

State of Iowa
1931

ADMINISTRATION
OF
IOWA PARKS, LAKES AND STREAMS
BY THE
STATE BOARD OF CONSERVATION



THE LAKE FARMINGTON STATE PARK

PUBLISHED BY
THE STATE OF IOWA
DES MOINES

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FOREWORD

Iowa is aware of the beauty at its doors, and people from the remote corners of the United States pause during the summer months to pay tribute to the loveliness of Iowa's state parks.

An attendance of approximately one and three-quarters millions during 1930 testifies to the great interest which citizens of Iowa, and tourists from other states, are taking in the natural beauty spots set aside by the State of Iowa for the enjoyment of nature lovers. This figure is equal to 70 per cent of Iowa's population, and exceeds half the number of people who visited all ~~state and~~ national parks, including Yellowstone and Yosemite, during 1930.

To foster further the interest shown, the Iowa State Board of Conservation aims to disseminate all possible information regarding the state parks. This booklet has been compiled in the hope that it may be of use in acquainting the citizens of Iowa with the work of a branch of the state government, which though comparatively new, is unquestionably destined to assume increased importance.

The use of scientific terms in the compilation of this booklet has been purposely avoided.

ADMINISTRATION OF IOWA PARKS, LAKES AND STREAMS BY THE BOARD OF CONSERVATION

A SYNOPSIS OF PERTINENT LAWS RELATING TO WORK

Board of Conservation—How composed. The Board of Conservation is composed of five members appointed by the governor of the state. These members serve without pay but are allowed actual necessary expenses. Members hold office for three years, appointment being so arranged that no more than two new members are appointed at one time.

State Executive Council. The State Executive Council, which approves the actions of the Board of Conservation, is composed of the governor, the secretaries of state and agriculture, the state treasurer and the auditor of state. The secretary of the council acts as secretary of the State Board of Conservation.

Duties of the Board of Conservation. The duties of the Board of Conservation are to investigate places in Iowa rich in natural history, forest reserves, archaeological specimens and geological deposits, and the means for promoting forestry and maintaining and preserving animal and bird life and the conservation of the natural resources of the state. It is also the duty of the board, subject to the approval of the executive council, to obtain and administer as parks, areas of historic, scientific, scenic, or recreational value.

Jurisdiction of the Board. The board has jurisdiction over all state parks, meandered lakes and streams, and the state lands bordering thereon not used by some other state body for state purposes. The State Fish and Game Department has control over fish and game in the state parks and public waters and may establish state game refuges and sanctuaries in parks suitable for that purpose, with consent of Board of Conservation.

Technical services. In administering the work of the Board of Conservation the law provides for technical services as follows:

A landscape architect, who is furnished by the landscape architecture department and the extension division of Iowa State College; general engineering service, provided by the State Highway Commission. The chief engineer of the highway commission is, ex officio, the supervisor for the board of all public highways adjacent to or in the park areas. The county engineer is required, when requested, to advise regarding boundary lines.

Technical services also are available from the State Board of Health, the State Fish and Game Department, the Forestry Department of Iowa State College, and the attorney general's of-

fice. Other state departments have cooperated freely whenever requested.

Meetings of the Board. The board meets regularly on the first Tuesday of each month. As a rule these meetings are held in the state house, Des Moines, Iowa. Occasionally, for the sake of convenience or economy, the monthly meeting, or a special meeting, is held in some other place, usually in or near one of the state parks.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

In administering the work of the Board of Conservation, the parks, in the past, have been placed in five groups, each board member sponsoring more particularly the activities of the group assigned to him. Matters of general policy, however, are decided upon by the whole board, or by committees delegated with special powers.

SCOPE OF WORK

Iowa now has thirty-seven state parks, three wild life preserves; some sixty-three meandered lakes and, nine meandered streams; approximately a dozen drained lake-beds, involving about 7,500 acres used as park area, over 40,900 acres of lake area, 800 miles of rivers, and 4,200 acres of drained lake bed, some of which is rented as farm land.

ENGINEER AND SUPERINTENDENT

Obviously it would be impossible for board members themselves, serving without pay, properly to supervise all details of this work without taking most of their time from private interests. Therefore, beginning July 1, 1929, a superintendent, trained as an engineer, was employed. He has general charge of operations in the park areas, and is responsible to the board for carrying out its plans and policies. His duties entail a great deal of travel, covering practically all of the state, as he attends to the general supervision of park activities, including road work, in nearly forty areas, lets sand and gravel leases and the leases of state land, and supervises all other general matters. It is apparent, then, that the superintendent must spend most of his time in the field. His office is in the State House at Des Moines.

PARK CUSTODIANS

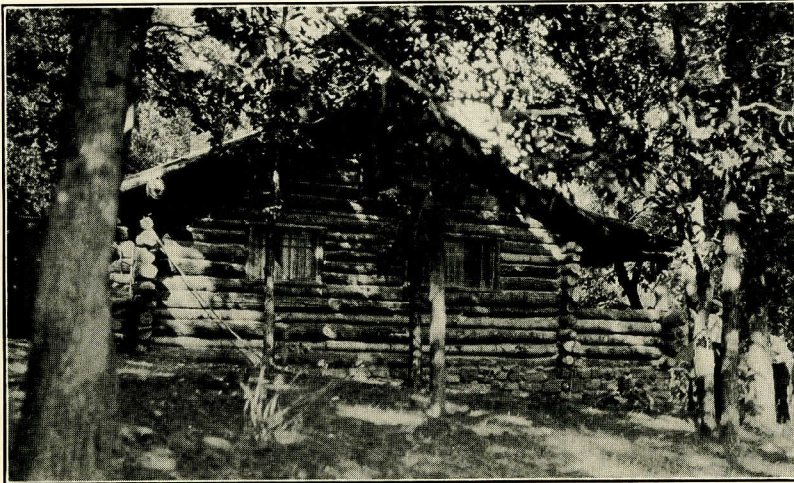
Working under the superintendent are 20 full time park custodians, in 20 areas, taking particular charge of individual parks. During the summer season, acting custodians are employed in nearly all park areas. No technical requirements for park custodians have been established, but general qualifications include interest in conservation work and ability to meet the public in a friendly manner. Their duties involve the making of trails, the

care of park roads, and general upkeep of the parks. It is interesting to note previous activities of some of the men now serving the state parks as custodians. Two were druggists, one has studied medicine, two were painters, one was in engineering work, another in construction work, and several previously were farmers.

Homes have been provided for custodians in thirteen parks, and more will be built as funds permit.

IOWA LAKES AND STREAMS

The meandered lakes and streams of Iowa are nominally under the jurisdiction of the Board of Conservation. However, under the present statute, authority is divided. The fish and game



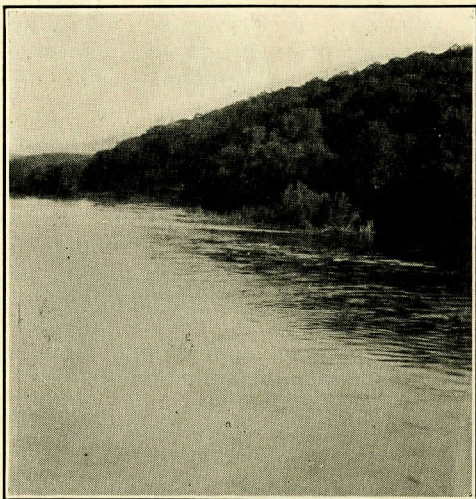
Custodian's Home, Dolliver Memorial State Park

department has charge of the fish, muskrat, and other water game, the stocking of lakes with fish, and the regulation of water levels. Another provision of the law delegates to the governor the appointment of inspectors of passenger boats on lakes and rivers. The duties of these inspectors include the licensing of boats, pilots, and engineers. The State Board of Health has jurisdiction in matters involving questions of public health.

On the other hand, broad authority is given the Board of Conservation, as indicated by the following:

It may "Adopt and enforce such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary regulating or restricting the use by the public of any of the state parks or state owned property or waters under their jurisdiction * * * prohibiting, restricting, or controlling the speed of boats, ships, or water craft of any kind upon the lakes and waters under their jurisdiction, etc."

In the spring of 1930, the Board of Conservation adopted rules and regulations for operating boats on Iowa lakes and meandered



Des Moines River, Ledges State Park

streams. These rules were drawn up with the thought of public benefit and safety paramount, and were modeled upon similar rules and regulations used by the United States Government. The board realized they were not perfect and that after a trial changes probably would be necessary to adapt them to Iowa conditions and seasons. That the lakes might be supervised adequately, four lake custodians and one boat inspector were employed during the last summer season. The cooperation of the general public, interested in lakes and streams, was asked, that the rules



A Lake View

and regulations might have a fair trial. The board has been gratified by the cooperation extended.

FUNDS AVAILABLE AND HOW USED

Funds for the carrying on of the work of the Board of Conservation are provided by direct appropriation of the state legislature. For each year of the biennium ending July 1, 1931, the following was appropriated.

\$90,000 for maintenance, improvements, and acquisition of park lands.

\$40,000 for maintenance, improvement and construction of park roads. This fund is administered by the state highway engineer on recommendation of the Board of Conservation.

Total: \$130,000 annually.

There also is some variable and uncertain income from leases, sale of state lands, etc., but in making up annual budgets the sum of \$130,000 per annum is the only certain fund that can be considered.

When the work of the year is planned, a tentative budget is made for each park, or for subdivisions where expenditures can be foreseen. All vouchers for expenditures must be approved by the superintendent, and, with this central check, balances remaining can be determined accurately at any time. All expenditures of any magnitude must have the authorization of the Board of Conservation. Since expenditures cover so many different areas and items, it would be practically impossible to keep within budgets and appropriations without central control and supervision.



Shelter Pavilion, Lost Island State Park

The annual payroll for custodians alone approximates \$25,000. In addition to this sum, there must be funds to pay for extra help needed for policing, fencing, constructing trails, caring for garbage, sanitation and general maintenance, besides whatever new construction may be necessary. Materials needed for the upkeep of buildings, and such things as tables, benches, garbage cans, fencing materials and signs, also must be provided. New areas purchased must be paid for out of the amount appropriated.

It is obvious, therefore, that even with strictest economy, the \$90,000 available for park purposes will permit little more than the maintenance of parks already existing, and restorations and small improvements from time to time. The acquisition of new areas of any magnitude, except by gift, is practically impossible. The \$40,000 for road work is consumed in the maintenance, repair and new construction required on the forty-six miles of existing road.

The belief that the income from the sale of hunting licenses, rough fish, etc., is available for the conservation work is a common error. Such proceeds by law support the work of the State Fish and Game Department, which, of course, may spend money improving lake conditions, wild life refuges, and similar projects which are of indirect value to the state parks.

ATTENDANCE

In 1930 approximately 1,750,000 people visited the state parks of Iowa. This number represents 70 per cent of the population of the state.



Boy Scouts at Maquoketa Cave State Park

Records show that in 1923, there were seventeen state parks, with an estimated attendance that year of 232,000 persons. In 1930 there were 40 state parks, under the supervision of the State Board of Conservation, and attendance was about one and three-quarters millions. Thus, in seven years' time, the number of parks has increased 2.3 times, and the attendance about 7.7 times.

Growing appreciation for the natural beauty spots of the state accounts in part for increased attendance. Betterment of highway facilities, general ownership of automobiles, and the passing of neighborhood picnic spots also have had a part in diverting the public to the public park areas. The accessibility of state parks, and the educational work being done in the schools also account for the growing popularity of the natural preserves. Data concerning state parks is appearing in geographies. Classes in botany visit the parks to study interesting specimens preserved there. Geology



Trail, Eldora Pine Creek State Park

groups come to observe unusual rock formations. During the summer months class reunions, picnics, and other large social gatherings bring scores to the parks. Hiking, boating, swimming and golfing are recreational attractions which have brought about increased attendance.

Publicity in the press has been of immeasurable benefit in acquainting the public with the beauty spots close at hand, and through picture and story in fostering appreciation for the historical and scientific. The old mill, used by our forefathers, is thought worth going miles to see. An old fort, nearly as old, is the center of interest in another park. Indian mounds lure the interested and the curious. Periods of geological history, written in the terrain and rocks, are intelligible to the scientist.

There is no way of estimating the number of people visiting Iowa lakes annually, but the number doubtless is as large if not larger than that which visits the parks. Many have permanent or summer homes at the lakes, while thousands are occasional visitors to these playgrounds. All are interested in the improvement and maintenance of lake regions, and are asking that lake levels be maintained as high as is practical, that pollution be removed, fish life encouraged, natural beauties preserved or restored, and that state waters be as accessible as possible to the public.

Assuming that each visitor to the state parks spent an hour there, and that the value of this hour of recreation was 25 cents, people during 1930 obtained \$437,500 worth of recreation from an investment of \$130,000. Thus, the cost, by taxation for the year, was about five cents per capita and the monetary returns in recreation from the state parks was three and one-half times as great as the annual appropriation.

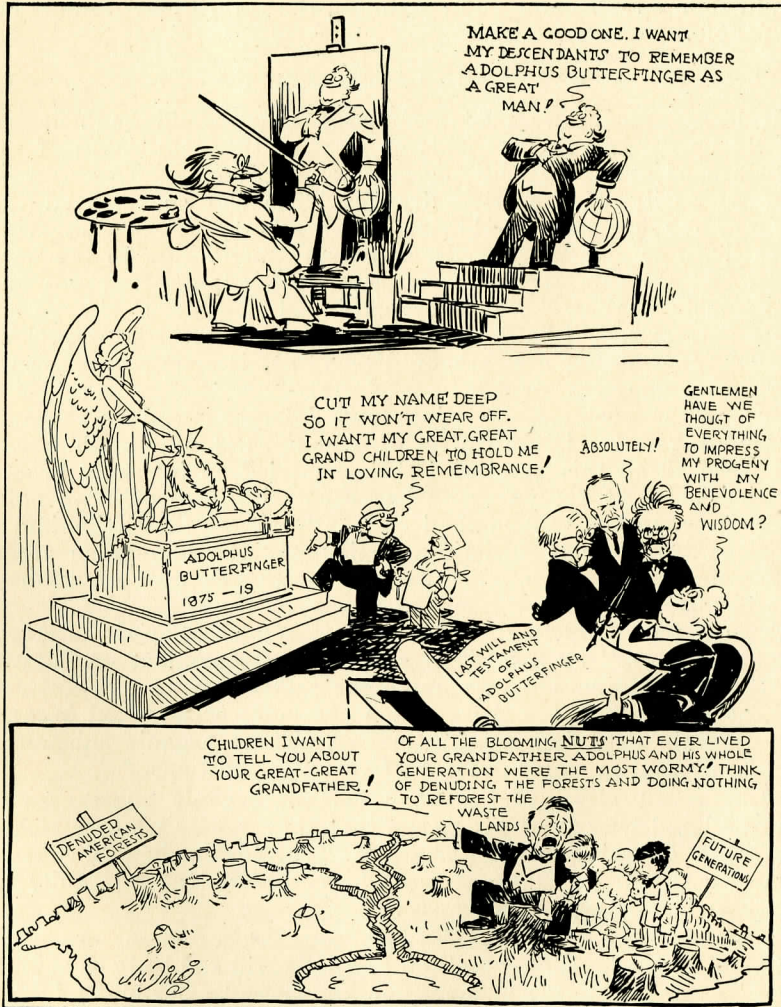
ADDITIONAL PARK AREAS

Several of the parks would be improved if additional lands could be obtained including features and topography belonging naturally to the area. In other parks the present area is fairly adequate, but much greater development would be possible if more funds were available. The introduction of artificial features is not contemplated, but certain conveniences are needed, particularly new trails, leading to and past natural beauty spots, custodians' homes, shelter houses to be used in inclement weather, improved water supply, adequate sanitation, and reforestation. Such improvements would add to the scientific and recreational value of the parks now owned, and would make them healthful and safe for public use.

There are also in the state a number of areas which the board of conservation believes worthy of preservation for scientific interest. The board is especially desirous to make of these preserves

which shall guard for future generations some of Iowa's natural heritage of beauty.

Because of good roads, and the universal use of motors cars, it is no longer necessary to locate regional parks, but desirable to develop for the state a scientific plan for a well-balanced system of parks. Repeated requests are made by groups and individuals for the purchase of areas particularly desirable because of their



Providing for the Future.

—reproduced by courtesy of J. N. Darling

scientific value. In accordance with the present day practice of business efficiency, the Board of Conservation favors a scientific survey of the state to determine a plan for future location and development of Iowa's conservation areas. In New York State, \$80,000,000 is being spent for conservation purposes, Westchester county alone having a program involving the expenditure of \$40,000,000. The state of California is laying out a state park program for which more than \$12,000,000 has been set aside. Iowa should follow their example in planning the future playgrounds for her people.

LAKES AND LAKE DREDGING

At least 25 of Iowa's 63 meandered lakes could be benefited greatly by dredging. The beds of most of the small lakes of the state are of soft black silt, or sand and gravel, which could be removed easily with suction dredges. The soil so removed can be used for building up lowlands around the lakes, improving shore lines, or creating islands, and thus contributing to the park areas. At the same time, the water in these lakes, now growing dangerously shallow because of continued deposit of silt by incoming streams, will be deepened. The Iowa State Highway Commission reports that a depth of fifteen feet is required to insure safe winter quarters for fish.

One of the problems affecting Iowa lakes, as well as those in surrounding states, is the matter of obnoxious algae growth. Study and research on this question is being carried on by many groups of scientists. As yet no group has been willing to offer an opinion concerning the best method of treatment for the extinction of the most troublesome varieties, particularly the blue-green algae, which makes the water very offensive in odor as well as disagreeable in taste.

From a paper entitled "Plant Materials and Debris, the Algae Food of Fishes," by Josephine E. Tilden, Department of Botany, University of Minnesota, we quote the following:

"Polluted waters are those which are more or less foul because they contain decaying organic matter. These organic substances may be present in water because of various conditions. * * *

"Blue-green algae use as food certain organic substances in such polluted waters. This means that they prefer water which is foul with decaying organic matter. Therefore, when blue-green algae are found in excess it must be considered as a definite indication that pollution is present.

"Sometimes certain species of blue-green algae occurring normally in the invisible plankton of a lake will suddenly so rapidly increase as to cause the phenomenon known as 'water-bloom,' when the algae become not only disagreeably visible to the eye, but objectionable in odor and taste.

"The important thing to consider is that the presence of blue-green algae in general, and water-bloom in particular, constitutes an indication of pollution, and that, therefore, killing the algae is only curing the symptoms, not the disease."

Mr. G. W. Martin, director of the Iowa Lakeside laboratory, West Okoboji, has said, regarding lake dredging:

"This is primarily an engineering problem, but, assuming that it could be done on a sufficiently extensive scale to deepen the lakes materially and at the same time maintain the present levels, the biological effect of a large volume of water would, of course, be favorable, so far as the algae growth is concerned, since the materials entering the lakes would be more extensively diluted and the deeper water would be less readily raised to the temperature at which the blue-green algae flourish. It would be highly unfavorable to fish life to remove all the shallow feeding places and breeding areas, but it is taken for granted that this would not be contemplated."

It may be concluded from the foregoing that dredging would benefit fish life in creating greater volume of water and in the destruction of polluted spoor beds on the lake bottoms.

At least one experiment in lake dredging has been tried in Iowa. More than ten years ago, citizens of Emmetsburg in Palo Alto county financed dredging operations in Medium Lake. Low areas about the lake shore were filled in, city park land and building lots were created, and the water of the lake deepened for fish life and aquatic sports. This lake is remarkably free from obnoxious algae, although it is in an area where other lakes are generally infected.

Neighboring states are carrying on extensive dredging projects. Chicago's lake front has been built up in this fashion. The city of Minneapolis is creating new park lands on a large scale by dredging from several lake beds millions of cubic yards of soil, the removal of which is deepening their waters to a point where fish life will be safe even during the severest winters.

From the tentative study of a few lakes in Iowa it is thought that possibly \$2,000,000 would be required ultimately to carry out a program of lake dredging. In any event, the lakes, now rapidly filling, should be deepened and preserved, and made more fully accessible to citizens. The returns, while perhaps intangible, would include enjoyment, better health and increased tourist trade, and would justify the cost.

In Eldora Pine Creek State park, at Eldora, is an attractive artificial lake covering sixty-five acres, and making possible swimming, boating and fishing. This is a very popular park and during 1930 had over a quarter of a million visitors. If funds were available, natural lakes could be made as attractive and popular by well-planned dredging and landscaping.

DONATIONS AND GIFTS

Beatrice Ward Nelson, formerly executive secretary, of the National Conference on State Parks, writes:

"Large gifts have been made to the park systems of several of the states, notably New York and Michigan. Probably the largest gifts have been in New York, where contributions for the Palisades Interstate Park total millions of dollars, but the Dodge Brothers alone donated ten areas in Michigan, most of them near the city of Detroit. * * * Many of the finest areas in Washington, Wisconsin and Minnesota were donated to the states, and in Kentucky the entire state park system was established in this way. Indiana's park system has received many gifts. * * * This is the only major state activity which has consistently accepted gifts of money for carrying on a state function."

More than twenty-five per cent of the first cost of state park areas in Iowa was donated by individuals, or by the communities interested. The Iowa State Board of Conservation believes that gifts of money or land for conservation purposes, constitute the finest type of memorial. Many will remember the gift of a quarter million dollars a few years ago, for the paving of a particular road in Lee and Henry counties. This is a memorial to one man's public interest and vision that will long endure. What could be more splendid than a similar gift for state park, or lake purposes? However, a gift of land, unless it be an addition to existing state property, should be of more than local interest.

In connection with a gift, there must be considered the cost of its future administration. It would be somewhat difficult financially for the Board of Conservation to administer, maintain and improve a large gift of land unless some provision were made in the gift itself for such maintenance and administration. Obviously, also, all gifts should be consistent with the true spirit of conservation, and evaluated on the basis of scientific, recreational, scenic or historic interest.

IOWA STATE PARKS AND HOW OBTAINED TO JANUARY 1, 1931

Acres	Park	County	Paid	Donated
✓ 134.00	Ambrose A. Call.....	Kossuth	\$ 6,630.00 inc.	\$3,000.00
✓ 1,279.59	Backbone	Delaware	96,295.12	
✓ 148.15	Bellevue	Jackson	11,545.70 inc.	39 Acres
✓ 69.00	Bixby	Clayton	1,800.00 inc.	19 Acres
✓ 24.38	Theo. F. Clark.....	Tama		24.38 Acres
✓ 27.00	Clear Lake	Cerro Gordo	16,700.00 inc.	Block 5 and 26 Lots in Block 1.
✓ 526.13	Dolliver Memorial.....	Webster	35,657.00 inc.	\$3,969.01
✓ 27.00	Eagle Lake.....	Hancock	1,600.00	
✓ 261.37	Elbert Tract.....	Polk	52,266.00 inc.	26,133.00
✓ 236.42	Eldora Pine Creek.....	Hardin	36,838.00 inc.	17,200.00 and 30 Acres
✓ 102.4	Farmington	Van Buren	180.00 inc.	100.4 Acres.
✓ 101.00	Flint Hills.....	Des Moines	3,750.00 +	\$3,750.00
✓ 5.00	Fort Atkinson.....	Winneshiek	2,800.00	

✓53.00	Fort Defiance.....	Emmet	3,039.79 inc.	1,352.00
✓47.5	Gitchie Manito.....	Lyon		47.5 Acres
130.85	King	Guthrie	2,000.00 inc.	65 Acres
✓1,222.1	Lacey-Keosauqua....	Van Buren	61,470.00 inc.	\$6,400.00
✓644.0	Ledges	Boone	64,879.25 inc.	16,219.81
✓9.00	Lepley	Hardin		9 Acres
✓315.00	Lewis & Clark.....	Monona	1,624.63	
✓27.63	Lost Island.....	Palo Alto	8,289.00 inc.	\$1,000.00
✓16.91	Maquoketa Caves.....	Jackson	7,500.00	
✓101.9	Oak Grove	Sioux	11,000.00 inc.	2,000.00
✓111.31	Oakland Mills	Henry	17,421.80 inc.	6¾ Acres
✓18.84	Okamanpedan	Emmet	500.00 inc.	10 Acres
✓460.00	Palisades-Kepler	Linn	22,386.28 inc.	200 Acres and
				\$7,623.64
✓284.27	Pammel	Madison	20,153.50 inc.	675.00
✓288.00	Pilot Knob.....	Hancock and Winnebago	23,330.00 inc.	7,000.00
✓50.57	Rice Lake	Winnebago and Worth	5,400.00 inc.	22½ Acres
✓15.00	Silver Lake.....	Delaware	75.00	
✓2.50	Pillsbury Point	Dickinson	1,200.00	
✓18.00	Storm Lake	Buena Vista	7,500.00 inc.	\$2,000.00
✓15.00	Twin Lakes	Calhoun	7,500.00	
✓12.08	Wall Lake	Wright	3,020.00 +	3,380.00
✓200.00	Waubonsie	Fremont	7,500.00 +	2,500.00
✓220.00	Wapsipinicon	Jones	2,650.00 inc.	176 Acres
✓220.78	Wild Cat Den.....	Muscatine	19,087.00 inc.	67.56 Acres and
				\$1,500.00
✓40.00	Alonzo J. Barkley Park Pre- serve	Boone		40 Acres
✓26.00	Wood Thrush Preserve.....	Jefferson		26 Acres
✓62.89	Woodman Hollow.....	Webster	1,150.00	34.98 Acres
				Exchange under Act of 42 G. A.
7,554.57	Acres. Total Area.			

Total Original Cost \$573,218.07 including donations.

Total Donation in Money \$105,702.46.

Total Donation in Land 890.09 Acres more or less.

Following are brief descriptions of the various park areas:

AMBROSE A. CALL STATE PARK

This park is in Kossuth county, one mile south and west of Algona, on Primary Road Number 163. A gift of \$3,000 helped in the original purchase of the 134 acres which comprise its area. Ambrose A. Call State Park is on the east branch of the Des Moines river and is named in honor of one of the earliest sturdy pioneer settlers. It consists of rolling, timbered hills, carpeted with flowers in spring time, bordering on the banks of the river. A fine log lodge, picnic areas, abundant water supply, well-surfaced park drives have been provided. The custodian lives in a cottage in the park.

BACKBONE STATE PARK

Tourists can reach this park on Primary Road No. 19 from the north and on another yet unnumbered primary road from the west. The park, which is the largest, and the first state park to be established in Iowa, is in Delaware county, with entrances from Manchester on the south, Strawberry Point on the north, and Lamont on the west. Its area of nearly 1,300 acres is traversed by the Maquoketa river. The topography is very

rugged. Tourists are attracted by the lofty cliffs, dripping with ferns and wild flowers, by sparkling springs, lovely wooded areas, caves, a trout stream, and attractive picnic spots, all made accessible by roads and trails. Other popular features are a large auditorium, recently completed, a camping area, a trout fish hatchery, under the control of the State Fish and Game Department, a deer range, and a cleverly rebuilt barn in which the custodian lives.



The Backbone, Backbone State Park

BELLEVUE STATE PARK

From the banks of the Mississippi, this park stretches upward over a high plateau and towering bluffs. The view from within the park is commanding and inspiring in every direction, and the vista up and down the river valley is incomparable. Bellevue park is in Jackson county at the south end of the town of Bellevue on Primary Road No. 99. It also may be approached from Maquoketa on Primary Road 62. Its area is 148.15 acres, of which 39 acres of land were donated. A road, mountainous in character, leads to a large log lodge with generous verandas, in a commanding position at the top of the hill. A deep-well water supply, picnic areas, electric lights, golf course partially within the area, a federal fish rescue station, and a shingled home for the park custodian, are some of the improvements already completed.

BIXBY STATE PARK

Rocky cliffs, spring fed streams, wooded hills and an ice cave of arctic temperature even in summer, combine to make this park interesting scenically and scientifically. The area is in Clayton county, two miles north of Edgewood on an unimproved county road. Picnic areas and tables centering about an old log cabin have been provided for the convenience of visitors.

THEODORE F. CLARK STATE PARK

This park covers 24.38 acres, acquired by gift. It is in Tama county, five miles north and east of Traer. It is not on a primary road. Through this shady, wooded area, a typical prairie stream runs its course. Picnic spots, a pavilion, and open fireplaces offer an invitation for outdoor meeting and picnics.

CLEAR LAKE STATE PARK

This wooded tract of native trees and shrubs is adjacent to a sloping sandy beach. The park is in Cerro Gordo county, and is situated at the southeast corner of Clear Lake, on Primary road No. 106. It has an area of 27 acres—a small piece of land, but it provides shaded picnic places, parking space, and a wading and swimming beach. One block and 26 lots were donated to the state. The park furnishes the principal means for free public access to the lake. A small farm house, lately moved and remodeled, provides a year-around residence for the custodian. There is, in addition, a small building, close to the lake, used for shelter and general park purposes.

DOLLIVER MEMORIAL STATE PARK

The eastern boundary of this park is the Des Moines river. The area is in Webster county, about 12 miles south and east of Fort Dodge, and two miles northwest of Lehigh. It has been dedicated to the memory of Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver. Primary road No. 121 connects with the south entrance. It covers 526.13 acres. Donations aggregating \$3,969.01 helped purchase the tract. Several valleys with attractive rock exposures and unique geological formations known as the copperas beds found on the banks of Prairie Creek near the eastern boundary are of particular interest. Nature lovers enjoy also the springs, the native trees and shrubs and other natural features. The custodian lives within the park in a log cabin. There is one large lodge with an especially fine view, and another small lodge for the use of the general public. A number of picnic spots and a popular camp ground on Prairie Creek are readily accessible from surfaced park drives. A masonry dam in Prairie Creek makes possible a combined pike nursery and memorial pool. Nearby is the memorial spring where a fine bronze tablet by Lorado Taft bears a relief portrait of Senator Dolliver.

EAGLE LAKE STATE PARK

In Hancock county, seven miles west of Garner, this park lies on the west side of Eagle Lake. It is two miles north of U. S. highway No. 18. This 27-acre park is a rolling area of open spaces and wooded hills, fragrant with wild crab and wild plum in spring. A well, pavilion, picnic tables, and outdoor fireplaces, are available to the public.

ELBERT TRACT STATE PARK

This park lies in Polk county, and is near the town of Commerce. It also is five miles southwest of Valley Junction. Primary road No. 155, not yet improved or open to traffic, has been located along the south border. Its area is 261.37 acres, toward the purchase of which \$26,133 was donated. The park, lying within a great curve of the Raccoon river, is very level, and clothed with a heavy growth of walnut trees, with here and there a red elm, including the largest of this variety of trees in the state. A surfaced park drive makes accessible the parking places and picnic areas. The custodian and his family live within the park in a shingle cottage.

ELDORA PINE CREEK STATE PARK

In Hardin county, one mile northeast of Eldora, is this park of 236.42 acres. Cash donations aggregating \$17,200, and gifts of 30 acres of land helped in its establishment. The Iowa river curves along the western border, and an artificial lake in the center of the park provides more opportunities for water sports than most Iowa parks afford. Tree-covered hills and slopes surround the lake, and sandstone exposures are visible from the highway. The park offers a swimming beach and bathhouses. Immediately adjacent is a country club golf course. There are a number of picnic areas, but due to the topography of the park, and the popularity of the lake, these frequently become congested.

FARMINGTON STATE PARK

Overlooking the village of Farmington in Van Buren county is this attractive park area. It is reached by primary road No. 114. Of its 102 acres, only two were purchased, the remainder being given to the state. The park lies on the highland above the Des Moines River. The only entrance is from the north, from which a short drive on an all-weather road leads through native timbered groves to the north side of a charming lake where a picnic area and a shelter are provided. A large bed of American lotus, formerly covering one bay of the lake, is rapidly dying out. Recently constructed trails, with rustic foot bridges, extend around three sides of the lake. Picnics, fishing and nature study are the diversions offered.

FLINT HILLS STATE PARK

This park in Des Moines county, two miles north of Burlington, consists of 101 acres, toward the cost of which \$3,750 was donated. The central portion of the park is a high plateau occupied by a public golf course. Surrounding the course are wooded ravines and hills. The valley of Flint Creek is on the southern boundary. The Indians called this creek Shoquoquon, translated Flint Hills, which explains the park's name. A short distance from the park to the east is the level flood plain of the Mississippi river. Parking areas and picnic grounds are provided along the edge of the bluff above the creek. A charming old farm house has been remodeled for the custodian's home. Additional picnic and parking area would be desirable here.

FORT ATKINSON STATE PARK

This is an historical area including what is left of an old federal fort built about 1840. The park is in the northwest part of the town of Fort Atkinson in Winneshiek county, on Primary road No. 24. The old fort was built on a high plateau overlooking the town and surrounding valley, the only fort built to protect one Indian tribe from another. Part of the two-story barracks, three block houses and a magazine house remain. Some restoration and preservation measures have been taken in connection with the block houses and magazine house. An attempt is being made to have the U. S. government take over and restore this fort as a national monument.

FORT DEFIANCE STATE PARK

In Emmet county, just southwest of Estherville, is this state park, not on a public highway. Nearly half the cost of its 53 acres was contributed. A deep ravine bisects the heavily wooded area which is well fenced as a protection for its natural beauty. Plans for the enlargement of this park are under way and some portions of it will be made accessible by public highway.

GITCHIE MANITO STATE PARK

In this park are extensive outcroppings of the so-called Sioux quartzite, a beautiful, durable, hard red granite. The chief attraction for the ordinary visitor is a natural rock-walled pool, called Jasper pool because of the color of the water. The park, called the geologists' paradise, is in Lyon county, in the extreme corner of the state. It can be reached by a state line road, part of which has been graded and graveled. Its area of 47.5 acres was acquired by an act of the legislature from the Board of Control, which purchased it originally for a state rock quarry. Picnic tables and benches have been provided in the park. The Big Sioux River forms the western boundary of the area.

KING STATE PARK

Only by unimproved country roads can this state park, eight miles northwest of Guthrie Center in Guthrie county, be reached. Of the entire area 130.85 acres, sixty-five acres were acquired by gift. Wooded hills and spring fed streams constitute the natural attractions. Picnic tables and fireplaces are available but further development is being postponed until improved roads make it more accessible.

LACEY-KEOSAUQUA STATE PARK

In the great horse-shoe bend of the Des Moines River lies this lovely area in Van Buren county, in one of the earliest settled sections of the state. It is just southwest of Keosauqua, and is a short distance off Primary Road No. 1. The greater portion of the park lies in a solid block of flower and shrub filled woods, never entered by the casual visitor. It provides one of the finest real conservation areas in the state. In early spring the shad-bush, red-bud, wild plum and wild crab fill the air with perfume and border the road with beauty.

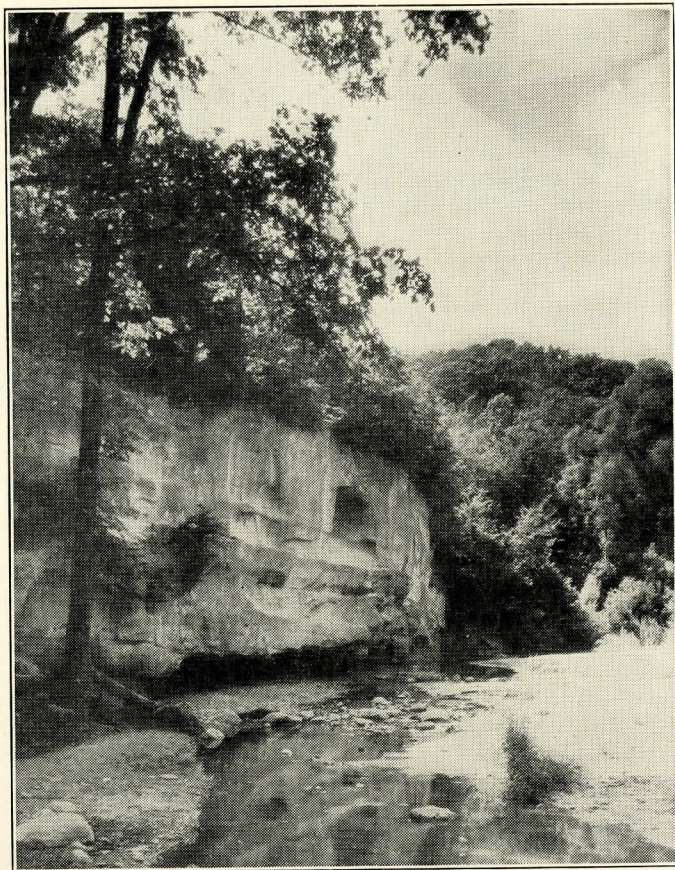
This is one of the largest state parks. Tree-covered hills, limestone gorges and cliffs, Indian mounds, camp ground and open meadows, and the Des Moines river extending for two miles along the northern boundary, offer beautiful vistas and panoramas. Several miles of surfaced roads lead to the club house and to a nine-hole golf course and picnic areas along the bluffs above the river.

THE LEDGES STATE PARK

A graveled country road connects the east entrance of this park in Boone county with Primary Road No. 60. The area contains 644 acres, and \$16,219.81 was donated to assist in the purchase of the park which is extremely attractive and popular. The Des Moines river flows through the park, portions of which provide a great outdoor museum of native flora, fauna, and geological formations. Within the park are miles of good roads. One large log lodge, a small log cabin, a stone concession building, water supply, sanitary conveniences, trails, picnic areas, a camping area and other features have been provided. A herd of deer, and native animals including coyotes, foxes and raccoons, focus the attention of the children. The great ledges for which the park is named, rise above winding Pease creek. In their recesses are many picnic spots. The park is very popular, as many as 10,000 people visiting the area on a pleasant Sunday.

LEPLEY STATE PARK

An old log cabin and tablet commemorating the donation of this park to the state, occupy the little wooded picnic area of Lepley State Park. It lies seven miles south of Eldora and two miles north of Union. The entire area of nine acres was a gift to the state.



View at Ledges State Park.

LEWIS AND CLARK STATE PARK

This interesting park is situated opposite a spot which marks the camping site of Lewis and Clark when on their way to the northwest. It is in Monona county four miles west of Onawa, on Primary Road No. 165. It is adjacent to Blue Lake, which in an early day was the channel of the Missouri river. The park area, consisting of approximately 315 acres, is made up largely of sand dunes. Extensive and successful planting of jack pines, soft maple and other rapidly growing trees, has checked the drifting of sand, and eventually will furnish a tree-covered area. A forest of 7,000 trees was planted in 1930 as part of a national memorial to Stephen Mather, United States Park Commissioner. The park has an excellent sandy beach and bathhouses with showers, running water and electric lights. The bath houses are operated under an agreement with the Board of Conservation by the local chapter of the American Legion, which has provided suitable equipment.

LOST ISLAND STATE PARK

A gravelled county road leads to this park in Palo Alto county, three miles north of Ruthven on U. S. highway No. 18. It has an area of 26.63 acres, for the purchase of which \$1,000 was given. The park is on the high bank of a beautiful lake, the shore of which is fringed with bur oak. Ash and oak trees, over the entire area, shade well the pavilion and picnic grounds. A large parking space, an open pavilion, picnic tables, fireplaces and two small buildings used by bathers have been provided for visitors.

MAQUOKETA CAVES STATE PARK

In Jackson county, eight miles northwest of Maquoketa, is this small area of about 16 acres. Visitors to this park are numerous, attracted by the unusual topography. Large underground caves and passages, high cliffs, a natural limestone bridge and underground streams are interesting features. Trails, picnic areas and a concession stand appeal to picnickers. Parking space is limited because of the form and size of the area. It is hoped to add to the park, as the large crowds present a serious problem on holidays.

OAK GROVE STATE PARK

From the banks of the Big Sioux river, to the upland, 200 feet higher, extends Oak Grove State Park in Sioux county, six miles north of Hawarden on primary road No. 10. It has an area of 101.9 acres. \$2,000 was donated to aid in acquiring the timbered slopes, lovely with prairie flowers in spring. To the west across the river the flat plains of South Dakota stretch into the distance. Picnic areas, wells, open fireplaces and a recently completed shelter pavilion contribute to the comfort of visitors. In the park are large numbers of oaks, so rare in northwestern Iowa.

OAKLAND MILLS STATE PARK

Six and three-fourths acres were donated toward this park of 111.31 acres. It is accessible by primary road No. 133, and is in Henry county, near the town of Oakland Mills, four miles southwest of Mount Pleasant. The Skunk river divides the park into two absolutely segregated sections. The east portion is a timbered area paralleling the river for about half a mile. In this area are trees of many varieties, including many large nut trees. The west section of the park contains the main picnic area, camping grounds, trails and the custodian's home. Both portions have rugged topography. Trails are being built, and trees and plants marked with identification tags. The old mill and dam for which the park was named have long since been replaced by a modern electric plant.

OKAMANPEDAN STATE PARK

This park is located on the south side of Okamanpedan or Tuttle Lake. Its outlet is the headwater of the east branch of the Des Moines river. The park is in Emmet county three miles northeast of Dolliver, Iowa. The original area of 10 acres, all of which was donated, has been increased to 19 acres by purchase. An attractive boulder cottage, used as a shelter, and the picnic area overlook the lake, part of which is in the state of Minnesota.

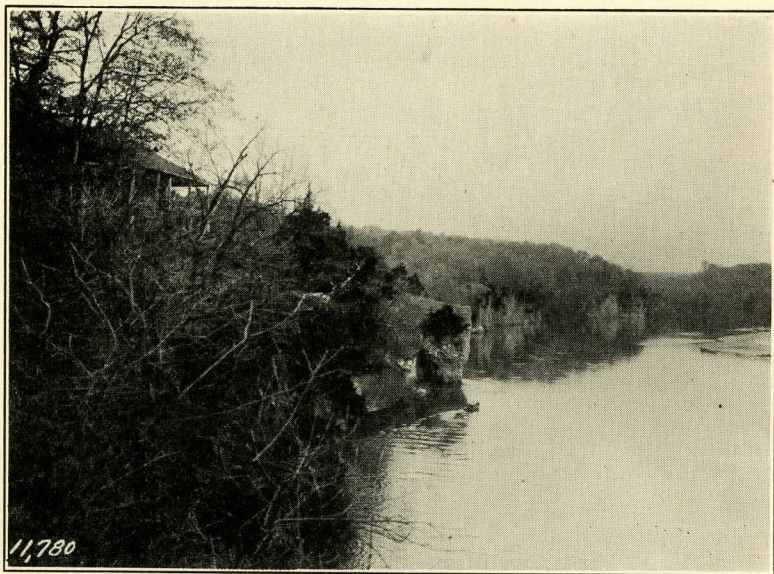
PALISADES-KEPLER STATE PARK

This park is located in Linn county between Cedar Rapids and Mount Vernon. Approximately 200 acres of land and \$7,623.64 in cash were given toward the acquisition of about 460 acres in the Palisades area along the Cedar River. The river bisects the park, leaving some 140 acres on the right bank of the river, and the remainder on the left bank, or Mt. Vernon side. The banks of the river along much of the right side and part of the

left side are high, vertical limestone walls. All the terrain is very rugged and heavily timbered. Much of this area was used as a summer resort before the state acquired it.

The Palisades of the Cedar River in this region are scarcely second in beauty to those of the Mississippi at McGregor. The river here has a sandy bottom, ideal for wading, so it is contemplated that when finally developed the park will prove one of the most popular in the state. Within the area are a number of cottages owned by the state, and an old tavern building. Some of the property, consisting chiefly of building lots, is still to be acquired. A new road has just been built, making the east side of the park more accessible.

Pending the acquisition of funds for development, the area on the west side has been loaned temporarily to the State Fish and Game depart-



The Palisades, Palisades Kepler State Park.

ment which has built fish pools in a spring-fed ravine, and has set the area aside as a wild life preserve. The custodian has his home in the old tavern on the east side of the river.

PAMMEL STATE PARK

This park recently was dedicated and named in honor of Dr. Louis Pammel of Ames, a pioneer supporter of the conservation movement in Iowa. The park is in Madison county, five miles southwest of Winterset. The central topographical feature is a branch of the Middle river which, in its meanderings, in and out of the park, runs parallel to and in opposite directions on each side of a limestone ridge, or "backbone." In 1856 a pioneer named Harmon took advantage of this physical situation and constructed a tunnel through the ridge to obtain water power for operating his mill. Later the mill was dismantled and the tunnel was enlarged into a highway which connects the two valleys of the park. Wooded ridges and hillsides, meadows and meandering stream are pleasantly combined. A surfaced

road winds over a graceful bridge, through the stone tunnel and across a paved ford to picnic and parking areas, the park lodge and the foot-trails. The custodian lives in the original farm house which still stands where it was when the park was acquired.

PILOT KNOB STATE PARK

The natural aspect of this park neither requires or allows much development. Picnic areas are carefully located and trails are designed to lead visitors to the fine view spots which are great attractions in the park. Pilot Knob park is in Hancock county four miles east of Forest City near primary road No. 9. It is reached by unimproved country roads. It covers 288 acres, toward the purchase of which \$7,000 was donated. The tract includes high glacial hills, and ridges covered with dense forest and shrubbery growth. Within the park, high above the valley, is Dead Man's Lake, where American lotus grows. A surfaced winding road more than two miles long, makes accessible the picnic and parking areas, the shelter pavilion, and the knob which rises more than 300 feet above the surrounding country.

PILLSBURY POINT

This is a small area of two and one-half acres bordering on the high bank of West Lake Okobojo at Arnold's Park, in Dickinson county.

RICE LAKE STATE PARK

In Winnebago county, four miles southwest of Lake Mills, is this state park, covering 50.57 acres, twenty-two and one-half acres of which were donated. The park is on the south bank of Rice Lake and contains an excellent growth of oak and hard maple. Picnic areas and parking spaces have been provided. Immediately adjacent is a country club golf course. A surfaced road leads to the park. It will be recalled that Rice Lake was one of the fine small bodies of water drained some years ago. The project was unsuccessful, and while the Board of Conservation believes the lake should be restored it has insufficient funds to undertake such an expensive project.

SILVER LAKE STATE PARK

This little park is in Delaware county in the town of Delhi. It is reached by highway No. 113 and is used as a picnic spot, and as a center for general recreation and assembly.

STORM LAKE STATE PARK

Used chiefly as a picnic spot, this small wedge-shaped area of lake shore and marsh land on the eastern bank of Storm Lake is too small to allow much development. It is in Buena Vista county near the town of Storm Lake. Citizens contributed \$2,000 toward its purchase price.

TWIN LAKES STATE PARK

Twin Lakes state park could be made more valuable and more permanent by proper dredging. The extra park area this would make available would be welcome to the large numbers of people who visit this park. Twin Lakes park is in Calhoun county, five miles north of Rockwell City on primary road No. 124. It has an area of 15 acres, on the east shore of north Twin Lake. Native trees and recent plantings add to its attractiveness. Picnic tables, benches and open fireplaces are conveniences for visitors.

WALL LAKE STATE PARK

This is a timbered grove on the east bank of Big Wall Lake in Wright county, on primary road No. 171. An old farm house, picnic tables, and

a well are some of the features provided for picnickers. The lake is a breeding and feeding place for ducks and is a popular hunting ground. The park covers 12.08 acres, toward the purchase of which \$3,380 was donated.

WAPSIPINICON STATE PARK

On the right bank of the Wapsipinicon river, reached by highway No. 161, is this unusual park of 220 acres at Anamosa in Jones county. High, rocky cliffs, open meadows, timbered hills and a spring-fed creek are some of the natural beauties. Over three miles of winding, surfaced drives, cross Duchess Creek over two attractive stone arch bridges and dip through a paved ford to picnic areas, swimming pool and the park golf course. A nursery maintained here supplies plantings to other parks. A boy scout cabin is located in the park. The lodge near the golf course is not on park land but is owned and operated by the local country club. The course itself, however, is owned by the state. Camping is permitted under certain conditions.

WAUBONSIE STATE PARK

Bordering on the new Waubonsie trail, U. S. highway No. 3, four miles north of Hamburg is this state park. It has an area of 200 acres and is made up of typical loess hills with steep valleys between. Its area of 200 acres is quite insufficient, for the great sandy bluffs extend far beyond the park borders. The night view is magnificent, with twenty or more airplane beacons visible. By day, across the flat Missouri river bottoms, the gleam of water and the glimpse of the new Waubonsie bridge thrill the beauty-lover. In the park are found yucca and other plants rare in Iowa. Picnic areas and a new deep well for water are provided. Additional development awaits early completion of a new road connection to primary road No. 3.

WILD CAT DEN STATE PARK

In Muscatine county, ten miles east of Muscatine on primary road No. 160 near U. S. highway No. 61, is this interesting state park. Toward the acquisition of its 220.76 acres, 67.56 acres, and \$1,500 were donated. By terms of a recent will 70 acres of woodland and a farm home have been offered the state. The tract offered is so situated as to increase greatly the value of the park. Flowering rock cliffs and deep gorges, wooded hills, open expanses, the winding stream of Pine creek, and the old mill and dam, attract visitors to this park. The fine old mill was built in 1834, twelve years before Iowa became a state. It is still sturdy but considerable repair work is necessary to insure its safety from floods. Three miles of road within the park make accessible the picnic and parking spaces. Only foot-trails lead to the lovely fern-filled ravines, the shadowed rocky pools and other intriguing spots.

ALONZO J. BARKLEY MEMORIAL PARK PRESERVE

Eight miles northwest of Boone lies this rugged forty-acre tract, heavily wooded and inaccessible by highway. It was given to the state and has been set aside as a refuge for wild life, for the preservation of native flora and for scientific study.

HIRAM HEATON WOOD THRUSH PARK PRESERVE

This preserve is a memorial to Hiram Heaton who loved the spot and lived in a cabin there among the birds and wood flowers. It is in Jefferson county five miles west of Lockridge. It is a thickly wooded area designated as a preserve, and as the setting for nature study.

WOODMAN HOLLOW PARK PRESERVE

This area has been set aside as a preserve for wild life, and to afford opportunity for scientific study of native fauna and flora. It is near Doliver in Webster county, on the banks of the Des Moines river, about 10 miles southeast of Fort Dodge. It cannot be reached by public highway.

DRAINED LAKE BEDS

The following is a list of drained lake beds and sloughs, title to which in whole or in part still remains in the State:

Emmet County.....	East Swan Lake.....	739.35 acres
Emmet County.....	Grass Lake	179.00 acres
Emmet County.....	Ryan Lake	360.00 acres
Emmet County.....	Birge Lake	135.44 acres
Emmet County.....	Cheever Lake	288.78 acres
Calhoun County	Tow Head Lake.....	192.00 acres
*Clay County.....	Mud Lake	195.92 acres
Greene County	Goose Lake	456.11 acres
*Muscatine County.....	Muscatine Slough	779.77 acres
*Muscatine County.....	Keokuk Lake	511.68 acres
*Louisa County	Odessa Lake	237.24 acres
Worth County	Brights Lake	122.28 acres

Total 12 Areas4,197.57 acres

*Estimated Areas.

MEANDERED LAKES

The following is a list of meandered lakes of Iowa:

Allamakee County.....	Big Lake (No. 1).....	679 acres
Allamakee County.....	Big and Kains Lake	200 acres
Allamakee County.....	Mud Hen Lake.....	164 acres
Buena Vista County.....	Pickerel Lake (See Clay).....	176 acres
Buena Vista County.....	Storm Lake	3,060 acres
Calhoun County	North Twin Lake	569 acres
Calhoun County	South Twin Lake	600 acres
Cerro Gordo County	Clear Lake	3,643 acres
Clay County.....	Trumbull Lake	1,190 acres
Clay County.....	Round Lake	450 acres
Clay County.....	Dan Greene Slough	285 acres
Clay County.....	Elk Lake	261 acres
Clay County.....	Pickerel Lake (See Buena Vista).....	.....
Clay County.....	Lost Island Lake	1,260 acres
Delaware County.....	Silver Lake	45 acres
Dickinson County.....	Spirit Lake	5,684 acres
Dickinson County.....	East Okoboji Lake	1,875 acres
Dickinson County.....	West Okoboji Lake	3,939 acres
Dickinson County.....	Center Lake	264 acres
Dickinson County.....	Silver Lake	1,058 acres
Dickinson County.....	Diamond Lake	166 acres
Dickinson County.....	Welch Lake	75 acres
Dickinson County.....	Marble Lake	175 acres
Dickinson County.....	Hottes Lake	312 acres
Dickinson County.....	Little Spirit Lake	214 acres
Dickinson County.....	Swan Lake	371 acres
Dickinson County.....	Prairie Lake	136 acres
Dickinson County.....	Pleasant Lake	82 acres
Dickinson County.....	Jefferson Slough	100 acres
Dickinson County.....	Four Mile Lake	219 acres
Emmet County	Four Mile Lake (See above).....	.....

Emmet County	Tuttle Lake	981 acres
Emmet County	Iowa Lake	308 acres
Emmet County	West Swan Lake	1,038 acres
Emmet County	Twelvemile Lake	290 acres
Emmet County	Mud Lake	421 acres
Emmet County	High Lake	467 acres
Hamilton County	Little Wall Lake	273 acres
Hancock County	Eagle Lake	906 acres
Hancock County	Wood Lake	52 acres
Hancock County	Crystal Lake	238 acres
Hancock County	East Twin Lake	193 acres
Hancock County	West Twin Lake	109 acres
Harrison County	Nobles Lake (See Pottawattamie) ..	160 acres
Johnson County	Swan Lake	44 acres
Johnson County	Babcock Lake	58 acres
Kossuth County	Goose Lake	103 acres
Kossuth County	Swag Lake	46 acres
Monona County	Blue Lake	918 acres
Osceola County	Rush Lake	359 acres
Osceola County	Iowa Lake	116 acres
Palo Alto County	Medium Lake	945 acres
Palo Alto County	Silver Lake	638 acres
Palo Alto County	Rush Lake	460 acres
Palo Alto County	Lost Island Lake (See Clay)	
Palo Alto County	Virgin Lake	200 acres
Pocahontas County	Clear Lake	187 acres
Pocahontas County	Lizard Lake	268 acres
Pottawattamie County	Nobles Lake (See Harrison)	
Sac County	Wall Lake	957 acres
Winnebago County	Duck Lake	72 acres
Woodbury County	Brown Lake	840 acres
Worth County	Silver Lake	318 acres
Wright County	Cornelia Lake	285 acres
Wright County	Elm Lake	463 acres
Wright County	Wall Lake	905 acres
Wright County	Twin Sisters Lake	108 acres
Total Number Lakes		63
Total Water Area		40,978 acres

MEANDERED RIVERS

The following is a list of meandered rivers and description of upper limits of the meander line.

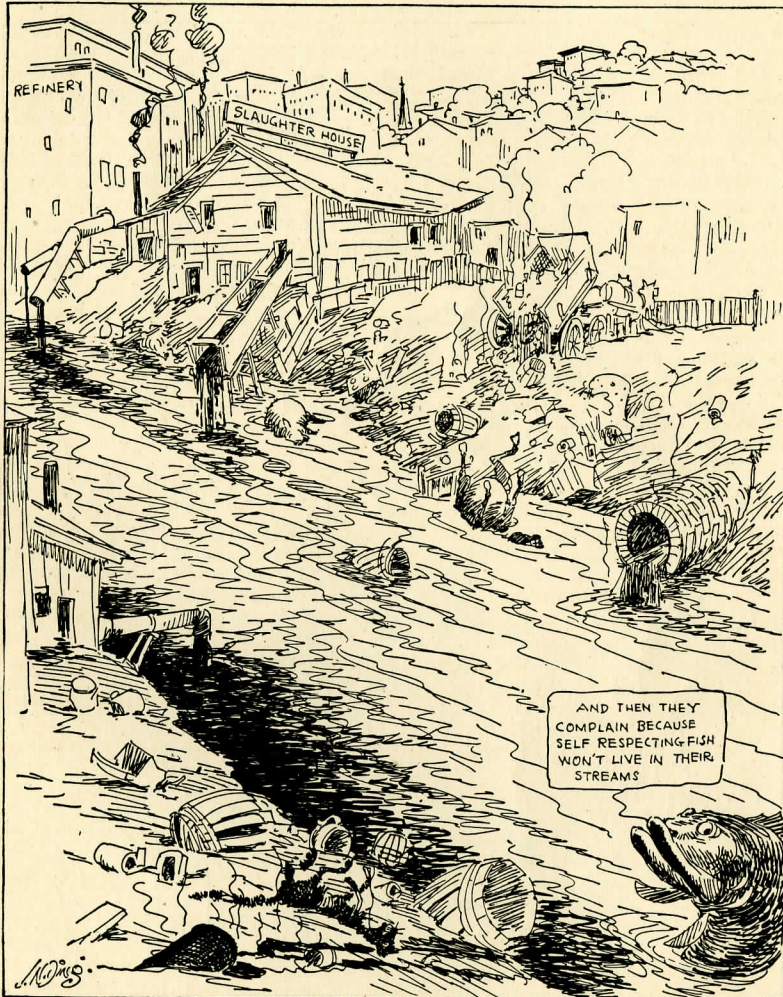
1. Des Moines river. From Mississippi river to west line of township 95 north, range 32 west, Palo Alto county, west branch, and north line township 95 north, range 29 west, Kossuth county, east branch; a point near Algona.
2. Iowa river. From Mississippi river to west line township 81 north, range 11 west, Iowa county, near Kozta.
3. Cedar river. From Iowa river to west line township 89 north, range 13 west, Black Hawk county, at Cedar Falls.
4. Raccoon river. From Des Moines river to west line Polk county.
5. Wapsipinicon river. From Mississippi river to west line township 86 north, range 6 west, above Central City in Linn county.
6. Maquoketa river. From Mississippi river to west line township 84 north, range 3 east, near Maquoketa in Jackson county.
7. Skunk river. From Mississippi river to north line township 73 north, range 8 west, northeast corner of Jefferson county.

8. Turkey river. From Mississippi river to west line township 95 north, range 7 west, Fayette county near Clermont.
9. Nishnabotna river. To north line township 67 north, range 42 west, Fremont county, northeast of Hamburg.

PARK RULES

The following in abbreviated form represent the principal park rules developed from necessity.

1. Maximum speed limit 15 miles per hour.



What Man Does to One of the Most Beautiful Gifts of Nature—the River.

—Reproduced by courtesy of J. N. Darling

2. Excessively loaded vehicles not allowed on park roads or drives.
3. Park vehicles in designated places.
4. Build fires in designated places only—do not waste fuel.
5. Do not injure or disturb any structure or natural attraction, plants or animals.
6. Let others have use of tables when you are through eating.
7. Place waste in garbage cans.
8. Use of fire arms prohibited.
9. Dogs and cats not permitted to run at large.
10. See custodian about camping.



That's What Makes the Wild Flowers Wild.

—Reproduced by courtesy of J. N. Darling

11. Park to be vacated by 10:30 p. m. unless special arrangement otherwise.
12. Report accidents to custodian.

PARK LODGES

In six of the parks, lodges have been erected that are enclosed and provided with fireplaces. In all there is a total of seven lodges in the six parks. Certain rules and regulations have been drawn up relative to the use of these lodges. Any group desiring the use of a park lodge for a special evening date may make reservation with the Custodian. A small fee is charged for such use of the lodge to cover cost of illumination, firewood, etc. Although a lodge may be in use under a reservation a casual park visitor is not precluded from entering same for legitimate purposes. In the late fall and winter months the eating of lunches in the lodge is permitted as long as care and neatness is exercised in so doing.

Church organizations, boy scouts, camp fire girls and similar organizations may be granted permission to use a lodge free of charge. However no permit to use a lodge for the purpose of raising revenue is to be granted. No lodge reservations are to be granted for Sundays and holidays.

The following parks now have lodges:

Ambrose A. Call State Park near Algona, Iowa.
Pammel State Park near Winterset, Iowa.
Dolliver Memorial State Park near Lehigh, Iowa. (Two lodges.)
Ledges State Park near Boone, Iowa.
Bellevue State Park near Bellevue, Iowa.
Lacey-Keosauqua State Park near Keosauqua, Iowa.

CAMPING IN STATE PARKS

Rules and Regulations in Regard to Camping in State Parks. Adopted by the Board of Conservation, August 6, 1929.

Whereas, it is desirable that a definite policy regarding camping in state parks be adopted in order to secure uniformity, and

Whereas, in certain state parks it is desirable that no camping be permitted, and in others that camping may be permitted under certain restrictions and regulations; therefore, be it

Resolved, that camping will be permitted in the following parks only:

1. Backbone State Park.
2. Pammel State Park.
3. Dolliver Memorial State Park.
4. Eldora Pine Creek State Park.
5. Lacey-Keosauqua State Park.
6. Ledges State Park.
7. Pilot Knob State Park.
8. Wapsipinicon State Park.
9. Wild Cat Den State Park.
10. Oakland Mills State Park.

Be It Further Resolved, that the following rules and regulations will apply to camping in the above designated state parks:

1. Camping shall be in the area or areas prescribed by the park superintendent.
2. The period of occupancy shall not exceed two weeks.
3. Each camper shall register his or her name and address with the park custodian, and advise the custodian when the camp is vacated. A special register book pertaining to campers shall be kept by the custodian.
4. A fee of 50c per night or \$3.00 per week for each camping unit shall be paid in advance. Each tent, auto, trailer vehicle or portable house used for sleeping quarters shall be considered one unit.

5. In making application for the privilege of camping, applicants shall submit credentials satisfactory to the custodian. The right is reserved to refuse camping privileges, if this is deemed advisable by the custodian, and to rescind any or all camping permits previously issued, if for just cause this is deemed advisable.
6. Campers shall observe all park rules and regulations, and the laws of the state of Iowa.
7. The regulations above shall not be applicable in case of authorized conflicting arrangements made prior to the date of this resolution.
8. Special arrangements may be made in case of social service organizations.
9. Camping for one night only will be permitted in the following parks:
 Elbert State Park.
 Farmington State Park.
 Flint Hills State Park.

STATE PARK ATTENDANCE

The estimated attendance at the various state parks is as follows:

Park	Custodian	1928	1929	1930
Ambrose A. Call.....	P. R. Wille	34,853	70,105	76,915
Backbone	W. A. Abbott	142,379	150,322	138,996
Bellevue	A. G. Esfeld.....	53,120	50,000	57,217
Bixby .....	.....	.....	2,850	9,332
T. F. Clark .....	.....	3,800	4,000	12,795
Clear Lake	C. E. Ferson.....	51,540	50,000	110,427
Dolliver Memorial	H. G. Lathrop.....	198,800*	200,000*	82,550
Eagle Lake .....	.....	12,652	10,000	4,225
Elbert Tract	S. O. Carter.....	81,700	43,225	95,925
Eldora Pine Creek.....	P T. Davison.....	242,800	243,000	273,187
Farmington	John Hassler	13,789	56,265	47,279
Flint Hills	R. E. Sloan	25,829	15,647	25,816
Fort Atkinson .....	.....	.....	12,000	12,500
Fort Defiance .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gitchie Manitou .....	.....	3,200	3,000	3,000
King .....	.....	7,726	4,000	14,550
Lacey-Keosauqua	H. E. Rees	23,400	35,000	36,000
Ledges	C. F. Henning.....	168,665	225,000	213,690
Lepley .....	.....	.....	4,000	4,500
Lewis & Clark .....	.....	.....	7,500	12,000
Lost Island.....	.....	97,806*	42,843	54,802
Maquoketa Caves	O. O. Brown	40,100	40,000	23,807†
Oak Grove .....	.....	9,816	9,000	10,566
Oakland Mills	Jas. McCreary	3,815	6,000	3,665
Okamanpedan .....	.....	3,500	3,500	6,371
Palisades-Kepler	C. F. Meyer.....	2,150	5,300	14,735
Pammel	W. R. Chastain....	11,194	11,500	50,912
Pilot Knob	H. L. Taylor	114,553	115,000	102,800
Rice Lake .....	.....	48,650	35,050	74,750
Silver Lake .....	.....	.....	10,000	13,500
Storm Lake .....	.....	.....	10,000	15,000
Twin Lake	F. E. Moore	72,900	70,000	44,199
Wall Lake .....	.....	.....	4,000	.....
Waubonsie	C. E. Mincer .....	.....	2,000	14,558
Wapsipinicon	J. E. Rhody.....	61,000	75,000	60,000
Wild Cat Den	Geo McCloskey	12,820	18,900	83,682
Totals.....	.....	1,542,557	1,644,007	1,804,251

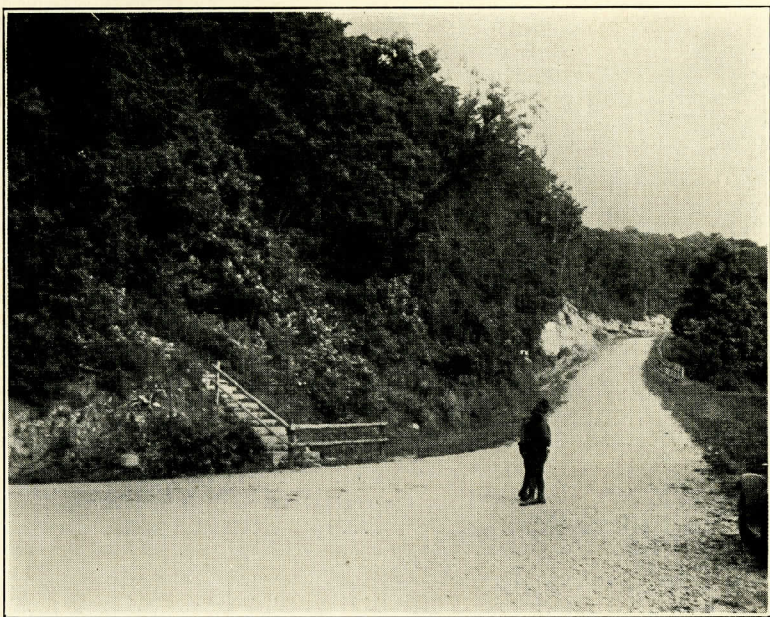
* Estimate probably excessive.

† Estimate probably deficient

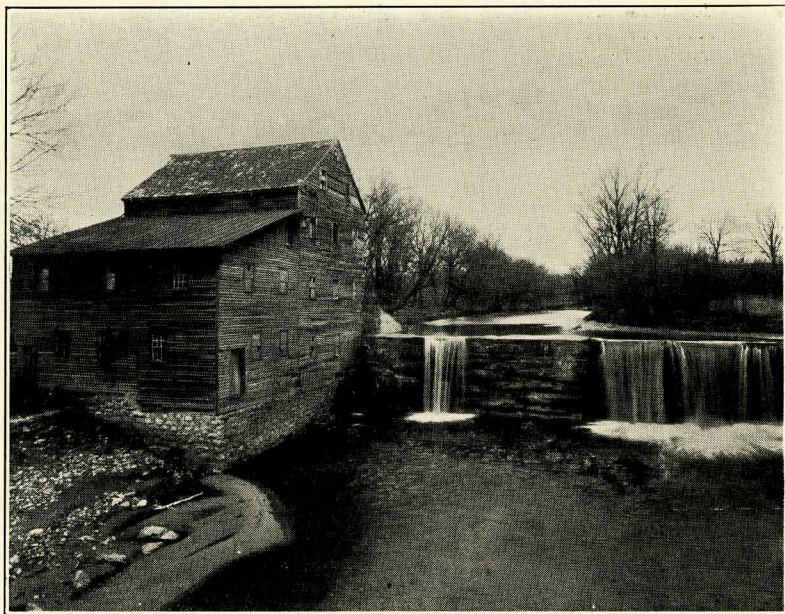
Note: Estimated attendance in general is based on reports of custodians, arrived at by applying estimated factors to actual registration, or by actual counts on certain days which is used as basis for estimating attendance on other days. The figures are, therefore, not as accurate as they may appear, but they are believed to be representative. During the dry, hot season of 1930 the attendance did fall off in many parks during the warmest months. Road construction and conditions in or outside the parks affect the attendance of individual parks also. No estimated attendance is shown for the areas where a custodian was not employed.

The following is the condition of state park roads as of January 1, 1931.

Park	Number of Miles			Total
	Unimproved	Graded	Graveled	
A. A. Call.....	.....	.....	1.65	1.65
Backbone	0.36	.....	4.74	5.10
Bellevue	0.45	.....	1.18	1.63
Bixby	0.20	0.30	.....	0.50
T. F. Clark.....	0.25	.....	.....	0.25
Clear Lake	0.03	.....	0.40	0.43
Dolliver Memorial .....	.....	.....	2.63	2.63
Eagle Lake.....	.....	0.51	0.13	0.64
Elbert Tract.....	0.95	.....	0.75	1.70
Eldora Pine Creek.....	.....	.....	0.71	0.71
Farmington .....	.....	.....	0.46	0.46
Flint Hills.....	.....	.....	0.43	0.43
Ft. Atkinson.....	0.53	.....	.....	0.53
King Tract.....	0.11	.....	.....	0.11
Lacey-Keosauqua	1.07	.....	3.58	4.65
Ledges	1.60	.....	2.70	4.30
Lepley .....	.....	.....	0.13	0.13
Lewis & Clark.....	.....	1.00	.....	1.00
Lost Island Lake.....	.....	.....	0.44	0.44
Maquoketa Caves	0.14	.....	.....	0.14
Oakland Mills	0.82	0.68	.....	1.50
Okamanpedan .....	.....	.....	0.50	0.50
Oak Grove .....	.....	.....	0.78	0.78
Palisades-Kepler	0.19	1.70	1.24	3.13
Pammel	0.52	.....	1.77	2.29
Pilot Knob .....	.....	.....	2.08	2.08
Rice Lake.....	.....	.....	0.42	0.42
Silver Lake (Delaware).....	0.32	.....	.....	0.32
Twin Lakes .....	.....	.....	0.23	0.23
Wapsipinicon .....	.....	.....	3.28	3.28
Waubonsie	0.60	.....	.....	0.60
Wild Cat Den.....	1.71	.....	1.32	3.03
Totals.....	9.85	4.19	31.55	45.59



Park Drive, Pammel State Park
—Photo by Des Moines Register and Tribune.



Old Mill and Dam, Wild Cat Den State Park.

