



F
619.3
.J6
1957

Greetings



THE STATE OF

Iowa



WELCOMES
YOU



Iowa
Welcomes You
to the
Hospitality
and Beauties
of the
"Hawkeye State"

Published by
THE STATE OF IOWA
1957



STATE OF IOWA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
DES MOINES, IOWA

HERSCHEL C. LOVELESS
Governor

Dear Friend and Visitor:

Welcome to Iowa. It is a real pleasure to have you with us.

This booklet tells you of many points of beauty and interest in our state; it advises you of our great educational institutions and of our high rate of literacy; it points out that Iowa is blessed with 25 percent of all the Grade A agricultural land in the United States.

We Iowans think our greatest asset of all is our friendly, courteous, industrious people. We hope you get to know many of them. When you do see our state and meet our people we are sure you will be favorably impressed with all that is Iowa.

On behalf of all Iowans, thank you for being with us. Remember, there is just one individual we like even better than a brand new visitor and that is a visitor who returns to see us many, many times.

It is my personal wish that your stay with us will be most pleasant and meaningful and that you will come back to see us again soon.

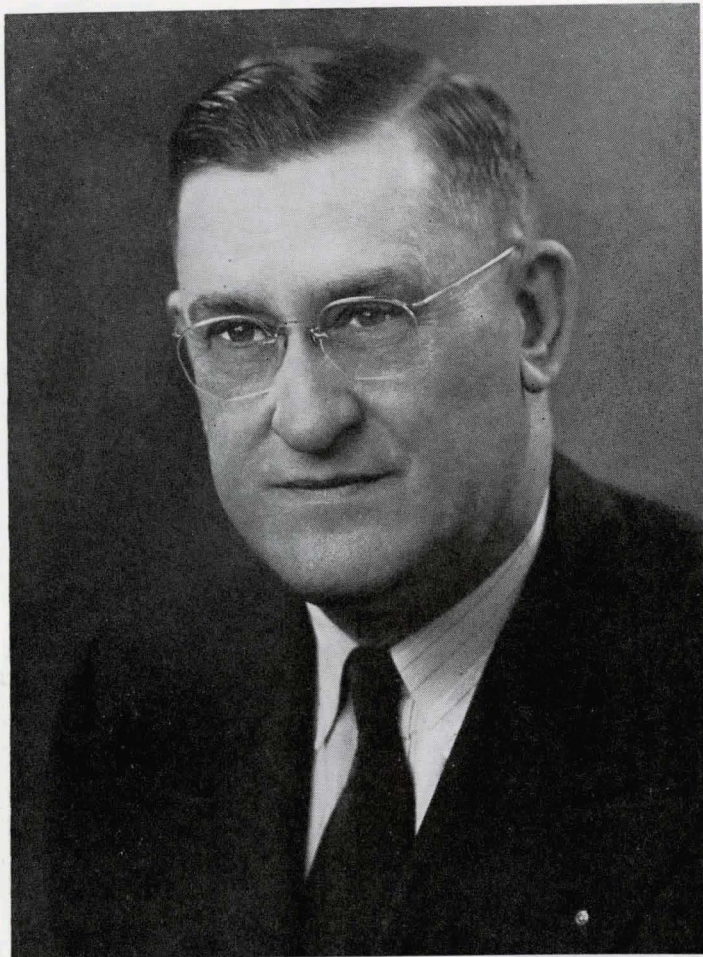
Very sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Herschel C. Loveless".

Governor of Iowa



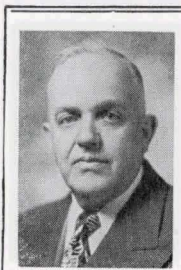
HERSCHEL C. LOVELESS
Governor of Iowa



WILLIAM H. NICHOLAS
Lieutenant Governor of Iowa



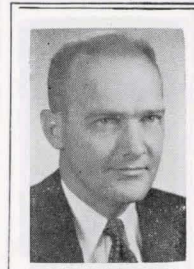
MELVIN D. SYNHORST
Secretary of State



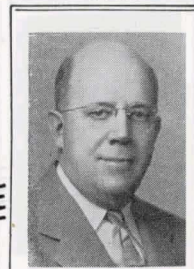
C. B. AKERS
Auditor of State



M. L. ABRAHAMSON
Treasurer of State



NORMAN A. ERBE
Attorney General



CLYDE SPRY
Secretary of Agriculture



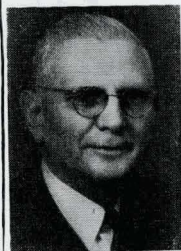
WILLIAM L. BLISS
Justice Supreme Court



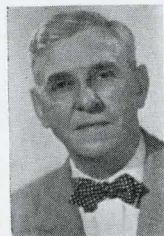
T. G. GARFIELD
Justice Supreme Court



NORMAN R. HAYS
Justice Supreme Court



HENRY K. PETERSON
Justice Supreme Court



RALPH A. OLIVER
Justice Supreme Court



ROBERT L. LARSON
Justice Supreme Court



W. A. SMITH
Justice Supreme Court



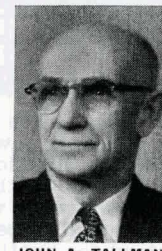
G. K. THOMPSON
Justice Supreme Court



C. F. WENNERSTRUM
Justice Supreme Court



RAY H. THOMPSON
Commerce Commissioner



JOHN A. TALLMAN
Commerce Commissioner



JOHN M. ROPES
Commerce Commissioner

The "Iowa Corn Song"

The "Iowa Corn Song," familiar all over the United States by use at Shrine, Legion and other conventions, is a genuine favorite with Iowa people. It was first used in 1912 by Za-Ga-Zig Temple Shriners of Des Moines at a convention in Los Angeles.

George E. Hamilton was with the group bound for the west, and put down a chorus to the music of the old song, "Traveling." Later, John T. Beeston, leader of the Shrine band, took Hamilton's chorus and scored it for a singing band, with solo cornet accompaniment. It was copyrighted by Beeston in 1921.

The chorus is a pepper-upper and the raising of the right arm, when singing the last line, adds the touch that sells it everywhere.

*We're from Ioway, Ioway;
State of all the land,
Joy on every hand;
We're from Ioway, Ioway.
That's where the tall corn grows.*

The "Bread Basket" State

Iowa is truly the "bread basket" of the United States, because one-fourth of the highest grade farm land of the Union is within the borders of this state.

Comparing with all the states of the Union, Iowa leads agriculturally with these total percentages:

Grade "A" farm land	25%	Corn production	15%
Egg production	8%	Hog numbers	21%
Hogs raised	24%	Oats production	12%
Timothy seed	25%	Cattle on grain feed, January 1957	21%
Popcorn production	23%		
Chicken production	8%		

Total estimated cash farm income for 1956 was: \$2,108,766,000.

Livestock, luxuriant pastures and carefully cultivated fields surround well kept farm homes. Iowa farm homes are rapidly becoming modernized. Iowa has no large cities. The state capital, Des Moines, has now an estimated population of 182,000.

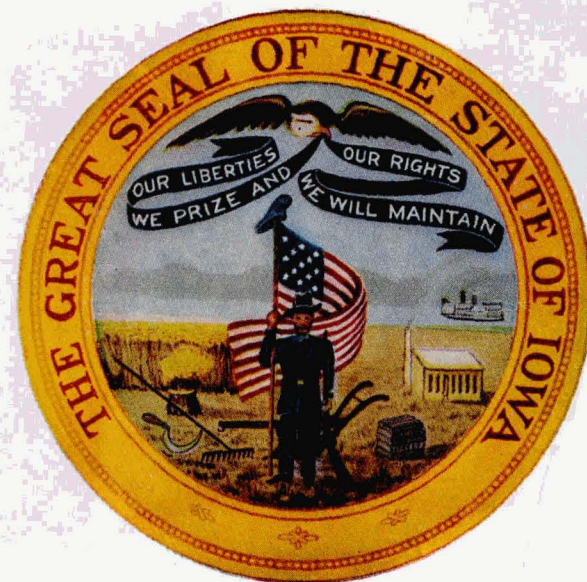
In the state, there are but seventeen cities which, according to the 1950 census, exceed 15,000 in population. The larger part of Iowa's dwellers are, therefore, in localities in which true democracy of social aims prevails.

Iowa—"Beautiful Land"

The Indians had a name for Iowa, when they roamed these prairies before it was a state. They called it Iowa—"Beautiful Land." The citizens of this great state, under the direction of the State Conservation Commission, have scientifically developed this beautiful area and have set aside many acres of land and water for recreational purposes. They have been aided on every hand by the citizens who want close at hand lakes for fishing and boating, land for hunting and meandering streams cared for to preserve the soil and afford a "back to nature."

This booklet calls attention to these interesting spots to acquaint the people of Iowa with the fact that we are not only a great agricultural and a growing industrial state, but we have developed and improved the natural beauties by having man-made lakes and parks along our streams. Along the highways we have cultivated the wild rose which is the state flower, and added trees, flowers and plants; we have established small areas of wayside parks where travelers may stop for a short time for a bit of recreation.

The Conservation Commission has jurisdiction over state parks, recreation reserves, lake reserves, forest reserves, historic monuments, parkways and wayside parks; one state forest nursery, 99.65 acres; 72 natural lakes, 43,225 acres; 11, meandered streams, approximately 800 miles; 24 artificial lakes, 1,932 acres; 62 wildlife refuges, 21,048.204 acres; 111 public shooting grounds, 11,588.48 acres; one game bird hatchery, 195 acres; 26 fish producing units containing 102 fishponds, and two fish rescue stations.



The Great Seal of Iowa

The Great Seal of the State of Iowa was adopted in 1847, by act of the First General Assembly. It is retained in the custody of and under the control of the governor, and may not be used without his permission.



The Iowa State Banner

The State Banner or flag was made from a design drawn by Mrs. Dixie Cornell Gebhardt of Knoxville. The Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution presented it to the 39th General Assembly and it was officially adopted on March 29, 1921. It has three vertical bars of blue, white and red, bearing in the white section an eagle and the state motto, with the word Iowa in red.



The Wild Rose of Iowa

The Wild Rose, which is abundant all over Iowa, was adopted as the official State flower by the Iowa General Assembly, May 7, 1897.



The Goldfinch, the State Bird

The Eastern Goldfinch, *Spinus tristis tristis* (Linnaeus), often referred to as a wild canary, was made the official State bird of Iowa by the General Assembly March 22, 1933.



The Home for Iowa Governors

By action of the 52nd General Assembly, Iowa now provides a home for her governors. It was first occupied in January of 1949, as such official residence. It is located at 2900 Grand Avenue.

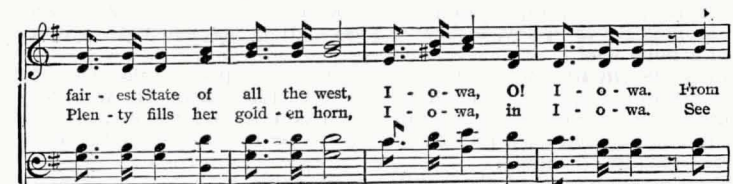
The Song of Iowa.

Air: "Der Tannenbaum." * (My Maryland.)

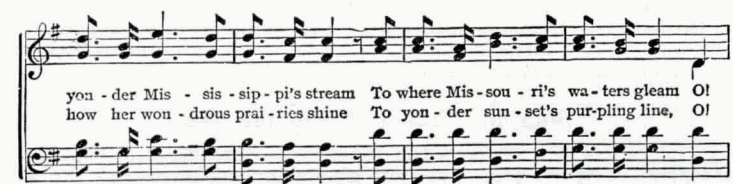
By S. H. M. BYERS.



1. You ask what land I love the best, I - o - wa, 'tis I - o - wa, The
2. See yon - der fields of tasselled corn, I - o - wa, in I - o - wa, Where



fair - est State of all the west, I - o - wa, O! I - o - wa, From
Plen - ty fills her gold - en horn, I - o - wa, in I - o - wa, See



yon - der Mis - sis - sip - pi's stream To where Mis - sou - ri's wa - ters gleam O!
how her won - drous prai - ries shine To yon - der sun - set's pur - pling line, O!



fair it is as po - et's dream, I - o - wa, in I - o - wa.
hap - py land, O! land of mine, I - o - wa, O! I - o - wa.

3 And she has maids whose laughing eyes, 4 Go read the story of thy past,
Iowa, O! Iowa, Iowa, O! Iowa,
To him who loves were Paradise, What glorious deeds, what fame thou hast!
Iowa, O! Iowa, Iowa, O! Iowa,
O! happiest fate that e'er was known, So long as time's great cycle runs,
Such eyes to shine for one alone, Or nations weep their fallen ones,
To call such beauty all his own, Thou'lt not forget thy patriot sons,
Iowa, O! Iowa. Iowa, O! Iowa.

* "Der Tannenbaum," the old air to which this song is sung, was a popular German Students' song as early as 1819. It had been a Volks song long before that, even. During our Civil War, the Southerners adapted it to the song "My Maryland."

Major S. H. M. Byers, in his day the "poet laureate" of Iowa, wrote the words set to music for this official song for the Hawkeye State.

Des Moines, Capital City

In Iowa's capital city, the capitol building, gold-domed structure styled in the architectural fashion of seventy years ago, is perhaps the outstanding point of interest to tourists. The climb to the dome, from which a panoramic view of the city and its environs may be had, is part of the program of thousands of visitors annually.

The decorations of the capitol, including a series of eight lunettes, a massive mural painting and a series of mosaics constructed in Italy are valued highly for their artistic merit.

The capitol grounds are beautifully landscaped, and the flowers and shrub plantings of the gardens are prized by flower lovers. Situated upon the grounds are a number of monuments and memorials, and hundreds of electroliers illuminate the grounds after the evening twilight.

Grave of Willson Alexander Scott

In connection with the sketch concerning the state capitol, a brief historical reference concerning Willson Alexander (Alex) Scott seems fitting. Located at the southeast corner of the 94-acre park surrounding the capitol, on the high point overlooking the railroad tracks and the Des Moines River valley, is Scott's grave. It is marked with a large flat granite memorial.

Said to be the first white man to see the site of present day Des Moines, Scott remained in this location almost until his death. He was 28 years of age when he moved to the land which now includes the capitol lawns. He later cultivated corn and forage crops for the horses of the Fort Des Moines cavalry troops.

When the removal of the capital from Iowa City to Des Moines was contemplated, he offered to contribute, free, sufficient land to erect a capitol building, and to give \$6,000 toward the construction of the building. He believed that the location of the building in east Des Moines would enhance his large holdings. His offer was accepted, and he gave the tract of land in excess of ten acres and the money he promised.

Stepping Stones Along the Way

Iowa is Indian for "This is the Place," or "The Beautiful Land." Centuries of wilderness and four glacial epochs prepared the soil of Iowa.

Upper Mississippi River and Iowa discovered June 17, 1673, by Marquette and Joliet, 181 years after Columbus found America.

Iowa, favorite Indian hunting land, purchased with Louisiana, 1803. Black Hawk purchase, 1883, opened eastern Iowa to white settlers. Second purchase, 1837; central Iowa, 1842; northwest Iowa, 1851. In four years, 1883-1836, Iowa grew rapidly and became a territory. Capitals—Burlington, 1838; Iowa City, 1841; Des Moines, 1857. First settlement—Lee County, 1820; Burlington, 1832; Dubuque, 1833. School opened in Lee County, 1830; first newspaper, Dubuque, 1836. Gen. Robert Lucas of Ohio, appointed governor of territory, 1838. Ansel Briggs of Jackson County, elected first governor of the state, 1846.

First locomotive into Iowa at Davenport, 1854; railroad across Iowa, 1867.

State capitol built, 1873-1886; state historical building, 1899-1904; state office building, 1951.

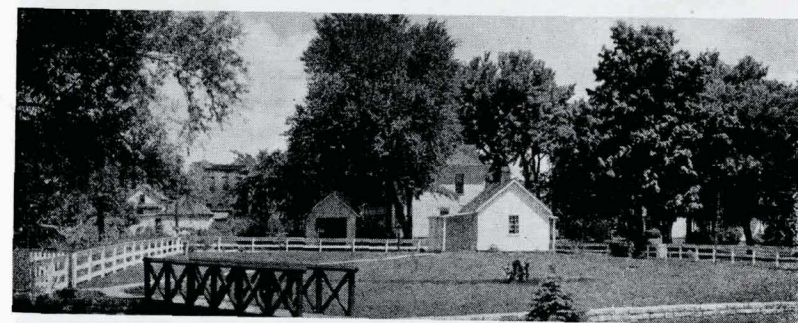
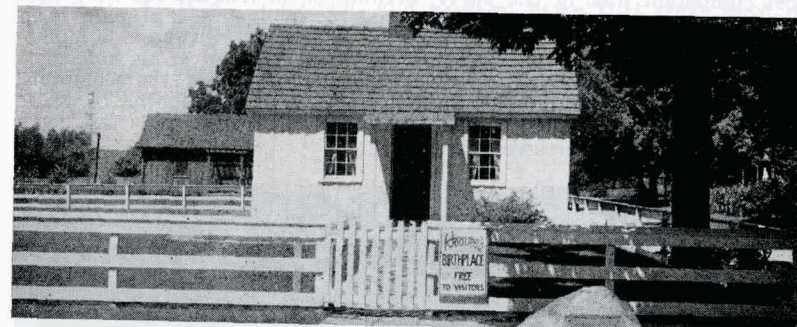
Iowans in the wars: Civil War, 72,242, Iowa population 674,913; Spanish-American, 5,859, Iowa population 2,058,069; World War I, 114,213, Iowa population 2,358,066; World War II, 262,838, Iowa population 2,538,268; Korean conflict, 70,500, Iowa population 2,621,073.

Iowa nicknamed "Haweye State" by early editors and pioneers. "In all that is good Iowa affords the best."—Sidney A. Foster. "Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain."—Iowa motto. "Iowa, her affections like the rivers of her borders, flow to an inseparable union."—Inscription by Lt. Gov. Enoch W. Eastman, on the Iowa stone in the Washington monument.

Iowa's First Century of Statehood ended December 28, 1946.

Iowa Chronology

- 1673—Iowa first seen, Mississippi explored, taken over for France.
- 1762—Louisiana, including Iowa, ceded by France to Spain.
- 1788—Julien Du Buque commenced mining lead ore with the Indians.
- 1799—Jean Faribault traded with the Indians near present state capital.
- 1800—Louisiana returned to France from Spain by secret treaty.
- 1803—United States bought Louisiana from Napoleon for \$15,000,000.
- 1804—Indiana territory established to include what is now Iowa.
- 1805—Pike explored the Mississippi; Lewis and Clark the Missouri.
- 1805—Louisiana territory organized with St. Louis the capital.
- 1808—Army post and Indian factory established at Fort Madison.
- 1812—Iowa became a part of Missouri territory, newly formed.
- 1816—Fort Armstrong established on Rock Island.
- 1821—Iowa left out when Missouri was admitted as a state.
- 1834—First Fort Des Moines established near Montrose, Lee County.
- 1834—Iowa attached to Michigan territory; two counties formed.
- 1836—Wisconsin territory formed; Burlington the capital.
- 1838—Iowa became a territory July 4; population, 22,859.
- 1843—Fort Des Moines II established at Raccoon forks.
- 1846—Iowa became the 29th state, December 28; population, 102,388.
- 1846—Town of Fort Des Moines platted; in 1856 became a city.
- 1857—New constitution adopted; progress, freedom, home rule.
- 1866—First railroad into Des Moines; stages and steamboats out.
- 1898—Grand monument erected to Iowa's soldiers and sailors.
- 1915—Extension of Capitol Grounds to 93 acres under Governor Clarke.
- 1950—Iowa population, 2,621,073; land area, 55,586 square miles; railroads, 9,500 miles; paved highways, 5,055 miles; bituminous surface concrete, 1,027 miles; bituminous surface treated, 1,408 miles; gravel or crushed stone, 55,720 miles; colleges, 25; schools, 11,600; newspapers, 500; 72 natural lakes and 24 artificial lakes; 88 state parks and reserves; 900 miles inland streams; 600 miles of boundary streams.



Top view is the birthplace of former President Herbert Hoover, West Branch, Iowa. The lower view is the park surrounding the birthplace home. A statue in the park was a gift from the children of Belgium, for Mr. Hoover's humanitarian work in feeding them during World War I.

John Brown in Iowa

John Brown, whose anti-slavery actions before the Civil War with the final culmination at Harpers Ferry in Virginia, came to Iowa with a son in 1856. Their first stop was at Tabor in Fremont County, then on to Springdale in Cedar County. He often stopped on his various trips with a Mr. Townsend at the Travelers Rest Hotel. It was here that he started the organization of abolitionists who went with him in April of 1857 to Cathlamet, Canada, and later took part in the attack at Harpers Ferry, where most of the men were killed and John Brown was hanged.

A reconstructed residence of one William Maxon is identified with a bronze plaque, placed by the Iowa Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and bearing this message:

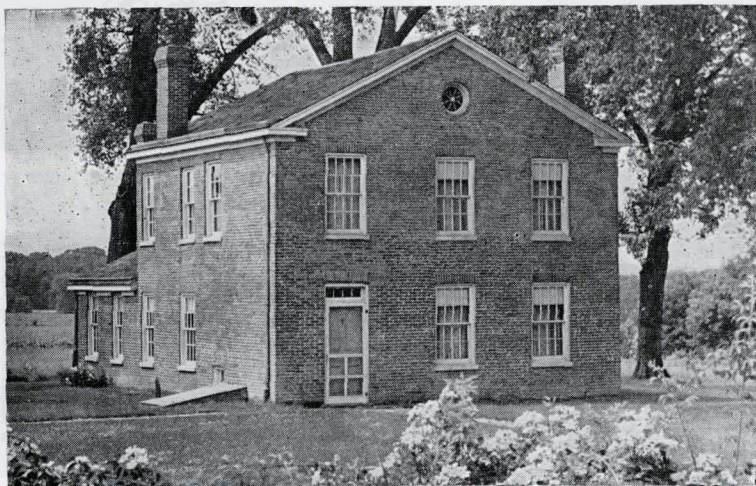
"Here was the home of William Maxon, a station on the underground railroad, where John Brown of Ossawatamie recruited and trained 11 men for the attack on Harpers Ferry.
—let some poor slave-mother whom I have striven to free,
With her children, from the gallows-stair put up a prayer
for me."
(WHITTIER)."

Lewis and Clark Expedition

President Thomas Jefferson in 1804 commissioned an expedition to go into the Northwest Territory to explore the land that was bought in the now famous Louisiana Purchase. Merriweather Lewis, private secretary of the president, and Captain William Clarke of the United States Army, headed the 26 men who started up the Missouri River from St. Louis on May 21, 1804. On July 18 of that year the group had reached the southwest corner of the present location of Iowa, and proceeded northward along the Missouri and traversed parts of Iowa many times. The Lewis and Clark State Park west of Onawa was named in honor of these explorers.

Sergeant Charles Floyd, a Kentucky backwoodsman and one of the most competent men of the party, became ill on August 19, 1804, and died the following day. His body was laid to rest upon a high bluff near the present city of Sioux City, where it is marked with a tall monument. The Floyd River and Sergeant Bluff were named in his honor.

The expedition proceeded westward to the mouth of the Columbia River, and returned to Washington during the early months of 1807. Lewis was appointed governor of Louisiana Territory and Clark was named governor of Northwest Territory.



Home of Iowa's Territorial Governor

Plum Grove, the home of Iowa's first territorial governor, Robert Lucas, at Iowa City, has been acquired and restored by the Iowa Conservation commission and is maintained as an historical monument.

Ocheyedan Mound

An Indian mound near Ocheyedan is the highest point in Iowa, with an altitude of 1,670 feet. It rises 170 feet above the surrounding countryside.

Effigy Mounds National Monument

The Effigy Mounds National Monument is located near McGregor in northeast Iowa. It is one of the most recently established national monuments and contains many Indian Mounds.

Little Brown Church, Nashua

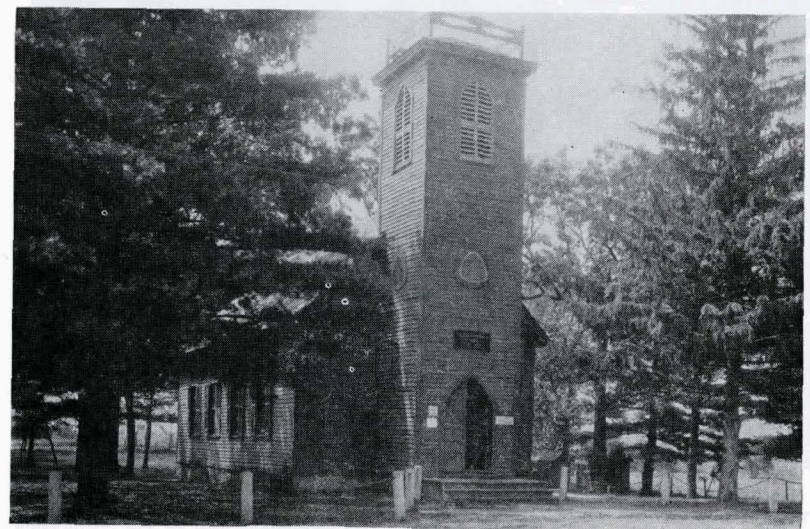
Made famous by the hymn known as "The Little Brown Church in the Vale." This church has become almost a shrine during the 90 years of its existence. Visitors to the number of 40,000 have made an annual pilgrimage there. Over a thousand weddings are solemnized each year in this church.

Julien Du Buque

The first known white settler in Iowa was Julien Du Buque, the French Canadian who had come from Quebec in 1788 and leased land from the Indians. Lead was discovered in the vicinity and mines were opened for operation. The town was named for him and his body rests in a tomb in that city.

First White Visitors to Iowa

In May of 1673 the Governor of the French settlement near the Great Lakes started Louis Joliet, French explorer, and Jacques Marquette, French missionary, to explore the land and the great river that had been reported by the Indians. The two paddled down Lake Michigan, starting in May, 1673. They went up the Fox River, portaged their canoes to the Wisconsin River, and traveled down that river until on June 17, 1673, they reached the junction of the Wisconsin with the Mississippi. The first land now comprised in Iowa which they saw was the high bluff area near the present towns of Marquette, McGregor and southward. They proceeded down the Mississippi to learn that it emptied into the Gulf of Mexico, rather than the Pacific Ocean, as was thought possible.



"Little Brown Church in the Vale."

The Mormon Trail

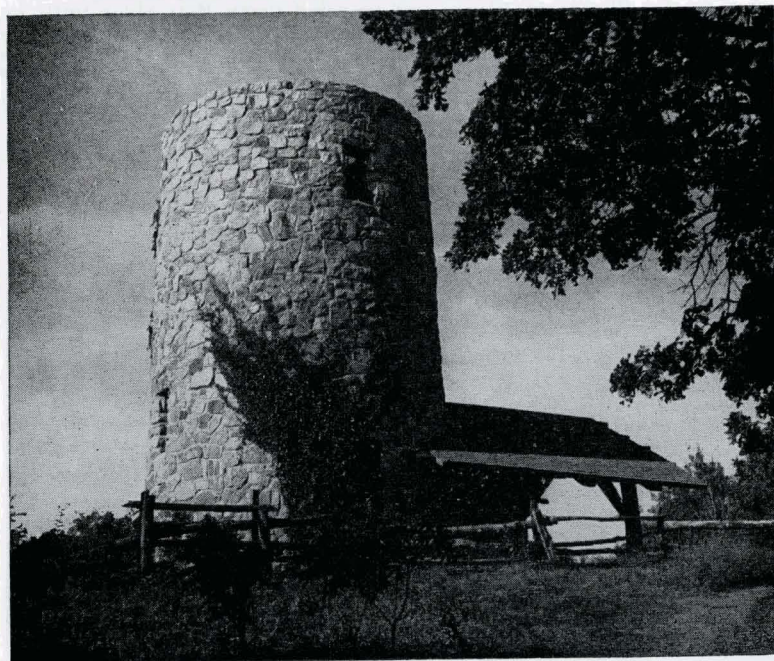
In a rural community in the state of New York, in 1827, Joseph Smith, Jr., announced he had some gold plates bearing inscriptions which he claimed contained the religious and civil history of the early inhabitants of America. The plates were translated and published as "The Book of Mormon." Smith established a church in New York. His followers moved into Ohio, then into Missouri, then into Illinois where they built a city of 20,000 members at Nauvoo.

In 1844, because of political influences and religious differences, bitter persecution culminated in the killing of the leader of the church and his brother, Hyrum Smith, by a mob at Carthage, Illinois. The Nauvoo church broke into factions.

Brigham Young, leader of the larger faction, set out for Utah to establish a church home, defining the course through Iowa as "The Mormon Trail." The exodus began in February, 1846, and by the middle of May, 16,000 had crossed into Iowa.

They established eight camps or stations in Iowa. Among them were Sugar Creek, Richardson's Point, Garden Grove in Decatur County, Mount Pisgah in Union County, Miller's Hollow in Pottawattamie County, later named Kaneshville and then Council Bluffs. The Mormon Trail across Iowa traversed eleven counties: Lee, Van Buren, Davis, Appanoose, Wayne, Decatur, Lucas, Clarke, Union, Cass and Pottawattamie.

Before completing the journey through Iowa, evidence revealed that polygamy was being practiced secretly by the leaders. Opposition arose. Some turned back to Wisconsin and others scattered in western Iowa. They sent a Mormon battalion to the Mexican War. In 1852-60 they established the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, which in 1881 made its headquarters in Lamoni, Iowa. There they established Graceland College. The headquarters of this organization moved to Independence, Missouri, in 1907. Israel A. Smith, grandson of the founder, is now president of the church.



Observation Tower, Pilot Knob Park

This observation tower at Pilot Knob State Park, near Forest City, is erected upon one of the highest points of the state, and offers a commanding view of the countryside surrounding for a radius of several miles.

Merle Hay Grave

Merle Hay, first Iowan to meet death in World War I, is buried at Glidden. The highway from Des Moines to Camp Dodge is named Merle Hay Road.

Memories of Mark Twain

Memories of America's greatest humorist, Samuel Langhorne Clemens, known all over the world as Mark Twain, center at Keokuk and other river cities of southeast Iowa.

Iowa, "The State Where the Tall Corn Grows"

Don Radda of Washington, Iowa, in 1942 raised the world's tallest corn, a giant stalk measuring 26 feet 10 inches. It won first place in the WHO National Tall Corn Contest held in Des Moines. In 1946 he produced a stalk that measured 31 feet 3 inches for a world's record.

Buffalo Bill

William Frederick Cody, whose nickname of Buffalo Bill was familiar to audiences all over the United States and in parts of Europe, was born at LeClaire in Scott County on the Cody farm, on the banks of the Mississippi where General Winfield Scott made a treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians. Cody was a stage rider at the age of eleven. His nickname of Buffalo Bill was given when he received his contract from the west-bound Kansas Pacific Railroad to supply the workmen of the construction crew with meat. Cody got his supply from the large buffalo herds which roamed the plains and his best record was 69 for one day. General Sheridan made him chief of scouts against the Indians in 1868.

Cody's father moved from Iowa to Kansas while that territory was in its bloody controversy over the slavery issue. The father was killed by a border ruffian while making a speech opposing slavery.

The boys and girls of this century recall Buffalo Bill on his beautiful white horse as he staged his spectacular show of Indian and pioneer days. He died in 1917. A large monument erected to his memory a short way out of Denver is visited by scores of people each year.



Mesquakie Indians at Tama Reservation Photographed During Annual Pow-Wow
Tourists on the Lincoln Highway west of Tama pass the only Indian reservation in Iowa. About 1500 descendants of the Sac and Fox tribes occupying 3,600 acres of land through which the Iowa river flows.

Stone City

Locale of a number of Grant Wood paintings. The Iowa Art Colony during the summers of 1932 and 1933 worked under Wood's supervision. Located as the boundary of Linn and Jones Counties.

Murray Hill, Harrison County Promontory

Shortly northeast of Little Sioux, northwestern Harrison County, is Murray Hill, one of western Iowa's choice spots. The view of the broad Missouri River flats is very impressive from this point.

Delightful Decorah Locality

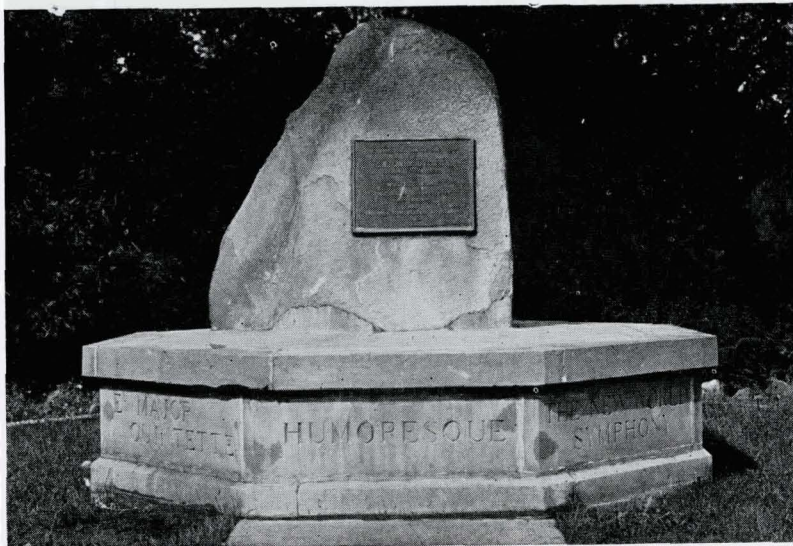
The locality of Decorah, Winneshiek County seat, is one of delightful scenic surprises. Located within a short radius are the locally famous Siewers Springs and Twin Springs areas, the picturesque towering spires of limestone along the course of the Upper Iowa River, ice caves and other intriguing spots.

Antonin Dvorak Memorial, Spillville

Antonin Dvorak, famed Bohemian composer, brought renown to the little Iowa village of Spillville, Bohemian village in Winneshiek County. To this village, in the spring of 1893, journeyed the great composer, who was at the time director of the National Conservatory of Music in New York.

The late Cyrenus Cole, former Congressman from Iowa, in his book, "I Remember, I Remember," said:

"In 1893 Antonin Dvorak, the Bohemian composer . . . came to Spillville, Iowa, to rest and find rest for his soul . . . and to do so in surroundings that were congenial to a poet and musician. There the house in which he lived is still visited and the church in which he played the organ is still revered. And there, sitting on the slope of a hill that overlooks the beautiful valley of the Turkey River, he heard the music of nature which he wove into parts of the Symphony; . . . I can never hear the Largo movement played without feeling like 'going home again,' to the prairies. But where are the prairies now?"



Antonin Dvorak Memorial

Credit Island

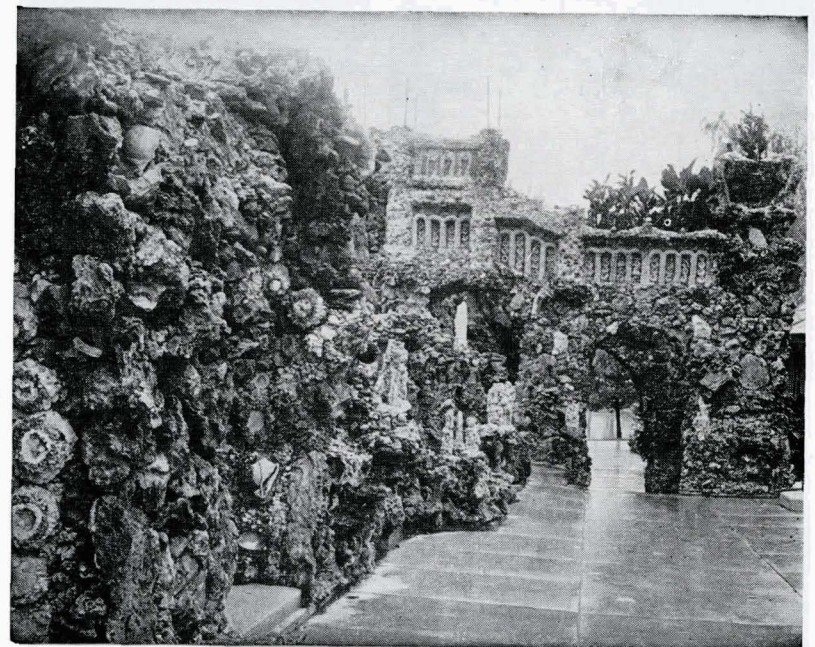
Now a park site of Davenport. Credit Island was the location of an early trading post and site of a battle between troops of the United States and Great Britain, fought August 12, 1814.

Amana Colonies

In Iowa County in 1855 a group of immigrants established a colony which they named Amana. It is a Biblical term, signifying "believe faithfully." They came to America to escape persecutions of the new sect which were known as "Community of True Inspiration." They originated in Germany and first located at Buffalo, New York. Brother Christian Metz reported he had received a message from the Lord and named four elders to seek out a new location. They landed in Iowa in 1855 and formed a number of towns on the 26,000 acres of land which they purchased. It was first a communal enterprise and remained so until 1932, when there was a change in their constitution and the residents became individualistic rather than community-minded. They are fine workers in wood, and the pure wool blankets which they make are famous.

West Bend Grotto

At West Bend in Palo Alto County, there is the unique Grotto of the Redemption, built by the Rev. P. M. Dobberstein, Roman Catholic priest. Working in spare times, he had constructed this grotto, bringing materials from all over the nation to put into these buildings. It is estimated that the cost of labor and materials alone is over \$186,000, and the art values of the gifts are estimated to be over a million dollars. Many visitors see this interesting sight.



Grotto of the Redemption, West Bend

National Cemeteries

Near Keokuk, a national cemetery is maintained, for burial of the honored dead of our wars. In the Mississippi River near Davenport is the Rock Island arsenal island, where the United States maintains a large plant for military arms production. On the island is a national cemetery where many Union soldiers lie buried. During the war between the states, Confederate prisoners were stationed there. Those who died found their last resting place in this beautiful sacred spot.

Floyd Monument at Sioux City

The Floyd Monument, a granite shaft one hundred feet in height, was erected by the United States government and the State of Iowa, in 1901, to mark the burial place of Sergeant Charles Floyd, member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, who died while the party was passing on the Missouri River near the bluff upon which he was buried and which bears his name. His death occurred in August, 1804, and he was the first citizen-soldier to lose his life in government service in the Louisiana Purchase. His lonely grave, marked by a cedar post, became a landmark of voyagers on the Missouri River for a half century before Sioux City was located. From the monument may be seen the magnificent sweep of the Missouri as it makes its great bend southward. In the far distance, across the Big Sioux, which enters the Missouri at Sioux City, may be seen the fields and farms of South Dakota, while just across the Missouri lies Nebraska.



Floyd Monument, Erected in Honor of Sergeant Charles Floyd

St. Donatus Village

In 1850 settlers from Luxembourg built the village of St. Donatus along the lines of their Old World Homes. Some of the old stone houses still remain.

Old Shot Tower

Old stone shot tower in Dubuque, constructed in 1855, was used for molding lead shot. In later days, when the lumber industry was important along the Mississippi River, it was also used by a lumber mill as a watchtower.

Dr. George Washington Carver

Dr. George Washington Carver, world-famous Negro scientist, whose accomplishments in waste utilization and chemical discoveries in his work at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, won him world renown, was educated in Iowa.

Carver, born a slave in Missouri, and once bartered for a broken down race horse, came to Iowa as a self-educated youth from his Missouri home near Diamond Grove. He had mastered, as a young boy, all that his teacher at nearby Neosho could teach him.

After his Simpson College study, he attended Iowa State College, Ames, where he was graduated and where, upon acquiring a master's degree, he was placed upon the faculty. And in 1896, he returned to Tuskegee, and began to study methods of using sweet potatoes, peanuts and waste farm materials for chemical products. A new science hall, on the Simpson campus, bears his name.

He was credited with having achieved the chemical creation of 300 substances from peanuts and 118 from sweet potatoes, in addition to a large group from waste materials.

Commenting upon the honors which had been heaped upon him he once said: "What I've done may seem a lot, though I know that it's mighty little when compared to all that I should have done, all that I want to do. God has been mighty good to this poor old Negro." His death was chronicled in 1942.

The Gardner Cabin

The Gardner cabin in the Spirit Lake area has been restored and is preserved as an historical monument of the Indian massacre that occurred in 1857. The report to Governor Grimes from the military force reported that there were 41 killed, 12 missing, 3 badly wounded and 4 women captured. Abbie Gardner was taken captive, but released after her purchase by friendly Indians.



The restored Gardner cabin.

Rainbow Drive, Council Bluffs

Council Bluffs is the locality of one of the state's most scenic drives, known as Rainbow Drive. Tourists will enjoy the views of the abrupt bluffs adjoining the Missouri River, the heavy timbered area, the memories of this pioneer way station on the early western trails.

New Mellary Abbey

New Mellary Abbey, southwest of Dubuque, was founded in 1849. This Trappist Monastery is the home of a group of monks living apart from the outside world. Large-scale farming is carried on during the hours not devoted to religious service.

St. Anthony of Padua Chapel, Festina

What is known as the "smallest cathedral in the world" is located in northeast Iowa, 12 miles south of Decorah. Its construction is credited to Johann Gaertner, a soldier who served under Napoleon, and was dedicated to his return from the disastrous retreat of Napoleon's army from Moscow in the dead of winter. Gaertner came to Iowa in 1846. The chapel measures 12 feet by 16 feet and has a complete miniature altar and seating capacity for eight persons. Every year on June 13 the feast of St. Anthony mass is celebrated.

Bily Clocks, Spillville

One of Iowa's most unusual points of interest is the Bily Brothers museum of carved wood and clocks, which is located in northeast Iowa at the town of Spillville, in Winneshiek County. Visitors to the place have come from all states of the nation and from a large number of foreign countries.



A Partial View of the Bily Clock Exhibit at Spillville

Original Delicious Apple Tree

In 1872 a freak apple, which has subsequently been named the Delicious, was found near Peru in Madison County.

The original tree has become one of the notable trees of all time. Eight million Delicious apple trees came from its branches. It died a few years ago from the Armistice Day freeze that swept Iowa on Nov. 11, 1942, but two years later shoots came up and have demonstrated they are worthy offspring. They are enclosed within an iron fence.

Stock from this tree was improved and transplanted into many of the commercial orchards of the United States. The apples are large and the fruit from this tree bears out its name of "Delicious."

Excellent Surfaced Highway System

Included in the highways of Iowa are 9,656.9 miles maintained by the state, known as primary highways; 13,700 miles of county trunk line highways and in excess of 80,000 miles of county roads. The two latter named road systems are maintained by the counties in which the highways are located. Each county, however, receives a share of the funds collected from state gasoline taxes.

Iowa has an average of more surfaced roads per square miles of its area than any other state. Surfacing connects every city, town and village with the general road system. Grade crossing signal installation has advanced rapidly in the state, and the separation of rail traffic lines from automobile highways has made an auspicious start. The Iowa highway system, under the direction of the State Highway Commission, has surfaced 8,628.5 rural miles; 1,058.4 urban miles, for a total of 9,686.9 miles.

In the rural mileage, there are 5,055.7 miles of concrete; bituminous material surfaced concrete, 1,027 miles; bituminous pavement 657.1 miles; bituminous surface, 751 miles and 1,137.7 miles of gravel.

The State Safety Commission's duties include the patrol of the state highways by uniformed patrolmen. Safety education is sponsored by the state and taught in the schools. Civic bodies cooperate in measures which have achieved material results in making Iowa highways safe.



Subway and Traffic Separation at Ames

One of the state's notable projects is elimination of deathtraps in traffic separation projects. As the program of Iowa highway improvement continues, elimination of danger spots will receive growing attention.

Higher Education in Iowa

Iowa's literacy is high—99.2%. There are almost 7,200 public schools, including kindergartens, elementary schools, junior high schools, senior high schools, and a small number of adult education classes. There are 23 junior colleges—16 municipally operated and 7 privately operated.

The three state schools for higher education are especially interesting sites for visitation by tourists—the State University at Iowa City, the Iowa State College at Ames, and the Iowa State Teachers College at Cedar Falls.

At the State University of Iowa the Iowa River bisects the campus of nearly 400 acres. About fifty buildings are required for the many courses. Perhaps the two most notable buildings are the Administration Building, once the capitol building of the state before the removal to Des Moines, and the University Hospital, one of the outstanding medical units in the United States.

At the Iowa State College students from every state in the Union and many foreign countries come to study agriculture, engineering, home economics, science and veterinary medicine. The college has more than 3,300 acres of land scattered throughout the state of Iowa and a beautifully landscaped central campus on which are situated some 70 buildings. Research is organized under the Agricultural Experiment Station, engineering experiment station, industrial science research institute, statistical laboratory, veterinary research institute, and the atomic research institute.

Iowa State Teachers College is organized on a four-quarter basis with large numbers of experienced teachers returning as students each summer. The campus occupies 215 acres of beautifully landscaped grounds upon which are located 26 principal buildings. Courses offer training for every type of teaching position required in the public schools of Iowa; rural and grade school teaching; high school teaching; and special subjects such as art and industrial arts, coaching and physical education; and music. Teachers College is rated as one of the largest in the country and occupies a position of leadership among other schools of its kind. Other than the state schools of higher education, there are several other state schools for physically and mentally handicapped children.

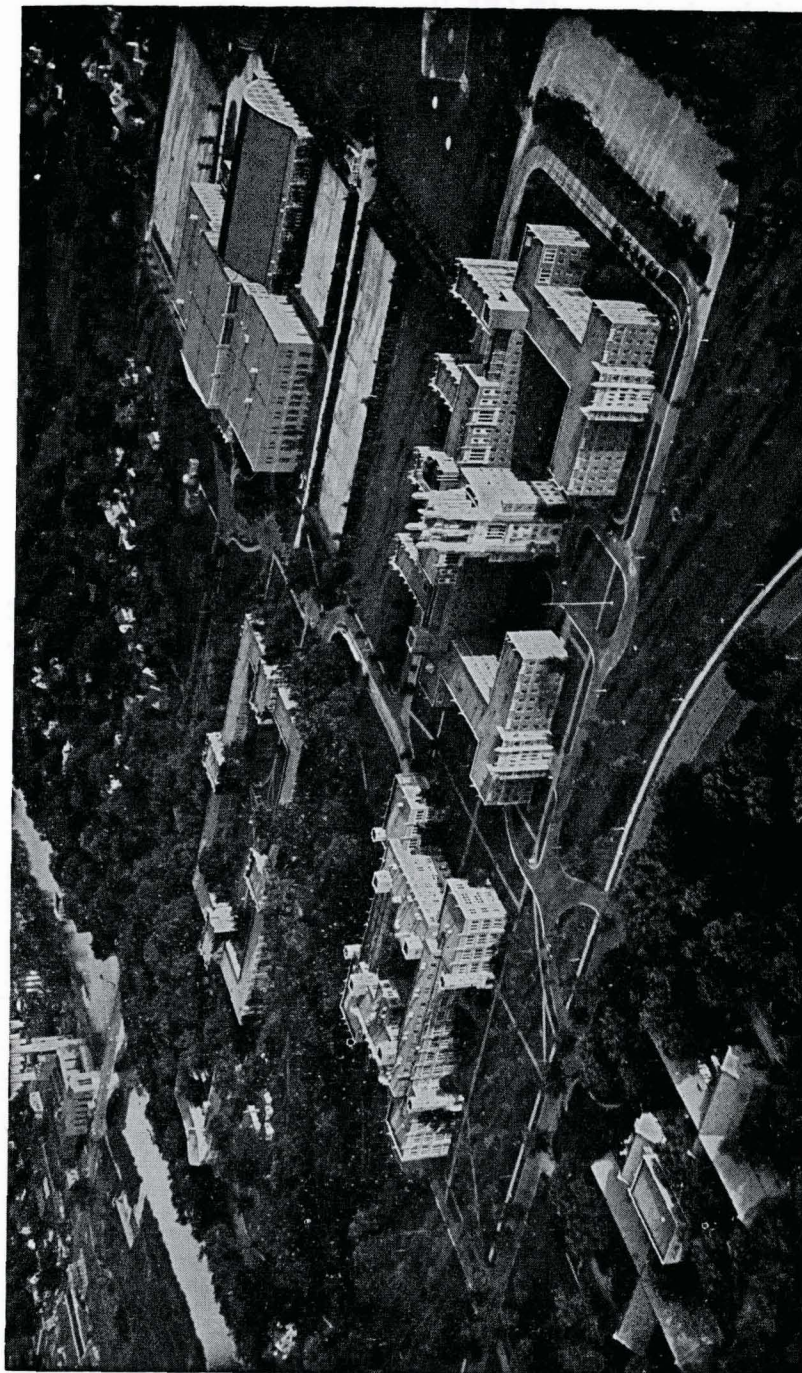
Enrollment figures in the fall of 1956 were: State University, 9,901; Iowa State College, 9,673; Iowa State Teachers College, 3,194.

PRIVATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Religious denominations maintain more than twenty-two schools of higher education in Iowa.

Cedar Rapids—Coe College.
Davenport—St. Ambrose College;
Marycrest College.
Decorah—Luther College.
Des Moines—Drake University;
Grandview College.
Dubuque—University of Dubuque;
Loras College; Wartburg Theological Seminary; Clarke College.
Fairfield—Parsons College.
Fayette—Upper Iowa University.
Forest City—Waldorf College.
Grinnell—Grinnell College.
Indianola—Simpson College.

Lamoni—Graceland College.
Le Mars—Westmar College.
Mount Pleasant—Iowa Wesleyan College.
Mount Vernon—Cornell College.
Oskaloosa—William Penn College.
Pella—Central College.
Sioux City—Briar Cliff College;
Morningside College.
Storm Lake—Buena Vista College.
University Park—Chicago Evangelistic Institute
Waverly—Wartburg College.



Airplane View of West Campus at the State University of Iowa at Iowa City. In the foreground is the University Hospital.

Rural Schools in Iowa

In Iowa 13 per cent of the elementary children receive their education in 2,442 one-teacher and 240 two-or-more-teacher rural schools. The pupil-teacher ratio in the one-teacher rural school is 14.0 while in the two-or-more-teacher schools it is 20.9.

In the past 10 years, 3,552 one-teacher rural schools closed because of school district reorganization. The reason for this closing is a desire for a better educational program.

Approximately 177,135 elementary and high school rural pupils are being transported as a result of school district reorganization.

Public School Enrollment

From Department Public Instruction September 1956

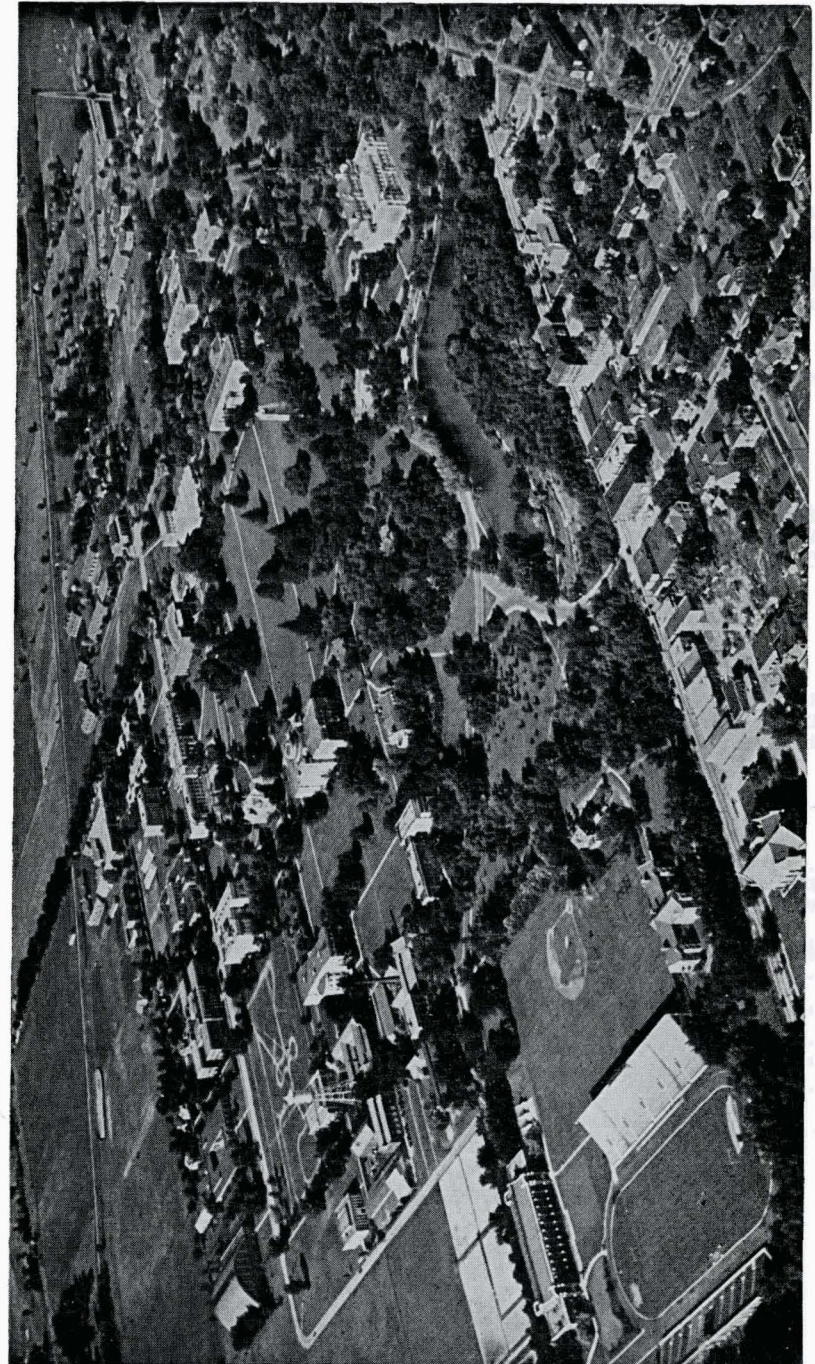
788 high schools, enrollment	129,718
Average pupil-teacher ratio—16.2	
Elementary schools enrollment	349,004
Average pupil-teacher ratio—24.8	
2242 rural schools, one teacher, enrollment.....	34,118
Average pupil-teacher ratio—14.0	
869 rural schools, two or more teachers, enrollment.....	18,199
Average pupil-teacher ratio—20.9	
Grand total enrollment of public schools	531,029

Iowa's First School House

Before Iowa was admitted to the Union the settlers in the southeast corner of the state were solicitous of education for their children and the first school house was constructed in 1830 at Ahwipetuck, which means "Head of the Rapids," near the present town of Galland in Lee County. When the large Keokuk dam was built the waters forming Lake Keokuk overran this location and the school house was moved and reconstructed by funds from private subscription.

Dr. Isaac Galland erected the building and Berryman Jennings of Illinois was the first instructor for the children. The building was made of clapboards and heated by a fireplace. Jennings' pay for acting as instructor was the privilege of reading Dr. Galland's medical books.

Two months after the original school was built another was erected at Puckeshetuck, meaning "Foot of the Rapids," which is now at the present location of Keokuk.



Airplane View of the Campus at Iowa State College at Ames. The stadium is in the left foreground.

Just Speaking of Iowa

Number of Home Owners (66.6%)	528,805
Population per Square Mile	46.8
Public libraries	381
Telephones	990,000
Number of Homes	780,167
Newspapers	46 daily, 454 weekly
Radio stations	60
Television stations	12

Iowa ranks first in the percentage of farmers owning autos and third in concrete paved road mileage; and is exceeded only by Texas, Illinois and Pennsylvania, ranks fourth in railroad mileage.

Iowa's 686,785 families own 970,635 autos; more than 750,000 radios; 782,000 residence phones. More than 750,000 homes are equipped with electricity.

There are 4,000 churches and 2,500 ministers and priests.

Iowa ranks second in rural telephones, and has more frozen food lockers than any state.

Iowa Employment and Production

In farming	276,300—26.3%
In manufacturing	174,350—16.6%
In non-manufacturing	601,350—57.1%
Total employed	1,052,000
Value industrial income (1955)	\$3,931,700,000
Cash farm income	2,108,766,000
From livestock	\$2,107,766,000
From farm crops for cash	395,939,000

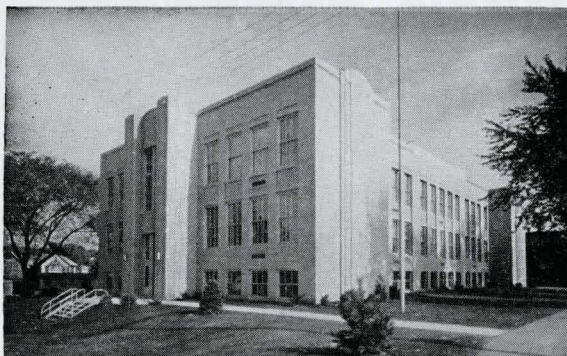
Farm Facts

Iowa ranks first in the nation in livestock slaughter for meat production. Accounting for 12.5% of all livestock commercially slaughtered in the U.S. last year, Iowa topped all other states in the number and liveweight of cattle, calves, hogs, sheep and lambs slaughtered in 1956.

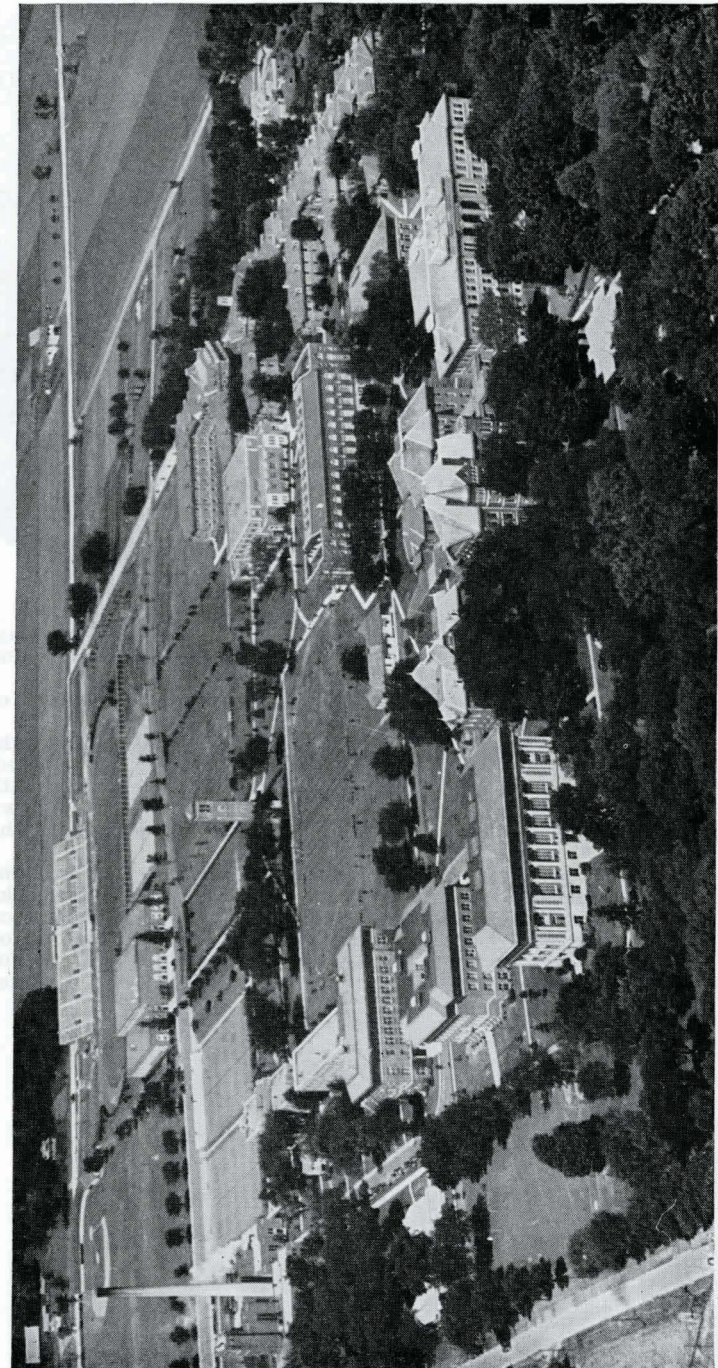
Land area of state, square miles	55,986
Land area of state, acres	35,868,800
Acres in farms (94.9%)	34,044,533
Number of farms	192,933

Livestock and Poultry Value—8% of United States total. Total estimated value of Iowa livestock and poultry on farms January 1, 1956 was \$836,042,000.

Iowa was the first state in the nation to produce a billion-dollar corn crop—a record production of 697,792,000 bushels in 1952.



Iowa people pride themselves on building attractive school buildings for the young people to take their high school work.



Bird's-Eye View of Iowa State Teachers College at Cedar Falls. The stadium is in the upper background.

Iowa Radio and Television Stations

Algona—KLGA	Fort Dodge—KEOK, KVFD,
Ames—KASI, WOI, WOI-FM,	KQTV(TV)
WOI-TV	Fort Madison—KXGI
Atlantic—KJAN	Iowa City—WSUI, KSUI(FM),
Boone—KFGQ, KFGQ-FM, KWBG	KXIC
Burlington—KBUR	Keokuk—KOKX
Carroll—KCIM	LeMars—KLEM
Cedar Rapids—KCRG, KCRG-TV,	Marshalltown—KFJB
WMT, WMT-TV, KPIG	Mason City—KRIB, KSMN, KGLO,
Centerville—KCOG	KGLO-FM, KGLO-TV
Charles City—KCHA	Muscatine—KWPC, KWPC-FM
Cherokee—KCHE	Newton—KCOB
Clinton—KCLN, KROS, KROS-FM	Oelwein—KOEL
Council Bluffs—KSWI	Oskaloosa—KBOE
Creston—KSIB	Ottumwa—KBIZ, KTVO(TV),
Davenport—KFMA, KSTT, WOC,	KLEE
WOC-FM, WOC-TV	Shenandoah—KFNF, KMA, KMTV
Decorah—KDEC, KWLC	(TV) (Omaha, Nebraska)
Denison—KDSN	Sioux City—KMNS, KSCJ, KTIV
Des Moines—KCBC, KIOA, KSO,	(TV), KTRI, KVTV(TV)
KWDM, KRNT, KRNT-TV,	Spencer—KCID
WHO, WHO-FM, WHO-TV	Storm Lake—KAYL, KAYL-FM
Dubuque—KDTN, WDBQ, WDBQ-	Waterloo—KXEL, KWWL, KNWS,
FM	KWWL-TV
Estherville—KLIL	Webster City—KJFJ
Fairfield—KFAD	

Department of History and Archives

Adjacent to the capitol building is the state historical building.

Admission to the building is free, and it is open to the public every day.

The dominant motif of the Iowa State Department of History and Archives is preserving the history of Iowa.

The museum has many features of general interest. Mementoes of the association of Iowans in the wars of the United States.

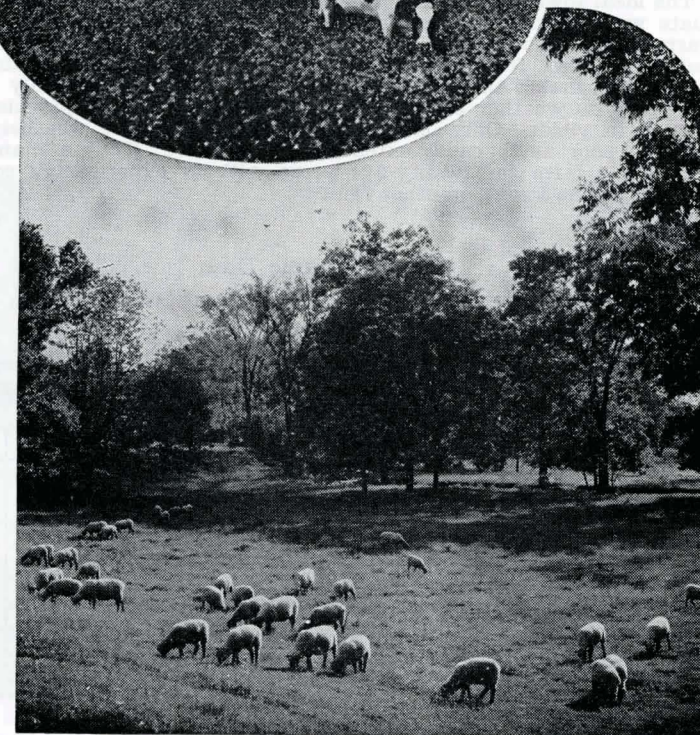
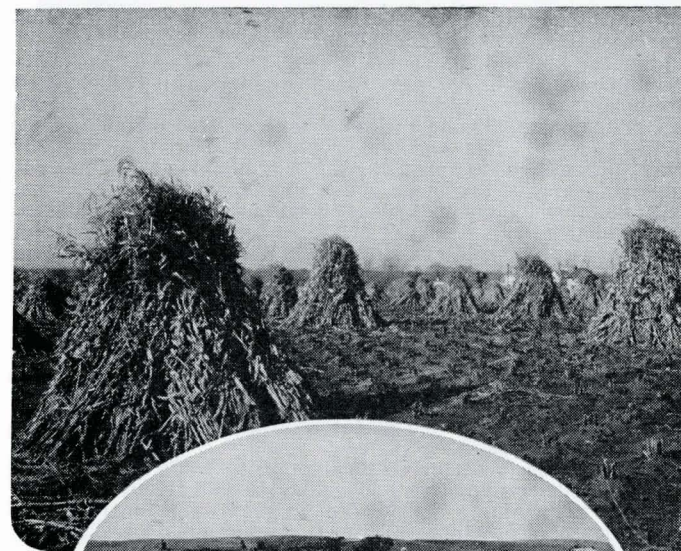
Iowa's Indian life is also well represented in the displays, with clothing, implements, art work and many other phases of their life depicted.

Iowa's famous men, including most of the governors beginning with territorial days, judges of the supreme court, cabinet officers from Iowa and other men of fame in Iowa, are the subjects of oil portraits in the art gallery.

The Iowa public archives, or state records, comprise literally millions of items, such as census records from territorial days, the record books and correspondence files of state officers with papers and documents on which official action was had, legislative filings from territorial period so far as preserved. These records are in daily demand and use for reference and more especially in legal procedure for verification of names and for other facts.



Iowa State Historical Building, Des Moines



These are Typical Iowa Farm Scenes.

Iowa Leading Farm Crop State

Production of all grains (corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye and sorghums for grain) harvested in Iowa during 1956 totaled 16,059,000 tons, 11 percent less than the 1945-54 ten-year average. Production of hay was slightly less than the ten-year average. Corn production in 1956 totaled 521,679,000 bushels or about 3 percent below the 1945-54 average. With oat production at 143,665,000 bushels in 1956, Iowa ranked second among all states in this respect. The soybean crop of 50,900,000 bushels for 1956 was almost 5.7 million bushels above 1955 and 13.7 million bushels above the ten-year average. The state of Iowa ranked fourth in popcorn production with 36,400,000 pounds, it was second in field corn production, fourth in hay production with a crop of 5,793,000 tons, fourth in soybean production and ranked first in the production of Kentucky bluegrass and smooth bromegrass seed with 4,240,000 pounds and 1,560,000 pounds respectively.

Much of the feed produced in Iowa is fed to livestock thereby enhancing its value as human food and resulting in there being left an enriching residue on the land. Iowa cash farm income in 1956 totaled \$2,108,766,000 with \$1,712,827,000 coming from livestock and livestock products and \$395,939,000 from the direct sale of crops for cash. Iowa maintained its position of second place among the states in total cash receipts from farm marketings during 1956.

Rich land, improved seed, better cultural practices, soil conservation practices, use of fertilizer and lime and great individual effort on the part of farmers in maintaining a balanced program—all contribute to Iowa's continued major place in agricultural production.

Iowa Agricultural Climate

The ideal Iowa agricultural climate is one of its greatest assets. Adequate well distributed rainfall and a long growing season with long warm sunny days combine with excellent soils to make Iowa one of the world's greatest food producing areas. The great natural stability of the climate makes the risk in farming among the lowest. Only once in ten years do weather conditions cause widespread and appreciable reduction in yields. Only once in twenty-five years are weather conditions so poor as to cause extensive crop failure. Thus a man might occupy his farm for twenty-five years without experiencing complete crop failure as known in other regions.

Iowa Climatic Data

Median, Highest and Lowest of Monthly State Average

Temperature and Precipitation*

Month	TEMPERATURE (Deg. F.)			PRECIPITATION (Inches)		
	Median**	Highest	Lowest	Median**	Highest	Lowest
January.....	22	33	8	0.9	2.3	0.2
February.....	26	36	6	1.0	2.0	0.3
March.....	36	45	28	1.6	3.1	0.9
April.....	49	57	44	2.3	4.8	0.9
May.....	60	70	54	3.5	6.2	1.0
June.....	70	78	64	4.7	8.1	1.6
July.....	76	83	70	3.4	6.3	0.5
August.....	73	79	68	3.5	7.1	1.9
September.....	66	71	59	4.1	9.8	0.8
October.....	53	59	40	1.8	6.1	0.9
November.....	38	44	32	1.7	5.8	0.3
December.....	26	34	15	1.0	2.5	0.4

*Based on 25 years' record ending with September, 1945.

**The median value is the middle value, i.e., half of the values may be expected to be less than the median and half of the values greater than the median.



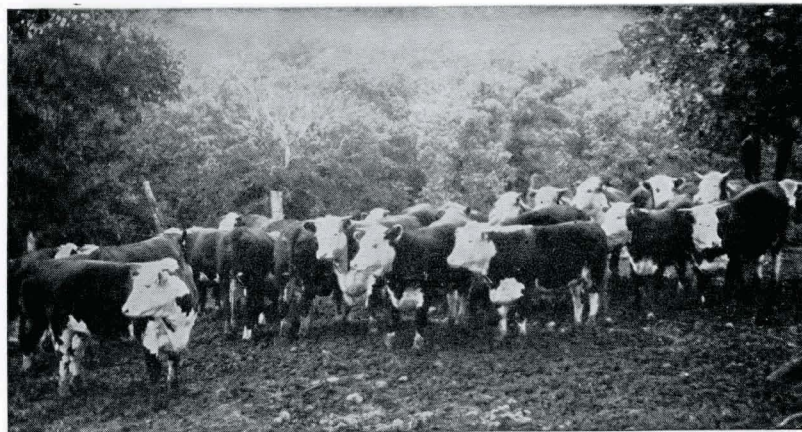
Field of Hybrid Seed Corn

This illustration shows a field that produces hybrid seed corn. The female rows have been detasseled leaving the tassels on the male rows in order to fertilize the female rows, which produce the seed corn for planting the following year.



A Field of Ripened Corn

In the fall in Iowa, thousands of acres with ripened corn ready for picking, present this appearance.



Iowa ranks first in the production of corn-fed beef. Almost all of Iowa's small grain crop is fed to livestock as well as 75 percent of the corn crop.

Beef Production

Iowa ranks first in the number of cattle on feed on January 1, 1957 with 1,295,000 head, and first in finished cattle. Iowa imports from the range areas about one million head of feeder cattle per year, and in 1956 imported a total of 1,870,000 head for feeding. The number of all cattle, all ages, on Iowa farms on January 1, 1957 was 6,284,000 ranking second to Texas.

Pork Production

Iowa has led the nation in pork production for the last sixty years. In the year 1956, 12,281,000 spring pigs and 6,835,000 fall pigs were produced, making a total of 19,116,000 hogs. The returns from the swine industry represent about 31 percent of the total farm income of the State and 20 percent of the federal inspected kill in the United States. This is a larger production than any other two states of the Union. Approximately one-half of these hogs are slaughtered in Iowa packing plants. An industry which produces and finishes its product on an Iowa farm, and which is processed in Iowa packing plants, contributes a great deal from the standpoint of agriculture, labor, prosperity, and the common wealth in general of the State. Iowa corn fed hogs produce top choice hams.



A large portion of the Iowa corn crop, as well as its soybean meal for a balanced ration, go to producing these pork products, that help to feed the nation.

Dairy Industry Ranks High

Iowa continues in importance as a dairy state. Not only in milk production, but it is important in the manufacturing of milk and cream into butter, cheese, ice cream and allied products. The industry within Iowa has taken great strides.

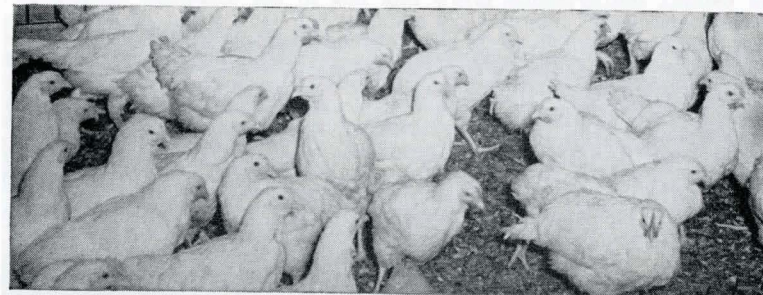
Iowa ranked third in 1956 in the manufacture of butter, producing 196,700,000 pounds. With several hundred plants processing dairy products in Iowa, visitors may have the opportunity of visiting both the farms upon which the herds are maintained and the plants in which the products are processed.

Iowa has some very successful butter marketing organizations, and a large part of the manufactured product is carried to the large eastern industrial centers by refrigerated trucks, with rapid service.

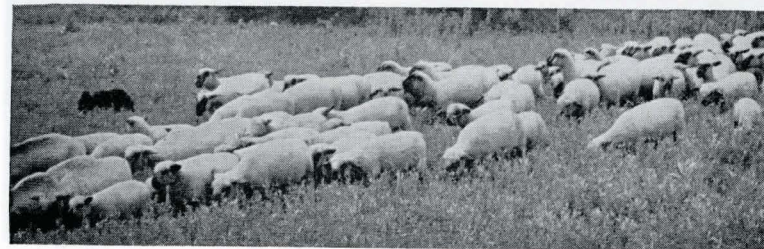
Careful breeding, consistent production records and the development of heavy bearing forage crops have caused large increases in production, particularly during hot, dry, summer weather.



This group of dairy heifers is typical of the many herds of the various dairy breeds found on Iowa farms. Iowa ranks third in butter production.



Iowa ranks first in the nation in chicken and egg production. On many farms in Iowa, the poultry flocks are one of its revenue producing assets, to help set a record for first in the nation.



The sheep industry is an important part of Iowa's livestock program.



Iowa is fourth in the nation in the production of the finest turkeys for any day, but especially for the holidays.

Soil Conservation

The first soil conservation district in Iowa was organized in April 1940. On February 11, 1952, the 100th soil conservation district was organized giving the State of Iowa complete coverage with soil conservation districts. The 100 districts covering 99 counties give a total farm land area of 34,710,426 acres. As of January 1, 1957, more than 58,045 farmers covering more than 10,565,905 acres of farm land are cooperating with local soil conservation districts in developing and applying complete soil and water conservation plans for their farms. Many more are asking for technical assistance in order to get started towards the completion of a good soil management program.

Soil conservation districts in Iowa have made great strides in the past few years, and are making definite plans for even greater strides in the future. Some of the major accomplishments in the past few years include



A View of Contouring on an Iowa Farm



Soybeans on the Contour in a Terraced Field

conservation practices planned and applied on the farm land of Iowa as follows:

Contour farming	2,583,597 acres
Contour strip farming	230,907 acres
Terraces	27,541 miles
Tile drainage	281,709,061 lineal feet
Open ditch drainage	3,073 miles
Grass waterways	63,379
Farm ponds	16,227
Pasture improvement	229,232 acres
Woodland improvement	62,061 acres

Watersheds

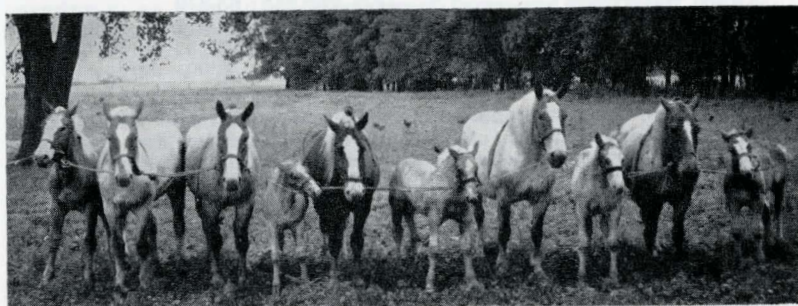
The small watershed approach to total soil and water conservation has received a great deal of added emphasis during the past few years. Watershed programs provide another tool which farmers may use to get a more complete job of soil and water conservation applied on a given area than they can by working individually. Watershed projects in operation within the boundaries of the state include the Little Sioux, Honey Creek, Mule Creek, Nassau, Upper Plymouth, Harmony, Simpson Creek, Rock Branch Creek, Crooked Creek, and Big Creek. All of these watershed areas differ a great deal in size and in stage of development. They range all the way from just getting started to having a complete soil and water conservation project applied on the land. The Little Sioux, Honey Creek, and Mule Creek have progressed the farthest and a large portion of the work has been completed in these areas. Progress is being made in the others from day to day and there are many additional watershed areas in the state that are not named above in which there are considerable activities being carried out. The recent sessions of the Congress have passed watershed laws making it possible for farmers to cooperate with cities, towns, counties, states, and the federal government in the development and application of complete watershed programs.



A gully control structure installed in the Nepper Watershed in the Little Sioux area to control a large gully which had progressed up through the farm land. Since this picture, the complete area has been treated and gully eliminated, as well as the farm land control being maximum conservation practices.



Iowa ranks first in the breeding of light horses. The enthusiasts have organized saddle clubs, averaging about ninety members per club. The annual national trail ride brings many entries from several states.



Standing in the meadow, watching all the cars go by.



A place to swim, skate, fish and hunt ducks are some of the recreational uses farm youths are finding for farm ponds, while Dad is using them for stock water and controlling gulleys.



Waterfowl Migration in Western Iowa

Around mid-March in the Missouri River bottoms near Council Bluffs and Onawa, Mother Nature produces one of the most spectacular wild-life shows on earth. Wild blue and snow geese and ducks by the millions funnel into the area from their wintering grounds along the gulf coast and farther south. They stay a week or two, feeding on waste corn and wheat before hopping to nesting grounds in Canada and the Arctic Circle.

Single feeding flocks of 100,000 or more birds can be watched at close range from the bottomland roads. When disturbed they rise with a roar of wings and a gabbling clamor of voices which may be heard for several miles. Camera fans and radio and television crews find choice hunting for spectacular shots. Sightseers come hundreds of miles to stand in awe as the great flocks darken the sky or flow overhead in seemingly endless parades, the glistening white bodies and wings of the snow geese punctuating the lines of somber silhouettes of the more numerous blues.

Deer Hunting in Iowa

After four deer hunting seasons, the Iowa deer herd remains large and hunting success continues to be high. In spite of some scattered opposition to Iowa's first modern deer season in 1953, this form of hunting is now widely enjoyed in the Hawkeye State and all counties have been opened during recent seasons.

From an estimated herd of 14,000 deer, Iowa hunters during the 1956 season killed 2,500 deer with guns. In the earlier 1956 bow-and-arrow season, bowhunters took 109 deer. Many Iowa deer are trophy animals, and the antlers of one buck were recently judged the third finest in the nation.



Hunting for Deer in Season Is Now a Major Sport in Iowa

Iowa's Hunting and Fishing Opportunities

Although Iowa is not generally publicized as a primary fishing and hunting state, it does afford some of the best and certainly the most well rounded fishing and hunting opportunities. Continuous open season on most fish and generous seasons on at least a dozen game species provide year-around opportunities for hunting and fishing unequalled by some "vacation" states.

Over 15,000 miles of streams, 72 natural lakes and 24 artificial lakes totaling over 46,000 acres, and literally thousands of smaller reservoirs and farm ponds make some types of fishing readily available to all sections of the state. A full range of fishing opportunities is available; trout and smallmouth bass fishing in the northeast; bass, bluegill, crappie and catfishing in the southern portion; with northern pike, walleye, perch, bullhead and panfish abundant in the natural lakes of the northern section.

Public access to fishing waters is furnished by over 200 state owned areas, 900 miles of inland meandered streams and 600 miles of boundary streams.

Fur Trapping Sales in Iowa

Total fur sales for 1955-56 amounted to \$458,230 as compared to the 1954-55 sales of \$594,635. The decrease was attributed to extremely dry conditions that reduced the mink and muskrat populations—Iowa's most important furs.

During the 1955-56 season, a total of 155,102 furbearers were trapped, a marked decrease from the 1954-55 figure of 241,038 fur animals. For the first time in many years, total value of raccoon pelts surpassed muskrats. A total of 50,849 raccoon pelts were taken for a total value of \$142,885 as compared to the 80,414 muskrat pelts that brought \$98,259.

Mink sales were highest in value, with 10,548 pelts averaging \$18.03 for total sales of \$190,180.44.

Trapping has always been a big business in Iowa. In the 1943-44 season, the total Iowa fur income was \$2,961,462.



Many Iowa farmers have discovered an exciting winter sport: fox trapping.

Hunting Afforded

The ring-neck pheasant is the first choice of some 360,000 Iowans who hunted in 1955. With all but four of the 99 counties open for pheasant hunting, everyone has a chance to seek out this king of game birds during the generous open season. Seasons are set in two zones; 24 half-days in the long zone, 12 half-days in the short zone with bag and possession limit of three cock birds.

The rolling hills of southern Iowa provide excellent quail hunting, with a 40 to 45 day season in about 50 counties. A 15 day season is held in 14 additional counties. The bag and possession limit has been six in recent years.

More than 150 state owned public hunting areas make hunting available to all. In timbered areas both red and gray squirrels are numerous; cottontail rabbits are abundant throughout the state and jack-rabbit hunting is a popular sport in northwestern Iowa. In recent years the raccoon populations have soared so that followers of this nocturnal pastime have no trouble in "hitting the trail" of from one to a dozen 'coon.

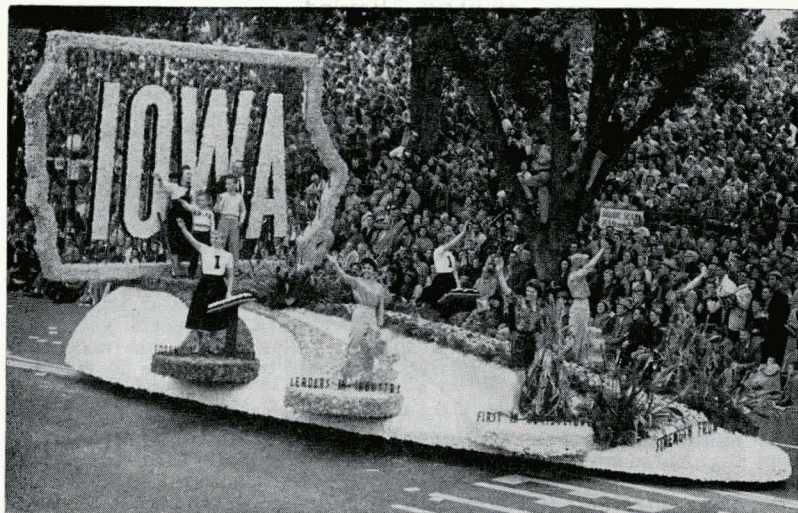
The same water areas which provide fishing also furnish the waterfowl hunters with their specialized sport. These water areas have been augmented by several artificial marsh areas built with federal and state funds earmarked for game habitat improvement. The annual spring concentrations of migrating blue and snow geese on the Missouri River bottoms in western Iowa is a never to be forgotten sight viewed and photographed by thousands.

Since 1953 Iowans have been able to do their "big game" hunting at home. After a closed deer season of over 75 years, by a planned restocking program and protection, white tail deer had become so numerous in 1953 that an open season was declared to reduce agricultural damage and automobile hazards. Since 1953 deer hunters have harvested from 2,500 to 3,500 deer annually. In 1956 a 30 day state-wide bow-and-arrow deer season was held prior to the regular gun season. These modern day "Robin Hoods" succeeded in bagging 115 deer. One deer of any age or sex may be taken.

The percentage of Iowans who hunt and/or fish is near the highest in the nation; but the fertile soil and wise land use which produces bountiful crops and prime livestock also provide an important resource in fish, game and recreation for its present and future generations.



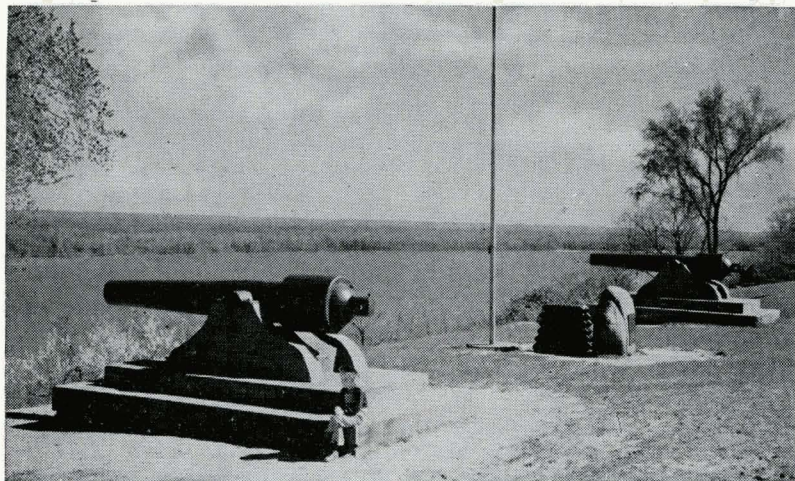
The ring-necked pheasant—Iowa's prize game bird.



The Iowa float in the Rose Parade at Pasadena, on January 1, 1957

The University of Iowa football team played Oregon State in the Rose Bowl. Score, Iowa 35, Oregon State 19.

Miss Carol Morris of Ottumwa, "Miss Universe" of 1956, rode in the parade on the Long Beach float.



View from Crapo Park, overlooking the Mississippi River and one of the 142 islands in the vicinity of Burlington. The cannons mark the spot where Lieut. Pike first raised the Stars and Stripes (1805) in what is now Iowa.

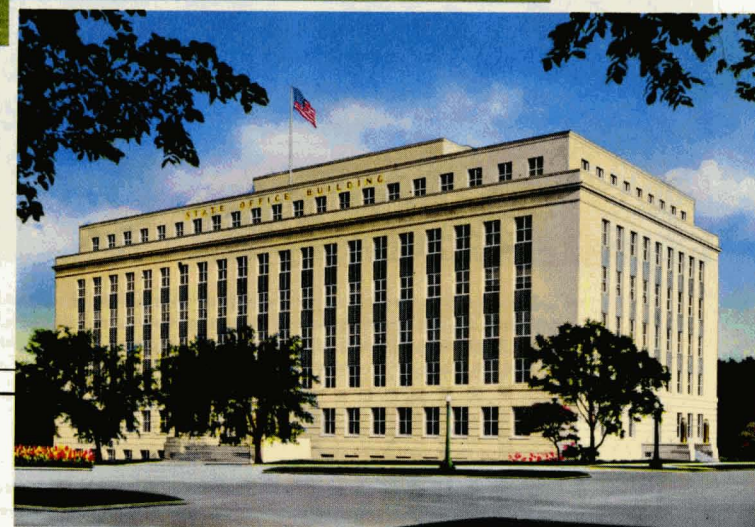


"Westward"
Mural Over the Grand Stairway

Iowa's Capitol Building



Soldiers'
Sailors'
Monument



Iowa's New Office Building
Occupied in Fall of 1951

The mosaics, located on the third floor above the "Westward" painting on the grand stairway, were designed by artist Frederick Dieleman of New York and made in Venice, Italy of small pieces of glass and permanently colored stones and clay.



Mr. Dieleman used a painting of the west view of the state house for the four central panels; the right panel shows a portion of the Historical building; the left panel shows a part of Old Capitol on the University of Iowa campus.





The subjects represented are Defense—two youths leaving their work to answer a call to arms. Charities—a figure holding a helpless child and ministering to another.

The third, fourth and fifth panels show the three branches of our government—Executive, Legislative and Judiciary. The sixth is Education, with a figure in an academic robe, wearing a crown of laurel, teaching a youth.



© TIME Inc.

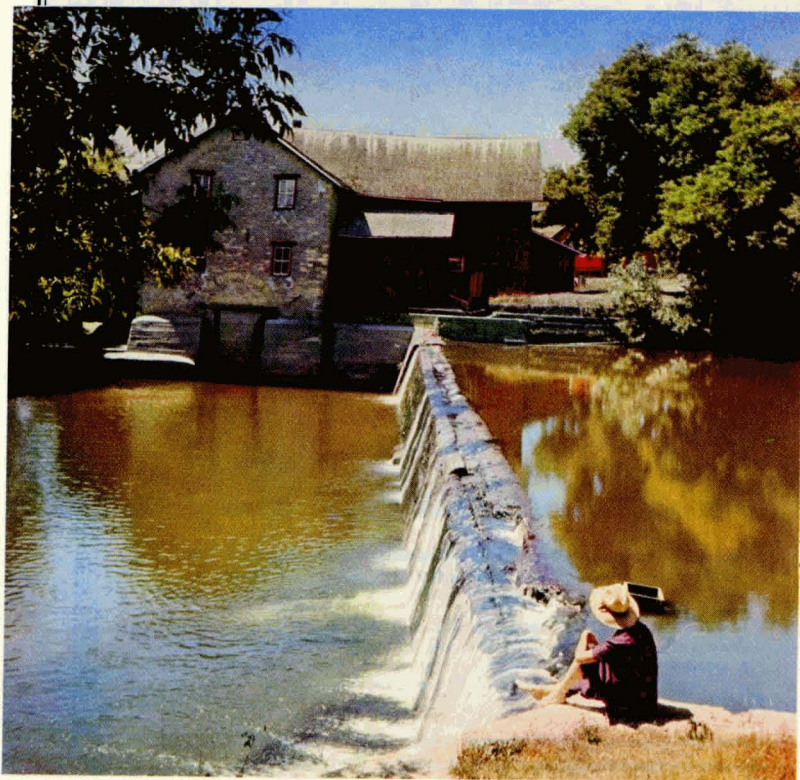
The Internationally famous "Scottish Highlanders" of the State University of Iowa.



Tulip Time in Pella



Corn in the tassel; oats in the shock.



Dam at Spillville on Turkey Creek



An Iowa farm yard, with a herd of money-making dairy cattle.



A Typical Iowa Farm crop Scene



Iowa's harvest of golden corn in 1956, totaled 521,679,000 bushels, raised on 10,229,000 acres, for an average yield of 51.0 bushels.



IOWA HAS THE LARGEST . . .

- Cereal plant
- Processor of honey
- Silvery iron factory
- Rotary pump builder
- Wringer manufacturer
- Processing popcorn plant
- Washing machine industry
- Door and millwork factory
- Fountain pen manufacturer
- Cellophane producing plant
- Aluminum plate rolling mill
- Plastic fibre skate wheel plant
- Poultry equipment manufacturer
- Fresh water pearl button industry
- Wheel tractor manufacturing plant
- Two and four cycle gasoline engines
- Independent pork processing business
- Warm air heating systems manufacturer
- Producer of automatic valves and regulators
- Single operated packing plants in the United States
- Manufacture of portable crushing and screening plants

"Industrial" and "Rural" Areas Coincide

Iowa has no "industrial section," as distinguished from a "rural area." Its most significant industrial counties are distributed border-to-border, and most of them are also farm leaders. Eight Iowa counties which contain more than 5,000 manufacturing employees also contain more than 10 percent of the state's farm activity—slightly more than their proportionate share.

Four of Iowa's most "industrialized" counties—with an impressive output of fabricated products—are still among the 200 most important agricultural counties in the nation, with a gross farm income of more than \$25 million (each) annually. Iowa communities consistently stand above their population rank in retail buying power and sales activity.

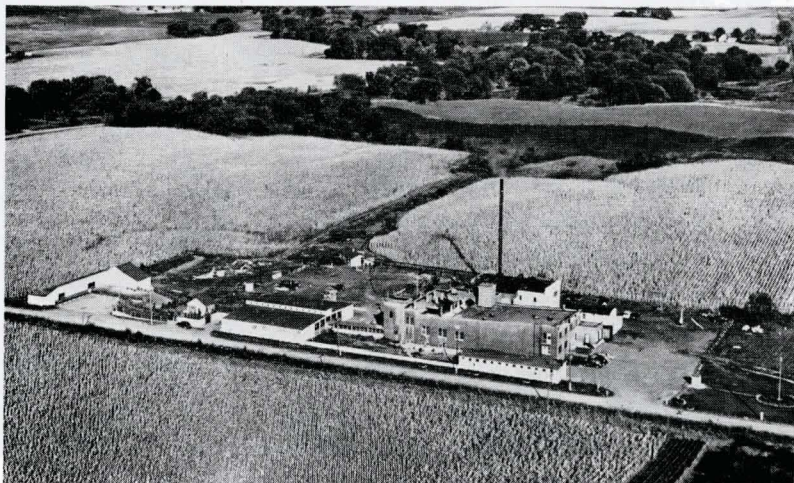
Activity and Income are Diversified

Throughout the state, Iowa's business pattern is woven of diversified farming and varied industries. Iowa's fertile soil is adaptable to many cash crops and enterprises and the average farmer has half a dozen sources of income, an important stabilizing influence.

Adding further stability is the dispersion of manufacturing through all areas. Iowa's 4,000 industrial plants are located in 600 cities and towns, with industry located in each of the 99 counties. While every Iowa county is important in the nation's agriculture, nearly every one is also important industrially. Of Iowa's 99 counties, 92 have more than 50 people employed in manufacturing; 57 have more than 100; 18 more than 1,000.

Highest Rural Standard of Living

Farmers' net income is large enough to give Iowa farms the highest rural standard of living in the United States, measured in terms of electric appliances, telephone service, automobiles, and other conveniences. More than 98 percent of Iowa's 192,933 farms have electricity; and more than 82 percent have telephones. Ten percent of Iowa's farm families are two-car householders.



In every county, agriculture and industry are business partners. This meat packing plant may buy livestock fed on corn grown in adjacent fields.

Iowa Meat Packing Industry

General farming and livestock raising excepted, the meat packing and processing industry is Iowa's largest industry. Poultry and egg packing plants are found in many of Iowa's larger towns.

Iowa stands high among the states in the number of livestock killed and processed, the total number being 16,740,000 in 1955; there was a total of about 30,000 workers in these plants. The total number of hogs slaughtered that year was 12,749,000; sheep totaled 1,302,000, and cattle 2,092,000 and calves 597,000.

Packing plants are located at Cedar Rapids, Davenport, Des Moines, Dubuque, Estherville, Fort Dodge, Marshalltown, Mason City, Muscatine, Ottumwa, Perry, Sioux City, Spencer, Storm Lake, Waterloo, Webster City, and Glenwood.

Utilities Are Expanding

Iowa is fortunate in being served by forward-looking utilities, which are looking for business and are building capacity for it. Suppliers of electric power and natural gas are engaged in substantial expansions. By the end of 1956, Iowa's postwar electric generation capacity had doubled, with interconnections to assure dependable supply. Of Iowa's 51 cities larger than 5,000 population, 50 now have natural gas connections.

For the company whose customers live in the Corn Belt, in the great Midwest, or throughout the entire nation, Iowa is a strategic location. Simple geography makes Iowa a transportation crossroads. It is the natural route east-west, north-south or diagonally across the continent.

Reflecting the fact is Iowa's excellent transportation service: Main lines of 12 major railroads; two of the foremost airlines; five federal east-west highways, seven north-south U. S. roads; stabilized Mississippi river channel along the entire eastern border; the navigable Missouri river channel gradually being extended northward from Council Bluffs to Sioux City on the west.

Within Iowa's borders: A 100,000-mile road system, 70 percent surfaced for all-year use, providing motor freight to every town; 8,500 miles of railroad track; 20 cities with scheduled airline service, 76 commercial airports suitable for executive or charter planes. From nearly any spot in Iowa, a manufacturer can do business efficiently with any other area. Iowa is the hub of the growing midwest market.



Under the guiding hand of Iowa's skilled labor, raw material is molded into finished products in such modern factories as this.

Value of Manufactured Goods

More than matching Iowa's farm products, factories in the state turn out goods valued between \$3 billion and \$4 billion a year. Many industries process farm products; among them are the meat packing industry (Iowa's largest single group of manufacturers); and many grain mills. Many other plants turn out farm supplies, from tractors and harvesting machinery down to fencing, small tools and veterinary medicines.

Fountain Pens, Cellophane, Washing Machines

A substantial share of Iowa's manufacturing is not directly tied to agriculture. Iowa is the home of leading manufacturers of fountain pens, cellophane, radio equipment, aluminum plate, buttons, washing machines, millwork, rotary pumps, heating equipment, construction machinery, tires, aircraft components, silvery iron, and two thousand other items.

Business activity resulting from the payrolls and purchasing of Iowa factories and farms gives the state a balanced economy unusual among Corn Belt states. Reflecting this stability is the fact that in a recent government survey, Iowa is the only midwestern state making a net gain in the number of business firms in operation. In one year, Iowa gained 900 businesses, primarily trades and services, while the surrounding eight-state area lost 13,000 firms.

The new postwar industries have made a capital investment of millions of dollars, and have provided thousands of new jobs. Some of these industries are "home-grown"—the enterprises of native Iowans or Iowa corporations which have grown to bring real distinction to their state. Some are leaders in other parts of the nation, who have established plants in Iowa because of its advantages in relation to transportation, markets, raw materials or available workers with mechanical skills. Among the famous brand names which have moved into Iowa in the last 10 years are DuPont, Firestone, the Aluminum Company of America, John Deere, Minneapolis-Honeywell, and the South Bend Bait Company.



Iowa's productive soil feeds the raw material into this factory.

Employment Increases

Iowa's long-established and newly-built manufacturing plants, combined, have brought a notable expansion in industrial activity in recent years. Manufacturing employment has increased steadily. Value added by manufacturing processes has nearly doubled in the same period, and has totaled more than a billion dollars a year since 1951. One-fourth of the 750,000 Iowans working outside agriculture now are employed in manufacturing steadily. Of many origins, they are today 95 percent native-born white, sharing the same language and education, understanding each other well enough to live harmoniously and enjoy each other's traditions.

To any manufacturer using agricultural raw materials, Iowa has an obvious advantage. For many others, Iowa's mid-country location is strategically situated between raw materials and markets, and mainline transportation expedites shipping.

Lack of Congestion

The nature of the countryside permits expansion in nearly any desired direction from existing facilities, with semi-isolation easily achieved when it is desired. The lack of congestion in Iowa gives employees and executives the chance to have private homes with gardens and playyards, within a very few minutes' travel time from any industrial location.

Among the Nation's Leaders

Twelve Iowa counties now are among the nation's 100 most important in one or more manufacturing areas: five in food products; five in machinery; two in electrical machinery; two in rubber products; two in instruments; one each in printing-publishing, wood products, chemicals and stone-clay products.

To the manufacturer who is considering locations for a new plant, Iowa offers a unique combination of desirable qualities. The gently rolling terrain, so ideally adapted to agriculture, also offers a wide choice of locations suitable for industrial construction. There is enough marginal land that manufacturing need not compete with farming or residential developments—there is ample room for all.



In the five years 1947-52, Iowa moved from 26th to 22nd rank in the nation in value added by manufacture, the Census' yardstick of industrial activity.

State Parks, Reserves, Monuments, Waysides and Forest Areas

(For complete information, write Iowa Conservation Commission,
East 7th and Court, Des Moines, Iowa.)

(See map legends of accommodations at state parks, pages 94-95)

The Iowa State Conservation Commission has jurisdiction over ninety state parks and preserves totaling more than 28,000 acres. There are also seven state forest areas and one forest nursery totaling over 13,000 acres.

Iowa has seventy-two natural lakes and twenty-four artificial lakes totaling 46,386 acres, 900 miles of inland meandered streams, and 600 miles of boundary streams which are available for the enjoyment of the public.

The greatest portions of the state parks and preserve areas has been improved with surfaced roads, parking and picnic facilities, approved water supply and sanitary facilities, in addition to other conveniences for park visitors. Currently, nearly six million persons are visiting the Iowa state parks annually.

In all areas, the natural flora and fauna are encouraged, and every effort is made to keep the larger portion of the areas in a natural state, some even to the point of public inaccessibility. In monument areas, preservation and restoration have been done in an effort to hold and enhance our state's historical background.

Forest areas are administered as multiple use areas for recreation of all kinds, lumbering and scientific forest practices.

The natural beauty of the state's native flowers, topography and landscape may be enjoyed by all our citizens and visitors in Iowa's nationally famous state park system.

A. A. CALL

Located in Kossuth County, one mile southwest of Algona, on Primary Highway 274. Area, 130 acres.

Rolling timbered hills, with exceptionally large black walnut trees, and magnificent oaks and elms feature this park. A lodge has been erected and there are suitable picnic grounds. Camp grounds are available.

ALLERTON RESERVOIR

Located in Wayne County, one mile west of Allerton on graveled county road. Area, 380 acres. The lake has an area of over 100 acres.

A shelter house, picnic facilities and swimming beach has been provided in recent years. A place to launch boats now provide better access to the fishing provided in this lake.



Lake of Three Fires State Park, a few miles north of Bedford, in Taylor County.

BACKBONE

Located in Delaware County, south of Strawberry Point on Primary Highway 19, west of Primary 13. Area 1,411 acres.

Rugged limestone bluffs rising 90 to 140 feet above the curves of the Maquoketa River from the Backbone which gives the area its name. Richmond Springs, one of the largest in the state, feeds a large trout and bass hatchery in the park. The area is one of great beauty, with verdant tree and floral growth. A beautiful little lake has been formed by an impoundment, created by the construction of a dam across the Maquoketa River. Numerous trails, picnic areas, scenic drives, family cabins and a camp ground make this park an enjoyable vacation ground. Many other fine facilities provided by water recreation in this area are the trout fishing, boating and excellent bathing beach.

BARKLEY MEMORIAL

Located in Boone County, two miles northeast of Fraser, on county road. Area, 40 acres.

This area is undeveloped, but affords a place for those who like to hike and study nature.

BEAVER MEADOWS

Located in Butler County, on Iowa Highway 14, one-half mile north of Parkersburg. Area, 74 acres.

This small area is provided with a shelter house, picnic grounds and access for fishing in the nearby river.

BEEDS LAKE

Located in Franklin County, three and one-half miles northwest of Hampton, near intersection of Primary Highways 3 and 65. Park area, 291 acres; lake area, 130 acres.

An interesting rock constructed dam impounds the water of a small stream to make this artificial lake. A large picnic area and an adequate beach are the main attractions of the park with excellent fishing and boating provided by the lake.



Of the many springs in the limestone banks of the Red Cedar, one of the finest is in Spring Park at Osage. Each minute it gushes 700 gallons of "the finest water you've ever tasted."

BELLEVUE

Located in Jackson County, southwest of Bellevue, on Primary Highway 62. Area, 148 acres.

Situated on a beautiful plateau near the Mississippi River. From the heights of the park may be viewed the "Father of Waters," the nearby sand dunes and the area's rugged woodlands. The area includes picnic facilities, trails, camp grounds and an enclosed lodge for group meetings.

BIXBY

Located in Clayton County, two miles north of Primary Highway 3 at Edgewood. Area, 69 acres.

The phenomenal Ice Cave, which has a year-round temperature varying but little from the freezing point, is one of the few such caves found in the middle west. The area has several flowing springs and a profusion of wild flowers. This small, beautiful and rugged area has limited picnic facilities.

BLACK HAWK

Located in Sac County, at Lake View and around the shores of Black Hawk Lake, on Primary 71. Area, 267 acres.

In addition to the lake, with its fishing, boating and bathing, this area has the largest fish rearing ponds in the state. Panfish are reared in these ponds for stocking Iowa's inland waters with perch, bass, sunfish and crappies.

Many fine picnic facilities are provided in the park areas around the lake. Camp grounds are available.

BROWN'S LAKE

Located in Woodbury County, four miles west of Salix on graveled county road. Area, 23 acres. The park is located along the shores of Brown's Lake, an oxbow lake of 840 acres.

This area provides picnicking, boating, fishing and swimming at the beach.

BRUSH CREEK CANYON

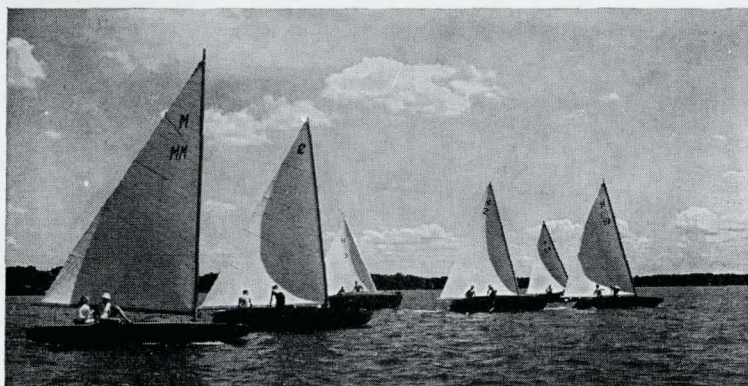
Located in Fayette County, two miles northwest of Arlington on county road. Area, 217 acres.

This area, although not fully developed for the enjoyment of the public, provides an excellent place for nature study. It is a rugged, cedar dotted gorge with precipitous limestone walls and a brush covered valley.

CLEAR LAKE

Located in Cerro Gordo County, south of the town of Clear Lake, on Primary Highway 106. Area, 70 acres.

This park adjoins the clear cool waters of Clear Lake, and is one of the more popular summer resorts in Iowa. The beautiful adjoining lake has an excellent amount of boating and fishing. The lake provides a fine beach at the park. The park is well timbered and is equipped with picnic and parking facilities. A very fine camping area is provided.



Iowa, the home of inland sailors. This is a common scene at Clear Lake.

COLD SPRINGS

Located in Cass County, one mile south of Lewis which is just off U. S. Highway 6. Area, 104 acres.

The park includes a 14-acre artificial lake which provides boating, fishing and swimming. The adjacent areas are scattered throughout a stand of large oak trees.

Cold Springs derives its name from the many springs which feed the area covered by the artificial lake.

DOLLIVER MEMORIAL

Located in Webster County, four miles north of Lehigh, on Primary Highway 121, off Primary Highway 50. Area, 613 acres.

Deep ravines, wooded hills, abrupt 75-foot limestone walls and Indian mounds are found in this park. The area is one of five large parks located on the Des Moines River. Some of the most enjoyable facilities provided at this park are trails, picnic grounds, camping, boating and fishing. A group camp with facilities for 75 persons is available.

EAGLE LAKE

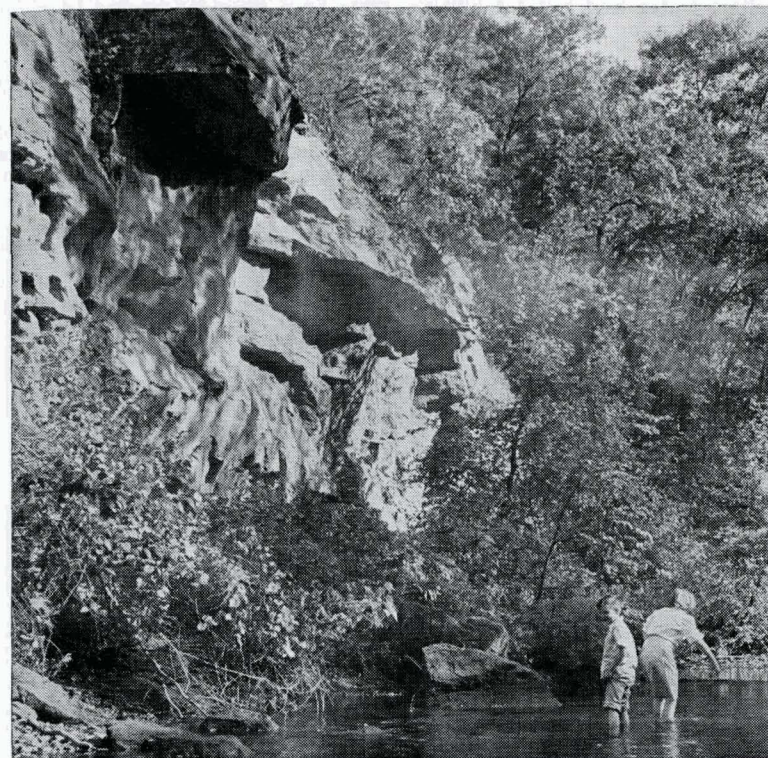
Located in Hancock County, four miles northeast of Britt on graveled county road. This park contains 21 acres.

Eagle Lake is a state-owned natural lake of 906 acres. The park area is provided with a shelter house, and picnic facilities. The adjacent lake provides boating and fishing.

ECHO VALLEY

Located in Fayette County, one mile southeast of West Union on county road off of Primary Highway 56. Area, 101 acres.

Pleasant picnic areas with adequate parking is provided at this spot. The park contains many varieties of wild flowers and other flora over the heavily timbered cliffs.



Sandstone Cliffs in Dolliver State Park

FISH FARM MOUNDS

Located in Allamakee County, seven miles north of Lansing off Highway 182. Area, 3 acres.

The area contains many Indian Mounds of historical interest.

FORT ATKINSON

Located in Winneshiek County, in the northeastern part of the town of Fort Atkinson, on Primary Highway 24. Area, 5 acres.

The interest provided by this park is historic, as there are located there the remains of a federal military post of the pioneer days. Federal troops were stationed at this fort for the protection of Winnebago Indians, who moved westward from the Mississippi River upon the request of white settlers. The protection afforded was against the Sioux Indians.

No picnic facilities are provided at this historic site.

FORT DEFIANCE

Located in Emmet County, just southwest of Estherville on Primary Highway 245. Area, 181 acres.

The park gets its historical name from pioneer days when, during the Civil War, a fort was erected near there to protect settlers from the marauding Sioux Indians. A cavalry troop was stationed there. The force was mustered out and the fort abandoned after fifteen months.

The park has a large picnic area surrounded by wooded hills that abound in wild flowers. Foot trails are provided for the convenience of the hiker. Camp grounds are available.

FRANK A. GOTCH

Located in Humboldt County at the forks of the Des Moines River, two miles southeast of Humboldt. Area, 57 acres.

The park has recently been developed for picnicking. It includes a shelter, water and toilet facilities. This area provides access to some excellent fishing at the forks of the Des Moines River.

GALLAND SCHOOL

Located in Lee County, three miles south of Montrose, on graveled county road. Area, 2 acres.

This is the site of the first schoolhouse near Galland. A replica of Iowa's first schoolhouse stands a short distance from where the site of the original building was inundated when the Keokuk dam was constructed.



Flowing through the long stretches of limestone cliffs and bedrock, the Upper Iowa offers some of Iowa's best smallmouth bass fishing.

GEODE

Located in Des Moines and Henry Counties, three miles west of Danville, on graveled county road. Area, 1,573 acres.

This park is heavily wooded with wonderful scenery provided by the limestone bluffs, rising up out of the 200-acre artificial lake. This beautiful lake with its many little bays and inlets surrounded by wooded hills provides the camera fan with some of the most beautiful fall coloring in southeast Iowa.

It is an inspiration to picnic from the wooded hills overlooking this beautiful lake. Facilities are provided for picnicking, swimming, boating, fishing and camping.

GEORGE WYTH MEMORIAL

Located in Black Hawk County, adjoins the town of Cedar Falls off U. S. Highway 20. Area, 352 acres.

This park contains a four-mile drive through a beautiful wooded river bottom, with scattered picnic areas along its route. The area affords access for fishing both in the Cedar River and a small lake within the park. Camp grounds are available.

GITCHIE MANITOU

Located in Lyon County, nine miles northwest of Larchwood near Primary Highway 9. Area, 91 acres.

One of the most unexpected pieces of nature's handicraft in Iowa is Gitchie Manitou. There will be found the earlier wild grasses which have elsewhere given way to domestic varieties. Jasper Pool, famed for the peculiar coloring of its water, is an outstanding feature of the park. There are many outcroppings of red quartzite rocks.

No picnic facilities are provided in this geological area.

GREEN VALLEY LAKE

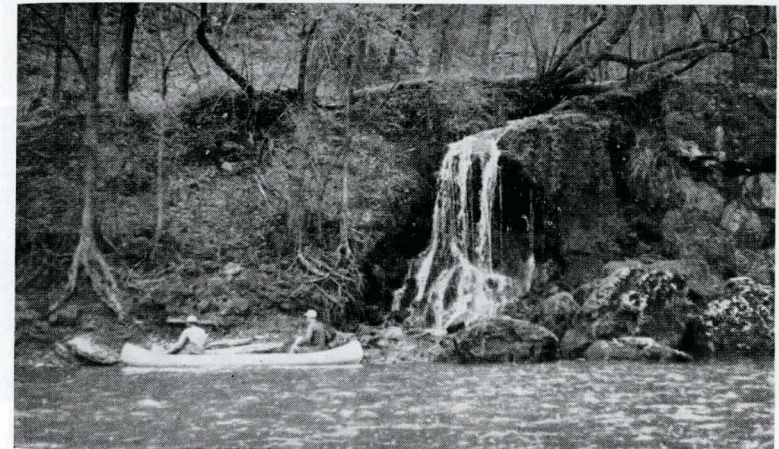
Located in Union County, two and one-half miles northwest of Creston on county road. Area, 966 acres.

An artificial lake of 390 acres lies in a valley of rolling hills on every side. Among the facilities found at this park are picnicking, toilet, water and swimming facilities.

HEERY WOODS

Located one mile south of Clarksville, in Butler County, on Primary Highway 53. Area, 384 acres.

This tract was named in honor of the first white landholder of record in Butler County, one John Heery. He departed from Wisconsin, his native state, and penetrated 100 miles into northeastern Iowa before finding this tract, which suited him for settlement purposes. The tract is heavily wooded with hickory and oak on heights adjacent to the Shell Rock River. A shelter house and enclosed lodge are provided in this park plus many lovely picnic areas.



Canoes—waterfalls—a swift moving river.

INDIAN VILLAGE

Located in O'Brien County, four miles southeast of Sutherland. Area, 5 acres.

This area is inaccessible, but has been preserved as the site of an early Indian Village.

KALSOW PRAIRIE

Located in Pocahontas County approximately three miles northwest of Manson on county road. Area, 160 acres.

This is an example of original native Iowa prairie which is rapidly disappearing from the Iowa landscape. This area was set aside to preserve some of the native prairie for enjoyment and study.

KEARNEY

Located in Palo Alto County, adjoining Emmetsburg. The area contains 45 acres, bordering Five Island Lake, which is a state-owned lake containing 945 acres.

This park provides picnicking with an adjacent golf course for which a green fee is charged. The adjacent lake provides boating and fishing.

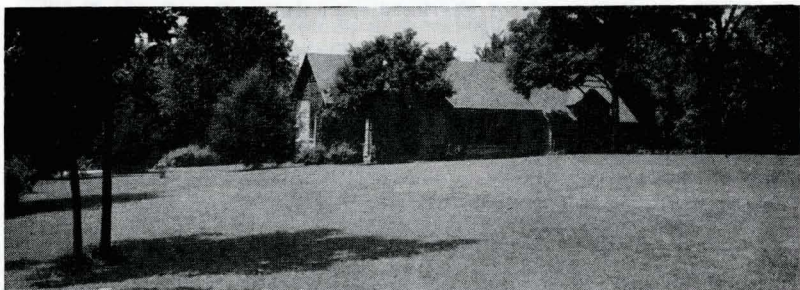
LACEY-KEOSAUQUA

Located in Van Buren County, across the Des Moines River from Keosauqua, off Primary Highway 1. Area, 1,613 acres.

This park being one of the largest of Iowa's state parks is named in honor of Major John F. Lacey and is found in the great horseshoe bend of the Des Moines River. Many points of historic interest center in the park, among which is Ely's Ford, a famous Mormon crossing.

The tract is heavily wooded with an unusually large variety of oaks, other hardwoods and shrubs. Several miles of foot trails cross the park commanding views, in many instances, of the Des Moines River Valley.

Among the many facilities provided in this park for the enjoyment of the public are shelter houses, picnic areas, boating, bathing beach, fishing and adjacent golf course. Camp grounds and family cabins are available.



The Lacey State Park at Keosauqua

Top view is of the custodian's lodge and the lower is the Lacey memorial marker, with the Des Moines River in the background.

LAKE AHQUABI

Located in Warren County, five miles south of Indianola, one mile west of Federal Highways 65 and 69 on Highway 349. Area, 770 acres; water area, 130 acres.

The outstanding feature of this park is the lake with its bathing, boating and fishing. There are also excellent picnic facilities and camp grounds. A group camp with facilities for 75 persons is available.

LAKE DARLING

Located in Washington County, three miles west of Brighton on Iowa Highway 1. Area, 1,425 acres.

This area is in the process of development. A new lake of approximately 400 acres has recently been completed which furnishes boating and swimming. This lake is open to fishing at this time. Picnic areas are being developed and are open to the public with further development planned.

LAKE KEOMAH

Located in Mahaska County, four and one-half miles east and one mile south of Oskaloosa on Highways 92 and 371. Area, 366 acres; water area, 82 acres.

The artificial lake provides bathing, boating and fishing facilities in an area surrounded by wooded hills. There are many excellent picnic areas and an enclosed lodge for group meetings.

A fine camping area is provided within easy walking distance of the beach and lake. A separate area with a combination mess hall and recreation room is provided for group camping.

LAKE MACBRIDE

Located in Johnson County, four miles northwest of North Liberty on Highway 382 between Primary Highways 161 and 162.

The park area of over 800 acres is undergoing major construction at this time. The dam is presently being raised to provide a 900-acre lake in place of the present 138-acre artificial lake. The work is being done by the U. S. Corps of Engineers to prevent back water from the Coralville Reservoir from inundating the state park.

Most of the facilities in the park have had to be moved back to higher ground, and replaced due to the raising of the lake. These facilities should be restored by the summer of 1958. It is hoped by that time there will be picnicking, boating, bathing, fishing and camping facilities.

LAKE MANAWA

Located in Pottawattamie County, one mile south of Council Bluffs on Iowa Highway 192. Area, 919 acres.

The lake is an oxbow lake containing 660 acres. It provides bathing, boating and fishing. The adjacent areas have numerous picnic facilities.



Some swim, some sun—all enjoy an Iowa man-made lake area.

LAKE OF THREE FIRES

Located in Taylor County, two miles north of Bedford on Primary Highway 49, and two miles east. Area, 386 acres; water area, 125 acres.

This artificial lake provides bathing, boating and fishing. Beautiful picnic facilities overlook this pleasant lake from shaded groves. A new camping area is under consideration at this time.

LAKE WAPELLO

Located in Davis County, six miles northeast of Drakesville, on Primary Highway 273. Area, 1,143 acres; water area, 287 acres.

This artificial lake provides excellent panfishing, boating and bathing. Numerous picnic facilities overlook this beautiful artificial lake with its cooling summer breezes.

Tent and trailer camping and family cabin facilities are available at the park.

LEDGES

Located in Boone County, six miles south of the city of Boone on Primary Highway 164; also reached by gravel highway west from Primary Highway 60. Area, 896 acres.

One of the most popular state parks in Iowa, Ledges State Park is also one of the most rugged. The foot trails over the park, which adjoin the Des Moines River, provide excellent climbing exercise for those who desire to ramble up over the sandstone ledges ranging from 25 to 75 feet in height. The area is covered with large trees and remarkable specimens of plants to delight the botanist visiting this area. Many varieties of bird life are found.

Several picnic areas are provided up and down the valley through which flows a stream that races over the rocks and pebbles to the nearby Des Moines River. Camp grounds are available.

LENNON MILLS

Located on the outskirts of Panora in Guthrie County. Area, 21 acres.

This is a site of the pioneers. A small picnic area is provided and access to fishing on the middle Raccoon River.

LEWIS AND CLARK

Located in Monona County on Primary Highway 165. Area, 315 acres.

Blue Lake, created by a change in the course of the Missouri River, is the popular feature of this park. Located entirely in the level river bottom land near the Missouri River, the area is quite sandy. Bathing, boating, fishing and picnicking are the primary facilities.



State parks invite hundreds of picnickers.

LOST ISLAND

Located in Palo Alto County, three miles north of Ruthven on Primary Highway 341. Area, 32 acres.

The small size of this park does not diminish its attractions. It adjoins Lost Island Lake, which is approximately 1,200 acres in area. Bathing and other recreational facilities are provided.

MCGREGOR AREAS

Located in Clayton County, adjacent to the town of McGregor, off Highways 13 and 340. The component parts of the area constitute in excess of 500 acres.

The most outstanding of the McGregor Areas is the Pike's Peak State Park which rests high atop the bluffs overlooking the Mississippi River with its many bayous. The park includes Indian mounds and a famous colored sandstone area. A very beautiful trail leads down over the rugged terrain underneath Bridal Veil Falls and to Sand Cave. Wild flowers abound in the deep woods on the slopes of the cliffs and ridges.

McINTOSH WOODS

Located in Cerro Gordo County. The park contains 60 acres, on the north shore of Clear Lake. This beautiful wooded park is located one mile east of Ventura on the old paved Highway 18.

This park contains beautiful shaded picnic areas, including water and sanitary facilities. Excellent fishing is enjoyed off shore.

MAQUOKETA CAVES

Located in Jackson County, eight miles northwest of Maquoketa, on Primary Highway 130. Area, 111 acres.

Large limestone caves and a natural bridge, with its arch rising from 40 to 50 feet over the floor of the valley and a 17-ton balanced rock perched atop a cliff, are among some of the chief attractions of this area. The caves are known to have been a dwelling place of prehistoric man by the stone implements found by the white settlers who discovered the area. Adequate picnic facilities and a campground are available.

MARGO FRANKEL WOODS

Located in Polk County, two miles north of Des Moines on Highway 60. Area, 135 acres. Wooded area is adjacent to the city of Des Moines.

MILL CREEK

Located in O'Brien County, off Iowa Highway 10, one mile east of Paullina. Area, 158 acres.

This area contains a small 25-acre artificial lake to provide boating, fishing and swimming. A lodge is located in the park for group meetings. Picnic facilities are provided.

MINI-WAKAN

Located in Dickinson County, Mini-Wakan is an area of 28 acres, which lies along the north of Spirit Lake. A shelter house and adequate picnic facilities provide much enjoyment for those who come there to enjoy the cool southerly breezes from Spirit Lake on a hot summer day.

NINE EAGLES

Located in Decatur County, three and one-half miles southeast of Davis City on county graveled road. Area, 1,135 acres; water area, 57 acres.

The entire watershed of this beautiful crystal clear lake is covered by heavy timber. Several picnic areas have been carved out of the wilderness to add to the enjoyment of this scenic area.



Motor Boats Skim Over Iowa Lakes

OAK GROVE

Located in Sioux County, four miles north of Hawarden off of Primary Highway 10. Area, 102 acres.

This area, adjacent to the Big Sioux River, divides Iowa and South Dakota. It has a rough topography with exposed clay or shale slopes, which are partly devoid of vegetation, resembling the Dakota Bad Lands. There are wooded portions of the park, however, that provide for picnic facilities.

The native grasses and flowers of this area provide excitement for the botanist who is unfamiliar with the loess hills of western Iowa.

OAKLAND MILLS

Located in Henry County, four miles southwest of Mount Pleasant on Primary Highway 133. Area, 112 acres.

The pleasantly wooded park has a fine picnic area overlooking the Skunk River. This park provides access for fishing in the river.

OKAMANPEDAN

Located in Emmet County, three miles northeast of Dolliver, off Primary Highway 9. Area, 19 acres.

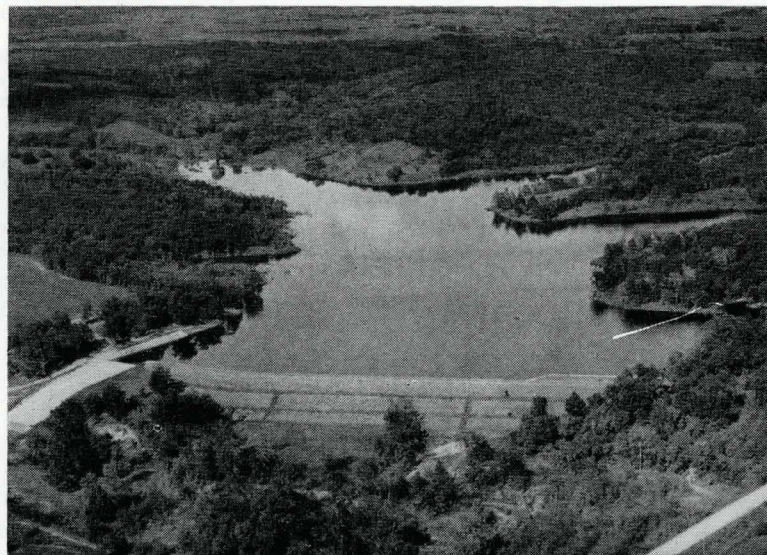
This small park is located on the southeastern shore of Tuttle Lake. Bathing, boating and fishing facilities are available. The area has a natural sand beach for swimming.

OKOBOJI REGIONS

Located in Dickinson County. Five separate lake reserves are situated on the shores of Okoboji and Spirit Lakes, which can be reached by Federal Highway 71 and Primary Highway 59 and 32. Area of state parks, 100 acres.

The Iowa lakes are among the superb water spectacles of the entire midwest. Many thousands of summer residents and visitors annually enjoy these lakes, with their bathing, boating, fishing and water sports. The summer cottages are numbered by thousands, and include summer homes of elaborate nature as well as utilitarian cottages available to the public. Hotel facilities are adequately provided.

At Arnold's Park, the playground of the lake region, will be found a monument commemorating the Spirit Lake Indian massacre of 1857 when Chief Inpadutah and his band of Sioux attacked the settlers on the banks of the lake, killed the family which gave them the food they demanded, and then massacred most of the settlement, continuing



Nine Eagles, Decatur County's Beautiful New Artificial Lake

their fiendish activities for six days and killing 40 people. Abigail Gardner, then a child of 14, was dragged along as a captive. She lived to reach civilization again. Near to the Spirit Lake massacre monument is the Gardner cabin where the first victims lived. Within are many relics of the tragic event and pioneer life in general.

Summer residents in this area include large numbers from not only Iowa, but Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri.

State-owned recreational areas in the Okoboji region are located at Gull Point, Mini-Wakan, Okoboji, Inn Area, Pike's Point, Pillsbury Point and Arnold's Park Pier.

Picnic facilities are provided at Gull Point, Mini-Wakan and Pike's Point State Park areas in the region. Camping facilities for overnight camping are provided at Gull Point State Park.

PALISADES-KEPLER

Located in Linn County, six miles west of Mount Vernon, off U. S. Highway 30.

Great limestone cliffs, or palisades, from 30 to 75 feet in height, rise from the banks of the Cedar River. Deep timbered valleys provide a haven for many varieties of wild flowers. Fringing the area are red cedars, American yew and ground hemlock.

This area has many trails leading through the scenic parts of the park. Picnic areas add to the pleasure of visitors. Camp grounds and family cabin facilities are available.

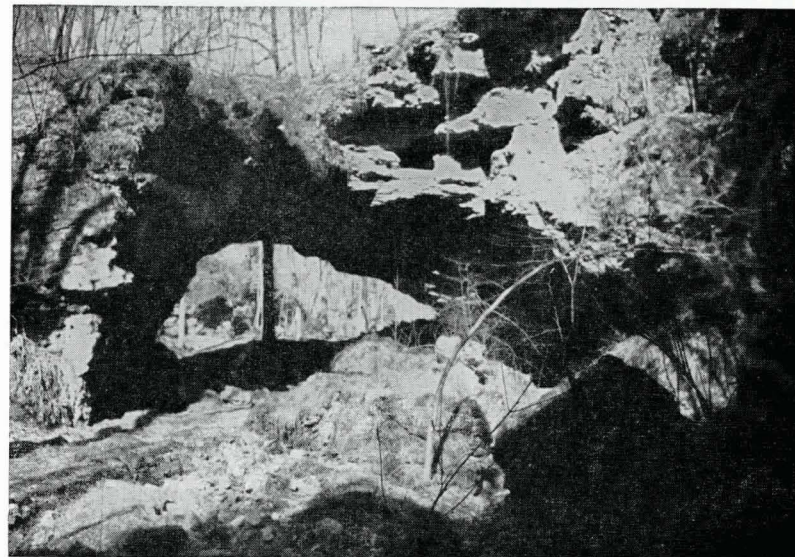
PAMMEL

Located in Madison County, five miles southwest of Winterset on Primary Highway 162. Area, 289 acres.

The picturesque region, once termed "Devil's Backbone Park" because of the unusual limestone ridge of vertical nature which features the park, has been named to honor one of Iowa's outstanding conservationists, the late Dr. L. H. Pammel of Iowa State College, member of the State Conservation Commission in its infancy.

A branch of the Middle River winds through the park over limestone beds. In the park is located Iowa's only highway tunnel, which in pioneer days served as a mill race to carry water power to a grist mill.

A lodge, an open shelter and many picnic facilities make this wooded area a grand place for visitors.



Natural Bridge, Maquoketa Caves Park

One of the sights in the Maquoketa Caves State Park, which has many attractive features, is this natural bridge with an arch fifty feet above the road.

PILOT KNOB

Located in Hancock County, four miles east and one mile south of Forest City, south of Primary Highway 9 on Highway 332. Area, 369 acres.

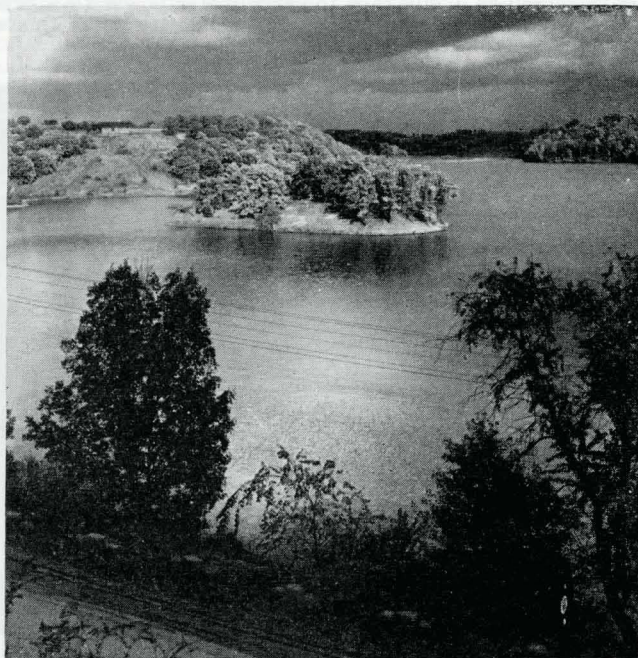
Pilot Knob is a glacial formation rising to one of the highest elevations in Iowa. In pioneer years, it was a landmark for the guidance of travelers, and because of its pioneer service in guiding travelers received its name. A small spring-fed lake has been named "Dead Man's Lake", because an Indian native, who lived on the shores of this beauty spot, refused to accompany his tribesmen from the locality as the white man came. Thereafter, he was known to his tribesmen as the "dead man" and the lake as Dead Man's Lake. The beautiful Iowa rural landscape lies revealed as far as the eye can see from Pilot Knob. The park tract is heavily wooded with native hardwoods, and a scenic highway provides the visitor with an inspiring drive.

Further inspiration may be had as one views the plains from a sight-seeing tower atop one of Iowa's highest bills. Picnic facilities and the chance for long hikes make this area inviting.

PINE LAKE

Located in Hardin County, on the east bank of the Iowa River at Eldora, on Primary Highway 118, just north of Primary Highway 57. Area, 584 acres; lake area, 137 acres.

Beautiful Pine Lake is formed by impounding the waters of Pine Creek, near its junction with the Iowa River. Scenically, the Iowa River in the locality and for an area of twenty miles depicts Iowa beauty in a charming manner. A second dam was constructed at the head of the original lake, and creates Upper Pine Lake. White birch is native in the locality and its creamy whiteness with the cool greens of native white pine is a charming sight. The lake has facilities for boating, bathing and fishing. A privately owned golf course, laid out before the acquisition of the area by the state, is one of the sportiest and most beautiful in Iowa. Several Indian mounds are located in the park, and many Indian relics have been found there.



A white sand beach, water from springs, an island in the middle attract thousands to Pine Lake at Eldora.

PIONEER

Located in Mitchell County, eight miles east and four miles north of Highway 9 from Osage. Area, 14 acres.

This area provides picnic facilities and has a shelter house. The park affords fishing access to a branch of the Little Cedar River. This is the site of one of the early grist mills in this area.

PLUM GROVE

Located in Johnson County, in the southeast section of Iowa City. Area, 4 acres.

The site contains the home of the first governor of Iowa. The Governor Lucas Home has been restored as nearly as possible to its original condition and the interior is furnished in keeping with the time in which the Governor lived in the home. Many of the original pieces of furniture have been returned to the house, making it one of the finest points of historic interest in Iowa.

PREPARATION CANYON

Located in Monona County, five miles southwest of Moorhead, off Primary Highways 183 and 372. Area, 187 acres.

This park gives a commanding view of the rolling loess bluffs and the Missouri River flood plains. Picnic areas are maintained atop the loess hills within the park. The canyons down through the park are heavily wooded and covered with wild flowers.

Early Mormon groups settled at this point upon the trek to Utah, and the village they established was named Preparation. Early reports as to why the Mormons settled at this point are at variance, some claiming that the stop was simply in preparation for the long trip to Utah; others that they intended to locate permanently at that location. The colony was broken up through dissension.

RED HAW LAKE

Located in Lucas County, one mile east of Chariton on Primary Highway 34. Area, 420 acres; lake area, 72 acres.

This park was originally covered by thousands of hawthorn trees, however, unfortunately a fire destroyed most of the original stand.

Small red haws and other varieties of trees have now grown back, and it has once again become a beautiful state park.

A shelter house and shaded picnic areas overlooking the artificial lake provide relaxation for the visitor. Boating, fishing and swimming are facilities created by the beautiful little lake within the park.



A Missouri Valley View

In the Waubesa State Park southwest of Sidney this view is typical of the scenes that may be seen throughout that area.

RICE LAKE

Located in Winnebago and Worth Counties, two and one-half miles southwest of Lake Mills, on graveled county road. Area, 47 acres. Lies adjacent to the state-owned natural lake of 612 acres.

This area has a shelter house with picnic facilities, and access to fishing and boating in Rice Lake. A bathing beach has been recently constructed with clothes changing booths nearby.

A golf course is located near the park and a green fee is charged.

ROCK CREEK

Located in Jasper County, three and one-half miles northeast of Kellogg on the county road. Area, 1,220 acres; water area, 640 acres.

This area is one of the newer of the artificial lakes, which is already providing excellent fishing and boating. Among the other facilities now available at this park are bathing, picnicking and camping facilities.

RUSH LAKE

Located in Palo Alto County, six miles north of Laurens. The park contains 62 acres, and lies adjacent to Rush Lake, a natural lake of 460 acres.

The area is provided with a minimum of picnic facilities and provides access for fishing.

SHARON BLUFFS

Located in Appanoose County, three miles east of Centerville, one and one-half miles south of Primary Highway 2. Area, 144 acres.

A commanding scenic view is to be had from the high bluffs of clay and shale on the east shore of the Chariton River which flows through the preserve.

A shelter house and picnic facilities are the main recreational uses of this area.

SHIMEK FOREST

Located in Lee and Van Buren Counties, northwest and east of Farmington. Area, 3,722 acres.

The forest area has public shooting grounds, quail and squirrel being



The Devil's Stairway is nothing for small children. Leading down from the Backbone, it should be reserved for mountaineers, steeplejacks, and Old Scratch himself.

the principal game hunted. Since 1937, approximately 200 acres have been planted to red, white and jack pine, and 115 acres planted to green ash, black locust, and black walnut.

SILVER LAKE

Located in Delaware County, adjoins the town of Delhi. Area, 52 acres, which includes a natural lake of 45 acres.

The area provides access for boating and fishing as well as picnic facilities on the limited land area. Silver Lake is the only glacial lake in northeast Iowa.

SPRINGBROOK

Located in Guthrie County, five miles north of Guthrie Center on Primary Highway 384. Area, 640 acres; water area, 27 acres.

This park is mainly a heavily wooded tract with a great variety of flora. The park was named after the small stream, Springbrook, which was dammed to create the artificial lake.

Among the facilities in this park are shelter house, picnic area, camping area, bathing beach, boating and fishing.

SPRING LAKE

Located in Greene County, two miles west and four miles north of Grand Junction. Area, 240 acres; water area, 49 acres.

The lake was formed by the removal of a gravel deposit and runoff from the nearby fields. The lake is quite clear and provides opportunities for swimming, boating and fishing. A new shelter house was recently added to the picnic facilities in this area to further the enjoyment of visitors.

STATE NURSERY

Located in Story County, one and one-half miles south of Ames on U. S. Highway 69. Area, 100 acres.

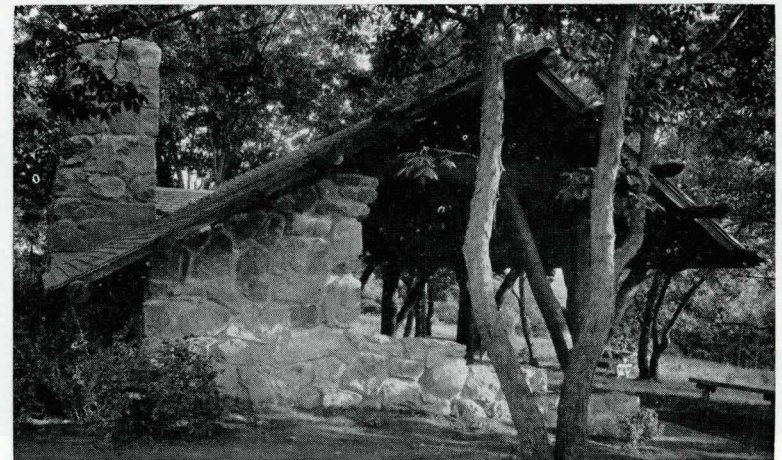
Tree and shrub stock produced at this nursery is sold at low cost to landowners. The stock must be used for erosion and wildlife plantings.

STONE PARK

Located in Woodbury County, in the northwest corner of Sioux City. Area, 875 acres.

This park was long a recreational area of Sioux City residents before acquisition by the state. Improvement of this tract has been continued by the state and the National Park Service. The park is located in the heart of the rolling loess hills bordering the Missouri and Big Sioux River Valleys.

Among the facilities included in Stone Park are an enclosed lodge, an open shelter, many fine picnic areas, a bridge trail, foot trails and scenic drives. A scenic overlook named Dakota Point gives a spectacular view of South Dakota, which stretches out many miles westward before one's very eyes.



Shelter Houses Add an Attractive Touch to Iowa's State Parks

STEAMBOAT ROCK

Located in Hardin County, adjoins the town of Steamboat Rock. Area, 5 acres.

This small park furnishes limited picnic grounds, a shelter house and access for fishing in the Iowa River.

STEPHENS FOREST

Located in Lucas and Monroe Counties, northeast of Chariton and southwest of Lucas. Area, 4,250 acres.

The forest area has public shooting grounds. Since 1937, approximately 250 acres have been planted to evergreen and hardwood species.

STORM LAKE

Located in Buena Vista County, on the east side of Storm Lake, on Primary Highway 71. Area, 55 acres.

The attractive lake adjoining the park has an area of 3,600 acres, and is the main attraction at the park. Picnic facilities within the park afford a restful place for those who come to enjoy the lake.

SWAN LAKE

Located in Carroll County, three miles southwest of Carroll on U. S. Highway 30, Area, 229 acres.

A picnic spot is provided at the large grove at the south side of the lake.

T. F. CLARK

Located in Tama County, on graveled county road four miles northeast of Traer. Area, 24 acres.

This park has a shelter house and provides picnic facilities in a wooded setting.

TRAPPERS BAY

Located in Dickinson County, at the west side of Lake Park, on Primary Highway 219. Area, 58 acres, adjoining Silver Lake.

Silver Lake was a favorite camping spot of the trappers who roamed the lakes of Iowa and Minnesota before white settlers came. The site of the old camp grounds is included in Trappers Bay State Park. The lake affords excellent panfishing and adequate picnic grounds, with shelter house.



Entrance to Waubesa State Park in Fremont County, Rich in History and Scenic Value

TURKEY RIVER MOUNDS

Located in Clayton County, off U. S. Highway 52, four miles south of Guttenberg. Area, 38 acres.

This area is of historical interest, but is undeveloped and inaccessible. It contains a group of effigy type mounds.

TWIN LAKES

Located in Calhoun County, four and one-half miles north of Rockwell City on Primary Highway 124. Area, 15 acres.

The park adjoins Twin Lakes which are separated by a narrow strip of land. The lakes have been stocked with panfish, and provide some excellent fishing. A shelter house, picnic area and bathing beach are some of the facilities provided.

UNION GROVE

Located in Tama County, three miles southwest of Gladbrook, on gravel county road. Area, 270 acres, which includes an artificial lake of 100 acres.

Among the facilities provided are bathing beach, picnic facilities, boating and fishing.

VIKING LAKE

It is located in Montgomery County, approximately two and one-half miles southeast of Stanton on county road. This new state park area of 1,000 acres includes a 150-acre artificial lake.

The area is undeveloped at this time, however, it is hoped that picnic facilities can be made available in the very near future.

WALNUT WOODS

Located in Polk County, six miles southwest of Des Moines off Primary Highway 90. Area, 260 acres.

This level area is used primarily as a picnic ground. A large enclosed lodge provides a place for group meetings.

The area is covered with large walnut trees and lies adjacent to the Raccoon River.

WANATA

Located in Clay County, at the southern edge of Peterson, on Primary Highway 10. Area, 160 acres.

Wanata State Park is a steep wooded area overlooking the scenic little Sioux Valley. The Little Sioux River is well stocked with panfish (an access provided by this area). A shelter house and pleasant picnic area with trails leading into the surrounding wooded hills provide much enjoyment for the visitor.



Lake Wapello State Park

Lake Wapello State Park is located in Davis County with an area of 1,135 acres. The artificial lake is a splendid example of a properly constructed and controlled artificial lake. There are 287 acres water area.

WAPSIPINICON

Located in Jones County, at the southern edge of Anamosa, on U. S. Highway 151. Area, 248 acres.

An altogether charming site is this park lying along the west bank of the Wapsipinicon River. High rocky cliffs, open meadow and timbered hills, and a spring-fed stream, the several caves, ledges and dens are attractive features of this area, as well as the large variety of wild flowers.

WAUBONSIE

Located in Fremont County, between Hamburg and Sidney, on Primary Highway 239. Area, 680 acres.

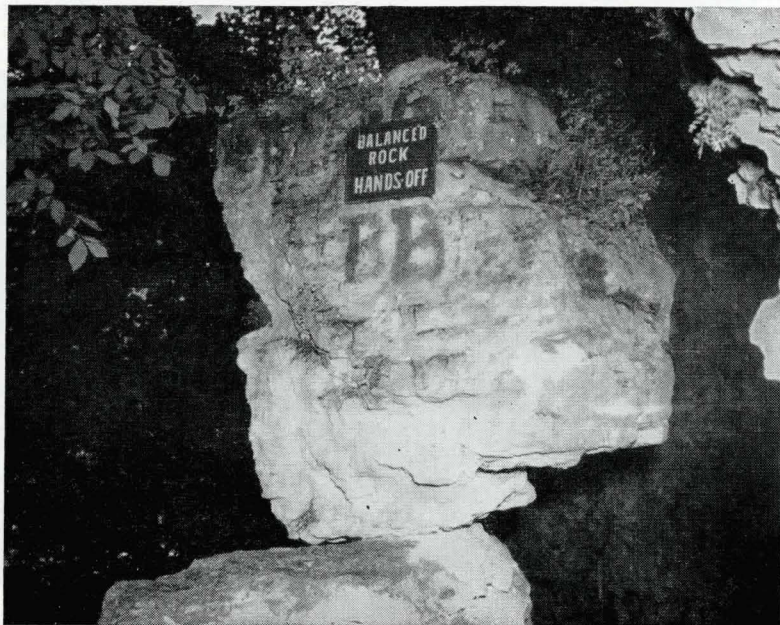
From the heights of the park, one views in the immediate locality, the wide flood plains of the Missouri River; in the distance, the hills of Nebraska and Missouri. Claims are made that even northeast Kansas hills can be seen. The trails over the tree-covered hills and bluff crests mark this park as distinctive among many state parks.

Many kinds of flowers and trees are found growing in this area that are not found in other parts of the state.

WHITE PINE HOLLOW FOREST

Located in Dubuque County, one mile north and two miles west of Luxemburg on Primary Highway No. 3. Area, 650 acres.

This forest area contains the largest stand of white pine timber in the state, many of the trees being more than 200 years old. The dark forest, with its needle covered ground and the soft rustling of the foliage, presents a delightful contrast to the typical rolling plains of Iowa. The "Hollow" with its spring-fed streams, limestone cliffs, and hillsides covered with Canadian yew, reminds the visitor of spots usually associated with the far north. Among the many boreal plants to be found here are club mosses, the white violet, and birdfoot violet. Among the more important trees in the preserve, in addition to the white pine and Canadian yew, are the yellow birch, paper birch, quercitrom, white, red, and burr oaks, black cherry, red cedar, sugar maple, red elm, and basswood. The northern slopes are covered with high bush cranberry, mosswood, bush honeysuckle and dwarf buckthorn.



The spectacular balanced rock in the Backbone State Park

WILD CAT DEN

Located in Muscatine County, between Muscatine and Davenport, on Primary Highway 389 off U. S. Highway 61 near Fairport. Area, 322 acres.

An old grist mill and its water power, long ago passing into disuse, still are features of this park. Close to the picnic area are numerous small cave-like formations, Steamboat Rock, the Devil's Punch Bowl and Balanced Rock.

This area has a shelter house, picnic areas and camping area.

WOODMAN HOLLOW

Located in Webster County, three miles north of Lehigh. Area, 63 acres.

This area is inaccessible except for those who wish to go hiking. This scenic spot is the home of many kinds of plant and animal life.

WOODTHRUSH

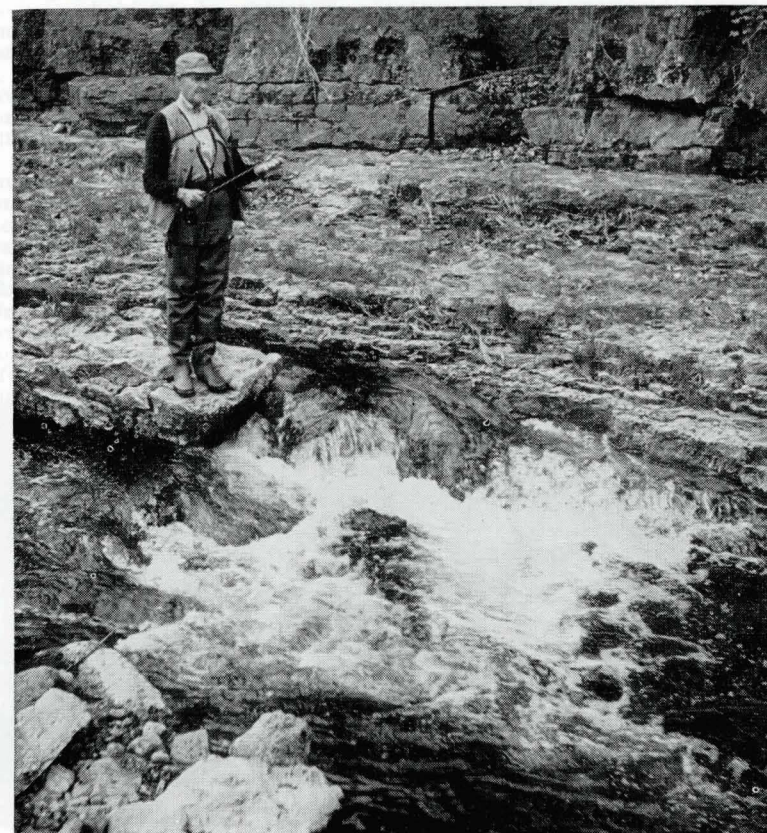
Located in Jefferson County, two miles southeast of Lockridge. Area, 25 acres of wooded land.

Not recommended for general use.

YELLOW RIVER FOREST

Located in the southeast part of Allamakee County. Area, 4,206 acres.

The forest area has public shooting grounds. Two of the better trout streams, Paint and Little Paint Creeks, flow through the forest areas. A state-owned sawmill is located on the area through which Paint Creek flows. All lumber produced at the sawmill site comes from trees harvested from the forest area.



The Sport of Fly-Fishing in Northeast Iowa

Gasoline and Fuel Oil

To show the tremendous volume of gasoline and fuel oil that is brought into Iowa through the several pipe lines, the following figures give the total gallons that came underground during the last six months into terminals located in Iowa at the following points:

Des Moines, Rock Rapids, Bettendorf, Council Bluffs, Burlington, Dubuque, Ft. Madison and Sioux City.

Gasoline 756,908,132 gallons

Fuel Oil 388,586,212 gallons

Iowa collects six cents per gallon on gasoline, seven cents per gallon for fuel oil that is used in vehicles that burn fuel oil for motive power.

Pipe Line Mileage in Iowa

The mileage of pipe lines constructed and in operation in the state, is as follows:

Crude oil, pipe 2 inches to 20 inches in diameter..... 76 miles

Gasoline, pipe 3 inches to 12 inches in diameter..... 2036 miles

Natural gas, pipe 1 inch to 30 inches in diameter.... 3313 miles

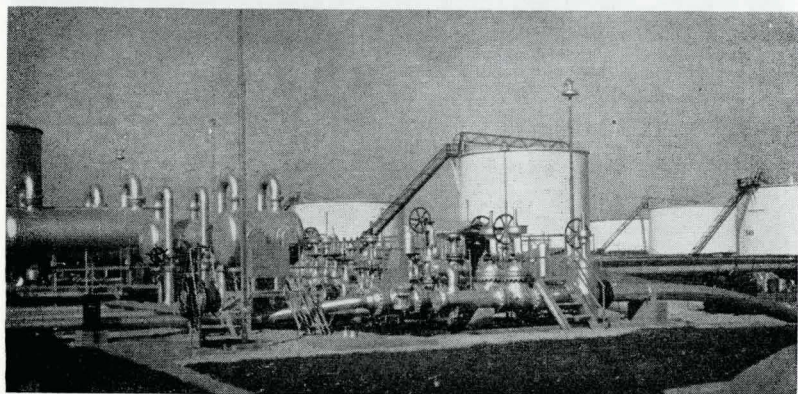
Pipe Lines

It is the purpose and policy of the Iowa statutes relating to pipe lines to insure the safety and welfare of the public in the use of any public or private highways, grounds, waters and streams of any kind.

Few Iowans probably are conscious of an extensive transportation system which criss-crosses the state. It is part of three pipe line systems and the "cargoes" are both silent and unseen.

About the only visible indications of this network are the attractive buildings and well-kept grounds at regular intervals along the pipe line routes. But most of the system is underground, being comprised of 5,425 miles of pipe line in Iowa alone.

Great Lakes is a common carrier, transporting refined petroleum products such as gasoline and fuel oil to various delivery points, or terminals, along the way. Flow of the products, used by millions of people to power machinery and weather condition the home, is almost unceasing as it is moved from pumping station to pumping station along the several routes of three large companies that criss-cross Iowa with their underground pipe lines. Many companies enter Iowa to the border cities, where huge installations for storing and distribution are maintained.



Pictured is the Great Lakes Pipe Line Company's Des Moines terminal and station layout. The piping in the foreground is a manifold and serves as a switching arrangement to change the flow of products from one pipe to another. In the background are some of the huge product tanks at the terminal.



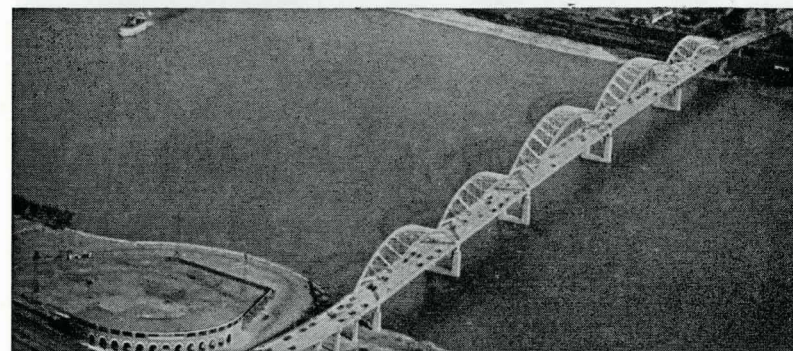
Iowa is traversed by many transcontinental rail lines. 100 car freight trains carry petroleum, together with millions of tons of livestock, grains and finished merchandise products.

Natural Gas Reservoir

Northern Natural Gas Co. has spent an estimated \$11 million to develop a natural storage tank for gas near Redfield, thirty miles west of Des Moines. It is an underground water filled formation where rocks, due to internal force within the earth, have formed into inverted saucers under which a porous formation is overlayed by thick beds of cap rock through which gas cannot escape. Natural gas is injected at a pressure sufficient to overcome the hydrostatic water pressure which results in forcing the water back and thus creating a large bubble of natural gas in the porous sandstone formation. The gas is actually held in place by impervious rock overlying the sandstone and by water around the lower side of the dome type sub-surface structure. When the gas is withdrawn for the winter months for consumption the size of the bubble gradually decreases and the water level rises to replace the area occupied by gas.

They are confident that in the permanent storage operations it is estimated that approximately 50 billion cubic feet of gas, of which 25 billion will be cushion, can be stored within that portion of the reservoir between the top of the dome structure and the gas-water contact at 50 feet below.

In the United States approximately 70,000 gas wells, together with oil wells producing gas, supplied some eight trillion cubic feet of gas for market in 1953, which represents a 5 per cent increase over the preceding year. It is estimated by best authorities that proved recoverable reserves total 200 trillion cubic feet which insures a supply of this product for many years hence.



Bordered by the two mighty rivers, many bridges, constructed in the last 20 years, are used for crossing from Iowa east and west.



Flat Boats on the Mississippi

The illustration shows three river barges with the carrying capacity equivalent to sixty freight carloads of grain each.

River Traffic

The federal government maintains a nine-foot depth for river navigation in the Mississippi River. There are eleven large dams extending from the eastern bend of the river in Allamakee County to the famed Keokuk dam in the southeast corner of the state. At Davenport, where the rapids are swift, they have several locks for the passage of river craft. One lock is 600 feet in length with a width of 110 feet—the same as in the Panama Canal.

The Keokuk dam was constructed in the early part of this century and forms a large lake which is stocked with fish and on which ducks and geese, in their flights, find a resting spot. The Mississippi Power Company built the dam and electricity generated is largely consumed at St. Louis.

There is no regular schedule for river traffic on the Missouri and only occasionally does a large steamer go up as far as Sioux City.

Air Traffic in Iowa

Air traffic is growing in Iowa. Iowa ranks 10th in the nation in the 194 landing fields that are maintained and licensed. There are 1800 privately owned planes; 25,000 licensed pilots in Iowa, 400 of whom are women. Only 4000 are active, however, in flying.



A view of the Des Moines airport. There are 34 flights a day of passenger and cargo planes operated by Braniff, Ozark and United, together with many private planes using the airport services.



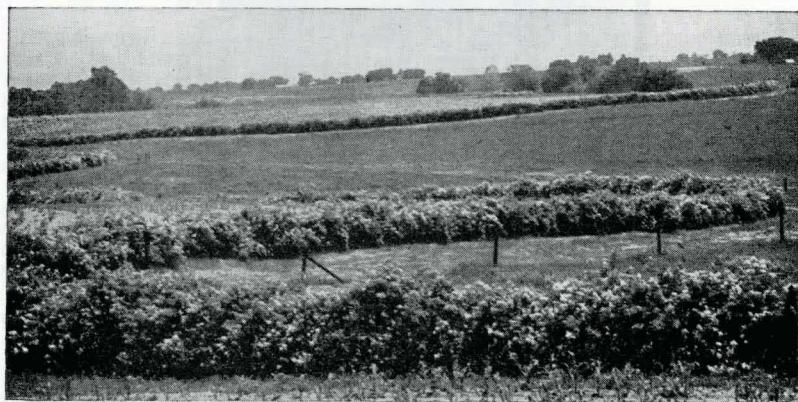
All Dressed Up and No Place to Go.



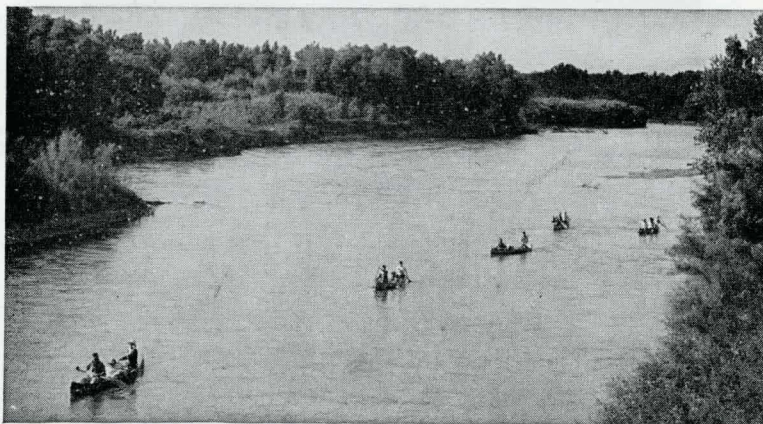
Assembling for the annual "riding the trail" event. There are many riding clubs in Iowa.



"Old Man Winter" Is an Artist in His Own Right.



The multiflora rose fence is attractive, stock-tight and affords splendid game refuges. The Iowa Conservation Commission furnishes seed to farmers for this splendid fence.



Thousands of miles of Iowa's streams provide uncrowded recreation for hundreds of canoeing enthusiasts. This canoe convoy is descending the Des Moines River in Webster County.



In July or February, there's fun for the kids in state parks. This lad's luckier than most; doesn't have far to fall.



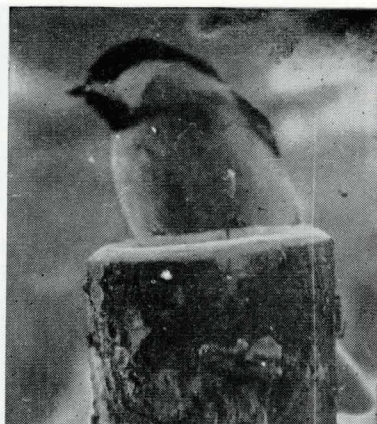
In the good old summer-time



And a Look at What Winter Can Do



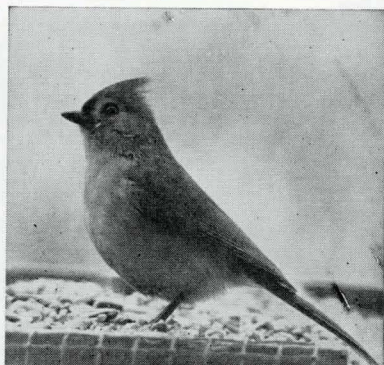
Wapacuthua snow white owls from the Arctic came into Iowa at four-year intervals. They have a 60-inch wing spread.



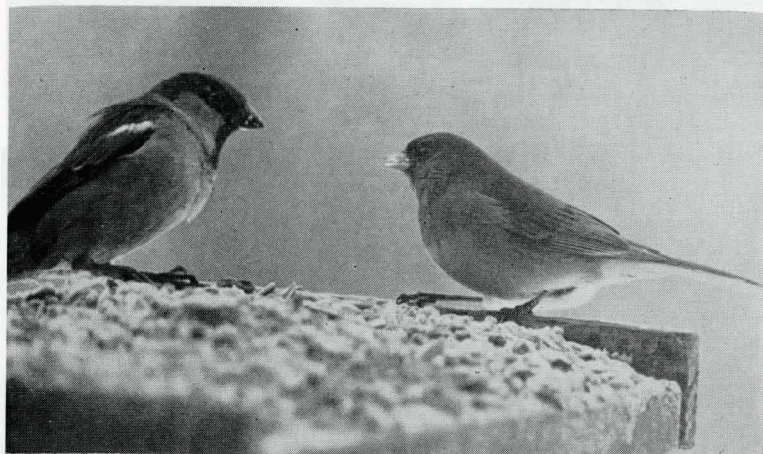
A window box bird, the blackcapped chickadee, with its winter call "Cheer-ree" and inveterate curiosity, endears itself to all.



The Quail is a Beautiful Game Bird



The Saucy Tufted Titmouse.



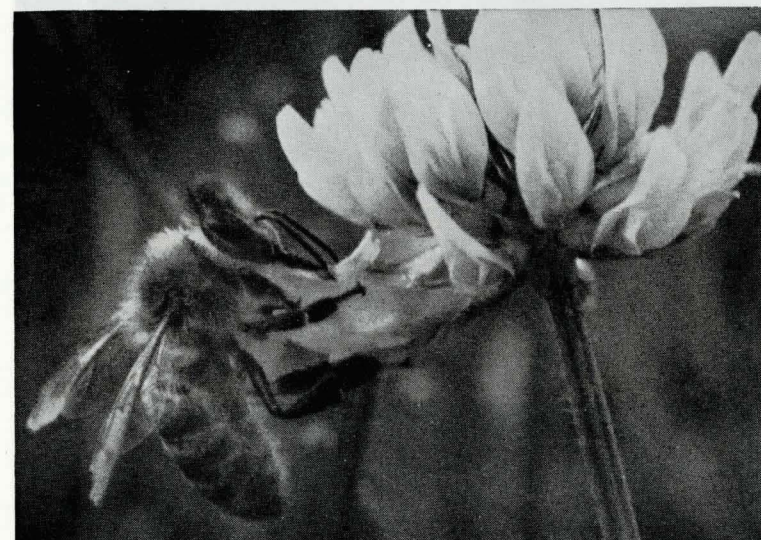
The house sparrow (left), disputes possession with a slate colored junco. Their motto—if you see it, take it.



A Lotus in Bloom



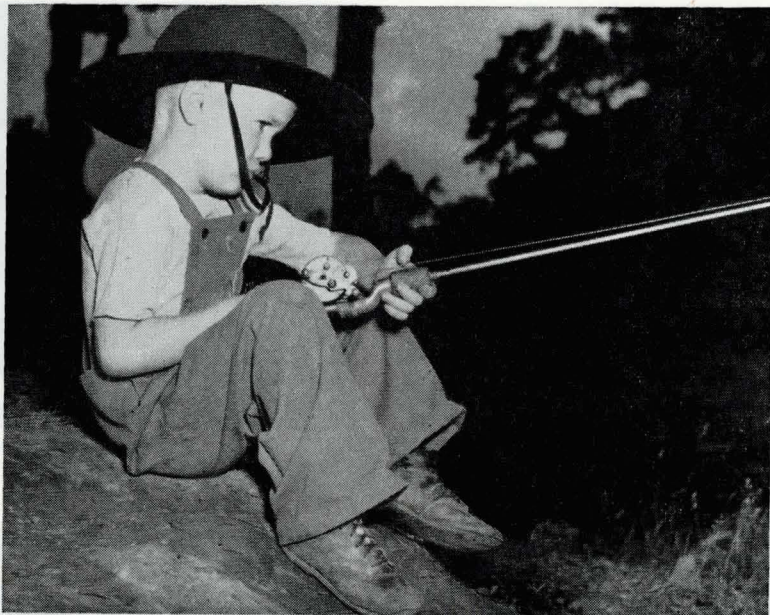
Dutchman's Breeches



This Rare Picture Shows a Bee Collecting Honey for the Hive



With spring's warming touch, the wild flowers throw off their leafy blanket and carpet the woodland with delicate blossoms of Dutchman's breeches and Hepaticas.



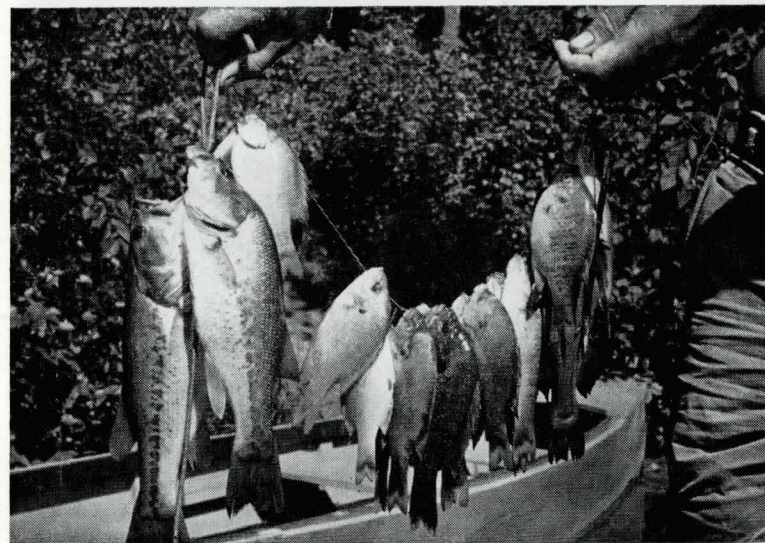
Fishin' is serious business.



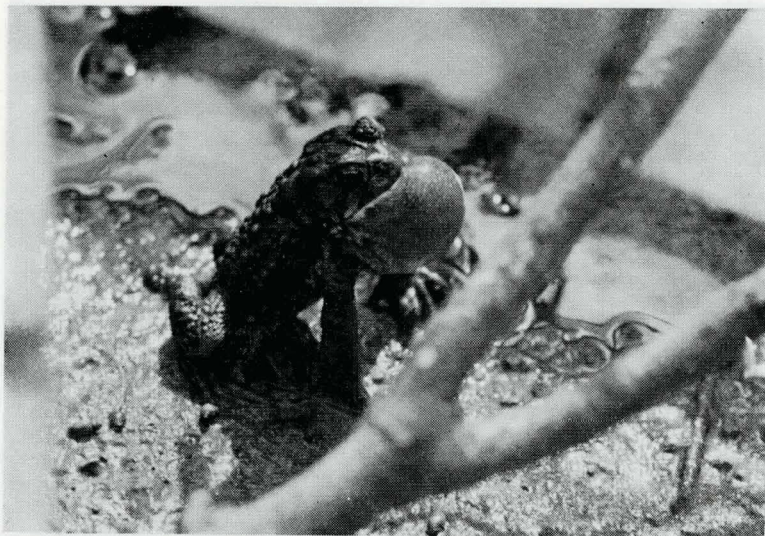
"How beautiful it is to do nothing and then rest afterwards."



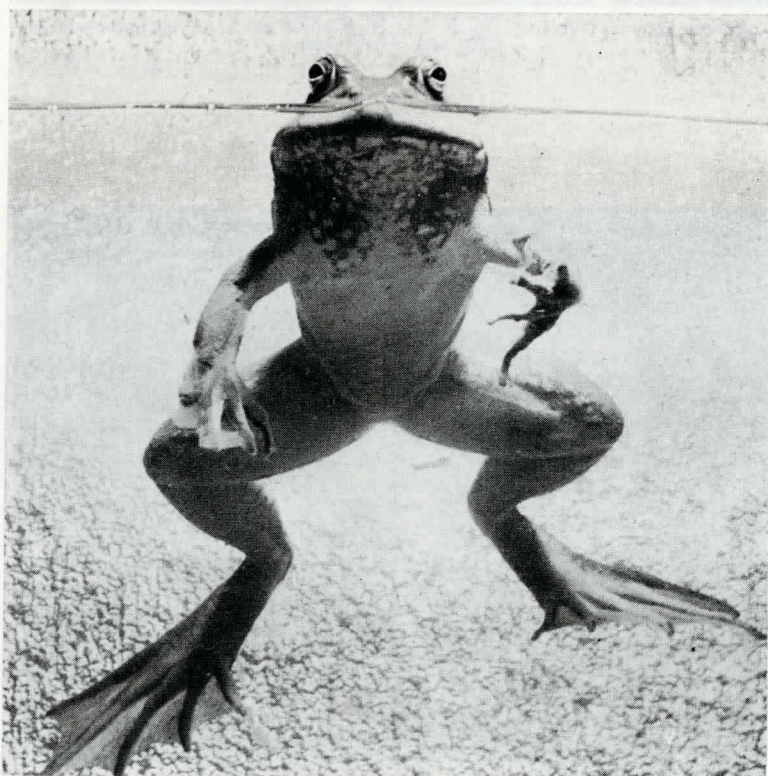
Kids' Fish Day at Gilbert's Lake in Council Bluffs—3,200 boys and girls packed 2,200 feet of shoreline.



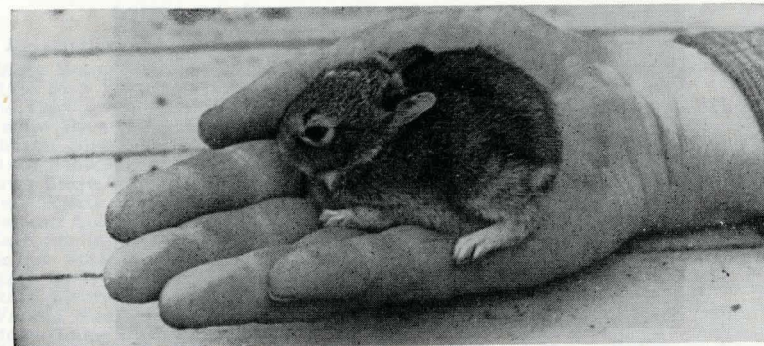
A nice string of fish taken from a farm pond. Largemouth bass, bluegills and crappies thrive in such impoundments.



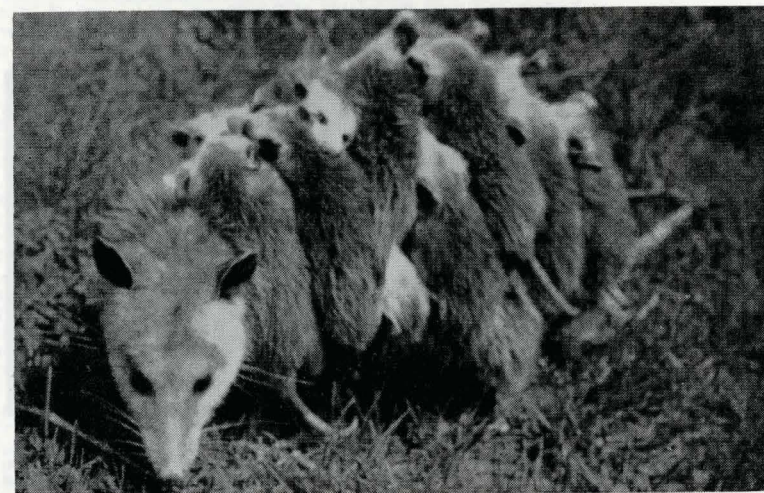
The original bubble-gummer. This toad is all inflated to sing lustily, a la Romeo, to his lady-love.



Here's looking at you: Old Jug O' Rum himself. Our largest frog, the big green bullfrog has no spots, and may stretch-measure 14 inches.



The future of Iowa wildlife, through its habitat, is in the hand of the farmer. Sportsmen and game managers can help by providing plants, work and research.



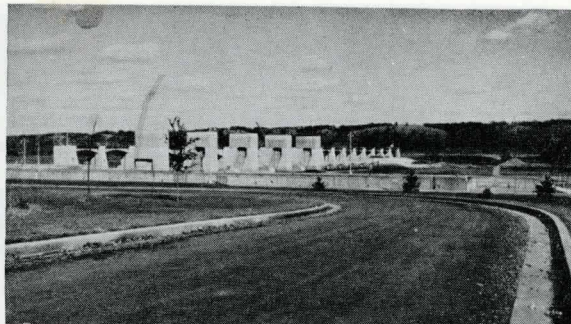
The mother possum was providing transportation facilities for thirty-one young. Twenty-one were riding on her back and ten tiny hairless newborn were in her pouch.



Alligators, cats and 'coons have mirrors in their eyes.

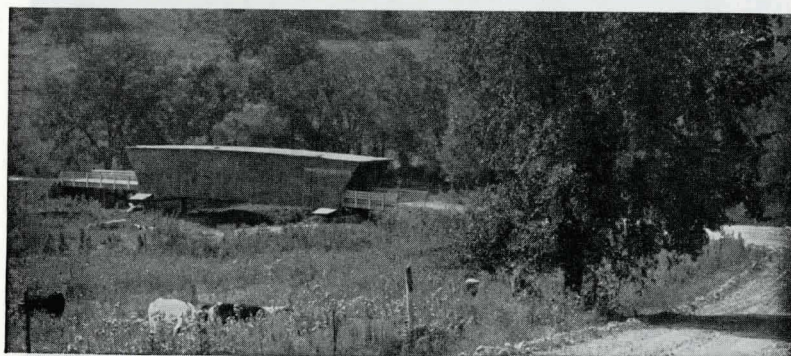


Now you see him, now you don't—in two minutes this badger can dig out of sight. His claws are fine shovels, but can be used as swords.



Modern Locks on Mississippi River

The Government maintains locks at Keokuk and Davenport so that the river steamers and barges can get above the dam at Keokuk and pass the rapids at Davenport.



An Old Covered Bridge

In southern Iowa in early days they covered the bridges to protect them from elements, and posted the sign, "Do not trot your horses on this bridge." Davis, Madison and Keokuk Counties still have a few of these.



On small Iowa streams, beavers will build a "living pool" and take up their residence there.

POINTS OF INTEREST AND NEAREST CITY OR TOWN

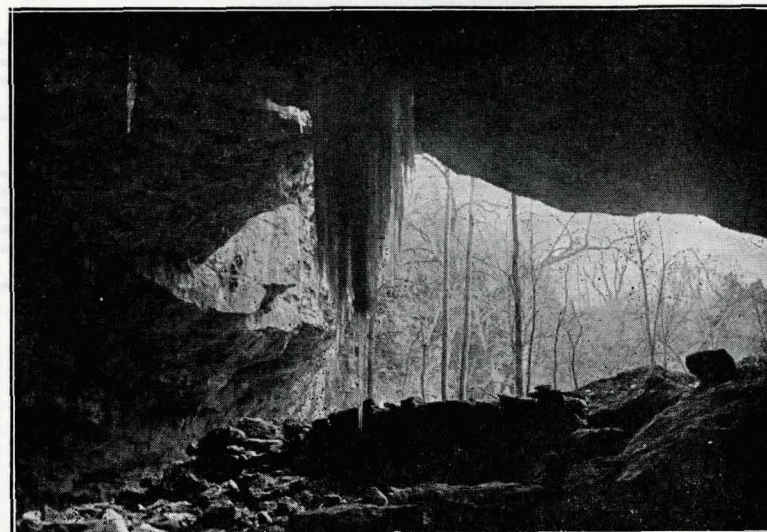
Description and Town	County
Effigy Mounds National Monument, McGregor	Allamakee
State Fish Hatchery, Lansing	
Ice Cave, Postville	
Yellow River Forest, Marquette	
Sharon Bluffs State Park, Centerville	Appanoose
State School for Blind, Vinton	Benton
Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls	Black Hawk
Geo. Wyeth Area, Cedar Falls	
Barkley State Park, Fraser	Boone
Kate Shelley Bridge, Boone	
Ledges State Park, Boone	
State Epileptic Hospital, Woodward	
State Mental Institute, Independence	Buchanan
Wanata State Park, Peterson	Buena Vista
Storm Lake State Park, Storm Lake	
Heery Woods State Park, Clarksville	Butler
Beaver Meadows State Park, Parkersburg	
Twin Lakes State Park, Rockwell City	Calhoun
State Reformatory for Women, Rockwell City	
Swan Lake State Park, Carroll	Carroll
Grave of Merle Hay, first Iowan killed in active service in World War I, Glidden. Also named in his honor is one of the prominent highways from Des Moines to Camp Dodge.	
Cold Spring State Park, Lewis	Cass
Herbert Hoover Birthplace, West Branch	Cedar
Clear Lake State Park, Clear Lake	Cerro Gordo
State Mental Institute, Cherokee	Cherokee
Little Brown Church in the Vale, Nashua	Chickasaw
McGregor Area (centers at McGregor)	Clayton
Bixby State Park, Edgewood	
Turkey River Mounds, Guttenberg	
Nine Eagles, Davis City	Decatur
Lake Wapello, Drakesville	Davis
Backbone State Park, Strawberry Point	Delaware
U. S. Fish Hatchery, Manchester	
Silver Lake State Park, Delhi	
Geode State Park, Danville	Des Moines
Geode Lake, Danville	
Okoboji Lakes, Gardner Cabin, Arnolds Park	Dickinson
Spirit Lake, Spirit Lake	
Trappers Bay State Park, Lake Park	
Spirit Lake Massacre Monument, Arnolds Park	
Julien Du Buque's Grave, Dubuque	Dubuque
Old Shot Tower, Dubuque	
Trappist Monastery, Dubuque	
Okamanpedan State Park, Dolliver	Emmet
Fort Defiance State Park, Estherville	
Swan Lake, Gruver (do not confuse with Swan Lake State Park, Carroll)	
Echo Valley State Park, West Union	Fayette
Brush Creek Canyon State Park, Arlington	
Beeds Lake State Park, Hampton	Franklin
Waubonsie State Park, Hamburg	Fremont
Spring Lake, Grand Junction	Greene
Herbert Quick School House, Grundy Center	Grundy
Springbrook State Park, Guthrie Center	Guthrie
Pilot Knob State Park, Forest City	Hancock
Eagle Lake State Park, Britt	
Pine Lake State Park, Eldora	Hardin
State Training School for Boys, Eldora	
Steamboat Rock	
Murray Hill, Pisgah	Harrison
Large Commercial Apple District, Mondamin	
Oakland Mills State Park, Mount Pleasant	Henry
Geode State Park, Danville	
State Mental Institute, Mount Pleasant	
Frank A. Gotch State Park, Humboldt	Humboldt
Amana Villages, centering at Amana	Iowa
French Village, St. Donatus	Jackson
Bellevue State Park, Bellevue	
Maquoketa Caves State Park, Maquoketa	
Grave of Ansel Briggs, first governor of Iowa, Andrew	
State Fish Rescue Station, Sabula	

POINTS OF INTEREST AND NEAREST CITY OR TOWN

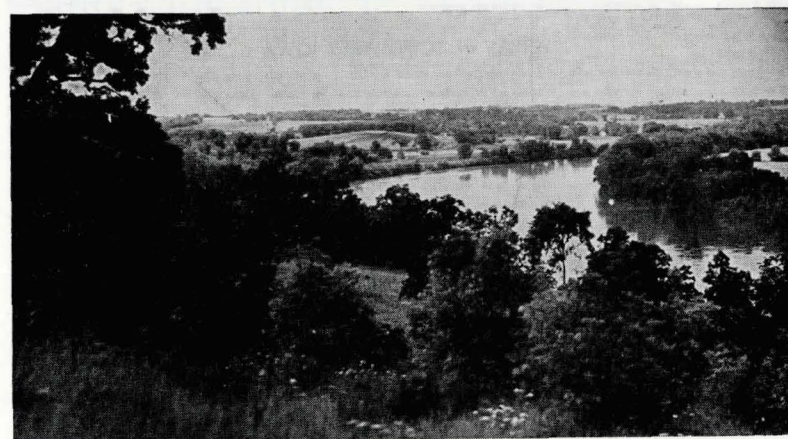
Description and Town	County
Rock Creek State Park, Kellogg	Jasper
Woodthrush State Park, Fairfield	Jefferson
Lake Macbride State Park, North Liberty	Johnson
State Tuberculosis, Sanatorium, Oakdale	
State University of Iowa, Iowa City	
Plum Grove, Iowa City	
State Reformatory for Men, Anamosa	Jones
Wapsipinicon State Park, Anamosa	
A. A. Call State Park, Algona	Kossuth
State Penitentiary, Fort Madison	Lee
National Cemetery, Keokuk	
First Permanent White Settlement, Montrose	
First Iowa School House, Montrose	
Keokuk Dam and Hydro-Electric Plant, Keokuk (Keokuk is also the center of Mark Twain's early activities)	
Shimek Forest, Farmington	
Palisades-Kepler State Park, Mount Vernon	Linn
Red Haw Hill State Park, Chariton	Lucas
Stephens Forest, Chariton	
Gitchie Manitou State Park, Larchwood	Lyon
Pammel State Park, Winterset	Madison
First Delicious Apple Tree, Peru	
Lake Keomah State Park, Oskaloosa	Mahaska
U. S. Veterans Hospital, Knoxville	Marion
Pella, site of annual Tulip Festival held forepart of May	
State Soldiers' Home, Marshalltown	Marshall
State Hospital for Feeble-minded Children, Glenwood	Mills
Pioneer State Park, Osage	Mitchell
Lewis and Clark State Park, Onawa	Monona
Preparation Canyon State Park, Moorhead	
Viking Lake, Stanton	Montgomery
Wild Cat Den State Park, Muscatine	Muscatine
U. S. Fish Hatchery, Muscatine	
Indian Village, Sutherland	O'Brien
Mill Creek State Park, Paullina	
Mills Creek Paullina	
Ocheyedan Mound, Highest Point in Iowa, Ocheyedan	Osceola
State Mental Institute, Clarinda	Page
Lost Island State Park, Ruthven	Palo Alto
Rush Lake State Park, Laurens	
Grotto of the Redemption, West Bend	
Kearney State Park, Emmetsburg	
Kalsow Prairie, Manson	Pocahontas
Camp Dodge, Johnston	Polk
U. S. Veterans Hospital, Des Moines	
State Capitol, Des Moines	
Walnut Woods State Park, Commerce	
Fort Des Moines	
State Training School for Girls, Mitchellville	
Margo Frankel Woods, Des Moines	
State School for Deaf, Council Bluffs	Pottawattamie
Lake Manawa State Park, Council Bluffs	
Lake Black Hawk State Park, Lake View	Sac
Birthplace of Buffalo Bill, LeClaire	Scott
Iowa Soldiers Orphans Home, Davenport	
Credit Island, Davenport	
Arsenal and National Cemetery, Davenport	
Oak Grove State Park, Hawarden	Sioux
Iowa State College, Ames	Story
State Nursery, Ames	
T. F. Clark State Park, Traer	Tama
State Juvenile Home, Toledo	
Tama Indian Reservation, Tama	
Union Grove, Gladbrook	
Lake of Three Fires, Bedford	Taylor
Green Valley Lake State Park, Creston	Union
Lacey-Keosauqua State Park, Keosauqua	Van Buren
Farmington Park, Farmington	
Grave of Chief Wapello, Ottumwa	Wapello
Turkey Center of United States, Wellman	Washington
Lake Darling, Brighton	
Lake Ahquabi State Park, Indianola	Warren
Allerton Reservoir, Allerton	Wayne

POINTS OF INTEREST AND NEAREST CITY OR TOWN

Description and Town	County
Woodman Hollow State Park, Otho	Webster
Dolliver Memorial State Park, Lehigh	
Rice Lake State Park, Lake Mills	Winnebago
Norwegian Museum, Decorah	Winneshiek
Twin Springs Park, Decorah	
Sievert Springs State Park, Decorah	
"Clock City," Spillville	
Fort Atkinson State Park, Fort Atkinson	
Dvorak Memorial, Spillville	
"World's Smallest Cathedral," Spillville	
Brown's Lake, Salix	Woodbury
Stone State Park, Sioux City	
Sergeant Floyd Monument, Sioux City	



Maquoketa Caves State Park, in Jackson County, is named for its magnificent limestone caverns. Cool Horse Thief Cave was the site of old-time square dances.



Skunk River at Oakland Mills Park, Mount Pleasant
The Skunk River's flow which was once used for water power now provides for hydro-electric energy.

MAP LEGEND OF STATE PARKS

NAME OF PARK		ACREAGE	LOCATION BY COUNTY	LOCATION GIVEN FROM NEAREST TOWN TO PARK ENTRANCE	REGULATORY CUSTODIAN	NON-RESIDENT CUSTODIAN	CAMPING	CAMPING - OVERNIGHT ONLY	CAMPING - GROUP	SWIMMING	BOATING	FISHING - PAN FISH	FISHING - GAME FISH	HUNTING - UPLAND GAME	GOLF - GREEN FEE	LODGE - RENTAL FEE	LODGE - SERVING MEALS	SHELTER	REFRESHMENTS AVAILABLE	TRAILING	TRAILS	HIKING	NATURE STUDY - BIRDS	NATURE STUDY - PLANTS	NATURE STUDY - GEOLOGY	MOTORING	HISTORICAL INTEREST		
SP	SYMBOLS — STATE PARK SFP — STATE FOREST PRESERVE				RESIDENT CUSTODIAN	CABINS	— TWO WEEKS	— ONE WEEK	— ONE DAY	— ONE DAY	— ONE DAY	— ONE DAY	— ONE DAY	— ONE DAY	— ONE DAY	— ONE DAY	— ONE DAY	— ONE DAY	— ONE DAY	— ONE DAY	— ONE DAY	— ONE DAY	— ONE DAY	— ONE DAY	— ONE DAY	— ONE DAY	— ONE DAY	— ONE DAY	— ONE DAY
AREAS IN NORTHWEST IOWA																													
DOLLIVER	SP 613	WEBSTER	IOWA 50 & 121 — 4 MI. NORTH OF LEHIGH																										
LEDGES	SP 896	BOONE	IOWA 164 — 6 MI. SOUTH OF BOONE																										
STONE	SP 875	WOODBURY	NORTHWEST SECTION OF SIOUX CITY																										
BLACK HAWK	SP 267	SAC	US 71 — IN TOWN OF LAKEVIEW																										
FORT DEFIANCE	SP 181	EMMET	IOWA 245 — 1 MI. SOUTHWEST OF ESTHERVILLE																										
LEWIS AND CLARK	SP 176	MONONA	IOWA 165 — 5 MI. WEST OF ONAWA																										
MILL CREEK	SP 158	O'BRIEN	IOWA 10 — 1 MI. EAST OF PAULLINA																										
OAK GROVE	SP 102	SIOUX	IOWA 10 — 4 MI. NORTHWEST OF HAWARDEN																										
EAGLE LAKE	SP 21	HANCOCK	4 MI. NORTHEAST OF BRITT																										
LOST ISLAND	SP 32	PALO ALTO	US 341 — 3 MI. NORTHEAST OF RUTHVEN																										
KEARNEY	SP 45	PALO ALTO	ADJOINS TOWN OF EMMETSBURG																										
MINI-WAKAN	SP 20	DICKINSON	IOWA 276 — 6 MI. NORTHEAST OF ORLEANS																										
OKAMANPEDAN	SP 19	EMMET	3½ MI. NORTHEAST OF DOLLIVER																										
OKOBOJI AREAS	SP 100	DICKINSON	LAKE OKOBOJI & VICINITY — INQUIRE																										
RUSH LAKE	SP 62	PALO ALTO	8 MI. NORTHEAST OF LAURENS																										
STORM LAKE	SP 18	BUENA VISTA	US 71 — ADJOINS TOWN OF STORM LAKE																										
SWAN LAKE	SP 229	CARROLL	3 MI. SOUTHEAST OF CARROLL																										
TRAPPERS BAY	SP 58	DICKINSON	WEST SIDE OF TOWN OF LAKE PARK																										
TWIN LAKES	SP 16	CALHOUN	IOWA 124 — 4 MI. NORTH OF ROCKWELL CITY																										
GITCHIE MANITOU	SP 91	LYON	9 MI. NORTHWEST OF LARCHWOOD																										
INDIAN VILLAGE	SP 5	O'BRIEN	4 MI. SOUTHEAST OF SUTHERLAND																										
A. G. SHARP CABIN	SP 1	DICKINSON	IN TOWN OF ARNOLDS PARK																										
BARKLEY	SP 40	BOONE	1¼ MI. NORTHWEST OF FRASER																										
WOODMAN HOLLOW	SP 63	WEBSTER	COUNTY ROAD — 3 MI. NORTH OF LEHIGH																										
HOLST	SFP 334	BOONE	WEST OF FRASER																										
PILOT MOUND	SFP 33	BOONE	ADJOINS TOWN OF PILOT MOUND																										
PREPARATION CANYON	SP 187	MONONA	IOWA 183 — 5 MI. SOUTHWEST OF MOORHEAD																										
WANATA	SP 160	CLAY	IOWA 10 — ADJOINS TOWN OF PETERSON																										
AMBROSE A. CALL	SP 130	KOSSUTH	IOWA 274 — 1½ MI. SOUTH OF ALGONA																										
SPRING LAKE	SP 240	GREENE	2 MI. WEST & 2 MI. NORTH OF GRAND JUNCTION																										
GULL POINT	SP 59	DICKINSON	WEST SIDE OF LAKE OKOBOJI																										
FRANK A. GOTCH	SP 57	HUMBOLDT	2 MI. SOUTHEAST HUMBOLDT																										
AREAS IN SOUTHWEST IOWA																													
NINE EAGLES	SP 1135	DECATUR	3 MI. SOUTHEAST OF DAVIS CITY																										
SPRINGBROOK	SP 641	GUTHRIE	IOWA 384 — 7 MI. NORTH OF GUTHRIE CENTER																										
WAUBONISIE	SP 681	FREMONT	IOWA 239 — 6 MI. SOUTHWEST OF SIDNEY																										
COLD SPRING	SP 104	CASS	1 MI. SOUTH OF LEWIS																										
LAKE AQUABI	SP 771	WARREN	IOWA 349 — 5½ MI. SW OF INDIANOLA																										
LAKE MANAWA	SP 919	POTTAWATTAMIE	2 MI. SOUTH OF COUNCIL BLUFFS																										
THREE FIRES	SP 386	TAYLOR	IOWA 49 — 4 MI. NORTHEAST OF BEDFORD																										
PAMMEL	SP 281	MADISON	IOWA 162 — 5 MI. SOUTHWEST OF WINTERSET																										
WALNUT WOODS	SP 260	POLK	IOWA 90 — 6 MI. SOUTHWEST OF DES MOINES																										
MARGO FRANKEL WOODS	SP 135	POLK	IOWA 60 — 2 MI. NORTH OF DES MOINES																										
GREEN VALLEY LAKE	SP 966	UNION	2½ MI. NORTHWEST CRESTON																										
VIKING LAKE	SP 1000	MONTGOMERY	2½ MI. SOUTHEAST STANTON																										
UNDER CONSTRUCTION																													

MAP LEGEND OF STATE PARKS

NAME OF PARK		LOCATION BY COUNTY	LOCATION GIVEN FROM NEAREST TOWN TO PARK ENTRANCE	RESIDENT CUSTODIAN	NON-RESIDENT CUSTODIAN	CAMPING — RENTAL FEE	CAMPING — RENTAL FEE	CAMPING — OVERNIGHT ONLY	CAMPING — GROUP	SWIMMING — SUPPLY BEACH	FISHING — PAN FISH	FISHING — GAME FISH	HUNTING — UPLAND GAME	LODGE — RENTAL FEE	LODGE — SERVING MEALS	SHELTER — RENTAL FEE	REFRESHMENTS — AVAILABLE	TRAILS — PRICING	HIKING — STUDY	NATURE STUDY — BIRDS	NATURE STUDY — GEOLOGY	MOTORING	HISTORICAL INTEREST	SCENIC VIEWS		
SP SFP	SYMBOLS — STATE PARK — STATE FOREST — PRESERVE																									
ACREAGE																										
AREAS IN NORTHEAST IOWA																										
BACKBONE	SP 1411	DELAWARE	IOWA 19 — 4½ MI. SW OF STRAWBERRY POINT																							
MC GREGOR AREAS	SP 500	CLAYTON	VICINITY OF MC GREGOR																							
PILOT KNOB	SP 369	HANCOCK	IOWA 332 — 4 MI. EAST, 1 MI. S. OF FOREST CITY																							
BEEDS LAKE	SP 291	FRANKLIN	3½ MI. NORTHWEST OF HAMPTON																							
BELLEVUE	SP 148	JACKSON	US 52 & 67 — SOUTH OF BELLEVUE																							
ECHO VALLEY	SP 101	FAYETTE	2 MI. SOUTHEAST OF WEST UNION																							
HEERY WOODS	SP 384	BUTLER	IOWA 188 — 1 MI. SOUTH OF CLARKSVILLE																							
PINE LAKE	SP 548	HARDIN	IOWA 118 — ½ MI. NORTHEAST OF ELDORA																							
PIONEER	SP 14	MITCHELL	7 MI. SOUTHWEST OF RICEVILLE																							
RICE LAKE	SP 47	WINNEBAGO	4 MI. SOUTHWEST OF LAKE MILLS																							
UNION GROVE	SP 270	TAMA	4 MI. SOUTHWEST OF GLADSBROOK																							
WAPSIPICON	SP 248	JONES	US 151 — ADJOINS ANAMOSA																							
CLEAR LAKE	SP 70	CERRO GORDO	IOWA 106 — 2 MI. SOUTH OF CLEAR LAKE																							
MCINTOSH WOODS	SP 60	CERRO GORDO	¼ MI. EAST OF VENTURA																							
FORT ATKINSON	SP 5	WINNEBAGO	IOWA 24 — NORTHEAST EDGE OF FORT ATKINSON																							
TURKEY RIVER MOUNDS	SP 38	CLAYTON	US 52 — 4 MI. SOUTH OF GUTTENBERG																							
FISH FARM MOUNDS	SP 3	ALLAMAKEE	SOUTH OF NEW ALBIN																							
BIXBY	SP 69	CLAYTON	2 MI. NORTH OF EDGEWOOD																							
MAQUOKETA CAVES	SP 111	JACKSON	IOWA 130 — 8 MI. NORTHWEST OF MAQUOKETA																							
BEAVER MEADOW	SP 74	BUTLER	NORTH SIDE OF PARKERSBURG																							
SILVER LAKE	SP 52	DELAWARE	SOUTHEAST SIDE OF DELHI																							
STEAMBOAT ROCK	SP 9	HARDIN	ADJOINS STEAMBOAT ROCK																							
THEODORE F. CLARK	SP 24	TAMA	4 MI. NORTHEAST OF TRAEER																							
GEO. WYTH	SPKY 532	BLACK HAWK	ADJACENT TO TOWN OF CEDAR FALLS																							
BRUSH CREEK CANYON	SP 217	FAYETTE	2 MI. NORTH OF ARLINGTON																							
WHITE PINE HOLLOW	SFP 650	DUBUQUE	3 MI. NORTHWEST OF LUXEMBURG																							
YELLOW RIVER	SFP 4156	ALLAMAKEE	VICINITY OF MC GREGOR																							

CONTENTS

Page	Page
Amana Colonies21	Iowa and Farm Facts.....30
Apple, Delicious25	Iowa Has Largest.....53
Beef and Pork Production.....36	Iowa Corn Song..... 8
Bread Basket State..... 8	Iowa Industrially53-57
Brown, John16	Lewis and Clark.....16
Buffalo Bill19	Little Brown Church, Nashua.....17
Capital City, Des Moines.....14	Map Legend State Parks.....94-95
Capitol Building, Des Moines.....45-52	Mormon Trail18
Carver, George Washington.....23	Murray Hill20
Climate, Iowa's Agricultural.....34	National Cemeteries22
Clocks, Bily24	New Mellary Abbey.....24
Colleges and Universities.....26	Officials, Iowa Elective.....5-7
Corn, Iowa's Great Crop.....34	Observation Tower18
Crop Statistics34	Parks and Preserves.....58-77
Dairy37	Points of Interest in Iowa.....91-93
Deer Hunting41	Poultry, Turkeys38-39
DuBuque, Julien17	Public School Enrollments.....28
Dvorak, Antonin, Memorial.....20	Radio and TV Stations.....32
Effigy Mounds National Park.....18	Rainbow Drive24
First White Visitors.....17	Rural Schools in Iowa.....28
Floyd Monument22	St. Anthony Chapel, Festina.....24
Fur Trapping in Iowa.....42	St. Donatus Village.....23
Gardner Cabin23	School, Iowa's First.....28
Governor's Greeting, The 2	Scott, Willson Alexander.....14
Governor, The 3	Shot Tower, Old.....23
Governor, The Lieutenant 4	Soil Conservation38-39
Grotto of the Redemption.....20	State Banner10
Hay, Merle, Grave.....19	State Elective Officials.....5-7
Higher Education in Iowa.....26	State Flower and Bird.....11
Highways, Description25	State Seal 9
History and Archives.....32	State Song13
Home for Iowa Governors.....12	Stepping Stones Along the Way.....14
Hoover, Herbert15	Stone City—Grant Wood.....20
Horses in Iowa.....40	Tall Corn19
Iowa, Beautiful Land..... 8	Tama Indian Reservation.....19
Iowa Chronology15	Transportation—Air, Pipelines, Rail- roads, River78-80
Iowa Float Rose Parade.....44	Twain, Mark19

Acknowledgments

We are grateful to the State Conservation Commission, the Iowa Development Commission, the Agriculture Department and the Highway Commission for data and the use of pictures;

Don Ultang, Des Moines Register staff photographer, for the front cover picture;

John Robinson, Des Moines Register Staff photographer, for the Spillville dam picture.

TIME Inc., for the Highlander picture.

Eleventh Edition

Edited by

SHERMAN W. NEEDHAM

Superintendent of Printing

State Capitol, Des Moines

May, 1957



Greetings

THE STATE OF

Iowa



WELCOMES
YOU