



Register of Historic Kansas Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating individual properties and districts. The format is similar to the National Register of Historic Places form. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets. Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Lone Star Lake Dam

Other names/site number Douglas County CCC Dam (KHRI # 045-396)

Name of related Multiple Property Listing New Deal-era Resources of Kansas

2. Location

street & number 660 E 665 Rd not for publication

city or town Lawrence vicinity

state Kansas code KS county Douglas code 045 zip code 66047

3-4. Certification

The above property has been determined eligible for both the Register of Historic Kansas Places and the National Register of Historic Places. The property has been documented and recorded on a National Register of Historic Places nomination form, which serves as the official register nomination for this property.

The Historic Sites Board of Review has determined that this property meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the Register of Historic Kansas Places.

I hereby certify that this property meets the criteria for and is listed in the Register of Historic Kansas Places.

Applicable State Register Criteria: A B C D

Signature of certifying official/Title Katrina Ringler, Deputy SHPO

August 5, 2023
Date

Listed in the Register of Historic Kansas Places 08/05/2023

Kansas State Historical Society
State agency

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

Historic name Lone Star Lake Dam

Other names/site number Douglas County CCC Dam (KHRI # 045-396)

Name of related Multiple Property Listing New-Deal-Era Resources of Kansas

2. Location

Street & number 660 E 665 RD

NA	not for publication
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City or town Lawrence

x	vicinity
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State Kansas Code KS County Douglas Code 045 Zip code 66047

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D



August 5, 2023

Signature of certifying official/Title Katrina Ringler, Deputy SHPO

Date

Kansas State Historical Society

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain:) _____

Listed in the National Register of Historic Places October 17, 2023

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Lone Star Lake Dam
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>	
		buildings
		sites
1	1	structures
		objects
1	1	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

TRANSPORTATION – Road-Related (Vehicular)

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION –

Waterworks – Water Conservation

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

TRANSPORTATION – Road-Related (Vehicular)

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION –

Waterworks – Water Conservation

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT – Art Deco

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Foundation: CONCRETE

Walls: CONCRETE

Roof: _____

Other: EARTH, STONE

Lone Star Lake Dam
Name of Property

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Narrative Description

Summary

The Lone Star Lake Dam is located on the north side of Lone Star Lake Park, along East 582 Road. The earthen core dam was constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corp between 1934 and 1940 and features guardrails with Art Deco detailing. The dam and guardrails are in good condition and represent the work of the CCC during the New-Deal-Era of Kansas and contribute to the significance of the property. The original spillway adjacent the structure has been completely replaced and therefore is noncontributing.

Elaboration

Setting

Lone Star Lake Park is a scenic 422-acre park with deciduous trees and rolling hills nestled within rural farmland of Douglas County, Kansas, approximately 10 miles southwest of Lawrence, Kansas. The park features a 185-acre man-made lake which was created by damming Washington Creek. The park surrounds the lake and features a campground, a beach and community building, picnic areas, piers, a kayak launch, and two public boat ramps.

Lone Star Lake Dam (contributing structure)

The Lone Star Dam is located on the north side of Lone Star Lake Park, along East 582 Road. The dam was constructed between 1934 and 1939 by the Civilian Conservation Corps for the purpose of water conservation.¹ Lone Star Dam is an earthen core dam (also known as an *embankment dam*) on a solid shale foundation, and it stands at an elevation of 163 feet. The total length of the structure is 1,670 feet, the height 63 feet, and the maximum width at the base is 421 feet.² Offset approximately 21 feet from the center of the dam, there is a puddle trench or puddle core which runs the entire length of the dam. The south face of the dam is divided into two sections by a 15-foot-wide berm located approximately 20 feet below the top of the dam. The top section of the south face is covered with 12-inch rip-rap at an approximate slope of 2:1, and the lower section is faced with random rock at an approximate slope of 3:1. The north face of the dam is divided into three sections by two 10-foot-wide banquettes. Each of the three sections are at an approximate slope of 2:1 and are covered with grass.

The dam also features a control outlet tower which is located on the west half of the dam. According to an article from 1979, the tower was damaged and in need of repair.³ Drawings created for Douglas County in 1980 by Ponzer, Sears, and Youngouist indicate that a portion of the tower was removed and reconstructed to repair a fracture in the concrete.

Embankment Dams

Embankment dams are made of either compacted earth or filled with rock, and they are typically shaped like a bank or a hill. Most embankment dams have a central core, also known as a puddle core to create a watertight dam. In Kansas most of the dams built during the New-Deal Era are embankment dams and are similar in scale to the dam at Lone Star Lake.

The Dam Squawker, the official camp newsletter of the Lone Star Lake CCC Camp, was published every Friday by the journalism classes of several different companies including: Company #1764, Company #2734, and Company #4704.⁴ The newsletter often detailed some of the construction on the dam and spillway. The following are a few entries that describe the construction process of the dam.

¹ SCS-18 Kansas News, January 1937, p.4.

² Lawrence Daily Journal World, "Lone Star Lake to Open July 27th," July 8, 1940, p.1.

³ Lawrence Journal World, "Deed Lake to State, Dooley Suggests," July 26, 1979, p. 11.

⁴ The Dam Squawker, February 8, 1935, p.4; The Dam Squawker, August 2, 1935.

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"315,00 cubic yards of earth will be removed in the construction of the dam and immense quantities of shaped and cut rock is to be used in rip-rap, spillway paving and for non-surfacing on top of the dam. A stone quarry is being opened to provide the necessary rock."⁵

"The rock quarry for the past few weeks has been going full blast in the production of stone. The rock is so far not satisfactory for rip-raping [*sic*] purposes. It is expected, however, that it will be *better* as the quarry is enlarged. The rock will be cut into pieces 18" x 12" for the rip-raping [*sic*]. The entire of the dam will be covered with rock. It will require approximately fifty thousand yards of rock."⁶

"The rock heretofore taken out of the quarry was unfit for the use to which it was intended, but at the present the pneumatic hammers and dynamite are keeping two tractors and two [...] busy clearing away the rock that is to be used for the rip-rap on the dam. The rock is broken out in layers approximately five foot long and three foot wide. The depth varies from one to two feet."⁷

"Two pumps are working day and night in order that the water level in the puddle trench may be lowered. The pumps that are being used pump about 25,000 gallons an hour."⁸

"The trench that will hold the drainage tube and valve is nearing completion. The ditch which is some 16 feet deep goes down through slate and has been some job for the boys that have dug it."⁹

"Superintendent Miller gave a short talk on the project at the safety meeting March 13th. He explained the type of dam which is known as the mudpuddle core dam. The different parts of it and how the work will go about. He also stated that the dimensions at that time were 1538 ft. long, 300 ft. wide, and 50 ft. high will require 385,000 truck loads of dirt and 50,000 loads of rock. It is expected another 12 months will be required to complete the dam."¹⁰

Lone Star Lake Dam Guardrail (important feature)

The Lone Star Lake Dam Guardrail consists of an Art Deco style poured concrete parapet wall and guard posts which line the top of the Lone Star Lake Dam. The parapet wall consists of a repeating pattern of panels and guard posts which is described in more detail below. There are a total of 162 panels, 82 guard posts, and 81 small guard posts located on the south side of East 582 Road which make up the parapet wall, and there are a total of 71 guard posts on the north side of the road. The road is 23'-0" wide; the guard posts to the north are located 7'-0" away from the road, and the parapet wall to the south is located 5'-6" away from the road.

On both sides of the road, the guard posts are spaced at 20'-0" intervals. Between each set of guard posts on the lake side, there are two panels with a small guard post between. The panels are 8'-5" wide, 7 inches thick and 4'-0" tall. Centered on the panel, there is a relief of three vertical lines and a drain at the base of the panel. The drain is 10 inches wide and approximately 6 inches tall. The small guard post is 6 inches wide.

The parapet wall and guard posts were constructed with reusable steel forms; Douglas County has scanned images of the original drawings for the steel forms (*see Figures 5 & 6*). The overall width of the guard posts is 30 inches (parallel to the road). From the center which is 12 inches wide, the guard post steps down and back twice on both sides. The first step is 2 inches below the center and 5 inches wide. The second step is 3 inches below the first and 4 inches wide. The total depth of the guard post is 23 inches at the center section (perpendicular to the road). With each step the depth also decreases; the first step has a depth of 19 inches, and the second step has a depth of 13 inches. The guard posts are approximately 4'-8" tall from their base.

The guardrail is reflective of the Art Deco architecture common to New-Deal-era parks; however, the guardrails at Lone Star Lake are the only example of this style of Art Deco Guardrails in the state of Kansas. While the construction of the

⁵ The Dam Squawker, "Lake Project Under Construction at Lone Star," January 25, 1935, p.1.

⁶ The Dam Squawker, "Boulder Busters," January 25, 1935, p.2.

⁷ The Dam Squawker, "Boulder-Busters," February 8, 1935, p.3.

⁸ The Dam Squawker, "Spillway Splash," February 22, 1935, p.3.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ The Dam Squawker, "Superintendent Speaks," March 22, 1935, p.1.

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entire park and the lake can be attributed to CCC workers, the Lone Star Lake Dam is one of the most intact examples of their work at Lone Star Lake.

Spillway (non-contributing structure)

The spillway for Lone Star Lake is located on the northwest side of the dam, and it allows the lake to overflow into Washington Creek. The spillway, which was constructed at the same time as the dam, was originally 200 feet in width with a depth of three feet.¹¹ The original spillway was covered in rip-rap and featured masonry cut-off walls. However, in 2000, the spillway was completely reconstructed due to severe erosion. The new spillway is constructed of concrete and does not resemble the original spillway construction; therefore, it is a non-contributing structure.

Douglas County has scanned images of the original drawings for the dam and spillway (see *Figures 3 & 4*).

Integrity of the Lone Star Lake Dam

Setting and Location

The Lone Star Lake Dam retains its historic integrity in terms of setting and location; the structure remains in its original location, and it is now a key feature of Lone Star Lake Park. The area around the park has largely been undeveloped remaining rural just as when construction of the dam began. Additionally, Lone Star Lake Park maintain its historic function; the park continues to offer many recreational activities, such as fishing, swimming, and boating.

Design, Materials, and Workmanship

The Lone Star Lake Dam also retains its historic integrity in terms of design, materials, and workmanship. As noted by the MPDF, resources associated with conservation were simple in design. This of course is true of the Art Deco style guardrails, which were constructed with reusable steel forms, ideal for the repetitive nature of the design. In terms, of materials, the dam also exemplifies materials which were commonly used for New Deal-era projects, including concrete which was used for the guardrails and stone or rip-rap which was used for the face of the dam. Both the design and materials used for this project were typical of Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) projects, and therefore, the Lone Star Lake dam also exemplifies the workmanship of the CCC.

Feeling and Association

Together, the setting, design, materials, and workmanship contribute to the feeling and association of the property. Here, the CCC workers contributed to improving a struggling nation and by altering the Kansas landscape. These men worked to provide money for their families and to have lodging and meals provided as members of the CCC. Almost a century later, the Lone Star Lake Dam still stands as a reminder of the contrasting themes of hardship and recovery at this time through the water conservation efforts of the dam and the Art Deco style of the guardrail. The Lone Star Lake Dam is intact and in good condition, and the structure retains its historical significance through location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

¹¹ The Dam Squawker, "Lake Project Under Construction at Lone Star," January 25, 1935, p.1.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B Removed from its original location.
- C A birthplace or grave.
- D A cemetery.
- E A reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F A commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

ARCHITECTURE

CONSERVATION

Period of Significance

1934-1940

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Civilian Conservation Corps (Builder)

J.E. Stephens (Designer/Engineer)

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1934 when construction of the lake first began, and it ends in 1940 when the lake was opened to the public.

Criteria Considerations (justification)

N/A

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Narrative Statement of Significance

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Summary

The Lone Star Lake Dam and its Guardrails are being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its historical associations with the New-Deal, the Kansas Emergency Relief Committee, and the Civilian Conservation Corps. This water conservation resource represents the government work programs of the New-Deal era. The property is also being nominated under Criterion C for architecture as an excellent example of Art Deco architecture during the New-Deal era.

Elaboration

New-Deal-Era Architecture¹²

History of the Civilian Conservation Corps

The Economic Crash of 1929 left millions of Americans unemployed, and it wasn't until Franklin Delano Roosevelt came into office in 1933 that Americans started to see major relief from the Great Depression; at the end of Roosevelt's first 100 days in office, he had formed several programs such as the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and the Public Works Administration (PWA).

The CCC, established by the Civilian Conservation Corps Reforestation Relief Act of March 31, 1933, was the first of Roosevelt's job programs. Young men between the ages of 17 and 23 were selected for employment by the Department of Labor. To qualify for the program, one had to be an American citizen, unmarried, and unemployed. Later on, the qualifications were expanded to include married Native Americans, "local experienced men", and World War I veterans. The men were assigned to one of approximately 1,500 camps nationwide for a minimum span of six months and a maximum of two years. There they worked 40 hours per week for a \$30 monthly pay, half of which was sent directly home to their families. The CCC companies were primarily involved with the conservation of natural resources; pursuing projects such as building dams, planting trees, fighting forest fires, and constructing lakes, ponds, trails, roads, and bridges for parks.

The first camp, located in the George Washington National Forest near Luray, Virginia, was opened on April 5, 1933 less than two weeks after the program was launched. There were 270,000 participants by July, exceeding the CCC's hopes of 250,000. The number of participants increased to 350,000 the following year.

The Civilian Conservation Corps in Kansas

The Kansas Emergency Relief Committee immediately set to work enrolling men into the Civilian Conservation Corps after its creation in March of 1933. Kansans were eager to be involved in the CCC, and quotas for involvement filled quickly. Between 1933 and 1942, approximately 38,000 men had worked in Kansas as members of the CCC, and at least thirty-six Kansas counties benefitted from a CCC camp. The impact that the CCC camps made on the Kansas landscape was extraordinary. The camps dramatically altered the landscape of the state, planting millions of trees, reversing soil erosion on countless acres of land, constructing dozens of dams and lakes, and creating and improving hundreds of parks.

History of Lone Star Lake

In 1934, the federal government approved the Lone Star Lake project and authorized a CCC camp for the project under the sponsorship of the Kansas Forestry, Fish, and Game Department. Purchase of the land and materials for the project

¹² This nomination is prepared at the same time as the Lone Star Lake CCC Camp nomination and shares a narrative history. Both nominations feature the same statement regarding New Deal in Kansas and the History of Lone Star Lake.; Rosin, Elizabeth, et al. "New-Deal-Era Resources of Kansas," Multiple Property Nomination to the National Register, June 10, 2002.

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were financed by the community through the sale of lots that measured 50' x 50' in the southwest arm of the lake.¹³ Ownership of the lots was provided through the purchase of stock in the Lone Star Lake Association, a non-profit company. The purchase of a \$100 share entitled the buyer to a lot.¹⁴ This was the first time that the state allowed the ground within a state park to be used for cottage purposes. The reception to the cabin site sales was "unusually good", with 60 out of 100 sites sold before the sale was halted temporarily to allow the residents of Baldwin, Eudora, and other places in the county to have the opportunity to purchase if they desired.

In August of 1934, the Civilian Conservation Corps began constructing the permanent camp for the CCC units quartered at Lone Star Lake.¹⁵ At least five CCC companies were stationed at Lone Star during the construction of the lake, including: Company #767, Company #1728, Company #1764, Company #2734, and Company #4704. Remnants of the CCC barracks and camp features are located on a ridge overlooking the lake and dam.

According to Kansas History Journal, *A Place for All: The American Indian and African American Experience in Kansas Civilian Conservation Corps Camps*, "the CCC was originally established as an integrated program." However, due to Jim Crow laws, "the CCC ultimately operated as a segregated institution."¹⁶ Two of the five CCC companies quartered at Lone Star Lake were comprised of African Americans: Company #767 and Company #1728.

In October of 1934, the Civilian Conservation Corps began constructing the 195-acre lake.¹⁷ About a year into the project, the first CCC company was relocated to a different site and replaced by Company #707.¹⁸ A newspaper article from November 12, 1935, detailed the work the first Company was able to complete as well as what still needed to be accomplished.

"Work at the Lone Star CCC Camp is hardly half completed, according to C.A. Rennick, superintendent in charge for the U.S. Soil Conservation Service. Some 195,000 yards of dirt have been put into place on the dam, and about 200,000 yards yet remain to be placed. This will require some six weeks of working time, he said. In addition, the other work in connection with finishing up the lake still remains to be done and the project cannot be finished for at least a year and maybe longer, Rennick estimated."¹⁹

The project also included the development of a quarry for quarrying rock needed for the dam. The road for hauling stone from the quarry to the dam was completed during February of 1935.²⁰

Unable to continue financing construction, the Lone Star Lake Association transferred the Lone Star Lake Project to Douglas County in 1937. The county would be able to "complete the project by buying necessary land, building roads and furnishing material to be used by the CCC camp labor furnished by the federal government." To fund the rest of the project, the county passed a bond issue of \$15,000. At this time, the county also estimated that the project would take two more years to complete.²¹

In 1939, construction of Lone Star Lake Park was nearly complete: the dam and spillway were finished, approximately 75% of the fencing surrounding the park border was in place, and 105 acres of the final 197.5 acres of lake were filled with water. To complete the remaining work, the board of county commissioners and the officials of the Lone Star Lake Association requested the service of another CCC company as only one company remained on site.²²

¹³ Lawrence Daily Journal-World, "Expect CCC Men here Next Week", August 4, 1934; Council Grove Republican, "Extra Lake Lots", January 9, 1935.

¹⁴ Lawrence Daily Journal-World, "Will Sell Lone Star Lake Lots," July 25, 1934.

¹⁵ Lawrence Daily Journal-World, "Work is Started on Mess Hall," August 18, 1934, p.1.

¹⁶ Wimmer, Zachary J., "A Place for All: The American Indian and African American Experience in Kansas Civilian Conservation Corps Camps, 1933-1942", *Kansas History: A Journal of the Central Plains* 39 (Spring 2016): pp. 16-31. https://www.kshs.org/publicat/history/2016spring_wimmer.pdf

¹⁷ Lawrence Daily Journal-World, "Hear Reports on Progress at Lake," October 31, 1934, p.1.

¹⁸ Lawrence Daily Journal-World, "Ready to Resume Work on Lone Star Lake, November 26, 1935.

¹⁹ Lawrence Daily Journal-World, "Negro CCC Detail Arrives at Camp," November 12, 1935, p.1.

²⁰ The Dam Squawker, February 22, 1935, p. 3.

²¹ Lawrence Daily Journal-World, "A Step to Transfer Lake Site Property," December 6, 1937, p.1.

²² Lawrence Daily Journal-World, "Lone Star Camp Ordered to Move," August 24, 1939, p.1.

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With the news of the lake opening on July 27th, there was quite a bit of buzz in the sportsmen community; it was assumed that the lake would quickly become a popular destination for fisherman with one article calling Lone Star Lake "Fisherman's Heaven to be" and reporting that over the course of three to six years, the State Fish and Game Department had released approximately 195,000 fish into the lake.²³ On opening day, July 27, 1940, it was estimated that there were roughly two thousand people at the lake within the first of hour of its opening.²⁴

Since the opening of the lake in 1940, the lake and park have seen several additions and improvements, including the creation of a water purification plant to supply water to Lone Star Camp in 1941, the creation of a swimming area in 1964, the construction of a maintenance building to house Douglas County Public Works' equipment in 1968, and spillway work done in 2000-2001. Improvements such as camper hookups with utilities, restroom facilities, and access roads have been added to the primary campground area which shares the same location as the original CCC Camp. Today, the park is owned and operated by Douglas County.

Architecture

Popularized in the 1920s, the Art Deco became a common style found on various types of buildings. Art deco ornamentation is known for its "streamlined" look, largely consisting of low-relief geometrical designs, often symmetrical and repetitive, and in the form of parallel straight lines, zigzags, chevrons, and stylized floral or fountain motifs. Concrete, smooth-faced stone, and metal are characteristic materials of Art Deco Style. Art Deco style isn't uncommon amongst CCC and Public Works projects. Its streamlined features made for a product that was fashionable at the time with minimal effort comparatively. "These characteristics include the use of hand labor and an emphasis on craftsmanship, local building materials and construction methods, the use of standardized building plans, and local adaptations of popular architectural styles, in particular Craftsman, Art Deco and Moderne.... park buildings typically embraced elements of Craftsman styling and folk vernacular construction, sometimes called Government Rustic."²⁵ The panels and guard posts of Lone Star Dam Guardrails feature repetition, symmetry, linear decorations, setbacks, and stepped outlines; all common characteristics of Art Deco style.

Conclusion

Overall, the Lone Star Lake Dam is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under the New Deal-era Resources of Kansas MPDF and under Criterion C for its Art Deco style architecture. The dam was constructed using labor from the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), one of the federal New Deal agencies. Today, the Lone Star Lake Dam retains its historic integrity and represents an excellent example of both a conservation-related resource and a social and recreational-related resource. According to the MPDF, many conservation-related projects, "aimed to protect natural resources and reclaim farmlands lost during the Dust Bowl."²⁶ The goal of the Lone Star Lake project was to protect natural resources; according to an article written by CCC workers, the dam was constructed "for the purpose of water conservation."²⁷ Although Lone Star Lake and its dam were ultimately constructed by the CCC as a conservation project, the lake was first conceived by stockholders of the Lone Star Lake Corporation as a "recreational center for Douglas County." After the completion of the lake (and dam), Lone Star Lake Park quickly became a hotspot for fishermen, and the lake continues to be used for recreational activities, including fishing, swimming, and boating.

²³ Lawrence Daily Journal-World, "Lone Star Lake to Open July 27, July 8, 1940.

²⁴ The Lawrence Democrat, "Lone Star Lake," August 1, 1940, p.1, accessed online at Newspaers.com.

²⁵ Kansas State Historical Society. "New-Deal' Projects Still Thrive in Kansas." *Newsletter for the Cultural Resources Division*, "Kansas Preservation", 2002. https://www.kshs.org/resource/ks_preservation/kpjanfeb02newdeal.pdf

²⁶ Rosin, Elizabeth, et al. "New-Deal-Era Resources of Kansas," Multiple Property Nomination to the National Register, June 10, 2002, p.30.

²⁷ SCS-18 Kansas News, January, 1937, p.4.

Lone Star Lake Dam

Name of Property

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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Unpublished Materials:

Photo: Aerial View CCC Camp at Lone Star Lake, Douglas County Public Works files. a. 1934.
Lone Star Lake Map, ca. 1940. Douglas County Public Works.

Lone Star Lake Maintenance Building, 1935 aerial of CCC Camp (Historic Photo)

Site Plan for Camp Lone Star, C. Tod Bevitt, CCC Survey 2018

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: LDJ; LJW; LDJW; LRDJ;

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 045-396

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 18.7

Provide latitude/longitude coordinates OR UTM coordinates.

(Place additional coordinates on a continuation page.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>38.840710</u>	<u>-95.384369</u>	3	<u>38.840719</u>	<u>-95.376750</u>
	Latitude:	Longitude:		Latitude:	Longitude:
2	<u>38.838652</u>	<u>-95.384332</u>	4	_____	_____
	Latitude:	Longitude:		Latitude:	Longitude:

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The nominated property is located in the north ½ of the northeast ¼ of Section 14, Township 14, Range 18 and the northeast ¼ of the northwest ¼ of Section 14, Township 14, Range 18. The nominated property is a triangular shaped piece of land within a larger parcel (Plate #600641C01). The description is as follows:

Commencing from the northwest corner of the aforementioned parcel, thence east along the north line of said property is approximately 2,175 feet.

Commencing from the northwest corner of the aforementioned parcel, thence south along the west line of said property is approximately 754.2 feet.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

Lone Star Lake is not being nominated as part of this nomination. The roads around the lake including E 582 Road, E 593 Road, N 600 Road, E 665 Road, and E 715 Road would be the most discernable boundary if the lake were to be included in this nomination; however, this would also include all of the lakeside cabins in the southwest arm of the lake which were built for recreational purposes. Therefore, it would be better for lake to be nominated separately with the privately owned cabins as a district to represent the recreational significance of the park.

Lone Star Lake Dam
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The boundary described in the section above uses a defined parcel and points along the defined parcel to define a nominated area which encompasses the entire Lone Star Lake Dam.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Megan Bruey
organization Hernly Associates, Inc. date 06/17/2021
street & number 1100 Rhode Island Street telephone 785-749-5806
city or town Lawrence state KS zip code 66044
e-mail megan@hernly.com

Property Owner: (complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name Douglas County Public Works
street & number 665 E 715 RD telephone 785-832-5293
city or town Lawrence state KS zip code 66047

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each digital image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to a sketch map or aerial map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photograph Log

Name of Property: Lone Star Lake Historic District
City or Vicinity: Lawrence
County: Douglas State: Kansas
Photographer: Stan Hernly
Date Photographed: Summer 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include a description of view indicating the direction of camera:

Photo Number	View	Description
#1	NW	Lone Star Dam and Guardrails
#2	W	Lone Star Dam and Guardrails
#3	W	Lone Star Dam and Guardrails (Guard posts)
#4	W	Lone Star Dam Guard Post

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#5	N	Lone Star Dam Guard post
#6	N	Lone Star Dam Guard Posts
#7	S	Lone Star Dam Parapet Wall
#8	S	Lone Star Dam Parapet Wall
#9	N	Lone Star Dam and Parapet Wall
#10	NE	Lone Star Dam and Parapet Wall
#11	S	Control Outlet Tower
#12	N	Spillway

Figures

Include GIS maps, figures, and scanned images below.

Figure Log

Name of Property: Lone Star Lake Dam
City or Vicinity: Lawrence
County: Douglas **State:** Kansas

Figure Number	Description
#1	Historic Lone Star Park Map (ca. 1940)
#2	Boundary of the Lone Star Lake Dam
#3	Photo Key Map
#4	Plan of Lone Star Lake Dam
#5	Drawings of Lone Star Lake Dam and Spillway
#6	Drawings of Guard Posts
#7	Drawing of Parapet Walls
#8	Historic Photo of Lone Star Lake Dam under Construction
#9	Historic Photo of Lone Star Lake Dam under Construction
#10	Historic Photo of Lone Star Lake Dam under Construction
#11	Historic Photo of Lone Star Lake Dam under Construction

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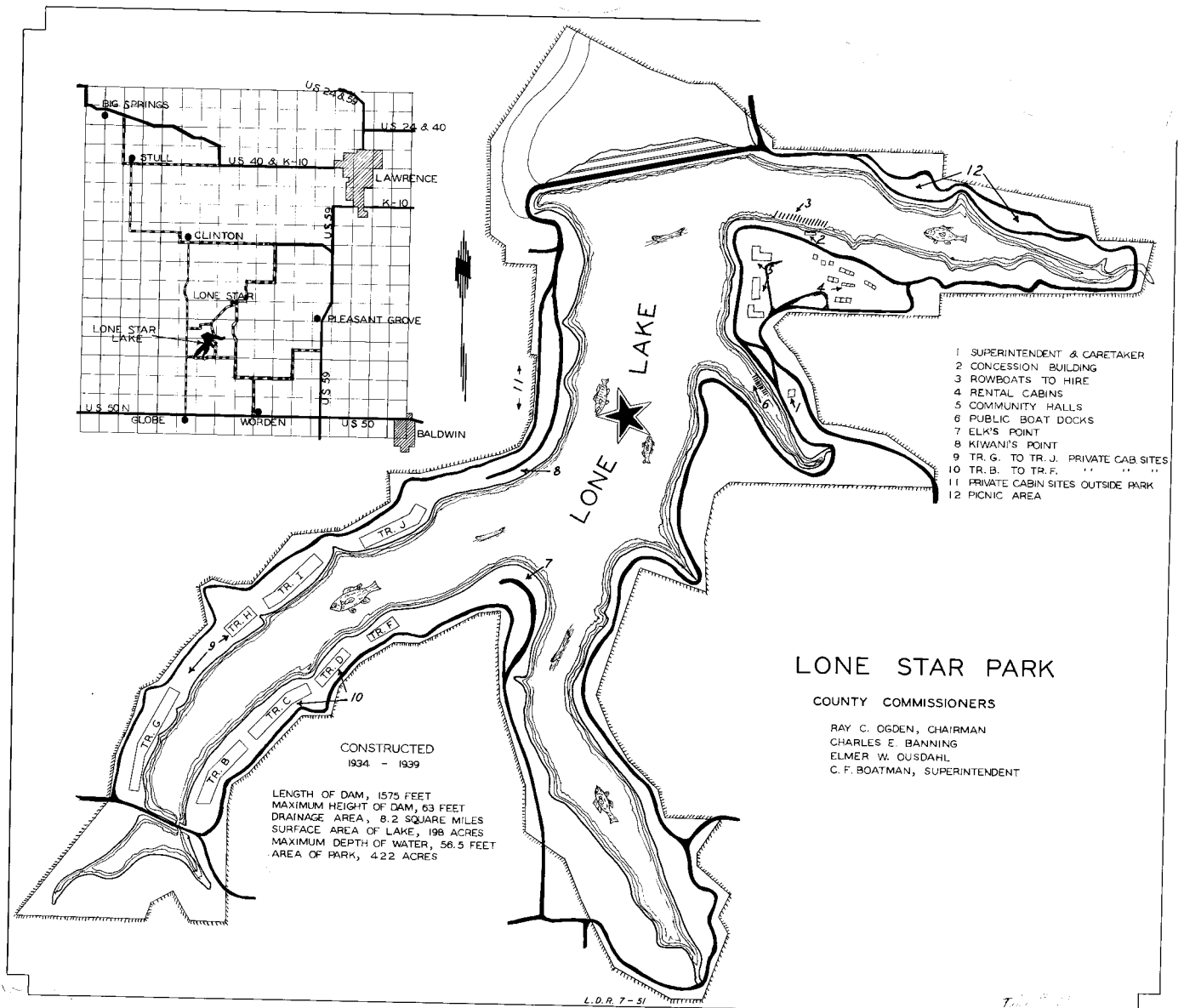


Figure 1: Historic Lone Star Park Map (ca. 1940). The dam is located on the north side of the lake. Map provided by Douglas County Public Works.

Lone Star Lake Dam
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Figure 2: Boundary Map of Lone Star Lake Dam, 660 E 665 Road, Lawrence, Kansas
Google Earth Pro accessed 30 December 2022

Lone Star Lake Dam
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State



Figure 3: Photo Key Map
Google Earth Pro accessed 30 December 2022

Lone Star Lake Dam
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
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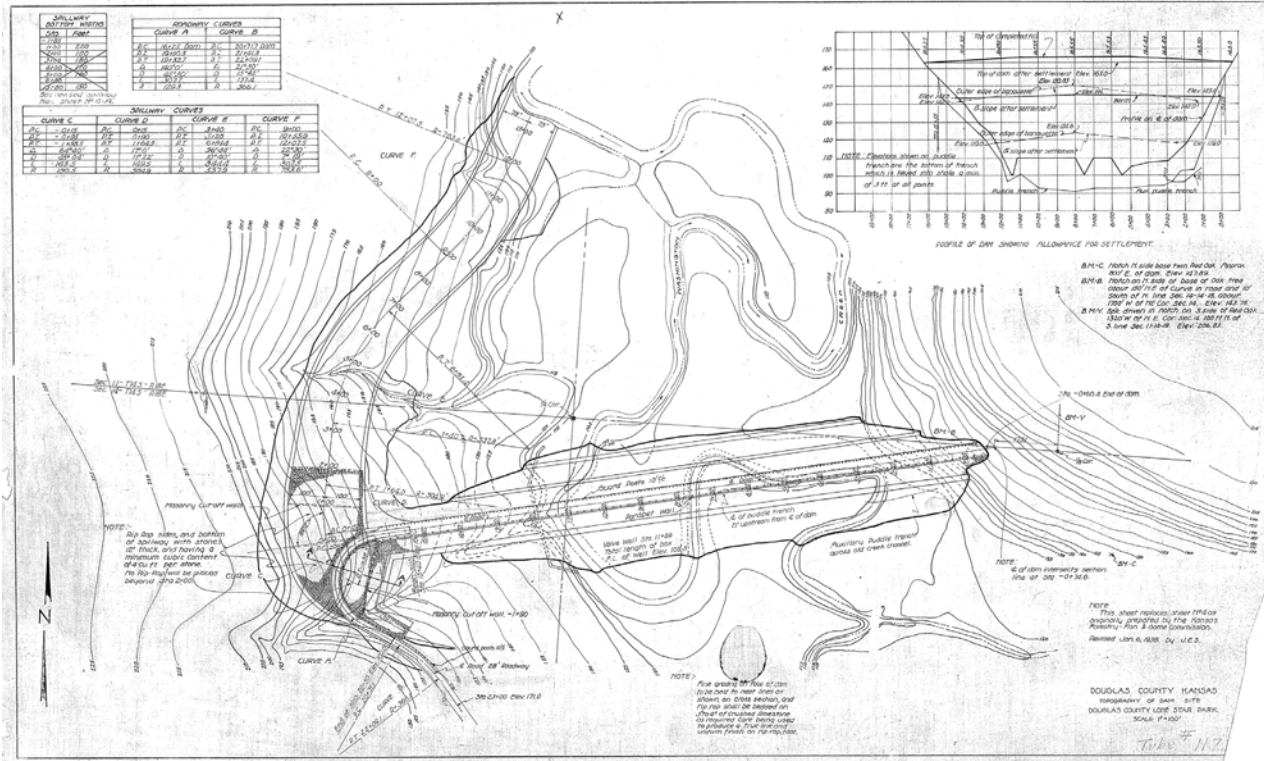


Figure 4: Plan of Lone Star Lake Dam. Image provided by Douglas County Public Works.

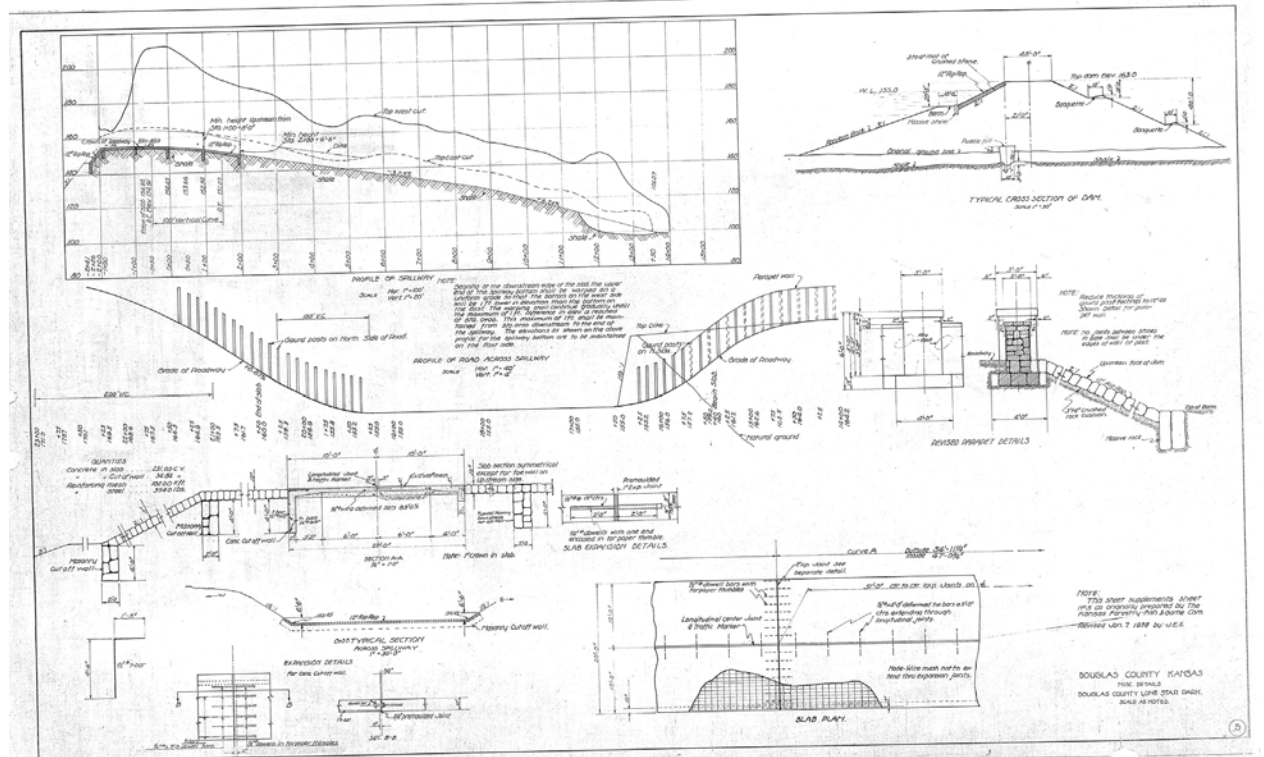


Figure 5: Drawings of Lone Star Lake Dam and Spillway. Image provided by Douglas County Public Works.

Lone Star Lake Dam
Name of Property

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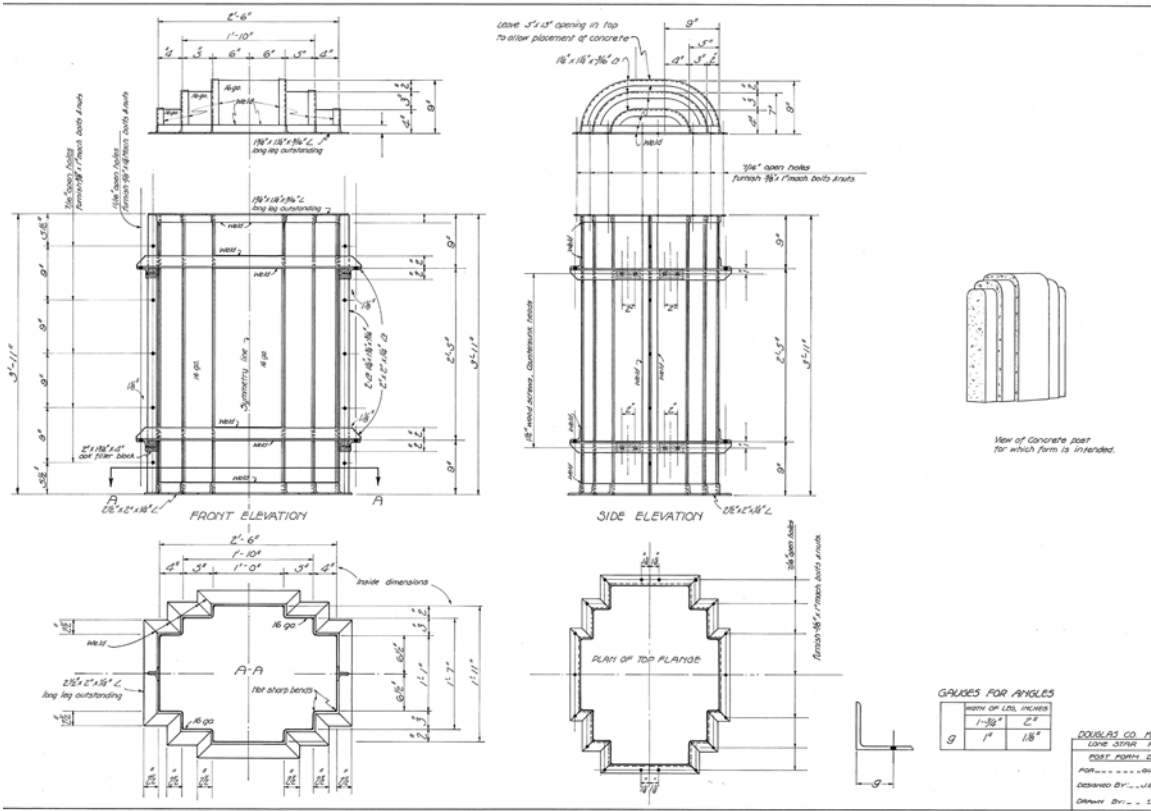


Figure 6: Drawings of Guard Posts. Image provided by Douglas County Public Works.

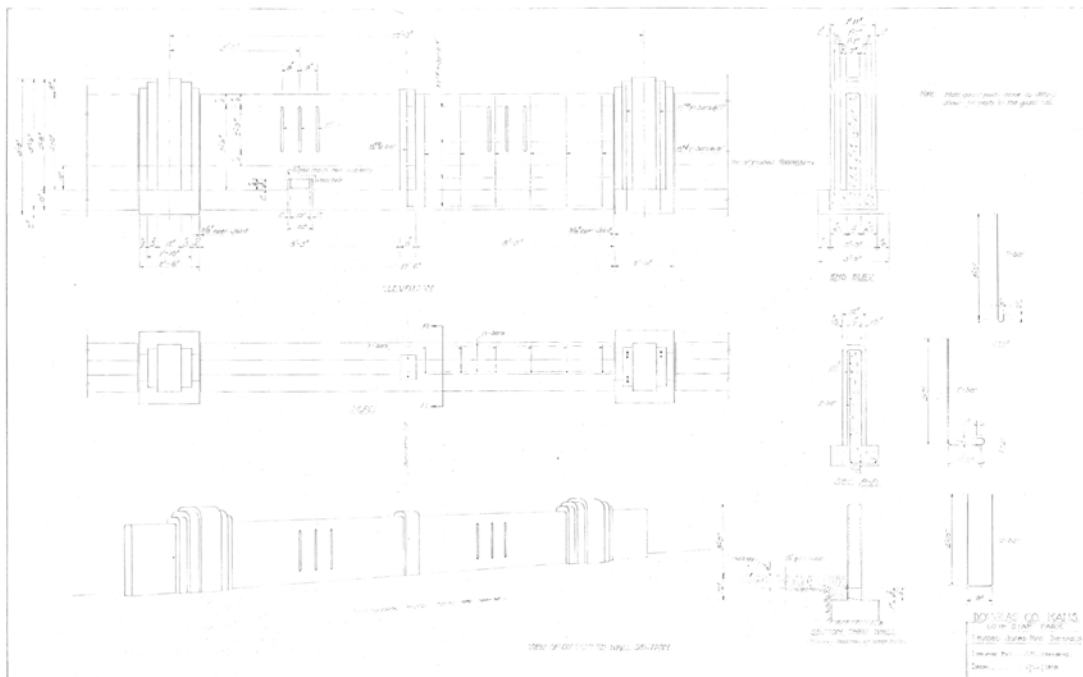


Figure 7: Drawing of Guardrails. Image provided by Douglas County Public Works.

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Figure 8: Historic Photo of Lone Star Lake Dam under Construction, looking east. Unknown Date. Image provided by the Watkins Museum of History.

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Figure 9: Historic Photo of Lone Star Lake Dam under Construction, looking west. Unknown Date. Image provided by the Watkins Museum of History.

Lone Star Lake Dam
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Figure 10: Historic Photo of Lone Star Lake Dam & Lake under Construction, looking south at the control outlet tower. Unknown Date. Image provided by the Watkins Museum of History

Lone Star Lake Dam
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Figure 11: Historic Photo of Lone Star Lake Dam under Construction, looking east. Unknown Date. Image provided by the Watkins Museum of History