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**FINAL**

# Intensive Survey and Evaluation of the Courthouse Square Commercial Historic District, City of Winterset, Madison County, Iowa

**Certified Local Government Grant**

**HADB #66-007**

**Prepared for**
**State Historical Society of Iowa**
**and the**
**Madison County Historic Preservation Commission**

**Prepared by**
**Tallgrass Historians L.C.**
**2460 S. Riverside Drive**
**Iowa City, Iowa 52246**

**Leah D. Rogers, Principal Investigator, Tallgrass Historians L.C., and**
**Roslea Johnson, Madison County Historic Preservation Commission**

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the State Historical Society of Iowa, Community Programs Bureau,
through the Department of the Interior, National Park Service,
under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966;
the opinions expressed herein are not necessarily those of the Department of the Interior.

All phases of the project were conducted under the direction of
Leah D. Rogers, Principal Investigator
with the assistance of the
Madison County Historic Preservation Commission,
the Madison County Historical Society,
Local Volunteers, Property Owners, and
Research Assistant, Kourtney Richards, Tallgrass Historians L.C.

## Abstract

A total of 104 buildings were inventoried within a ten block area centered on the Courthouse Square in the City of Winterset, Iowa. One additional property (the Winterset Post Office at 120 2nd Avenue North) was evaluated outside of that survey area to determine if the district boundary should be expanded to include this property, which is located off the west edge of the survey area. All of the properties were evaluated and/or re-evaluated for the current study for contributing or non-contributing status in a commercial district and/or individual eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

It was concluded that a National Register-eligible historic commercial district is present, with the recommended boundary encompassing 83 buildings, of which 77 are contributing and only 6 are non-contributing. This boundary does exclude one interesting property, the City's Power Plant located north on John Wayne Drive (historically 1st Avenue North) built in 1923 and separated from the main district by an area that has suffered too much building loss and modern infill to be included in the recommended district boundary. However, this building appears to have the potential to be considered individually eligible and should be considered for individual nomination.

The recommended period of significance for the commercial district nomination is from the c.1861 to 1964 (the current 50-year cut-off for National Register consideration). However, both the beginning and ending dates of the period of significance should be set at the time of actual nomination, which is the next recommended step for the Madison County Historic Preservation Commission. The Commission did submit an application for the nomination stage to the Historic Resources Development Program (HRDP) grants and received word in June 2014 that the grant had been awarded. Therefore, it is anticipated that the district will be listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2015.

The evaluations were completed by the Principal Investigator. The Iowa Site Inventory forms were completed for each of the surveyed properties, with most of the forms completed by project volunteers including members of the Madison County HPC assisted by the research collections of the Madison County Historical Society, property owners, and other interested volunteers.

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# Intensive Survey and Evaluation of the Courthouse Square Commercial Historic District, City of Winterset, Madison County, Iowa

# INTRODUCTION

## *Goals and Objectives*

The primary goal of the project was to conduct an intensive survey and evaluation of the buildings within the survey area that encompasses the historic Winterset Courthouse Square commercial district. The area to be surveyed was a designated ten-block area centered on the courthouse square but including some of the commercial areas off of the square (Figures 1 and 2).[1] **Approximately 27 acres (11 hectares) is encompassed within the survey area, with a total of 104 buildings, primarily commercial but including some residential and public properties.**

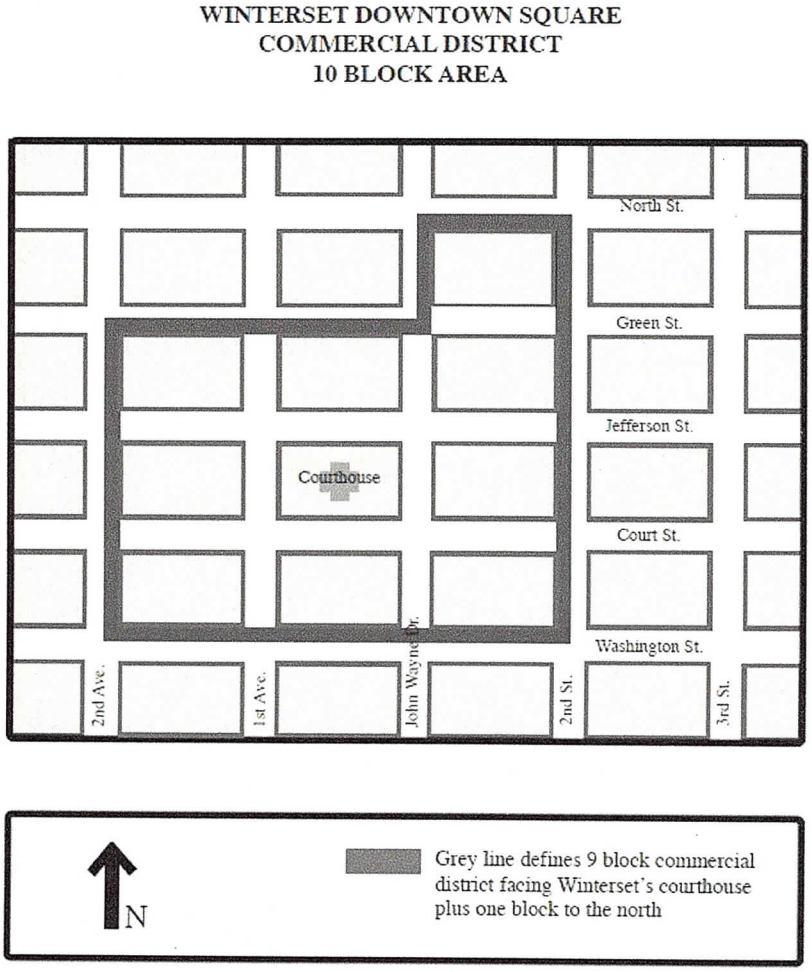



**Figure 1. Map showing boundary of survey area in Winterset, Iowa**
Map provided by the Madison County Historic Preservation Commission

[1] The current survey did include one property outside of the above boundary, specifically the Winterset Post Office (120 2nd Avenue North), which is just outside of the survey boundary on the west side.

Additional objectives included: involving volunteers in the fieldwork and research activities; further educating the public about the significance of this historic district and the individual buildings in that district; and further training the Madison County HPC and interested property owners in survey and evaluation, the National Register process, and the incentives of National Register listing.

### *Research Questions*

Throughout the research and evaluation process of the overall survey of the Winterset Courthouse Square Commercial District, several research questions were considered and examined. These included:

- How does the Winterset Courthouse Square commercial district compare to other county seat commercial districts, such as Harlan, Marion, and others previously listed in the state? Are there unique aspects to the resources, either in materials used and/or styles executed in Winterset?
- What local architect/builders were responsible for the historic buildings in the district? Was one person responsible for a number of buildings, or were many involved in the historic building stock of this district?
- How is the historical development of Winterset reflected in the development of the commercial district?
- Who were the influential persons who developed the businesses and had the buildings built in the district? Do any qualify as significant persons sufficient for listing of their associated buildings under Criterion B? What role did women play in the commercial development of Winterset?

The answers to these questions are discussed below under the context sections of this report.

## GEOLOGY CONTEXT

Madison County is located within the general landform region known as the Southern Iowa Drift Plain (Figure 2). This region is Iowa's largest physiographic region and is characterized by a dissected landscape with steeply rolling hills, areas of nearly flat uplands, and level alluvial floodplains (Prior 1991:58-64). This region was formed by successive glacial ice sheet advances and retreats, with the two most recent having occurred during the Kansan and Illinoian stages of glaciation, although the Illinoian ice intrusion affected only a small portion of extreme eastern Iowa. Since the last glaciation, the majority of the land has been exposed to "episodes of downcutting alternated with periods of greater landscape stability when soil profiles could weather deeply into the exposed glacial deposits" resulting in a dendritic drainage pattern (ibid.:61). A moderate to thick mantle of Peorian Loess deposited during Wisconsinan time covers much of the region (ibid.).

The bedrock geology of Madison County was of particular importance to the 19th century industrial development of the county as well as the architectural resources of the county and Winterset. Bethany limestone forms the base of the Missourian formation which extends across the county. Bethany includes four layers of limestone separated by shales. Different beds of the Bethany limestone were quarried in the varying regions of Madison County including beds at Earlham, Peru, and Winterset as well as other smaller communities and localities in the county. The Bethany limestone "includes nearly eighty feet of stone, most of which is available for one purpose or another" (Tilton and Bain 1897:524). The largest of the commercial stone quarries were located at Earlham; however, good quality limestone was quarried near Winterset and provided the stone for the county courthouse as well as a number of the earliest commercial buildings around the courthouse square.

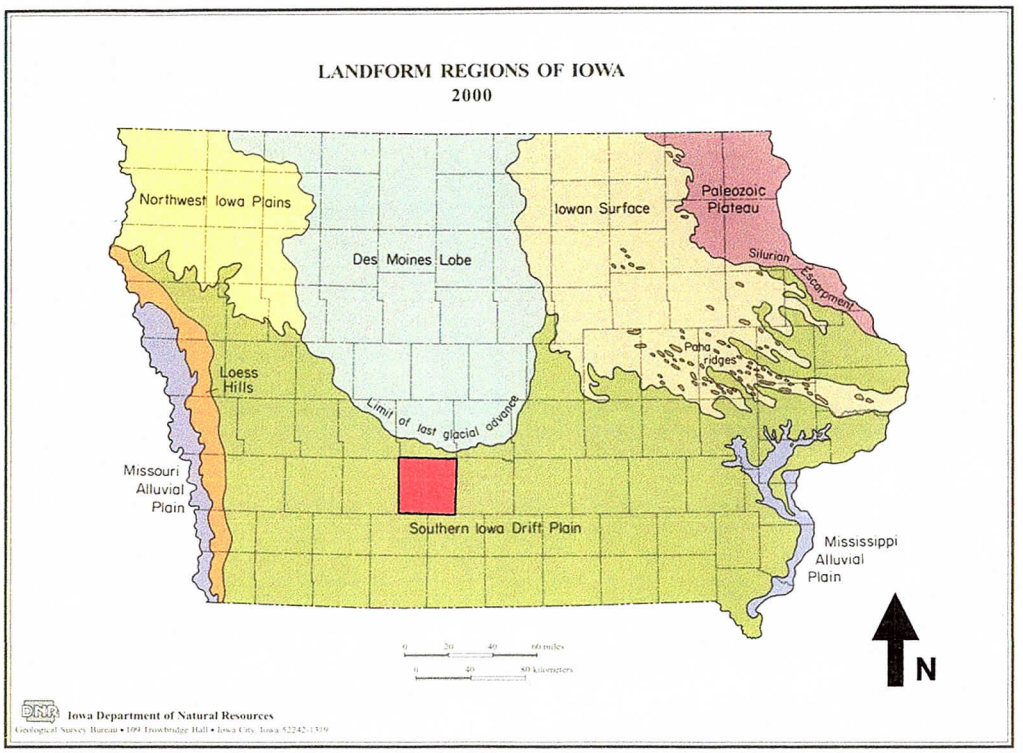



**Figure 2. Landform regions map of Iowa showing general location of Madison County (red square).**
Source: Iowa Department of Natural Resources, 2000.

It was noted in 1897 in the annual report of the Iowa Geological Survey regarding the geology of Madison County:

> In the main quarry industry is concentrated around three points, Earlham, Winterset and Peru. The first has the advantage of location on the main line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway, with a down grade haul of about thirty miles to Des Moines. As a result considerable quantities of stone, mainly crushed for concrete work, are marketed in the capital city. Winterset, on a branch line of the same road, is farther from market and suffers the disadvantage of less favorable freight rates. The quarries now open near this city are not so well located for connecting with the railway as at Earlham, but if the projected road southwest from Winterset be built, many excellent quarry sites will become available, and a large amount of stone can be placed on the market. At Peru and Barney the quarries are located near the Chicago Great Western but have no track facilities, so that a short wagon haul is necessary. The stone now quarried at Peru is so high in the bluff, seventy-four feet above the station, that a track to the quarries would not be practicable (Tilton and Bain 1897:525-6).

Quarries operating in the late 1890s in Madison County included: the Robertson Quarry, the quarries of the Earlham Land Co., the Nevitt Quarry, and the Eureka Quarry in the Earlham District; the Clark Quarry furnishing "good rubble and crushing stone," the Brown Quarry noted to furnish "considerable curbing stone," the Kipp Quarry an old quarry no longer being worked by 1896, "extensive quarries" that were "formerly worked in the Winterset beds about a mile farther south" and from which "a portion of the stone for the court house was taken," and the quarry at Backbone noted to yield "an excellent grade of stone" all in the Winterset District; and the Reed Quarry in the Peru District (Tilton and Bain 1897526-530).

A map compiled by J.L. Tilton in 1897 of the geology of Madison County indicated that there were then two quarries at the south edge of the town of Winterset, with clay pits located nearby to the southwest and

east of town (Tilton and Bain 1897). The clay pits would have provided suitable clay for soft and stiff mud manufacture and likely is represented in many of the late 19th century commercial buildings in town, although the higher quality face brick on later facades would have been shipped in on the railroad from brick factories located in Des Moines and Missouri.

The Multiple Property National Register Submission for the stone architectural resources of Madison County completed by Roslea Johnson (1987) noted that dimension stone was being produced at an early date in the county. Specifically, the Eureka Quarry of Joseph E. Parkings south of Earlham and the David Harris Quarry at Winterset were both advertising in 1869 "that they had dimension stone, lintels, sills, water tables and chimneys in stock" (ibid.:7-47). Dimension sandstone was also being produced at the Tuttle Quarry east of Earlham (ibid.).

> Finished cut and common building stone were available from numerous commercial quarries around Earlham and Winterset. The largest are the M. Tuttle Quarry and the S.A. Robertson Quarry (also known as the Earlham Stone and Lime Works) two miles east of Earlham. These quarries had a large quantity of building quality stone which was easily mined (ibid.).

The stone in the Winterset area was also "the same excellent quality of building stone as at Earlham, and some of it has underlying layers that are superior to the Earlham stone. David Harris, W. P. Cassidy, and Elias Stafford among others, operated quarries around Winterset" (Johnson 1987:7-51).

> Some of the quarries may have been opened for the construction of specific buildings. When the second courthouse (the first made of stone) was built in 1868, transporting the stone must have been a major consideration in the decision to quarry the stone nearby. When the third courthouse was built in 1875, high quality stone was transported further. Common building stone was quarried nearby in Lincoln Township Sections 1 and 2. Which had a good grade of stone that was otherwise little used because it was so far from the building sites in Winterset. But aesthetics took precedence over transportation considerations when the stone for the exterior of the third courthouse was selected. It was quarried at Backbone Quarry about seven miles away. This site has an underlying layer of an excellent grade of Magnesion stone not found at the other site. The Magnesion limestone was used for the cut stone and the pillars of the courthouse. Stone for the Macumber House which is like that used for the exterior of the courthouse, was quarried at the Backbone Quarry several years earlier (ibid.).

Other quarries in the Winterset vicinity included: "the Clark Quarry the city quarries southeast of Winterset and the Brown Quarry and the Kipp Quarry" (Johnson 1987:7-51). In addition to quarrying limestone for building construction, limestone was also quarried for burning to produce the lime used in the mortar that held the stones in place. There were lime kilns southeast and south west of Winterset, "at the Parkings Quarry, at the Tuttle Quarry, at Peru, in Jefferson Township and in Section 9 of Madison Township" (ibid.:7-52). Lime mortar would have been used in brick construction in the area.

Pioneer brick-making in Madison County included an operation "along Kipp's Hollow southwest of Winterset" (Madison County Historical Society 2010:17). Reportedly, "a great number of brick buildings around the square in Winterset are made of brick made here in Madison County" (ibid.). The Kipp's Hollow operation was led by Joel and Denny Clark, sons of Caleb Clark, an early stone mason and builder in the county (ibid.:18).

# HISTORIC CONTEXT

## *Early Settlement and Development of the Winterset Courthouse Square Commercial District*

Winterset is located in the geographical center of the county and was first established in Center Township but as it grew it expanded into Douglas, Lincoln, and Scott townships, with the city literally subdivided into four quadrants, one in each corner of these townships (Figure 3). The original site of Winterset was first owned by John Culbertson, whose parcel contained 175 acres of land. Culbertson conveyed this acreage to the county for the sum of $194.50 in 1849. The town was laid off by Alfred D. Jones, the county surveyor, with the assistance of Philip M. Boyles and Enos Berger. Town lots were 132 feet north-south by 66 feet east-west, with a public square at the center of the plat (Mueller 1915:363-365). It was in the center of the public square that the first stone courthouse was built in 1868. The town reportedly received its name when the Commissioners having finished a cold wintry day of assisting the surveyors retired to Enos Berger's house and began proposing names. One of the Commissioners suggested the name of Somerset, while William Combs, sleepy and probably under the influence, proposed "Winterset" instead. The name stuck. "In honor of this name, A.D. Jones offered the following toast at a subsequent Fourth of July celebration: 'By the scrutiny of a Combs, the perseverance of a Gentry and the candor of a Bishop, Winterset was prevented from taking a Summerset'" (Davies 1869:100).

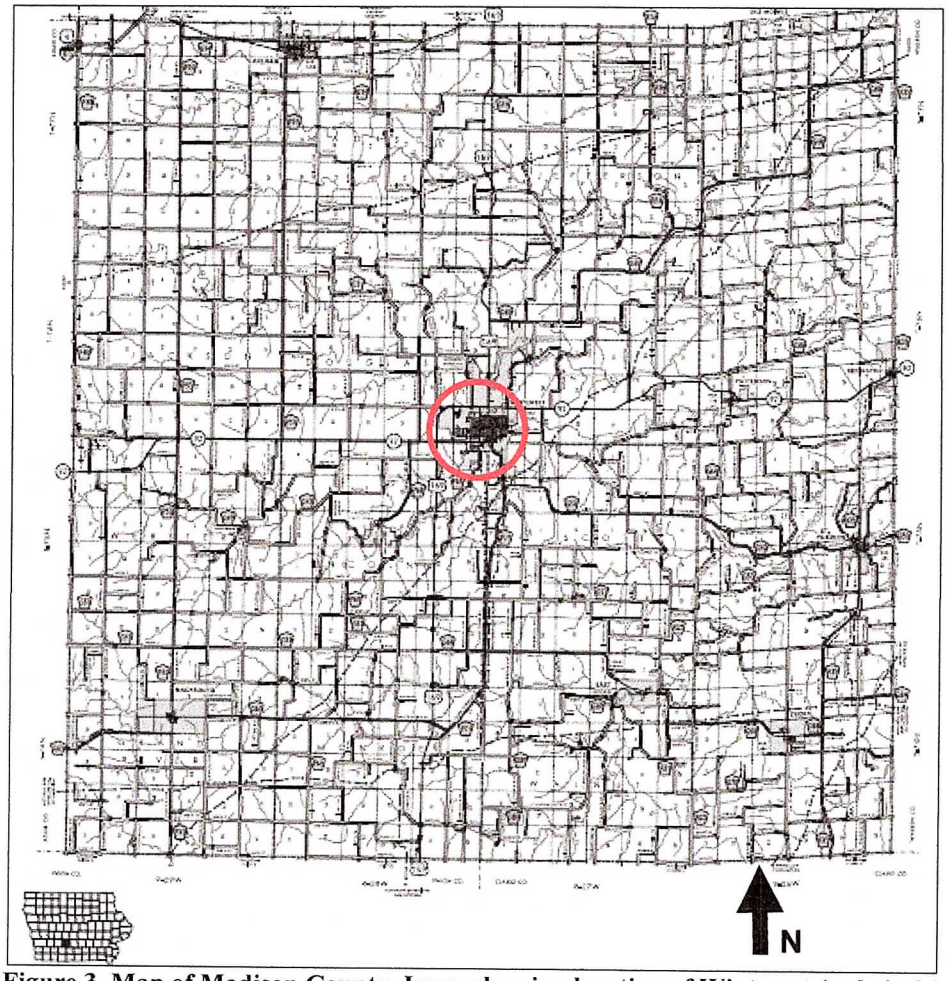



**Figure 3. Map of Madison County, Iowa, showing location of Winterset (red circle)**
Source: Iowa Department of Transportation, 2013

Lots began to sell quickly with 22 sold in August 1849 alone. A number of these were purchased as speculative ventures, such as the seven lots purchased by A.D. Jones. By 1851, the total number of lots that had been sold up to that time was 157 at a sale value of $2,200 (Mueller 1915:365).

Enos Berger "built the first house in Winterset and was the first settler in the county seat, coming in the spring of 1849" (ibid.:365). His house was also the first mercantile store in the fledgling city and served as the first courthouse. "Some years after Berger disposed of his log cabin grocery-courthouse, it was weather-boarded and lost its original identity to a large extent" (Mueller 1915:365). This reference to his log cabin serving as the courthouse may not be referring to the first actual courthouse, which was also built of logs.

This first log store building was soon followed by others around the square, including a two-story log building constructed by Enos Berger in the fall of 1849 on the east side of the square designed for hotel purposes.[2] The so-called "Berger House" became a stagecoach stop and served travelers to the new town. This building would later succumb to fire (Mueller 1915:365). The first frame building was constructed in 1850 by John A. Pitzer and was a small residence located "north of the old St. Nicholas Hotel" at the corner of Jefferson and West Second streets (ibid.:366). In 1850, Winterset was described as follows:

> Not a street had been made; the town was but a wide sweep of prairie, wholly destitute of trees. The town remained at a standstill and increased in population slowly until 1854, when it exhibited renewed energy and many more houses were built, some of them of frame. Before the county seat had reached the period of its incorporation, the native stone had been quarried, dressed and utilized for building purposes, and today houses built at that period are standing in Winterset and performing their duties as satisfactorily as the day they were put up (ibid.:367).

From 1854 to 1857, the town continued to grow and change.

> The character of the buildings began to change and with the coming of the Berger-Wallace Mill in 1855 building of frame houses became the vogue. The growth was steady and the increase in prosperity greater but substantial in character. However, it was still a little pioneer village, mostly made up of log cabins, without fences or streets to speak of. But in 1856 John A Pitzer, a man of considerable means and unbounded energy and enterprise, erected the St. Nicholas Hotel Building, then one of the largest and most imposing structures of its kind in the state. It is built of native stone, three stories in height and cost about twelve thousand dollars. This was one of the indications of the advancement of Winterset. The St. Nicholas vastly overshadowed the Old Goe House [the former Berger House] and became known all over the southwestern portion of the state for its handsome appearance and the splendid entertainment received by the traveling public (Mueller 1915:368).

The St. Nicholas Hotel stood at the corner of Jefferson and Second streets. It is no longer standing and in its place, the Citizens National Bank was erected in 1919 (later became Farmers & Merchants bank).

The town of Winterset was incorporated in 1857. The first mayor was S.G. Beckwith (Mueller 1915:369). However, the town suffered an economic setback in 1857 as a result of the nationwide financial panic but by 1860 had rebounded just in time to face the uncertain times brought on by the Civil War. In 1860, the town's businesses, professionals, and institutions included the following:

> At the expiration of the year [1860] six religious societies were holding services in their own churches; there were fourteen lawyers ready to extend their offices to the needy; five implement firms; a bank; book store, barber, three shoe stores, five blacksmith shops, a butcher shop, nine

[2] Again, it is uncertain whether this log store built by Berger was the same as referred to above as his "log cabin grocery-courthouse" or not. Certainly bears further research in order to clarify the various references.

> carpenters, a dentist, four drug stores, seven dry-goods establishments, twelve groceries, as many as now [i.e., 1915]; three hardware stores, the St. Nicholas and Madison hotels; seven insurance firms, two furniture stores, two firms engaged in real estate deals, a livery stable, three millinery shops, two photograph galleries, ten physicians, two bakeries and restaurants; harness makers, wagon makers, chairmakers, three saloons, Morris Schroeder's brewery, jewelers, two printing offices, billiard hall, several stone mason, plasterers, brick makers and layers, a tailor, a gunsmith, painters, a veterinary surgeon, so that there was scarcely any article of merchandise needed that the local merchants were not able to supply. The professions were abundantly represented and no one was permitted to thirsty for lack of a place where stimulants were on tap (ibid.:368).

By 1864, the businessmen of the community included: W.W. McKnight, Smith & Ballard, Baxter & Kendig, White, Munger & Company, C. Ayres & Company, W.T. Roland & Company, and John Dunkle, all in dry goods and merchandise; Sam Snyder, A. Crawford and William Ogden, grocers; D.H. Philbrick, I.L. Tidrick and J. Bartlett, druggists; E.W. Evans, meat market; J.H. Barker and Moses Bailey, jewelers; L.M. Tidrick, G.M. Rutledge, D.D. Davisson, David Hutchinson and S.B. Cherry, physicians; W.R. Danforth, hardware and tin shop; John S. White, shoemaker; John Leonard, V. Wainwright, B.F. Murray, S.G. Ruby and Lewis Mayo, attorneys; Col. C.B. Lothrop and John Acklin, stage agents; John D. Holbrook, photographer; Albert West, banker; John Young and James P. Noel, furniture makers; William Eberle and Samuel Betts, wagon makers; Harry Bond, Nat Anderson and John H. Bishir, blacksmiths; H.M. Porter and H.E. Carter, harnessmakers; and H.M. Ewing, printer. "In these callings, not counting employees, fifty-one men were engaged" (Mueller 1915:392).

As Winterset grew, it came to offer all the services one could typically need. The list described above of the commercial and professional enterprises offered in Winterset in 1860 attests to this early growth and development. Table 1 is a listing of businesses in Winterset by 1875. This list shows the expected offices and services associated with the function of Winterset as the county seat of government including the county offices, abstract offices, attorneys-at-law, justice of the peace, and notaries public. The other listings reflect a healthy business environment where goods and services were available for residents and travelers alike. Also notable are the listings for the White, Munger & Co. woolen manufactory, J. McLeod stonecutter, L.D. McClintic, dealer in American and Italian marble, and Gretchell & Merrell and Haskins & Co. lumber dealers. It was further noted in 1875:

> In the northeast part of the city is located the Railroad Depot, and contiguous thereto are several elevators, a large flouring mill, and two of the three extensive lumberyards. About one mile west of the city are located the extensive woollen [sic] mills opened by Messrs. White, Munger & Co., who also own a magnificent store building on the west side of the public square. What is known as the Crawford Block is located on the northeast corner of the Public Square, and presents a grand appearance. There are any number of splendid buildings in this city, and during the present year several large buildings for business purposes will be erected. Messrs. Cummings & Brown will put up a very handsome building on the north side of the square, a view of which will be found in the atlas (Harrison and Warner 1875:8).

The population of Winterset in 1875 was around 2,400 but had reportedly risen to 3,500 by 1879; however, an 1889 reference reported a population total around 3,000 persons (The Three River Blue Grass League 1889:37; Union Historical 1879). Therefore, either the 1879 total was inflated or the town had suffered substantial population loss by 1889. Figure 4 is a map of the Winterset courthouse square in 1875. Figure 5 is a collection of photographs taken in 1873 of the commercial area around the courthouse that were taken from the courthouse building. Each side of the square was captured in two photographs. These photos show that the square was almost entirely built up by that time, with some buildings still standing into the present day. The primary buildings that were lost were the frame buildings; however, the Nicholas Hotel at the northwest corner of the square was demolished in the early 20th century to make way for a new bank building that is still standing. One of the buildings in the northeast corner of the square was actually under construction when the 1873 photograph was taken (see Figure 5).

**Table 1. 1875 Business Directory of Winterset, IA.** Source: Harrison and Warner 1875

| NAME. | BUSINESS. | POST-OFFICE. | Section. | NATIVITY. | Year Settled in Co. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ames Brothers, | Clothing Merchants. | Winterset. | | Essex Co., N. Y. | 1872 |
| E. O. Burt, | Clerk District and Circuit Court. | " | | Henry Co., Ind. | 1865 |
| Capt. E. G. Barker, | County Treasurer. | " | | Hendricks Co., Ind. | 1853 |
| D. Baxter, | Justice of the Peace. | " | | Carroll Co., Ohio. | 1862 |
| E. Brown, | Dry Goods Merchant. | " | | Berkshire Co., Mass. | 1864 |
| F. Bennett, | Bakery and Eating House. | " | | Marion Co., Ind. | 1852 |
| Chandler & Ferguson, | Attorneys-at-Law and Notaries Public. | " | | Ohio. | 1874 |
| Cummings & Springer, | WINTERSET MADISONIAN. | " | | | |
| J. W. Cocklin, | Dealer in Boots and Shoes. | " | | Cumberland Co., Pa. | 1868 |
| Jno. Chapman, | Grocer. | " | | England. | 1866 |
| Crawford & Son, | Groceries, Queensware, &c. | " | | | 1856 |
| J. D. Cavenor, | Proprietor St. Nicholas Hotel. | " | | Louisville, Ky. | 1858 |
| F. M. Cassiday, | Books and Stationery. | " | | Wayne Co., Ohio. | 1856 |
| Cooper Bros., | Planing Mill. | " | | | 1865 |
| C. Danforth, | Hardware Merchant. | " | | Henderson Co., Ill. | 1849 |
| N. Duff, | Druggist. | " | | Guernsey Co., Ohio. | 1860 |
| P. Danner, | Butter and Egg Dealer. | " | | Frederick Co., Md. | 1872 |
| Equitable Life Insurance Co., | Life Insurance. | Des Moines. | | | |
| A. H. Fraley, | Salesman. | Winterset. | | Montgomery Co., Ind. | 1866 |
| C. C. Goodale, | County Auditor. | " | | Addison Co., Vt. | 1865 |
| A. Gaekle, | Proprietor of Billiard Hall. | " | | Prussia. | 1868 |
| Getchell & Merrell, | Lumber Dealers. | " | | | 1871 |
| I. G. Houk, | Capitalist. | " | | Brooke Co., Va. | 1850 |
| J. W. Hitchcock, | Dentist. | " | | Orleans Co., N. Y. | 1874 |
| Haskins & Co., | Lumber Dealers. | " | | | 1873 |
| Hornbeck & Storrs, | Hardware Dealers. | " | | | |
| E. L. Hillis, | Homœopathic Physician. | " | | Jefferson Co., Ind. | 1868 |
| Iowa Loan and Trust Co., | Abstracts and Loans. | Des Moines. | | | |
| P. W. Jellison, | City Mayor. | Winterset. | | Maine. | 1869 |
| E. W. Jones, | Dry Goods Merchant. | " | | Wales. | 1868 |
| J. O. Kirkwood, | Proprietor of Kirkwood House. | " | | Champaign Co., Ohio. | 1856 |
| W. H. Lewis, | Nurseryman and Florist. | " | | Chautauque Co., N. Y. | 1864 |
| W. O. Ludlow, | County Sheriff. | " | | Muscatine Co., Iowa. | 1857 |
| J. A. Lowe, | Farm Tools and Seeds. | " | | Rush Co., Ind. | 1872 |
| C. P. Lee, | Furniture Dealer. | " | | Bartholomew Co., Ind. | 1856 |
| J. McLeod, | Stonecutter. | " | | Scotland. | 1855 |
| J. C. Morgan, | Publisher of WINTERSET NEWS. | " | | Sangamon Co., Ill. | 1868 |
| O. A. Moser, | Abstracts and Loans. | " | | Northampton Co., Pa. | 1854 |
| McCaughan & Dabney, | Attorneys and Real Estate Brokers. | " | | | |
| L. M. Morton, | Dealer in Farm Implements. | " | | Licking Co., Ohio. | 1869 |
| L. D. McClintic, | Dealer in American and Italian Marble. | " | | Monroe Co., Va. | 1873 |
| W. C. Newlon, | Real Estate Broker. | " | | Jefferson Co., Ohio. | 1854 |
| J. M. Pitzer, | | " | | Jefferson Co., Iowa. | 1850 |
| H. C. Price, | Millinery and Fancy Goods. | " | | Broome Co., N. Y. | 1872 |
| C. W. Parlin, | Dealer in Boots and Shoes. | " | | Somerset Co., Me. | 1873 |
| M. J. Parker, | Farming. | " | | Bedford Co., Va. | 1865 |
| Ruby & Murray, | Attorneys-at-Law. | " | | Ohio. | 1852 |
| Wm. B. Ruby, | Farmer. | " | | Bedford Co., Pa. | 1852 |
| J. F. Smith, | County Recorder. | Winterset. | | Morgan Co., Ill. | 1854 |
| A. H. Sloan, | Money Broker. | " | | Harrison Co., Ohio. | 1871 |
| P. B. Sprague, | Dry Goods Merchant. | " | | Franklin Co., Ohio. | 1864 |
| W. R. Shriver, | Carriage and Wagon Shop. | " | | Columbiana Co., Ohio. | 1854 |
| J. T. Shultz, | Livery, Feed, and Sale Stable. | " | | Coshocton Co., Ohio. | 1859 |
| A. L. Tullis, | Deputy Sheriff. | " | | Tippecanoe Co., Ind. | 1858 |
| M. R. Tidrick, | Dry Goods Merchant. | " | | Guernsey Co., Ohio. | 1860 |
| A. W. C. Weeks, | Abstracts, Loans, and Insurance. | " | | Indianapolis, Ind. | 1872 |
| A. W. Wilkinson, | Attorney-at-Law. | " | | Davis Co., Iowa. | |
| M. W. Ward, | Money Broker. | " | | Wyoming Co., N. Y. | 1871 |
| Eli Wilkin, | Attorney-at-Law. | " | | Licking Co., Ohio. | 1868 |
| Wainwright & Gilpin, | Attorneys-at-Law. | " | | | 1864 |
| Jno. Way, | Restaurant and Bakery. | " | | Bedford Co., Pa. | 1872 |
| White, Munger & Co., | Woollen Manufacturers. | " | | | 1854 |
| S. D. Wagor, | Restaurant and Eating House. | " | | Herkimer Co., N. Y. | 1864 |

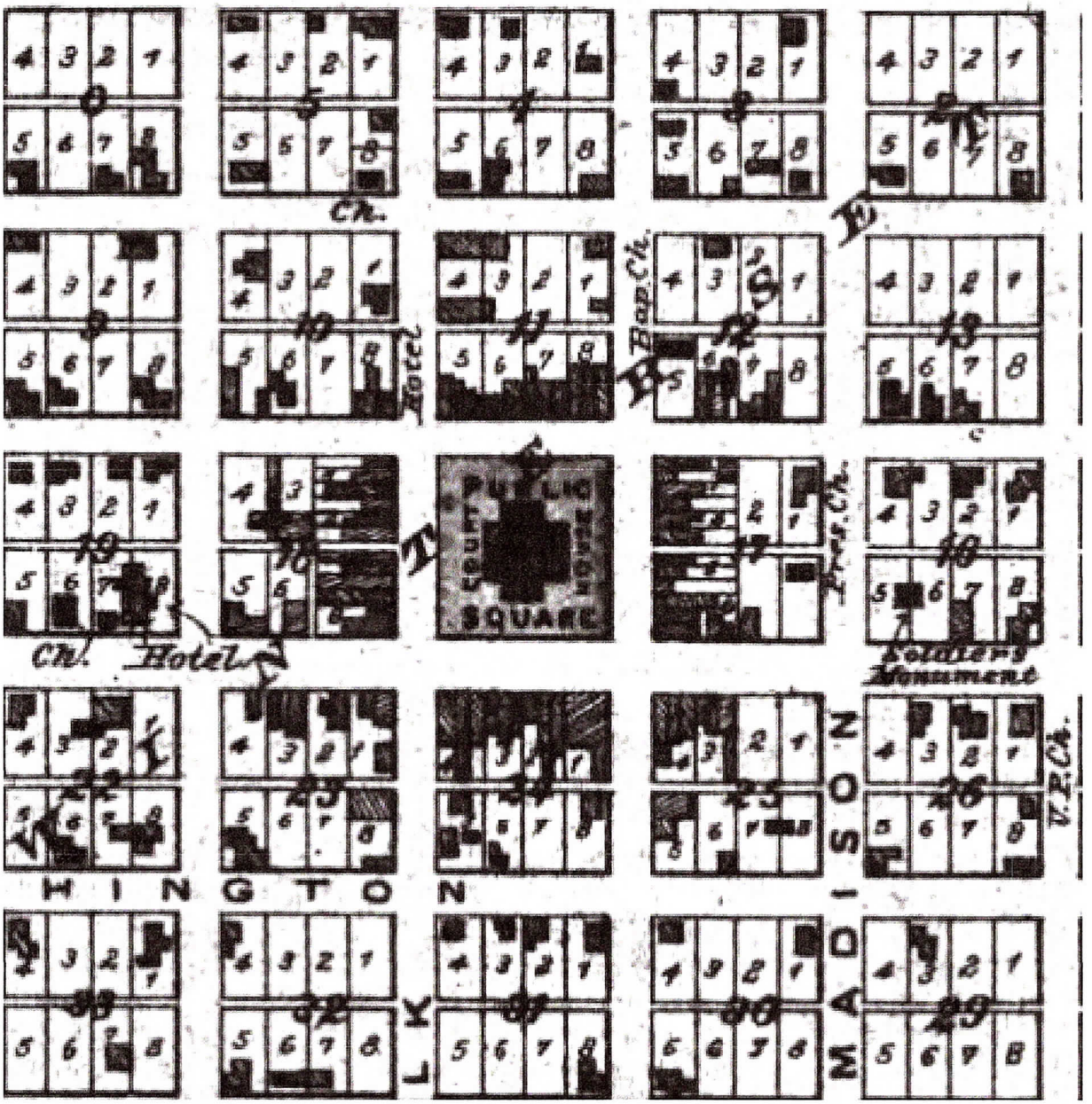
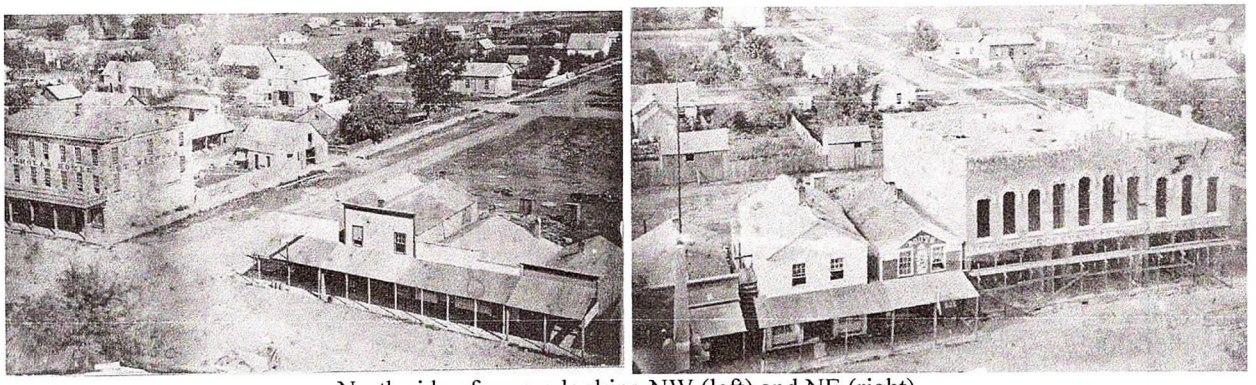
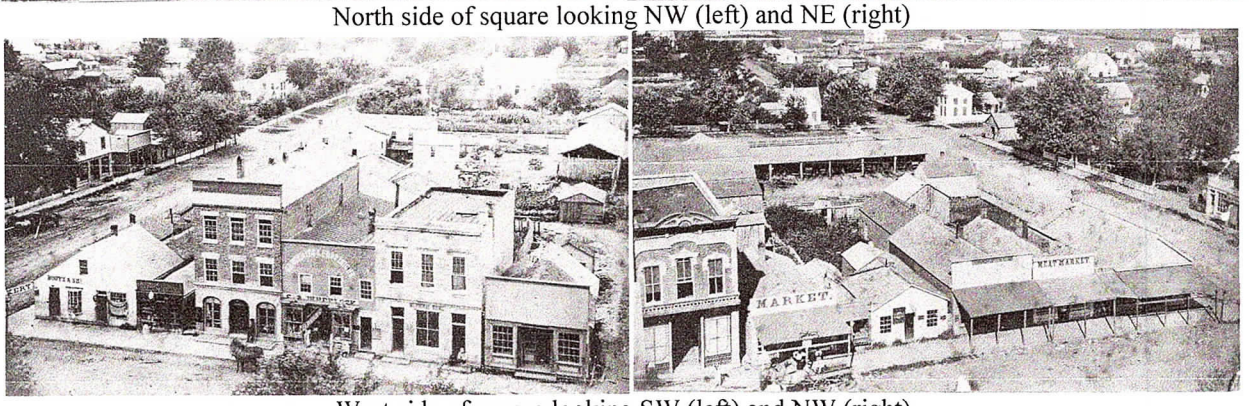


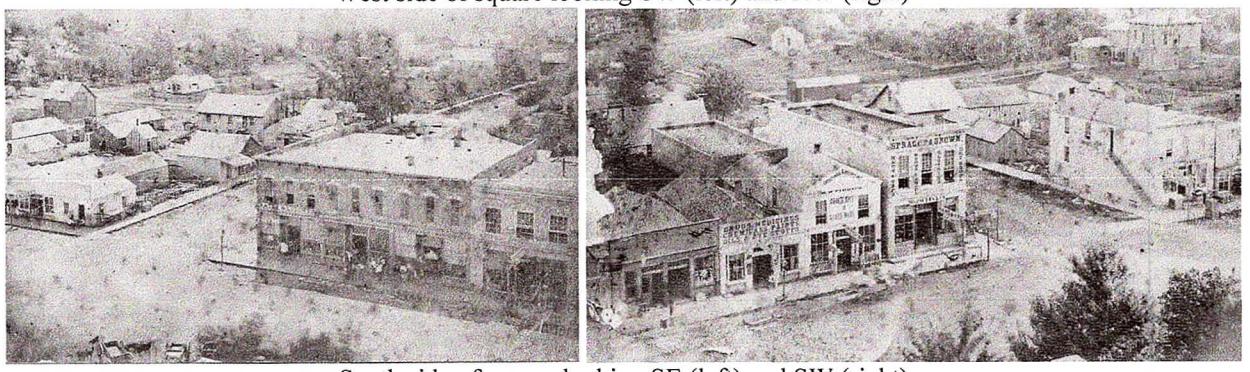

**Figure 4. Plat of Winterset's commercial district in 1875.**
Source: Harrison and Warner 1875



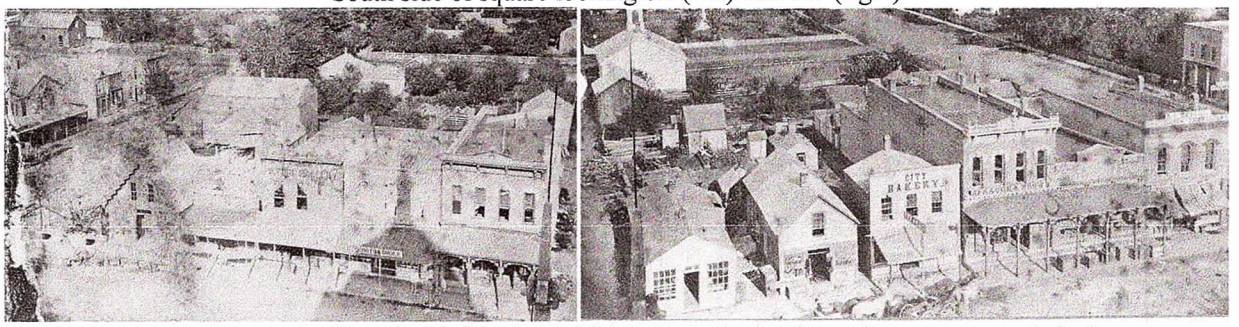
North side of square looking NW (left) and NE (right)




West side of square looking SW (left) and NW (right)



South side of square looking SE (left) and SW (right)



East side of square looking NE (left) and SE (right). Note shade of courthouse tower on left photo.

**Figure 5. Photographs taken in 1873 of all four sides of the Winterset square from the courthouse.**
Copies provided by the Madison County Historic Preservation Commission and the
Madison County Historical Society, Winterset, IA

As the city developed, the infrastructure and services improved as well. Major improvements in the early 1900s included: the construction of water works and water tower in 1908-09 and the installation of ten miles of water mains; the paving of the streets in 1911, with the first paved being the four blocks around the square and two blocks north of the square to the railroad depot; the establishment of a volunteer fire department and housed in a building shared as the City Hall; and the establishment of a public library and the construction of a permanent library building in 1905 (Figure 6). The streets were paved with asphalt laid by a company from Waterloo. The 1915 history book noted that there was still no system for sewerage in Winterset at that time but that the matter had been brought up in 1910 and plans were on file but had not yet been implemented.

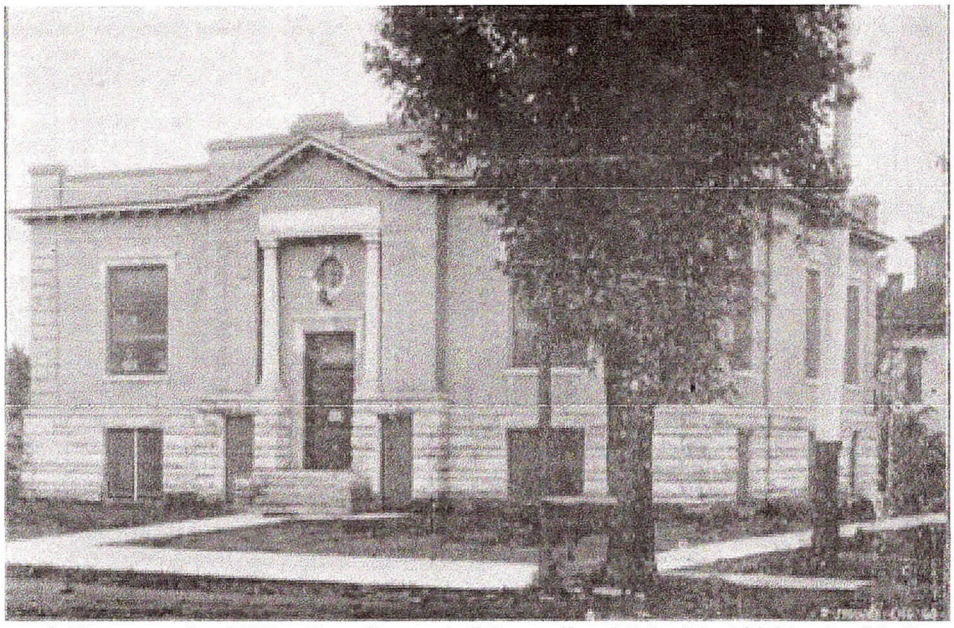


**Figure 6. Photograph of "The New Carnegie Library" published in 1906 in the *Madisonian*.**
Courtesy Madison County Historical Society Photograph Collection.

A library was first organized in Winterset in 1877 by Henry Wallace and others. The books were first kept in the YMCA rooms and then in the Courthouse. In 1890, there was a movement for a permanent library building and for a time the library was housed in rented rooms on the west side of the square and then a building on Court Avenue was leased for the library beginning in November 1900. Mary Cassiday was the first librarian. In 1905, taking advantage of grants being donated by Andrew Carnegie for the construction of public libraries across the nation, the citizens of Winterset applied for a grant of $10,000 to help build a dedicate public library in town. This was accomplished and the library was officially dedicated on June 16, 1905. While this building no longer houses the library, the building still stands and is used as the City Hall. It is located on land that had been donated for the library cause by the heirs of C.D. Bevington, thus continuing his legacy of helping to improve and developed the community even after his death (Madison County Genealogical Society 1984:27; Mueller 1915:373-4).

The fire department was first organized in 1872. In 1888, a new building was constructed on East Court Avenue to house both the fire department and the city hall (on the second floor) (Figure 7). This historic building still stands, although it is no longer used for either the fire department or the city hall (Figure 8). A new fire station was built in 1977 (Madison County Genealogical Society 1984:29).

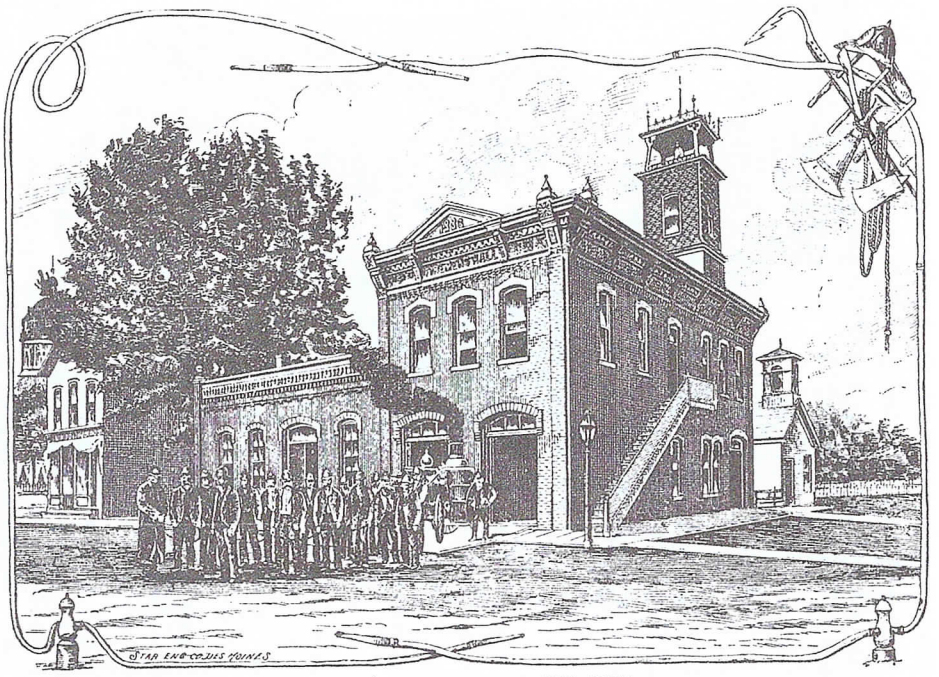



**Figure 7. Illustration of the "Firemen's Hall" in Winterset in 1889. Also included City Hall (2nd floor) and the first power plant (one story building on left side).**
Source: The Three River Blue Grass League 1889:26



**Figure 8. Firemen's Hall as it looks in August 2013.** Photograph taken by Tallgrass Historians L.C.

In 1875, it was noted that the Excelsior Gas Light Company had just been granted a 20-year franchise to bring gas light to Winterset (Harrison and Warner 1875:8). The first consideration for an electric light plant in town was in 1889, with a light plant constructed that same year. This plant was built as an addition to the west and north sides of the older fire station and City Hall building at the northwest corner of Court and 2nd streets (see Figure 5). A new power plant was built between 1916 and 1926 along 1st Street north of the commercial district. In 1930, the plant switched from steam to diesel power, with additional improvements made in 1947-48, 1955, and 1968 into the 1970s.

By 1915, the notable businesses included the four banks in town—the First National Bank, the Madison County State Bank, the Citizens National Bank, and the Winterset Savings Bank (Mueller 1915:372-3). The First National Bank was the first bank established in Winterset having been organized in 1865 by

C.D. Bevington. He served as the president of this institution until his death in 1903. He was succeeded by Judge Frederick Mott. The bank is located on the corner of Court and First streets (ibid.:372).

The Citizens National Bank was organized in 1872, with J.J. Hutchings as the first president and D.E. Cooper as cashier. This bank was housed in a brick building on the northeast corner of Jefferson and First streets. The Madison County State Bank was established in 1889 as the Madison County Bank, with E.E. McCall as president. In 1915, the bank was incorporated as the Madison County State Bank. It was located in a building on the southeast corner of the square. The Winterset Savings Bank was organized in 1902 with A.B. Shriver as president. In 1904, it moved into a "new home, a two-story modern brick building, standing on the northeast corner of the square," noted as "the handsomest building structure in Winterset" in 1915 (Mueller 1915:373).

## *The Importance of the County Seat*

The very first courthouse building in Winterset was a "crude log building" built on the parcel of land where Monumental Park was later established. By 1864 this building was no longer in use, with the county clerk having his office "in an upper room on the west side of the square" (Mueller 1915:389). The other county offices for the county judge, treasurer and recorder were by then on the third floor of the St. Nicholas Hotel block building. The sheriff "made his stay in a lawyer's office on the north side of the square (ibid.:390). This less-than-ideal situation was rectified in 1868 with the erection of a new courthouse building, this time built on the public square as it was originally intended. Begun in 1868, the new courthouse was expected to take three years to build (Davies 1869:104). Figure 9 is a photograph taken in 1873 of this courthouse. "It was built of famed gray limestone so abundant in the county and is in the form of a Greek Cross, each of its four wings fronting a street" (Madison County Historical Society 2010:6).

On the morning of October 2, 1875, the courthouse was found to be burning and "within a few hours the first stone courthouse in Madison County was a mass of ruin" (Madison County Historical Society 2010:6). It was determined to begin building a new courthouse right away, with A.H. Piquenard, the architect and superintendent of construction for the Illinois State Capitol building hired for the project. The new courthouse was determined to be "the same size and general shape as the old one, using the floor plan of a Greek Cross and the same interior arrangement. The central dome with the four clock faces and the four stone porticos were also retained in the new building" (ibid.:7). The building was begun in 1876 and ready for occupancy in 1878. It is this courthouse that remains standing in the center of the public square and around which the Winterset commercial district was built (Figure 10). The extant building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1976.

The stone used in the second stone courthouse "was quarried, cut to shape and built into the walls mostly by local men, some of whom were natives of England, Wales, Ireland and Germany and the foreman stone cutter was a Frenchman" (Madison County Historical Society 2010:8). Because of the loss of the first stone courthouse to fire, the second was built to be more fire proof, with the "floors consisting of brick arches leveled up with concrete and walls either of stone or brick and the dome constructed of metal" (ibid.).

The importance of the county seat to the growth and development of Winterset cannot be understated. It was the reason there was a town at this central location within the county in the first place. It was a major impetus for early commercial and professional growth in the town because the courthouse brought with it a need for lawyers and other professionals whose business was tied to that of the courthouse. The courthouse also brought in potential customers to Winterset's businesses. When people came to town to do their courthouse business, such as recording deeds, they usually needed places to eat and places to purchase goods they would not otherwise have access to in their rural homes and smaller towns around the county.



**Figure 9. Stone courthouse built in 1868 and burned on October 2, 1875.**
Summer 1873 photographs taken around the square on file Madison County Historical Museum.



**Figure 10. Present courthouse built in 1876 in nearly identical style to the burned building.**
Photograph taken by Tallgrass Historians L.C., August 28, 2013

The importance of this role in the continued growth and development of Winterset was no more evident than when the town failed to acquire a main line railroad and had to settle for a branch connection to the main line in Des Moines. While this branch line certainly helped to keep Winterset progressing forward, it was not the big boom impetus to commercial development that the rail line typically meant to towns in Iowa. Instead, the late nineteenth century commercial boom in Winterset had to be based largely on its place in the county as the seat of government, the largest town in the county, and as the hub for roads coming and going through the county.

## *Transportation*

### Roads

In 1850, it was petitioned that a road be built "forty feet wide, beginning at the east of Court Avenue, in Winterset, and running easterly" towards "Dudley on the Des Moines River" (Mueller 1915:170). This road became part of a well-traveled road "from Winterset to the Warren County line," at which point it "tied on to a road extending easterly to Linn Grove, in Warren County, on North River" (ibid.). Other roads soon followed, most of which began or extended through Winterset because it was the county seat.

"The most famous of Madison's highway is the Bluffs road," so-named because it was the road to Council Bluffs and had been variously called the "Council Bluffs Road," "The Bluffs Road," and then simply "The Bluff Road" (Mueller 1915:171). It was the main stagecoach line through the county angling out of Winterset and heading westerly. "The stage line ran over this road to Fontanelle, through Lewis to Council Bluffs" (ibid.:172).

> During the settlement of the county after the war the Bluff road was always dotted with covered wagons in trains of sometimes thirty or forty, a dozen, two or three, or singly....the Bluff road was the main thoroughfare through Southern Iowa....Those who crossed the Missouri at Nebraska City or Brownsville went that way (ibid.).

"The route of this road was already much traveled and had been in use since April 30, 1846" (Mueller 1915:170). It was along this road that the "great California emigration" passed through Madison County (and Winterset) in 1848-49 following the gold rush (Davies 1869:44).

By 1875, Winterset was the hub for roads extending in all directions from the city. It would be the strength of its position as the county seat and as the central road hub in the county that Winterset would thrive despite never receiving a main line railroad connection.

### Highways

As the road system evolved, Winterset found itself located along two important highways in the region, one extending east-west and the other north-south--present day Highways 169 and 92. State Highway 92 extends between Muscatine on the east side of the state to Council Bluffs on the west side of the state. It was first designated as a numbered highway in the late 1930s and was first paved in 1949. It intersects with U.S. Highway 169 on the north side of Winterset. U.S. 169 extends from the Minnesota state line south of Elmore, MN, to the Missouri state line south of Redding, Iowa. It extends through Kossuth, Humboldt, Webster, Boone, Dallas, Madison, Union, and Ringgold counties in Iowa and was first designated as a numbered highway in 1930. It was paved in the early 1930s in the Winterset vicinity. In 1976, it was re-routed to the west and north of Winterset along a two-lane bypass; however, since that time, Winterset's businesses have expanded to the north up to the bypass intersection with IA 92 (Hancock 2013).

Improved highways helped Winterset to continue to grow and prosper into the mid to late 20th century, with new businesses added to cater to automobile and truck traffic through the community. In the vicinity

of the commercial district, new businesses in the early 20th century included filling and service stations, cafes, auto dealerships and repair shops. Some of these services are still provided in the commercial district area in the form of a new convenience store with gas pumps built in 2012 to the northeast of the square. There is one historic-age filling station still standing in the current study area; however, it is located outside of the main commercial district. It is located along 1st Avenue North (now called John Wayne Drive N) and has been remodeled into a fast food shop (a Dairy Queen). There were other filling stations around the perimeter of the square but these are no longer standing. However, there are several former automobile dealership/repair shops still standing within the commercial district but are on the side streets given that there was no room for such growth within the square itself since most of the 19th century buildings are still standing.

**Railroad**

The only railroad to ever reach Winterset was the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific (or "Rock Island" for short), which was built to Winterset from Carlisle near Des Moines, Iowa, in 1872. This line was a branch off the main line that ran between Kansas City, Missouri, and Minneapolis, Minnesota, through Des Moines, Iowa. This branch line carried "two passenger trains and one local" and "provided transportation for its citizens" (Mueller 1915:174). By acquiring this branch line connection to Des Moines, "Winterset was no longer an inland town, dependent upon wagons for communications with the outer world" (ibid.). It was probably no small coincidence that in the wake of the railroad's arrival to Winterset that "seventy-three buildings were erected in Winterset, at a cost of over ninety thousand dollars, and within the seven years next following it more than doubled its population" (ibid.). Even a branch line connection was better than no connection.

C.D. Bevington, an important businessman and early settler of Winterset, "was one of the chief promoters and builders of this branch of the Rock Island" (Mueller 1915:174). Bevington became the rail company's president, and "it was under his personal supervision that the line was completed from Summerset to Winterset—a distance of twenty-six miles" (ibid.). A rail depot was built in the east part of town on North Ninth Street. This wooden frame depot is non-extant. A large grain elevator was built near the depot. Eventually the original depot was replaced by a new one (also non-extant) on North First Avenue.

In 1959, the line to Winterset was abandoned. "In its place a new line was constructed from a point on the east and west main line, two miles east of Earlham to Winterset" (Madison County Genealogical Society 1984:48).

> This was done to shorten the distance that limestone rock from the Winterset quarry of the Penn Dixie Cement Co. was hauled. The cement plant was in West Des Moines.
>
> The Penn Dixie Co. sold their quarry at Winterset and as a result of the loss of the rock freight reserve, the line from just east of Earlham to Winterset is being scrapped [i.e., in 1984] (ibid.).

There had been plans to build the Creston, Winterset and Des Moines Railroad from Creston to Des Moines by way of Macksburg and Winterset. However, that line, which was built in 1912, only extended as far as Macksburg where it operated to for five years before the route was ended for good (Madison County Genealogical Society 1984:48; Mueller 1915:175).

The early 1900s maps of Madison show the disjointed sections of railroad that ended up barely entering much of the county. This included: the short-lived line that ended at Macksburg, entering from the west and extending only three miles into southwestern Madison County; the branch line of the Rock Island Railroad, which extended from the east and crossing only two townships (Union and Crawford) before terminating in Winterset; the Keokuk & Western Railroad (later part of the Burlington system) that entered the southeast part of the county at St. Charles, extended southwest to Truro but then curved out of

the county southeast of Truro, a distance within the county of only 11-12 miles; and the main line of the Rock Island that dipped one-half to one mile down into the county at its northernmost edge to extend through the town of Earlham before angling up and out of the county. The last rail line only extended through Madison County for a total of eight miles. This line was the first built in the county and was extended through the northern tier in 1868. The town of Earlham established shortly thereafter. As it grew, Earlham became one of the main shipping points in the county. The limestone quarries around Earlham flourished because of this rail connection (Mueller 1915:173-175).

There was a rail line built through the southeast part of the county that was the longest railroad section to be built through Madison County. This was the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railroad built in 1887 "entering the county on section 1, in South Township, and leaving it on section 35, in Monroe Township" (Mueller 1915:174). This railroad became part of the Chicago Great Western System and had stations at Hanley in South Township and East Peru and Barney in Walnut Township (ibid.).

It is very unusual for a town the size of Winterset, and its importance as the county seat, to never have been on a main rail line and yet still manage to survive and thrive. It would appear that it had just enough rail service to keep the economy going when other towns would have failed to thrive. Being the county seat was probably a major factor in its ability to thrive.

**Underground Railroad**

While not specifically a form of transportation, the Underground Railroad was the means by which fugitive slaves were guided through southern Iowa to freedom in the years prior to Emancipation. Madison County did play a role in the history of the Underground Railroad in part because of the presence of Quakers, who were noted abolitionists and active participants in the Underground Railroad. However, there was also a sizeable number of Southern sympathizers in Madison County, who made Underground Railroad activities in Madison County more challenging and dangerous than in some other areas of Iowa. Some incidents involved the courthouse square in Winterset. One of these occurred in early 1863 when "the peace Democrats hounded out of Winterset one Lieutenant Henry" (Soike 2013:267).

> He had opened a recruiting office for Union troops and stood up to threats from a crowd demanding that he not display the American flag, but he left Winterset the next day. Also, of all the clusters of peace advocates in Iowa, only Madison County's called for the South to separate from the Union if a national convention could not agree on conditions for reunification. The strength of peace sentiment in Madison County was suggested by a report from the captain of the Clarke County guard stating that the secret society called the Knights of the Golden Circle intended to clear the abolitionists out of Osceola County with the help of two hundred partisans from Decatur County and five hundred from Madison County (ibid.).

Another involved four runaway slaves who entered Madison County in the fall of 1861 having fled from the area around Maryville, Missouri. "On Saturday, October 26, thinking themselves safe in Iowa, they rode by daylight into the small town of Winterset" (Soike 2013:196).

> At the blacksmith shop, John Graves was told it would two hours before his horse could be shod. But when the four noticed the local militia drilling nearby and a crowd gathering around them, they got frightened and took off. No more than two or three miles out of town, however, several horsemen brandishing rifles and shotguns caught up with them. One man on a large white horse with a firearm across his saddle rode past and, stopping a short distance ahead, wheeled about and forced the runaways to halt.
>
> Thus captured, the four were led back to Winterset, where their captors sought out an official to jail them. With these legal niceties under way, Graves recalled, the rest of the men "formed a ring around us boys to keep the crowd back. They got to talking pretty loud and some one dared any one to try to come inside that ring, and they hadn't more than said it than the coats began to fly

> and there wasn't any ring at all." This melee ended with the runaways being rescued by their defenders. "The men that took us out of the ring gave us something to eat and told us which way to go," said Graves, "and we wasn't long in getting out of there." Traveling east, by the next morning they had reached Indianola (Warren County) from where they soon left for Newton (Jasper County) (ibid.).

Another incident involved attempts to round up peace advocates suspected of committing treason to the United States.

> Madison County was a hot spot of worry for state officials. Although a series of raids by U.S. Marshal Hoxie in 1862 led to the arrest of seven people accused of organizing to "afford aid and comfort to the rebellion," overall his efforts simply stirred up the area's peace sympathizers. Upon the release of the seven people three months later, two hundred peace advocates gathered in Winterset to welcome them home from Camp McClellan, a training and prison camp in Davenport. Seeing this celebration, a disgusted editor of the *Winterset Madisonian* wrote, "The Secesh Martyrs were escorted into town by a dismal group of Butternuts [a common slang term for rural proslavery people], some in Butternut wagons, some on Butternut horses, and others on Butternut feet," yelling out "'Three cheers for the Secesh Traitors!' 'Damn the Abolitionists!' 'To hell with the black Republicans!'" This editor considered it "a disgrace to Central Iowa..., a mixture of Treason, diabolism, drunkenness and insanity!" His comments spawned threats to demolish the editor's office, but nothing came of them (Soike 2013:197).

The *Madisonian* office in 1862 was housed in a frame building that is no longer standing. However, the subsequent buildings that sequentially housed the newspaper, one of which still bears the name of the *Madisonian* on its cornice (i.e., 112 Court Avenue West, Inventory No. 61-02662) are still standing in the commercial district. The blacksmith shop visited by the runaway slaves in the earlier story is also no longer standing. However, the public gatherings noted above likely took place in the lawn area surrounding the courthouse in the public square, and there could be archaeological evidence from such gatherings and other uses of the courthouse square present on this site.

In the 1850s to early 1860s there were a number of fugitive slaves who fled Missouri and found passage along the Underground Railroad through Madison County despite the presence of proslavery advocates living in the county. However, an influx of abolitionist in the early to mid-1850s made the difference. James Farris was one of them, and he settled in Union Township in 1851. He was "one of the boldest and most active of these 'underground station agents' from the very first" (Mueller 1915:183). In addition to Farris, other noted "station agents" in Madison County were William McDonald, who lived in southwest Jefferson Township, and John Early of Jackson Township (ibid.:184). Additional abolitionists who began to settle in Madison County in the 1850s were the Quakers (Society of Friends), who were noted for their participation in the Underground Railroad. Quakers began to settle in Madison County in 1853. There were two settlements, one which "later developed into Oak Run Monthly Meeting, in the southeast part, and North Branch and Earlham Monthly Meetings, in the northwest part of the county" (ibid.:221).

It has also been reported that there was an Underground Railroad station at what is now the Winterset Art Center and was part of a route from the "northeast side of Winterset to 'somewhere' in what is now Winterset City Park" (Information summarized from the *Madisonian* under "An Underground Railway Station" and accessed at http://iagenweb.org/madison/, January 2014). The Art Center is located a few blocks south of the southeast corner of the courthouse square and reportedly "once had a tunnel under the road to the house directly across the street to the east" (ibid.).

> From there the railway patch extended farther eastward. When visiting the art center, one might be able to coax a volunteer to open an isolated room, which can be entered only by a trap door, where slaves hid on their quest for freedom in the north. The underground room is about four feet wide and about eight feet deep (ibid.).

The location of the Art Center is on S. 1st Street (now 224 S. John Wayne Drive) and is a Gothic Revival-influenced brick house built in 1854 (Figure 11). The house across the street to the east is an 1850s stone house also with some Gothic Revival stylistic details.



Art Center at 224 S. John Wayne Drive



Stone house at 223 S. John Wayne Drive

**Figure 11. Two houses reportedly linked to Underground Railroad activities in Winterset.**
Source for photographs: Madison County Assessor, accessed at http://madison.iowaassessors.com, January 2014.

The location of these two houses is actually two blocks south of the Courthouse.

## *Significant Persons*

While any commercial district will be associated with a number of influential businessmen, who all contributed to the success and built environment of each district, the following is a list of those persons, who were particularly influential in the development of Winterset's commercial district and/or who made significant contributions that extended beyond the community in their impact.

| Significant Persons | Associated Buildings |
|---|---|
| Dr. C.D. Bevington | heirs donated land for Carnegie Library |
| Dr. C.D. Bevington | President, National Bank of Winterset, had 110 1st Avenue N built |
| Dr. C.D. Bevington | Commissioned Koser Bldg, 58 Court Avenue E |
| Dr. C.D. Bevington | 119 1st Avenue N (1st Avenue is now known as John Wayne Drive) |
| Dr. C.D. Bevington | 68 Court Avenue E - plans to expand building are a disaster, old stone walls collapse taking portions of adjoining buildings |
| Dr. C.D. Bevington | Bevington Block, 104 1st Avenue N, moved National Bank to this location |
| Col. Cummings | City Hall Block, 59-61 Jefferson Street E |
| Col. Cummings | Had *Madisonian* building built 114 N 1st Ave, Owned & published *Madisonian* |
| C.C. Schwaner | 104 Court Avenue E, 111 1st Avenue S *(Reporter* Office) |
| C.C. Schwaner | donated space in upper room for first library, 104 Court Avenue E |
| C.C. Schwaner | Peerless Mfg. inventor with many patents to his credit |
| White & Munger | 102 Court Avenue W, 112 1st Avenue N, later addition, Woolen Mill located West of Winterset at current Fairgrounds |

Henry Wallace 114 1st Avenue N, wrote for *Madisonian*

Most important among these to the built environment and early development of Winterset's commercial district was Dr. C.D. Bevington, who was "one of the foremost citizens of Winterset and Madison County" and settled in Winterset in 1853 (Mueller 1915:367). He had been born in Holmes County, Ohio, and had been "raised on a farm, studied law, took a course in medicine, went to California in 1849" before settling in Winterset, Iowa (ibid.). He first worked in real estate in the new town. In 1864, he helped organize the National Bank of Winterset and became its president. "He was always foremost in any enterprise for the advancement of the community and when the Des Moines, Winterset & Southwestern Railroad was being constructed he supervised the building of that part of the line from Summerset to Winterset, a distance of twenty-six miles" (ibid.). Bevington died in 1903 "one of the wealthiest men in this section of the state" (ibid.). His large brick residence and farmstead built on a hill at the south edge of Winterset is now part of the Madison County Historical Complex. As can be seen in the list above, Bevington was responsible for the construction a number of early buildings that are still standing in the district as well as having an impact beyond his death when his daughters donated the land for the new Carnegie Public Library (now the Winterset City Hall).

Col. Henry J.B. Cummings commenced the study of law in 1848 and also learned the printer's trade while living in Pennsylvania where he became associate editor of the *Schuylkill Haven Map.* His uncle subsequently purchased the newspaper making Henry the editor and manager. Cummings finished his law degree and was admitted to the bar in 1854. In 1855, he migrated to Iowa where he settled in Winterset and opened a law practice in the new town. He became prosecuting attorney and served as Mayor of Winterset for two terms. He received his military title during service in the Civil War. In 1865, he returned to Winterset and four years later purchased the Winterset *Madisonian* and was connected with this newspaper until 1885. He was elected to Congress in 1876 (Union Historical 1879 and Lewis Publishing 1896, transcripts accessed at http://iagenweb.org/boards/madison/biographies/index.cgi?review=58238, January 2014).

Nelson W. Munger was in partnership with J.T. White, and together they built a woolen factory in 1865 near Winterset and had a successful manufactory until the mill burned down in 1877 (Union Historical 1879, transcript accessed at http://iagenweb.org/boards/madison/biographies/index.cgi?review=595259, January 2014). White and Munger also had a store building on the square in Winterset where they maintained a successful business. Their stone building is still standing and is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Christian C. Schwaner was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1848, and immigrated with his family to the United States in 1853. They eventually settled in Keokuk, Iowa; however, Christian left home at the age of 15 and went to St. Louis to learn the harness and saddle maker trades with the firm of Sanford, Orendorf & Company. In 1870, Schwaner moved to Winterset where he became a manufacturer of, and retail dealer in, harness work and saddles. In 1876, he built a new business building just off the square in Winterset and, in 1883, organized the Peerless Manufacturing Company, which was a wholesale manufactory of saddlery and hardware specialties. Most notable were Schwaner's inventions, including a number of patented items that became products his company shipped "to all parts of the United States and certain portions of Canada" and made a lasting contribution beyond his own business (Lewis Publishing 1896, transcription accessed at http://iagenweb.org/boards/madison/biographies/index.cgi?review=59517, January 2014).

H.C. Wallace (a.k.a. Henry Wallace, Sr.) began his editorial career in 1877 in Madison County advocating good agricultural practices. "He developed pure bred herds of cattle and hogs and was one of the first men in the county to preach, write about, grow and advocate red clover as a soil builder" (Madison County Historical Society 2010:4). He was involved with both the *Winterset Chronicle* and the

*Madisonian.* In 1883, he became an editor for the *Iowa Homestead*, which was the largest farming publication in Iowa at the time. He moved to Des Moines to devote himself to this publication. In 1898, he launched "Wallace's Farmer," which is still published to the present day, although the Wallace family is no longer involved in its publication. H.C. Wallace's son, Henry C. Wallace and his son, Henry A. Wallace "all worked on the newspaper and wrote about many different ideas" (Iowa Pathways 2014).[3]

Henry Cantwell Wallace stayed in Winterset until 1885 when he attended what was then known as the Iowa State Agricultural College in Ames (now Iowa State University). He married and left college in 1887 and moved to Adair County where he farmed his father's land in that county. H.C. Wallace took over as editor of *Wallaces' Farmer,* upon his father's death. In his later career, he became Secretary of Agriculture under Presidents Harding and Coolidge. He would die in office in 1924. His son, Henry Agard Wallace followed in his father's footsteps by becoming Secretary of Agriculture and became Vice-President of the United States in 1941 under Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration. After Harry S. Truman was selected over Wallace as the vice-presidential nominee in 1944, Wallace became Secretary of Commerce and later launched an unsuccessful bid for the presidency in 1947 (Altman 2004).

## *Architecture of the Winterset Courthouse Square Commercial District*

Storefronts of Iowa's Main Streets were typically updated through time to reflect changing tastes in architecture but also to present a more progressive and up-to-date business look to potential customers. Banks, in particular, were continually updating not only their storefronts but their entire buildings to put their best financial face forward in the community and to assure customers of their solid financial position in the community. The Classical Revival style of the early twentieth century was commonly used in bank building updates or new bank construction.

Updates to the average late nineteenth century commercial building in the early to mid-twentieth century, involved primarily makeovers of the first floor storefront. Upper stories were often left untouched unless brick or tin cornices began to deteriorate. Pressed metal cornices often did not survive for lack of proper maintenance and were either completely removed from a building or cut down in size. Projecting name/ date plates and finials on cornices were usually the first items to be removed.

Storefront remodels sometimes involved covering over older details, such as wood panels placed over glass transom or ribbon windows. Other remodels were more extensive and included changing the placement of doors and windows or reducing windows. In some instances, an entire older storefront was removed and a new storefront built in its place. There were, and still are, some examples that received slip-covers or cover-up paneling that completely masked the original facades. Some were applied in the mid to late 20th century including several buildings on Jefferson Street West that received faux-half timber/stucco slip-covers as part of an urban renewal project in the mid-1970s. Those slipcovers have since been removed, although the subject buildings were subsequently encapsulated in a synthetic product and effectively slip-covered again. Often the application of mid- to late 20th century slip-cover facades have had a comparatively low impact on the original brick facades underneath; however, the impact depends on how the slip-cover panels were installed. Complete cover-ups on buildings will likely make the building non-contributing in the district; however, those buildings should be re-evaluated if the slip-covers are ever removed and intact historical material and elements found to be in intact.

Some remodeling is now considered historic and contributes to the significance of a building rather than detract from it. The use of structural glass and enameled metal panels, Art Deco and Moderne decorative

[3] While the first issues may have been called *Wallace's*, later issues (and the publication today) spell the name as *Wallaces' Farmer* likely to reflect the involvement of the Wallace family in its publication.

details, and textured glass, Art Glass, and Luxfer prism glass transom windows are among remodeling details considered contributing to a building's significance and integrity. One such building is 68 Court Avenue East, which received a stylish remodel in 1930 for the new J.C. Penney's store.

**Styles**

The existing commercial buildings in Winterset largely reflect the influence of the Late Victorian style in their design, primarily the Italianate and Queen Anne styles. The use of bracketed cornices, oriel and bay windows, and other details reflect these influences. However, the earliest stylistic influence on the district's first buildings (that survive) was the mid-19th century Classical Revival style, which is seen in the classical pilasters flanking storefronts and other classical details such as entablatures and cornices, the earliest example executed in stone. Other stylistic influences seen in buildings in the Winterset commercial district include: Gothic Revival, Moorish, Mission, Art Deco/Moderne, and early twentieth century Classical Revival.

**Materials**

As with most commercial districts in Iowa, the very first commercial buildings erected during the early settlement or frontier period were wooden buildings. In the case of Winterset, the very first store buildings were of log construction; however, these were soon followed by wooden frame buildings, one to two stories in height, and often exhibiting a "false front" or a flat or shaped parapet that extended above the gabled roofline of the main building. A false front gave the building the appearance of being more substantial than it actually was and thus presented a more prosperous face to the business. However, being built of wood and often built side-by-side made these early buildings very susceptible to fire. Deterioration also took its toll on these early wooden frame building. As a result, such first-generation store buildings often fail to survive or survive only in small numbers in the typical Iowa commercial district. There are exceptions, of course, particularly in small villages that failed to thrive where the wooden frame buildings are all that remains of the commercial areas.

In Winterset, none of the early log or wooden frame commercial buildings survive; however, Winterset benefited from nearby natural resources in the construction of some of its earliest buildings, which were constructed of locally obtained stone rather than wood. Several of these early stone commercial buildings survive and are significant buildings in the historic district.

The majority of the extant buildings in the Winterset commercial district are substantial masonry buildings built of brick or stone or some combination of both. The stone was obtained locally, limestone being a major natural resource of Madison County. Early on the brick would also have been produced locally, but the higher quality face brick for facades would have been shipped in by rail or overland by wagon from larger brickyards in Iowa and the Midwest.

One notable trend was discerned in the evolution of the commercial buildings around the square in Winterset specifically related to the use of stone before the railroad arrived and then after it arrived. In *Legacy in Stone*, Roslea Johnson found that the stone building tradition had ended in Madison County by 1885 (Johnson 1987:1, 36). Except for the rebuilding of the Madison County Courthouse in 1876-78, there was no construction of stone commercial or governmental buildings in Winterset after the coming of the railroad in 1872, which allowed the importation of cast iron storefronts and other building materials, such as pressed face brick. After that time, the use of stone in commercial buildings was confined to dimension stone for such things as sills, finished cut and squared cut local limestone for foundations, and occasional decorative elements. Caleb Clark, David Harris, and John McLeod, who had operated the stone masonry businesses in Winterset in earlier days would all have been too old to still be involved in construction at this time. However, there was one building in the district that was built in 1895 using hand-tooled limestone that may have been obtained and produced locally. This building is located at what

is now 111 John Wayne Drive S and was built in 1895 to house the Winterset *Reporter.* The presence of this 1895 building raises questions for future research as to who the stone masons were and what was the source of the hand-tooled limestone building materials.

Cast iron storefronts are also present on many of the Late Victorian buildings in the district, with identified sources for the storefronts having been from St. Louis, specifically the Pullis family company in its various incarnations as T.R. Pullis & Sons, T.R. Pullis & Bro., and Pullis Bros. St. Louis was a major source for cast iron storefronts in the Midwest in the late nineteenth century. Such storefronts provided a comparatively inexpensive and expedient way to provide decorative and stylish detail to dress up a storefront.

In general, the buildings in the commercial district are primarily two stories in height and built as single unit or as multi-unit block buildings. Many originally had elaborate pressed metal cornices, a number of which survive either in whole or more commonly in part. Most of the one story buildings are later additions to the commercial area and reflect commercial trends in the early to mid-20th century and the realities of the depression-era economy in 1920s-30s Iowa. The design of the newer buildings and the remodeling done in the 1920s-30s and even in the World War II and post-war years in the 1940s-50s, were much more modest and subdued in styling than seen in the more elaborate Late Victorian era and used modern materials, such as aluminum awnings, metal-framed plate glass windows, structural glass, and synthetic materials.

**Architects**

William Foster and L.W. Foster

Wesley Shank (1999:65) has called William Foster "one of the most important Iowa architects of the nineteenth century." Foster began his architectural education as an apprentice with Richard Upjohn, a well known New York City architect who was a "pioneer of the Gothic Revival style in the United States" (ibid.). Foster first worked as a contractor and planing mill operator. He settled in Des Moines in 1867, where with his brother Samuel, he began operating the Foster Brothers Planing Mill and Sash and Door Factory. But Foster soon embarked on his architectural design career with the commission for the Wesley Redhead house and barn in Des Moines in 1867 being one of his notable first designs. From 1871 to 1876, William Foster was working with L.W. Foster & Co., being a partnership of father and son (L.W. Foster Sr. and Jr.). Shank speculates that L.W. Foster, Sr. was William Foster's father, with L.W. Foster, Jr. having been his brother. L.W. Foster, Jr. was also an architect and ended up in Lincoln, Nebraska. By 1876, William Foster had a solo architectural practice, but in 1883 he entered into partnership with Henry F. Liebbe in the firm first known as Foster & Liebbe, then Foster, Liebbe & Co., then Foster, Liebbe & Smith, then Foster-Liebbe Co., which was succeeded by Liebbe, Nourse & Rasmussen around 1899 (ibid.:65-66).

Among Foster's and Foster & Liebbe's body of work were "ten county courthouse in Iowa and others in Nebraska; college and university building for Penn College and for the state of Iowa; and the hospital for the insane in at Clarinda and one in Nebraska. In addition, were numerous churches, schools, and large houses" (Shank 1999:66).

In Winterset, William Foster was the architect for the Jefferson Block at 69-73 Jefferson Street East built in 1873 and the Schwaner-Centennial Block at 104-106 Court Avenue E built in 1876. It is also suspected that William Foster was the architect for the Post Office Building at 124 1st Avenue N built in 1875. L.W. Foster was the listed architect for the City Hall Block at 59-63 Jefferson Street East built in 1875 and one of the *Madisonian* buildings at 114 1st Avenue N built in 1872.

Joseph S. Blake

Joseph S. Blake was an architect in Des Moines. He had been born in Virginia in 1835 and by 1869 he was living in Des Moines and designing churches and houses. In 1869 he was briefly in partnership with William Foster but by 1871 Blake was practicing on his own out of his home. He later moved into an office building in Des Moines and, by 1880, was in partnership with Charles H. Lee in a firm known as Blake & Lee. From circa 1884 to 1887 he was again practicing on his own and seems to have ended his practice around 1887. "He was a founding member of the Des Moines Architectural Association in 1884 and its first president and in 1885 was a founding member of the Architectural Association of Iowa organized that year" (Shank 1999:26). Among Blake's body of work were improvements to a hotel in Des Moines, the Guthrie County Courthouse, and the Iowa Soldiers Home in Marshalltown (ibid.). In Winterset he is credited with designing the Engine House at 123 Court Avenue East built in 1888. His plans and specifications for this building were noted in the *Madisonian* as being on file at the City Clerk's office as well as "at the office of J.S. Blake, architect, Des Moines, IA" (October 18, 1883). From this reference to his office, it would appear that in 1883, Blake was again in private practice rather than part of the Blake & Lee partnership.

A.H. Piquenard

Alfred H. Piquenard was born in Bernay, France, in 1825. He received his education in engineering in France but eventually entered into a career as an architect. Piquenard was an idealist, who joined a group of followers of Etienne Cabet, who founded a utopian movement that became known as the French Icarian Society. This group, including Piquenard, left France for the United States in 1848. The Icarians landed in the Port of New Orleans and first traveled to Texas but soon returned to New Orleans. "After some kind of encounter with other members of the group, Piquenard decided to leave them" and traveled on his own to St. Louis (Young 1997:15). He rejoined the Icarians in the early 1850s in Nauvoo where the Icarians had settled in the wake of the Mormons departure. While in Nauvoo, he appears to have begun his career designing buildings. He left Nauvoo in 1852 and for a brief time worked as a surveyor in Iowa and even returned to France later that same year where he was jailed for speaking out against Emperor Napoleon III. He jumped bond and fled back to the United States where he worked for various architectural firms in St. Louis and Chicago. In 1857, he became a United States citizen and went into partnership with another architect in St. Louis. He served in the Union Army during the Civil War and in 1864 worked as a railroad engineer in Kansas. He returned to St. Louis in 1865 and began his architectural career in earnest joining in partnership with famed St. Louis architect, George Ingham Barnett (ibid.:15-18).

In 1867, Piquenard moved to Chicago where he joined the firm of John C. Cochrane and would take on his first major design project--the Illinois State Capitol building. In 1869, he designed the Iowa State Capitol building in Des Moines. Other commissions included the Governor's Mansion in Jefferson City, Missouri, and some courthouses, commercial blocks, churches, and mansions in the Midwest (Young 1997:20-26).

Piquenard was commissioned to execute the design for the Winterset Courthouse when it was rebuilt following the 1875 fire. The building was designed to look nearly identical to the burned building and was also built of local stone. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1976, with its construction date reported as 1877. Construction appears to have been begun in 1876, and the building was ready for occupancy in 1878.

Alfred H. Piquenard died on November 19, 1876, in Springfield, Illinois at the age of fifty-one (Young 1997:20). An avenue for further research would be to determine if the Winterset commission was actually Piquenard's last.

Frank E. Wetherell

Frank Eli Wetherell "founded a major Des Moines architectural firm that is still practicing, his grandson a partner" in 1999 (Shank 1999:175). Frank E. Wetherell began his career after taking courses in civil engineering at the State University of Iowa from 1889-1893 but became an architect in practice. "He designed some schools in Des Moines and a storage building in a delightfully free style showing the same influence which had affected Purcel and Elmslie. He was moderately successful and spent his last years semi-retired" (ibid.). His father, Henry Wetherell, had been a contractor and builder in Ohio and later in Oskaloosa, Iowa, where Frank E. Wetherell would begin his architectural career in 1894. In 1905, Wetherell moved to Des Moines and entered into the partnership of Smith (Oliver O.) & Wetherell. A subsequent partner was Alvah J. Gage. This partnership became the architects for the Des Moines school system and designed the Hubbell and Brooks schools. The partnership continued until circa 1916 when Wetherell had a solo practice. Wetherell became very active in library building and was appointed by the Mayor of Des Moines in 1911 as a member of the city's Boulevard Commission. In 1925, he formed the firm of Wetherell & Harrison (Roland G.), with his son Edwin G. Wetherell subsequently joining the firm. "The present successor firm is Wetherell-Ericsson-Architects" (ibid.:176). Frank Wetherell retired from active practice in 1931 and he died in Des Moines at the age of 92 in 1961.

Among his many building designs in Iowa were public libraries in Alden, Bedford, Creston, Eldon, and Oskaloosa as well as Masonic and Scottish Rite temples, the Des Moines Municipal Building, the Keokuk County Courthouse, apartment buildings, houses, churches, the Oskaloosa City Bandstand, and the Wakonda Clubhouse in Des Moines (Shank 1999:176). In Winterset, Frank E. Wetherell designed the Carnegie Public Library at 124 Court Avenue West in 1905.

Louis A. Simon

Simon was the Supervising Architect for the Winterset Post Office construction in 1934-35. He was the Supervising Architect for a number of the post office buildings built in Iowa during the Great Depression and was employed by the federal government. He would likely have used one of the standard designs for post office buildings in the Winterset Post Office building. George O. Van Nerta was listed on the cornerstone of the building as the Supervising Engineer, and he too would have been employed for that purposed by the federal government. However, the *Madisonian* reported in 1934 that the actual work of construction was in "the hands of Earnest Rokahr & Sons Construction company of Lincoln, Nebraska" and that "W.T. Purcell of Independence" [Iowa] was the "engineer in charge" (September 27, 1934).

**Builders/Contractors**

The important local builders and contractors responsible for many of the buildings in the courthouse square commercial district in Winterset include the following:

| Builders/Contractors | Associated Buildings |
|---|---|
| T.F. Mardis | 116 1st Avenue North built 1882 |
| T.F. Mardis | 124 1st Avenue North built 1875 |
| T.F. Mardis | 102 1st Avenue North built 1882 |
| T.F. Mardis | 56 Court Avenue East built 1880 |
| T.F. Mardis | 54 Court Avenue East built 1880 and enlarged 1895 |
| T.F. Mardis | rear addition to 52 Court Avenue East built 1884, partially collapsed in 1885 |
| T.F. Mardis | 70-74 Court Avenue East built 1872-73, also later damaged during Mardis' renovation work on 68 Court Avenue East; also built rear addition to building |

| | |
|---|---|
| T.F. Mardis | 116 1st Avenue along with M.D. Clark |
| T.F. Mardis | 123 Court Avenue West built 1883 |
| T.F. Mardis | 59-63 Jefferson Street East built 1875 |
| T.F. Mardis | 68 Court Avenue East built 1896; later renovation by Mardis nearly destroyed the building and adjacent buildings |
| T.F. Mardis | 117 1st Street North built 1889 |
| T.F. Mardis | 119 1st Street North built 1883 |
| T.F. Mardis | 107 1st Street South built 1877 |
| T.F. Mardis | 220 1st Avenue North (Madison County Jail) built 1901-03 |
| E.W. Evans | 102 Court Avenue West built c.1861; listed in NRHP |
| M.D. Clark | 116 Court Avenue East along with T.F. Mardis |
| Clark Brothers | 114 Court Avenue E built 1897 |
| Clark Brothers (stone work) | Bevington Block, 102-104 N 1st Ave |
| J.C. Clark | 124 Court Avenue West (library) built 1905 |
| Roth and Warren (brick work) | 60 Court Avenue East built 1873 |
| Eli Cox | 114 1st Avenue North built 1872 |
| Eli Cox | 59-63 Jefferson Street East built 1875, City Hall Block section |
| Smith & Boyes (stone work) | 59-63 Jefferson Street East built 1875, City Hall Block section |
| Henry Smith & Son (stone work) | 102 Court Avenue East built 1880 |
| Ives G. Boyington, Red Oak | 68 Court Avenue East, contractor for the 1930 J.C. Penney Store remodel |
| Bedford & Longshore | carpenters/contractors who worked on buildings in commercial district |

As can be seen by this table, T.F. Mardis was very influential in the built environment of the historic commercial district in Winterset. However, while Mardis was obviously a prolific builder, often praised in the local newspapers for his work (including the speed thereof), not all of his buildings were well built. Some collapsed during or after construction; one collapse was inflicted after the fact by Mardis, who in excavating a basement under one building made the stone foundation unstable resulting in the partial collapse of that building and the adjacent buildings (Figure 12). Remarkably, Mardis was hired to repair the damaged buildings and continued to be hired to build new buildings around the square. Perhaps his speed in construction was more valued over their integrity, or he was so well liked that he was supported by building owners and continued to be hired by them. It can be said that the buildings noted above are all still standing into the present day; therefore, he had some ability to build sound buildings but perhaps took a few short cuts along the way that resulted in several disasters.



**Figure 12. 1896 photo of the collapsed walls of 68 Court Avenue East and those adjoining caused when the excavation for a basement destabilized the building's stone foundation.**
Basement excavation was under T.F. Mardis' supervision, one of several building collapses that occurred under his supervision. Courtesy Allen Family Private Photograph Collection.

# ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES

## *Property Type I: Buildings, Structures, and Sites Associated with the Development and Evolution of the Winterset's Courthouse Square Commercial District, 1850s-1964*

### a. Description

The property types associated with this are architectural in nature. There may be archaeological remnants of former buildings from this period that remain intact within vacant lots and parking lots in the commercial district; however, this potential was not evaluated during the current study. The architectural properties that are associated with the Pre-Railroad Era (i.e., before the branch line of the Rock Island Railroad was built to Winterset in 1872) consist of several two-story stone buildings that represent the oldest surviving buildings around the courthouse square. The majority of the surviving buildings date from the Railroad Era (i.e., 1872 into the early 20th century when the influence of the railroad began to decline) include single to multiple unit commercial buildings primarily built of masonry (primarily brick) construction and being mainly two stories in height.

### b. Significance

The significance of these properties lies in their association with the entire development of Winterset's commercial district and their reflection of the influence of the town as the County Seat of government and the impact of the acquisition of a branch line of the railroad on the town's development and on the town's architecture. The buildings also reflect the availability and varied use of local limestone and brick resources as well as architectural details such as cast iron storefronts that were brought in on the railroad.

These buildings, structures, and sites should have the ability to represent and illuminate the commercial development in the town's history. Properties may achieve significance under Criteria A, B, C, or D under this context depending upon the nature and integrity of the structural or archaeological remains.

**c. Registration Requirements**

For properties associated with the commercial development of Winterset's Courthouse Square, integrity is a key issue. Integrity of location is high since none of the buildings represent moved buildings and are situated at their original locations. More critical of the integrity issues is integrity of design, materials, feeling, and association, with integrity of setting, location, and workmanship perhaps less critical but if present enhance a property's overall significance. An important guide for evaluating the integrity of architectural properties, particularly those being considered under Criterion B for their association with the life of a significant person, would be if the associated person would easily recognize the property if he or she was to return today.

Architectural and archaeological sites significant for their association with both the pre-Railroad Era and Post-Railroad Era development must be able to represent and reflect their association with these eras of development. The majority of extant buildings in the commercial district were place by the early 20th century; however, most of these buildings continued to be updated, with some updated details potentially significant in their own right. A few buildings were added in the early to mid-20th century but most of these buildings are small in scale and represent infill to replace lost buildings or the extension of the commercial area into the perimeter of the square on all four sides. For all of the buildings, the major concern is Modern Era modifications and alterations and to what degree the original and/or historic components of the structure are still intact and recognizable. Finally, the property, be it architectural or archaeological, must date from or contain evidence dating from, the period of significance for this context, which is considered to extend from the 1850s to 1964, which is the current 50-year cut-off for consideration of National Register eligibility.

***Evaluation***

The initial architectural evaluations were based on the guidelines and criteria set forth by the Department of the Interior for the National Register of Historic Places (National Park Service 1991, 1997). Each building within the study area was evaluated for both individual eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and contributing or non-contributing status within the identified eligible commercial district.

Integrity is a key component to any site and is defined as "the ability of a property to convey its significance" and "to retain historic integrity a property will always possess several and usually most of the aspects" of integrity (National Park Service 1993:17). The following table is adapted from Bulletin 26 (ibid.:17-21) and is a summary of the aspects or qualities of integrity:

Location - The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. (Historic archaeological sites and districts almost always have integrity of location).

Design - The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. (Design can be applied to town layouts and plans but for historic archaeological sites generally refers to the patterning of structures, buildings, and discrete activity areas relative to one another. All properties must be able to convey their significance either through the information they contain [Criterion D] or their historical appearance (Criteria A, B, and C).

Setting - The physical environment of a historic property. (This includes elements such as viewsheds, topography, landscapes, vegetation patterns, and man-made features such as fencerows, paths, roadways. Historic archaeology sites can be nominated under Criterion D without integrity of setting if the sites have important information potential; however, an intact setting certainly enhances the ability of the site to convey its significance. For nomination under Criteria A and B, integrity of setting must be able to reflect the appearance of the site during the period of significance and the setting must be integral to the importance of the site or district.)

Materials - The physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. (Integrity of materials is important under Criterion C, while under Criteria A and B, the integrity of materials should be considered within the framework of the property's overall significance. Under Criterion D, integrity of materials is usually reflected in the presence of intrusive artifacts or features, the completeness of an artifact or feature assemblage, or in the quality of artifact or feature preservation.)

Workmanship - The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. (This is most often an issue under Criterion C, with it important under Criteria A and B only if workmanship is tied to the property's significance. Under Criterion D, workmanship is usually addressed indirectly in terms of the quality of the artifacts or architectural features and may not necessarily be a critical issue to eligibility).

Feeling - A property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. (A property has integrity of feeling if its features, in combination with its setting, convey a historic sense of the property during its period of significance. Integrity of feeling enhances a property's ability to convey its significance under all of the criteria).

Association - The direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. (Integrity of association is critical under Criteria A and B. In essence, a property retains association if it is the place where the event occurred and is intact enough to convey that relationship to the observer. Under Criterion D, integrity of association is measured in terms of the strength of the relationship between the site's data and the important research questions from which it can derive its significance.)

Many of these aspects apply to architectural properties, with some distinctions. For example, while it is always preferable to have the significant architectural property at or on its original site, some buildings, such as outbuildings and log cabins, were commonly moved around. Therefore, integrity of location is not always a critical factor, if the property meets other aspects of integrity, such as integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and/or association, and its significance lies in broader historical associations or its own design elements regardless of its specific point of origin or location.

If a site is found to possess sufficient integrity, then the potential significance of the property must be considered. Documenting the significance of a historic property must consider four basic criteria (National Park Service 1991:37, 1993:21-27).

Criterion A - Association with events and broad patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (i.e., historical significance). To be eligible under this criterion, properties are significant because they demonstrate or reflect important events or patterns of events. Under Criterion A, a property must convey its historic significance. For archaeological sites, they must have well preserved features, artifacts, and intra-site patterning in order to illustrate a specific event or pattern of events important in an area's history. Significance is generally demonstrated through historical research, with archaeological or architectural evidence supporting the linkage.

Criterion B - Association with the lives of an important person or persons significant in our past. These are individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. A property must be illustrative of this person's life, rather than commemorative. Under Criterion B, archaeological sites must have excellent preservation of features, artifacts, and spatial relationships. Simply put, integrity for a property eligible under Criterion B means that the person for whom the property is significant in its association would be able to recognize the property if he or she could return today. This is true for architectural properties as well.

Criterion C - 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 (i.e., architectural significance). To meet the integrity requirement of Criterion C, an archaeological property must have remains that are well preserved and clearly illustrate the design and construction of the building or structure. An architectural property would have to retain sufficient integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

Criterion D - Information potential (i.e., the ability to yield information important in prehistory or history). This is most commonly applied to archaeological sites, although it does not exclude architectural properties or features. To be eligible under this criterion, a property must have or have had information that can contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and that the information must be considered important.

### *Research Questions*

The following research questions were formulated for the Winterset study, with the answers to the questions that have resulted from the current study:

- **How does the Winterset Courthouse Square commercial district compare to other county seat commercial districts, such as Harlan, Marion, and others previously listed in the state? Are there unique aspects to the resources, either in materials used and/or styles executed in Winterset?**

  Winterset's courthouse square is fairly typical in the platting of the main commercial blocks around a center public square on which the courthouse was built. Atypical is the fact that Winterset was never on a main line railroad, only a branch road, and yet still thrived. Its strengths were its position as the county seat and as a road hub from its earliest days. One comparable example is in Harlan, the county seat of Shelby County that has a very similar courthouse square commercial district to that of Winterset's with the late 19th to early to mid-20th century commercial buildings surrounding the courthouse, which occupies the center square. However, there are county courthouse commercial districts that had different layouts, examples of which include: Marion (Linn County) where the original courthouse was on the south side of the square, with the square itself functioning as a public park; Onawa (Monona County) where the courthouse is at one end and to the side of the main commercial district, which extends along the main east-west street through town; and Iowa City (Johnson County) where the courthouse is also at the end of a commercial street; however, the main commercial area was actually located to the southeast of the courthouse. Iowa City has such a differing pattern likely because it was established before Iowa was even a state and the county seat designation came after the Territorial Capitol (later the first State Capitol) building had already been built. The early town was thus centered towards the capitol building not the county courthouse.

  Stylistically, Winterset's commercial buildings reflect the popular national styles of the day, primarily Late Victorian Italianate. Other styles reflected include: Classical Revival, Gothic

Revival, and Late Victorian Queen Anne. However, there are some distinctive stylistic influences that are not particularly common in every commercial district in Iowa. Specifically, the corbelled parapet designs on several buildings (on the second story upper façades) that perhaps can be described as Moorish inspired or influenced (see examples below).





The use of local limestone for both wall construction (in the earliest surviving buildings) and for details such as lintels and sills is also noteworthy in Winterset's commercial district because it reflects the overriding importance of this natural resource locally and the economy of using local resources rather than shipping all materials in by wagon or by rail. This includes the construction of the third county courthouse built in the late 1870s using locally obtained limestone. However, once the railroad arrived, there was a definite changeover in emphasis to using brick rather than stone as the main construction material. While there was a local brickyard, most of the face brick would have been made elsewhere and shipped in by rail. Likewise, some architectural details such terracotta hoodmolds and cast iron storefronts were also made elsewhere and shipped in by rail.

Winterset's commercial district is also somewhat notable for the number of cast iron storefronts that remain in place, in whole or in part throughout the district. The marked storefronts were all manufactured in St. Louis and would have been shipped in by rail for local installation. What is perhaps remarkable is the number of cast iron storefronts that remain exposed. Below are some examples of these storefronts.




- **What local architect/builders were responsible for the historic buildings in the district? Was one person responsible for a number of buildings, or were many involved in the historic building stock of this district?**

  T.F. Mardis was perhaps the most prolific and influential local builder/contractor on the built environment of the historic commercial district in Winterset in both good and bad ways. He is of note for the number of building he helped built that remain standing in the district, but is also known to have contributed to several building disasters that led to structural collapses that endangered and damaged buildings. However, he was skilled enough to construct buildings that have stood the test of time, and his association with at least 15 buildings in the commercial district constitutes quite a legacy.

  To date, the only identified architects associated with building designs in the district were outside hires, primarily Des Moines-based architects. These include: William Foster, L.W. Foster, Joseph S. Blake, A.H. Piquenard and Frank E. Wetherell. It is likely that most of the buildings were designed by the local builder/contractors, such as Mardis, using stock plans or pattern designs that were commercially available to builders.

- **How is the historical development of Winterset reflected in the development of the commercial district?**

  While none of the earliest wooden frame buildings survive in the commercial district, there are several stone buildings that were built during the earliest years of settlement and reflect the very beginnings of the commercial district. The majority of the buildings, however, reflect the late 19th century fluorescence of the commercial district during the Late Victorian era. Some of this fluorescence was spurred by the arrival of a branch line railroad to Winterset, connecting it to the state capitol of Des Moines, in the 1870s, but also by the continued strength of the importance associated with being the county seat of government. There was some loss through fire, collapse, and demolition around the square, with buildings from the early 20th century taking their place; however, by the early 20th century, the extant commercial district was largely in place, with progression since then primarily involving remodeling projects and minor infill around the square. The primary construction after 1900 was in the areas one block off the square, or the perimeter of the commercial district. It was in those blocks that new construction filled in the lots

among what had been more scattered older buildings, with the new buildings largely one story in height and lacking in much stylistic influence.

Among the most common updates to buildings in commercial areas are storefront alterations, which is the case in Winterset as well. Storefronts were the way that merchants showed potential customers that they were prosperous and up to date. Thus, any survival of an original storefront or even portions of the original storefront are considered less significant. The most common alteration to the second floor facades were removal of deteriorated or damaged pressed metal cornices and replacement, reduction, or covering over of windows.

- **Who were the influential persons who developed the businesses and had the buildings built in the district? Do any qualify as significant persons sufficient for listing of their associated buildings under Criterion B? What role did women play in the commercial development of Winterset?**

  As discussed previously in this report, there were some individuals, who appear to qualify as significant persons in the founding and development of the Winterset commercial district. These include, but are not limited to: Dr. C.D. Bevington, Col. Cummings, C.C. Schwaner, White & Munger, and Henry Wallace. Bevington was of particular importance to the founding of the town and its commercial development. A notable number of buildings are directly associated with Bevington. The store building of White & Munger is already individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

  In the case of women and their role in the commercial development of Winterset, their influence has been little discerned, and it remains for future research to perhaps better define their role and influence. At present, it can be stated that there were the usual women-owned business, such as millineries, around the square, but no major businesses owned or operated by women. Women were also integrally involved in the establishment of a permanent library and helped secure the Carnegie Public Library in 1905. This type of leadership by women in the improvement of educational and cultural opportunities in the town was typical of towns throughout Iowa in the late 19th to early 20th centuries. Leadership in the Temperance movement was also largely a female occupation.

  There is one avenue for women-related historical research that should be further explored. Specifically, during some of the property research conducted to date, it has been noted that there were lots owned solely by women, not just as co-owner with their spouse. The research question would be what exactly did this sole ownership mean as far as the built environment? Did they just own the land and then sold it to men, who constructed the buildings and businesses, or did they actually own buildings, or have building built, that have yet to be identified as such?

In addition to the above research questions, the historic research for the current project resulted in a number of new research avenues that should be considered for more extensive context development at the nomination stage of the project. These questions or contextual themes include the following:

1. T.F. Mardis appears to have been the most prolific contractor/builder of commercial buildings in Winterset in the late 19th century and has been identified with at least 15 buildings that are still standing around the courthouse square. However, Mardis is also associated with the collapse of several buildings indicating some issues with his building skills or in his documented haste in construction that led to disastrous results. And yet, Mardis continued to be hired and appears to have had a long career of building in Winterset. What other buildings did Mardis have a hand in building?

2. Business Persons/Inventors and other Significant Persons associated with the commercial district is an avenue for further research. Some of these persons have been identified but others need further research, such as T.D. Jones, who was associated with the Jones Block at 70-74 Court Avenue East built in 1872-73. Inventors of note include C.C. Schwaner, who held a number of patents for harness equipment and was associated with 104-106 Court Avenue East built in 1876 and C.H. Cole and I.J. Ketman, who founded the Scarless Remedy Co. in 1901 and subsequently had their factory and warehouse in the buildings at 114-118 1st Avenue South. The Scarless Remedy liniment was made of black oil, fish oil, kerosene, and camphor and was sold for both human and veterinary use. Other products were chicken remedies, animal dips, fly sprays, and gall salves. The name of the company was changed from Scarless Remedy to Starless, at the insistence of the federal government which charged that the company was misrepresenting the truth since a liniment treatment could not prevent scarring (LaNelle Bentz report of interview with Scarless employee, Art Strong, 10/01/1983; Scarless Remedy Co. display at Madison County Historical Museum, Winterset, IA). The buildings at 114-118 1st Avenue had earlier been associated with T.J. Hudson, who was a well known breeder and trainer of horses. He was appointed marshal of the Iowa State Agricultural Society with responsibility for the horse and cattle shows at the Iowa State Fair. In 1903, he began operating the first moving picture show in Winterset. These individuals and others yet to be researched should be considered for their associations with buildings in the commercial district contributing under Criterion B.

3. Fire insurance and its impact on the growth and development of the commercial district is another potentially significant context. It appears that the loss of the first stone courthouse to fire in the 1870s and the fact that it was not covered by insurance appears to have had several impacts on the district including: the need for more "fire proof" buildings (including the requirement for including fire walls in new buildings around the square); the installation of cisterns around the courthouse square; the need for a fire department; and the benefits of fire insurance. It became a recurring theme in the local newspapers to remark on the occasion of each subsequent fire as to whether the building and its contents were insured or not, each time reminding readers that the courthouse had not been insured. Col. H.J.B. Cummings, who was among the influential persons in Winterset (as noted previously in this report), was also an insurance agent.

4. Evolution of the Public Library and Women's Roles in the Commercial District is a topic that bears further research. The library building was finally built in 1905 under the leadership of women in the community; however, it began under the direction of the Men's Club, and the full history of its progression from that in initial project to final fruition is a context that will provide a better understanding of the role of women in the town's educational and cultural history and development.

5. Conflict and competition between C.D. Bevington and Col. H.J.B. Cummings appears to have been strong and long-standing in the early years of Winterset's development. This conflict resulted in the construction of rival banks on the square as well as a long-running feud that played out in pointed comments in the local newspapers. The impact of this competition between two of the most influential men in Winterset in the 19th century is a context warranting further research, particularly to determine whether other buildings and institutions each were responsible for in building or promoting can be linked to this competition.

# RESULTS OF THE SURVEY AND EVALUATION

## *Methods*

The project would not have been possible without the hard work and dedication of local volunteers, including all members of the Madison County Historic Preservation Commission, who conducted extensive research into the history of each building, filled out draft inventory forms for each building, and assisted with the field photography and inspection of each building. It should be noted that a core group of volunteers met nearly every Wednesday throughout the project to conduct research and compile inventory forms. Their hard work and dedication resulted in one of the most thorough inventories of a commercial district actually conducted by the volunteers that this Consultant has ever experienced. The volunteers also scanned historic photographs and attended meetings throughout the project. In the process, the volunteers donated over 2,000 hours to the completion of this project.

The project was conducted under the supervision of Principal Investigator, Leah D. Rogers of Tallgrass Historians L.C. of Iowa City, who was responsible for the overall conduct of the project and public meetings, evaluation of the National Register eligibility of the buildings and district, and completion the draft and final reports and all final end products. Commission members and interested public were invited to review the draft version of the inventory forms and project report, with the comments incorporated into the final report.

Public meetings were held both prior to, and during the project, to help educate interested residents and property owners in the survey and evaluation process, the National Register of Historic Places, and the historic preservation incentives made possible by National Register listing. A final meeting will be held in July 2014 to present the results of the survey and evaluation to the general public and to further discuss National Register listing with property owners.

## *Results*

Prior to the current study, there had been a number of Iowa Site Inventory forms completed for buildings within the survey area but no comprehensive survey and evaluation of the district as a whole. Most of the prior surveys were from studies done in the 1970s and were in serious need of updating. Three buildings had been previously individually listed in the National Register – the Madison County Courthouse listed in 1976 as part of the statewide listing of county courthouse and the White, Munger & Co. Store at 102 Court Avenue West and the Sprague, Brown & Knowlton Building at 52 Court Avenue East as part of the Legacy in Stone multiple property submission for Madison County (Johnson 1987; National Register of Historic Places 2014).

### Architectural Property Evaluations and Recommendations from Current Study

A total of 104 buildings were inventoried within the project survey area (see Figure 1), with one additional property inventoried outside of that survey area to determine if the district boundary should be expanded. This added property is the Winterset Post Office located at 120 2nd Avenue North on the west side of 2nd Avenue. All of the properties were evaluated and/or re-evaluated for the current study for contributing or non-contributing status in a commercial district and/or individual eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

It was concluded that a National Register-eligible historic commercial district is present, with the strongest boundary shown as the red-dashed outline on Figure 12. The recommended period of significance for the commercial district nomination is from c.1861 to 1964 (the current 50-year cut-off for National Register consideration). However, the final beginning and ending dates of the period of

significance should be set at the time of actual nomination, which is the next recommended step for the Madison County Historic Preservation Commission. The Commission did submit an application for the nomination stage to the Historic Resources Development Program (HRDP) grants and received word in June 2014 that the grant had been awarded. Therefore, it is anticipated that the district will be listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2015.

Within the recommended district boundary there are 83 buildings, of which 77 are contributing and only 6 are non-contributing to the proposed district. This boundary does exclude one interesting property, the City's Power Plant built in the early 20th century; however, this building appears to have potential to be considered individually eligible and should be considered for nomination by the City (see Figure 12). It was found that there had been too much building loss and too much modern infill in the area between the Power Plant and the main commercial area for the Power Plant to be included within the district boundary.

In general, the properties in the overall survey area ranged in construction date from c.1861 (102 Court Avenue West, the stone store building of White, Munger & Co.) to 2012 (111 Jefferson Street East, the new Kum & Go C-Store). Within the recommended boundary for the Winterset Courthouse Square Commercial Historic District the latest construction date is 1959; however, there is one façade remodel that dates from 1964 making that property contributing and closing out the period of significance for the district as it now stands. The largest cluster of buildings within the recommended district was built between 1871 and 1883 when 35 substantial masonry buildings were added around the courthouse square. This period of growth appears to be tied to the arrival of the spur line of the railroad, which was completed to Winterset in 1872. Of the extant buildings, only four were built earlier than the 1870s—the three stone buildings at 102 Court Avenue East, 52 Court Avenue East, and 110 1st Avenue North, two of which are already listed in the National Register of Historic Places (i.e., 102 and 52 Court) and the brick building on the east side of the square at 115 1st Street North (refaced in 1969). One building was added in 1871, and then in 1872, four were added followed by three each of the years from 1873 to 1876, two in 1877, three in 1879, seven in 1880, one in 1881, three in 1882, and two in 1883. Eight buildings were added between 1886 and 1890, with ten built between 1893 and 1901. Seven were added in 1905 to 1907, with five built between 1912 and 1914. The final building cluster extended from 1919 to 1959 when twelve were added primarily in the perimeter area just off the square. There were only two buildings added after 1964. Figure 13 shows a panoramic photograph of the courthouse square as it was in 1899. The majority of these buildings are still standing.

Table 2 is a summary table of all the properties surveyed by their year built and the identified architect and/or builder where known. *Note that this table includes the properties outside as well as inside the recommended district boundary.* Table 3 is a summary description of all of the inventoried properties and the results of the National Register evaluation of each as shown graphically in Figure 12.

The evaluations were completed by the Principal Investigator. The Iowa Site Inventory forms were completed for each of the surveyed properties, with most of the forms completed by project volunteers including members of the Madison County HPC. Roslea Johnson's expertise in architectural descriptions and the history of Madison County architecture was an invaluable resource to the project. Molly Clause and Susan & Jerry Hurst also compiled the architectural and historical descriptions for the Madison County Jail building at 220 N. 1st Avenue, and did an excellent job in completing the inventory form. [The Jail Building is currently owned by Susan and Jerry Hurst.] Brenda Hollingsworth made tremendous contributions in her role as project director and as a volunteer helping with the research, inventory form compilation, and photography. The forms provide detailed information on each building's architecture and history. Color digital and historic photographs are included on these forms. In addition, black-and-white prints were submitted with the final inventory forms to the State Historical Society of Iowa and the Madison County Historic Preservation Commission. Paula Mohr, Ralph Christian and Doug Jones of the State Historical Society of Iowa reviewed the draft report and sample forms and helped guide the project to its completion.

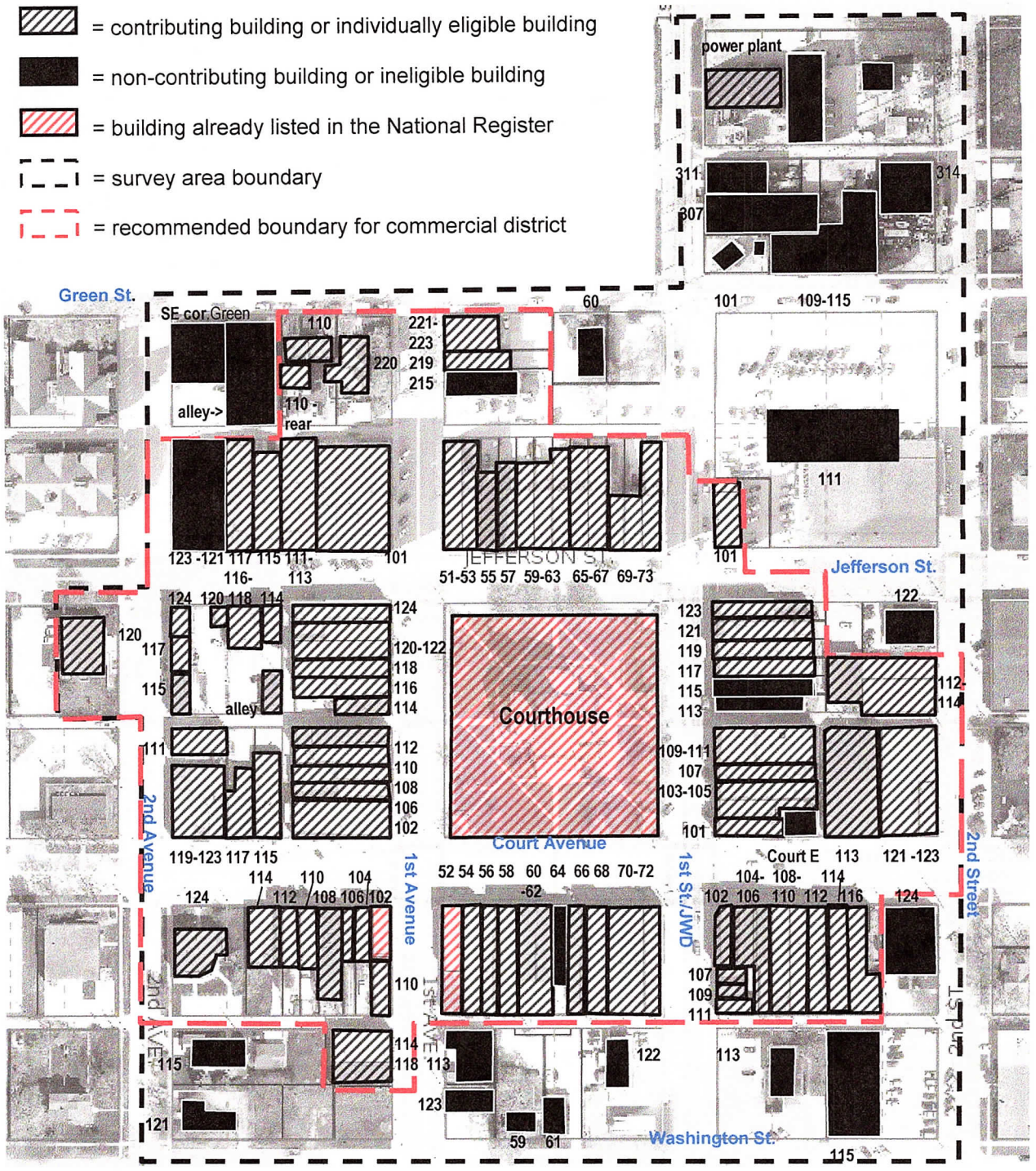



**Figure 12. Aerial map showing location of buildings surveyed and evaluated in the Winterset Courthouse Square Commercial District.**

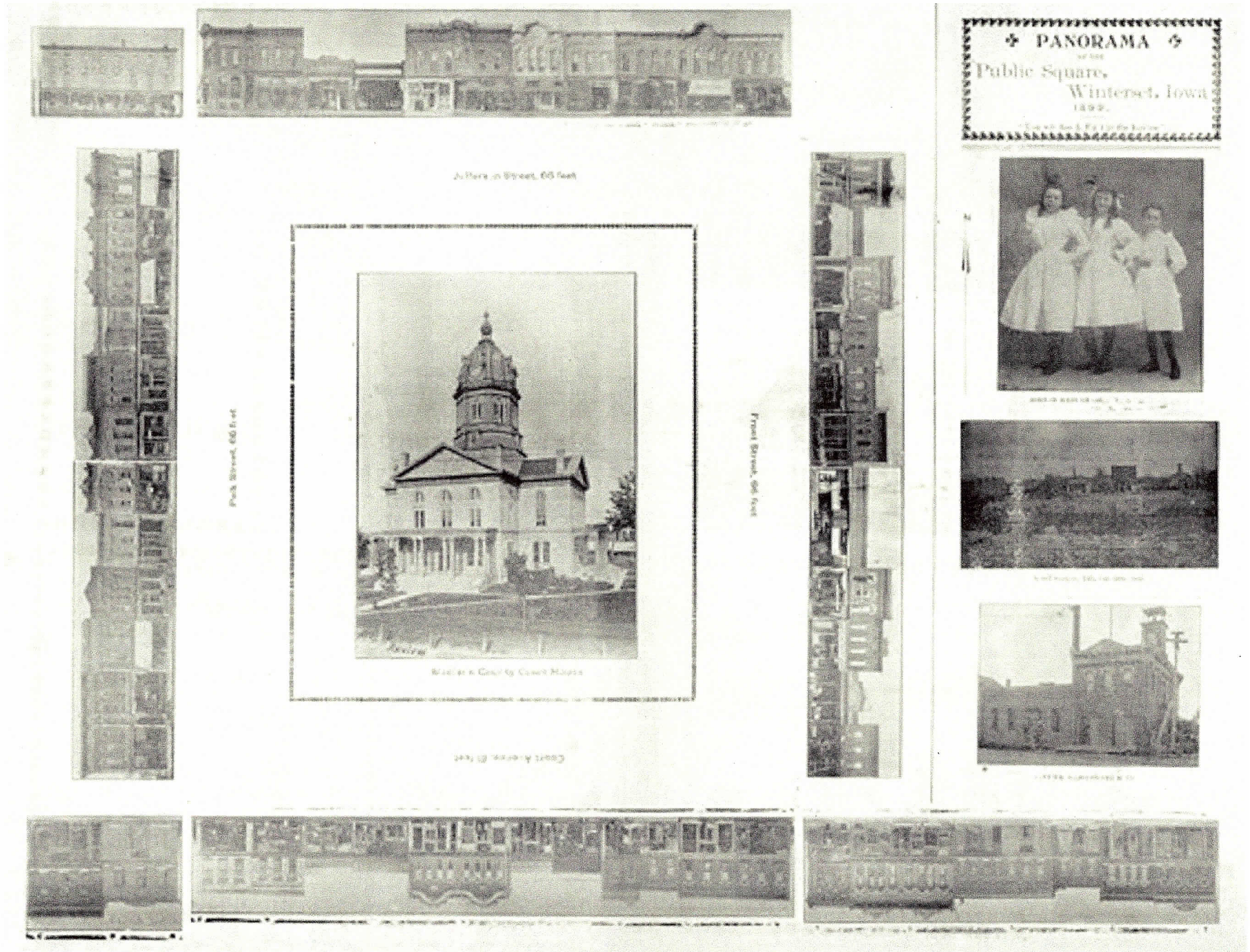



**Figure 13. Panorama of the Public Square, Winterset, Iowa, 1899.**
Source: *Winterset Review*, September 17, 1899

**Table 2. Summary of Properties by Year built and Architect/Builder Where Known.**

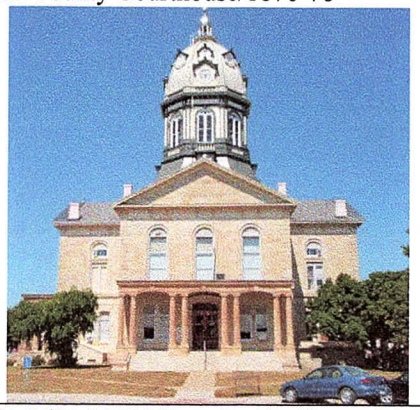
*Note that the historic buildings are identified by their historic addresses, whereas modern buildings are identified by their current address, such as John Wayne Drive, which was historically 1st Avenue. Additionally, the order of listing matches the order in Table 3 and includes all of the inventories properties including those within and outside of the recommended district boundary.*

| Address | Inventory Number | Year Built & Remodeled | Architect (A.) /Builder (B.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 112 1st Ave. N | 61-02613 | 1876-78 | A. A.H. Piquenard |
| 69-73 Jefferson St. E | 61-02385 | 1873 | A. William Foster |
| 65-67 Jefferson St. E | 61-02847 | 1880 | |
| 59-63 Jefferson St. E | 61-02846 | 1875 | A. L.W. Foster & Co.<br>B. T.F. Mardis & Eli Cox |
| 57 Jefferson St. E | 61-03216 | 1880 | |
| 55 Jefferson St. E | 61-03215 | c.1881, 1964 | |
| 51-53 Jefferson St. E | 61-02848 | 1880 | |
| 101 Jefferson St. W | 61-03219 | 1919 | A. George Bond, interior design<br>B. Moorman & Co. (Minneapolis) |
| 124 1st Ave. N | 61-02353 | 1875 | B. T.F. Mardis |
| 120-122 1st Ave. N | 61-02352 | 1875 | |
| 118 1st Ave. N | 61-02359 | 1898 | |
| 116 1st Ave. N | 61-02358 | 1882 | B. T.F. Mardis |
| 114 1st Ave. N | 61-02365 | 1872 | A. L.W. Foster & Co.<br>B. Eli Cox |
| 112 1st Ave. N | 61-02356 | 1874 | |
| 110 1st Ave. N | 61-02357 | c.1864 | |
| 108 1st Ave. N | 61-02354 | c.1874 | |
| 106 1st Ave. N | 61-02355 | 1882 | |
| 102 1st Ave. N | 61-02364 | 1882 | B. T.F. Mardis |
| 102 Court Ave. W | 61-02670 | c.1861 | B. E.W. Evans |
| 52 Court Ave. E | 61-02620 | c.1866 | B. T.F. Mardis (rear addition) |
| 54 Court Ave. E | 61-03198 | 1880 | B. T.F. Mardis |
| 56 Court Ave. E | 61-03199 | 1880 | B. T.F. Mardis |
| 58 Court Ave. E | 61-02617 | 1889 & 1901 | |
| 60-62 Court Ave. E | 61-02614 | 1873 & 1875 | |
| 64 Court Ave. E | 61-03200 | 1879 | |
| 66 Court Ave. E | 61-03201 | 1879 | |
| 68 Court Ave. E | 61-02616 | 1896 | B. T.F. Mardis |
| 70-74 Court Ave. E | 61-02621 | 1872-73 | B. T.F. Mardis |
| 102 Court Ave. E | 61-02623 | 1880 | |
| 101 1st St. N | 61-02622 | 1876 | |
| 103-105 1st St. N | 61-02387 | 1872-73 | |
| 107 1st St. N | 61-03170 | 1883 | |
| 109-111 1st St. N | 61-02386 | 1894, 1914 | |
| 113 1st St. N | 61-03171 | 1872, 1969 | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 115 1st St. N | 61-03172 | c.1868, 1969 | |
| 117 1st St. N | 61-03173 | 1889, 1892 | B. T.F. Mardis |
| 119 1st St. N | 61-02381 | 1883, 1897 | B. T.F. Mardis |
| 121 1st St. N | 61-02382 | c.1899, 1928 | |
| 123 1st St. N | 61-02383 | c.1873, 1898 | |
| 101 Jefferson St. E | 61-02822 | 1913-14, 1926-48 | |
| 104-106 Court Ave. E | 61-02619 | 1876 | A. William Foster |
| 108-110 Court Ave. E | 61-03202 | c.1877 | |
| 112 Court Ave. E | 61-02631 | 1871 | |
| 114 Court Ave. E | 61-03204 | 1897 | B. Clark Bros. |
| 124 Court Ave. E | 61-03206 | 1977 | |
| 116 Court Ave. E | 61-03205 | 1894 | B. M.D. Clark, T.F. Mardis |
| 121-123 Court Ave. E | 61-02437 | 1888, 1889, 1923 | A. J.S. Blake |
| 113 Court Ave. E | 61-03203 | 1913 | |
| Court Ave. E, north side | 61-03169 | 1990s(?) | |
| 111-113 Jefferson St. W | 61-03220 | c.1887, 1948-55 | |
| 115 Jefferson St. W | 61-03221 | 1926-1948 | |
| 117 Jefferson St. W | 61-03223 | 1926-1948 | |
| 114 Jefferson St. W | 61-02845 | c.1907 | |
| 116-118 Jefferson St. W | 61-03222 | 1926-48 | |
| 120 Jefferson St. W | 61-03224 | c.1907 | |
| 121-123 Jefferson St. W | 61-03225 | c.1907 | |
| 124 Jefferson St. W | 61-02849 | 1912 | |
| 117 2nd Ave. N | 61-03191 | c.1893 | |
| 115 2nd Ave. N | 61-03190 | c.1886 | |
| 111 2nd Ave. N | 61-03189 | c.1886 | |
| alley between 2nd & 1st Ave | 61-03182 | c.1907 | |
| 120 2nd Ave. N | 61-02419 | 1934-35 | A. Louis A. Simon<br>B. Rokahr & Sons, Lincoln, NE |
| 124 Court Ave. W | 61-02671 | 1905 | A. F.E. Wetherell; B. J.C. Clark |
| 119-123 Court Ave. W | 61-03213 | c.1886, c.1907 | |
| 117 Court Ave. W | 61-03212 | 1898 | |
| 113-115 Court Ave. W | 61-03211 | 1879, 1930s-40s | |
| 114 Court Ave. W | 61-03210 | 1959 | |
| 112 Court Ave. W | 61-02662 | 1906 | |
| 110 Court Ave. W | 61-03209 | 1907-1916 | |
| 108 Court Ave. W | 61-03208 | 1913 | |
| 106 Court Ave. W | 61-03207 | 1914 | |
| 104 Court Ave. W | 61-02664 | c.1874 | |
| 110 1st Ave. S | 61-03183 | 1952 | |
| 114-118 1st Ave. S | 61-02378 | 1890, 1907-16 | |
| 113 1st Ave. S | 61-03184 | 1916-26 | |
| 123 1st Ave. S | 61-03185 | 1994 | |
| 121 2nd Ave S | 61-03194 | 1941 | |

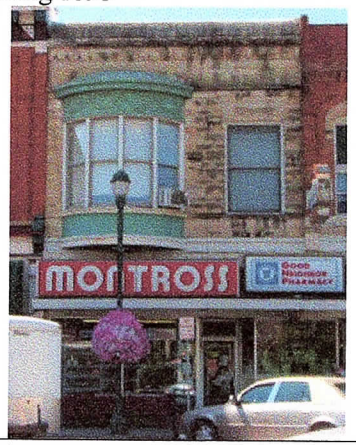
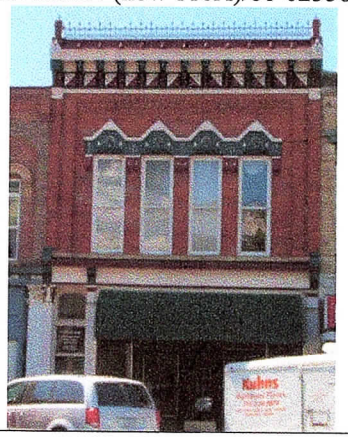
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 115 2nd Ave. S | 61-03193 | c.1950 | |
| 59 Washington St. W | 61-03196 | c.1880 | |
| 61 Washington St. W | 61-03197 | c.1960 | |
| 122 John Wayne Dr. S | 61-03179 | 1952 | |
| 113 John Wayne Dr. S | 61-03178 | c.1960 | |
| 111 1st St. S | 61-02410 | 1895 | |
| 109 1st St. S | 61-03177 | 1880 | |
| 107 1st St. S | 61-03176 | 1877 | B. T.F. Mardis |
| 115 Washington St. E | 61-03195 | c.1960 | |
| 112-114 2nd St. N | 61-03180 | 1925 | |
| 122 Jefferson St. E | 61-03218 | 1997 | |
| 111 Jefferson St. E | 61-03217 | 2012 | |
| 60 Green St. E | 61-03162 | c.1907 | |
| 220 1st Ave. N | 61-02393 | 1901-03, 1934 | A. Pauly Jail Building Co. (?)<br>B. T.F. Mardis |
| 221-223 1st Ave. N | 61-03188 | c.1926-30 | |
| 219 1st Ave. N | 61-03187 | 1930 | |
| 215 1st Ave. N | 61-03186 | 1967 | |
| 110 Green St. W | 61-03165 | 1952 | |
| behind 110 Green St. W | 61-03166 | c.1903 | |
| SE cor. 2nd N & Green W | 61-03192 | 2003 | |
| Alley S of Green W & 2nd N | 61-03167 | 1982 | |
| SE cor. 1st St. N & North St | 61-03168 | 1916-26 | |
| 311 1st St. N | 61-03175 | 1926-48 | |
| 307 1st St. N | 61-03174 | 1916-26 | |
| 101 Green St. E | 61-03163 | 1916-26 | |
| 109-115 Green St. E | 61-03164 | c.1886, 1926-48 | |
| 314 2nd St. N | 61-03181 | 1946 | |

## Table 3. Summary of Property Evaluations

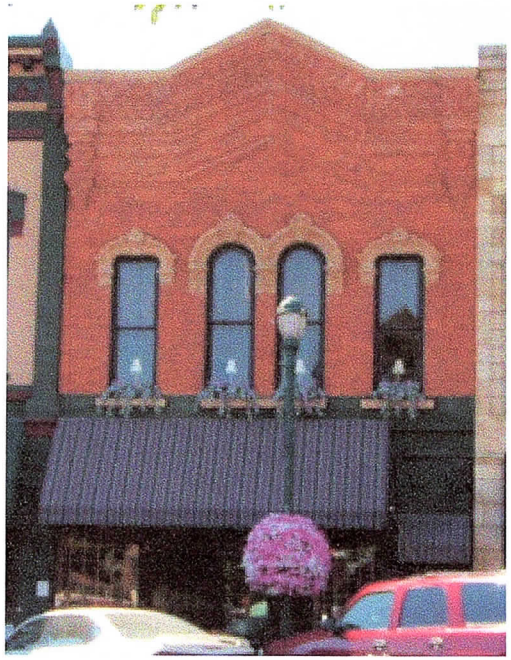
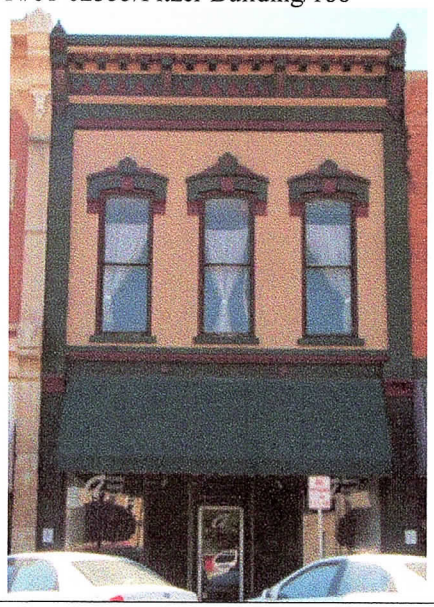
| Address/Inventory Number/ Name/Year Built | Brief Summary Description | NRHP Recommendation |
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| 112 1st Avenue N (now John Wayne Dr N, or JWD N)/ 61-02613/Madison County Courthouse/1876-78  | This impressive two story cruciform building is notable for its stone construction, four colonnaded porches, Classical pediments, and the massive iron cupola that rises above the mass of the building. Building replaced nearly identical stone courthouse that burned in October 1875.Retains very good integrity. Significant and key building to the district. It occupies the center square around which the commercial district developed.<br><br>Still houses the Madison County Courthouse.<br><br>Architect - A.H. Piquenard | Individually listed in NRHP (1976). Contributing to the proposed district for its historical (Criterion A) and architectural (Criterion C) significance. The lawn around the courthouse may also have archaeological significance (Criterion D) as yet unknown and would require survey before Criterion D can be claimed. |
| 69-73 Jefferson St. E/61-02385/Crawford/Jefferson Block/1873  | Corner two story block building at northeast corner of the square was one of the early buildings constructed around the courthouse square. This three-part brick block features round and flattened arched windows with prominent hoodmolds and reflects Italianate stylistic influence in its design. Retains some original windows but some are covered. Storefronts have been updated but retain some of the original cast iron storefront elements. Originally housed a grocery store, dry goods, millinery, and drugstore. Offices of several attorneys were on the 2nd floor.<br>Architect - William Foster, Des Moines | Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing to the proposed district for its architectural significance (C). |
| 65-67 Jefferson St. E/61-02847/Hedge and Houck Block/1880   | Double unit brick two story block features corbelled dentils and pilasters but missing original bracketed cornice overhang; second floor windows are rectangular with prominent flat hoodmolds. Storefronts are remodeled but retain some historic elements. Housed longtime agricultural implement business in Winterset, notably that of William Hedge. | Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing to the proposed historic district for its architectural (C) and historical (A) significance. |

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| 59-63 Jefferson St. E/61-02846/City Hall Block/Opera House/ Jones & Tidrick/1875<br>  | Important three-part brick two story block. Notable decorative brickwork on parapet and series of shaped and round-arched hood molds on original windows. Some cast iron storefront elements intact. Moorish brick corbelled decorative treatment on parapet is unusual. Missing pressed metal cornice. Storefronts have recessed central entries; some covered/ reduced windows. Initially planned as two separate buildings (City Hall Block and Jones & Tidrick bldg.) but it was decided to expand the Opera House (2nd floor City Hall Blk.) into 2nd floor of Jones & Tidrick bldg., making a joined block.<br>Architect - L.W. Foster & Co., Des Moines<br>Builders - T.F. Mardis and Eli Cox, Winterset<br>Stone work - Smith & Boyes, Winterset | Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing to the proposed commercial district for its architectural (C) and historical (A) significance. |
| 57 Jefferson St. E/61-03216/A.R. Dabney Building/1880<br>  | Simple single unit one story brick front building has soldier course of brick as only detail above storefront and just below parapet. Early 20th century storefront is notable for retention of a sheet glass transom, which was uncovered in 2000 and probably dates from the circa 1930 storefront remodeling.<br><br>Building originally housed Brown & Garrett's boot and shoe store. | Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing to the proposed commercial district for its architectural (C) significance. |
| 55 Jefferson St. E/61-03215/H.C. Price Building/circa 1881<br>  | One story brick front building is similar to building adjacent to east (see above) but brickwork is darker and grayish in tint (added in 1964). Storefront is angled/ recessed metal-framed plate glass windows, and metal-framed glass door. Originally had metal cornice.<br><br>Building originally housed H.C. Price's millinery and fancy goods store. | Storefront remodel dates from 1964, making property contributing because it was executed just within the period of significance. |

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| 51-53 Jefferson St. E/61-02848/Citizens National Bank and Duer & Beerbower Block/Built jointly with joined 2nd floors in1880<br>  | Important, stylish brick two story block at NW corner of square. Corner unit retains original windows and other window and door surround details; canted corner entry with monumental stone surround; Classical entablature at parapet. Side unit to east retains 2nd floor window details and bracketed cornice but storefront is completely modern. Brick was stuccoed in 1920.<br><br>Housed the Citizens National Bank and the Duer & Beerbower Grocery store originally. | Generally retains good integrity. Considered contributing to proposed commercial district for its architectural (C) and historical (A) significance. |
| 101 Jefferson St. W/61-03219/Citizens National Bank/1919<br>  | Important two story stone and brick block building at NW corner of square. This building replaced a historic hotel at this location. Building features Classical Revival stylistic details expressed in both stone and brickwork. Windows have been largely replaced. Originally housed the Citizens National Bank, which moved from the building (see above) across the street to this new location. Later housed the Farmers & Merchant Bank starting in 1934 and into the present day. Wilson's Ford dealership was in the large store unit for many years.<br><br>Interior Design - George Bond<br>Builder - A. Moorman & Co. Minneapolis | Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing to the proposed commercial district for its architectural (C) and historical (A) significance. May also be individually eligible but will require further research into the building's historic integrity. |
| 124 1st Avenue N/61-02353/Post Office Building/1875<br>  | Single unit brick two story building is at NW corner of square (west side). Features round and flattened arched windows with prominent hoodmolds and decorative brick round arches with stone inserts along 2nd floor side. Windows reduced. Storefront has metal awning and covered transom area.<br><br>Suspected architect- William Foster, Des Moines<br><br>Builder - T.F. Mardis, Winterset | Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing to the proposed commercial district for its architectural (C) significance. |

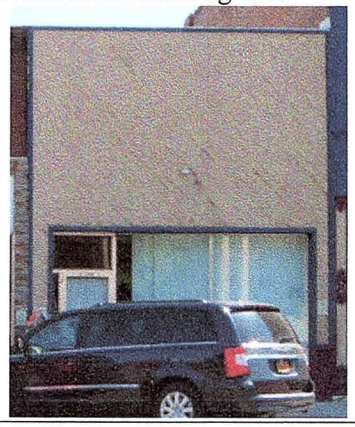
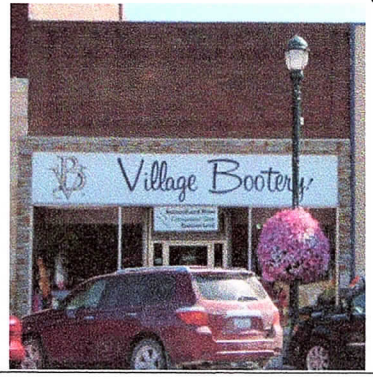
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| 120-122 1st Avenue N/61-02352/Twin Block/1875<br>  | Two-unit brick two story building has corbelled dentils across parapet; flattened arched windows across 2nd floor have prominent hoodmolds. Three windows reduced, four remain intact. Storefront right unit has metal-framed plate glass windows and door. Storefront left unit has been joined to building adjacent to south and has metal awning and metal-framed plate glass windows and door.<br><br>Housed grocery and dry goods stores in the late 19th century. Housed Seidler Grocery and Montross Drugs | Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing to the proposed commercial district for its architectural significance (C). |
| historically 118 1st Avenue N (now part of 120 1st Ave N/ 61-02359/Cole Building/1898<br>  | Single unit two story building has stone front and rounded bay window on 2nd floor, which retains very good integrity. The storefront has been joined to the building adjacent to the north and has a metal awning and metal-framed plate glass windows and door.<br><br>Originally housed law offices on the second floor and C.A. Cole's jewelry store on the first floor. | Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing to the proposed commercial district for its architectural significance (C). |
| historically 116 1st Avenue N (now 116A)/61-02358/Gilpin Bldg./1882<br>  | Single unit brick two story building has highly decorative pressed metal cornice on pediment that retains very good integrity. Second floor windows have triangular hoodmolds that are joined as a single element. Windows are intact. Storefront also retains cast iron pilasters and other original elements.<br><br>Historically housed Hadley & Company Clothing Store; later Rowe's Clothing and Wright's Clothing.<br><br>Builder - T.F. Mardis, Winterset | Retains very good integrity. Considered contributing to the proposed commercial district for its architectural (C) and historical (A) significance. |

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| 114 1st Avenue N/61-02365/Madisonian Bldg./1872, remodeled 1880<br>  | Single unit brick two story building is adjacent to alley on west side of the square. Building retains good integrity and features a bracketed cornice, decorative brickwork, flattened-arched windows with prominent terra cotta hoodmolds, and a cast iron storefront. Windows have been reduced on storefront.<br><br>Historically housed the Madisonian newspaper (the first of several other locations for this paper). Associated with important persons, Col. H.J.B. Cummings and Henry Wallace.<br><br>Architect - L.W. Foster & Co., Des Moines<br>Builder - Eli Cox, Winterset | Retains very good integrity. Considered contributing to the proposed commercial district for its architectural (C) and historical (A) significance as well as for association with important persons (B). |
| 112 1st Avenue N/61-02356/White, Munger & Co. (2nd store bldg.)/ 1874<br>  | Single unit brick two story building is adjacent to the alley on the west side of the square. The building features stone quoins and curving parapet details and terra cotta hoodmolds on round and flattened-arched windows, which retain original windows. Storefront has metal-framed plate glass windows and door. Transom is covered.<br><br>Associated with significant persons, John T. White and Nelson W. Munger. | Retains sufficient integrity. Considered contributing to the proposed commercial district for its architectural (C) significance and its association with important persons (B). |
| 110 1st Avenue N/61-02357/National Bank of Winterset/c.1864, renovated in 1883 and rear addition in 1886<br>  | Early stone single unit, two story building on west side of square. Some reworking of windows and stonework on parapet in late 19th to early 20th centuries. Windows are modern replacements as is storefront. Important early stone building around the courthouse square. Stone may have come from the quarry at what is now Pammel State Park.<br><br>Associated with significant person, C.D. Bevington | Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing to the proposed commercial district for its architectural (C) significance and for its association with an important person (B). |

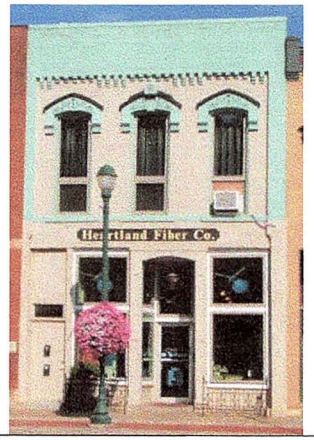
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| 108 1st Avenue N/61-02354/Wheelock and Hadley Co./c.1874<br>  | Single unit two story brick building features unusual peaked parapet and brick corbelling that imparts the optical illusion of projecting forward toward the viewer farther than it actually does. Round and flattened-arched windows have prominent poured stone hoodmolds. Windows are replaced but appropriate to the age and style of the building. Storefront is a mid-20th century replacement but features a recessed central entry. Has unusual rear addition built of locally-quarried limestone blocks.<br><br>Housed the Wheelock & Hadley Co. Grocery originally followed by Shaw's Dry Goods, J.E. Smith's Dry Goods, and later Grahams Dept. Store. | Retains sufficient integrity in the unusual and highly decorative second floor details. Also notable for the rear stone addition. Considered contributing to the proposed historic district for its architectural significance (C). |
| 106 1st Avenue N/61-02355/Pitzer Building/188<br>  | Single unit two story brick building has bracketed metal cornice; flattened-arched windows with prominent pressed metal hoodmolds and original windows. Mid-20th century storefront has recessed central entry and a covered transom. Brick has been painted.<br><br>Grocery and boots & shoes store in the late 19th to early 20th centuries. | Retains good integrity. Considered contributing to the proposed commercial district for its architectural significance (C). |

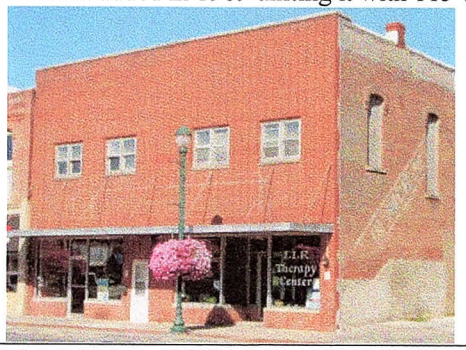
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| 102 1st Avenue N (historically 102-104)/61-02364/ Bevington Block/1882<br>  | Important multi-unit two story brick corner block at SW corner of square. Retains most of original 2nd story details including bracketed pressed metal cornice that wraps around the front and entire side of building all the way to the rear. Flattened-arched windows have prominent poured stone hoodmolds on front and sides. Storefronts are remodeled but retain stone pilasters; transom windows are covered. All of the windows are replacements. Some on the 1st floor on side are infilled with brick. Rear storefronts also modified to some degree. Housed the First National Bank.<br><br>Builder - T.F. Mardis, Winterset<br>Significant Person - C.D. Bevington | Retains good integrity. Considered contributing to the proposed commercial district for its architectural (C) and historical (A) significance and for its association with an important person (B). |
| 102 Court Avenue W/61-02670/White, Munger & Co. Building/c.1861<br>  | Two story stone building is one of the oldest buildings in the district. Located at the SW corner of square, this building has a bracketed cornice overhang and three single windows across the 2nd floor. The windows are replaced but openings are intact. The storefront is modern infill but the 2nd floor and exposed street side of the building impart a strong sense of time and place.<br><br>Builder - E.W. Evans, Winterset<br>Significant Persons - John T. White and Nelson W. Munger | Listed in the NRHP as part of Legacy in Stone MPS in 1987. Contributing building to the proposed commercial district for its architectural (C) and historical (A) significance. Also contributes under B for association with important persons. |
| 52 Court Avenue E/61-02620/Sprague, Brown & Knowlton Building/c.1866<br>  | Two story stone corner building is located across street at SW corner of square from building above. This example has a grander cornice overhang and details than 102 Court W but it has also had windows replaced and a storefront that is modern infill. However, the strength of stone construction and original details that remain, plus the side street exposure outweigh the modifications.<br><br>1884 addition to rear was built by local builder, T.F. Mardis but partially collapsed the following year. | Listed in the NRHP as part of Legacy in Stone MPS in 1987. Contributing building to the proposed commercial district for its architectural (C) and historical (A) significance. |

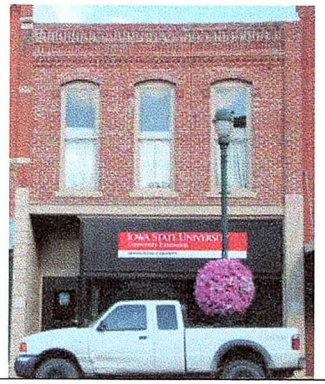
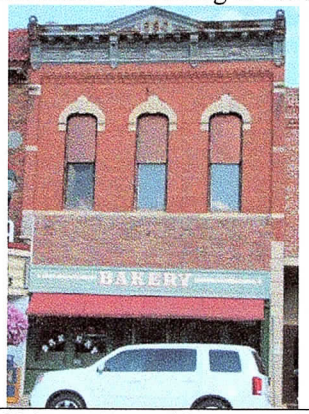
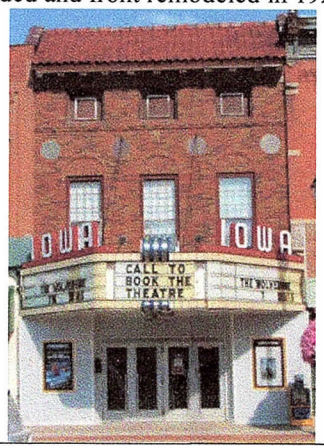
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| 54 Court Avenue E/61-03198/M.R. Tidrick Building/1880<br>  | Two story single unit brick building was originally a one story but had a second story added in 1895. It has decorative brickwork across parapet, segmental-arched windows on 2nd floor that have prominent brick hoodmolds. Storefront has bracketed cornice and plate glass windows flanking recessed central entry. Cast iron columns flank storefront. Some modification includes modern replacement windows on 2nd floor and painted brick, although it appears that building was painted for most of its history.<br><br>Originally housed Tidrick's grocery store.<br><br>Builder - T.F. Mardis, Winterset | Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing to the proposed commercial district for its architectural significance (C). |
| 56 Court Avenue E/61-03199/Cox Building/1880<br>  | Single unit one story brick front has simple brick parapet and a storefront with metal-framed plate glass windows and door. Façade was updated in the 20th century.<br><br>Originally housed Theodore Cox Drug Store.<br><br>Builder - T.F. Mardis, Winterset | Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing to the proposed district for architectural significance (C). |
| 58 Court Avenue E/61-02617/Koser Bros. Building; began as 1 story built in 1889, with 2nd story added in 1901<br>  | Two story single unit brick front has plain brick parapet and segmental-arched windows (3) across the 2nd floor. A cast iron beam is above the storefront; transom window area is covered over; storefront has display windows flanking deeply recessed central entry. Windows on 2nd floor are modern replacements. Building originally one story, was expanded to two stories in 1901.<br><br>Originally housed Koser Bros. dry goods store. | Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing to the proposed commercial district. |

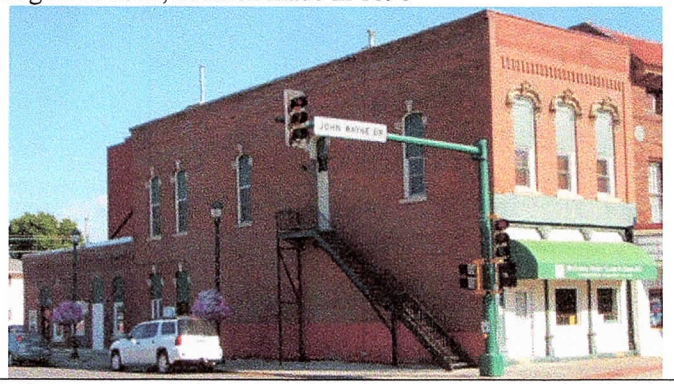
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| historically 60-62 Court Avenue E (now just 60)/61-02614/A.B. Smith Building/Masonic Hall/1873-original unit; 1875-Masonic Hall added<br>  | Two story two-unit brick block building has dramatic Moorish-inspired denticulated brickwork across the parapet subdividing the two store units and framing the 2nd floor windows (4 across above each storefront). Windows are modern replacements but windows are tall, narrow and retain their prominent segmental-arched hood molds. Storefronts have been unified by modern infill for a single business but are flanked by original cast iron pilasters. Brick is painted. Historically housed Masonic Hall on 2nd floor beginning in 1875. In 1896 the two units were joined into one large department store known as the "Big Blue Department Store" operated by C.W. Eastman. The buildings remain connected on the interior into the present day.<br><br>Brick work - Roth and Warren, Winterset | Building has lost some integrity but retains its dramatic stylistic elements on the 2nd floor and is considered contributing to the proposed commercial district for architectural (C) and potentially historical (A) significance. |
| 64 Court E/61-0200/A.B. Smith Building/1879<br>  | One story single unit brick store building has been completely covered by a diagonal wooden paneled slipcover. The storefront has large plate glass windows to right of a slightly recessed door representing a mid-20th c. remodel. Difficult to evaluate integrity in current state because it is unknown what may be intact under slipcover.<br><br>Originally housed a hardware store, then a clothing store, and later was joined on interior to the building to the west (60-62 Court Ave E) to become part the shoe dept. of the "Big Blue Department Store" operated by C.W. Eastman. Remains part of that building into the present day. | Non-contributing in current condition because of slipcover; however, if the cover is ever removed and original brick front found to retain sufficient integrity, then the building should be re-evaluated. |
| 66 Court Avenue E/61-03201/Danforth Bros. Building #1/1879<br>  | One story brick front building likely gives clues as to the original look of the adjacent building described above. Parapet has simple brickwork imparting a paneled outline detail. The storefront has a covered transom but retains metal-framed display windows flanking recessed central entry. Storefront likely updated in early to mid-20th c.<br><br>Building suffered damage in 1896 collapse of adjacent building to east; repaired/rebuilt that same year. Historically housed J.A. Darnell Harness Dealer (early 1890s) and M.E. Smith Drug Co. (post-1894 into early 1900s). | Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing to the proposed commercial district for architectural (C) significance. |

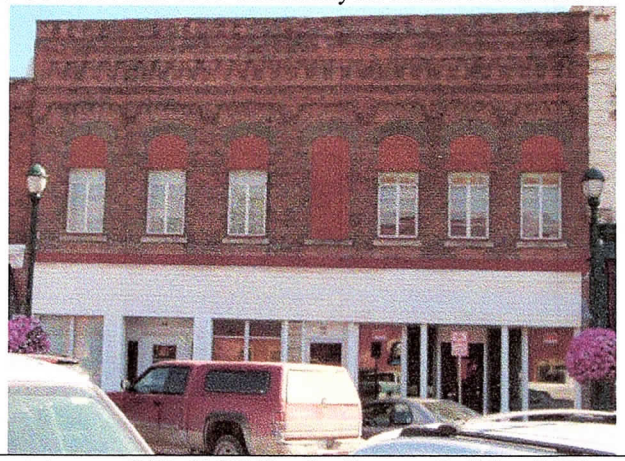
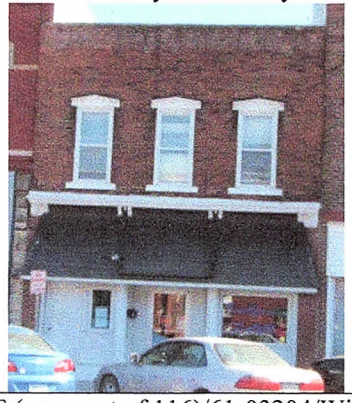
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| 68 Court Avenue E/61-02616/Bevington Building/1896; significant remodel for J.C. Penney Store in 1930<br>  | Two story single unit brick building has denticulated cornice across the 2nd floor but is missing top cornice. Windows have pedimented pressed metal hoodmolds and retain 1/1 double-hung windows. Storefront is dramatic stylish entry added when building became the J.C. Penney store. It features large colored and textured glass panes in exaggerated transom windows; Classical wood-framed display windows and deeply recessed central doorway that also dates from the 1930 update. Tile work in entrance floor reads "J.C. Penney Company, Inc."<br><br>Builders - T.F. Mardis, Winterset (original) and Ives G. Boyington, Red Oak (1930 remodel)<br><br>Significant Person - C.D. Bevington | While not the original storefront, this 1930 remodel is significant itself and is largely intact. The building has potential to be considered individually eligible as an intact early J.C. Penney storefront. Definitely contributing to the proposed commercial district for its architectural (C) and historical (A) significance. It also contributes under Criterion B for association with an important person. |
| historically 70-74 Court Avenue E (now just 70)/61-02621/Jones Block/ 1872-73<br>  | Two story three-unit brick block is now a unified single store. Storefront is completely modern but was done in a historic style using columns and kickplates to frame the display windows. Large store sign covers transom area (not intact). 2nd floor has 3 segmental-arched windows over each unit. Windows have been reduced/ replaced. Parapet had bracketed cornice long removed. Housed a number of different stores and Knights of Pythias Hall before being unified into dime store.<br>Builder - T.F. Mardis<br>Possible significant person - T.D. Jones | Modifications have impacted the integrity; however, the strength of the size of the building, the amount of brickwork still exposed on the 2nd floor and sides and the historical importance of building make it contributing under Criterion A. May contribute under Criterion B but not claimed at this time. |
| historically 102 Court Avenue E (now 103 John Wayne Dr. S)/ 61-02623/C. Danforth Block/1880<br>  | Dramatic two story single unit brick building features Italianate style brickwork and Gothic-arched windows and doors on both the façade and street side exposure. Located at SE corner of square, this building has canted corner entry highlighted by Gothic-arched parapet. Decorative brickwork, bracketed pressed metal cornice, hoodmolds on front windows and door, metal staircase on side. Storefront windows and door are replaced/ reduced but part of cast iron storefront is intact. 2nd floor windows reduced also reduced. Historically housed the *Winterset News* and the Madison County Bank.<br><br>Stone work - Henry Smith & Son, Winterset | Modifications appear reversible. In general, retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing to the proposed commercial district for its architectural (C) and historical (A) significance. |

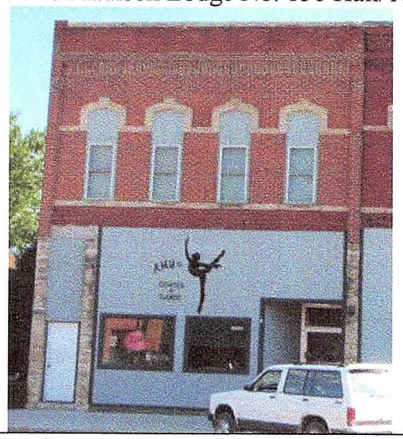
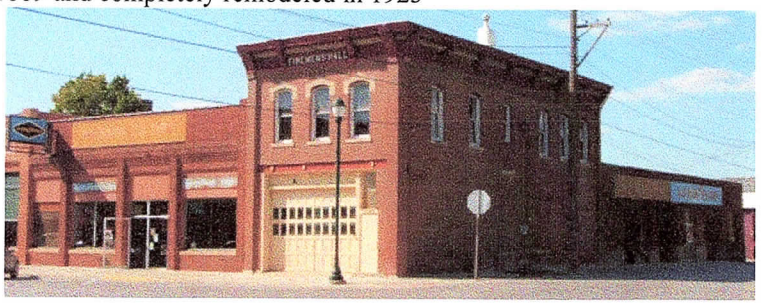
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| historically 101 1st Street N (now 101 JWD N)/61-02622/ W.H. Kiser Building (2nd after fire in 1876 destroyed 1st)/1876<br>  <br> | Two story single unit brick corner building is located at SE corner of square (east side). Brick corbelled parapet, prominent molded stone hoodmolds on segmental-arched 2nd floor windows, cast iron storefront largely intact. Metal awning on side rear entry is historic. Some window reductions. Brick has been painted.<br><br>Also known as the Bare Block after 1893; rear two story addition made in 1894. Historically housed grocery store into the early 20th century. | Retains very good integrity. Both individually eligible and contributing to the proposed commercial district for its architectural (C) and historical (A) significance. |
| historically 103-105 1st Street N (now JWD N)/61-02387/ Sprague & Brown Building and Addition/1872-73<br>  <br> | Original section is the two story brick building on left built in 1872, with the one story brick building on right being an addition made in 1873. 2nd floor windows have prominent segmental-arched poured stone hoodmolds over 1/1 double-hung windows (glass is painted). Cast iron storefront largely intact. Addition has newer but historic-looking storefront. Brick is painted.<br><br>Historically housed Sprague & Brown's 2nd dry goods store in two story building and Ames Brothers Clothing in the addition. | Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing building (counted as one building) to the proposed commercial district for its architectural (C) significance. |
| historically 107 1st St N (now JWD N)/61-03170/Butcher Building/ 1883<br>  <br> | Two story single unit brick building has denticulated frieze but is missing cornice. Prominent peaked, poured stone hoodmolds on 2nd floor windows (3 across); windows are replaced. Storefront retains some original elements. Central recessed entry flanked by large two-part display windows. Door to 2nd floor is replacement. Brick has been painted.<br><br>Originally housed the restaurant of J.M. Butcher. This was quickly followed by the agricultural implements store of Gaston, Ainsworth & Co. | Retain s sufficient integrity to be considered contributing to the proposed commercial district for its architectural significance (C). |

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| historically 109-111 1st St N (now JWD N)/61-02386/ Masonic Temple/Bevington Building/1894-2nd floor added and entire facade remodeled 1914<br>  | Two story two unit began as one story double-store building built in 1894. 2nd floor and façade remodel added in 1914 when Masons added their temple to 2nd floor. Corbelled brick details and paneled areas, with row of segmental-arched windows across 2nd floor. Storefront has metal-framed plate-glass windows and recessed central entry. Transom covered by large sign put in place for the filming of the Bridges of Madison County.<br><br>Second floor used by the Masons; first floor historically housed a hardware store. | Retains very good integrity. Has potential for individual eligible and is certainly contributing to the proposed commercial district for its architectural (C) significance if not also historical significance (A). |
| historically 113 1st St N (now JWD N)/61-03171/Sprague & Brown Rental/1872 (new front added in 1969 uniting it with 115 1st St. N)<br>  | Two story single unit brick building has rebuilt façade with squat square windows across 2nd floor. Storefront has cantilevered metal awning. Storefront has metal-framed plate glass windows and deeply recessed central entry. Painted sign on alley side once paralleled a staircase.<br><br>Historically, the right unit of this building was a rental building constructed for Sprague & Brown and housed a millinery on the first floor and photo studio on the second. | The storefront was added in 1969 just outside of the period of significance for the proposed commercial district. As such, this building, which was united with 115 1st Street N in the 1969 remodel is considered non-contributing to the district. |
| historically 115 1st St N (now JWD N)/61- 03172/Hollingsworth & Co. Hardware Store /c.1868 (new front added in 1969 uniting it with 113 1st St. N)<br>  | Two story single unit brick building has rebuilt façade with squat square windows across 2nd floor. Storefront has cantilevered metal awning. Storefront has metal-framed plate glass windows and slightly recessed central entry.<br><br>Historically, the left unit of this building housed a hardware store and boot and shoes store and may have been the first brick building built on the east side of the square. There may be an association with George Hornback in its construction in the late 1860s but this requires further research. | The storefront was added in 1969 just outside of the period of significance for the proposed commercial district. As such, this building, which was united with 113 1st Street N in the 1969 remodel is considered non-contributing to the district. |

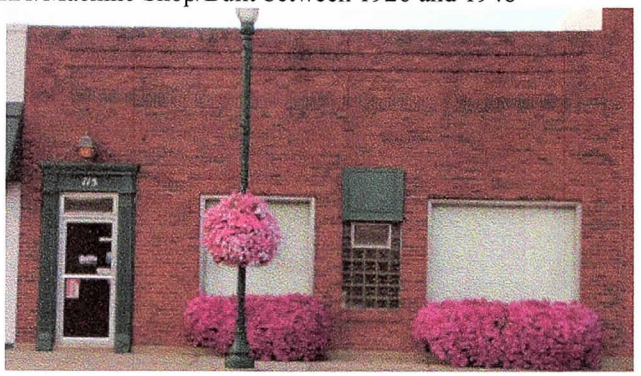
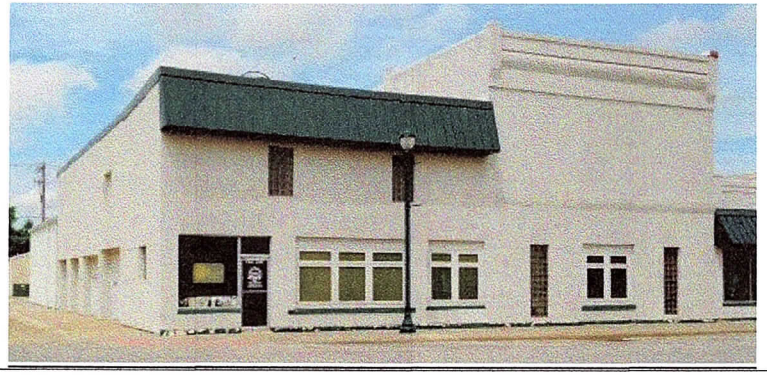
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| historically 117 1st St N (now JWD N)/61-03173/Lowe Building/1889; 1892 addition<br>  | Two story single unit brick building retains good integrity on 2nd floor with corbelled brick cornice, segmental-arched windows, and 1/1 double-hung historic windows. Storefront has been modernized but has recessed entry to the left.<br><br>Historically housed Lowe's Furniture store.<br><br>Builder - T.F. Mardis, Winterset | Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing to the proposed commercial district for architectural significance (C). |
| historically 119 1st St N (now JWD N)/61-02381/Matthes Building/ 1883; rear addition and interior remodeling in 1897.<br>  | Two story single unit brick building retains original pressed metal bracketed cornice with date "1883." Corbelled dentils below pressed metal cornice, flattened-arched windows have stone hoodmolds; windows intact but upper panes are painted. Transom area on storefront is rebuilt with different colored brick. Storefront has wood-framed display windows and recessed central entry.<br><br>Historically housed C.A. Cole's jewelry store and W.E. Matthes' restaurant.<br><br>Builder - T.F. Mardis, Winterset | Generally retains good integrity. Considered contributing to the proposed commercial district for its architectural significance (C). |
| historically 121 1st St N (now JWD N)/61-02382/Majestic Theater/built c. 1899, 2nd story added and front remodeled in 1928<br>  | Mission style theater building features tile-roofed overhang on parapet; square windows under parapet over row of circular details over row of three windows that feature multi-pane windows with round-arched brick corbelled detail above each window. Movie theater retains a large Moderne style marquee and older double doors flanked by movie poster display panels.<br><br>Historically began as a grocery store and meat market as a one story building; became movie theater in 1914 and was enlarged in 1928 with a second story and new façade for a movie theater, which it remains to the present day. | Retains very good integrity. Individually eligible and contributing to the proposed commercial historic district for its architectural (C) significance and potentially for historical (A) significance. |

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| historically 123 1st St N (now 106 Jefferson St. E)/61-02383/Brown Building/circa 1873, addition made in 1898<br>  | Two story single unit building has corbelled cornice, flattened-arched windows with prominent cast stone hoodmolds; windows are reduced on 2nd floor. Retains cast iron storefront but windows are reduced and door is modern. Metal staircase on exposed street side. One story rear addition is considered part of this building and was added in 1898.<br><br>Built for Ed Brown, but was historically best known for the McAndrew & Eldridge grocery and dry goods store housed in this building. | Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing to the proposed commercial district for its architectural significance (C). |
| 101 Jefferson Street E/61-02822/Winterset Savings Bank/1913-14; rear addition between 1926-48<br>  | Two story single unit brick building is at the northeast corner of the square. Features a cornice with decorative corner emblem and corbelled brick details below the cornice. Rows of squat windows across both front and exposed street side of building. Front entry is raised and reached by stairs. Larger windows on first floor. Some window replacements. Small one story addition to rear has metal gabled roof, tile block front, modern plate glass windows and glass-paned door to left with transom window above.<br><br>Historically housed the Winterset Savings and then the City Hall from 1940-2003. | Generally retains good integrity. Individually eligible and contributing to proposed commercial district for its architectural (C) and historical (A) significance. |
| 104-106 Court Avenue E/61-02619/Schwaner-Centennial Block/1876<br>  | Two story two-unit brick block retains bracketed pressed metal cornice, decorative brick corbelling and stone quoins on 2nd floor; 4 windows above each storefront on 2nd floor have prominent round and flattened-arched hoodmolds; cast iron storefronts intact but some transom area cover-ups; 2nd floor windows reduced; brick painted.<br><br>Historically housed Schwaner's harness manufactory in west unit. Millinery store was in east unit in early years.<br><br>Architect - William Foster, Des Moines<br>Significant Person - C.C. Schwaner | Retains good integrity. Important historical association with C.C. Schwaner. Potentially individually eligible; certainly contributing to proposed commercial district under C (architectural), A (historical), and B (significant person). |

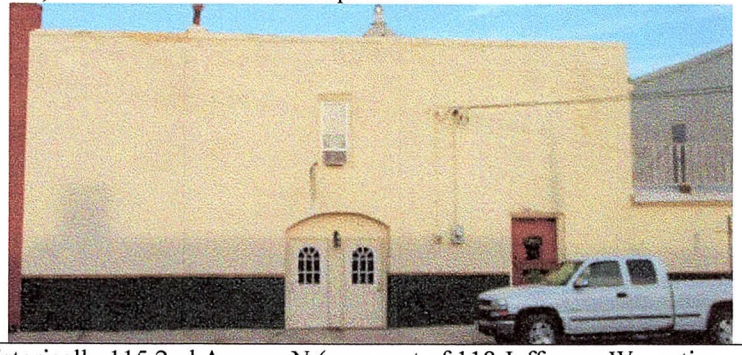
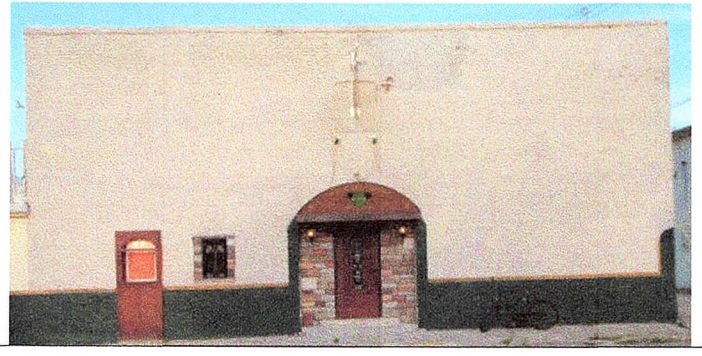
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| 108-110 Court Avenue E/61-03202/Snyder Rental Block/c.1877<br>  | Two story two-unit brick building has elaborate corbelled brick parapet and details above windows; 2nd floor windows (3 over each unit and one at center stairwell) have all been reduced; segmental arched hoodmolds remain; one cast iron storefront is largely intact, other may be covered over; transom areas covered with vinyl siding; both storefronts have recessed central doorways.<br><br>Historically housed stores including dry goods, meat market, and furniture. | Retains sufficient integrity to be contributing to the proposed commercial district for its architectural significance (C). |
| 112 Court Avenue E/61-02631/Snyder Grocery Building/1871<br>  | Two story single unit brick building has brickwork redone on plain corbelled parapet; 2nd floor windows have pedimented hoodmolds; retains 1/1 windows; small bracketed metal cornice above storefront; storefront itself is modern infill with shingled awning but original stone columns flank center door.<br><br>Historically housed Samuel Snyder's grocery store. | Retains sufficient integrity to be contributing to the proposed commercial district for its architectural significance (C). |
| 114 Court Avenue E (now part of 116)/61-03204/Wilson & Clark Marble Works/1897<br>  | Two story single-unit brick building always had a simple corbelled brick cornice; four 2nd floor windows above storefront have been reduced but retain segmental arched stone hoodmolds; stone pilasters flank storefront; storefront is modern insert/cover-up.<br><br>Historically housed the Wilson & Clark Marble Works (their third building in Winterset). Also had opera house on second floor.<br><br>Builder - Clark Bros., Winterset | Retains sufficient to be contributing to the proposed commercial district for its architectural significance (C). |

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| 116 Court Avenue E (now joined with 114 under the 116 number)/ 61-03205/Odd Fellows Madison Lodge No. 136 Hall/1894<br>  | Two story single-unit brick building once had elaborate metal cornice since removed; has corbelled brick cornice details intact; four 2nd floor windows above storefront have been reduced but retain segmental-arched stone hoodmolds; stone pilasters flank storefront and door at left to 2nd floor hall; storefront is modern insert/cover-up.<br><br>Historically housed the Odd Fellows Lodge Hall on the 2nd floor and Betsy Winter's Millinery on the 1st floor.<br><br>Builders - M.D. Clark & T.F. Mardis, Winterset. | Retains sufficient to be contributing to the proposed commercial district for its architectural significance (C). |
| 124 Court Avenue E (presently no official numbered address)/61-03206/ Winterset Fire Station/1977<br>  | Modern one story brick-faced building has two overhead garage doors fronting Court Ave. Little embellishment but use of brick and small scale of building is appropriate and does not seriously detract from the adjacent commercial district. Stand-alone building.<br><br>Historically the site of the Dr. Gaff stone house and the City Hotel/Arcade Hotel. Demolished c.1976. | Modern building would be non-contributing if within district boundary, but presently proposed boundary excludes this building. Not individually eligible. |
| 121-123 Court Avenue E/61-02437/Firemen's Hall/City Hall/1888; addition that addition wraps around north and west sides was built in 1889 and completely remodeled in 1923<br>  | Two story single unit brick building retains part of original bracketed metal cornice; 2nd floor 1/1 windows with segmental-arched stone hoodmolds (front and side); metal beam above garage door on 1st; also retains an older overhead door. 121 Court Avenue is a one story building that has simple brick corbelled details on parapet; brick pilasters that frame plate glass windows and a modern glass door. Façade on 2nd Street has garage door bays. The addition wraps around the two story building on the west and north sides. It was built in 1889 and completely remodeled in 1923. Functioned as the city power plant and later became the Palace Garage and Sinclair gas station. Main building functioned as fire station until 1977 and City Hall (on 2nd floor) until c.1940.<br><br>Architect - J.S. Blake, Des Moines | Retains very good integrity. Individually eligible building (historical and architectural) and contributing to the proposed commercial district for the same criteria (A and C). |

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| 113 Court Avenue E/61-03203/Lavaileur Garage Building/1913<br>  | One story buff-colored brick building has white glazed brick inserts on parapet; modern garage door on centered door flanked by older storefront and display windows that have been painted/ covered.<br><br>Originally housed Lavaileur Garage. Other notable occupants include the National Guard Armory and the Sweeney Auto & Implement Co. from 1934 to 1956. | Retains good integrity. Stylish early 20th century addition to district. Contributing to the proposed commercial district for its architectural (C) significance. |
| Court Avenue E (Behind 101 John Wayne Drive N)/61-03169/modern false front building/1990s(?)<br>  | Faux building is a modern construction. Serves as infill for a historic building that fell down on this lot. | Non-contributing to the proposed commercial district because of modern construction. |
| historically 111-113 Jefferson Street W (now 115)/61-03220/Hotel de Horse Livery/c.1887, refaced between 1948 and 1955<br>  | Two story double wide brick-faced building reflecting remodeling between 1948 and 1955; three squat modern windows on 2nd floor; modern replacement windows (and two glass block windows older) on storefront; centered single door. Now part of Grip-Tite Mfg. that occupies all buildings to the west on this block (see below).<br><br>Historically housed a livery then a 35 auto garage. | Integrity is questionable but post-1948 brick front may be largely original. As such, it is considered to retain sufficient integrity to be considered contributing to the proposed commercial district for its historical significance (A) only. |

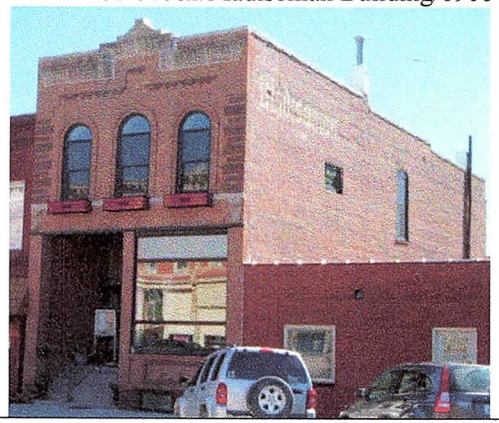
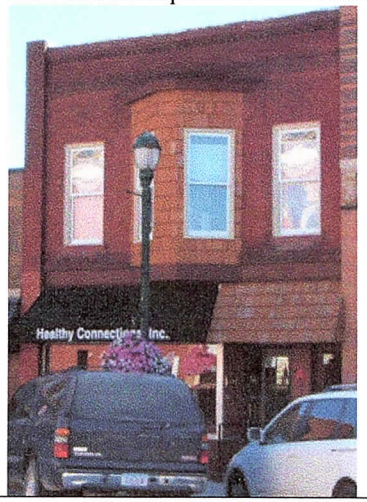
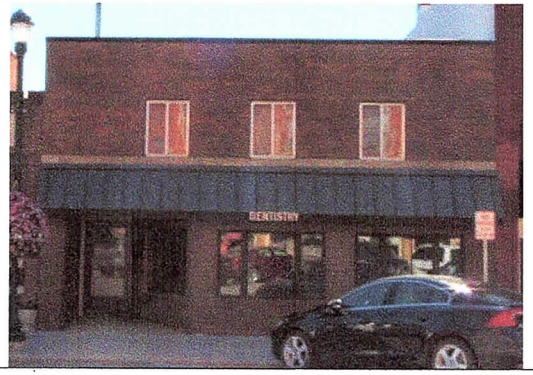
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| historically 115 Jefferson W (now also labeled 115 - see also above)/ 61-03221/Machine Shop/Built between 1926 and 1948<br>  | One story single unit brick-faced building has simple corbelled cornice that is likely original; polychrome brick veneer; left door has Classical surround, one glass block window and two covered windows to right, one or both of which may have been doors originally. | Retains sufficient integrity to be contributing to the proposed commercial district for architectural significance (C). |
| 117 Jefferson W/61-03223/Store Building/Built between 1926 and 1948<br>  | One story brick-faced building has simple corbelled brick parapet and pilasters that rise slight above and flank the storefront; modern metal-framed windows flank centered modern door; transom area covered by metal awning (modern); brick painted white. | Retains sufficient integrity to be contributing to the proposed commercial district for architectural significance (C). |
| historically 121-123 Jefferson W (now 123)/61-03225/Livery/c.1907<br>  | Completely encapsulated two story brick building has two differing units that were reportedly built as a single building, with one side having a lodge hall on the second floor. The building has modern windows but does have glass block windows that are of historic age. Modern medication difficult if not impossible to reverse.<br><br>Built c.1907 as a livery, with the east unit having a lodge hall above; later Mills Motor Co., an auto sales and service station. | Non-contributing building if within final district boundary. Otherwise, individually ineligible for the NRHP. |

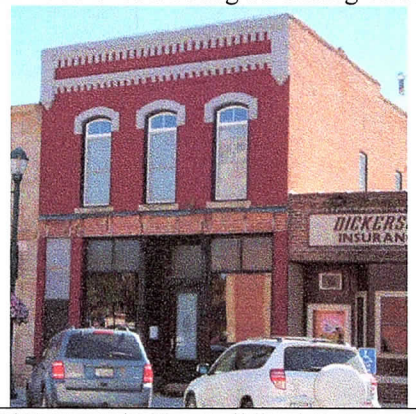
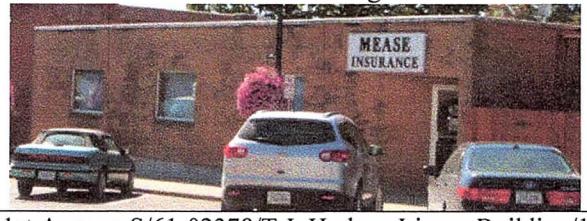
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| historically 114 Jefferson Street W (now part of 118 - entire block)/ 61-02845/Grocery Store/c.1907.<br>  | Two story single unit brick building has corbelled brick parapet, segmental-arched 2nd floor windows (probably replaced but 1/1), metal beam above storefront that has two recessed entries to either side and wood-frame display windows, painted over covered transom area.<br><br>Originally housed a grocery store and subsequently was the Iowa Telephone Co. building. | Retains sufficient integrity to be contributing to the proposed commercial district for its architectural significance (C). |
| historically 116-118 Jefferson Street W (now part of 118 - entire block)/ 61-03222/Two-Unit Store Building/Built between 1926 and 1948<br>  | One story two unit brick front store building has simple corbelled parapet, polychrome brick, modern doors and windows | Retains sufficient integrity to be contributing to the proposed commercial district for architectural significance (C). |
| historically 120 Jefferson Street W (now part of 118 - entire block)/ 61-03224/Office Building/c.1907<br>  | Small one story single unit brick building with polychrome brick veneer; simple building did not have embellishment originally; single plate glass window to left of older door with modern storm door. Small metal awning across storefront. Modern concrete "block" facing on side wall. | Retains sufficient integrity to be contributing to the proposed commercial district for architectural significance (C). |

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| historically 124 Jefferson Street W (now part of 118 - entire block)/ 61-02849/Peters & Sons Implements Building/1912<br>  | Two story single unit brick corner building has corbelled brick cornice and corner pilasters; original windows appear to be intact on 2nd and 1st floors; double French doors on centered entry are newer with brick around doors rebuilt. Upper cornice also appears to have been rebuilt and/or tuckpointed with a different mortar.<br><br>Was built for the Peters & Sons Implement Dealership but subsequently housed an auto showroom and later a restaurant/café. | Retains fairly good integrity. Contributing to the proposed commercial district for architectural significance (C). |
| historically 117 2nd Avenue N (now part of 118 Jefferson W - entire block)/61-03191/Blacksmith Shop/ c.1893<br>  | Simple two story high brick-faced building has segmental arched double wide opening at center and a single window above (probably a mow door originally); modern door to right on 1st floor; brick is painted; doors are all modern.<br><br>Historically built to house a blacksmith shop, which it continued to be until c.1926 when it became part of the auto service function associated with the building to the north at 124 Jefferson St. It also later was part of the restaurant in that building. | Retains sufficient integrity as a comparatively rare survival of a blacksmith shop. Contributing to the proposed commercial district for its architectural (C) and historical (A) significance. |
| historically 115 2nd Avenue N (now part of 118 Jefferson W - entire block)/61-03190/Animal Breeding Stable/c.1886<br>  | Simple two story single unit brick-faced building has round-arched centered door with modern infill; modern door to left, but retains the loft door above the centered door; brick painted.<br><br>Historically housed an animal breeding stable and veterinary business; later was part of the Stanley Bell Garage (auto and tractor repairs). | Retains sufficient integrity as a comparatively rare survival of a livery-associated business. Contributing to the proposed commercial district. |

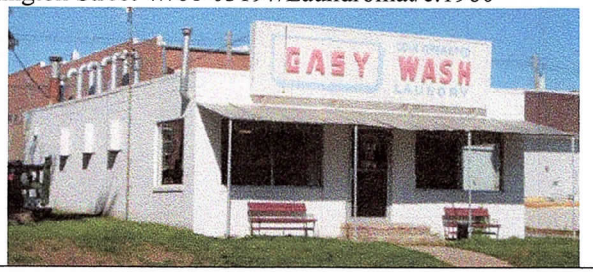
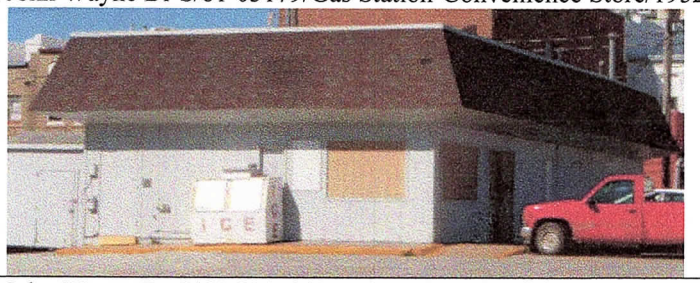
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| historically 111 2nd Avenue N (now part of 121 Court W)/ 61-03189/Jack & Baird Livery/c.1886<br>  | One story single unit brick building has been painted white and has a modern sign on parapet that reads "George Montross Building." Segmental-arched central entry but completely modern storefront slipcover added. Side walls and centered window above segmental arched entry reflect original design. Historically housed a livery and feed and sales business; later it housed poultry businesses for many years. | Storefront is an impact; however, it may be reversible. Building is a comparatively rare survival of a feed and sale building. Contributing to the proposed commercial district under Criterion A for its historical significance. |
| Alley between N 2nd & 1st Ave and Court & Jefferson W/ 61-03182/Warehouse/c.1907<br>  | One story single unit brick building is at the corner of the alley behind the west side of the square commercial buildings; reduced/replaced doors and windows<br><br>Historically, functioned as a warehouse including a furniture warehouse c.1916 and the Telephone Co. warehouse/shop c.1926. | Retains sufficient integrity and is a comparatively rare survival of a historic period back-alley warehouse building. Contributing to the proposed commercial district for its architectural significance (C). |
| 120 2nd Avenue N/61-02419/Winterset U.S. Post Office/1934-35<br>  | Great Depression-era federal relief program associated construction; brick-faced building with concrete accents; monumental projecting entry; windows and doors are replaced; handicapped ramp added to front. Was built as the U.S. Post Office and remains so to the present day.<br><br>Supervising Architect - Louis A. Simon<br>Supervising Engineer - George O. Van Nerta<br>Engineer in Charge-W.T. Purcell, Independence IA<br>Builder - Rokahr & Sons, Lincoln, NE | Previously evaluated as individually eligible, although it may no longer qualify because of window replacements, it would contribute under Criteria A and C to the proposed commercial district if the boundary is extended to include this building. |
| 124 Court Avenue W/61-02671/Winterset Carnegie Public Library/1905<br>  | Monumental library building reflects association with Carnegie library grants and designs. Classical Revival stylistic details expressed in brick and stone; unusual rounded rear wall. Begun in 1904 and completed in 1905.<br><br>Architect - Frank E. Wetherell, Des Moines<br>Builder - J.C. Clark, Winterset | Retains good integrity. Important monumental public building; contributing to the proposed commercial district for its architectural (C) and historical (A) significance. |

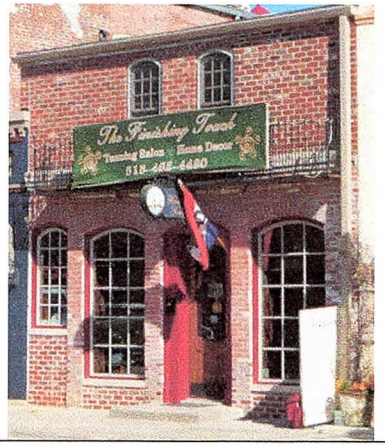
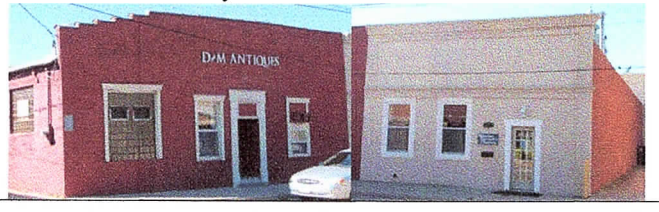
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| historically 119-123 Court Avenue W (now only 121)/61-03213/Pitzer Building/west unit built 1883, center and east units added c.1907<br>  | Pitzer Building is the older west unit, which shows in segmental arched window/door lintels on exposed west wall; however, in early 20th c., after the center and east units were added, the three were remodeled with united brick storefront; metal-framed plate glass windows, recessed entry doors, modern awning. Historically housed a skating rink and various stores.<br><br>Builder of 123 unit - T.F. Mardis in 1883 | While one unit is older, this building presents an early 20th c. appearance and, as such, retains sufficient integrity to be contributing to the proposed commercial district for architectural significance (C). |
| 117 Court Avenue W/61-03212/W.C. Summer Building/1898; refaced in 1930s-40s<br>  | One story single unit brick-faced building has tile coping on parapet and is an early 20th c. update. Cloth awnings mask Moderne style door surround, which is intact; windows and door are modern replacements.<br><br>Originally housed W.C. Summer's picture framing & bicycle repair business. | Retains sufficient integrity to be contributing to the proposed commercial district for architectural significance (C). |
| historically 113-115 Court Avenue W (now 115)/61-03211/Wilson & Wilson Marble Works/1879; refaced 1930s-40s<br>  | One story brick building has two units at times and currently used for a unified; smaller west unit was the marble shop originally, with the larger east unit the showroom. Façade was redone in 1930s-40s in the Moderne style; cloth awnings mask Moderne door surround detail, slightly stepped parapet.<br><br>Originally housed the marble works, but subsequent businesses included the Red Star Meat Market and Gaekle's Confectionary for many years. | Retains sufficient integrity to be contributing to the proposed commercial district for architectural (C) and historical (A) significance. |
| 114 Court Avenue W/61-03210/Office Building/1959<br>  | One story two-unit simple brick faced building has tile coping, plain façade with square windows, and single doors.<br><br>Originally housed an osteopathic physician's office and residence. | Later addition to district but is consistent with brick construction in district and was built within the period of significance. It contributes to the proposed commercial district under architectural significance (C). |

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| 112 Court Avenue W/61-02662/Madisonian Building/1906<br>  | Two story single unit brick building has decorative stone cornice, corbelled brick details, round-arched windows (replacements), raised and recessed first floor entry with large plate glass window to right (replacement window). | Historically significant building. May be individually eligible but certainly contributing to the proposed commercial district for its architectural (C) and historical (A) significance. |
| 110 Court Avenue W/61-03209/Express Office//Built between 1907-16<br>  | Two story single unit brick building has corbelled parapet, slight oriel bay window centered on second floor (wood shingled siding is not original); replacement windows; recessed storefront entry to right with display windows to left; wood-shingled awning added over door and cloth awning over windows.<br><br>Historically housed the Express Office and later a photography business. | Retains sufficient integrity to be contributing to the proposed commercial district for architectural significance (C). |
| 108 Court Avenue W/61-03208/Opera House-Movie Theater/Winterset Post Office/1913<br>  | Squat two story single unit brick front building has modern windows, awning, and doors on both levels.<br><br>The original use appears to have been as an opera house/movie theater in 1913. However, from 1914 to 1935, it housed the Winterset Post Office until the new post office was built. | Currently considered to retain sufficient integrity to be contributing to the proposed commercial district under architectural significance (C); however, if the façade is confirmed by further research to be completely modern in construction, then the status should change to non-contributing for the district nomination. |

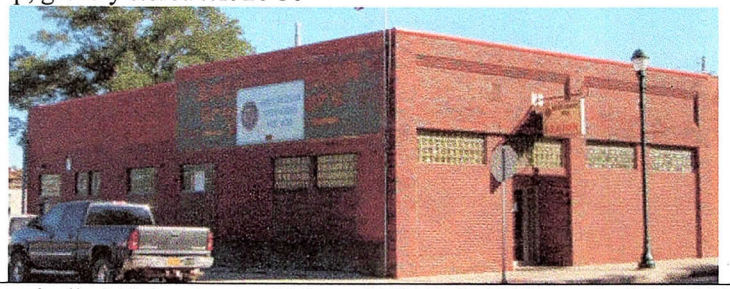
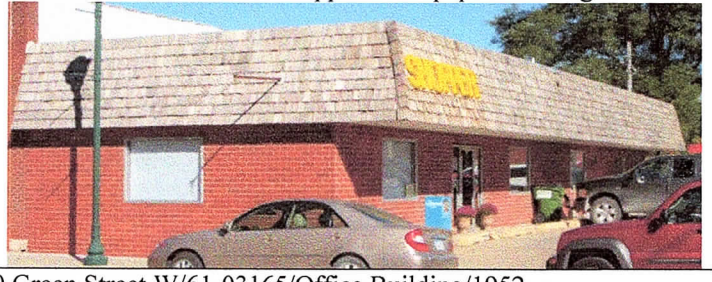
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| 106 Court Avenue W/61-03207/J.G. Shriver Real Estate Office/1914<br>  <br> | Very small one story single unit brick front has simple corbelled parapet, single door to left and reduced window to right with brick pilaster and kick plate. Door is also modern.<br><br>Built for J.G. Shriver to house his real estate office. | Retains sufficient integrity to be contributing to the proposed commercial district for architectural significance (C). |
| 104 Court Avenue W/61-02664/Young's Building/c.1874<br>  | Two story single unit brick building has corbelled brick cornice, segmental-arched hoodmolds on 2nd story windows (3 windows replaced); recessed storefront entry flanked by cast iron columns and plate-glass windows that have uncovered transom windows; transom uncovered over door as well; metal cornice above storefront recently removed.<br><br>Historically housed Winslow & Proctor's restaurant. | Retains fairly good integrity. Contributing to the proposed commercial district for architectural significance (C). |
| 110 1st Avenue S/61-03183/Office Building/1952<br>  <br> | One story single unit buff-colored brick building is simple in design, has square windows and metal-framed glass door recessed slightly to right.<br><br>Originally housed Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co. office. | Late addition to district but brick construction is consistent with buildings in district and is considered contributing to the proposed commercial district for architectural significance (C). |
| 114-118 1st Avenue S/61-02378/T.J. Hudson Livery Building/1890; Addition to south side made between 1907 and 1916<br>  | Two story brick building has corbelled brick cornice; segmental-arched windows; and retains centered double-wide livery door although now infilled with single door and window. The south addition is a one story brick building with rebuilt cornice; segmental-arched window and door openings; and replacement doors.<br><br>Historically also housed the Ralph Barcroft Livery in 1899 and the factory and warehouse of the Scarless Remedy Co. in 1926-1948+. | Another notable survival of an early brick livery building in Winterset. Also housed a notable remedy factory in the early to mid-20th century. Contributing to the proposed commercial district for its architectural (C) and historical (A) significance. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 113 1st Avenue S/61-03184/Store Building/built between 1916 and 1926; garage added 1999<br>  | One story single-unit vinyl clad store has bracketed awning added over storefront that has modern door and window. Fire ins. map indicates tile block side/rear wall construction. South garage added in 1999.<br><br>Currently houses *The Exchange* newspaper. | Too altered by vinyl siding and modern garage addition. Non-contributing if in proposed district but recommended boundary excludes this building. Individually ineligible. |
| 123 1st Avenue S/61-03185/Yoga Studio/1994<br>  | Modern building has vinyl siding and asphalt-shingled low-pitched side-gabled roof.<br><br>Currently houses the Yoga Studio. | Modern addition to commercial area. Non-contributing if in proposed district but recommended boundary excludes this area. Individually ineligible. |
| 121 2nd Avenue S/61-03194/Dwelling/1941<br>  | One story truncated hip-roofed brick house built in 1941 according to Assessor; has some replacement windows with faux shutters; rear addition; and centered door w/stone surround.<br><br>May have been the telephone exchange building originally. | Dwelling unrelated to commercial district; not individually eligible and located outside of recommended district boundary. However, its history and origin warrants further research. |
| 115 2nd Avenue S/61-03193/Dwelling/c.1950<br>  | One story front-gabled brick dwelling has large rectangular chimney on front-gabled end and projecting front-gabled single-stall garage on front. Also has detached garage built in 1995. | Dwelling unrelated to commercial district; not individually eligible and located outside of recommended district boundary. However, architectural origin of this Mid-Century Modern house recommended for further research. |
| 59 Washington Street W/61-03196/Dwelling/c.1880<br>  | One story side-gabled frame dwelling has stone foundation; metal replacement siding; asphalt-shingled roof. Detached frame garage built 1969. | Dwelling unrelated to commercial district; not individually eligible and located outside of recommended district boundary. May have historical significance and recommended for future research. |

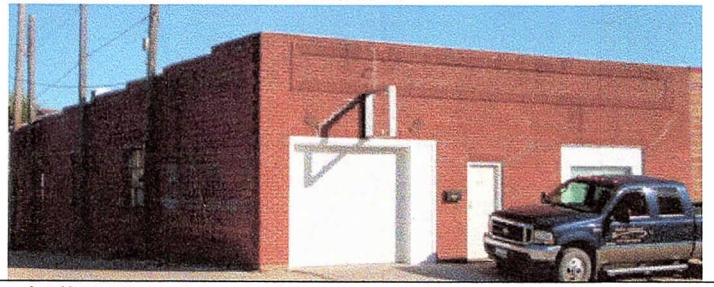
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 61 Washington Street W/61-03197/Laundromat/c.1960<br>  | One story flat-roofed concrete block rectangular building has metal awning supported by thin metal poles over storefront that has centered door flanked by picture windows. Doors and windows are replacements. | Late commercial building is only one to front Washington; separated from main commercial area by dwelling (to W) and modern building (to E); located outside of recommended district boundary and individually ineligible. |
| 122 John Wayne Dr S/61-03179/Gas Station-Convenience Store/1952<br>  | Now vacant C-store has massive asphalt-shingled awning overhang on flat roof; boarded up windows; concrete block walls. Gas pump canopy non-extant.<br><br>Most recently a Kum & Go C-Store. | While built in the early 1950s, the building was remodeled in the modern era and presents a modern appearance. Located outside of recommended district boundary and not individually eligible. |
| 113 John Wayne Dr S/61-03178/American State Bank/c.1960<br>  | One story brick-faced building has flat roof with asphalt-shingled overhang and canopy over bank drive-thru. Presents modern appearance.<br><br>Currently houses the American State Bank. | While built c.1960 according to Assessor, the building has been modernized. Located outside of recommended district boundary and not individually eligible. |
| historically 111 S 1st St (now JWD S)/61-02410/The Reporter Building/1895<br>  | One story building with raised basement level is built of brick with hand-tooled stone details; segmental arched windows (replaced) include large picture window on façade to provide extra light into the printing room; brick has been painted | Significant building historically and architecturally; may have some potential for individual eligibility but certainly contributes to the proposed commercial district for its architectural (C) and historical (A) significance. |

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| historically 109 1st Street S (now JWD S)/61-03177/Manthel Building/1880<br>  <br> | Two story brick building has segmental-arched windows and door openings; windows are replacements.<br><br>Originally housed Winslow's Restaurant and later Manthel's Grocery and millinery stores. | Retains sufficient integrity to be contributing to the proposed commercial district for its architectural (C) significance. |
| historically 107 1st Street S (now part of 109 JWD S)/61-03176/ Dr. Cooper's Office Building/1877<br>  | Small one story brick building has segmental-arched lintels continuous over centered door and flanking windows; corbelled brick cornice; brick painted blue.<br><br>Historically housed Dr. Cooper's office and later a barber shop and a restaurant.<br><br>Builder - T.F. Mardis, Winterset | Retains sufficient integrity to be contributing to the proposed commercial district for its architectural significance (C). |
| 115 Washington Street E/Strip Mall/61-03195/c.1960<br>  | Large one story concrete block building has flat roof and a series of store units.<br><br>Historically functioned as a multi-unit retail center or strip mall. | Building presents modern appearance and is located outside of recommended district boundary. Individually ineligible. |
| 112-114 2nd Street N (now have separate addresses 114 and 116)/ 61-03180/Seidler Creamery/1925<br>  <br> | Large one story tile block building has brick front, the north side of which has been encapsulated; south unit retains better integrity, while north unit has modern appearance and a large modern rear addn.<br><br>Historically housed a creamery from 1925-1948+. | Retains sufficient integrity in south unit and original construction to be contributing to the proposed commercial district for architectural significance (C). |

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|---|---|---|
| 122 Jefferson Street E/61-03218/Jefferson Apartments/1997<br>  | Two story hip-roofed apartment building has stuccoed exterior and concrete foundation.<br><br>Modern apartment or condominium building. | Modern building is not individually eligible and is located outside of recommended commercial district boundary. |
| 111 Jefferson Street E/61-03217/Kum & Go C-Store and Gas Station/ 2012<br>  | Modern brick-faced building is most recent addition to Winterset's commercial area. Has separate metal canopy structure over gas pumps. Occupies nearly a full block.<br><br>Was built as the Kum & Go C-store. | Modern building is located outside of recommended commercial district boundary and is not individually eligible. |
| 60 Green Street E/61-03162/Dwelling/c.1907<br>  | One story truncated hip-roofed cottage has Permastone siding; reportedly a stone foundation; some window replacements.<br><br>Historically was built as a single-family dwelling, it now functions as a business. | Dwelling was probably associated with railroad workers as it was situated on S side of railroad tracks in vicinity of depot; no commercial assn.; therefore excluded from recommended district boundary. |
| 220 1st Avenue N/61-02393/Madison County Jail/1901-03; 1934 addition to jail<br>  | Two story hip-roofed brick building housed county jail (including intact cells in basement) and sheriff's residence. Building has stone foundation. Picket fence added 1995; had concrete wall around the yard historically. In 1934, stone block addition to the jail was made to west side; detached garage also a later addition.<br><br>Designer - possibly the Pauly Jail Building Co., St. Louis, Missouri<br>Builder - T.F. Mardis, Winterset | Retains a high degree of integrity. Significant for historical associations (A) and architecture (C). Individually eligible and contributing to the proposed commercial district because of its association with county government. |

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| historically 221-223 1st Avenue N (now just 223)/61-03188/auto repair shop; grocery stores/c.1926-30<br>  | One story two unit brick-faced tile block building has corbelled brick parapet; windows are all squat rectangular and filled with glass block; front now has deeply recessed single door (not original configuration).<br><br>Historically housed an auto repair shop but primarily housed various grocery stores in the mid to late 20th century. It currently houses the American Legion Hall. | Retains good integrity and is contributing to the proposed commercial district for its architectural (C) significance. |
| historically 219 1st Avenue N (now 217)/61-03187/Store Building/1930<br>  | One story brick-faced building has simple corbelled details small square insets on parapet; squat rectangular windows flank centered door; windows are replacements. | Retains sufficient integrity to be contributing to the proposed commercial district. |
| 215 1st Avenue N/61-03186/*Shopper* Newspaper Building/1967<br>  | One story flat-roofed brick-faced building has large wood-shingled awning overhang that wraps around two sides.<br><br>Houses the *Shopper* newspaper. | Modern building added after period of significance; non-contributing to the proposed commercial district. |
| 110 Green Street W/61-03165/Office Building/1952<br>  | One story flat-roofed two unit building is brick-faced; has tile coping along parapet; one older door flanked by windows and one modern door flanked by modern windows. | Retains sufficient integrity and built within period of significance; late addition to district but contributing to proposed commercial district for architectural (C) significance. |

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| behind 110 Green Street W/61-03166/carriage house for county jail/c.1903<br>  | Two story brick building has one side that has been stuccoed; converted to apartments; one story shed roof addn. to southwest corner.<br><br>Also served as a storage facility for the county jail. | Retains sufficient integrity to be contributing to the proposed commercial district for architectural (C) significance. |
| SE corner 2nd Avenue N and Green Street W/61-03192/Grip-Tite Mfg. Warehouse/2003<br>  | Modern prefabricated warehouse building has front-gabled orientation; metal siding and roofing and large overhead garage door centered gable end.<br><br>Functions as warehouse for Grip-Tite Mfg. | Modern building is excluded from the recommended boundary of the proposed commercial district and does not meet basic age criteria for National Register eligibility. |
| Alley south of Green Street W and east of 2nd Avenue N/ 61-03167/Grip-Tite Mfg. Warehouse/1982<br>  | Modern prefabricated warehouse building has low-pitched front-gabled roof; metal siding and roofing; and large overhead door centered on gable end.<br><br>Functions as a warehouse for Grip-Tite Mfg. | Modern building is excluded from the recommended boundary of the proposed commercial district and does not meet basic age criteria for National Register eligibility. |
| 317 1st Street N (now JWD N)/61-03168/Winterset City Power Plant/1923<br>  | Large two story brick building has stepped and corbelled brick and concrete parapet; monumental entry; industrial windows; some modern doors. More recent buildings to east behind historic power plant would not contribute to plant.<br><br>Still functions as the city power plant. | Significant for its architectural and historical associations; Considered individually eligible; however, it is not located within the commercial district boundary. |

| | | |
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| historically 311 1st Street N (now 313 JWD N)/61-03175/Feed Warehouse/Built between 1926 and 1948<br>  | One story brick building has simple corbelled brick parapet; garage door to left; centered door; and reduced window to right. Parapet steps to rear along exposed alley side of building.<br><br>Historically housed a feed warehouse. | Not individually eligible and not located within the recommended commercial district boundary. |
| historically 307 1st Street N (now JWD N)/61-03174/Poultry Business/Built between 1916 and 1926<br>  | One story tile block building has buff colored tile and brick on façade, which may be more recent application; modern overhead garage door to right; modern door to left of garage door.<br><br>Historically housed a poultry business. | Not individually eligible and not located in proposed commercial district. |
| 101 Green Street E/61-03163/Filling Station and Oil House/Built between 1916 and 1926<br>  <br>  | Small one story brick-faced building has metal roofed overhang; originally had canopy over gas pumps that were later removed; building was remodeled for fast food restaurant.<br><br>Gable-roofed oil house behind building retains more historic integrity but is not individually eligible.<br><br>Built as a gasoline filling station with oil house; converted to a DQ restaurant in the modern era. | Not individually eligible; has been too altered in modern era. Not located within recommended boundary for commercial district. |

| | | |
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| historically 109-115 Green Street E (now 113)/61-03164/Implement business and warehouses/Built between 1926-48, part may be c.1886<br>  | Multiple sections were connected internally originally; newer part is tile block wall construction with buff-colored brick storefronts; older section is covered over but may have been brick-faced.<br><br>Historically housed an implement business and warehouses. | Not individually eligible and not located within recommended commercial district boundary. |
| 314 2nd Street N/61-03181/Machine Shop/1946<br>  | One story glazed tile block building has flat parapet; industrial metal-framed windows and a modern overhead garage door to right.<br><br>Historically housed a machine shop. | Retains fairly good integrity but not individually eligible and not located in recommended commercial district boundary. |

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# APPENDIX A:
# HADB Form

# Historical Architectural Data Base

## Data Entry Form for Studies and Reports

**Doc. No.:** 61-007

**Source of Study:** ☒ Certified Local Government Project ☐ Section 106 Review & Compliance Project
☐ Historical Resource Development Program Project ☐ Other

**Project Reference #:** _____

**Authors/Editor/Compiler/Originator:**
**Rogers, Leah D. and Roslea Johnson**

**Author Role:** ☒ Consultant ☐ Private Researcher/Writer ☐ Teacher ☐ Student
☐ Project employee/volunteer ☐ Site Administrator ☐ Other: _____

**Title of Work:**
**Intensive Survey and Evaluation of the Courthouse Square Commercial Historic District, City of Winterset, Madison County, Iowa**

**Year Issued:** 2014

**Type of Work Performed:**
**(*check one only*)**

*Survey:*

- ☐ Windshield survey minimum level documentation
- ☐ Reconnaissance survey to make recommendations for intensive survey(s).
- ☒ Intensive survey
- ☐ Mixed intensive and reconnaissance survey

*Plan:*

- ☐ Planning for Preservation/Survey
- ☐ Community Preservation Plan

*Property Study:*

- ☐ Iowa Historic Property Documentation Study
- ☐ Historic American Building Survey (HABS)
- ☐ Historic American Engineering Record (HAER)
- ☐ Management or Master Plan
- ☐ Historic Structure Report
- ☐ Feasibility/Re-use Study
- ☐ Architectural/Engineering Plans and Specs.

*National Register:*

- ☐ Multiple Property Documentation Form

*Other* (e.g., private research, school project, video): _____

**Intensive Survey and Evaluation of the Courthouse Square Commercial Historic District, City of Winterset, Madison County, Iowa** 61-007

**Kind of Work Produced:**
***(fill in one section only: Report or Monograph or Chapter, etc.)***

*Report:* Published/produced by: Tallgrass Historians L.C.

Place issued: Iowa City, IA

Client: Madison County Historic Preservation Commission, Winterset, Iowa

*If applicable, include:*

Series Title: _____

Volume #: _____ Report #: _____

*Monograph:* Publisher Name: _____

Place: _____

*Chapter:* In: _____ First pg. #: _____ Last pg. #: _____

*Journal:* Name: _____ Vol. _____ No. _____ Pages: _____ to _____

*Thesis:* Degree (check one): ☐ Ph.D. ☐ LL.D. ☐ M.A. ☐ M.S. ☐ B.A. ☐ B.S.

Name of College/University: _____

*Paper:* Meeting: _____

Place: _____

*Other:* _____

**Geographic Scope of Study:**

☒ City/town ☒ Township(s) ☒ County ☒ Region of Iowa ☒ Statewide ☐ Other: _____

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State: | IA | __ | __ | __ |
| County: | Madison | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Town: | Winterset | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Township: | 76N | 76N | ____ | ____ |
| Range: | 28W | 27W | ___ | ___ |

**Time Focus:** (check any decades that receive particular attention)

☐ before 1830 ☐ 1830s ☐ 1840s ☒ 1850s ☒ 1860s ☒ 1870s ☒ 1880s ☒ 1890s

☒ 1900s ☒ 1910s ☒ 1920s ☒ 1930s ☒ 1940s ☒ 1950s ☒ 1960s ☐ 1970s ☐ 1980/later

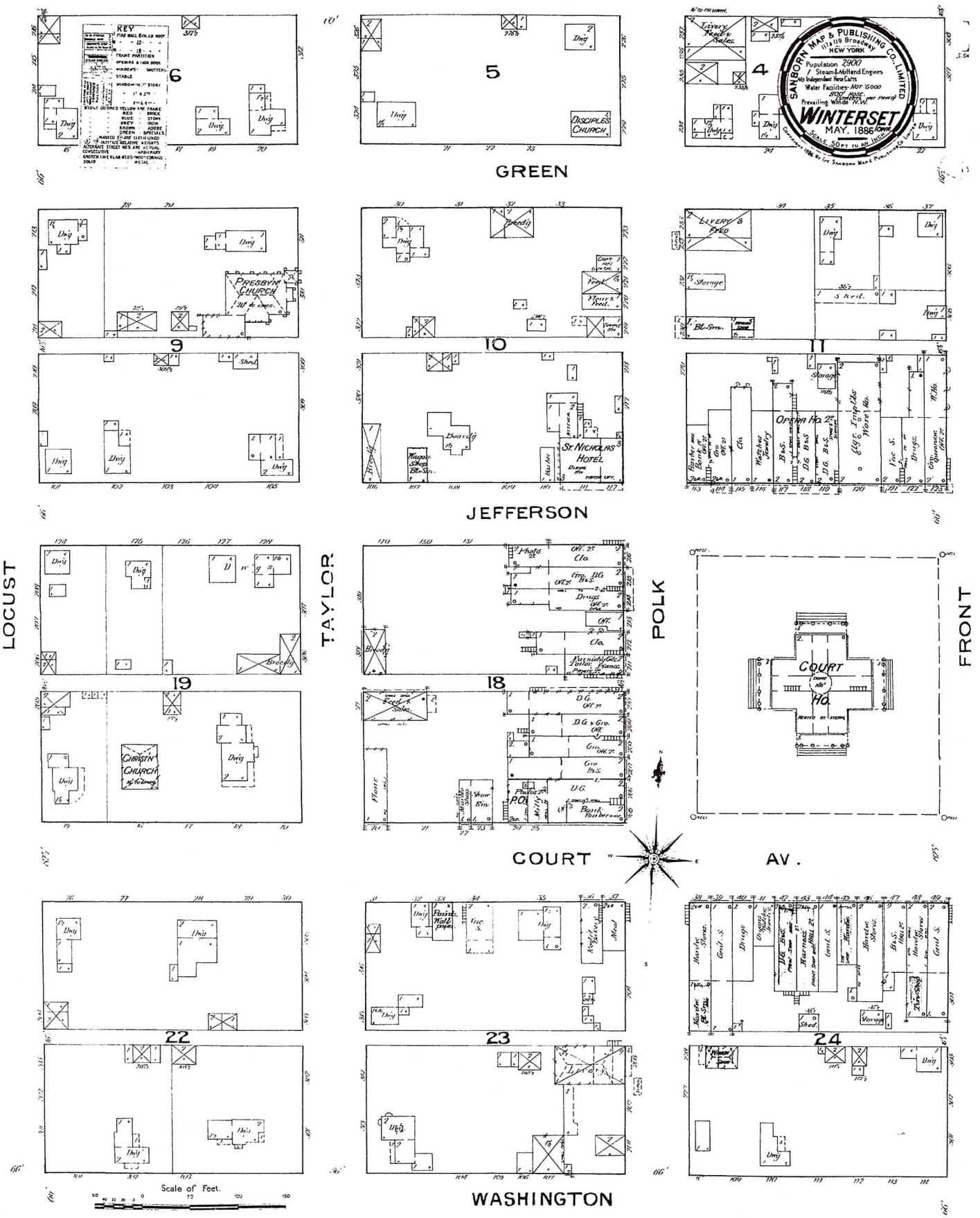
**Keyword:** (Index of any subjects, topics, or people given prominent attention in the report)

Early Settlement
Brick buildings
commercial buildings
post office
Late Victorian
Queen Anne
Gothic Revival
Roads
Stone buildings
Courthouse
library
dwellings
Italianate
Classical Revival
Railroad
Underground Railroad

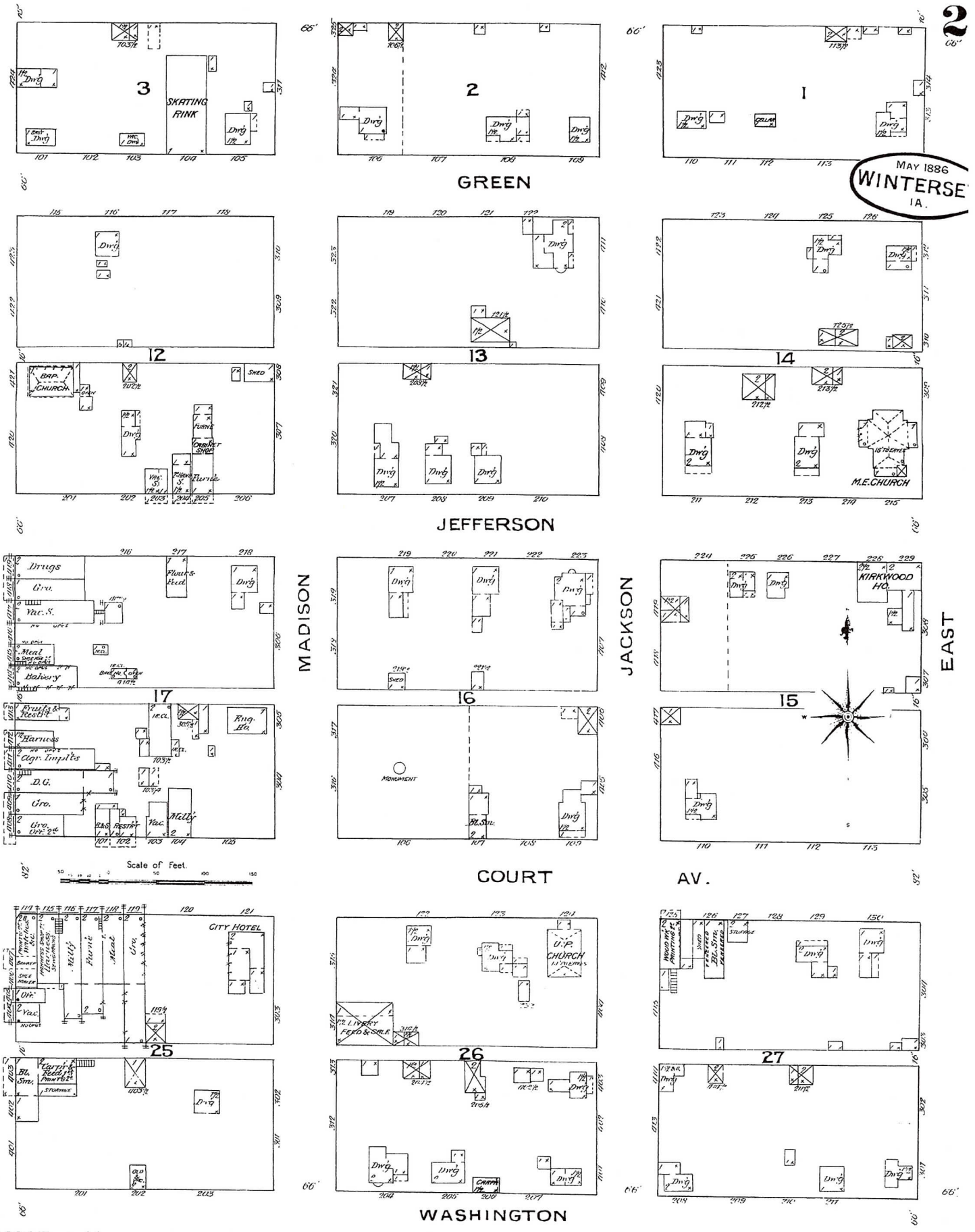
# APPENDIX B:

## Historic Fire Insurance Maps of the Current Study Area

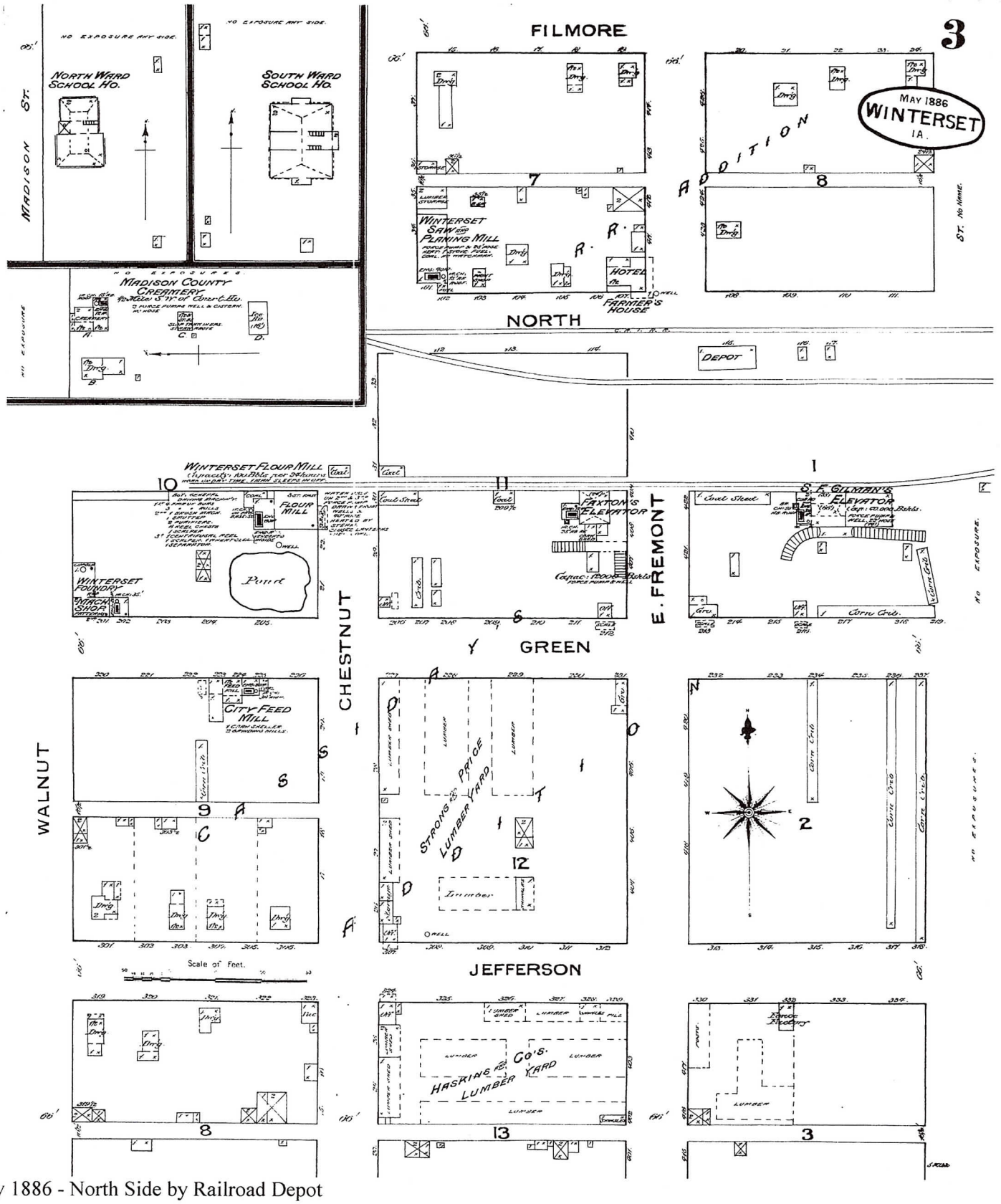
Source: Sanborn Map Company's Fire Insurance Maps of Winterset, Iowa, 1886, 1893, 1899, 1907, 1916, 1926, and 1926 updated to 1948. Digitized versions accessed at www.statelibraryofiowa.org, July 2013.



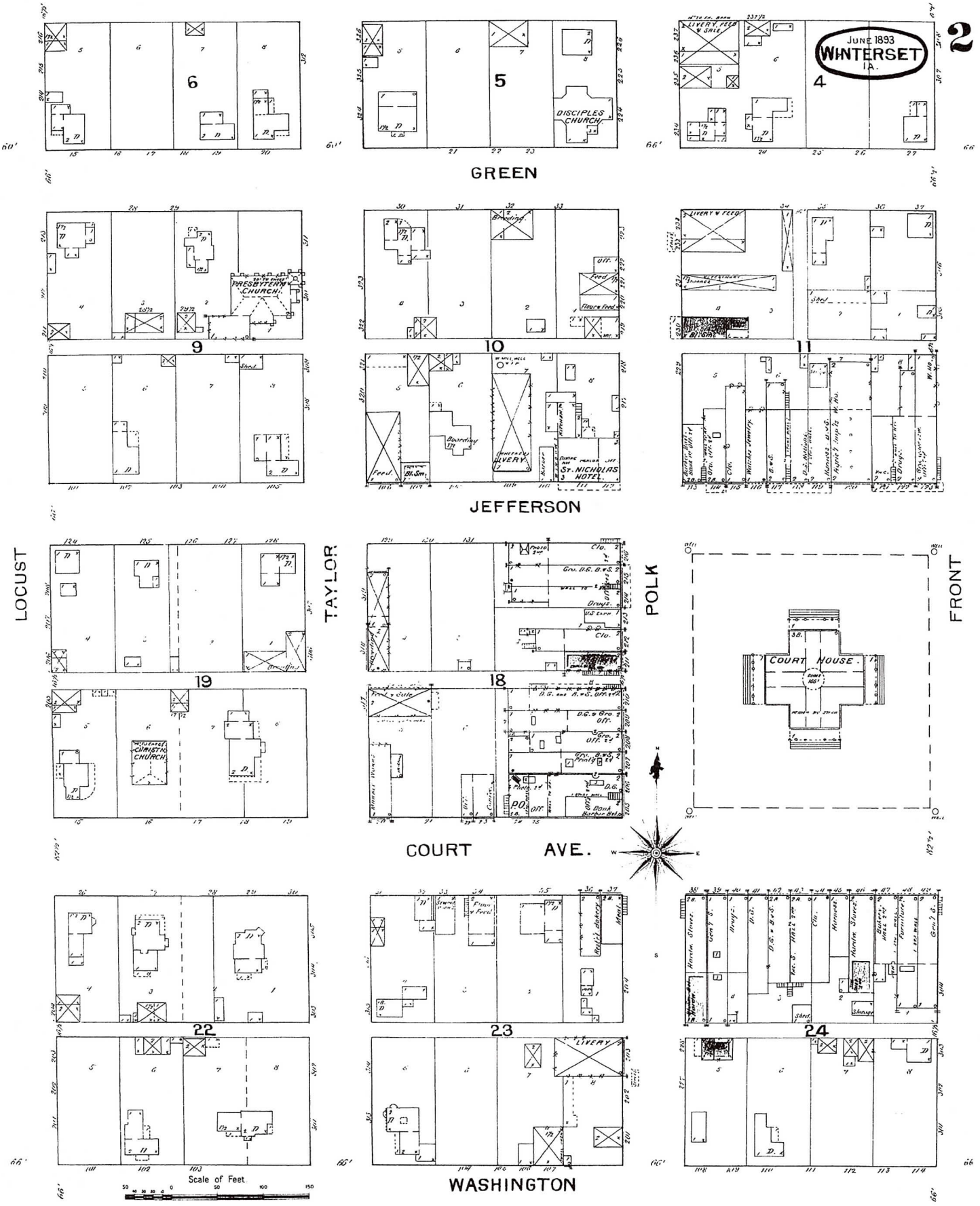

1886 West Side



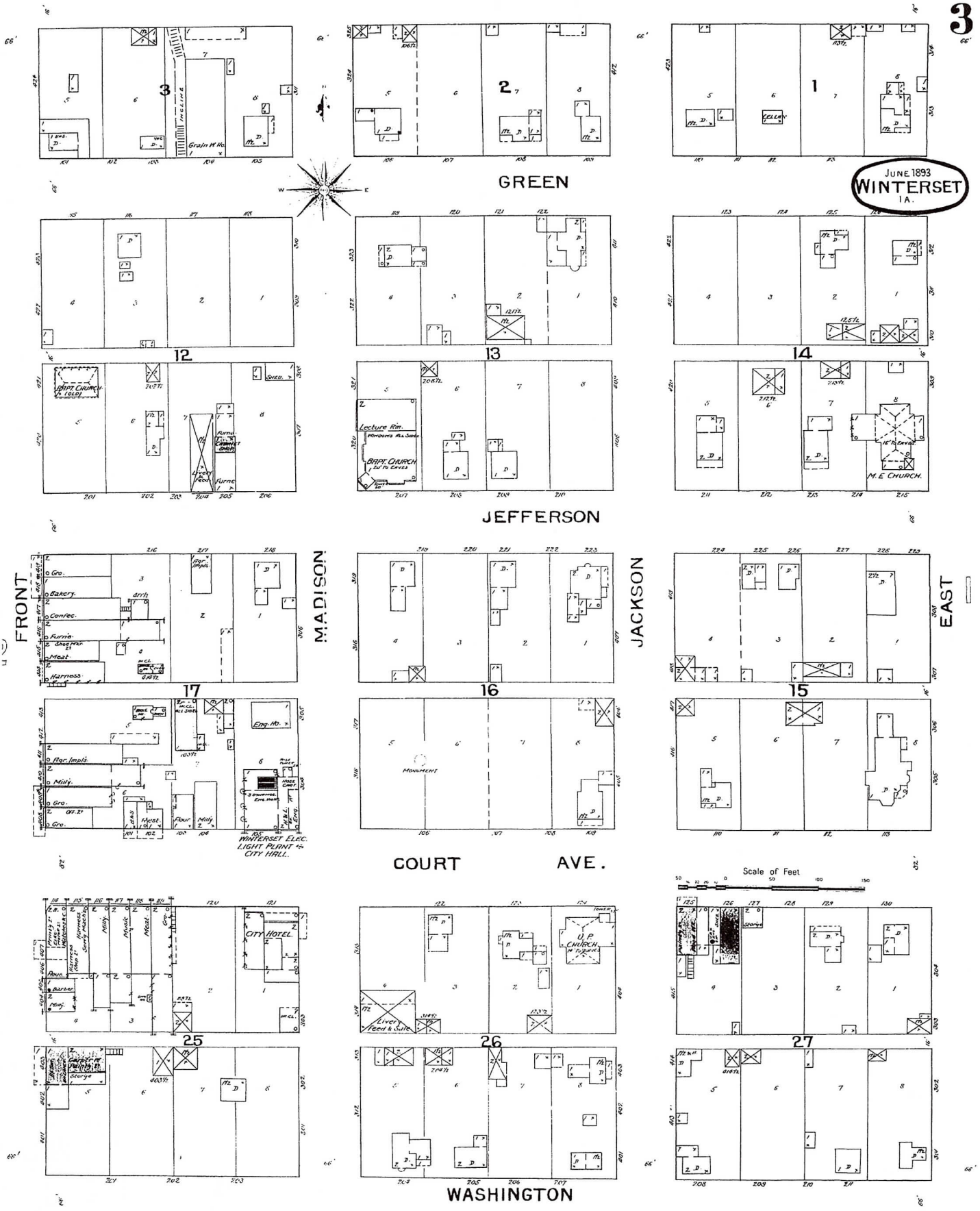

1886 East side



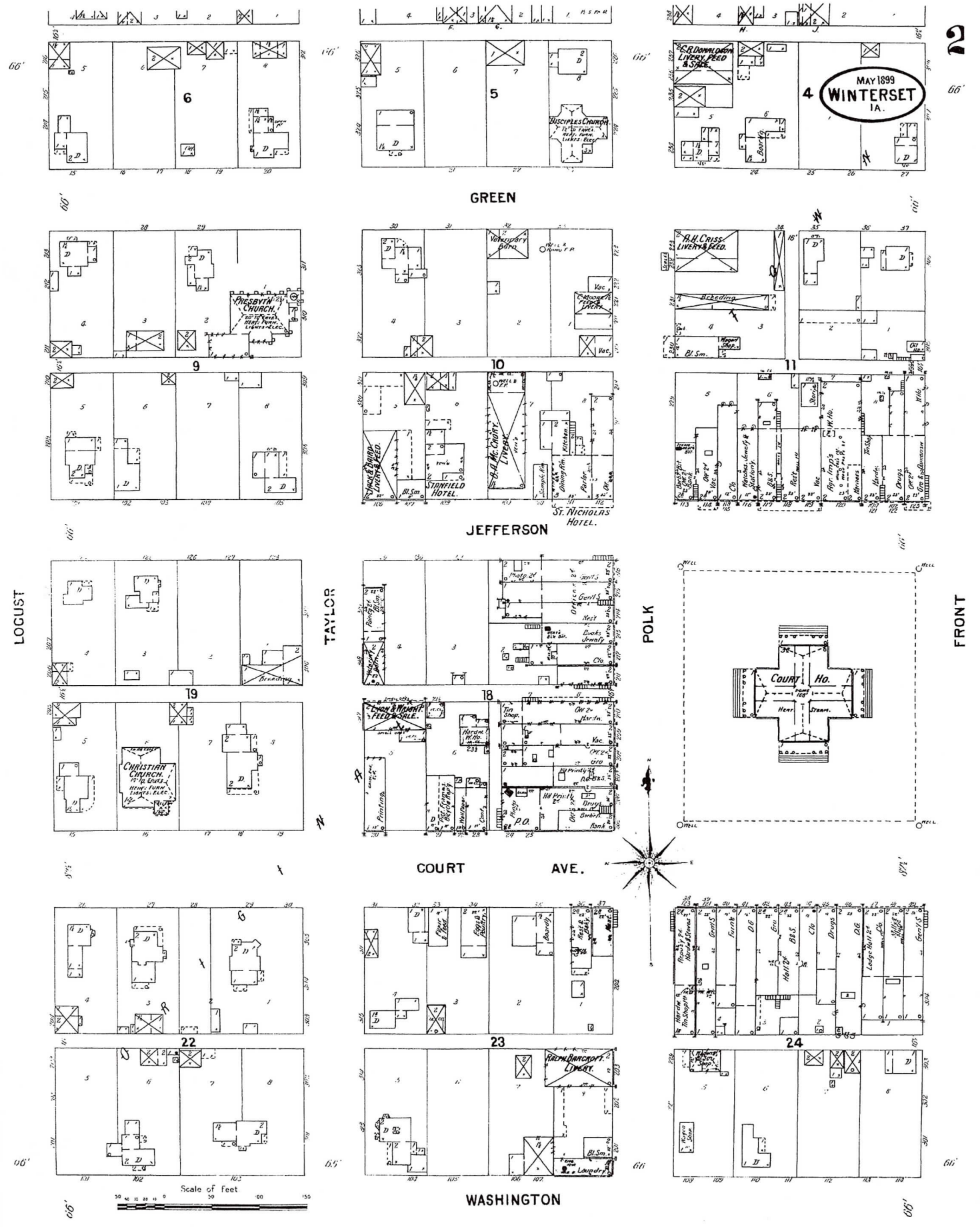

May 1886 - North Side by Railroad Depot



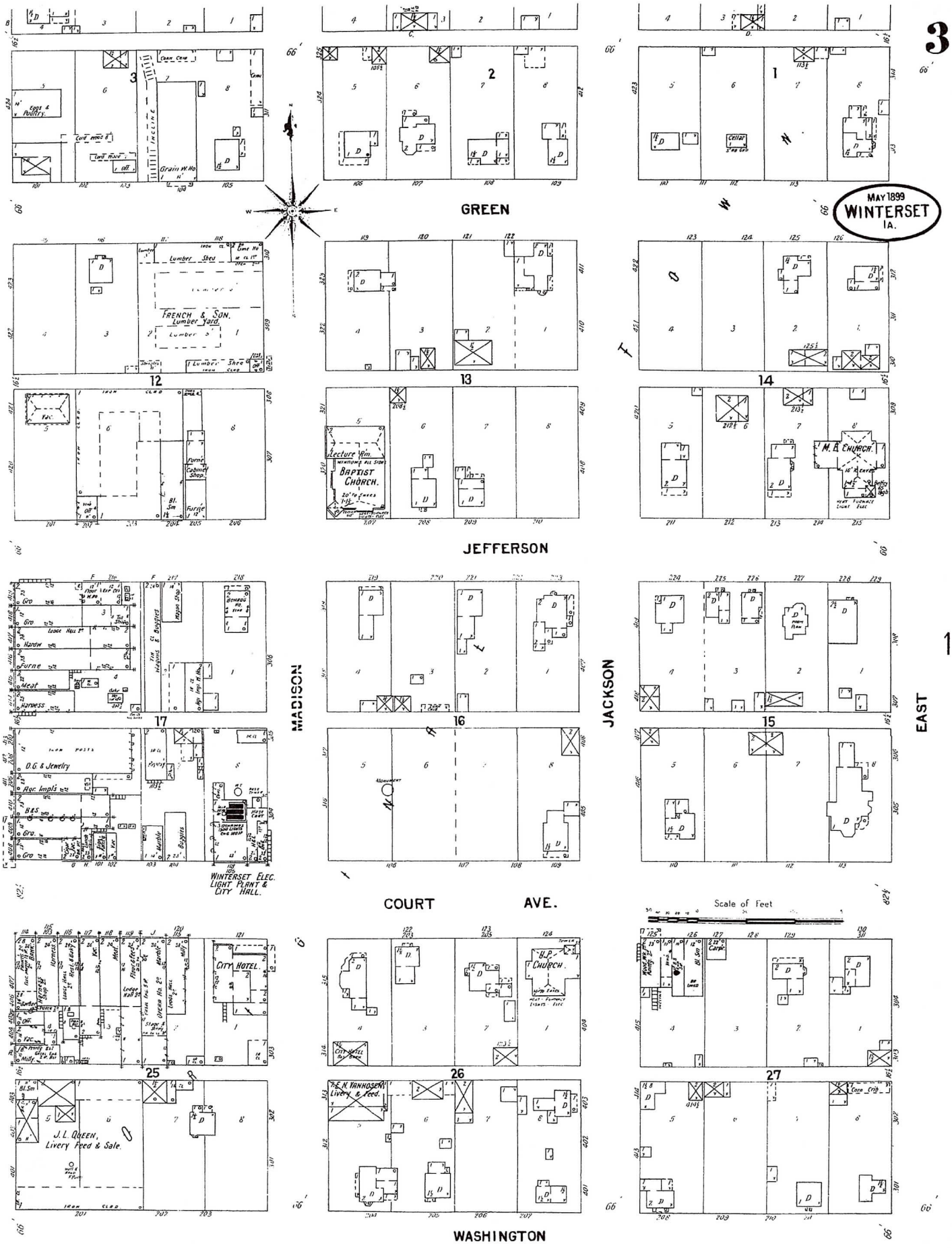

June 1893 West Side

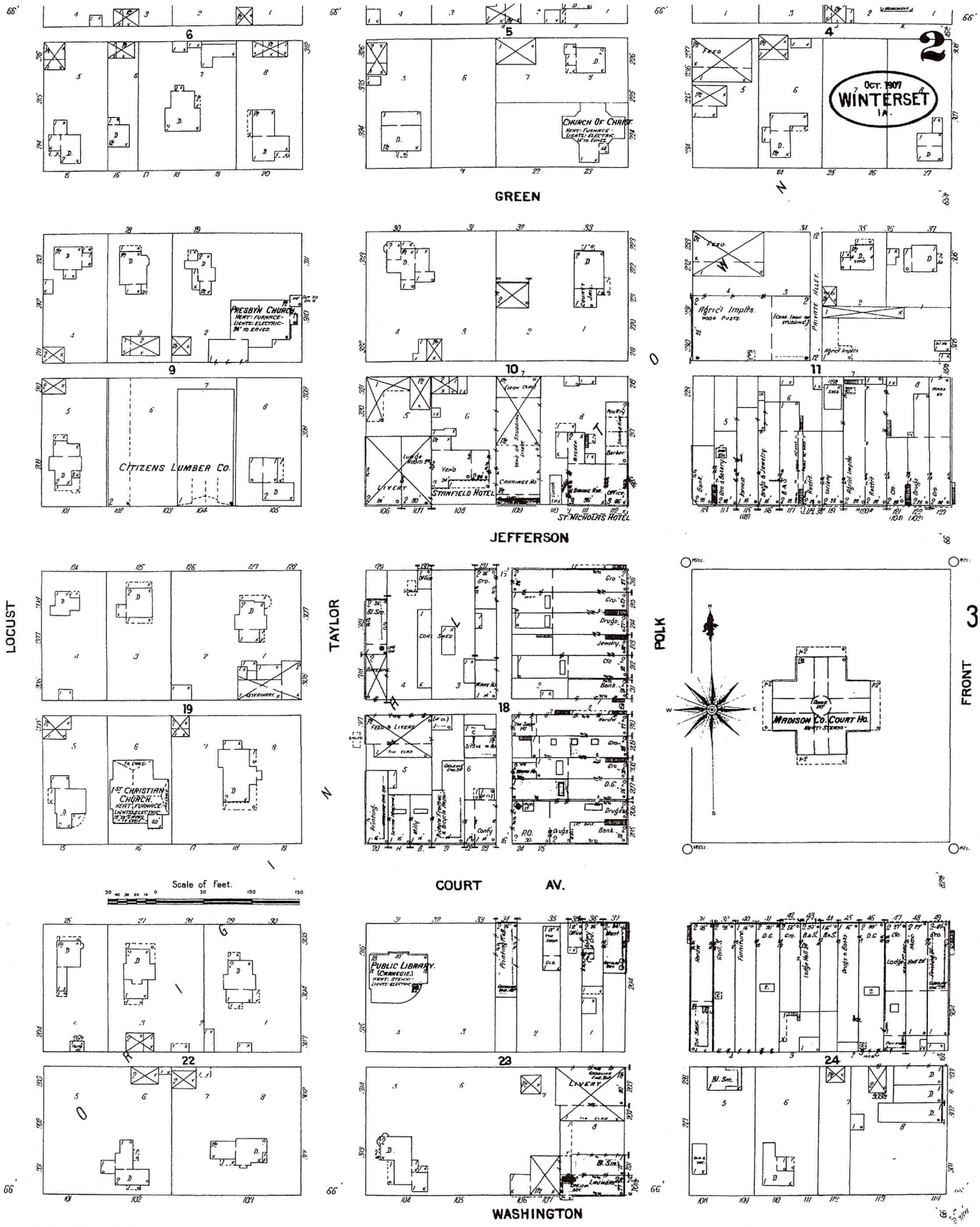



June 1893 East Side

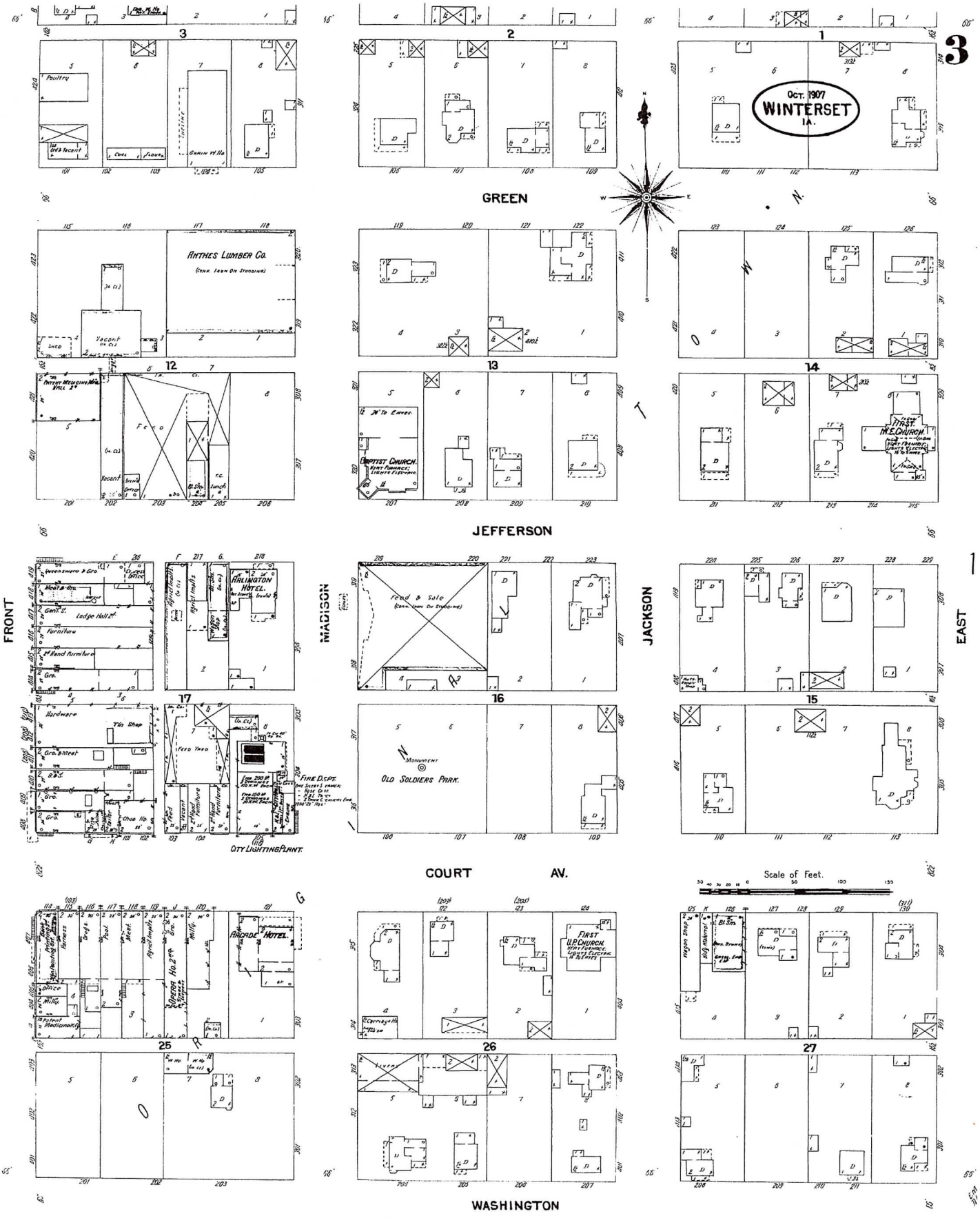



May 1899 West Side

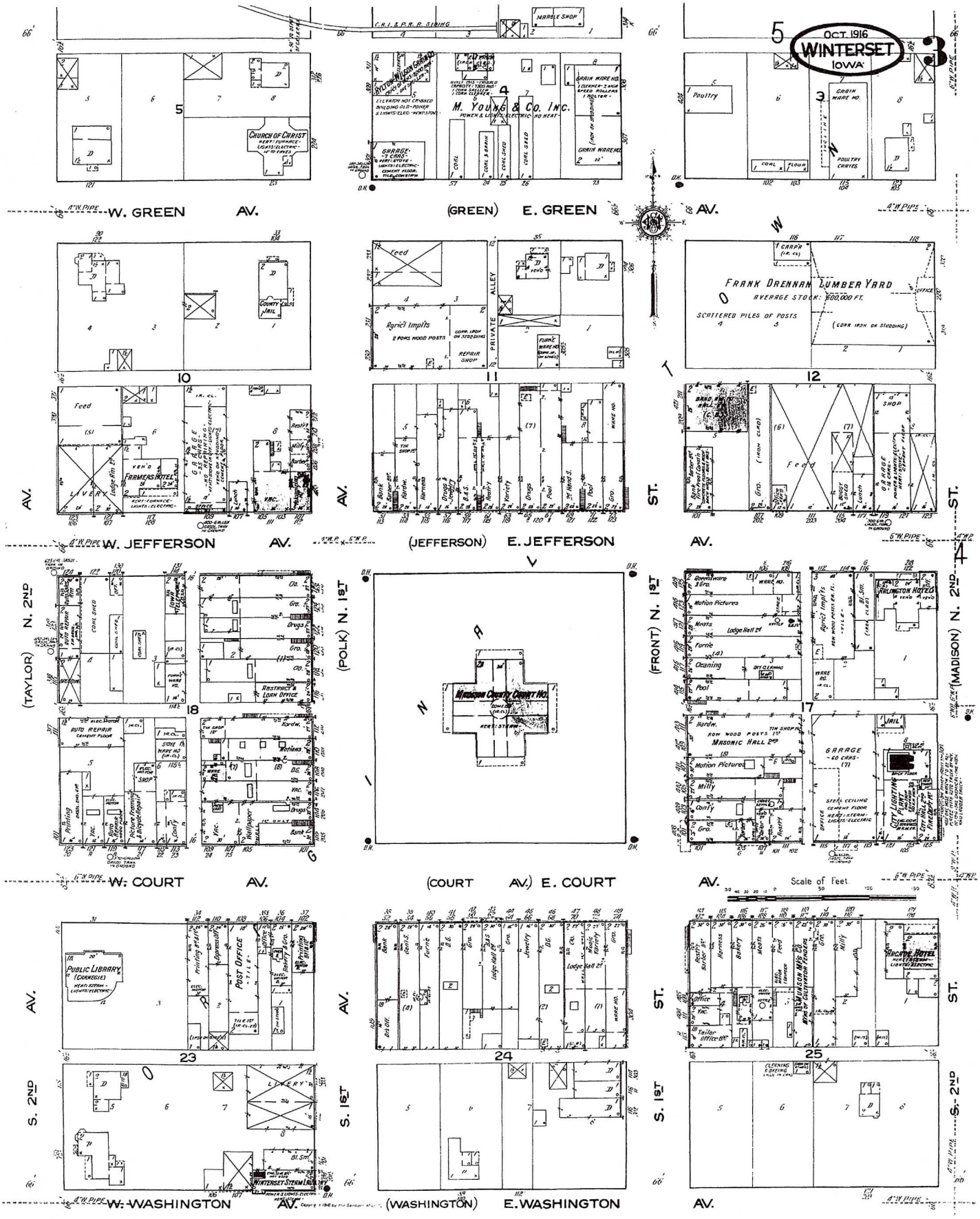

3
GREEN
MAY 1899
WINTERSET
IA.
JEFFERSON
2
FRONT
MADISON
JACKSON
1
EAST
COURT
AVE.
WASHINGTON
FRENCH & SON.
Lumber Yard.
BAPTIST
CHURCH.
M. E. CHURCH.
CITY HOTEL.
WINTERSET ELEC. LIGHT PLANT & CITY HALL.
J. L. QUEEN,
Livery Feed & Sale.
Scale of Feet



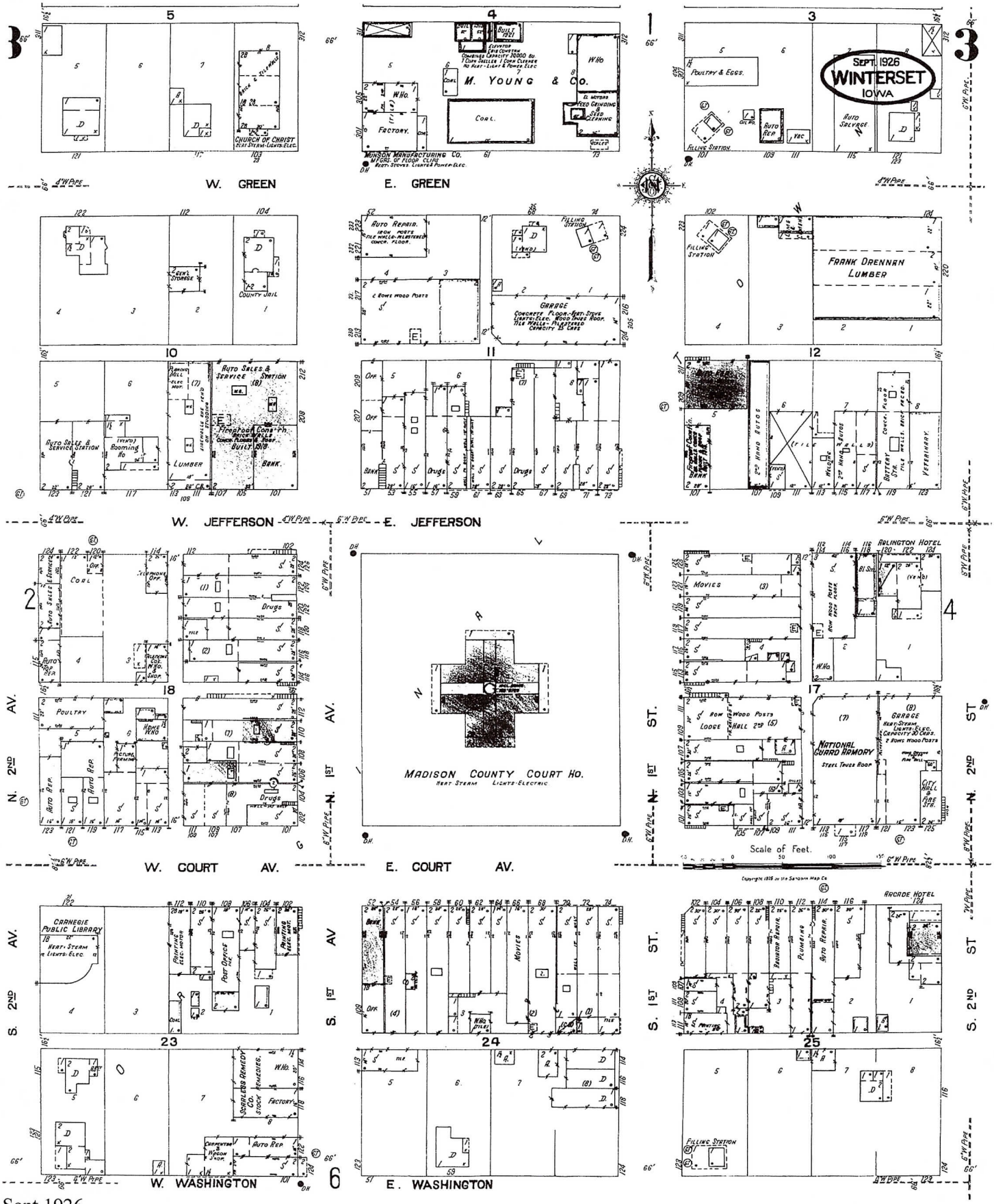

Oct 1907 West Side



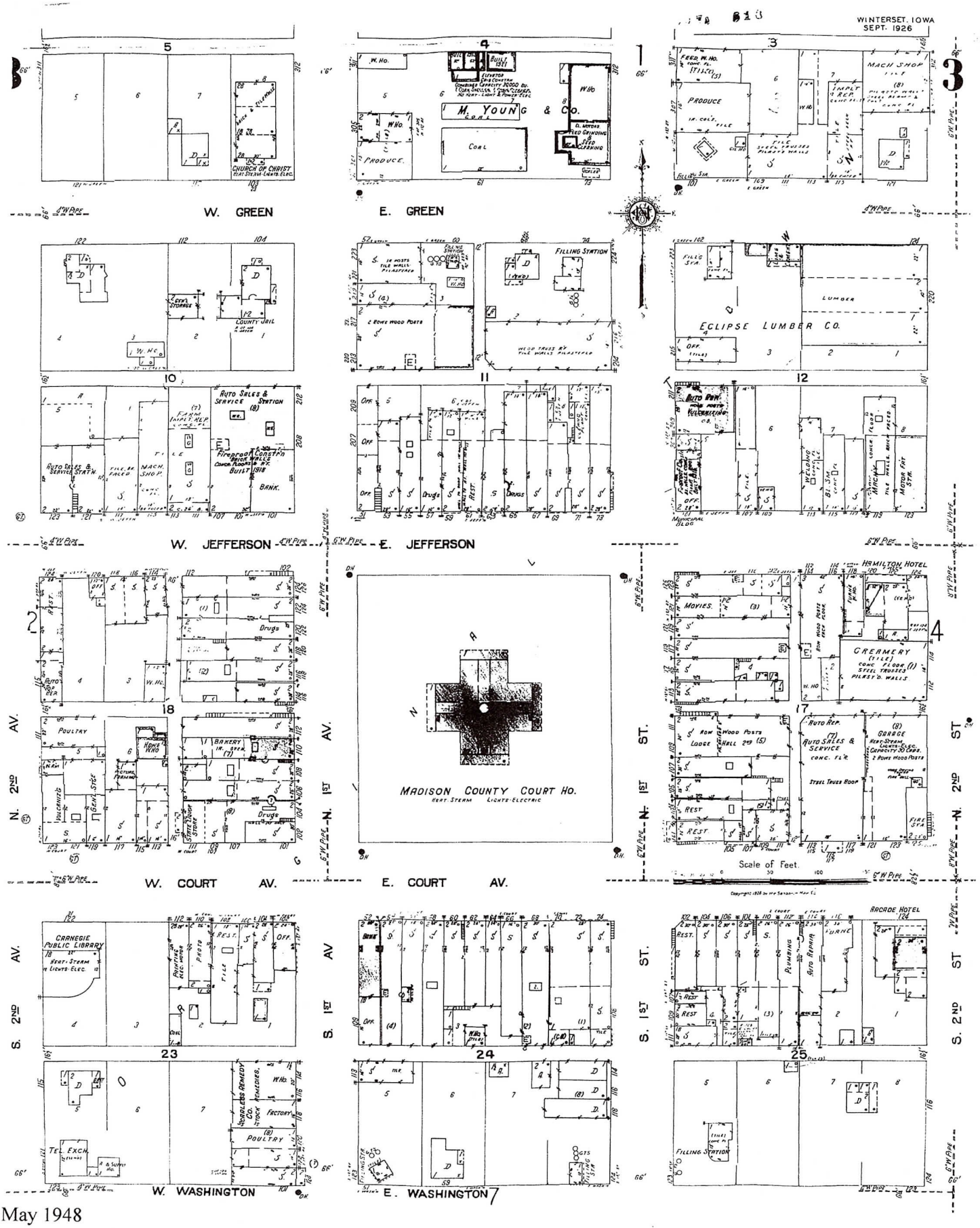

Oct 1907 East Side


OCT. 1916
WINTERSET
IOWA
W. GREEN AV.
(GREEN)
E. GREEN AV.
W. JEFFERSON AV.
(JEFFERSON)
E. JEFFERSON AV.
W. COURT AV.
(COURT AV.)
E. COURT AV.
W. WASHINGTON AV.
(WASHINGTON)
E. WASHINGTON AV.
(TAYLOR) N. 2ND
(POLK) N. 1ST
(FRONT) N. 1ST
(MADISON) N. 2ND
S. 2ND
S. 1ST
AV.
ST.
M. YOUNG & CO. INC.
FRANK DRENNAN LUMBER YARD
AVERAGE STOCK: 500,000 FT.
MADISON COUNTY COURT HO.
CHURCH OF CHRIST
FARMERS HOTEL
ARLINGTON HOTEL
MASONIC HALL 2ND
POST OFFICE
PUBLIC LIBRARY (CARNEGIE)
Scale of Feet

Oct 1916


SEPT. 1926
WINTERSET
IOWA
M. YOUNG & CO.
MADISON COUNTY COURT HO.
HEAT STEAM LIGHTS-ELECTRIC
W. GREEN
E. GREEN
W. JEFFERSON
E. JEFFERSON
W. COURT AV.
E. COURT AV.
W. WASHINGTON
E. WASHINGTON
N. 2ND AV.
N. 1ST AV.
S. 2ND AV.
S. 1ST AV.
1ST ST.
2ND ST.
Scale of Feet.

Sept 1926


WINTERSET, IOWA
SEPT. 1926
W. GREEN
E. GREEN
W. JEFFERSON
E. JEFFERSON
W. COURT AV.
E. COURT AV.
W. WASHINGTON
E. WASHINGTON
M. YOUNG & CO.
ECLIPSE LUMBER CO.
MADISON COUNTY COURT HO.
HAMILTON HOTEL
ARCADE HOTEL
CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY
CHURCH OF CHRIST
COUNTY JAIL
BANK.
CREAMERY
Scale of Feet.

May 1948

# APPENDIX C:

**List of Previously Inventoried Properties in the City of Winterset, Iowa**

Source: State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines

# Winterset

**61-02350 - Clark Tower**
City Park

| | |
|---|---|
| Consultant - 1976 | Not Eligible |
| SHPO - 2001 | Position Verified |

**61-02351 - Cutler-Donahoe Covered Bridge**
Winterset City Bank

| | |
|---|---|
| SNRC - 1976 | Opinion of Eligibility |
| NPS - 1976 | Listed on NRHP |
| SHPO - 2001 | Position Verified |

**61-02349 - Bennett, Andrew, Cabin**
City Park

| | |
|---|---|
| Consultant - 1980 | Not Eligible |
| SHPO - 2001 | Position Verified |

**61-02348 - City Cemetery**

| | |
|---|---|
| SHPO - 2001 | Position Verified |

**61-02347 - St. Nicholas Hotel**
Located on the NW corner of Square in Winterset
Non-Extant

**61-00001 - Winterset Downtown District**
Located in downtown Winterset on N.,S.,E.,W. side of Square.

| | |
|---|---|
| SHPO - 1989 | Opinion of Eligibility |

**61-02361 - Myltor & Wilson Grain Co.**
1st Ave Located at the NE corner of 1st Ave. & Green St.
Non-Extant

| | |
|---|---|
| Consultant - 1975 | Not Evaluated |
| Consultant - 1978 | Not Evaluated |
| SHPO - 2001 | Position Verified |

**61-02353 - Building**
1st Ave Located on Corner of 1st Ave & Jefferson St.

| | |
|---|---|
| Consultant - 1975 | Not Evaluated |
| SHPO - 1989 | More Research Recommended |
| SHPO - 1989 | Contributing in Potential District |
| SHPO - 2001 | Position Verified |

**61-02362 - Building**
1st Ave Located on the corner of 1st Ave. & Washington St.
Non-Extant

| | |
|---|---|
| SHPO - 2001 | Position Verified |

**61-02360 - House**
704 1st Ave Located at the SW corner of 1st Ave. & Benton S.

| | |
|---|---|
| Consultant - 1975 | Not Evaluated |
| SHPO - 2001 | Position Verified |

**61-02354 - Building**
N 1st Ave

| | |
|---|---|
| Consultant - 1978 | Opinion of Eligibility |
| SHPO - 1989 | More Research Recommended |
| SHPO - 1989 | Contributing in Potential District |
| SHPO - 2001 | Position Verified |

**61-02355 - Building**
N 1st Ave

| | |
|---|---|
| Consultant - 1978 | Opinion of Eligibility |
| SHPO - 1989 | More Research Recommended |
| SHPO - 1989 | Contributing in Potential District |
| SHPO - 2001 | Position Verified |

**61-02356 - Building**
N 1st Ave

| | |
|---|---|
| Consultant - 1978 | Opinion of Eligibility |
| SHPO - 1989 | More Research Recommended |
| SHPO - 1989 | Contributing in Potential District |
| SHPO - 2001 | Position Verified |

**61-02363 - Winterset Depot for Chicago, Rock Island an**
N 1st Ave Located at the NW corner of 1st Ave and Nort
Non-Extant

| | |
|---|---|
| Consultant - 1978 | Opinion of Eligibility |
| Consultant - 1978 | Contributing in Potential District |
| SHPO - 2001 | Position Verified |

**61-02848 - Building**
51 N 1st Ave @ Jefferson St.

| | |
|---|---|
| Consultant - 1975 | Not Evaluated |
| SHPO - 2001 | Position Verified |

**61-02364 - First National Bank Building**
110 N 1st Ave Located on the NW corner of 1st Ave & C
Ave.

| | |
|---|---|
| Consultant - 1978 | Opinion of Eligibility |
| SHPO - 1989 | More Research Recommended |

**61-02357 - Building**
110 N 1st Ave

| | |
|---|---|
| Consultant - 1975 | Not Evaluated |
| SHPO - 1989 | More Research Recommended |
| SHPO - 1989 | Contributing in Potential District |
| SHPO - 2001 | Position Verified |

**61-02365 - Later Winterset Madisonian Office**
114 N 1st Ave

| | |
|---|---|
| Consultant - 1978 | Opinion of Eligibility |
| SHPO - 1989 | More Research Recommended |

**61-02358 - Hadley & Co. Clothing Store**
116 N 1st Ave

| | |
|---|---|
| Consultant - 1978 | Opinion of Eligibility |
| Consultant - 1978 | Not Eligible |
| SHPO - 1989 | More Research Recommended |
| SHPO - 2001 | Position Verified |

**61-02359 - Building**
122 N 1st Ave

| | |
|---|---|
| Consultant - 1978 | Contributing in Potential District |
| SHPO - 1989 | More Research Recommended |
| SHPO - 1989 | Contributing in Potential District |
| SHPO - 2001 | Position Verified |

# Winterset

**61-02352 - Building**
122 N 1st Ave Located on 1st Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 1989 More Research Recommended
SHPO - 1989 Contributing in Potential District
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02366 - House**
415 N 1st Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02367 - House**
416 N 1st Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02368 - House**
424 N 1st Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02369 - House**
516 N 1st Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02370 - House**
524 N 1st Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02371 - House**
602 N 1st Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02372 - House**
615 N 1st Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02373 - House**
616 N 1st Ave
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02374 - House**
617 N 1st Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02375 - House**
618 N 1st Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02376 - House**
718 N 1st Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02377 - House**
719 N 1st Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02378 - Scarless Remedy Company Building**
118 S 1st Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1980 Not Eligible

**61-02379 - House**
223 S 1st Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1978 Contributing in District

**61-02384 - Building**
1st St Located at the NE corner of 1st St. & Jefferson St.
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1978 Contributing in Potential District
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02662 - Winterset Madisonian Building**
101 1st St aka 101 John Wayne Dr
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02387 - Buildings**
105 1st St 105 and 107 1st St, aka 105 and 107 John Way
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 1989 More Research Recommended
SHPO - 1989 Contributing in Potential District
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02381 - Building**
119 1st St 119 John Wayne Dr
Consultant - 1978 Not Eligible
SHPO - 1989 More Research Recommended
SHPO - 1989 Contributing in Potential District
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02382 - Iowa Theatre**
121 1st St aka 121 John Wayne Dr
Consultant - 1978 Contributing in Potential District
SHPO - 1989 More Research Recommended
SHPO - 1989 Contributing in Potential District
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified
Consultant - 2010 Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 2010 Contributing in Potential District

**61-02392 - House**
N 1st St Located at the NE corner of N. 1st St. & North S
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02390 - Building**
N 1st St Located at the SE corner of N 1st St. & North St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02388 - Building**
N 1st St
Non-Extant
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02386 - Masonic Temple**
109 N 1st St aka 109 John Wayne Dr
Consultant - 1978 Contributing in Potential District
SHPO - 1989 More Research Recommended
SHPO - 1989 Contributing in Potential District
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

# Winterset

**61-02393 - Madison County Jail**
220 N 1st St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1991 Opinion of Eligibility

**61-02397 - House**
400 N 1st St 400 block,Located south of 424 N 1st St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02391 - House**
404 N 1st St Located at NW corner of N. 1st & North St.
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02394 - House**
409 N 1st St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02395 - House**
417 N 1st St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02396 - House**
421 N 1st St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1978 Contributing in Potential District

**61-02398 - House**
424 N 1st St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02399 - House**
501 N 1st St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02400 - House**
502 N 1st St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02401 - House**
509 N 1st St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02402 - House**
510 N 1st St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02403 - House**
516 N 1st St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02404 - House**
520 N 1st St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02405 - Hornback, Emily, House**
605 N 1st St
Consultant - 1975 Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 1978 Contributing in Potential District
Consultant - 1986 Opinion of Eligibility
SNRC - 1987 Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 1987 Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 1987 Listed on NRHP

**61-02406 - House**
606 N 1st St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1978 Contributing in Potential District

**61-02407 - House**
616 N 1st St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02408 - House**
621 N 1st St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02409 - House**
622 N 1st St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1978 Contributing in Potential District

**61-02411 - House**
S 1st St Located at the NW corner of 1st St & south St.
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1978 Contributing in Potential District
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02410 - Building**
111 S 1st St Located on S. 1st St SE of Courthouse
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02412 - House**
220 S 1st St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02413 - Vawter, J. G. and Elizabeth S., House**
223 S 1st St
Consultant - 1978 Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 1986 Opinion of Eligibility
SNRC - 1987 Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 1987 Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 1987 Listed on NRHP

**61-02414 - House**
308 S 1st St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02415 - Old Hospital**
310 S 1st St
Consultant - 1983 Not Eligible

# Winterset

**61-02416 - House**
317 S 1st St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02417 - House**
402 S 1st St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02418 - Ruby, Samuel G., House**
602 S 1st St
Consultant - 1980 Not Eligible

**61-02419 - United States Post Office**
120 N 2nd Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 1983 Not Eligible
SHPO - 1984 Not Eligible

**61-02420 - First United Presbyterian Church**
220 N 2nd Ave
Consultant - 1978 Contributing in Potential District
Consultant - 1983 Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 1983 Not Eligible

**61-02421 - House**
316 N 2nd Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02422 - House**
523 N 2nd Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02423 - House**
604 N 2nd Ave
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02424 - House**
616 N 2nd Ave
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02425 - House & Barn**
622 N 2nd Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1978 Contributing in Potential District

**61-02426 - House**
712 N 2nd Ave
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02427 - House**
718 N 2nd Ave
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02432 - St. Paul Lutheran Church**
S 2nd Ave Located at the corner of S. 2nd Ave & South St.
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02428 - Building**
S 2nd Ave between Court and Jefferson
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02429 - Southward Elementary School**
S 2nd Ave
Non-Extant
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Not Evaluated

**61-02430 - House**
S 2nd Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02431 - Winterset High School**
S 2nd Ave Located on the W. side of S. 2nd St., S. of Sou
Non-Extant
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1978 Opinion of Eligibility

**61-02433 - Cooper, Judge William S., House**
124 S 2nd Ave Located at the NW corner of S. 2nd Ave. a
Washington St.
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1980 Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02434 - House**
415 S 2nd Ave
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02436 - Bevington, C. D. and Eliza Heath, Privy**
805 S 2nd Ave
Consultant - 1986 Opinion of Eligibility
SNRC - 1987 Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 1987 Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 1987 Listed on NRHP

**61-02435 - Bevington, C. D., House and Stone Barn**
805 S 2nd Ave
SNRC - 1976 Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 1976 Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 1976 Listed on NRHP
Consultant - 1986 Opinion of Eligibility

**61-02940 - House**
518 2nd St Located at NW corner of E. Summit & 2nd St
Consultant - 1975 Not Eligible
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02438 - House**
317 N 2nd St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

# Winterset

**61-02439 - House**
501 N 2nd St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02440 - House**
507 N 2nd St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02441 - House**
521 N 2nd St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02442 - House**
623 N 2nd St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02445 - House**
202 S 2nd St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02446 - House**
214 S 2nd St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02447 - Wayne, John, House**
224 S 2nd St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1980 Not Eligible

**61-02443 - House**
401 S 2nd St Located at the SE corner of S. 2nd St. and High St.
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02448 - House**
416 S 2nd St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02449 - House**
417 S 2nd St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02444 - House**
523 S 2nd St Located at the NE corner of S. 2nd St. & Summit St.
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02450 - House**
602 S 2nd St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02451 - Machine Shed & Hog Barn**
802 S 2nd St
Consultant - 1977 Not Eligible

**61-02452 - House**
317 N 3rd Ave Located at the SE corner of 3rd Ave. and Jefferson
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02453 - House**
318 N 3rd Ave
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02454 - House**
408 N 3rd Ave
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02455 - House**
520 N 3rd Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02457 - House**
116 S 3rd Ave
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02458 - House**
128 S 3rd Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02461 - House**
222 N 3rd St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02460 - House**
320 N 3rd St Located at the SW corner of N. 3rd & North
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified
SHPO - 2010 Not Eligible
Agency - 2010 Not Eligible

**61-02460 - Kay, Blossom, House**
320 N 3rd St Located at the SW corner of N. 3rd & North
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified
SHPO - 2010 Not Eligible
Agency - 2010 Not Eligible

**61-02462 - House**
723 N 3rd St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02463 - House**
103 S 3rd St Located at SE corner of S. 3rd St. & Corner .
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02465 - House**
114 S 3rd St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02466 - House**
321 S 3rd St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02467 - House**
615 S 3rd St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

## Winterset

**61-02468 - Hutchings, Joseph, House**
112 N 4th Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1980 Opinion of Eligibility

**61-02469 - House**
315 N 4th Ave
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02470 - House**
317 N 4th Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1978 Contributing in Potential District

**61-02471 - House**
322 N 4th Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02472 - House**
519 N 4th Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02473 - House**
521 N 4th Ave
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02474 - House**
524 N 4th Ave
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02475 - House**
620 N 4th Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02476 - House**
702 N 4th Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02477 - House**
708 N 4th Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02478 - House**
804 N 4th Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02479 - Tidrick, Miller Richard & Mary Fisher, House**
122 S 4th Ave
Consultant - 1978 Opinion of Eligibility
SNRC - 1993 Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 1993 Listed on NRHP

**61-02480 - House**
206 S 4th Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02481 - House**
222 S 4th Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02482 - Guiberson House**
302 S 4th Ave
Consultant - 1978 Opinion of Eligibility
SNRC - 1979 Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 1979 Listed on NRHP
SNRC - 1987 Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 1987 Listed on NRHP

**61-02483 - House**
312 S 4th Ave
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02484 - House**
319 S 4th Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02485 - House**
404 S 4th Ave
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02486 - House**
408 S 4th Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02487 - House**
413 S 4th Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02488 - House**
503 S 4th Ave
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02489 - House**
504 S 4th Ave
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02490 - House**
521 S 4th Ave
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02491 - Kelso, Joseph, House**
702 S 4th Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1978 Contributing in Potential District

**61-02492 - House**
804 S 4th Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02493 - House**
906 S 4th Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02960 - House**
201 4th St Located at the SE corner of E. Washington St. 4th St.
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

## Winterset

**61-02495 - House**
222 N 4th St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02496 - House**
223 N 4th St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02497 - House**
317 N 4th St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02498 - House**
318 N 4th St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02499 - House**
623 N 4th St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02500 - House**
721 N 4th St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02501 - House**
S 4th St Located on corner of S. 4th & E. Grade St.
Non-Extant
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02503 - House**
S 4th St Located at the SE corner of S. 4th St. & E. Grade St.
Non-Extant
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02504 - House**
215 S 4th St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02505 - House**
315 S 4th St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02506 - House**
317 S 4th St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02507 - House**
401 S 4th St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02508 - House**
411 S 4th St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02502 - House**
416 S 4th St Located at the corner of S. 4th St. and Grade St.
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02509 - House**
507 S 4th St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02917 - House**
5th Ave Located at the NE corner of W. south St. & 5th .
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02510 - House**
322 N 5th Ave North 5th Ave @ North Street.
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02511 - House**
117 S 5th Ave
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02512 - House**
120 S 5th Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02513 - House**
329 S 5th Ave
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02514 - House**
124 N 5th St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02515 - House**
117 S 5th St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02516 - House**
123 S 5th St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02517 - House**
323 S 5th St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02600 - House**
522 6th Ave Corner of W. Buchanan
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02518 - House**
317 N 6th Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02519 - House**
322 N 6th Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02520 - House**
323 N 6th Ave
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

## Winterset

**61-02521 - House**
223 S 6th Ave S. 6th Ave @ South St.
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02522 - House**
222 S 6th St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02781 - House & Garage**
220 7th Ave @ Green St.
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02524 - House**
122 N 7th Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02525 - House**
222 S 7th Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02526 - House**
319 S 7th Ave
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02527 - House**
326 S 7th Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02528 - House**
522 S 7th Ave

**61-02529 - House**
614 S 7th Ave
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02530 - House**
826 S 7th Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02531 - House**
912 W 7th Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02533 - House**
N 7th St N 7th St. E. side immediately N of RR tracks
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02534 - House**
217 N 7th St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02535 - House**
223 N 7th St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02536 - House**
310 N 7th St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02782 - Garage**
8th Ave On alley parallel to Green & Jefferson, form 7th Aves
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02537 - House**
8th Ave 8th Ave S. of Summit
Non-Extant

**61-02542 - Barn**
S 8th Ave
Non-Extant
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02545 - Tidrick, Miller, House**
100 S 8th Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1978 Contributing in District

**61-02546 - House**
114 S 8th Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02543 - House**
144 S 8th Ave S. 8th Ave & Washington St.
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02547 - House**
204 S 8th Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02548 - House**
220 S 8th Ave
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02544 - House**
323 S 8th Ave S. 8th Ave & Freemont St.
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02549 - House**
401 S 8th Ave
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02550 - House**
511 S 8th Ave
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02551 - House**
511 S 8th Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02552 - House**
516 S 8th Ave
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

## Winterset

**61-02553 - Clark, Caleb, House**
814 S 8th Ave
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02538 - House**
123 N 8th St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02541 - House**
230 N 8th St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02539 - House**
422 N 8th St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02540 - House**
522 N 8th St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-03077 - City Park Arbor Shelter**
9th St 9th St at E South St
Consultant - 2000 More Research Recommended

**61-02554 - House**
N 9th St N. 9th on W side S. of Buchnan
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02555 - House**
53 Benton St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02556 - House**
105 Benton St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02557 - House**
107 Benton St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02558 - House**
121 Benton St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02559 - House**
211 Benton St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02560 - House**
303 Benton St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02561 - House**
316 Benton St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02562 - House**
317 Benton St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02563 - House**
401 Benton St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02564 - House**
E Benton St NW Corner E. Benton & N 9th Sts.
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02565 - House**
105 E Benton St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02566 - House**
122 E Benton St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-03097 - Goldsmith, Justin & Stacie, House**
211 E Benton St
SHPO - 2012 Not Eligible
Agency - 2012 Not Eligible

**61-03098 - Bindel, James, House**
215 E Benton St
SHPO - 2012 Not Eligible
Agency - 2012 Not Eligible

**61-02567 - House**
215 E Benton St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02568 - House**
216 E Benton St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02569 - House**
424 E Benton St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02570 - House**
509 E Benton St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02571 - House**
622 E Benton St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02572 - House**
704 E Benton St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02573 - House**
710 E Benton St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02574 - House**
808 E Benton St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

## Winterset

**61-02575 - House**
215 W Benton St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02576 - House**
311 W Benton St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02577 - House**
323 W Benton St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02579 - House**
119 E Buchanan St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02580 - House**
121 E Buchanan St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02581 - House**
201 E Buchanan St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-03096 - Raymie, Jane, House**
303 E Buchanan St
SHPO - 2012 Not Eligible
Agency - 2012 Not Eligible

**61-02582 - House**
306 E Buchanan St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02583 - House**
316 E Buchanan St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02584 - House**
317 E Buchanan St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02585 - Hutching, Joseph & John A. Pitzer, House**
416 E Buchanan St
Consultant - 1978 More Research Recommended
Consultant - 1998 Not Evaluated

**61-02587 - House**
500 E Buchanan St W of 521 E. Buchanan St.
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02586 - House**
503 E Buchanan St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02588 - House**
609 E Buchanan St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02589 - House**
613 E Buchanan St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02590 - House**
616 E Buchanan St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02591 - House**
619 E Buchanan St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02592 - House**
703 E Buchanan St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02578 - House**
707 E Buchanan St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02593 - House**
721 E Buchanan St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02594 - House**
800 E Buchanan St E. of 809 Buchanan St.
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02595 - House**
901 E Buchanan St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02596 - House**
909 E Buchanan St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02597 - House**
912 E Buchanan St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02598 - House**
922 E Buchanan St

**61-02601 - House**
59 W Buchanan St

**61-02602 - House**
109 W Buchanan St

**61-02603 - House**
115 W Buchanan St

**61-02604 - House**
116 W Buchanan St

**61-02599 - House**
119 W Buchanan St Corner of W. Buchanan and 2nd Ave
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

## Winterset

**61-02605 - House**
209 W Buchanan St

**61-02606 - House**
210 W Buchanan St

**61-02607 - House**
303 W Buchanan St

**61-02608 - House**
309 W Buchanan St

**61-02609 - House**
318 W Buchanan St

**61-02610 - House**
521 W Buchanan St

**61-02611 - House**
605 W Buchanan St

**61-02612 - House**
617 W Buchanan St

**61-02617 - Building**
Court Ave between 1st St. & 1st Ave.
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02620 - Sprague, Brown, and Knowlton Store**
Court Ave Corner of Court and 1st
Consultant - 1986 Opinion of Eligibility
SNRC - 1987 Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 1987 Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 1987 Listed on NRHP
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02618 - Schwaner Harness Shop**
Court Ave
Consultant - 1978 Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02616 - Building**
Court Ave between 1st St. & 1st Ave.
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02622 - Building**
101 Court Ave Corner of Court and 1st St
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02619 - Building**
106 Court Ave
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02437 - Winterset Fire Station**
123 Court Ave Located at the NW corner of 2nd St. and Court Ave.
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1978 Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02456 - House**
302 Court Ave Located at the SW corner of S. 3rd Ave @ Ave
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02626 - Monumental Square**
E Court Ave Corner of E Court and 2nd St; cannons & monument
SHPO - 1978 Not Eligible
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02627 - United Presbyterian Church**
E Court Ave SW corner of E. Court and 3rd St.
Consultant - 1978 Not Eligible
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02629 - House**
E Court Ave Corner of E Court and 8th St.
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02614 - Buildings**
60 E Court Ave 52-64 E Court Ave
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02621 - Buildings**
72 E Court Ave 70-72-74 E Court Ave
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02623 - Madison County Bank**
104 E Court Ave SE corner E Court/E 1st St (John Wayne aka 103 J Wayne D
Consultant - 1978 Not Eligible
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02631 - Building**
112 E Court Ave

**61-02380 - Pitzer, John A. and Elizabeth J. Rogers, Hou**
120 E Court Ave SW Corner of Court Ave and 2nd St
Non-Extant
Consultant - 1986 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02632 - House**
202 E Court Ave

**61-02633 - House**
214 E Court Ave
SHPO - 1991 Not Eligible

**61-02634 - House**
216 E Court Ave

**61-02635 - House**
303 E Court Ave

**61-02636 - House**
313 E Court Ave

## Winterset

**61-02637 - House**
403 E Court Ave

**61-02638 - House**
409 E Court Ave

**61-02639 - House**
415 E Court Ave

**61-02640 - Sawyer House**
420 E Court Ave
Consultant - 1978 Contributing in Potential District

**61-02628 - House**
421 E Court Ave Corner of E Court and 5th St.
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02641 - House**
502 E Court Ave

**61-02642 - House**
505 E Court Ave

**61-02625 - House**
515 E Court Ave
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02643 - House**
522 E Court Ave

**61-02644 - House**
603 E Court Ave

**61-02645 - Fox, Luther, House**
608 E Court Ave
Consultant - 1978 Not Eligible

**61-02646 - House**
609 E Court Ave

**61-02647 - Shriver, William R. and Martha Foster, House**
616 E Court Ave
Consultant - 1978 Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 1986 Opinion of Eligibility
SNRC - 1987 Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 1987 Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 1993 Listed on NRHP

**61-02648 - House**
621 E Court Ave

**61-02649 - House**
704 E Court Ave

**61-02650 - House**
709 E Court Ave

**61-02651 - House**
710 E Court Ave

**61-02652 - Mardis, Thomas F., House**
721 E Court Ave
Consultant - 1978 Not Eligible

**61-02653 - Doak, W.H., House**
722 E Court Ave
Consultant - 1978 Not Eligible

**61-02654 - House**
803 E Court Ave

**61-02655 - House**
804 E Court Ave

**61-02656 - House**
810 E Court Ave

**61-02657 - House**
814 E Court Ave

**61-02658 - House**
815 E Court Ave

**61-02659 - House**
821 E Court Ave

**61-02660 - House**
902 E Court Ave

**61-02661 - House**
903 E Court Ave

**61-02630 - House**
1001 E Court Ave Corner of E. Court and 10th St.
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02663 - Apartment Building**
W Court Ave
Non-Extant
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02665 - House**
W Court Ave Corner of W Court and 4th Ave

**61-02664 - Building**
68 W Court Ave @nd bldg W. of SW Corner of W. Court First Ave.

**61-02670 - White, Munger, and Company Store**
102 W Court Ave
Consultant - 1978 Opinion of Eligibility
Consultant - 1986 Opinion of Eligibility
SNRC - 1987 Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 1987 Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 1987 Listed on NRHP

## Winterset

**61-02671 - Winterset Public Library**
124 W Court Ave
Consultant - 1978 — Contributing in Potential District
Consultant - 1980 — Not Eligible
SNRC - 1982 — Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 1983 — More Research Recommended

**61-02672 - House**
303 W Court Ave

**61-02673 - House**
304 W Court Ave

**61-02674 - House**
309 W Court Ave

**61-02675 - House**
315 W Court Ave

**61-02676 - House**
319 W Court Ave

**61-02677 - House**
322 W Court Ave

**61-02678 - House**
409 W Court Ave

**61-02679 - House**
411 W Court Ave

**61-02680 - House**
413 W Court Ave

**61-02681 - House**
418 W Court Ave

**61-02666 - House**
423 W Court Ave — NE Corner of W. Court and 5th Ave
SHPO - 2001 — Position Verified

**61-02682 - House**
502 W Court Ave

**61-02683 - House**
503 W Court Ave

**61-02684 - House**
515 W Court Ave

**61-02685 - House**
516 W Court Ave

**61-02686 - Miller, James W., House**
520 W Court Ave
Consultant - 1978 — Opinion of Eligibility

**61-02687 - House**
521 W Court Ave

**61-02688 - Cornell, W.J. and Nettie J., House**
602 W Court Ave
SNRC - 1990 — Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 1991 — Listed on NRHP

**61-02667 - House**
605 W Court Ave — NW corner of W. Court and 6th Ave
Consultant - 1978 — Not Eligible
SHPO - 2001 — Position Verified

**61-02689 - House**
620 W Court Ave

**61-02690 - House**
622 W Court Ave

**61-02691 - Wilkinson, W.A. and Philip, House**
623 W Court Ave

**61-02692 - House**
702 W Court Ave
Consultant - 1978 — Opinion of Eligibility

**61-02693 - House**
703 W Court Ave

**61-02694 - House**
715 W Court Ave

**61-02668 - House**
721 W Court Ave — Corner of Court and 8th ave
SHPO - 2001 — Position Verified

**61-02669 - Ketman, Isaac J., House**
722 W Court Ave — SE corner of W. Court and 8th Ave
Consultant - 1978 — Not Eligible
SHPO - 2001 — Position Verified

**61-02494 - House**
323 Court St — Located at NW corner of 4th St. and E. Cou
Consultant - 1975 — Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 — Position Verified

**61-02523 - House**
510 Filmore St — NW corner of N 6th St & E Filmore
Consultant - 1978 — Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 — Position Verified

**61-02697 - Garage**
E Filmore St — @ 3rd St, SE corner
Non-Extant
Consultant - 1975 — Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 — Position Verified

**61-02695 - House**
E Filmore St
Non-Extant
Consultant - 1975 — Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 — Position Verified

## Winterset

**61-02698 - House**
115 E Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02699 - House**
116 E Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02696 - House**
124 E Filmore St @ 2nd St., SW corner
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02700 - House**
221 E Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-03085 - Simmons, Tim, House**
301 E Filmore St
SHPO - 2010 Not Eligible
Agency - 2010 Not Eligible

**61-02701 - House**
310 E Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02702 - House**
311 E Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-03099 - Jones, Pauline, House**
316 E Filmore St
SHPO - 2012 Not Eligible
Agency - 2012 Not Eligible

**61-02703 - House**
322 E Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02704 - House**
400 E Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02705 - House**
401 E Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02706 - House**
417 E Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02707 - House**
422 E Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02708 - Seventh Day Adventist Church**
423 E Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02709 - House**
516 E Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02710 - House**
516 E Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02711 - House**
605 E Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02712 - House**
619 E Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02713 - House**
622 E Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02714 - House**
700 E Filmore St 700 BlK
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02715 - House**
703 E Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02716 - House**
710 E Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02717 - House**
804 E Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02720 - Building**
W Filmore St @ 8th St
Non-Extant
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02721 - House**
57 W Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02722 - House**
103 W Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02723 - House**
109 W Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02724 - House**
115 W Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

## Winterset

**61-02725 - House**
120 W Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02718 - House**
121 W Filmore St @ 2nd St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02726 - House**
122 W Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02727 - House**
201 W Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02728 - House**
215 W Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02729 - House**
221 W Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02730 - House**
224 W Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02731 - House**
303 W Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02732 - House**
304 W Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02733 - House**
318 W Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02734 - House**
319 W Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02719 - House**
321 W Filmore St @ 4th Ave NE corner
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02735 - House**
401 W Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02736 - House**
404 W Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02737 - House**
408 W Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02738 - House**
409 W Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02739 - House**
422 W Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02740 - House**
501 W Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02741 - House**
504 W Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02742 - House**
509 W Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02743 - House**
514 W Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02744 - House**
516 W Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02745 - House**
519 W Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02746 - House**
520 W Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02747 - House & Garage**
605 W Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02748 - House**
615 W Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02749 - House**
704 W Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02750 - House & Garage**
705 W Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02751 - House**
720 W Filmore St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02752 - House**
514 W Fremont St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

## Winterset

**61-02753 - House**
610 W Fremont St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02754 - House**
618 W Fremont St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02755 - House**
620 W Fremont St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02756 - House**
702 W Fremont St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02757 - House**
708 W Fremont St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02758 - House**
Grade St @ 2nd Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02759 - House**
124 Grade St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02760 - House**
60 W Grade St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02761 - House**
Green St @ 7th Ave
Non-Extant
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02763 - Feed & Seed**
E Green St @ N 1st St., NW corner
Non-Extant
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02762 - Blacksmithing**
E Green St concrete block, round bldg.; between 8th & 9th Sts.
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02765 - House**
201 E Green St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02766 - House**
209 E Green St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02767 - House**
221 E Green St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02768 - House**
223 E Green St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2010 Not Eligible
Agency - 2010 Not Eligible

**61-02769 - House**
303 E Green St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02770 - House**
316 E Green St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02771 - House**
317 E Green St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02772 - House & Garage**
403 E Green St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02773 - House**
411 E Green St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02774 - House**
413 E Green St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02764 - House**
421 E Green St @ 5th St NW Corner; 1 1/2 story w/bay
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02775 - House**
519 E Green St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02776 - House**
601 E Green St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02777 - House**
602 E Green St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02778 - House**
705 E Green St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02779 - St. Joseph's Catholic Church**
W Green St North side of W.Green St ., between N.7th a
N.6th Aves.
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

## Winterset

**61-02780 - 1st Christian Church**
103 W Green St @ 1st Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02783 - House**
211 W Green St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02784 - House**
215 W Green St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02785 - House**
216 W Green St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02786 - House**
223 W Green St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02787 - House**
301 W Green St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02788 - House**
309 W Green St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02789 - House**
310 W Green St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02790 - House**
318 W Green St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02791 - House**
322 W Green St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02792 - House**
323 W Green St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02793 - House**
401 W Green St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02794 - House**
409 W Green St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02795 - House**
412 W Green St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02796 - House**
414 W Green St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02797 - House**
415 W Green St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02798 - House**
421 W Green St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02799 - House**
422 W Green St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02800 - House**
503 W Green St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02801 - House**
504 W Green St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02802 - House**
509 W Green St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02803 - House**
521 W Green St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02804 - House**
522 W Green St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02805 - House**
624 W Green St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02806 - House**
716 W Green St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-03034 - House**
723 W Green St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02807 - House**
728 W Green St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02808 - House**
122 High St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02809 - House**
E High St @ 5th St.
Non-Extant
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02810 - House**
117 E High St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

# Winterset

**61-02811 - House**
121 E High St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02812 - House**
218 E High St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02813 - House**
304 E High St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02814 - House**
309 E High St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02815 - House**
321 E High St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02816 - House & Garage**
402 E High St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02817 - House**
418 E High St

**61-02818 - Madison County Memorial Hospital**
Hutchings St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02819 - House**
321 Hutchings St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02459 - House**
224 Jefferson St Located at the SW corner of N. 3rd St. & Jefferson St.
Consultant - 1978 Contributing in Potential District
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02821 - Building**
E Jefferson St
Non-Extant
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02823 - First United Methodist Church**
E Jefferson St @ 3rd St.
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02822 - Winterset Savings Bank**
E Jefferson St @ 1st St., NE corner
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02385 - Building**
73 E Jefferson St Located at the NW corner of 1st St. and Jefferson St.
Consultant - 1978 Contributing in Potential District
SHPO - 1989 More Research Recommended
SHPO - 1989 Contributing in Potential District
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02383 - Building**
106 E Jefferson St Located at the SE corner of 1st and Jef
Consultant - 1978 Contributing in Potential District
SHPO - 1989 More Research Recommended
SHPO - 1989 Contributing in Potential District
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02824 - House**
122 E Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02825 - First Baptist Church**
201 E Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02826 - House**
302 E Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02827 - House**
308 E Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02828 - House**
316 E Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02829 - House**
322 E Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02830 - House**
401 E Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02831 - House**
423 E Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02832 - House**
502 E Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02833 - Hutchings, Joseph L., House**
503 E Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Eligible
SHPO - 1991 More Research Recommended

**61-02834 - House**
523 E Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

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**61-02835 - House**
603 E Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02836 - House**
604 E Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02837 - House**
613 E Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02838 - House**
621 E Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02839 - House**
700 E Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02840 - House**
702 E Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02841 - House**
715 E Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02842 - House**
716 E Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02843 - House**
721 E Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02844 - House**
815 E Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02845 - Building**
W Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02846 - Building**
59 W Jefferson St N. side, 4th bldg. E of 1st Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 1989 Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 1989 More Research Recommended
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02847 - Building**
65 W Jefferson St North side of Jefferson St. 2nd building W. of 1st. St.
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 1989 Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 1989 More Research Recommended
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02849 - Building**
124 W Jefferson St @ 2nd Ave
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02851 - House**
216 W Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02852 - House**
222 W Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02853 - House**
223 W Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02854 - House**
301 W Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02855 - House**
304 W Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1980 More Research Recommended

**61-02856 - House**
309 W Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02857 - House**
310 W Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02858 - House**
316 W Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02859 - House**
322 W Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1978 More Research Recommended

**61-02860 - House**
323 W Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02861 - House**
412 W Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02862 - Wallace, Henry C., House**
422 W Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SNRC - 1984 Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 1985 Listed on NRHP

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**61-02850 - House**
423 W Jefferson St @ 5th St.
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02863 - House**
503 W Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02864 - House**
504 W Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02865 - House**
513 W Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02866 - House**
517 W Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02867 - House**
601 W Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02868 - House**
604 W Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02869 - House**
605 W Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1979 More Research Recommended

**61-02870 - House**
612 W Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02871 - House**
621 W Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02872 - House**
622 W Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02873 - House**
701 W Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02874 - House**
704 W Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02875 - House**
708 W Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02876 - House**
719 W Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02877 - House**
721 W Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02878 - House**
800 W Jefferson St 800 Blk
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02879 - House**
803 W Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02880 - House**
804 W Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02881 - House**
921 W Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02882 - House**
1011 W Jefferson St E of 1011
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02883 - House**
1011 W Jefferson St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02613 - Madison County Courthouse**
112 N John Wayne Dr City Square; N 1st Ave. @ Jefferso
originally as CourtAve
SNRC - 1976 Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 1976 Listed on NRHP
Consultant - 1986 Opinion of Eligibility
SNRC - 1987 Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 1987 Opinion of Eligibility
NPS - 1987 Listed on NRHP
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02389 - House**
109 E Lane St Located at the NE corner of N. 1st St. and I
St.
Non-Extant 2013
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1978 Contributing in Potential District
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02884 - House**
203 E Lane St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02885 - House**
706 E Lane St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02886 - House**
51 W Lane St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

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**61-02887 - Nutrena Feeds Elevator**
North St Located on the S. side of North St. between 1st St. & 1st Av
Non-Extant
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Not Evaluated

**61-02888 - Farmer's Co-op Association**
North St Located on North St. between 1st & 2nd Sts.-brick
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02890 - House**
300 E North St 300 block, Located between 313 E North St. & 315 E North St.
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02889 - House**
313 E North St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02891 - House**
315 E North St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02892 - House**
410 E North St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02893 - House**
W North St Located on the NW corner of W. North St. and 1st Ave.
Non-Extant
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02894 - House**
51 W North St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02895 - House**
59 W North St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02896 - House**
65 W North St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02897 - House**
203 W North St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02898 - House**
209 W North St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02899 - House**
223 W North St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02900 - House**
418 W North St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02901 - House**
603 W North St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02902 - House**
620 W North St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02903 - House**
102 E South St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02904 - House**
110 E South St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1986 Opinion of Eligibility

**61-02905 - House**
205 E South St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02906 - House**
210 E South St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02907 - House**
213 E South St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02908 - House**
222 E South St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2013 Not Eligible
Agency - 2013 Not Eligible

**61-02909 - House**
303 E South St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02910 - House**
304 E South St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02913 - House**
309 E South St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02911 - House**
310 E South St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02912 - House**
316 E South St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

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**61-02914 - House**
317 E South St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1978 Contributing in Potential District

**61-02915 - House**
702 E South St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02918 - House**
W South St Located at the SE corner of W. south St. & 5th Ave
Non-Extant
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02919 - House**
52 W South St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02920 - House**
211 W South St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1978 Contributing in Potential District

**61-02921 - House**
220 W South St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02922 - House**
309 W South St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02923 - House**
310 W South St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02916 - House**
315 W South St Located on W. South St.
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02924 - House**
322 W South St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02932 - House**
410 W South St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02925 - House**
504 W South St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02926 - House**
518 W South St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02927 - House**
604 W South St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02928 - Buildings**
608 W South St 608,610,622 W South St.
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02929 - House**
615 W South St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02930 - House**
704 W South St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02931 - House**
721 W South St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02939 - Kelso, Joseph C., House**
Summit St Located at the corner of Summit St. & S. 4th .
Non-Extant 1986

**61-02933 - House & Barn**
Summit St Located West on Summit St. on the North sid
Non-Extant
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1978 Opinion of Eligibility

**61-02937 - House**
162 Summit St Located west on Summit St., South side; r
1612 Summit.
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02935 - House**
1169 Summit St Located West on Summit St. on North si
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02936 - House**
1612 Summit St Located West on Summit St. south side
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02942 - House**
421 W Summit St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02943 - House**
421 W Summit St Located west of 421 W. Summit St.
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02944 - House**
426 W Summit St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02945 - House**
502 W Summit St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

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**61-02946 - House**
506 W Summit St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02947 - House**
509 W Summit St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02948 - House**
510 W Summit St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02949 - House**
517 W Summit St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02950 - House**
528 W Summit St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02951 - House**
610 W Summit St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02952 - House**
624 W Summit St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02953 - House**
627 W Summit St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02954 - House**
705 W Summit St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02955 - House**
716 W Summit St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02956 - House**
724 W Summit St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02957 - House**
804 W Summit St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02941 - Lewis, Judge W. H., House**
1145 W Summit St Located on the N side of W. Summit St.
Consultant - 1978 Contributing in Potential District
Consultant - 1980 Not Eligible
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-00788 - Narrow Gage Railroad Roundhouse**
1301 W Summit St Approx 3 miles S of Winterset
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2006 Not Eligible
Consultant - 2006 Not Eligible

**61-02959 - Episcopal Church**
E Washington St N. side of E Washington St.; next to 20 Washington St.
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02963 - House**
118 E Washington St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02964 - Building**
118 E Washington St Located on the Property of 118 E. washington St.
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02958 - House**
209 E Washington St Located at the NE corner of E. Wasl St. and S. second
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02965 - House**
214 E Washington St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02966 - House**
222 E Washington St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02967 - House**
308 E Washington St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02968 - House**
315 E Washington St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02969 - House**
316 E Washington St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02970 - House**
322 E Washington St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02971 - House**
403 E Washington St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02972 - House**
414 E Washington St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02973 - House**
422 E Washington St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1978 Contributing in Potential District

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**61-02961 - House**
502 E Washington St Located at SE corner of E. Washington St. & S. 5th St.
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02974 - House**
522 E Washington St
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02975 - House**
525 E Washington St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02976 - House**
603 E Washington St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02977 - House**
615 E Washington St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1978 Contributing in Potential District

**61-02978 - House**
618 E Washington St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02979 - House**
719 E Washington St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1978 Contributing in Potential District

**61-02980 - House**
802 E Washington St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated

**61-02962 - House**
821 E Washington St Located on the NW corner of E. Washington & 9th Sts.
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02464 - House**
303 S Washington St Located at the NE corner of S. 3rd St. & Washington St.
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02981 - J & D Oil Company**
W Washington St Located at the NE corner of W. Washington & S. 1st Ave.
Non-Extant
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02984 - House**
54 W Washington St
Consultant - 1975 Not Eligible
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02985 - House**
62 W Washington St
Consultant - 1975 Not Eligible
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02982 - Winterset Middle School**
110 W Washington St Located on W. Washington betwee 2nd Ave.
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02983 - House**
204 W Washington St Located at the SW corner of 2nd A W. Washington St.
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1978 Opinion of Eligibility
SHPO - 2001 Position Verified

**61-02986 - House**
217 W Washington St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1978 Not Eligible

**61-02987 - McCall, Elmer, House**
220 W Washington St
Consultant - 1978 Not Eligible
Consultant - 1978 Contributing in Potential District

**61-02988 - Carriage House**
220 W Washington St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1978 Contributing in Potential District

**61-02989 - House**
302 W Washington St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1978 Contributing in Potential District

**61-02990 - House**
310 W Washington St
Consultant - 1975 Not Eligible
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02991 - House**
322 W Washington St
Consultant - 1975 Not Eligible
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02992 - House**
424 W Washington St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1978 Not Eligible

**61-02993 - House**
504 W Washington St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1978 Not Eligible

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**61-02994 - House**
506 W Washington St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1978 Not Eligible

**61-02995 - House**
519 W Washington St
Consultant - 1975 Not Eligible
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02996 - House**
521 W Washington St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1978 Not Eligible

**61-02997 - House**
522 W Washington St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1978 Not Eligible

**61-02998 - House**
604 W Washington St
Consultant - 1975 Not Eligible
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-02999 - House**
616 W Washington St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1978 Not Eligible

**61-03000 - House**
622 W Washington St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1978 Not Eligible

**61-03001 - House**
623 W Washington St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1978 Not Eligible

**61-03002 - House**
623 W Washington St Located east of 623 W Washington
Consultant - 1975 Not Eligible
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated

**61-03003 - House**
712 W Washington St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1978 Not Eligible

**61-03004 - House**
718 W Washington St
Consultant - 1975 Not Evaluated
Consultant - 1978 Not Eligible

**61-03005 - House**
719 W Washington St
Consultant - 1975 Not Eligible
Consultant - 1978 Not Evaluated