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THE
NATIONAL
REGISTER,
OF
HISTORIC
PLACES
IN
IOWA

1 JANUARY
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DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
IOWA STATE HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT
26 East Market Street
Iowa City, Iowa 52240

The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the nation's cultural resources considered worthy of preservation. The National Register seeks to recognize properties of historical, architectural and archaeological significance, through a program of registration, financial aid and incentive, and partial protection from damage or destruction by federally-funded projects.

The National Register was created by Congress in 1935, and enlarged through the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 to include properties of state and local, as well as national, significance. The program is administered nationally by the Department of the Interior, and on the state level through the State Historic Preservation Officer. Preservation activity in Iowa is centered in the Division of Historic Preservation (Iowa State Historical Department). Through a variety of programs (among them the National Register program), the Division seeks to identify and encourage the preservation of those buildings, structures, sites and objects which effectively demonstrate the many facets of our history.

The Division of Historic Preservation gathers information about historic properties through professional surveys and research, and from material submitted by interested individuals, groups, and federal, state, and local agencies. Those properties for which sufficient information exists to determine their significance in terms of National Register criteria are submitted by the Division to a review body of professionally qualified persons from around the state. This review committee considers each property submitted, and in a public meeting votes on the qualifications of each for the National Register. Nominations for the properties so approved are then made to the Department of the Interior in Washington, D.C. If the Department of the Interior approves a nomination, that property is listed in the National Register.

The National Register is intended to be a planning tool for federal agencies, without restraint upon private property interests. On another level, it functions as a "consciousness-raising" program, bringing to public attention the historic and architectural elements which are as much a part of our environment as forests, fields, and streams. Since 1972, nearly 300 buildings, structures, sites or objects in Iowa have been listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This group, while only a very small percentage of Iowa's cultural resources, illustrates the variety to be found in the state's built environment.

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

The following criteria are designed to guide the States, Federal agencies, and the Secretary of the Interior in evaluating potential entries (other than areas of the National Park System and national historic landmarks) for the National Register:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and;

- (A) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (B) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (C) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (D) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- (A) a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- (B) a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- (C) a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or
- (D) a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- (E) a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or

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- (F) a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- (G) a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

ADAIR

Catalpa, (Henry A. Wallace Farm), T74NR31W, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec.1 Greenfield. Politics, Agriculture. The home and birthplace of Henry C. and Henry A. Wallace. Henry Catwell Wallace owned and edited the influential paper, Wallace's Farmer and served as U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, 1921-1924. His son, Henry Agard Wallace, achieved prominence in national public life as U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, 1933-1940, Vice President of the U.S., 1941-1945, U.S. Secretary of Commerce, 1945-1946, and U.S. presidential candidate of the Progressive Party in 1948.

ALLAMAKEE

Lansing Stone School, Center and Fifth, Lansing. Education, Architecture. One of the oldest schoolhouses in continuous use in Iowa, constructed in 1864. It is a two story structure made from locally quarried limestone. It is architecturally significant as an example of an educational facility that was erected at the close of the pioneer period from local materials by local craftsmen.

The Iron Post. North end of Main Street, New Albin. Exploration. The Iron Post is a surveyor's marker at 45 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, erected in 1849 by Capt. Thomas J. Lee of the U.S. Army Topographic Engineers. It was the reference point for the marking of the boundary between Iowa and Minnesota. Also, the line served as a correction line for townships previously established below it, and as a surveying base for the public domain to the north and west.

Effigy Mounds. Marguette vicinity. Prehistorical Archaeology. Features nearly 200 burial mounds dating from the 8th through the 15th centuries A.D.; several of which have the shape of a bird or a bear. NHL.

Allamakee County Courthouse. 107 Allamakee Street, Waukon. Architecture, Government. Built 1859-61. An extremely fine example of Greek Revival architecture from an early period. Vernacular details add interest without detracting from the classical character. This was the third courthouse built in Waukon (another is in Lansing), and served as the seat of county government from 1867 to 1941.

APPANOOSE

Stratton House. 303 E. Washington, Centerville. Architecture, Settlement. An unusual example of Gothic Revival style, built in 1858. Its steeply pitched gables and bargeboard trim set it apart from other residences in the area and in the state. Its builder, Jonathan Stratton, was one of the earliest white settlers in the county and was active in education, town speculation, and the milling business.

AUBUBON

Audubon County Courthouse (K.P. Hall). Washington and Kilworth Streets, Exira. Government. Believed to be the first building in the county erected specifically for use as a county government facility. It was built in 1874, and served as a courthouse until 1879, when the county seat was permanently located in Audubon. The structure was purchased in 1887 by the local Knights of Pythias chapter.

BENTON

Benton County Courthouse. East Fourth Street, Vinton. Architecture, Government. A Beaux-Arts style structure, built 1905-1906, which well-represents turn-of-the century government building tradition. It is the third courthouse on this site; its location at the center of the main business district is typical of urban planning concepts in the 19th century.

The Iron Post. North end of Main Street, New Albin. Architecture, Government. A two-story brick house, built in 1881, which well-represents turn-of-the century government building tradition. It is the third courthouse on this site; its location at the center of the main business district is typical of urban planning concepts in the 19th century.

Rowden House. 308 Washington Street, Waterloo. Architecture, Building. A very fine vernacular expression of Victorian Italianate architecture, with porch, window hood and cornice prominent features in its picturesque composition. William Rowden was a Waterloo pharmacist.

County Courthouse. 101 Allamakee Street, Waterloo. Architecture, Government. A two-story brick house, built in 1881, which well-represents turn-of-the century government building tradition. It is the third courthouse on this site; its location at the center of the main business district is typical of urban planning concepts in the 19th century.

Dunsmore House. 903 Logan Ave., Waterloo. Architecture, Building. This house is significant as the only house made of limestone dating from the 19th century still extant in the immediate Cedar Falls-Waterloo area. It was built by Thomas Dunsmore, a master stonemason. His first occupation, John Dunsmore was an employee of the Illinois Central Railroad.

Cedar Falls Ice House. Franklin Ave. and First Street, Cedar Falls. Industry. A round structure built 1931-2 of hollow clay tile, used for the storage of ice cut from the Cedar River and sold commercially in the city. It was built for Hugh Smith, owner of the Cedar Falls Ice and Fuel Co., which dealt both in ice and in coal. This structure is an excellent example of a now-obsolete industry, as ice is now manufactured on demand, rather than cut in winter and stored in structures such as this for warm-weather use.

Frederick House. NW of NW 1/4, Sec. 27, Twp. 25 N, R. 20 W of Cedar Falls. Architecture. A large barn constructed of coarse rubble limestone, with segmentally-arched window and door openings. It was built in 1875 by Charles and William Frederick, immigrants who established a stock farm (specializing in fine draft animals) here in 1873.

James Newell Barn. T90NR14W, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec.10, Settlement. A large, gable-roofed barn of black walnut. James Newell (1809-1875) brought his family to this area in 1846, as the first white settlers in the township. Unlike the majority of pioneers, Newell maintained excellent relations with neighboring native inhabitants. He is said to have founded the first school in the township (in his home) and was one of the first township trustees.

Renssalaer Russell House. 20 W. 3rd Street, Waterloo. Architecture. A two-story brick house, Italianate in style, built in 1861. A wide, bracketted cornice, belvedere and curved window hoods are among its design features. Russell was a native of New York, and prominent in local business and social affairs.

Snowden House. 306 Washington Street, Waterloo. Architecture. Built 1878. A very fine vernacular expression of Victorian Italianate architecture, with porches, window hoods and cornices prominent features in an harmonious composition. William Snowden was a Waterloo pharmacist.

Dunsmore House. 902 Logan Ave., Waterloo. Architecture. Built ca. 1865. This house is significant as the only house made of limestone dating from the 19th century still extant in the immediate Cedar Falls-Waterloo area. It was built by Thomas Chadwick, a master stonemason. Its first occupant, John F. Dunsmore, was an employee of the Illinois Central Railroad.

Cedar Falls Ice House. Franklin Ave. and First Street, Cedar Falls. Industry. A round structure built 1921-2 of hollow clay tile, used for the storage of ice cut from the Cedar River and sold commercially in the city. It was built for Hugh Smith, owner of the Cedar Falls Ice and Fuel Co., which dealt both in ice and in coal. This structure is an artifact from a now-obsolete industry, as ice is now manufactured on demand, rather than cut in winter and stored in structures such as this for warm-weather use.

Fields Barn. T89NR14W, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 27, Iowa 57, SW of Cedar Falls. Architecture. A large barn constructed of coursed rubble limestone, with segmentally-arched window and door openings. It was built in 1875 by Charles and William Fields, English immigrants who established a stock farm (specializing in fine draft animals) here in 1873.

La Porte Town Hall and Fire Station. 413 Chestnut St., La Porte City. Government. Built in 1876, with jail addition 1911. This was La Porte City's first town hall and fire station, erected five years after the town's organization. Until the 1930's this was La Porte's government center; after that it served as a classroom facility for the local high school. It is now a F.F.A. agricultural museum.

BOONE

Finnegan Flats. 710-718 Seventh Street, Boone. Architecture. A complex of rowhouses, built in 1880, of brick covered with stucco. These "workmen's cottages" are an unusual form in Iowa. From 1885 to 1925 they were owned by Arthur Finnegan, a machinist, fireman and engineer for the Northwestern Railroad.

Waverly House. 402 W. Bremer Ave., Waverly. Architecture. A three-story brick commercial building built in 1863. It first served as a stage stop until the railroad came to the town in 1864. From then until 1905 the building was a hotel and an apartment building. In 1905 it was purchased by the CaPhenin Chemical Company for the manufacture of pills. It is now a county museum.

Waverly House. 304 Washington Street, Waverly. Architecture. Built 1878. A very fine vernacular expression of Italianate architecture, with porches, window heads and unusual prominent features in its handsome composition. William Spaulding was a Waverly pharmacist.

Dunmore House. 902 Logan Ave., Waterloo. Architecture. Built ca. 1880. This house is significant as the only house made of limestone dating from the 19th century still extant in the immediate Cedar Falls-Waterloo area. It was built by Wm. Thedrick, a local businessman. Its first occupant, John F. Dunmore, was an employee of the Illinois Central Railroad.

Cedar Falls Ice House. Franklin Ave. and First Street, Cedar Falls. Industry. A round structure built 1881-2 of hollow clay tile, used for the storage of ice cut from the Cedar River and sold commercially in the city. It was built for John Smith, owner of the Cedar Falls Ice and Coal Co., and built both to ice and to coal. This structure is an example from a now-obsolete industry, as ice is now manufactured on demand, rather than cut in winter and stored in warehouses such as this for year-around use.

Fields Barn. 13811 W. 20th St., Iowa Falls. Architecture. A large barn constructed of rough-hewn limestone, with polygonally-arched windows and door openings. It was built in 1873 by Charles and William Fields. The Fields family who established a stock farm (specializing in fine draft animals) here in 1873.

BREMER

Waverly House. 402 W. Bremer Ave., Waverly. Commerce. A three-story brick commercial building built in 1863. It first served as a stage stop until the railroad came to the town in 1864. From then until 1905 the building was a hotel and an apartment building. In 1905 it was purchased by the CaPhenin Chemical Company for the manufacture of pills. It is now a county museum.

Waverly House. 402 W. Bremer Ave., Waverly. Architecture. A striking example of early French Renaissance Revival architecture, in which two symmetrical wings form an asymmetrical composition, and excellent use is made of terra-cotta and brick details. The building was a memorial to Perry Hanson who contributed toward its construction. For nearly 60 years the building was an educational center, offering instruction in printing, drafting, and manual skills such as woodwork, as well as meeting space for community groups and the public library. Built in 1883.

BUCHANAN

Wapsipinicon Mill. 100 First Street West, Independence. Industry.

This brick feed mill was built in 1867 on the foundations of an earlier (1854) woolen mill. From 1915-40, electricity was also generated at this mill. In its many years of operation, the Wapsipinicon Mill illustrated an impressive ability to accommodate the changing needs of the surrounding population.

Munson Building. 210 Second Street, N.E., Independence. Architecture.

A striking example of early French Renaissance Revival architecture, in which two symmetrical units form an asymmetrical composition, and excellent use is made of terracotta and brick detail. The building was a memorial to Perry Munson, who contributed toward its construction. For nearly 60 years, the building was an educational center, offering instruction in printing, drafting, and manual skills such as woodworking, as well as meeting space for community groups and the public library. Built in 1893.

CARROLL

Carnegie Library. 125 East 6th Street, Carroll. Architecture. Built 1905, and designed after the Prairie School of Frank Lloyd Wright.

Dowsey Savings Bank. Front Street, Dowsey, Commerce. An example of early 20th-century commercial architecture, built of red brick and the only link with Dowsey's more prosperous past, serving the community until it failed in 1932. For nearly 40 years thereafter, the bank housed a grocery store, retaining its position as a community gathering place in its original function. It is now a working pottery.

George B. Hitchcock House. T75NR37W, SW¼ of SE¼ Sec. 9. Architecture, Humanitarian. A two-story house built c. 1855 of red sandstone blocks. Hitchcock was a Congregational minister and missionary who came to Iowa in 1853. Besides "riding circuit", like his Methodist counterparts, to minister to his widely-sattered parishioners on the Iowa frontier, Hitchcock founded a church at Lewis and was active in the Council Bluffs Association of ministers. He was also a strong abolitionist, and his house was for a time one of the stops on Iowa's "underground railway".

early French Neoclassical Revival architecture, in which two symmetrical wings form an asymmetrical composition, and excellent use is made of terra-cotta and brick detail. The building was a memorial to Perry Mason, who contributed toward its construction. For nearly 40 years, the building was an educational center, offering instruction in printing, drafting, and manual skills with an observatory, as well as meeting space for community groups and the public library. Built in 1893.

Herbert Hoover National Historic Site. West Branch. The boyhood home of President Herbert Hoover, constructed in 1870 by Jesse Hoover, President Hoover's father. Also the site of the Hoover Memorial Library. NHL.

Floral Hall. Cedar County Fairgrounds, Tipton. Architecture, Agriculture. This is an octagonal frame exhibition hall, built in 1899. It is still used for horticultural exhibitions.

Downey Savings Bank. Front Street, Downey. Commerce. An example of early 20th-century commercial architecture, built of red brick and the only link with Downey's more prosperous past, serving the community until it failed in 1932. For nearly 40 years thereafter, the bank housed a grocery store, retaining its position as a community gathering place if not its original function. It is now a working pottery.

CERRO GORDO

Hub Clothing Store. 4 South Federal Avenue, Mason City. Built in 1909 after the designs of Frank Lloyd Wright. One of two Prairie Style commercial buildings in Mason City, the Hub Store is now the City National Bank Building.

Park Inn Hotel. 15 West State Street, Mason City. A 1909 Frank Lloyd Wright Prairie Style building, the Park Inn was part of the same commission as the adjacent Adams Building (now the City National Bank) and used the same materials. The exterior, however, is different in both decoration and dynamics and expresses Wright's concept that interior functions should be clearly expressed on the exterior.

CHEROKEE

Phipps Village Site. Vicinity Cherokee, dated between A.D. 999-1400. This compact village is attributed to Plains Agriculturalists commonly referred to as the Mill Creek Culture.

Cherokee Sewer Site. Cherokee. Prehistoric. A construction project uncovered and destroyed much of what was once a large Indian settlement area. Animal bones and tools dating back to perhaps 8000 B.C. were found in the area, making it probably the most important archaeological find in Iowa.

Bastian Site. Cherokee vicinity. Prehistoric. The Bastian Site has revealed remains of a late Woodland culture which flourished in Iowa during the late prehistoric period. Pieces of pottery found at this site suggest that the place may provide important information about a shift in popularity from pottery with traits known as Correctionville Trailed toward pottery of the Allamakee Trailed type. The great amount of catlinite encourages speculation that Bastian might have been the location from which came the Stiles catlinite plaques housed in the Sanford Museum at Cherokee.

Clayton County Courthouse. 111 High Street N.E., Elkader. Architecture, Government. Built 1857-59; addition 1877-78. The first section of this courthouse was a rather unimproved, flat-roofed structure. With the addition in 1877-78 (first a gambrel-roofed structure) and a change in the roof type, Clayton County Courthouse is now an noteworthy, if somewhat, example of the "Gambrel-Roof" style, once found in preference in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Carter House. 101 High Street N.E., Elkader. Architecture. A double house built in 1850, in the Greek Revival style. It was built by brothers Ernest Victor and Searcy Carter, who came to the county in 1847.

Timothy Davis House. 405 1st Street N.W., Elkader. Architecture, Settlement. Built in 1860, in a vernacular Federal style of red brick. Davis was prominent in Elkader as a businessman, attorney and town speculator. During the 1850's Davis and the other men laid out the town of Elkader, and erected a saw and grist mill nearby to attract progressive settlers.

Dickinson Webster House. 609 West Jefferson Street, Osceola. Architecture, Settlement. Built about 1860 by Dickinson Webster, Jr., son of one of Clarke County's early settlers. The house combines native lumber in its basic construction with ornate millwork and some classical influences in the porch columns. The result is an essentially simple house whose austerity is relieved by decorative elements.

Valley Mill. Buck Creek, east of Garnavillo, T93NR3W, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 16. Industry. Two stories of limestone, built in 1853. Throughout the middle 19th century, Buck Creek was an important local center of the rural milling industry, with as many as four mills, both grist and lumber, in operation. The Valley Mill is one of these, and is probably the only mill left from the days when the Buck Creek milling industry was a crucial component of frontier and rural agricultural life.

Clayton School, First Street, Clayton. Architecture, Education. Built in 1860 of native limestone, the Clayton School shows fine workmanship of strong and simple design in both wood carving and stonework. In fact, the workmanship and materials were so fine that the structure was used continuously as a school until very recently when it was converted for use as a town hall.

St. Peter's United Evangelical Lutheran Church. T93NR3W, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 34. Ceres. Architecture. Now known as the "Pioneer Rock Church". Built in 1858 during the pastorate of Holland-born Paul Stockfeld, teacher, physician and clergyman.

Clayton County Courthouse. 111 High Street N.E., Elkader. Architecture, Government. Built 1867-68; addition 1877-78. The first section of this courthouse was a rather undistinguished, flat-roofed structure. With the addition in 1877-78 (forming a cube-shaped structure) and a change in the roof type, the Clayton County Courthouse is now an noteworthy, if anachronistic, example of the "coffee mill" style, once found in profusion in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Carter House. 101 High Street S.E., Elkader. Architecture. A double house built in 1850, in the Greek Revival style. It was built by brothers Ernest Victor and Henry Carter, who came to the county in 1847.

Timothy Davis House. 405 1st Street N.W., Elkader. Architecture, Settlement. Built in 1860, in a vernacular Federal style of red brick. Davis was prominent in Elkader as a businessman, attorney and town speculator. During the 1840's Davis and two other men laid out the town of Elkader, and erected a saw- and grist-mill nearby to attract prospective settlers.

Rialto Price House. 206 Cedar Street N.W., Elkader. Architecture. Built in 1876. A vernacular-style house featuring buff brick decoration. Rialto Price was a local attorney and editor of a 1916 edition of the history of Clayton County.

J.C. Stemmer House. 113 Oak Street N.W., Elkader. Architecture. A Vernacular-style brick house, built in 1889. It is particularly noteworthy for the elaborate woodwork on both exterior and interior which is an excellent example of 19th-century "jigsaw" art.

Keystone Bridge. Bridge Street, Elkader. Engineering. A twin-arch keystone bridge of limestone, built 1888-1889. The bridge was designed by M. Tchirgi, who also designed the high truss bridge at Dubuque.

Opera House. 207 North Main Street, Elkader. Theater. The Opera House, built with funds contributed in the form of stock purchases by Elkader residents, has served a variety of public functions since its construction in 1903. Its entertainment offerings, including comedy, drama, music, drew patrons from around northeast Iowa. Civic groups have used the facility for educational, recreational, or organizational gatherings. The town clerk and voting facilities are also located here.

St. Joseph's Church and Parish Hall. Architecture. 330 First Street S.W., Elkader. The juxtaposition of these two stone church buildings illustrates the changing fortunes of a small-town parish. The first church (1858, now parish hall) is simple and unadorned, reflecting the earlier parishioners' lack of means for or disposition toward more elaborate structures. In contrast, the congregation of the later 1880's had the wealth to commission a Victorian Gothic church (1899), this choice of design reflecting the changing architectural enthusiasms of their age.

Schmidt House. 101 Oak St. NW, Elkader. Architecture. A two-story, two-family house built in 1867, with suggestions of vernacular Federal in its design. Brothers Wolfgang and John Blasius Schmidt came to Elkader from Bavaria via Cincinnati. They operated a successful brewery in the town until a state prohibition law was enacted in 1886.

Motor Mill Townsite. T92NR4W, W $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 6. Elkader vicinity. Settlement. The remains of a town, begun in the 1860's, with a grist mill as its nucleus. An inn, livery stable, cooperage, and smokehouse were also built, and still exist. By the 1880's, the mill was losing money, and the town of Motor, never very large, was soon abandoned.

First Congregational Church. Washington Street, Garnavillo. Religion, Architecture. A brick church, exhibiting good proportions and Greek Revival influences. Built in 1866 by members of the local Congregational Church, organized by James J. Hill in 1844. Hill was one of the Iowa Band of Congregational missionaries who proselytized in the eastern part of the state during the 1840's. The church was later used as a community center, public library, school, and is now a local museum.

Van Allen Department Store. Fifth Avenue and Second Street, Clinton. Architecture. Built 1913-15, this store is one of a dwindling number of buildings that represent the work of the late years of Louis Sullivan's life, when his architectural practice was reduced to a few midwestern clients. Although small in scale, it is proof that even in his last years, Louis Sullivan was one of America's greatest architects. NHL.

Opera House. 207 North Main Street, Elkader. Theater. The Opera House, built with funds contributed in the form of stock purchases by Elkader residents, has served a variety of public functions since its construction in 1901. The entertainment offerings, including comedy, drama, music, and patrons from around northeast Iowa. Civic groups have used the facility for educational, recreational, or organizational gatherings. The town clerk and voting facilities are also located here.

St. Joseph's Church and Parish Hall. Architecture. 150 First Street S.W., Elkader. The juxtaposition of these two main church buildings illustrates the changing fortunes of a midwestern parish. The first church (1858, now parish hall) is simple and unadorned, reflecting the earlier parishioners' lack of means for or disposition toward more elaborate structures. In contrast, the congregation of the later 1920's had the wealth to commission a Victorian Gothic church (1921), this choice of design reflecting the changing architectural enthusiasms of their age.

Schmidt House. 101 Oak St. NW, Elkader. Architecture. A two-story, two-family home built in 1881 with suggestions of vernacular Federal in its design. Brothers William and John Elias Schmidt came to Elkader from Bavaria via Cincinnati. They operated a successful grocery in the town until a state prohibition law was enacted in 1835.

William A. McHenry House. 1428 1st Ave. N., Denison. Architecture. A modified Queen Anne/Shingle style dwelling, built 1886. McHenry was a cattle breeder and Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Department of Iowa in the Civil War. Mary Sears McHenry was active in the W.C.T.U. and in 1900 was elected president of the National Convention of the Women's Relief Corps.

Clarence D. Chamberlin House. 1434 2nd Ave. So., Denison. Transportation. From 1910 to 1914 the home of the pioneer aviator, who, by flying from New York to Germany June 4-6, 1927, broke the long-distance record set by Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. (New York to Paris) only two weeks before. In August of that year Chamberlin made the first transatlantic mail flight. Much of his later career was spent as a test pilot for a variety of aircraft manufacturers. He was made a member of the Aviation Hall of Fame in July, 1976.

Dow House. So. end of Prince Street, Dow City. Architecture. Two-story brick, Italianate dwelling, built in 1872-74. Home of Simeon E. Dow, land speculator, promoter, founder of Dow City.

Russell Octagon House. 168613th St., Sec. 15, Elmfield vicinity. Architecture. A two-story octagonal house of brick, built 1836. It is one of approximately 15 octagon residences in Iowa built after the philosophy of James Fowler, a 19th-century proponent of the Octagon House. Henry L. Russell was a early Davis County settler.

Elmfield Square Historic District. Downtown Elmfield. Architecture. Commerce. This district displays a variety of architect styles typical of late 19th-century commercial building. Its centerpiece is the Second Empire Davis County Courthouse. Together the courthouse and surrounding district offer a well-preserved example of regional mid-American town planning in the late Victorian era.

DALLAS

Dexter Community House, 707 Dallas Street, Dexter. Engineering, Urban Planning. The Dexter building, erected in 1917, is a large round brick building--possibly the only one of its kind in the state. Although not regarded as aesthetically pleasing, it is an early twentieth century example of functional architecture designed with adaptive uses in mind. Since its construction the Dexter Community House has been used for important community activities.

Dallas County Courthouse, Town Square bordering Eighth and Main, Adel. Architecture, Government. Considered to have been designed with the French Renaissance in mind, the three and one-half story building has not suffered any major alterations since its construction in 1902. The source of inspiration for its designer, George Bird, was reputedly provided by the sixteenth century French Chateau Azay-le-Rideau at Indre-et-Loire, west of Tours.

DAVIS

Stringtown House, T69NR12W N $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 35, Junction of Troy, Pulaski and Bloomfield Road, Union Township. Architecture, Transportation. Atop a limestone foundation, the "duplex" has a saltbox profile with a hipped roof front porch extending the full length of the street side. The 1832 building is perhaps the oldest house remaining in Davis County, and the only one left in its original condition of what was once a small community known as Stringtown. The house served at that time as a hotel and stage coach stop.

Troy Academy, T69NR12W, Sec.26, Troy. Education. A two-story frame schoolhouse built in 1853. Troy Academy was founded in 1853, among the earliest private schools in Iowa. It was built during the early period of state history when public funding for education was limited. In addition to basic skills, the academy offered teacher-training classes for young women and men. The academy operated until 1888.

Davis County Courthouse, Bloomfield. Architecture, Government. This courthouse, built in 1877, is an excellent example of Victorian architecture with French influence. The exterior features a tall bell tower with a four-faced clock (still working) and a life-sized statue. No additions or renovations on the exterior or interior have been made; the courthouse remains in excellent condition one hundred years later.

Russell Octagon House. T68NR15W SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec.12, Bloomfield vicinity. Architecture. A two-story octagonal house of brick, built 1856. It is one of approximately 15 extant residences in Iowa built after the philosophy of Orson Fowler, a 19th-century proponent of the Octagon mode. Henry L. Russell was a early Davis County settler.

Bloomfield Square Historic District. Downtown Bloomfield. Architecture, Commerce. This district displays a variety of architectural styles typical of late 19th-century commercial building. Its centerpiece is the Second Empire Davis County Courthouse. Together the courthouse and surrounding district offer a well-preserved example of typical mid-American town planning in the late Victorian era.

Weaver, James Baird House. Weaver Park Road, Bloomfield. Political, Military. Capitalizing on his prestige as a Civil War veteran (Brevet Brigadier General, 1865) and a forceful, orthodox Republican, James Baird Weaver actively engaged in state politics in the 1870's, serving three terms in Congress. Dissatisfaction with the Republicans then turned him into a leading reform advocate, and he was the presidential nominee of the Greenback (1880) and Populist (1892) parties before fading into political obscurity. Weaver grew up in Bloomfield, and lived in this house (b. 1865) from 1867 to 1890. NHL.

Union Church. Clark at Sycamore Streets, Davis City. Religion. The Union Church was built in 1878 from funds provided by John Clark, whose fortune derived from local milling and textile businesses. Clark identified with no particular denomination, and his church was made accessible to a variety of congregations, "without regard to Creed, Color, or religious notions," in an expression of ecumenism unusual for its place and time.

Davis County Courthouse, Bloomfield. Architecture, Government. This courthouse, built in 1877, is an excellent example of Victorian architecture with French influences. The exterior features a tall bell tower with a four-faced clock (still working) and a life-sized statue. No additions or renovations on the exterior or interior have been made; the courthouse remains in excellent condition one hundred years later.

Russell Octagon House, Bloomfield. Architecture. A two-story octagonal house of brick, built in 1856. It is one of approximately 15 extant residences in Iowa built after the philosophy of Green Fowler, a 19th-century proponent of the Octagon mode. Henry L. Russell was a early Davis County settler.

Bloomfield Square Historic District, Downtown Bloomfield. Architecture, Commerce. This district displays a variety of architectural styles typical of late 19th-century commercial buildings. Its centerpiece is the Second Empire Davis County Courthouse. Together the courthouses and surrounding district offer a well-preserved example of typical mid-western town planning in the late Victorian era.

Lewis College, College Street, Bloomfield. Education. Old Lewis College (1829-1844) is considered to be significant because of its early establishment in Iowa, its contribution of student out-growth to the Union Army in the Civil War and because of its diverse architectural facilities. All of the buildings are brick with twentieth century style detailing and together represent vernacular interpretations of stylistic trends ranging in time from the 1860's to the early 1900's. The college closed in 1944 and all buildings are now being used by the local historical society and the local school district.

Spring Branch Paper Factory Site, Manchester vicinity. Industry. Only the foundation remains of this example of an early Iowa factory. The factory was established in 1877 and in 1878 its product was a gold medal at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. However, it was abandoned the following year when the company sold out to another firm.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church and Rectory, 18th St. W. v. St. Paul. Religion. The church, built in 1877, replaced an earlier church which was the site of the first free Baptist congregation in Iowa. The monument was erected in August, 1885, the installation and attendant ceremony marking a very early expression of historical by parties.

Coffin's Grove Stagecoach House, T89NR6W, S½ Sec.22, Manchester. Transportation. This large brick house, built in 1855, was one of the hostleries of the stage coach lines that traversed this county in the 1850's. At the time this house was built, on a road between Masonville and Manchester, the route was on the main line of the Western Mail Stage Company running westward from Dubuque to Independence.

J.J. Hoag ("Wheat") House. 120 East Union, Manchester. Architecture. Italianate house of frame construction dominated by an ornate belvedere. Hoag was active in the milling and real estate businesses in Manchester, making his early fortunes in the provision of wheat for the Union Army during the Civil War. Built 1864.

Lenox College, College Street, Hopkinton. Architecture, Education. Old Lenox College (1859-1944) is considered to be significant because of its early establishment in Iowa, its contribution of student man-power to the Union Army in the Civil War and because of its diverse architectural facilities. All of the buildings are brick with twentieth century shingle roofing and together represent vernacular interpretations of stylistic trends ranging in time from the 1860's to the early 1900's. The college closed in 1944 and all buildings are now being used by the local historical society and the local school district.

Spring Branch Butter Factory Site. Manchester vicinity. Industry. Only the foundation remains of this example of an early Iowa industry. The Factory was established in 1872 and in 1876 its product won a gold medal at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. However, it was abandoned the following year, when the company sold out to another firm.

Bay Settlement Church and Monument. T88N R5W, NW¼, Sec. 36. vic. Delhi. Religion. The church, built in 1873, replaced an earlier church which was the site of the first Free Baptist congregation in Iowa. The monument was erected in August, 1865, its installation and attendant ceremony marking a very early expression of Memorial Day services.

Ruth Suckow House. S. Radcliffe and Fifth Streets, Earlville. Literature. Iowa author Ruth Suckow (1892-1960) is best known for her vivid portrayals of Iowa farm and small-town life, described in her many short stories and novels. Suckow's work is well within the mainstream of "regionalism", a concept of visual and literary art which flourished, particularly in the midwest, during the 1920's and 1930's (other proponents included Grant Wood, Thomas Hart Benton, Herbert Quick, and Hamlin Garland). During the summers of 1925 and 1926, Ruth Suckow lived at this cottage in Earlville, and wrote her second novel (Odyssey of a Nice Girl, 1925) and several short stories.

Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Transportation Passenger Station. 237 South 4th Street, Burlington. Built 1856, and used as the main depot until 1868. The depot is an important symbol of Burlington's development, because the railroad contributed substantially to the growth of the city, and to the expansion of transportation in Iowa generally.

Crapo Park and Arboretum. Parkway Drive, Burlington. Landscape Architecture. Established 1895-96 by local philanthropist Philip M. Crapo. The park was one of the earlier "designed" arboretums in Iowa, with over 90 acres of plant specimens.

Snake Alley North Sixth Street, Burlington. Architecture, Engineering. This is an historic district which is situated on what has been called, "the crookedest street in the world." Built in 1894, Snake Alley consists of five half curves and two quarter curves over a distance of 275 feet and a rise of 58 feet. Structures facing Snake Alley range in dates of construction from the 1850's to the 1940's and in architectural styles from Greek Revival to Italianate to twentieth century commercial.

First Congregational Church. 313 North 4th Street, Burlington. Social/Humanitarian, Education, Religion. Gothic Revival, built 1867-70. This was the church of William Salter (1821-1910), minister, educator and historian, who served this congregation for 64 years. He came to Iowa in 1843 as one of the Iowa Band of Congregationalist missionaries. As a religious activist, he assisted the pre-Civil War underground railroad, in U.S. Army hospitals during that war, and supported the local Sunday School Union and a local Colored Baptist Church. As an educator, Salter was a trustee of the State University of Iowa, and co-founder of the Chicago Theological Seminary. Salter also contributed much to historical scholarship in Iowa, through publication of biographies of James W. Grimes and Augustus Dodge, a history of the state, and numerous articles in the Annals of Iowa.

Free Public Library. 501 N. 4th Street, Burlington. Architecture. Built in 1896-98, this is a two-story brick building, in an eclectic style showing classical, Renaissance Revival and Pre-Prairie-school characteristics. Unlike many public library buildings erected in Iowa at the turn of the century, which were funded by Andrew Carnegie, this was proposed and largely financed by Burlington philanthropist Philip M. Crapo.

German Methodist Episcopal Church. 7th and Washington Streets, Burlington. Architecture, Social. A vernacular Gothic-style church, built 1868-69, on a striking hillside setting which makes it a local landmark. The church was the second of eight built in the city between 1841 and 1879 which were closely associated with the large German community so prominent in the mid-19th-century history of Burlington.

Baptist Church. T71N R3W, SE¼ of SE¼, Sec.9, Sperry vicinity. Settlement. A one-room church of rubble limestone, built 1847. A very early example of rural church building, used also as a local meeting house. James S. Gilmore was the first moderator for the church, founded in 1840.

Spirit Lake Massacre Log Cabin, Arnold's Park, west of Estherville on U.S. 71. Settlement, Architecture. This was the site of a major incident between Sioux Indians and white settlers, one of several encounters during a two day period in early March 1857 that have collectively been referred to as the Spirit Lake Massacre. The likelihood of serious conflict had increased as a result of dissension over recent land cession treaties and the particularly hard previous winter. Living on the fringe of an agricultural settlement in the Okoboji Lakes region, the relatively inexperienced pioneer parties proved easy prey for a renegade band of Sioux Indinas alienated from their own tribal structure. By the close of the second day, thirty-two settlers lay dead and three women had been captured. While the hostilities deterred white settlement into the area for a time, the major outcome was that the government hastened its efforts to remove the remaining Sioux from Minnesota and Iowa.

Templar Park. West shore of Spirit Lake, near Orleans. Architecture, Social. A Mission-style resort hotel, built in 1918, and the last of several similar resort facilities which flourished in the area during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It was built as a major summer recreation and meeting place for the Knights Templar of Iowa, who gathered here from around the state each year until it closed in the early 1970's.

Gerome (or Geronne) P. Clark House. T98N R36W, SW¼ of SW¼, Sec.2. Milford vicinity. Architecture, Settlement. This example of Iowa pioneer architecture is notable chiefly for the use of glacial till in its construction. The house, begun in about 1870 and completed in 1888, is located at the extreme western edge of the Des Moines Lobe, the only landform region in Iowa exhibiting surface characteristics of glacial occupation, such as "knob and kettle" topography, and the scattering of large and small boulders about the terrain.

Lincoln School. T89N R1W, NW¼ of SE¼, Sec.29, Farley Vicinity. Education, Science. William J. McGee (1853-1912) attended this one-room pioneer schoolhouse during the winter months from 1858-1867. The education received here formed the basis of a long and distinguished career in geology, anthropology, and hydrology. McGee was an early scholar of this region's glacial history, and made studies of water distribution over the United States and its industrial ramifications. His greatest contributions to American geology were on the problems of stratigraphic continuity and succession, and continental elevation and depression. McGee also contributed a study of the Seri Indians of California to the field of anthropology. Positions held during his life included Director of the Atlantic Coast Division, U.S.G.S., Director of the Bureau of American Ethnology, and President of the National Geographic Society.

Western Hotel. T90N R1W, SE¼, Sec. 20, Iowa Highway 52, near Holy Cross. Transportation. A New England saltbox structure which combined residence, post office and hostelry. Built in 1849-50 by John C. Floyd, and also known as the Pin Oak Tavern, from a settlement which once existed in the area.

Mount St. Bernard College. T88N R2E, SE¼ of SW¼, Sec. 11. Route #3 Dubuque vicinity. Architecture, Education. This is a three-story limestone Greek Revival house standing in a peaceful rural setting. It was completed in 1851 as one of the earlier buildings of what was then called Mount St. Bernard College and Seminary, perhaps the oldest college in the state. Today this institution, known as Loras College, is located in Dubuque.

Allen House. 515 First Avenue West, Dyersville. Architecture. T.F.E. Allen, a local land speculator and developer, built this house in 1857 at the height of a short-lived population boom due to the Dubuque and Pacific Railway's locating its western terminus briefly at Dyersville. His house reflects Allen's awareness of contemporary architectural trends, and is a reminder of his town's brief time of prosperity before the railroad moved on and the depression returned Dyersville to relative obscurity.

Dubuque County Jail. 36 E. 8th Street, Dubuque. Architecture. Built in 1857-58, designed by Midwest architect John Francis Rague (1799-1877). An excellent rendition of the unusual Egyptian Revival style. Also noteworthy for the relatively early extensive use of cast-iron exterior trim, including the distyle in antis front-entrance to the jailer's residence.

Orpheum Theatre, 405 Main Street, Dubuque. A large 1910 building, the Orpheum Theatre has a mansard roof and stone Renaissance Revival detail. Designed by C.W. and George L. Rapp of Chicago, it bears resemblance to such noted Paris theatres as the Marigny, the Trianon Lyrique, the Moulin Rouge and the Olympia.

Carnegie-Stout Public Library. Eleventh and Bluff Street, Dubuque. Architecture, Art. The primary significance of this building, constructed in 1901, is its outstanding architectural merit. One of the most elegant buildings constructed in Iowa in the Classic Tradition of the Beaux Arts, it is perhaps the finest extant example of that style in the state. In addition, the building houses a number of valuable artistic works, including "Victorian Survival" and "The Barter", both painted by Iowa artist Grant Wood, as well as a collection of rare and valuable books owned by 19th-century Iowa Congressman William B. Allison.

A.A. Cooper House ("Redstone"). 504 Bluff Street, Dubuque. Architecture. Richardsonian Romanesque, built in 1888 from a design by Thomas Carkeek. Built for his daughter by Augustine A. Cooper, founder of the Cooper Wagon and Buggy Works, which owed much of its success to sales to railroad companies for construction purposes. At the turn of the century, Cooper's factory did business on a national scale, and also with a few foreign markets.

McMahon House. 800 English Lane, Dubuque. Architecture. Built 1861-62, of limestone. Ross McMahon was a master stonemason who also worked on a number of churches and road bridges in the Dubuque area during the latter half of the 19th century. This house is a clear example of McMahon's skill with stone.

Dubuque City Hall, 50 West Thirteenth Street, Dubuque. Built from the designs of John Francis Rague (1799-1877). The exterior of the building is noted for its brick masonry composing a reticulation of piers and segmental arches. The long, narrow and tall gable-roofed building resembles mill construction and is considered functionally unique since it houses both government and commercial offices.

Langworthy (Octagon) House. 1095 West Third Street, Dubuque. Architecture. Settlement. Constructed in 1858, this house is one of the few remaining houses of octagonal design in Iowa. Its builder, Edward Langworthy (1800-1893), and his three brothers were versatile participants in the development of Dubuque. Together they operated a lead mine, dealt in farming and real estate, and owned a steamboat and a mercantile exchange. Edward Langworthy also served in politics, as town councilman, county commissioner, member of the Iowa Territorial legislature and delegate to the Iowa Constitutional Convention in 1844.

Shot Tower. Commercial and River Front, Dubuque. Industry. A four-sided tower of brick and limestone, 150' high, built in 1854. An artifact from the lead mining era of early Dubuque, for the manufacture of lead shot.

Mathias Ham House. 2241 Lincoln Ave., Dubuque. Architecture. Combines Tudor, Romanesque and Italianate features to reflect a popular enthusiasm for a rather eclectic architectural style. The contrast between the earlier (1839) and later (1857) sections illustrate the improving fortunes of Mathias Ham, who in business demonstrated similar eclecticism. Among his activities were farming, lumbering, brickmaking, shipping, as well as politics and local society events.

Dubuque County Courthouse. 720 Central Avenue, Dubuque. This courthouse was constructed in 1891-93 from designs by Fridolin J. Heer, Sr., and Son. The design is described as "an eclectic blend of Renaissance and Richardsonian details with the Renaissance elements predominating." It is typical of the large and elaborate county courthouses erected in the Middle West in the latter nineteenth century. Many examples of the type have been destroyed in recent years, thus making the Dubuque example rare both because of its majestic scale and the exceptional quality of its workmanship.

DUBUQUE (4)

J. H. Thedinga House. 340 W. 5th Street, Dubuque. Architecture. A two-story brick townhouse with crowstepped gables. Associated with J. H. Thedinga, a German-born businessman who was active in city politics, and served a term as mayor from 1862-66.

Hollenfelz House. 1651 White Street, Dubuque. Architecture. Built 1891, in an interesting mix of motifs and derivations; the mansard gives it an overall Second Empire character. From 1906 until 1957, it was used as a school by St. Mary's Church, first as a boys' high school (with emphasis on business and commerce), and later as a lower-grade school.

Johann C.F. Rath House. 1204 Mt. Loretta Ave., Dubuque. Architecture. A 1½-story house of white-painted rose brick, with walk-in basement. A modest, well-preserved residence, built 1852-3, which displays Georgian characteristics in fenestration and composition. Rath was a native of Hanover, originally a cabinetmaker; he expanded his activities in Dubuque to include lead mining, land speculation, and truck farming.

Washington Park. Bluff and Sixth Streets, Dubuque. Settlement, Social. This city block, located in the original town plat of Dubuque, has two major periods of significance. During the first, 1834-40, a log structure on the square served as the city's first church (Methodist Episcopal), common school, and courthouse (for occasional sessions of the Michigan Territorial court). A public meeting in the square in 1837 resulted in the official incorporation of the city. From 1877 to about 1900, the square was a landscaped park, with walks, trees, flower gardens, and a gazebo or bandstand. It was the site of numerous public spectacles, among them Buffalo Bill Cody's "Authentic Wild West Show" (1896) and a speech by President William McKinley in 1899.

Diamond Jo Boat Store and Office. Jones and Water Streets, Dubuque. Transportation. This brick office and warehouse is the last remaining structure in Dubuque which can be directly linked to the steamboat era on the Mississippi River. The building is also significant because it served as the headquarters of Joseph Reynolds' Diamond Jo Packet Line from the mid-1880's until the demise of the company in 1911. During the last quarter of the 19th century, the Diamond Jo Packet Line was one of the most active on the upper Mississippi.

FAYETTE

Union Sunday School. McGregor and Larrabee Streets, Clermont. Architecture. A vernacular rendering of Greek Revival architecture, noteworthy for fine brick details. Built 1858 for the local Presbyterian congregation. In 1863 it became the home of the Union Sunday School, a non-denominational group of children and adults who held Bible study classes here. Its most prominent member was Iowa Governor (1886-1890) William Larrabee.

Montauk, one mile northeast of Clermont on U.S. Highway #18, Clermont. Built in 1874, Montauk is a large two-story brick house with bracketed roof and dolomite lintels. Originally the property of Iowa governor William Larrabee (1890's).

College Hall. East Clark Street, Upper Iowa College campus. Education, Architecture. One of the largest and best preserved examples of Classical Revival architecture in the state. For many years after its construction (1855-1857) it was the only building on the Upper Iowa campus, housing classrooms, faculty, and administrative offices, and living quarters for students and faculty.

Hardware Building. 223 Mill Street, Wadena. Architecture. A typical example of late 19th-century small town commercial building, with multipaned display windows and false front. For many years following its construction in 1873, it was a focus of local community life, housing such varying enterprises as a hardware store, tavern, telephone exchange, and post office.

Central Park-North Main Street District. Charles City. Architecture, Commerce. This commercial district includes two virtually intact frontages of mostly 19th-century and early 20th century commercial buildings which exhibit continuity of form and scale characteristic of their type and era.

Franklin County Courthouse. Central Avenue and First Street, N.W., Hampton. Architecture, Government. Built in 1891, and features some of the most prominent elements of Romanesque Revival architecture, particularly in the massing, fenestration, and ornamentation in brick and in stone.

FREMONT

Chautauqua Pavilion. Riverton. Politics. Built in 1897 at the instigation of William "Coin" Harvey, a noted "money crank" and political ally of William Jennings Bryan, and founder of the Patriots of America. This national fraternal organization was apolitical, its goal a "campaign against the money power" which Harvey believed was controlling the United States for its own financial benefit. The Patriots functioned for only a few years at the end of the 19th century, but during that time the Pavilion was the scene of several rallies by and on behalf of "free silver" advocates.

Todd House. Park Street, Tabor. Social, Humanitarian. Built in 1853, the house of the Reverend John Todd was intimately associated with antebellum anti-slavery activity in Iowa and Kansas. As the point closest to Kansas in which people were in sympathy with the free-state movement there, Tabor became John Brown's secret headquarters during the "Bleeding Kansas" struggles of 1856. For a time, the Todd House concealed arms and other military equipment intended for Brown's use in Kansas. With the peaceful passing of the fall, 1857, elections in that state, Brown moved his cache east to be used in the Harper's Ferry insurrection of 1859.

GUTHRIE

Panora-Linden High School, Panora. Architecture, Education. Built in 1897, this three-story red brick building represents a vernacular treatment of the Romanesque style and a classical arrangement of detail.

HARDIN

The Met Theatre, 515 Washington Street, Iowa Falls. Architecture, Theater. The Met Theatre, (Metropolitan Opera House) was built in 1889. The basic building shell and structural fabric is typical of that period, but the three story facade is finished in one of the popular late nineteenth century modes, Italian Renaissance Revival. Known by reputation as the "big time theatre in a little town", it has over the years provided entertainment ranging from vaudeville and silent films to present day movies.

Todd House, Park street, Tabor. Social, Humanitarian. Built in 1833, the house of the Reverend John Todd was intimately associated with antislavery activity in Iowa and Kansas. As the point closest to Kansas in which people were in sympathy with the free-state movement there, Tabor became John Brown's secret headquarters during the "Bleeding Kansas" struggle of 1854. For a time, the Todd House concealed arms and other military equipment intended for Brown's use in Kansas. With the peaceful passing of the fall, 1857, elections in that state, Brown moved his cache east to be used in the Harper's Ferry insurrection of 1859.

HARRISON

Bertrand Archaeological Site. De Soto Wildlife Refuge. Transportation. The mountain steamer Bertrand sank in 1868, with a full load of equipment and merchandise for the Montana gold fields aboard. The excavated site offers unique opportunities for the study of Missouri mountain steamer construction, and for insight into the needs and lifestyles of frontier mining communities, as revealed by the variety of goods in Bertrand's cargo.

Old Main, Iowa Wesleyan College, Mount Pleasant. Education. Old Main was constructed in 1828 and has been continuously used as a classroom building since the fall term of 1838. A three-story brick building constructed of local materials, Old Main presents a well-preserved classical appearance.

HENRY

Harlan-Lincoln House. 101 West Broad, Mount Pleasant. Politics, Architecture. The design is an unusual combination of Italianate form in the Venetian tradition, with classic and high Victorian detail. The date of the house's original construction is unknown, the earliest known time of occupancy being 1854. The house is notable as the residence of James Harlan, an influential member of the United States Senate during the Civil War and Reconstruction eras. Initially elected as a Whig in 1844, he soon shifted his allegiance to the newly formed Republican party and became an important spokesman for western interests. Frequently consulted by President Lincoln, who elevated him to the post of Secretary of the Interior (the first Iowan to hold cabinet rank) he held the executive position until mid-1866 when he resigned in protest against President Johnson's Reconstruction policy.

Old Main, Iowa Wesleyan College, Mount Pleasant. Education. Old Main was constructed in 1854 and has been continuously used as a classroom building since the fall term of 1855. A three-story brick building constructed of local materials, Old Main presents a modified classical appearance.

HOWARD

Kellow House. 324 4th Avenue West, Cresco, Architecture. An attractive expression of vernacular Second Empire house architecture, built 1879-80 by William Kellow, Jr., a local grocer and merchant.

Lime Springs (Lidtke) Mill Complex. T100N R12W, Sec.20, Lime Springs vicinity. Industry. First built in 1857 by M.M. Marsh as a saw mill; converted to flouring operations by 1860; burned in 1894 and rebuilt as a feed mill by James Stafford; a large dynamo room was added by D.W. Davis in 1915. Since the mill's equipment and machinery are still extant and in partial working order, the Lime Springs Mill provides an excellent opportunity to view the operations of a 19th-century local industry.

IDA

Moorehead Pioneer Stagecoach Inn. T87N R39W, NE¼, Sec.15, Ida Grove vicinity. Settlement. Built in 1863, this structure in its early years was the only one of any size and permanence in Ida County, thus every institution in the county traces its beginnings to this structure. At various times it served as the first courthouse, first post office, first church and the first schoolhouse in the county.

Ida County Courthouse, 401 Moorehead Street, Ida Grove. Architecture, Government. The courthouse is an imposing part-Gothic, part-Italianate two-story red brick building. Set in a picturesque arrangement of trees atop a hill, the 1883 courthouse dominates the town as well as the whole river valley that surrounds it.

Old Main, Iowa Wesleyan College, Mount Pleasant. Education. Old Main was constructed in 1834 and has been continuously used as a classroom building since the fall term of 1837. A three-story brick building constructed of local materials, Old Main presents a modified classical appearance.

IOWA

Amana Villages, Iowa County. The seven villages comprising the Amana Society are by far the most successful of the several utopian communities founded in the United States during the 19th century. The Society was an outgrowth of a pietistic movement begun in Germany in 1714 by a group which withdrew from the Lutheran Church and formed "The Community of True Inspiration." The group migrated to the United States and finally settled in Iowa in 1855. Although the original communal organization of the Society has been modified many aspects of the Society remain unchanged. NHL

Pilot Grove. T79N R11W, SW ¼ of SW ¼ Sec. 24, Williamsburg vicinity. Settlement. This wooded knoll rises from the wild prairie as a distinctive natural feature, used from the 1840's as a landmark for travelers going west across Iowa. During the early years of settlement (1840's-1860's), there was little timber in this region, except the Grove, which could be seen for many miles. For those who settled in the area, Pilot Grove was also a guidepost, giving a sense of direction and distance to and from the county seat at Marengo.

JACKSON

Seneca Williams Mill. T84N R3E, Sec. 20, Maquoketa vicinity. Industry.
A two-story flouring mill of irregularly-cut limestone, built about 1860. Grinding wheat was one of Iowa's earliest commercial industries, with wheat the principal commercial until the 1870's.

Anson Wilson House. T89N R2E, W¹/₂ of SW¹/₄, Sec. 25. Maquoketa vicinity. Architecture, Settlement. This house, built in 1860, exhibits a craftsmanlike use of local limestone in the construction of a typical midwestern farmhouse style dwelling. Anson Wilson (1816-1907) was born in Canada and came to Jackson County in 1839.

Paradise Farm. T86N R4E, Secs. 9, 10, 11. Bellevue vicinity. Settlement, Agriculture, Commerce. Three stuccoed structures (main house, carriage barn and another dwelling) are all that remain of a farm estate built by Elbridge Gerry Potter in 1846. Potter was a wealthy man when he arrived in Iowa about 1842; his fortunes were subsequently augmented through his vast agricultural holdings, the milling business (both lumber and flour) and river transportation. Potter's library and a large collection of his personal and business papers are preserved at the farm.

JASPER

St. Stephen's Episcopal Church. 223 East 4th Street North, Newton. Architecture. Built 1871-4, a good example of "carpenter Gothic", with its use of the pointed arch, basilica plan, and steeple at the entrance end.

Lynnville Mill and Dam. East Street, Lynnville. Industry. The first mill in Jasper County and an example of one of Iowa's earliest industries. This mill was first established in 1848 by John Sparks, modernized with an hydraulic turbine in 1868, remodeled again 1918-19. It was fully converted to the grinding of feed grains in 1925, and produced electricity for the local population for many years.

James McCallister Farmstead. T79N R2E, SW¹/₄ of SW¹/₄, Sec. 21, Jasper City vicinity. Architecture. Brick farmhouse built in 1847, with additions during the 1850's. Best illustration of the carved window heads and wide eaves of the early midwestern style. Now the house is a large barn with cattle head of peeped windows, with a large porch and a porch. First owner of the property was Philip Clark, and James McCallister bought the land in 1847.

College Block Building, 125 East College Street, Jasper City. Architecture. A two story brick commercial building constructed in 1877. Its most prominent feature is an elaborate tin cornice. Forming the second story, the half cornice design reflects the late nineteenth century appreciation for machine produced detail. This is now the oldest brick commercial building in Jasper City to have been designed by a Jasper architect, Charles F. Lovelace, who later chose it as the location for his own office.

JEFFERSON

New Sweden Chapel. T72N R8W, NW¼ of SE¼, Sec21, Lockridge vicinity. Religion, Settlement. Built 1860. A plain, frame church with bell tower and spire. This was the second church of the New Sweden Lutheran congregation, which was organized in 1848 as the first in the Swedish Augustana Synod. Its members were Swedish immigrants, who settled in the area in 1845 under the leadership of millwright Peter Cassel. The Chapel was designated a National Synodical Shrine in 1948 by the Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod of North America.

McElhinny House. 300 North Court Street, Fairfield. Architecture. This frame house, built ca. 1850, is a well-preserved example of vernacular domestic architecture which dates from the early period of Fairfield history. Its first owner, Robert McElhinny, was a native of Pennsylvania who came to Fairfield in the early 1840's. McElhinny's contributions to community life were primarily in the area of education. In 1853 he was elected president of the newly-formed Jefferson Co. Library Association, and was on the board of Fairfield University at its founding in 1854. Twenty years later, McElhinny was a generous contributor to Fairfield University's successor, Parsons College.

JOHNSON

Coralville Public School, 402-404 Fifth Street, Coralville. Education, Architecture. From 1876 to the mid-twentieth century the Coralville School served the immediate community as a primary education institution. The two-story brick building is a well-preserved example of early Iowa educational facilities.

Coralville Union Ecclesiastical Church. 405 Second Ave., Coralville. Religion, Government. Built ca. 1885 by the Union Ecclesiastical Society, for the dual purpose of providing a non-denominational place of worship and rooms for use as a town hall and community center, on land donated by Charles E. Robinson. Ownership reverted to the Robinson family after church groups ceased to use the building. The town purchased the structure in 1921, for use as a school, meeting house, and, recently as an administrative center for local government.

Secret-Ryan Octagon Barn, T79N R5W, SE¼ of SE¼, Sec. 25, West Liberty vicinity. Architecture, Agriculture. Built in 1883, this barn is eight sided with a limestone foundation and topped by a miniature octagon cupola. It remains for the most part in good condition and is still used to house livestock and store hay. Although there are other "round" barns in Iowa, this one stands out as one of the largest and best preserved still standing.

James McCollister Farmstead. T79N R6W, NW¼ of SE¼, Sec.22, Iowa City vicinity. Architecture. Brick farmhouse built in 1863, with additions during the 1880's. Most distinctive are the carved window hoods and wide cornice frieze with ornamental cutouts. Near the house is a large horse and cattle barn of pegged timbers, with wooden stalls and milking stanchions. First owner of the property was Philip Clark, land speculator and founder of the now-defunct town of Napoleon. McCollister acquired the land in 1863.

College Block Building, 125 East College Street, Iowa City. Architecture. A two story brick commercial building constructed in 1883, its most prominent feature is an elaborate tin cornice. Crowning the second story, the bold cornice design reflects the late-nineteenth century appreciation for massive ornamental detail. This is the earliest known commercial building in Iowa City to have been designed by a known architect, Chauncey F. Lovelace, who later chose it as the location for his own office.

Kirkwood House, 1101 Kirkwood Avenue, Iowa City. Political. Built in 1864 for Samuel Kirkwood, this house served as his residence until his death in 1893. Samuel Kirkwood was a leading Iowa politician during the latter half of the nineteenth century, serving three terms as Governor of Iowa, two terms as United States Senator, and two years as U.S. Secretary of the Interior.

Nicking House. 410 East Market, Iowa City. Architecture. Built around 1854, this is one of only three extant sandstone houses in Iowa City. It demonstrated well a midwestern interpretation of a "remembered" eastern United States building style, the New England saltbox.

Johnson County Courthouse. South Clinton Street, Iowa City. Architecture, Government. Built in 1901 from designs by A. William Rush of Grand Rapids, Michigan. A clear expression, in rough-faced Berea sandstone, of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture. It also exhibits interesting decorative detail in carved stone, on turrets, the tower, dormers and the main entry arch.

Old Capitol, University of Iowa campus, Iowa City. Government, Architecture. Built in 1842-46. A distinguished example of Greek Revival architecture, designed by John Francis Rague. The building was, successively, Third Territorial Capitol of Iowa (1842-46), first permanent state capital (1846-57) and the home of the University of Iowa for 113 years (1857-1970). NHL

Trinity Episcopal Church, 320 East College Street, Iowa City. Architecture, Religion. This church, constructed in 1871, is significant in its Gothic Revival style typical of design and building techniques of the mid-nineteenth century Midwest. It is also notable for being attributed to a design by Richard Upjohn, a New York architect, who was perhaps the most famous Gothic Revival advocate in the country. The original structure has been unaltered and thus stands as a visual example of the nineteenth century heritage of the town.

Wentz House, 219 North Gilbert Street, Iowa City. Architecture. This two-story residence dating from 1847 is of the Greek Revival style as it was interpreted by a midwestern builder or stone mason. It is the only extant two-story native stone house of the original town of Iowa City, and remains in good, virtually unaltered condition.

Close House. 938 South Gilbert, Iowa City. Architecture. Built in 1874. Although many of its most prominent features are now gone, the Close House remains an interesting manifestation of Italianate domestic architecture. Most noteworthy are the carved, sandstone window hoods and elaborately bracketed cornices.

South Summit Street District, 301 through 818 South Summit Street, Iowa City. Architecture, Social. The construction of the houses located here span the period from 1860 to 1910. Exhibiting a variety of architectural styles, they impart a flavor that is strongly evocative of the taste and culture of well-to-do middle class Americans of the later nineteenth century Middle West.

North Presbyterian Church, 26 East Market Street, Iowa City. Architecture, Religion. The 1856 church provides an early and unusual example of Romanesque Revival architecture, exhibiting a free adaptation of the style through eclectic borrowing from Italian and French examples. The result is an attractive blend of simplicity and grace; a picturesque expression of middle western culture between the pioneer period and the Civil War.

Czecho-Slovakian Association Hall. 524 N. Johnson Street, Iowa City. Social/Humanitarian. Built in 1900. The Czecho-Slovakian Protective Society was organized in 1882 by Czech immigrants to Iowa City who lived almost exclusively in the north and northeast parts of town. The C.S.P.S. offered members assistance in time of need, and also maintained a busy calendar of social, cultural, educational and gymnastic events. Now known as the Pruecil School of Music.

Congregational Church of Iowa City, 30 North Clinton, Iowa City. Architecture, Religion. Constructed from a design submitted by Gurdon P. Randall, a Chicago architect, the structure was completed in 1869. The Church is a notable example of late or second (Victorian) Gothic Revival architecture, a style that was often used for religious buildings at the end of the 1860's and early 1870's.

Plum Grove, 1030 Carroll Avenue, Iowa City. Political, Architecture. This two-story home was the residence of the first Territorial Governor of Iowa (1838-1840), Robert Lucas, who was a continuously active leader in several phases of the State's growth. Plum Grove is representative of the Greek Revival style which was popular at the time of its construction.

Lindsay House. 935 East College Street, Iowa City. Architecture. An example of mail-order Queen Anne residential architecture, popular nationwide during the later decades of the 19th century.

Windrem House. 604 Iowa Avenue, Iowa City. Architecture. Built ca. 1850, this is one of the few dwellings remaining in Iowa City from its early period. It was built for carpenter William Windrem, who probably executed the interior woodwork. The house is noteworthy for the fineness of exterior detail, and the unusual variations on traditional elevational schemes and use of materials.

Cavanagh House. 704 Reno Street, Iowa City. Built 1870. One of two brick Gothic Revival houses remaining in Iowa City, featuring the pointed-arched windows which are the hallmark of the style. The first owner was James Cavanagh (or Cavanaugh) (1809-1879).

First Welsh Congregational Church. T79N R7W, Sec.25, 26, County Road W62, Iowa City vicinity. Settlement. A one-room frame church with hexagonal belltower, built 1871. The second church of this group of Welsh immigrants, who first came to the area in the late 1830's and organized the congregation in 1846. It served cultural as well as spiritual needs, being the site of the annual "gymanfa", which combined church business with the atmosphere of a camp revival meeting, and the "Eisteddfod", a yearly competition in music, oratory and poetry among the Welsh and their descendants.

Evangelical St. John's German Lutheran Church (and outbuildings). T78N R7W Sec.21, Kalona vicinity. Settlement. A frame church, parsonage, catechetical room and outhouse, built during the mid-1870's. The congregation was organized in 1870 by immigrants from Berlin, southern Germany, and Switzerland. St. John's served for many years the spiritual needs of the small German community around Sharon Center, with services in German providing important cultural ties with the homeland of most of the congregation. Closed since 1955.

Buresh Farm. T81N R6W, N $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 20. Solon vicinity. Agriculture. A well-preserved example of a late 19th-century agricultural operation. The farm buildings reflect the variety of activities characteristic of premechanized farming. While not unique, the farm is of the sort which is steadily disappearing from the state, as changing agricultural techniques render structures like those of this farm obsolete.

St. Mary's High School. 104 East Jefferson St., Iowa City. Education. These structures, built in 1892 with an addition in 1911 are the last to be associated with the 120-year educational tradition of St. Mary's School in Iowa City. From the school's beginnings in 1846, it was primarily a lower-grade institution, until a major curriculum revision occurred in 1892. With the erection of the first of these buildings, St. Mary's was able to offer one of Iowa's earliest comprehensive parochial grade-school curricula, with 12 grades. It was the first such school to be accredited by the University of Iowa, in 1899. St. Mary's was Iowa City's only parochial high school until 1912, when a second high school was opened under the auspices of St. Patrick's Church.

Delta Covered Bridge, T75N R13W, SE 1/4, Sec. 14, Delta vicinity. Engineering, Transportation. One of the last remaining covered bridges in Iowa, its Burr Arch Truss construction is unusual in Iowa. It was built in 1869 to span the North Skunk River. Today the surrounding area is a roadside park and picnic area, with the bridge remaining open to foot traffic only.

What Cheer Opera House, 201 Barnes Street, What Cheer. Theatre, Music. The 1893 building is a visible reminder of our particular way of living at one time. It was the only source of entertainment for many towns. While most of them were gradually altered beyond restoration into movie houses, here is one that has been saved and in good condition. Around the turn of the century, places such as this attracted nationally known repertoire companies, a few weeks after they appeared on Broadway. Architecturally, the brick building contains a hint of Romanesque detail in the window and cornice design.

First Welsh Congregational Church, T75N R13W, Sec. 14, Delta vicinity. A one-story frame church with hexagonal belltower, built 1871. The second church of this group of Welsh immigrants, who first came to the area in the late 1830's and organized the congregation in 1845. Its services cultural as well as spiritual needs, being the site of the annual "gymnastics", which combined church business with the atmosphere of a camp revival meeting, and the "Staradoff", a yearly competition in music, oratory and poetry among the Welsh and their descendants.

Evangelical St. John's German Lutheran Church (and outbuildings), T75N R13W Sec. 14, Delta vicinity. A frame church, parsonage, sacristy, room and outbuildings, built during the mid-1870's. The congregation was organized in 1870 by immigrants from Berlin, southern Germany, the Swiss-German. St. John's served for many years the spiritual needs of the small German community around Delta, with services in German providing important cultural contact with the homeland of most of the congregation, since 1937.

Brook Farm, T75N R13W, N 1/2 of 34, Sec. 20, Delta vicinity. A well-preserved example of a late 19th-century agricultural operation. The farm buildings reflect the style of architecture characteristic of pre-mechanized farming. While the main face is of the west, which is usually disappearing from the state, as changing agricultural techniques render obsolete like those of this farm obsolete.

Belknap, General William W., House. 511 North Third Street, Keokuk. Military. This house was built by Belknap in 1854, and was his residence until 1869. His military efforts during the Civil War, including service at the Battle of Atlanta, resulted in his obtaining the brevet rank of Major General of Volunteers. He was Grant's Secretary of War from 1869 until charges of improper conduct resulted in his impeachment by the House of Representatives. Although many Senators did believe Belknap had dealt in the selling of army post traderships, the Upper House was unable to convict him. Following his acquittal, Belknap sold his Keokuk property, and practiced law in Philadelphia and Washington.

Miller, Justice Samuel Freeman, House. 318 North Fifth Street, Keokuk. Law. This house was from 1859 to 1881 the house of Samuel F. Miller, appointed to the United States Supreme Court by Lincoln in 1862. He served during a time when the nation was building a legal foundation from which many advances in the social condition emerged in later years, and is thought by some historians to have been among the top jurists to sit on the Court.

U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, 25 North Seventh Street, Keokuk. Architecture, Government, Communication. The two and one-half story public building was erected between 1887 and 1890. Its seven story clock tower rising well above the building's two and three story commercial neighbors make it a highly visible community landmark. This post office and seat of county government is architecturally significant as a well-designed, sturdily built example of round-arch, brick and terra-cotta Victorian architecture.

Old Fort Madison, 315-335 Avenue H, Fort Madison. Military, Commerce. Though currently in ruins with its area largely covered by a black-topped private parking lot, the fort is significant for its association with the War of 1812. Erected in 1808-1809 as a U.S. government trading post and one of the three principal forts guarding the northwest frontier, it sustained several Indian assaults until 1813 when, under continuous siege, the defenders were compelled to burn the fort and retreat down river to St. Louis.

Lee County Courthouse. 701 Avenue F., Fort Madison. Architecture, Government. A temple-form Greek Revival government building, one of two such courthouses in Iowa. It has seen continual use as a government facility since 1845 when, after a long series of political struggles over the location of the county seat, Fort Madison was chosen as the permanent home of Lee County government.

Denmark Congregational Church. Academy Ave. and 4th Street, Denmark. Religion, Humanitarian. This church, built 1863-4, was the last church of the Reverend Asa Turner, Jr. (1799-1886), who came to Denmark in 1838 and served here for nearly 30 years. Turner is best known as a leader of the "Iowa Band", a group of young missionaries from Andover Theological Seminary who beginning in 1843 founded Congregational churches around eastern Iowa, all modeled on Turner's church at Denmark. As a strong temperance advocate and abolitionist, Turner in later years became influential in Iowa reform movements and in the establishment of the Republican Party in the state.

King Memorial Chapel. Cornell College campus, Mount Vernon. Architecture, Education. Victorian Gothic structure of limestone, built 1875-76. King Chapel has served as cultural center for the college, Mt. Vernon, and a wider geographical area. 19th-century colleges were part of a movement to spread culture among the people, and Cornell and the chapel played a role in this effort, offering lectures, concerts, and other performances open to the public. The Chapel was, in the past, also the site of nondenominational worship services, offered as part of the educational experience to Cornell College students.

Granger House. 970 Tenth Street, Marion. Architecture. Two-story brick farmhouse with Italianate details, built during the 1860's. Associated with Earl Granger, local farmer, cattle breeder and meat merchant.

Paramount Theater Building. 3rd. Ave., S.E. and 2nd Street, S.E., Cedar Rapids. Architecture, theater. Built 1928. The Paramount Theater, originally the Capitol Theater, was probably one of the last of the truly opulent vaudeville-movie houses to be built, and is an excellent example of the style. The building combines both a theater and a block of offices, with rents from these offices having paid for a large portion of the theater. Since its construction, the theater has presented vaudeville, motion pictures, musical and dramatic presentations, travelogues and newsreels.

Mittvalsky House. 1035 Second Street, Southeast, Cedar Rapids. Architecture. Built in 1880 by Czech businessman Frank Mittvalsky, this house is the best preserved example of brick Victorian-Italianate architecture remaining in the Cedar Rapids metropolitan area.

T.M. Sinclair Mansion ("Brucemore"). 2160 Linden Drive SE, Cedar Rapids. Architecture. Queen Anne Revival architecture, built 1884-85, whose characteristic features include a complex plan and elaborate facades utilizing a variety of materials and decoration. Built for T.M. Sinclair, a local meat packer. Acquired in 1908, by George Douglas, who installed butternut paneling and woodwork. David Hall, who lived here from 1938 to 1971, participated in a variety of business and philanthropic activities.

Highwater Rock. 100 yards north of 1st Avenue, in the Cedar River at Cedar Rapids. Transportation. Highwater Rock is a large granite boulder which served as an informal, but accurate, gauge of the depth of the Cedar River here from the 1840's to the close of steam navigation on the river in the mid-1860's. Townspeople used the rock to determine whether they might cross the rocks of the rapids on foot, or must needs take the ferry. Steamboat pilots also relied on the height of water around the rock to determine whether or not they would be able to steam safely past the rapids.

Seminole Valley Farmstead, T83N R8W, Sec.13, Cedar Rapids vicinity. Agriculture. Built ca. 1900. This turn of the century farmstead, with its variety of structures (farmhouse, summer kitchen, barn, toolshed/ice house, chicken house and smoke house) represents the "pre-mechanized" period of midwest farming enterprise. It is set, chronologically and technologically, between the barebones subsistence of earliest Iowa pioneer agriculture and today's farm operations, which are heavily mechanized and strongly affected by national and international markets, and the ready availability of goods and services.

Security Building. 2nd Ave. and 2nd Street SE, Cedar Rapids. Architecture. Built 1908. The Security Building is an example of turn-of-the-century highrise construction. It was designed by the Cedar Rapids building firm of Josselyn and Taylor. The building conforms to Louis Sullivan's format for highrise construction: it has three sections (base, middle and top), corresponding to the tripartite form of the classical column. Another interesting feature is the arrangement of bays, which reveals the structural system within.

Toolesboro Mounds, vicinity of Toolesboro. A group of conical middle woodland period burial mounds attributed to the Hopewelian occupation on the Mississippi valley between 200 B.C. and A.D. 200. NHL.

Community Building, 122 East Maple, Columbus Junction. Education, Architecture. The building functioned as the Columbus Junction School for about four decades. Thereafter, the brick two-story building has served as a focal point of community gatherings, housing a well-used library and meeting rooms. Altogether, it is a well-preserved example of a local vernacular style designed to meet the community's educational needs. Built in 1882.

LYON

Blood Run Village Site, Junction of Big Sioux River and Blood Run Creek, Lyon County. Attributed to Oneota occupation in northwestern Iowa between A.D. 1700-1750. NHL.

Kruger Mill. T99N R48W, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 21, Larchwood vicinity. Industry. Built in 1883 as a commercial grist mill, with an exterior water wheel, millrace, and dam, this mill, was later converted to a cattle-feed mixing and electric power generating enterprise. It is the only remaining water-wheel type mill extant in northwest Iowa.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad: Rock Rapids Station, Bridge #2834, Track and Hand Switch. North Story Street, Rock Rapids. Transportation. Depot built in 1884, bridge in 1886. During the 1880's, citizens of Lyon County voted to raise \$30,000.00 to bring the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad through Rock Rapids on the way to Sioux Falls, South Dakota. The coming of the railroad worked major changes in local transportation, as grain could then be shipped out, and merchandise brought in, via rail rather than by Missouri River barges on which the local inhabitants had previously relied.

Melan Bridge, Emma Sater Park, Rock Rapids, Engineering. Built in 1893-1894, the Melan Bridge is still in excellent condition. It is considered to be probably the third concrete bridge of arched design to have been built in the United States. The significance and authenticity of the Melan Bridge are recognized by the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D.C., where a model of it is displayed. Since its construction the advent of automobile traffic has made necessary its removal to its present location in Emma Sater Park.

MADISON

McBride Covered Bridge. Jefferson Twp., Sec. 34, Winterset vicinity. Built 1871.

Cutler-Conahue Covered Bridge. City Park, Winterset. Built 1871. The McBride bridge was built by J.P. Clark, the Cutler-Donahue bridge by Eli Cox. Both utilize a traditional Towner lattice construction using wood members.

Holliswell Covered Bridge. Engineering. T79N R27W, WW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 4, Scott Twp., Winterset vicinity. Built 1880.

Cedar Covered Bridge. Union Twp., T76N R27W, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 20, Winterset vicinity. Built 1883.

Roseman Covered Bridge. Webster Twp., T75N R29W, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 14, Winterset vicinity.

Hogback Covered Bridge. Douglas Twp., T76N, R28W, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 14, Winterset vicinity. Built 1884.

These four covered bridges were built by H.P. Jones. Jones' bridges were highly innovative in design, particularly in the elimination of the traditional high-pitched roof in favor of a very low-pitched, almost flat, roof. The unusual design of these bridges contributes to their importance as examples of 19th-century engineering techniques.

C.D. Bevington House and Stone Barn. 805 South 2nd Ave., Winterset. Settlement. Two-story vernacular Gothic Farmhouse, built 1856. The Barn is of coursed rubble limestone, and exhibits a certain competence in the use of local materials. Bevington settled in Winterset in 1853, after a stint in the California gold fields. He was a non-practicing pharmacist, preferring to work as a real estate agent and farmer.

Madison County Courthouse. City Square, Winterset. Architecture, Government. Renaissance Revival, designed by A.H. Piquenard, built 1877. This is the county's third courthouse. The first was a double log cabin which served as court, county offices, school and meeting house until about 1868. The second courthouse (very similar to the present one) was far more elaborate, as befitted the increased prosperity of the county. After it burned in 1875, Piquenard (co-designer of the Iowa State Capitol) was hired to design the third courthouse. Its four identical facades with entrance piazzas, on a Greek Cross plan, are perfect for the location, which is a central square surrounded by commercial structures.

North River Stone Schoolhouse. T76N R28W, SE¼ of SW¼, Sec.2, Winterset vicinity. Education. Built in 1874 by stonemason David Harris, as one of six rural schools in Douglas Twp. The building's plain, limestone facade is relieved by quoining-- a detail most uncommon in this sort of structure in Iowa.

Nelson Pioneer Farm, House and Barn, T76N R15W, SW¼, Sec.32, Oskaloosa. Agriculture. The Nelson Pioneer House (1852-1853) and Barn (1856) are well-preserved examples of early homesteader building. Still in their original 350 acre rural setting their significance derives from their own integrity as well as their association with one of the Mahaska County area's earliest settlers.

Smith-Johnson House. 713 High Avenue East, Oskaloosa. Architecture. This expression of vernacular architecture is notable for its massing--a compact composition of three blocks of varying height. The brickwork shows great attention to detail, particularly in the cornicework of each section. The house was built in 1853 for William T. Smith, local banker and first mayor of Oskaloosa. In 1864 it was acquired by the Johnson family, of whom J. Kelly Johnson and his son, Irving, were active in politics and the legal profession.

Madison County Courthouse. City Square, Winterset. Architecture. Government. Renaissance Revival, designed by A. N. Piquemard, built 1877. This is the county's third courthouse. The first was a double log cabin which served as court, county office, school and meeting house until about 1868. The second courthouse (very similar to the present one) was far more elaborate as befitting the improved property of the county. After it burned in 1872, Piquemard (co-designer of the Iowa State Capitol) was hired to design the third courthouse. Its four identical facades with entrance piazzas, on a Greek Cross plan, are perfect for the location, which is a central square surrounded by commercial structures.

MARION

Dirk Van Loon House. 1401 University Avenue, Pella. Settlement. This small, limestone dwelling, built c. 1855, is an artifact from the early "colonial" period of Pella's history. Van Loon came to this Dutch settlement in 1856; as a master stonemason, he is believed to have constructed a number of houses in the town.

MARSHALL

LeRoy R. Willard House. 609 W. Main Street, Marshalltown. Architecture. Built 1910. A well-preserved example of large pre-WW I domestic architecture, showing strong influence from the craftsman style combined with Georgian Revival elements. Willard (1864-1917) was a partner in the Marshall Oil Company, a local independent company which specialized in the manufacture of axle grease and the distribution of kerosene and gasoline.

Marshall County Courthouse, Town Square, Marshalltown. Constructed in 1884-1886, the Marshall County Courthouse was designed by the Chicago architect J.C. Cochrane. A four-story building with limestone facing and sheet metal sculpture, the courthouse is considered one of few large governmental buildings of classical-revival design still in use. Topped by a domed tower, the courthouse is a landmark visible for many miles.

Cedar Valley Seminary was established in 1863 by the Cedar Valley Baptist Association, with assistance from the town of Osage. For 30 years, this school offered quality courses of instruction in teacher-training, business, the sciences, literature and the classics, on the high school and Cedar's Junior College levels. Notable of its graduates was artist Emile Carland.

Union Presbyterian Church. 11008 N174, NW of SW, Sec. 13, Stacyville vicinity. Settlement. Architecture. A one-room frame church with Gothic elements and a truncated tower, built 1888. Well-preserved interior. German settlers organized the congregation in the late 1850's, with services held in members' homes, then at the Lutheran church in Foster. Reestablished as a separate congregation 1873-74.

Seis Sovereign Barn. Carpenter. 1900 N104, NW of SE, Sec. 6, Settlement. A limestone agricultural building constructed in 1867 by Norwegian immigrant Seis Sovereign, which illustrates pioneer utilization of local building materials. It has long been known locally as "Burt" Sovereign, a designation given to a variety of structures in the American pioneer period which, although not originally built as fortifications, were later served early settlers as such against both animal and human attacks.

MILLS

Pony Creek Park, vicinity of Glenwood, Iowa. Prehistoric. The park is the location of prehistoric house sites attributed to the Nebraska phase occupation in southwestern Iowa between A.D. 900-1300.

MITCHELL

First Lutheran Church. 212 N. Main Street, St. Ansgar. Architecture, Settlement. Vernacular Gothic Revival, completed 1868. The church is primarily associated with the Reverend C.L. Clausen (1820-1892), an important colonizer on behalf of Norwegian immigrants to Wisconsin, Minnesota and northern Iowa. In 1853 he brought 75 Norwegians to the site now known as St. Ansgar. For the next 20 years he served there as pastor, counselor, and civic and political leader.

Mitchell County Courthouse. 500 State Street, Osage. Architecture. A temple-form Greek Revival structure, embellished with Italianate and Gothic details. First built 1856-60, with several later additions in keeping with the original design.

Cedar Valley Seminary. North 6th and Mechanic Streets, Osage. Education, Architecture, Vernacular Italianate, built 1869. Cedar Valley Seminary was established in 1862 by the Cedar Valley Baptist Association, with assistance from the town of Osage. For 80 years, this school offered quality courses of instruction in teacher-training, business, the sciences, literature and the classics, on the high school and today's junior college levels. Most notable of its graduates was author Hamlin Garland.

Union Presbyterian Church. T100N R17W, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec.13, Stacyville vicinity. Settlement, Architecture. A one-room frame church with Gothic elements and a truncated tower, built 1888. Well-preserved pressed-tin interior. German settlers organized the congregation in the late 1850's, with services held first in members' homes, then at the Lutheran church in Toeterville. Reestablished as a separate congregation 1873-74.

Nels Severson Barn. Carpenter, T99N R18W, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec.6. Settlement. A limestone agricultural building constructed in 1867 by Norwegian immigrant Nels Severson, which illustrates pioneer utilization of local building materials. It has long been known locally as "Fort" Severson, a designation given to a variety of structures in the American pioneer period which, although not originally built as fortifications, may have served early settlers as such against both natural and human dangers.

MONTGOMERY

Chautauqua Pavilion. Oak Street, Red Oak. Social. A round, open-air pavilion, 160' in diameter. Built in 1908 by the Red Oak Chautauqua Association, and used for entertainment and programs by civic and religious organizations. William Jennings Bryan was one of the earliest orators to hold forth here.

MUSCATINE

Octagon House. T77N R2W, SW¼ of SW¼, Sec.24, Muscatine. Architecture. This two story octagonal brick building is a combination of Italian villa and Greek Revival styles. It was built by Samuel de Sinnette, a descendant of a French aristocratic family, in 1855 and was the site of much lavish entertaining in its day. Interesting details include an eight-sided brick cupola, cast-iron star clamps, a secret room and an underground tunnel.

S.M. McKibben House, Walnut Street, Muscatine. Architecture. Built in 1866-69. The McKibben House stands as a well-preserved example of double house construction in Muscatine. Maintaining both its interior and exterior integrity, it is one of few early structures that remain in the oldest residential section of this river town.

Trinity Muscatine Church, 411 East Second Street, Muscatine. Architecture, Religion. This church is a sandstone Gothic Revival building which was built in 1854. One of the oldest Iowa church buildings still in use as a place of worship, Trinity Muscatine was also reputedly the site where The Right Reverend Henry Washington Lee, D.D., LL.D. , was consecrated the first Episcopal Bishop of Iowa on October 18, 1854.

Alexander Clark House. 203 W. 3rd. Street, Muscatine, Politics, Law, Afro-American History. Two-story brick double house, built 1878. Alexander Clark (1826-1891) was an Afro-American political figure, orator, editor and Mason. His suit against the Muscatine school board resulted in a state supreme court decision desegregating all common schools in Iowa in 1868. During Reconstruction, Clark was a primary advocate, both in Iowa and in the South, for Black rights and the Republican Party, and very active in state party politics. He was appointed Minister Resident and Consul General to Liberia in 1890. Clark was also a Grand Master Mason and editor, during the 1880's, of the Chicago Conservator, a newspaper founded on the advocacy of rights for black people.

Old Jail, 411 East Fourth Street, Muscatine. Architecture, Political. Built in 1856-1857, the Muscatine County Jail is a brick T-shaped structure, with a two story main portion and one story cell block wing at the rear. It is the only remaining example of Greek Revival government architecture in Muscatine.

First Presbyterian Church. 401 Iowa Avenue, Muscatine. Architecture. Built 1856-9, addition 1912. An example of mid-19th-century Gothic Revival architecture, particularly noteworthy for the way the addition blends with the original church. This building was the home of the first Iowa Presbytery, organized in 1840. The first Iowa Synod was created here in 1852, and probably encouraged the building of this substantial church as a symbol of early Presbyterian activity in the state.

M.M. McKibben House, Main Street, Muscatine, Architectural. Built in 1864-67. The McKibben House stands as a well-preserved example of double house construction in Muscatine. Maintaining both its interior and exterior integrity, it is one of few early structures that remain in the oldest residential section of this river town.

Trinity Muscatine Church, 411 East Second Street, Muscatine, Architectural. This church is a handsome Gothic Revival building which was built in 1854. One of the oldest Iowa church buildings still in use as a place of worship, Trinity Muscatine was also reputedly the site where the Right Reverend Henry Washington, D.D., D.D., was consecrated the first Episcopal Bishop of Iowa on October 18, 1854.

Alexander Clark House, 203 W. 1st Street, Muscatine, Political, Law. Also-American History. Two-story brick double house, built 1878. Alexander Clark (1828-1891) was an Afro-American political figure, orator, editor and Mason. His wife against the Muscatine school board resulted in a state supreme court decision designating all common schools in Iowa in 1868. During Reconstruction, Clark was a primary advocate, both in Iowa and in the South, for black rights and the Republican Party, and very active in state party politics. He was appointed Minister Resident and Consul General to Liberia in 1890. Clark was also a Grand Master Mason and editor, during the 1880's of the Chicago Conservator, a newspaper founded on the advocacy of rights for black people.

Old Jail, 411 East Fourth Street, Muscatine, Architectural, Political. Built in 1858-1871, the Muscatine County Jail is a brick T-shaped structure, with a two-story main portion and one-story cell block wing at the rear. It is the only remaining example of Gothic Revival government architecture in Muscatine.

Witterock Village Site, vicinity of Sutherland. This is a fortified Mill Creek Culture site, dated between A.D. 900-1400. NHL.

Carnegie Library. 321 Tenth Street, Sheldon. Architecture. One of the 101 library buildings in Iowa funded by Andrew Carnegie. Built of yellow brick, on a rusticated stone foundation, in 1908. This library is a good local adaptation of Beaux Arts, on a scale appropriate for a small town. The classical details are typical of the style.

Colinvaugh Schoolhouse, Block 48, Tenth Addition, Clarinda, Agricultural. Education. This one-room schoolhouse, built in 1877, is the place where, in 1901, schoolmaster Lewis Field initiated a program for boys and girls which eventually became the 4-4 Club of America, an organization for future farmers and home-sewers which today provides a wide range of activities for youth throughout the nation.

William Peters Hepburn House, 321 West Lincoln, Clarinda. Political.

An 1867 two-story frame home with modest square tower, it is noteworthy as the residence of a prominent Iowa congressman, William Peters Hepburn, who authored several important pieces of national legislation during the Progressive Era. Among these were the Hepburn law, which prohibits discrimination and rebates by railroads; and the Pure Food and Public Health Act (59th Congress). Editor and part owner of the Clarinda Herald, he also practiced law at various periods of his life. The town of Hepburn, Iowa, located about eight miles north of Clarinda, was named for him.

Goldenrod Schoolhouse. Block 48, Frazer Addition, Clarinda. Agriculture. Education. This one-room schoolhouse, built in 1873, is the place where, in 1901, schoolmistress Jessie Field initiated a program for boys and girls which eventually became the 4-H Clubs of America, an organization for future farmers and homemakers which today provides a wide range of activities for youth throughout the nation.

Ormsby-Kelly House. 2403 West 7th Street, Emmetsburg. Journalism.

Birthplace (1899) of Bruce Bliven, nationally-known Journalist, who worked for the San Francisco Bulletin and New York Globe, was editor of the New Republic, and for 20 years New York correspondent for the Manchester Guardian. Since 1940 this has been the home of Thomas J. Kelly, long-time owner and editor of the Emmetsburg Reporter and Democrat; his column "Scratch Pad" has had nationwide circulation.

PLYMOUTH

St. George's Episcopal Church. 400 1st Avenue SE, LeMars. Settlement. Built 1881, a one-story frame structure with Gothic-style windows. The church is a remainder from the town's early heritage of English settlement. It was financed through contributions from England, which supported its construction as a "foreign mission". During the 1880's it served the religious and social needs of the short-lived English colony that existed in LeMars toward the end of the 19th century.

Collegiate Schoolhouse, Block 48, Fraser Addition, Clarinda. Agriculture Education. This one-room schoolhouse, built in 1873, at the place where, in 1901, schoolmistress Jessie Field initiated a program for boys and girls which eventually became the 4-H Clubs of America, an organization for future farmers and homemakers which today provides a wide range of activities for youth throughout the nation.

POCAHONTAS

Laurens Public Library, 263 North Third, Laurens. Architecture, Social. It was built in the "mission" style in 1910 from funds donated by Andrew Carnegie. Laurens was the smallest community in the nation to receive a Carnegie Library, and because of this it was featured in the Iowa exhibit at the 1933 Chicago World's Fair. Although it is now too small for modern library uses, it has, for over sixty years, been important in the community as a meeting place and source of learning.

Victorian architecture in the United States is a term used to describe the style of architecture that was popular in the United States from the mid-19th century to the early 20th century. It is a style that is characterized by its emphasis on symmetry, balance, and proportion. The style is also characterized by its use of classical motifs and its emphasis on decorative details. The style is often associated with the names of architects such as Richard Upjohn and John Ruskin. The style is also associated with the names of writers such as Henry James and William Dean Howells. The style is a reflection of the cultural and social changes that were taking place in the United States at the time.

Iowa State Capitol Building. E. 12th Street and Grand Avenue, Des Moines. Architecture, Government. Completed 1884. Renaissance Revival architecture, featuring symmetrical wings dominated by a central dome. Designed by John A. Cochrane (architect of the Illinois State Capitol) and A.H. Piquenard, who worked with Cochrane on the Illinois Capitol and designed the third Madison County (Iowa) Courthouse.

Old Southeast Water Trough. S.E. 11th and Scott Street, Des Moines. Utilities. A six-foot granite structure composed of a rectangular shaft, a bowl about six feet across, and four small cups at the base, erected in 1906. It is an artifact from an earlier period of public utilities technology, before indoor plumbing and the exclusive use of motorized transportation. A small pipe filled the circular trough, and served as a drinking fountain for people.

Naylor House, 944 West Ninth Street, Des Moines, Architecture. Owned and maintained by the same family for nearly one hundred years, the Naylor House has been virtually unaltered since its construction in 1869. Believed to have been designed by Iowa architect William Foster, student of Richard Upjohn, the Naylor House has features similar to his work and to that of another contemporary designer, W.W. Boyington, as well. It remains one of the best-preserved examples of Victorian architecture in Des Moines, boasting the only woven iron fence left in the city.

Jordan House, 2251 Fuller Road, West Des Moines. Political, Social/Humanitarian. A white frame building built in the late 1850's, the two story house features Italian, Gothic, and Classical motifs. It is notable as the residence of a prominent early settler, James Cunningham Jordan, whose home welcomed wealthy and influential figures such as Governor Samuel Kirkwood, served as a haven for fugitive slaves, and at one time harbored the famed John Brown.

Terrace Hill. 2300 Grand Ave, Des Moines. Architecture. Built in 1867-1869, designed by Chicago architect W.W. Boyington. A superb example of Second Empire architecture, three stories high with a two-stage, mansard tower above the central entrance pavilion. Built for a Des Moines businessman B.F. Allen, and sold to F. M. Hubbell about 1870. Now the Governor's Mansion.

Bankers' Trust Building. 605 Locust Street, Des Moines. Architecture. Built 1911. One of a number of speculative office buildings designed by Boston architectural firm of Andrews, Jacques and Rantoul around the turn of the century. It is a surviving example of a later development of the Romanesque Revival style as practiced by H.H. Richardson, for whom Robert Andrews had worked.

United States Post Office, Second and Walnut Streets, Des Moines. Architecture. Built in 1908, this building is a part of a complex of federal buildings constructed on the banks of the Des Moines River. The building was well detailed of enduring materials, and while an eclectic composition of classical details and Romanesque fenestrations, it is a superbly composed and orderly structure. It remains the best example of classicism in design in central Iowa and is well preserved.

The Lexington. 1721 Pleasant Street, Des Moines. Architecture. Designed and erected (1908) by Des Moines architect Fred Weitz, who constructed several other buildings in the city, including City Hall, Hotel Fort Des Moines, and the Valley Bank. The Lexington was the first "high rise" apartment building in Des Moines, and features still an open cage "boyless" elevator, which contains a number of interesting design features.

Flynn Farm, Mansion and Barn, 2600-111th Street, Des Moines. Agriculture, Architecture. Martin Flynn, who bought the 600 acres of land in 1867 and built the Mansion and the Barn, was an important farm and business leader during the 1870-1906 period. The Italian bracketed style of the brick farmhouse is a fine example of the architecture of the 1870's. The size of the operation is indicated by the large wood barn, which provided shelter, grain, hay storage and some equipment space for the large number of horses used on the farm. Considered in total the Flynn Farm (open to the public) exemplifies the large agricultural production unit of the post-Civil War period.

Burns United Methodist Church. 811 Crocker Street, Des Moines. Afro-American History, Social/Humanitarian, Religion. One of the early black churches in Iowa, organized in 1866 and named for Francis Burnes, first black missionary bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church. This church was created in recognition of the particular problems and needs of black people, and to serve as a focus for self-definition and mutual support in the black community of Des Moines. In the beginning, the congregation had no permanent place of worship, and was forced to relocate six times before the present church was acquired in 1930. The church thus symbolized the strength and cohesion of its congregation over many years of uncertainty and change.

Fort Des Moines Provisional Officer Training School. Des Moines. The commissioned officers' training program established here in 1917 was the "first recognition by the U.S. government of a responsibility for training black officers and the establishment of a military tradition among blacks". From this post in October, 1917, 639 black officers were commissioned to lead the 92nd Division, an all black unit, which earned numerous distinctions during service in France from September to November, 1918, including the award of 7 Distinguished Service Crosses and the French Croix De Guerre. During World War II, Fort Des Moines was a training center for the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps. Perhaps its most distinguished graduate was Bernice Gaines Hughes, who became the first black woman to reach the rank of lieutenant colonel in the American armed forces. NHL.

Salisbury House. 4025 Tonawanda Drive, Des Moines. Architecture. Ben Boyd of Des Moines and William J. Rasmussen of New York, Architects. One of the very rare examples of Jacobethan architecture on a country-house scale to be found in Iowa. It is also one of the very few instances of the use of flint construction in the U.S. The house was conceived and executed as a pastiche of Kings' House, Cathedral Close, in Salisbury, England, and exhibits all the major building phases of the original in this copy. Salisbury House, built in 1923, was the home of Carl and Edith Van Slyke Weeks, built according to their specific wishes and furnished and decorated with a combination of salvaged materials, meticulous copies of certain features, and the collection of art and furnishings gathered during many years of world travel.

Public Library of Des Moines. 100 Locust Street, Des Moines. Architecture. Built 1899-1903, Frank Gutterson and Oliver O. Smith, Architects. A well-executed expression of Beaux Arts architecture, typified by its three-stage elevation, rusticated ground floor, and use of classical detail. Built as a permanent home for the city's public library, which was founded in 1866.

Herndon Hall. 2000 Grand Ave., Des Moines. Architecture, Transportation. Built 1881, T.A. Roberts, architect; Foster and Liebbe, supervising architects. An extremely fine example of Queen Anne architecture. Its first owner, Jefferson Scott Polk, figured prominently in the late 19th-century development of Des Moines as an urban center, primarily through his pioneering work in urban transportation systems, and also through his concept of city growth which resulted in the "Greater Des Moines Movement" to annex immediately adjoining suburbs.

Hoyt Sherman Place. 1501 Woodland Avenue, Des Moines. Architecture. Home of the Des Moines Women's Club since 1907. A spanish-Renaissance-style complex of auditorium and art gallery, built around the home of Hoyt Sherman. The interior of the auditorium is reminiscent of movie palaces of the time (1922), with its large, curved balcony and lavish application of Adamesque detail in the plasterwork and grilles. Des Moines' first public art gallery was opened here in 1907, in a wing erected on the west side of the Sherman house.

Maish House. 1623 Center Street, Des Moines. Architecture. A frame, Italianate dwelling, built 1882. A typical example of upper-middle-class Victorian housing, whose owner, George Maish, made a comfortable living in the commercial opportunities of late 19th-century Des Moines. High-quality craftsmanship is evident in many decorative features.

Municipal Building. East 1st and Locust, Des Moines. Architecture, Government. Built 1909-10, in the Beaux Arts classical tradition of many civic buildings of this era. It was also the new home of the newly-established commission form of government in Des Moines, best known as the "Des Moines Plan" of progressive-era urban political reform. Designed by a commission of four local architectural firms: Liebbe, Nourse & Rasmussen, Hallet and Rawson, Wetherell and Gage, and Proudfoot and Bird.

POTTAWATTAMIE

Grenville M. Dodge House. 605 South 3rd. Street, Council Bluffs. Transportation, Engineering. Built 1869-70 for Grenville M. Dodge (1833-1916), an "active railroad promoter, builder, director, financier...reputed to be the ablest railway lobbyist of all time". Dodge began his career as a surveyor for the Illinois Central Railroad in 1851. From 1855-1861 he supervised railroad construction in Iowa, joined a mercantile establishment in Council Bluffs, and organized a bank there. During the Civil War Dodge built roads, bridges and railroad lines for the Union Army. In 1866 he became chief engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, supervising the completion of the first transcontinental railroad. In the 1870's, Dodge joined financier Jay Gould in the development of railroads in the southwest, among them the Union Pacific, Texas and Gulf, and the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth lines. He was also very active politically in Republican circles. NHL.

Ogden House. 169 W. Broadway, Council Bluffs. Commerce. Architecture. Built in 1869, designed by A.A. Cook. An excellent example of mid 19th-century commercial architecture. Its history is closely tied to the development of transcontinental rail transportation; during the 1870's and 1880's, Council Bluffs was one of two layover points of the transcontinental trip, and the Ogden House a popular hotel for travellers.

August Beresheim House. 621 3rd Street, Council Bluffs. Architecture. Two-story frame house, built 1899. Associated with August Beresheim, prominent local banker in the late 19th early 20th centuries.

Pottawattamie County Jail. 226 Pearl Street, Council Bluffs. Architecture. Built in 1885. A "rotary" or "squirrel-cage" jail. An example of "one of the most unusual penological tools for the incarceration of prisoners". Consists of an outer, stationary drum and an inner, revolving cylinder, the latter divided into three levels, each segmented into 10, pie-shaped cells. This design clearly intended to sacrifice human comfort for the security and convenience of the jailer.

POWESHIEK

Merchants' National Bank. Fourth Avenue and Broad Street, Grinnell. Architecture. This building was designed by Louis Sullivan and is one of the best-preserved examples of his bank architecture. It exemplifies Sullivan's principles of design, respect for materials, and concern for the use to which they are put, and especially his skill in the application of ornamental detail. NHL.

Stewart Public Library. 926 Broad Street, Grinnell. Architecture, Education. A vernacular expression of Romanesque Revival, built 1901-2. Joel Stewart (1844-1918) had a varied career as farmer, banker, and state legislator. With these activities he combined philanthropy, most notably in the donation of funds for, and active participation in the design and construction of, the library which bears his name.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad: Grinnell Passenger Station. Park and State Streets, Grinnell. Transportation, Architecture. Built 1892-3, at the junction of the Chicago and Rock Island, and Central Railroad of Iowa, tracks. With its round corner tower, this is a atypical example of railroad architecture. Its design incorporates the decorative in harmony with the very practical: the 1 1/2-story tower, situated at the junction of two tracks, gave the station agent a clear view in all directions.

Cody Homestead, Princeton. Entertainment, Architecture. This site derives its significance for being the only standing residence of Buffalo Bill Cody (during his boyhood years) that exists on its original site. The native stone building was erected in 1847 by Isaac Cody (William Cody's father), who engaged in a contract with the owner of this large estate to manage the land and build a complete set of buildings. The stone house and its later frame addition now comprise a house museum.

Alexander Brownlie House. 206 Pine Street, Long Grove. Architecture. L-shaped, two-story house. Built in three stages, using several materials and construction techniques. The original (1830) portion is of molded, clay and grass bricks, with lathe and clapboarding attached. The 1846 section is wood frame with brick nogging, the third (after 1893) of plain frame construction.

Schick Apartments, 201-314 Gaines Street, Davenport. Architecture. This structure is believed to be one of the oldest, if not the oldest, remaining buildings in Davenport, having been built starting in 1852. It is certainly one of the earliest multiple dwelling units in the city and one of the few remaining structures built of locally quarried stone. The Schick family became the second owner of this complex in 1901, and to this day has run it as an apartment building.

Frick's Tavern, 1402-1404 West Third Street at Fillmore, Davenport. Architecture, Social. A two story, red brick building with Italianate Characteristics which was built sometime in the 1870's. Since that time it has been a center of activity for the west end Davenport Germans.

Antoine LeClaire House, 630 Seventh Street. Davenport. Architecture, Social/Humanitarian. An 1855 mansion of the Italian bracketed style, the house is a two story white painted brick building with a monitor. It is the sole surviving structure associated with the man who was a prime founder of Davenport and its leading citizen for a quarter of a century and an active prominent pioneer in eastern Iowa.

Trinity Episcopal Cathedral, 121 West Twelfth Street, Davenport. Architecture, Religion. Trinity Episcopal Cathedral is a gracious Gothic Revival structure of native rock-faced random limestone. Built in 1873, it is significant in part as the work of a noted architect who trained under Richard M. Upjohn, Edward Tuckerman Potter. Although the interior of the church may have been redecorated in parts, no major or distracting alterations have disturbed the integrity of the building as a whole.

Collins House. 1234 E. 29th Street, Davenport. Architecture. Mid-19th century. A white frame clapboard house, with hipped roof and latticed balustrade at roof top. Features garland-lace verge-boarding. Associated with Miles Collins, a local cattle feeder.

Beiderbecke House. 1934 Grand Avenue, Davenport. Music. Home of "Bix" Beiderbecke, from his birth in 1903 until 1921, when he began his brief but outstanding career as a cornettist and jazz composer. It is believed that Beiderbecke composed "Davenport Blues" here, during a visit with his parents December 1924-January 1925. Other Beiderbecke compositions include "In a Mist", "Flashes", and "Candlelights". Although his musical career ended with his death in 1931, Beiderbecke exerted a profound influence upon the jazz medium which is still felt and expressed today.

Outing Club. 2109 Brady Street, Davenport. Architecture. Designed by Park Burrows. An excellent regional example of turn-of-the-century Colonial Revival which freely combines elements of Renaissance-derived Georgian classicism and the Roman-inspired Adamesque. The Outing Club was originally planned and opened as a games and sports center for Davenport's young people, by Unitarian minister Arthur Markley Judy. It was shortly transformed by the city's social elite from a fairly simple recreational facility into an exclusive club financed by sale of stock to 300 selected families. The original clubhouse, formerly a house owned by J.D. Brewster, burned in 1903; the present structure was erected in 1905.

District #4 (Gilruth) School. 53rd and Marquette Streets, Davenport. Education. Built 1871. James Gilruth organized a school on his land in 1861, for his own children and grandchildren as well as for those of neighbors. This "subscription" school was a very common type in Iowa, particularly in the years before education became a matter of public funding. Such schools were built and supported by local parents, who hired the teacher and participated actively in the schools' organization and curriculum. Eventually, this school was absorbed into Davenport's public school system, and for many years as "District #4".

E.S. Barrows House. 224 E. 6th Street, Davenport. Architecture. A Classical Revival dwelling of stuccoed limestone, built about 1850. A major feature is the pedimented portico, with fluted, Doric columns. Barrows, a physician and native of Virginia, came to the city in 1836, after service with the U.S. Army in Florida. He helped found the Scott County Medical Society in 1856. Among his Davenport patients was fur trader and Indian agent, Antoine LeClaire.

Ambrose Hall. St. Ambrose College, 518 W. Locust St., Davenport. Architecture, Education. Built in 5 phases from 1885 to 1912. An excellent adaptation of Second Empire architecture to an academic building. The first three phases (1885, 1893, 1901) were designed by Davenport architect Victor Huot. St. Ambrose College was founded in 1882 by the Rt. Rev. John McMullen, first bishop of Davenport, as a "Catholic school for advanced studies", including the humanities, science, and business, as well as theological training for future priests. The College still follows that tradition today.

Siemer House. 632 West 3rd Street, Davenport. Architecture. Although suggestive in its symmetry and window treatment of the Federal style, this 1860's house is essentially a product of local craftsmanship and an example of Iowa's vernacular architecture. J.C.F. Siemer was a brickmason who came to Davenport from Schleswig-Holstein in the 1850's, along with many of his countrymen.

Stone School. NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of NE 1/4, Sec. 32, T79N R5W, LeClaire vicinity. Education, Architecture. A one-room rural schoolhouse built in 1866 of local limestone. It is noteworthy for detail such as quoining, decorative belltower, and good proportions. The school originally served the families of Horatio and Henry Stone, early settlers in the LeClaire area. Later, it was incorporated into the local public educational system as Independent School District #1, by which name it was known until it closed in the 1940's.

Zwemer Hall. 101 Seventh Street, Northwest, Orange City. Architecture, Education. This Romanesque Revival building was constructed in 1894 as a permanent home for Northwestern Classical Academy. It is named for James F. Zwemer, administrator of the academy (1890-98) and active leader in the Dutch Reformed Church in America.

Sioux County Courthouse. South Central Ave. and Second Street, SW, Orange City. Architecture, Government. Built 1904, designed by Sioux City architect Wilfred Beach. One of the finest examples of Richardsonian Romanesque in the state. Typical of the style, and well-expressed here, are the wide, heavy arches; rusticated, varicolored stonework; and bold, Romanesque detail.

Knapp-Wilson House. Iowa State University Campus, Ames. The "Farm House" was built 1860-61 as one of the first in a complex of farm buildings for the newly-established Iowa Agricultural College (now Iowa State University). It was the home of college farm superintendents, and, later, successive Deans of Agriculture. Its two most prominent occupants (and for whom it is named) were Seaman A. Knapp and James "Tama Jim" Wilson. Knapp, in 1870 appointed professor of agriculture and manager of the farm, was a leader in agricultural education, and a major proponent of legislation giving federal support to agricultural experiment station. Perhaps his most notable achievement was his "colonization" project, which brought northern farmers into southern states as living demonstrations of proper agricultural techniques. James Wilson was a professor of agriculture here from 1891 to 1897, when he was appointed Secretary of Agriculture by President William McKinley, and served 16 years in that capacity under McKinley, and his successors Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft. NHL.

as well as theological training for future priests. The College still follows that tradition today.

Siemer House. 611 West 3rd Street, Davenport. Architecture. Although suggestive in its symmetry and window treatment of the Federal style, this 1850's house is essentially a product of local craftsmanship and an example of Iowa's vernacular architecture. J.C.F. Siemer was a brickmason who came to Davenport from Schleswig-Holstein in the 1830's, along with many of his countrymen.

Stone School. NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of R24, Sec. 32, T72N R5W, LeClaire. Education. Architecture. A one-room rural schoolhouse built in 1886 of local limestone. It is noteworthy for detail work in quoins, decorative beltcourse, and good proportions. The school originally served the families of Horatio and Andy Stone, early settlers in the LeClaire area. Later, it was incorporated into the local public educational system as Independent School District #1, by which name it was known until it closed in the 1940's.

Brooks and Moore Bank Building. 423 Second Street, Traer. Architecture. A two-story, five-sided commercial structure built in 1873, with many Italianate features. Brick and cornice work are outstanding, and the keystone, decorative metal window hoods add further distinction.

Star-Clipper-Canfield Building and Winding Stairway. 534 Second Street, Traer. Engineering. This unusual cast-iron stairway was built in 1894. Its design is constrained by the narrow proportions of the building to which it is attached, and shows an imaginative use of an extremely limited space.

TAYLOR

Bedford House. 306 Main Street, Bedford. Commerce. Built in three sections, 1857, 1877, 1910. The Bedford House represents, in an unusually fine state of preservation, the typical midwestern small-town hotel, its interior appointments dating primarily from the early years of the 20th century. Hotels such as these were from their beginnings a focal point in their towns, not only for travellers seeking rest and food, but for the townspeople themselves, who found in the endless stream of strangers a source of entertainment and variety. The building has been known as Hotel Garland since about 1910.

UNION

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad: Creston Station. 200 West Adams Street, Creston. Transportation, Architecture. This was the largest, best constructed depot in Iowa on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy at the turn of the century. Built in 1899, it served as the division headquarters for all railway business in southwestern Iowa. The depot was the most majestic structure to be erected in Creston up to that time or since.

VAN BUREN

Bentonsport District. Vicinity of Keosauqua. Settlement, Commerce. A community established in the 1840's which owed its vigor to river freight transportation. It flourished until the importance of the river boats declined.

Hotel Manning, River Street and Van Buren, Keosauqua. Architecture, Commerce. A privately owned hotel and restaurant since 1893, it was previously operated as a general store and bank. Edward Manning, the founder of what was to become the town of Keosauqua, constructed the building in 1854. Its "Steamboat Gothic" style is an outstanding example of 19th century architecture patterned after architectural designs familiar in the South.

Van Buren County Courthouse. 904 4th Street, Keosauqua. Architecture. Built 1840-43, this is one of Iowa's oldest courthouses. Like other antebellum courthouses in the state, such as those in Lee and Allamakee Counties, it was built in the Greek Revival style, a form both imposing and suited, when necessary, to the unsophisticated construction methods often found in recently-settled areas.

Des Moines River Locks #5 and #7. City Park, Bonaparte; SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 36, T69N R10W, Keosauqua. Transportation. These lock remnants are the only known structures remaining from the Des Moines River Improvement Project, established in 1846 to make the Des Moines River navigable from its mouth to Des Moines via a series of 28 locks and dams. Although only three locks were completed (the other, no longer extant, was at Bentonsport), they did allow steam navigation on the Des Moines as far as Keosauqua. The project was ended in 1858 and the locks abandoned, due to mismanagement and the growing competition from the Keokuk and Des Moines River Railroad.

WAPELLO

American Gothic House, Corner of Barton and Hearn (Gothic) Streets, Eldon. Architecture, Art. Built in 1881, this house is in essentially unchanged condition. Its main feature remains the Gothic-inspired, pointed-arch window, made famous in Grant Wood's painting, American Gothic (1930).

Mars Hill, T71N R13W, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec.33, Ottumwa vicinity. Architecture, Religion. Built in 1857 by a Baptist community, the Mars Hill Log Church is thought to be one of the oldest and largest log churches still in occupancy in the country. Now considered interdenominational, the church is open to visitors and is available for weddings and funerals.

Ottumwa Municipal Building. Court and 4th Streets, Ottumwa. Architecture. Three-story government building of tooled limestone, Italian Renaissance Revival style, completed 1912. Designed as a Post Office by the architectural staff of the U.S. Treasury Department, under the supervision of James Knox Taylor.

Chief Wapello's Memorial Park. T72N R12W, W $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec.31, Agency vicinity. 1/8 acre of rural land, containing the gravesites of General Joseph M. Street (trader and Indian agent) and his family, and of Wapello, a leader of the Sauk nation (d. 1842). This park was also the location of Street's agency and the site of the signing of the 1842 Sauk and Mesquakie (Fox) treaty, which completed the Indian cession of all their Iowa lands to the United States.

Gracehill Moravian Church and Cemetery. T73N R20W, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 11, County Road 314, Washington vicinity. Settlement. During the mid-19th century, at least seven Moravian settlements were established in Iowa by the Provincial Board of the Moravian Church, Gracehill, which was begun in 1856 and officially organized in 1864, was the only one of these settlements which survived into the 19th century, the others having closed by 1908. Gracehill's small, frame church was erected in 1867; that year, too, the church cemetery was laid out in a plan traditional to the Moravian faith.

WARREN

United Presbyterian Church. T77N R24W, NE¼ of SE¼, Sec.13, Carlisle vicinity. Architecture. Built 1885, now known as the Scotch Ridge United Presbyterian Church. It has a cruciform plan, and elements of the Gothic Revival in its details. The congregation was organized in 1853 by immigrants from Scotland. The church was built with wood and on a very small scale, but in design it reflects the type of religious structures familiar to the congregation in its original homeland.

WASHINGTON

Alexander Young Cabin, West Madison Street between G. and H. Avenues, Washington. Architecture. The two story log cabin provides a good example of an early pioneer's home. Constructed in 1840 by Alexander Young, the log house has been maintained as a residence-museum since 1912 by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

City Hall, East Washington Street and South Second Avenue, Washington. Architecture, Government. This Second Empire Style building, known as the Blair House, was designed and built in 1881 by Iowa architect William Foster. Occupied by the Blair Family from 1882 to 1898, it has subsequently functioned primarily as a community social and civic building. With its use as a City Hall since 1926, no other building can be considered to have been so tied to the social and commercial life of the community.

Colonel C.J. Wilson House (Conger House), 903 East Washington Street, Washington. Architecture, Education. The house was built in three stages, starting in 1848, and features twenty-three rooms and seven fire places. Owned and lived in by prominent families, this house became the location of many local social activities during the 1890's.

Kurtz House. 305 South Avenue C. Washington. Architecture. A good local example of vernacular Italianate architecture, distinguished by its fine proportions and restrained detail. It was begun in 1867 by V.W. Andrus, and completed by M. Barratt. J.J. Kurtz lived here from 1919 until 1943.

Gracehill Moravian Church and Cemetery. T75N R8W, NW¼ of NW¼, Sec.31, County Road 314, Washington vicinity. Settlement. During the mid-19th century, at least seven Moravian settlements were established in Iowa by the Provincial Board of the Moravian Church. Gracehill, which was begun in 1854 and officially organized in 1866, was the only one of these settlements which survived into the 20th century, the others having closed by 1908. Gracehill's small, frame church was erected in 1867; that year, too, the nearby cemetery was laid out in a plan traditional to the Moravian faith.

Washington County Hospital. S. 4th Avenue and Clara Barton, Washington. Social/Humanitarian. This hospital was the first rural county hospital in Iowa, and may have been the first such facility in the U.S. It was erected in 1912, under state legislation enacted in 1909 providing for the construction and maintenance of rural hospital facilities with county tax money. Washington County Hospital thus represents the beginning of a trend in social welfare, which sought to extend to rural areas the access to quality health care heretofore available primarily in urban communities.

Colonel C.J. Kutz House (Conger House), 901 East Washington Street, Washington, Architectural, Education. The house was built in three stages, starting in 1848, and features twenty-three rooms and seven fire places. Owned and lived in by prominent families, this house became the location of many local social activities during the 1890's.

Kutz House, 302 South Avenue C, Washington, Architectural. A good local example of vernacular Italianate architecture, distinguished by the fine proportions and restrained details. It was begun in 1887 by W.W. Anderson, and completed by M. Barrett. J.J. Kutz lived here from 1919 until 1947.

Graceland, Norwegian Church and Cemetery, 75th St, SW of 18th, Sec. 11, County Road 114, Washington vicinity. Cemetery. During the mid-19th century, as least seven Norwegian settlements were established in Iowa by the Provincial Board of the Norwegian Church. Graceland, which was begun in 1824 and officially organized in 1868, was the only one of these settlements which survived into the 20th century, the others having closed by 1908. Graceland's main frame church was started in 1867; that year, too, the nearby cemetery was laid out in a plan traditional to the Norwegian faith.

Pleasant Hill Schoolhouse. T67N R23W, SW 1/4 of SW 1/4, Sec.3, Lineville vicinity. Education. Built in 1881, this small frame building is an example of the single-room schoolhouse which typified 19th-century educational modes in rural Iowa.

Graceland, Norwegian Church and Cemetery, 75th St, SW of 18th, Sec. 11, County Road 114, Washington vicinity. Cemetery. During the mid-19th century, as least seven Norwegian settlements were established in Iowa by the Provincial Board of the Norwegian Church. Graceland, which was begun in 1824 and officially organized in 1868, was the only one of these settlements which survived into the 20th century, the others having closed by 1908. Graceland's main frame church was started in 1867; that year, too, the nearby cemetery was laid out in a plan traditional to the Norwegian faith.

Corpus Christi Church. 416 N. 8th Street, Fort Dodge. Architecture. Built 1882, designed by Dubuque (Ia.) architect Fridolin Heer, Sr., in a vernacular High Victorian Romanesque style. A notable physical landmark in the city.

Vincent House, 824 Third Avenue South, Fort Dodge. Architecture, Industry. Constructed from a "soft" red brick made in one of the local brick yards, this Second Empire structure's distinguishing features are its mansard roof and wrap-around porch. It was originally the residence of Mr. Webb Vincent, a leading citizen and early promoter of the gypsum industry in Fort Dodge.

Oak Hill District. Bounded by 8th and 12th Streets, and 2nd and 3rd Avenues, Fort Dodge. Architecture. The district illustrates a variety of building styles, from the Italianate and Second Empire to Wright's Prairie School. The development of Oak Hill in three major phases (before 1880, 1880-1885, 1890-1905) reflected significant changes in the city's growth, and the prosperity generated by each. During each of the three periods, bankers, businessmen and industrialists erected houses here; their biographies together suggest major themes of the city's economic history.

Lorenzo S. Coffin Burial Plot. T89N R29W, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec.14, Fort Dodge vicinity. Transportation. Agriculture. Although cemeteries are not normally eligible for listing in the National Register, this burial plot is the only known site in Iowa which can be associated with Lorenzo Coffin (1823-1915). Coffin, who came to Iowa in 1854, was a progressive livestock raiser who introduced some of the first blooded sheep, hogs, and cattle into the state, and among other activities was a president of the Iowa Stock Breeders' Association. He was also a humanitarian whose reforms included railroad employee safety, a railroadmen's temperance union and YMCA. A strong prohibitionist, Coffin was that party's candidate for Iowa governor in 1906.

Painter-Bernatz Mill, 200 North Mill Street, Decorah. Industry, Architecture. The two story building was constructed of native limestone in 1851. Water power ran the mill until 1947 when it was converted to a diesel power operation. In recent years, the building's exterior has been restored to the period 1900-1914 and it is functioning as a privately owned museum. It is a good example of nineteenth century pioneer industry.

Ellsworth-Porter House. 401 West Broadway, Decorah. Architecture. This house, built in 1867, is an excellent example of the Italian Villa style of architecture.

Norris Miller House. Norwegian-American Museum, 520 W. Water St., Decorah. Architecture. Built 1856. One of three known dwellings of this type in the U.S. Constructed of oak split in the manner of stovewood, and laid up with an ash-and-lime mortar.

Broadway-Phelps Park Historic District. Decorah. Architecture. This district is largely residential, but includes religious structures, a courthouse and jail, and a city park. It presents virtually intact examples of nearly all major architectural movements found in the midwest between the 1850's and 1910, including the Octagon Mode, Italianate Gothic "cottage", Greek Revival, and Queen Anne.

Elizabeth and Henry Harcourt Horn House. T99N R8W, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec.32, Decorah vicinity. Architecture. Combines Italianate and quasi-Georgian features in an attractive, 2-story brick country house. Built in 1869 for Henry and Elizabeth Horn, members of an English colony which existed for about 20 years (1860's-80's) in and around Decorah. The English attempt to recreate and maintain the life of the gentleman farmer in Iowa was unsuccessful: many members went bankrupt (including Horn), turned to business or manufacturing pursuits, or returned to England.

WOODBURY

Sergeant Floyd Monument. Glenn Avenue and Lewis Road, Sioux City. Exploration. A monument of a bluff above the Missouri River marks the site where Sergeant Charles Floyd, only casualty of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, was buried August 21, 1804. NHL.

Woodbury County Courthouse, Seventh and Douglas, Sioux City. Architecture, Government. This monumental and highly ornate courthouse was built immediately before the First World War. Designed by the internationally respected firm of Purcell and Elmslie, it is a splendid example of Prairie School architecture, a crescendo in the rise of early modern architecture in America. Roman brick with concentrations of terra cotta ornament comprise the prominent interior and exterior features.

Sioux City Central High School, 1212 Nebraska Street, Sioux City. Architecture, Education. Known as "The Castle", the city's oldest high school was built in 1892 in response to the late nineteenth century population boom that many western Iowa towns experienced. Reflecting the civic pride associated with this period of burgeoning growth, the rough-hewn brownish-pink Lake Superior sandstone creates an exterior of strong and heavy Romanesque design.

WORTH

Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Depot. Grafton. Transportation/Settlement. Two-story Frame, with native-timber clapboards and shingles, built 1870. Symbolic of the origin of the town, which was surveyed and platted by the railroad in 1878, and its growth, which was almost wholly dependent upon the railroad which had created it.

WRIGHT

Eagle Grove Carnegie Library. 401 W. Broadway, Eagle Grove. Architecture.

This 1903 library is an excellent example of "Carnegie classic" library architecture, designed by the Des Moines firm of Smith and Gage. Like many small-town Carnegies, this building is an architectural landmark in the community.

Woodbury County Courthouse, Seventh and Douglas, Sioux City. Architecture. Monumental and highly ornate courthouse was built immediately before the First World War. Designed by the internationally respected firm of Parrell and Kiewit, it is a splendid example of Prairie School architecture, a forerunner in the rise of early modern architecture in America. Roman brick with concentrations of terra cotta ornament comprise the predominant interior and exterior features.

Sioux City Central High School, 1112 Nebraska Street, Sioux City. Architecture. Education. Known as "The castle", the city's oldest high school was built in 1897 in response to the late nineteenth century population boom that many western Iowa towns experienced. Reflecting the civic pride associated with this period of burgeoning growth, the rough-hewn brownish-pink Lake Superior sandstone creates an exterior of strong and heavy Romanesque design.

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