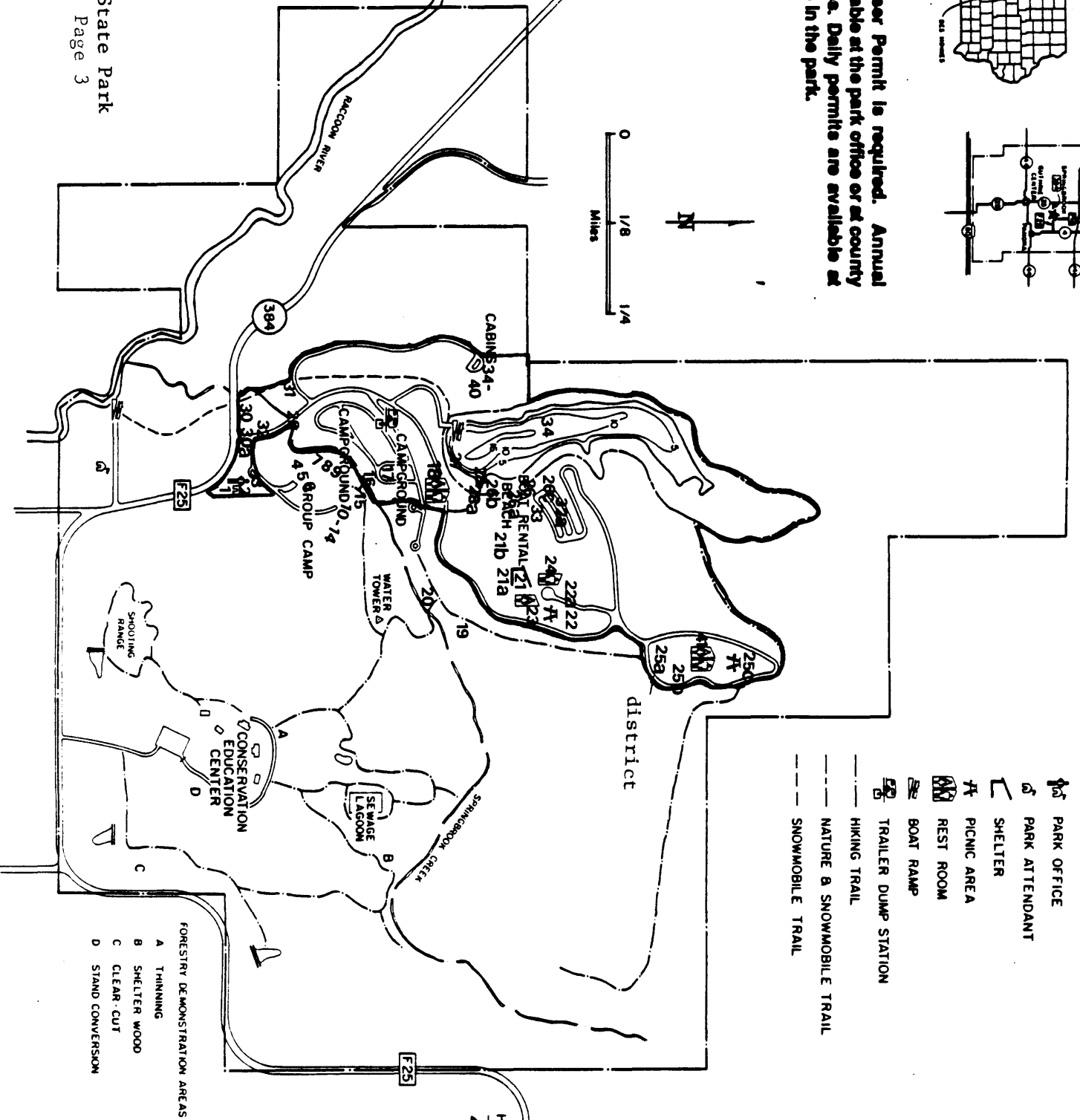


A Park User Permit is required. Annual permits are available at the park office or at county recorder's offices. Daily permits are available at posted locations in the park.



HWY 25 - 1 mi.

HWY 4
4 mi.

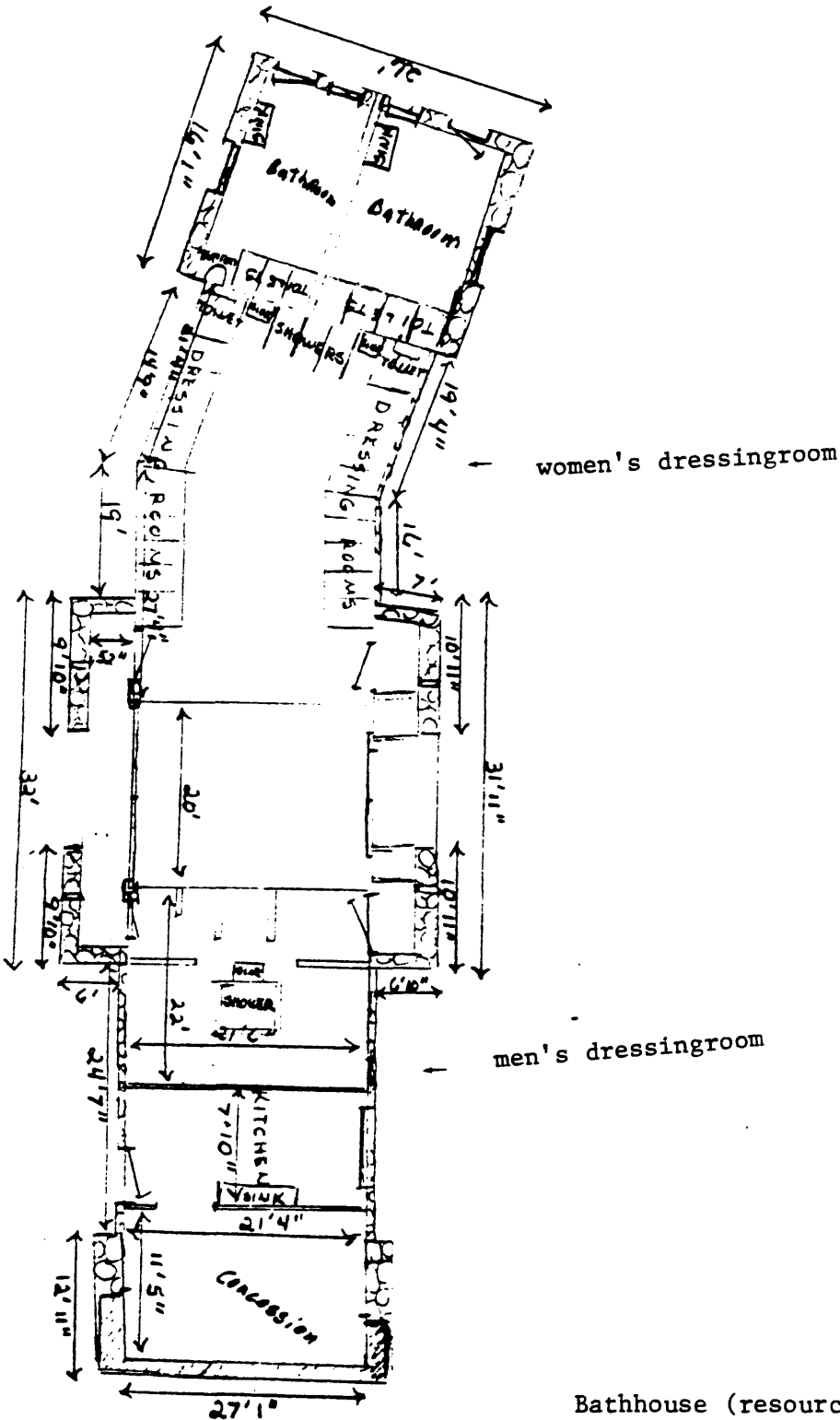


FORESTRY DEMONSTRATION AREAS
 A THINNING
 B SHELTER WOOD
 C CLEAR-CUT
 D STAND CONVERSION

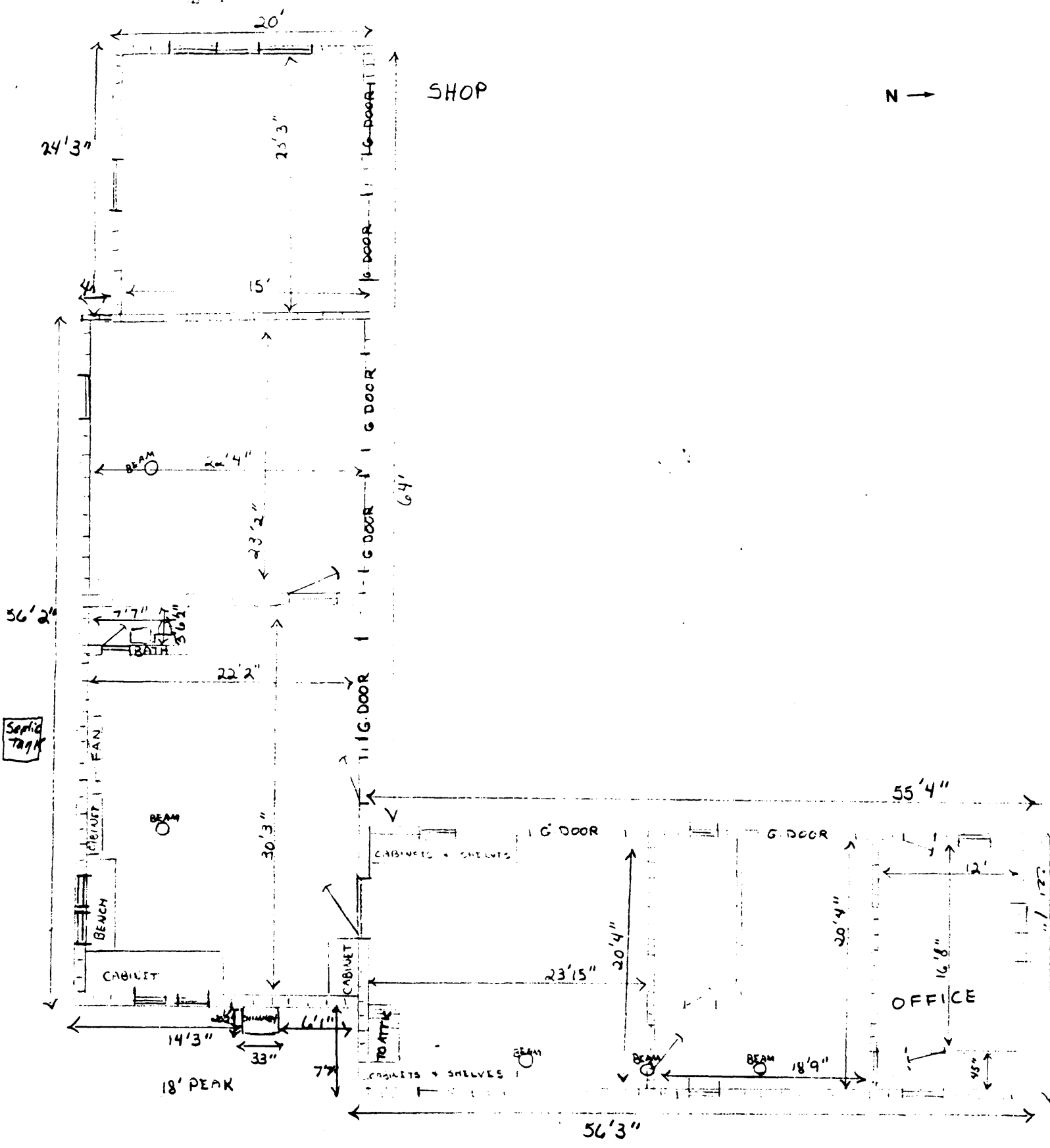
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 4



Bathhouse (resource 26), Springbrook State Park



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number photo Page 1

CFN-259-1116

Photographic Identification

Name: Springbrook State Park

Location: Guthrie Center, Guthrie County, Iowa

Negative: Bureau of Historic Preservation, State Historical Society
of Iowa

Photographer: Brent Laning, Joyce McKay, Allan Bartelsen

Dates: March 16, 1989, June 2-3, 1989, and June 1-2, 1989

Description:

1. View of the east entrance portals (SPR30) facing northeast
2. View of the front facade or south facade of the custodian's residence (SPR1) facing northeast.
3. View of the service building (SPR2) facing northeast.
4. View of the tractor shed (SPR3) facing northeast.
5. View of the flush tank and sand filter (SPR31) facing northeast.
6. View of the road crossing west of the custodian's residence (SPR29) facing northeast.
7. View of the stone steps (SPR16) in the first picnic area facing southwest.
8. View of the one of six stone fountains south of the bathhouse (SPR26b), the noncontributing concrete storage shed, and the entrance to the footbridge (SPR28a) over the spillway facing southeast.
9. View of the restroom (SPR18) in first picnic area facing northeast.
10. View of the picnic shelter (SPR21) in the second picnic area facing southwest.
11. View of one of two latrines (SPR24) in the first picnic area facing northwest.
12. View of the pumphouse (SPR22) in the first picnic area facing southeast.
13. View of the latrine (SPR41) in the third picnic area facing southwest.
14. View of the front of the bathhouse (SPR26), the concrete steps (SPR26c) from the beach to the bathhouse, the beach (SPR26e), and the chain link fence facing north.
15. View of the south side of the rear or east elevation of the bathhouse (SPR26) facing southeast.
16. View of the concrete steps with railing (SPR26d) northeast of the bathhouse facing northeast.
17. View of the dam and lake (SPR34) from the dam facing north.
18. View of the decorative water fountain (SPR26a) near the

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number photo Page 2

CFN-259-1116

- bathhouse facing southeast.
19. View of the dam (SPR27) and footbridge over the spillway (SPR28a) from a point south of the bathhouse facing southwest.
 21. View of one (SPR37) of six (SPR35-40) individual cabins in the individual camp facilities facing east.
 22. Overview of three (SPR36-38) of six (SPR35-40) cabins facing southeast.