NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

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: 90001672 **Date Listed:** 11/15/90

Beeds Lake State Park, CCC Area	Franklin	IA
Property Name	**County**	**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 Boland — **Signature of the Keeper**

11/15/90 — **Date of Action**

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Amended Items in Nomination:

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

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

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018 1672

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

RECEIVED
OCT 1990
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 Beeds Lake State Park: Civilian Conservation Corps Area

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number STH 3 and 134 ☐ not for publication N/A

city, town Hampton ☒ vicinity

state Iowa code IA county Franklin code 069 zip code 50441

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
☐ private	☐ building(s)	1	0	buildings
☐ public-local	☒ district	0	0	sites
☒ public-State	☐ site	15	5	structures
☐ public-Federal	☐ structure	0	0	objects
	☐ object	16	5	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 of certifying official — Date 9/17/90

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. — Beth Roland — 11/15/90
☑ 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:) _____

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
roof ASPHALT
other log

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

[x] See continuation sheet

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)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	1934-1938	1934
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT		
SOCIAL HISTORY		
CONSERVATION		
RECREATION		

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.

☒ See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

[x] See continuation sheet

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- [x] State historic preservation office
- [x] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Specify repository:

Department of natural Resources
State Historical Society of Iowa

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 79.89 acres

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A			
B			
C			
D			

[x] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

[x] See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

[x] See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joyce McKay, Cultural Resources Consultant
organization private consultant date August 17, 1989
street & number P.O. Box 258 telephone 608-424-6315
city or town Belleville state Wisconsin zip code 53508

Table 1
Contributing/Noncontributing Properties at Beeds Lake State Park

No. (1)	Common Name	Property Subtype	Contributing/ Noncontributing	Category
1	bathhouse	bathhouses & dependencies	contributing	1 building
2	sidewalk	other minor structures	contributing	1 structure
-	addition to sidewalk	post-CCC resource	noncontributing	1 structure
-	chain link fence	post-CCC resource	noncontributing	1 structure
-	beach	bathhouses & dependencies	contributing	1 structure
20	footbridge	vehicle, bridle, & foot bridges	noncontributing	1 structure
19	causeway	trail steps & trail	contributing	1 structure
-	lake	dams and lakes	contributing	1 structure
15	dam	dams and lakes	contributing	1 structure
16	spillway	dams and lakes	contributing	1 structure
17	steps	trail steps & trails	contributing	1 structure
8-12	fish rearing ponds	dams and lakes	contributing	5 structures
13	water line to ponds	dams and lakes	contributing	1 structure
14	drain line from ponds	dam and lakes	contributing	1 structure
-	paved road	minor park structures	contributing	1 structure
-	2 docks	post-CCC resource	noncontributing	2 structures
Total:				21 resources

(1) All numbers are preceded by the prefix BEE.

7. Statement of Description:

Beeds Lake State Park lies five miles northwest of Hampton, Warren County, Iowa in a flat valley cut by the Springbrook Creek. A relatively deep, narrow gorge was dammed on the east end to form the lake. A 110 acre lake occupies much of the park. A majority of the park development lies south of the lake. Cultural resources within the district lie concentrated in two locations at the southwest and southeast edge of the lake part of which itself is counted as a resource. The bathhouse (BEE1) and causeway (BEE18) form the pivotal building and structure of the southwest concentration and include the beach and a concrete side walk (BEE2) as associated contributing structures. A considerably modified CCC footbridge (BEE20), chain link fence, and recent addition to the side walk compose noncontributing structures in this area. At the southeast end, the dam (BEE15) and spillway (BEE16) and five fish rearing ponds (BEE8-12) form pivotal structures while the stone steps (BEE17) and two lines associated with the ponds (BEE13-14) are viewed as an associated resources. A road paved after the CCC era divides the fish rearing ponds from the dam area. Two post-CCC boat docks extend into the lake along its south edge and therefore counts as a noncontributing structure. The district encompasses one building, sixteen contributing structures, and four noncontributing structures or a total of 21 resources. Thus, the lake and features associated with the lake define the boundary of the district.

The building and structures follow the guidelines of the mature rustic landscape architecture style as it developed during the CCC period in general shaping, floor plan, materials, decorative elements, functions, property subtypes, and setting. CCC Company 2717 constructed the properties between 1934 and 1938 (Alleger and Alleger ca. 1935: 67-69; Hampton CHRONICLE 1984 [8/2]; Iowa Department of Agriculture 1935-36 [1935: 206]). The resources belong to the property type CCC Properties in Iowa Parks which is described in section F.

The bathhouse (BEE1) (Bathhouse, IIE) sits near the edge of the beach along the lake and is surrounded by lawns with scattered trees on its other sides. The low, massive building contains a central, hexagonal concession with a connecting kitchen and a separate enclosed shelter in two 31.2 feet by 18 feet rooms to the east and two adjoining changing rooms which are together 51.7 feet by 28.9 feet set at a diagonal to the southwest. Split limestone boulders of multiple colors are randomly placed within the wall

which rests on a poured concrete footing. The hexagonal and gable roofs of the concession and public shelter are covered with asphalt shingle while the changing rooms are open. The public shelter is lighted with four hopper windows while the concession is vented with louvered windows under the roof. Broad openings in the public shelter area are covered with horizontal boards. Paralleling the simplicity of the style, exposed purlins and a segmental lintel with keystone form the only elaborations. Upon the interior, stone walls and timber rafters remain exposed. Constructed by the CCC, an associated flagstone walk (BEE2) leads from the bathhouse to the beach. CCC Company 2717 also built the beach with a rock and gravel base and a layer of sand.

A 1950 foot long causeway (BEE19) and footbridge (BEE20) connecting it to the south shore lie to the northwest of the bathhouse. Two linear, random rubble limestone walls hold an 85 foot steel I beam support the superstructure of wood planking and a chain link fence. The handrail is of recent 2 X 4 construction. A set of stairs of the same construction as the base lie at the north end. The dam associated with an 1857 sawmill composes the base of the causeway. The CCC added considerable earth and stone fill to support a foot trail which runs from south to the north shore between the original mill pond on the west and the lake built by the CCC on the east.

The 1525 foot long stone and earthen dam (BEE15) with 175 foot wide by 34 foot high spillway (BEE16) at the east end of the lake compose one of the major man-made features of the park. At the south end of the dam, the spillway is built of two reinforced concrete end walls covered with a limestone facing so that it will blend into the limestone of the small gorge which it spans. These walls are stepped-up toward the lake and are capped with concrete. The structure is tied into the limestone bedrock (Mason City GAZETTE 1936 [12/15]; U.S. NPS, Project Supervisor 1933-47 [10/1/35, box 85]). Stone riprap protects the walls of the dam. The CCC cleared the bed of the 65 to 70 acre lake which the dam creates. Also a contributing resource, this small lake lies west of the dam and east of the causeway (BEE19). The original mill pond occupies the area west of the causeway. The lake east of the causeway contains a shallow inlet along its south shore which was intended for the docking of boats. CCC Company 2717 also constructed a set of 18.3 foot long by 3 to 3.5 foot wide stone steps (BEE17) along the south wall of the shallow gorge east of the dam. Lacking side walls, the thirteen steps are composed of a

single layer of dry laid, random rubble limestone. Their irregularity was intended to allow blending into the surrounding rock of the gorge. The landscape along the immediate shore of the lake remains grass covered along the south except for the beach and is wooded along the north shore.

East of the dam on a protruding, rectangular parcel purchased for the purpose by the Iowa State Conservation Commission lie five fish rearing ponds (BEE8-BEE12). This property is generally covered with grasses. The ponds cover an area of 225 by 375 feet. Their shape is generally rectangular with rounded corners. While they possess an earth base which require turning with a disc before use (Ripperger 1989), their drains are concrete. Six hundred feet of 6 inch cast iron piping provides the water line to the pond (BEE13), and 600 foot of 8 inch clay tile drains the ponds (BEE14). The ponds fill through gravity flow from the lake.

Mainly intrusions in part perhaps caused by the original construction techniques and modifications demanded for modern use of the park or by federal guidelines for safety have caused alteration or added intrusions within the district. The building and structures have suffered some deterioration in the stone work. At the southwest end of the lake, an asphalt roof replaces the wood shingle roof of the bathhouse (BEE1). Boarding temporarily closes large entrances to the public shelter of the bathhouse. In association with the landscaping adjacent to the bathhouse, the sidewalk along the north side of the building has received a concrete addition, and a chain link fence separates the bathhouse from the adjacent picnic area on the west side. Because of the replaced wooden members and the addition of the chain link fence to the footbridge (BEE20), this structure although erected by the CCC is not viewed as a contributing resource in the district. The causeway (BEE19) has been an unstable structure since its construction because of the erosion of its earth base by the wave action of the lake on either side. Routine maintenance requires that areas must be occasionally refilled with gravel and earth and covered with stone riprapping.

At the southeast end of the lake, federal guidelines required the raising of the earth dam with added earth in 1982 to prevent flooding. The addition retained the original shape of the dam. These same guidelines also required that the spillway be raised 6 feet at its top forming the last step. The limestone used in the addition came from the nearby quarry used by the CCC (Ripperger 1989). The stonework closely matches the original CCC

construction. Two to four of the five fish rearing ponds remain in operation to fulfill the park's needs each year. Routine maintenance requires discing of the ponds to remove grasses. Like the causeway, the ponds are by their very nature an unstable resource. Although the road running between the ponds and dam is paved, it continues to follow the same path and is therefore recognized as a contributing structure. Additionally, two post-CCC wood boat docks intrude into the water's edge along the south edge of the lake.

While deterioration has occurred in the building and many of the structures, CCC resources must be viewed as semi-permanent park resources built by essentially unskilled labor under the supervision of train architects, landscape architects, and craftsmen, principally locally experienced men. Extreme examples, the causeway and fish rearing ponds are because of their earth construction and placement adjacent to water unstable resources requiring continued maintenance. The building and structures were also erected to serve a public with needs differing from current park patrons. Modifications derive from these two sources. Sensitive to the emphasis upon landscaping by rustic architecture, property counts recognize the importance of the associated landscapes excluding post-CCC intrusions. Because of this emphasis, considerable importance is placed on the integrity of setting, location, feeling, and association of properties. Because of the fragility of the resources, maintenance of the overall design, reasonable integrity of materials, and tolerance of changes effected by deterioration and modern use remain a requirement. Finally, integrity of workmanship shown in the district retains the important association with the CCC participants.

8. Statement of Significance

The CCC resources within the Beeds Lake 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 Beeds Lake State Park District acquire significance under criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE as an example of rustic architecture. The buildings and structures reflect the effort of this landscape movement to blend park amenities with 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 Beeds Lake. 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 on July 20, 1934 to its close on October 20, 1938 (Alleger and Alleger ca. 1935: 67-69; Iowa Department of Agriculture 1935-36 [1935: 206]; Hampton CHRONICLE 1984 [8/2]).

Background

The community of Hampton acquired and presented to the State of Iowa much of the land for the creation of Beeds Lake State Park in 1934. A dam and sawmill had been constructed in 1857, and a flour mill erected in 1859 along the causeway (BEE19). William Beed purchased the property in 1864 and discontinued operation in 1903-1904. After the dike washed-out in 1910-1913, the mill was dismantled in 1916. In 1917, Henry Paullus purchased the land, mill, and drained the 40 acre lake. Pastures and agricultural fields replaced the mill pond. As early as 1926, the Izaak Walton League of Franklin County attempted to raise money to buy the property and create a 120 acre lake. This organization began the

project again in 1933 buying options for 254 acres to present to the City of Hampton. The city with the assistance of other community organizations purchased the land, gave it to the state, and requested the CCC to develop the 258.68 acre park in 1934 (Mason City GAZETTE 1936 [12/15]; Iowa Department of Natural Resource 1917-89; U.S. NPS, Project Supervisor 1933-47 [10/1/35, 12/37, box 85; Iowa State Conservation Commission 1935-42 [1938: 67; 1940: 173-74]).

CCC Company 2717 was first organized on July 4, 1934 as DSP4. They established camp at Franklin County Fair Grounds in Hampton on July 29, 1934. Initially a soil erosion camp, the company became National Park Service camp SP22 by May, 1935. When ordered to move to another location on December 15, 1937, the community of Hampton sent letters of protest to the Iowa governor. As a consequence, they remained until October 28, 1938 to complete their projects before moving to Black Hawk State Park near Lake View (Alleger and Alleger Ca. 1935: 67-69; Iowa Department of Agriculture 1935-37 [1935: 20]; Hampton CHRONICLE 1984 [8/2]; U.S. NPS, Project Supervisor 1933-47 [5/31/35, 10/1/35, box 8]).

As a soil erosion camp, the company began its work and continued through 1938 clearing undergrowth, building erosion control dams along the 32 square miles of drainage area to prevent silting of the future artificial lake, engaging in insect control, constructing roads and over 3 miles of foot trails with stone steps part of which surrounded the lake, cutting timber, peeling logs, gathering boulders from adjacent lands, and planting many acres of trees and shrubs as landscaping near completed construction projects and in the game refuge along the west edge of the park. With the help of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, they planted 39 varieties of trees and shrubs including some native elm, hazel brush, sumac, birch, popular, walnut, and many coniferous trees donated by the local Ferris Nursery (Iowa Conservation Commission 1935-42 [1936; 1938: 117]; Alleger and Alleger ca. 1935: 67-69; Mason City GAZETTE 1936 [12/15]; U.S. NPS, Project Supervisor 1933-47 [8/31/34, 12/1/34, 10/1/35, 3/31/36, box 85).

The construction of the dam and spillway (BEE15-16) became the major focus of work between August 1, 1934 and September 29, 1936. Until 1937, the project represented one of the largest construction jobs by the Iowa CC in its state parks. The 170 foot long by 34 foot wide by 56 foot high spillway consumed 5000 cu. yds. of concrete in addition to the 1000 cu. yds. of limestone facing to create a mile long by one quarter miles wide lake at its

greatest extent. The dam consumed 18,000 cu. yds. of earth. The CCC acquired the boulders for the facing of the spillway and bathhouse from adjacent fields and split them by hand.

To the original mill pond of 53 acres, the CCC added a lake of 57 acres which reached a depth of 40 feet at its deepest point. They finished clearing the lake bed by September, 1935, began filling it by August, 1937, and stocked it with fish by October. The CCC restored the drained mill pond and stock it with fish by September, 1934. The State Board of Conservation purchased 15 acres east of the dam to create the five fish rearing ponds (BEE8-14) about October, 1935. However, construction did not begin until after October 16, 1936 and did not reach completion until after April, 1937 (Mason City GAZETTE 1936 (12/15]); Hampton CHRONICLE 1984 [8/2]); U.S. NPS, Project Supervisor 1933-47 [8/8, 31/34, 10/1/35, 9/36, 10/1/36, 4/37, box 85]; Regional Office 1933-37 [8/36, box 3]).

At the southwest end of the new lake, the CCC created the causeway (BEE19) on top of the old dike by reinforcing it, adding 715 cu. yds. of earth and field stone fill, and placing riprap along its shores by August, 1934 through May, 1935 (Hampton CHRONICLE 1984 [8/2]; U.S. NPS, Project Supervisor 1933-47 [8/31/34, 3/1935, 5/31/1935, box 85]). The footbridge (BEE20) was begun by March, 1937 (U.S. NPS, Project Supervisor 1933-47 [3/37, box 85]). Placed at the south end of the causeway, the dressing rooms and concession of the bathhouse (BEE1) was begun during the sixth period from September, 1935 to May, 1936. An addition to the plan, the public shelter with storage for the concessionaire, was begun in February, 1937. These two projects were almost complete by the end of December, 1937 and were open for use by the 1938 season. Composed of 1300 cu. yds. of gravel and 400 cu. yds. of stone fill and covered with sand, the beach adjacent to the bathhouse reached completion by October, 1936. The flagstone walk to the beach was likely completed during the same period as the beach (U.S. NPS, Project Supervisor 1933-47 [5/36, 10/36, 2/37, 12/37, box 85]; Iowa DNR 1917-89).

Beeds Lake State Park first opened officially for public use on June 5, 1938 but acquired 24,000 visitors as early as the 1936-1937 season. In 1937-1938, it rose only to 25,000 but in 1938-1939 reached 49,500 and in 1939-1940 rose to 67,000 (Hampton CHRONICLE 1984 [8/2]; Iowa State Conservation Commission 1935-42 [1936; 1938; 1940]). The Iowa master plan for park development (Crane 1933) suggested 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 Beeds Lake State Park was to serve as a recreation reserve (Iowa State Conservation Commission 1935-42 [1942: 127-28]). The project supervisor observed that the problem of park development was not so much protecting the landscape values but to "...build and restore natural features and beauty destroyed during the last 75 years of settlement and agricultural development of this country" (U.S. NPS, Project Supervisor 1933-47 [10/1/35, box 85]). Park development was to provide such recreation as bathing, boating, fishing, and picnicking before the end of the 1930s. The swimming beach opened in the summer of 1938, and fishing began in 1940. Concessions from 1938 to 1942 included boating, bathing, refreshments, and miscellaneous supplies (Mason City GAZETTE 1936 [12/15]; Iowa State Conservation Commission 1935-42 [1938: 135; 1940: 190-91; 1942: 104]; Hampton CHRONICLE 1984 [8/2]). Thus, Beeds Lake 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 building facilities. They offered 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 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 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 the 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. Work at Beeds Lake began a little over a year after that in period 3 and extended through period 11 which ended September 31, 1938 (Alleger and Alleger ca. 1935: 14; Hampton CHRONICLE 1984[8/2]). 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) and 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 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 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, Hampton provided land for the park. A private nursery donated coniferous trees for landscaping. The community objected to company 2717's removal in 1937, and in April, 1938, the company opened its camp for community inspection and offered tours of the park (Hampton CHRONICLE 1984 [8/2]; Iowa State Planning Board 1936-38 [3 (1): 25]).

CONSERVATION

The conservation projects reaching the scale of those executed by the CCC were economically if not philosophically inconceivable under normal conditions prior to 1933. 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 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 Beeds Lake, the CCC planted many trees and shrubs across the park and constructed numerous erosion control devices to prevent silting of the lake. Additionally, a conservation ethic guided the design and placement of park the building and structures at Beeds Lake State Park as noted below.

RECREATION

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 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, fulfilled the need to end 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. Visitation also rose at Beeds Lake as facilities reached completion (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 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 or frame. Park facilities 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 harmony with the natural surroundings. Each resource contributed to the whole. Development occurred in areas of concentrated use such as the picnic area, the bathing area or the fish rearing ponds 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: 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 timbers which 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 erected for utilitarian functions. Low, horizontal lines in rolling hills of prairies and scattered woodlands assisted blending. Careful landscaping with native vegetation allowed the building's 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 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. Although it is known that M.L. Hutton prepared the 1937 master plan and that building designs were primarily developed in the Central Design Office at Ames, other specific architects and landscape architects associated with the project remain unidentified (Iowa State Conservation Commission 1933-42b [undated master plans]; 1933-42b [master plan, 3/1/37]).

The Beeds Lake State Park District resources represent the rustic

style. Master plans for park development placed buildings and structures in groupings such as the dam and fish rearing pond area and the bathing area as well as a custodial group and picnic area. Properties in the park utilized native materials. As noted, CCC Company 2717 derived limestone boulders used in the bathhouse and dam area from nearby fields an utilized timber within the park and refined them. The buildings and structures have random rubble walls with large roof timbers, materials which blend with the natural surroundings. For example, the walls of the spillway were to blend with the limestone outcroppings of the gorge. With the use of local limestone facing, the construction did not appear "artificial" (U.S. NPS, Project Supervisor 1933-47 [3/31/36, box 85]). The GAZETTE noted the rustic effect of the split field boulders, log rafters, and shingles (Mason City GAZETTE 1936 [12/15]). The bathhouse displays exposed purlins and rafters, and the timber roof framing is open to view upon the interior. The low, horizontal extent of the building coupled with its use of native materials does assist its blending into the natural landscape. Company 2717 also performed extensive landscaping and trail development some of which is preserved on the causeway. It generally follow the pioneer theme through the use of native materials. Finally, the ornamentation, the low, horizontal lines, the exposed timbers, and the use of segmental arches in the bathhouse retain the simplicity prescribed by rustic architecture.

Comparative Statement

Because of the general level of resource integrity and the typical property subtypes displayed as well as the local tie of Hampton to the park, the resources within the Beeds Lake State Park District gain significance at the local level. As noted in the descriptive statement, buildings and structures generally retain integrity of setting, location, overall design, material, feeling, association, and workmanship. The bathhouse (BEE1) maintains relatively high integrity of design. While alteration in actual materials occur periodically at the rearing ponds (BEE8-12) and causeway (BEE19), they are not stable structures. Rearing ponds believed to have been constructed after 1942 have been excluded from the district. Recent additions to the spillway and dam have maintained integrity of design, material, and workmanship. Because the superstructure of the footbridge (BEE2Ø) has suffered considerable alteration, it does not contribute to the integrity of the district despite the relatively loose integrity requirements for this subtype.

Several of the resources within the district are relatively common to Iowa state parks which underwent development by the CCC, for example the bathhouse (BEE1), walk (BEE2), stone steps (BEE17), beach, lake, dam (BEE15), and spillway (BEE16). As a trail, the causeway is a common element of park development. However, it is a local interpretation of that resource. While the dam and spillway subtype appears with some frequency in Iowa state parks, this example is of considerable scale. However, its recent modifications do not make it an outstanding example. Of the four state parks with fish rearing ponds, Beeds Lake, Black Hawk, Backbone, and Lake Wapello, those at Beeds Lake (BEE8-14) retain the greatest integrity and as a relatively scarce resource once common to state parks (Iowa State Conservation Commission 1935-42 [1942: 75-78]) gain significance at the state level. But, overall, the district maintains significance at the local level. It maintain significance at this level for the recreational values of the park to the local community. The district recognizes the contributions made by the CCC in the state park and therefore gains significance during the period of construction, 1934 to 1938. The significant dates denote the arrival of company 2717.

Then, the Beeds Lake State Park District was constructed by the same CCC company between 1934 and 1938. Its boundaries eliminate landscapes and structures which fail to contribute to the significance of the district and encompass attributes associated with its park classification, those associated with water recreation. 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. Despite the district's strong relationship to national and state movements, it possesses primarily local significance. The bureaucratic government allowed movements of national origin to affect local areas. The local community of Hampton 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 becoming significant illustrations of CCC state park development in Iowa.

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10. Geographical Data

Boundary Description:

Beginning at the northwest end of the causeway, the boundary runs south along the west edge of the causeway at the water line to its end and extends southwest to encompass the beach and 20 feet south and east of the bathhouse within the grassy area. It continues east along the south water line of the lake to the spillway and dam area. The boundary follows the south edge of the gorge of the spillway to the boundary of the park, runs north along the boundary for 1000 feet and turns west remaining 25 feet north of the five rearing ponds. It then travels due west to the lake running along the south edge of a parking lot between the ponds and the lake. The boundary extends around the lake at the water line returning to the northwest end of the causeway and the point of beginning (see park map and U.S.G.S. map).

Boundary Justification:

The district boundaries encompass the extensive building projects of CCC company 2717: the dam, spillway, lake, fish rearing ponds, bathhouse, and dike modification and excludes altered CCC buildings and modern intrusions in the park. It also attempts to include associated CCC landscaping where relatively unmodified.

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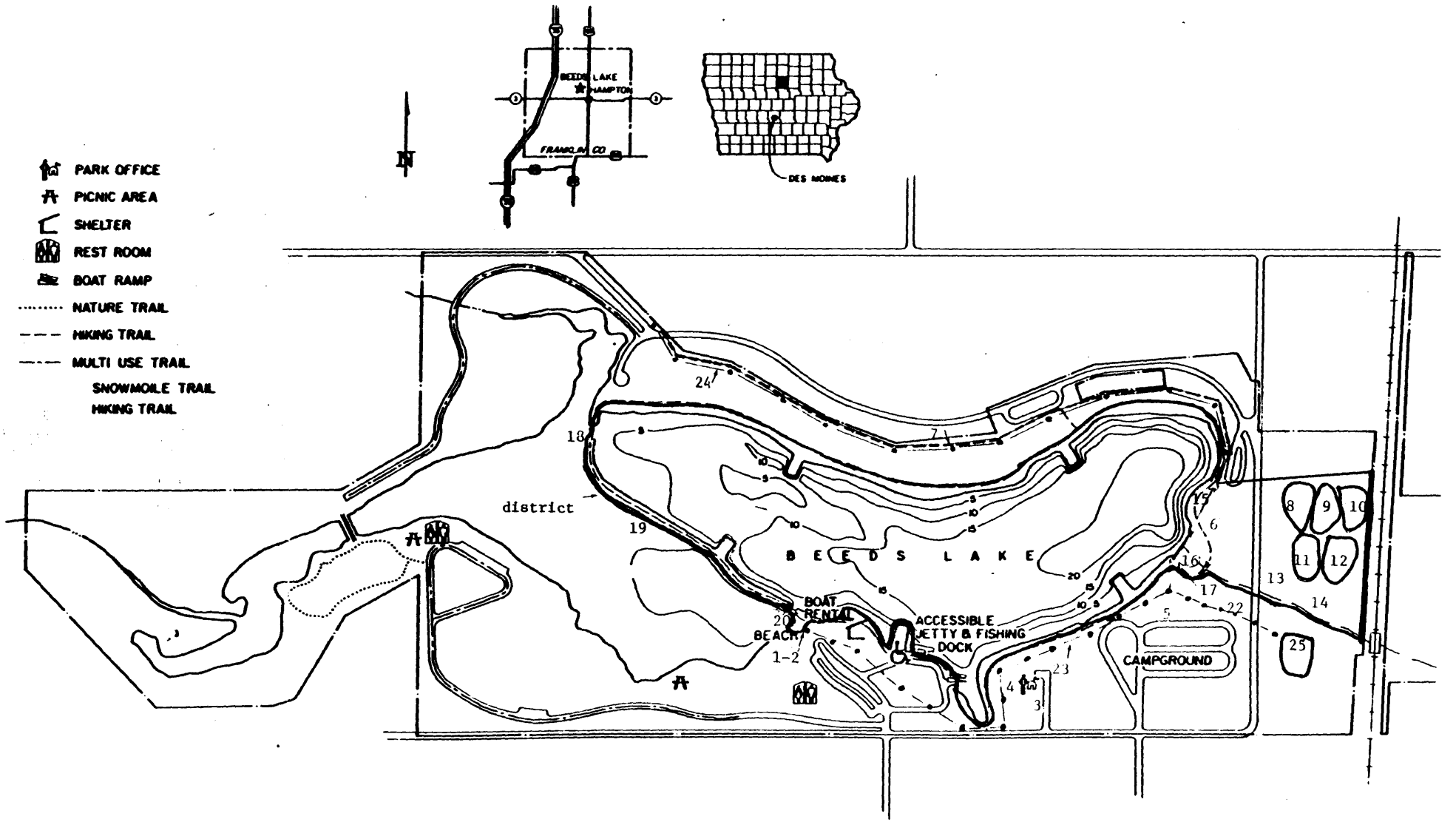
A. 15-4735240-481020 B. 15-4735190-480740 C. 15-4735300-480720
D. 15-4735160-480290 E. 15-4735300-479700 F. 15-4734970-480020
G. 15-4734780-480370 H. 15-4735060-480690 I. 15-4735910-481020


PARK OFFICE
PICNIC AREA
SHELTER
REST ROOM
BOAT RAMP
NATURE TRAIL
HIKING TRAIL
MULTI USE TRAIL
SNOWMOILE TRAIL
HIKING TRAIL
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BEEDS LAKE
HAMPTON
FRANKLIN CO
DES MOINES
district
B E E D S L A K E
BOAT RENTAL
BEACH
ACCESSIBLE JETTY & FISHING DOCK
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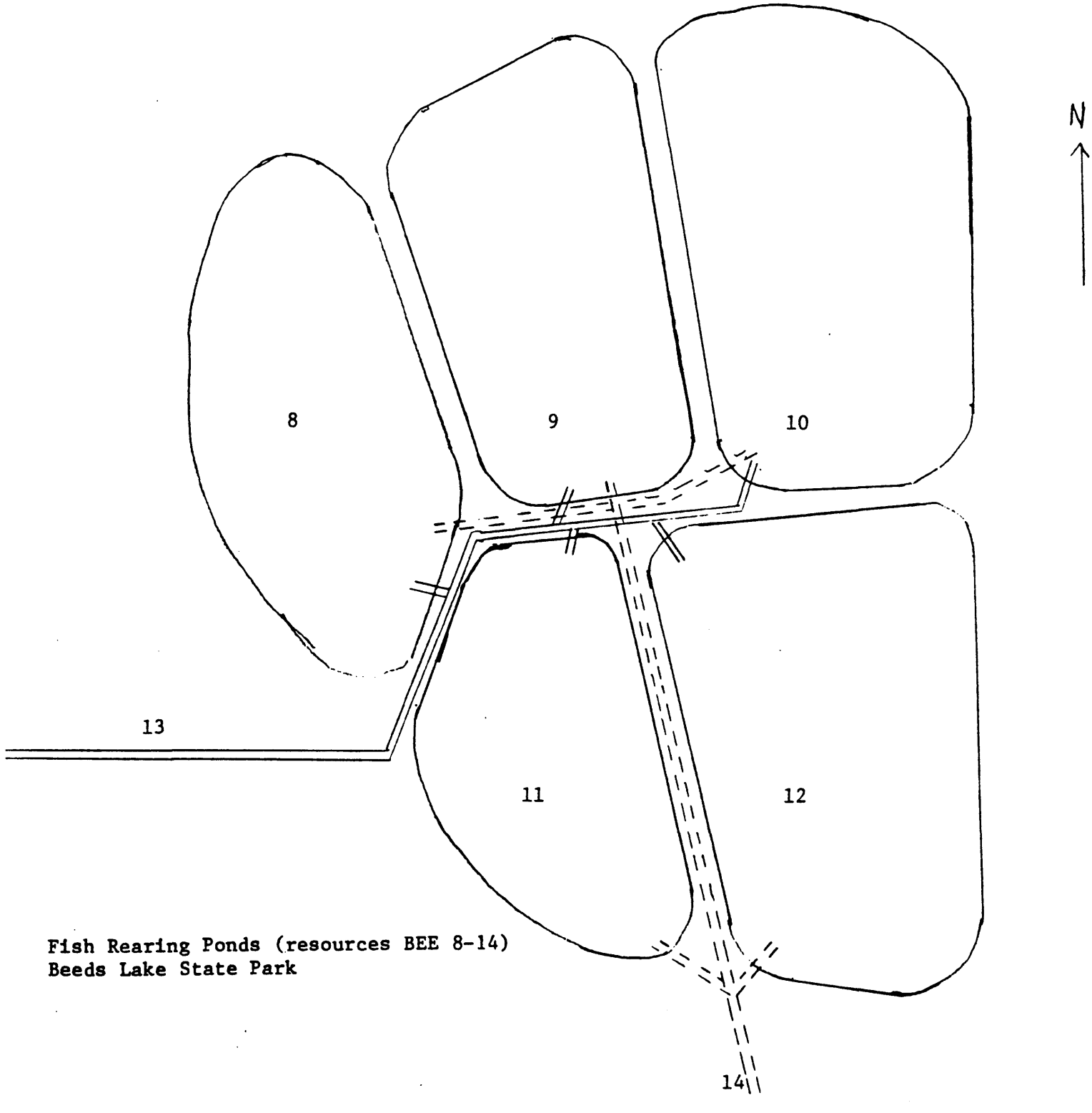
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

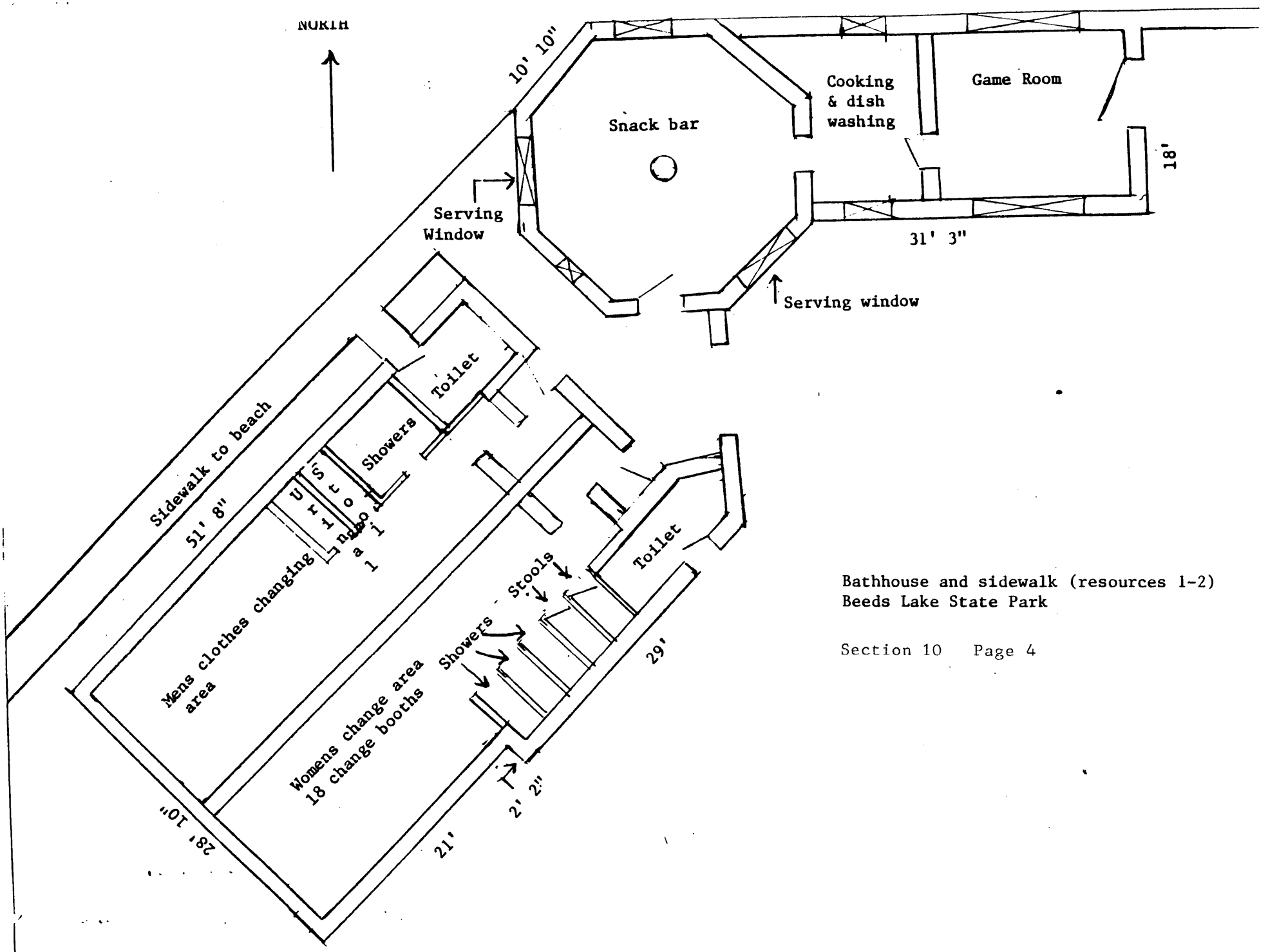
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 3

Fish rearing ponds, waterlines & drain lines



Fish Rearing Ponds (resources BEE 8-14)
Beeds Lake State Park



Bathhouse and sidewalk (resources 1-2)
Beeds Lake State Park

Photographic Identification

Name: Beeds Lake State Park
Location: Hampton, Franklin, County, Iowa
Negative: Bureau of Historic Preservation, State Historical Society of Iowa
Photographer: Kevin Pape and Joyce McKay
Dates: March 10, 1989, May 23, 1989, and May 27, 1989

Description:

1. View of the south facade of the bathhouse (BEE1) facing northwest.
2. View of the west elevation of the bathhouse (BEE1) facing east.
3. View of the footbridge (BEE20) between the beach and the causeway facing east.
4. View of the dam (BEE15) and spillway (BEE16) facing west.
5. View of the spillway (BEE16) and dam (BEE15) facing northwest.
6. View of the stone steps along the edge of the spillway (BEE17) facing southeast.
7. View of the lake facing northwest.
8. View of a fish rearing pond (BEE8) facing south.
9. View of the causeway (BEE19) facing north.