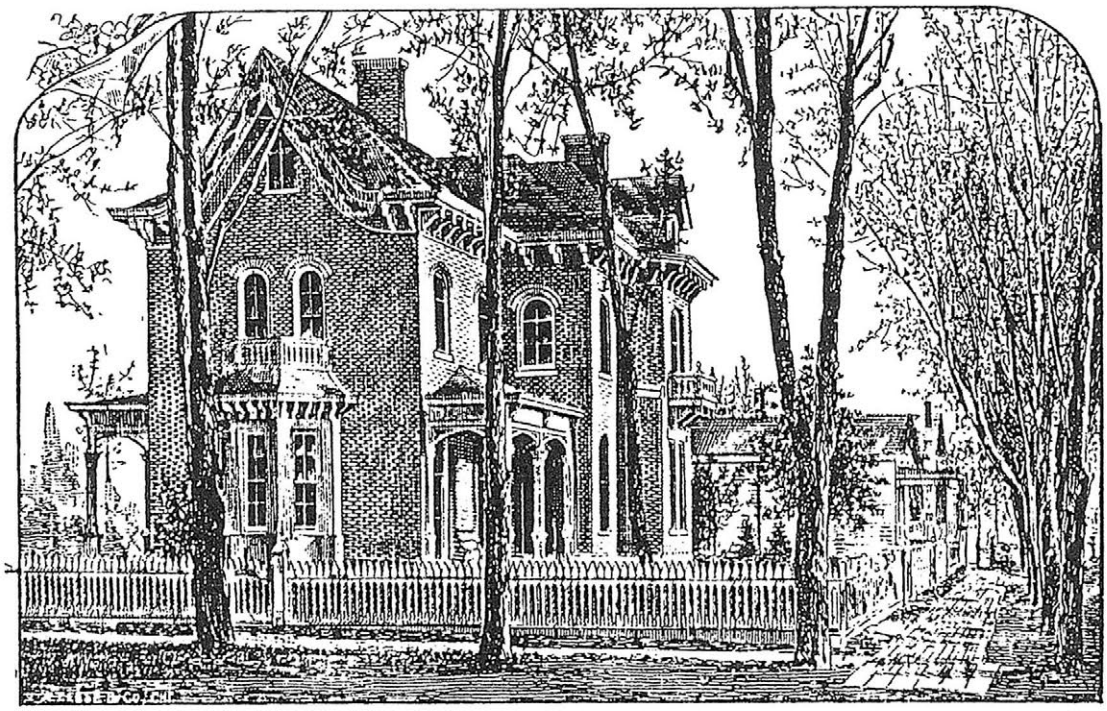
Intensive Level Survey of the Residential Neighborhood from Old Settlers Park to Central Park (Area 1) in Fort Madison, Lee County, Iowa



RESIDENCE OF J. M. BECK, JUDGE SUPREME COURT OF IOWA.

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Prepared for:

Fort Madison Historic Preservation Commission

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1. Executive Summary

The intensive level historical and architectural survey of the residential neighborhood from Old Settlers Park to Central Park (area 1) in Fort Madison, Lee County, Iowa, is part of a phased program to identify, evaluate, register, and protect the cultural resources in Fort Madison. This area roughly extends along Avenues E and F from 4th Street to 11th/12th Street, or between Old Settlers Park and Central Park. It was highly recommended as "Survey Area 1" in the *Reconnaissance Level Historical Architectural Survey of the "Original Town" in Fort Madison, Lee County, Iowa*, which was completed by the FMHPC in June 2009. This neighborhood included approximately 15 blocks and 192 extant properties. This residential neighborhood was developed throughout the early history of Fort Madison as the main commercial/downtown area grew along Avenues G and H immediately to the south. Though the first railroad connection arrived in the 1860s, Fort Madison witnessed an unprecedented boom for the small community with the arrival of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad in 1887, which chose to cross the Mississippi River at this location. The population doubled from 1880 to 1900, resulting in residential growth throughout the community and numerous large homes constructed in this neighborhood. Continued development in the first half of the 20th century replaced early homes as well as built houses on previously undeveloped lots.

The purpose of this survey was to evaluate the historic resources in this area for their eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. The primary goal of the project was to evaluate a potential historic district and identify boundaries and contributing buildings. The buildings were evaluated for individual eligibility as well. Research was conducted to develop historic contexts relating to the history of this neighborhood to evaluate the historic resources surveyed. They draw heavily on the earlier thematic historic contexts developed for Fort Madison in 1990 extending up to 1939 (Hansman) and the two residential and neighborhood development historic contexts developed in 2008-09 for the reconnaissance survey project (McCarley). The historic contexts focus on the residential history of this neighborhood in Fort Madison within the framework of the history of the community. The historic contexts assisted in the evaluation of the identified historic district and its resources.

The intensive level historical and architectural survey of the residential neighborhood from Old Settlers Park to Central Park (area 1) in Fort Madison contains around 15 blocks, totaling around 65 acres. A total of 193 properties were surveyed as part of this project within this area. Two properties were demolished during the course of the project, with a new house then constructed on one of these lots. Properties generally consisted of a house or a house and garage. Approximately 328 individual resources were included in this survey area, including 259 built by 1960. These properties consist of 107 properties that were previously surveyed at some level, including four that were listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Iowa Site Inventory forms were filled out for each property, including name, date, address, a narrative description, and a statement of significance. Digital photographs and maps were inserted on each form as well. Through this survey, there appears to be an eligible Park to Park Residential Historic District that includes 184 surveyed properties with approximately 241 contributing resources and 72 non-contributing resources. Outside of the contributing resources in this identified historic district, there is one property previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places and five surveyed properties that appear to be potentially individually eligible for listing.

II. Project Design and Objectives

The intensive level historical and architectural survey of the residential neighborhood from Old Settlers Park to Central Park (area 1) in Fort Madison, Lee County, Iowa, is part of a phased program of the Fort Madison Historic Preservation Commission to identify, evaluate, register, and protect the cultural resources of Fort Madison. Previous survey efforts have extended over the last 25 years, with various resources and goals. In 2008-09, a reconnaissance survey of the Original Town area was completed. As a result of the project, this survey area along Avenue E and Avenue F was recommended with strong potential for a historic district, designated within the report as survey area 1.

This survey area roughly extends along Avenues E and F from 4th Street to 11th/12th Street, or between Old Settlers Park and Central Park. It includes the area immediately north of the Fort Madison Downtown Commercial Historic District listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2007. The blocks along Avenue D to the north begin to extend up the side of the bluff, particularly along the east end. This bluff historically defined and pushed the residential development of Fort Madison to the west rather than to the north. The survey area includes approximately 15 blocks and 192 extant properties. The buildings within this neighborhood are primarily residential, with some religious resources. The purpose of the intensive level survey was to research and evaluate the historic resources in this area for their eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, either as a contributing building within a historic district or individually.

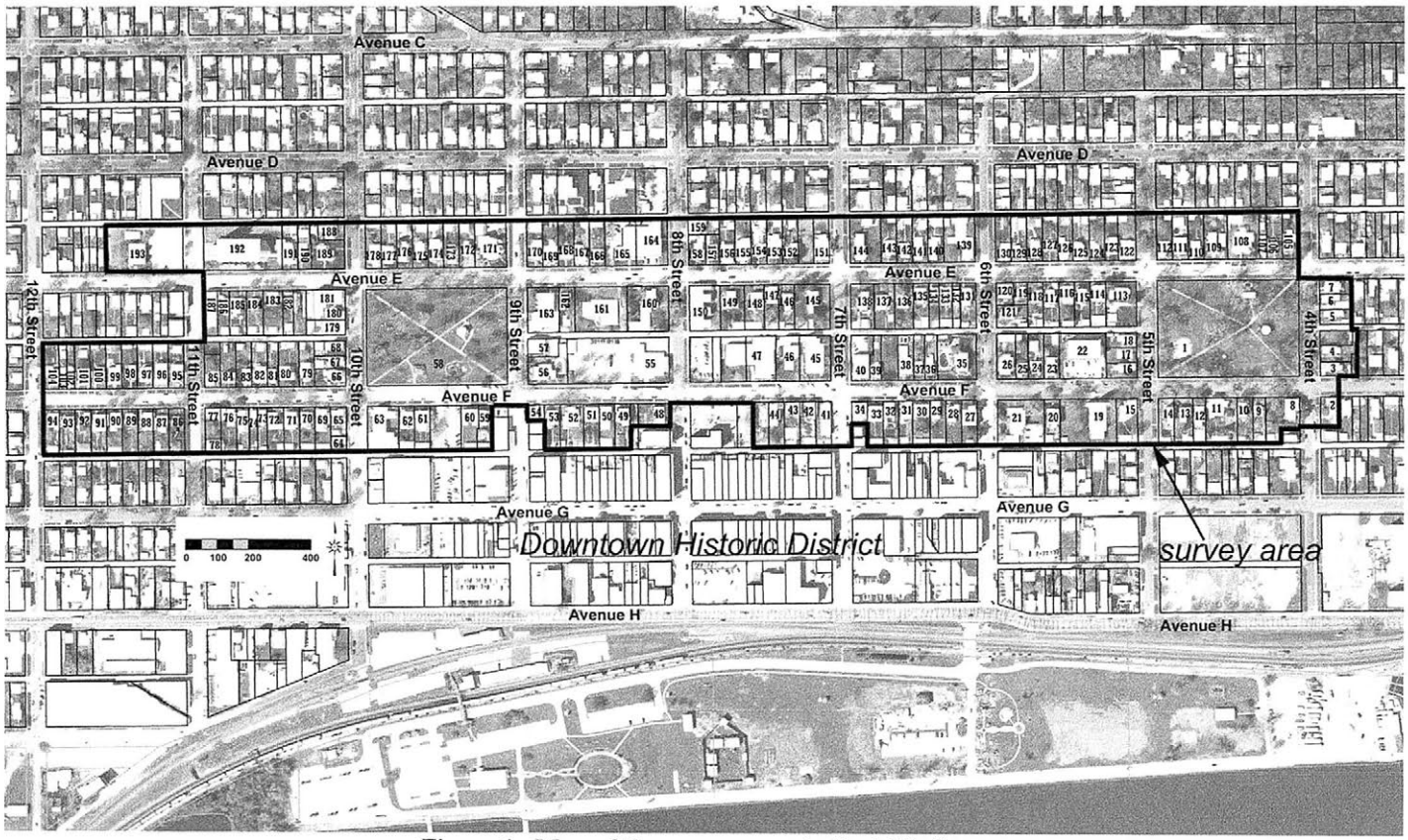


Figure 1. Map of the survey area in Fort Madison.

Previous work in Fort Madison

Historic preservation activities in Fort Madison stretch back for 25 years, though activities have not been continuous through this period. Fort Madison became a Certified Local Government (CLG) in 1986, establishing the Fort Madison Historic Preservation Commission and adopting their local ordinance. The Main Street program was established around the same time, lasting for around five years. Thus, the early preservation focus was on the central business district.

In 1989, the Fort Madison Historic Preservation Commission received its first Certified Local Government (CLG) grant to complete a Planning for Preservation study, and local historian John Hansman completed this project. He also completed another CLG grant project in July 1990, the *Historical/Architectural Property Survey in Fort Madison.* The purpose of this survey was to identify residential, commercial, and industrial buildings of Fort Madison that best illustrate and exemplify the historical, architectural, and economic development of the city from 1833 to 1939 (the 50-year cutoff). All properties built by 1939 were examined, and 102 buildings were selected as representative of the survey's theme and scope. The report was developed in the format of a Multiple Property Document, including five historic contexts and associated property types, identification and evaluation methods, recommendations, and bibliography. The historic contexts include: The Pioneer Years (1833-1849), Early Growth (1850-1886), German Settlement (1848-1880), Santa Fe Expansion (1887-1900), and Later Development (1901-1939). These historic contexts provide a wealth of information on resources related to these themes, and they were utilized in the development of the historic contexts for this current survey report. Survey forms were completed for the selected 102 properties, with about three-quarters in the Original Town area. A number of these properties were determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. At this time, the survey effort focused on identifying potential eligible individual properties, rather than historic districts. No recommendations were made for future survey areas.

Upon the award of another CLG grant, the Fort Madison Historic Preservation Commission hired R.C. Vogel and Associates to complete a preservation plan for the city of Fort Madison. The report, *Historic Preservation in Fort Madison: A Comprehensive Approach*, was submitted in July 1991. The consultant worked with the appointed Historic Preservation Planning Task Force to collect public input and ideas. This plan developed a comprehensive historic preservation strategy and plan for Fort Madison. Goals included in the plan are: to identify endangered properties of historical and/or architectural significance, to provide technical assistance and support to property owners interested in preserving significant properties, to identify areas of needed public education in historic preservation, to provide public review of projects impacting significant historic resources, to revise and strengthen the preservation ordinance, to identify areas of conflict between development planning and historic preservation, to educate and assist developers in considering and retaining historic resources, to create a partnership with the preservation program and economic development and tourism programs, and to implement the preservation plan as outlined. The plan recommended a thorough intensive level survey of all buildings in Fort Madison to identify significant resources and neighborhoods.

After this initial push, preservation activities in Fort Madison slowed over the next few years. Efforts continued to focus on the central business district and a potential historic district. Members of the Fort Madison Historic Preservation Commission collected some research but realized they required some professional assistance to complete the survey and evaluation process. In 1998, the Fort Madison Historic Preservation Commission was awarded a CLG grant to complete *An Intensive Level Architectural/ Historical Survey of the Central Business District and A Reconnaissance Level Survey of the West End Business District of the City of Fort Madison, Iowa*. Karen Bode Baxter, an architectural historian based in St. Louis, was hired to coordinate the survey activities. The survey roughly included the buildings from 5th to 10th streets along Avenues G & H in the central business district, the commercial/industrial buildings south of Avenue H between 10th and 11th streets, and the west end commercial buildings along Avenue L between 22nd and 27th streets. The west end survey area was completed at a reconnaissance level, while the remainder of the buildings were surveyed at the intensive level. All the buildings in the intensive level survey areas are located in the Original Town area of Fort Madison. Through this project, several individually eligible buildings were identified, as well as three eligible historic districts. The eligible historic districts included the central business district, a district of early buildings in the 500 block of Avenue H, and a west end commercial district along Avenue L between 25th and 27th streets.

Several years passed, with turnover of the majority of the Fort Madison Historic Preservation Commission, before the commission followed up on the recommendations of the 1999 survey report. In 2006, the Fort Madison Historic Preservation Commission was awarded a Certified Local Government (CLG) to nominate the downtown to the National Register of Historic Places. The survey work from 1998-99 was updated through volunteer assistance, and the final historic district boundary determined through this work. Rebecca Lawin McCarley, an architectural historian based in Davenport, was hired to coordinate this effort and developed the Fort Madison Downtown Commercial Historic District nomination. The historic district was officially listed in August 2007. The Fort Madison Downtown Commercial Historic District includes 96 properties located in the Original Town area.

Through the survey and nomination efforts in Fort Madison by 2007, at least 115 properties in the Original Town area outside of the Fort Madison Downtown Commercial Historic District had been surveyed. Six individual properties and one historic district in the Original Town area have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places. These properties include:

- Lee County Court House - 701 Avenue F (State #56-00258) - Listed in 1976
- Albright House - 716-18 Avenue F (State #56-00260) - Listed in 1978
- St. Mary of the Assumption Church - 1031 Avenue E (State #56-00238) - Listed in 1980
- Chief Justice Joseph M. Beck House - 630 Avenue E (State #56-00228) - Listed in 1988
- George Schlapp House - 639 Avenue C (State #56-00159) - Listed in 1990
- John Moyce House - 1615 Avenue H (State #56-00291) - Listed in 1997
- Fort Madison Downtown Commercial Historic District – Listed in 2007

The Lee County Court House, Albright House, Chief Justice Joseph M. Beck House, and St. Mary of the Assumption Church fall within the current survey area. Within the current "Park to Park" survey area, 43 properties had been surveyed through this work completed by 2007. Of the previously surveyed properties, at least one within the survey area has been demolished since surveyed:

- Stempel House - 805 Avenue F (State #56-00263)

Others appear to have been surveyed and demolished prior to being logged into the current system of the Historic Preservation Office in Des Moines.

A significant survey effort was undertaken in 2008-2009 for properties located in the "Original Town" of Fort Madison, including this entire survey area. During this Reconnaissance Level Historical and Architectural Survey of the Original Town in Fort Madison, all historic buildings, structures, landscapes, and cemeteries with at least one resource built by 1970 were surveyed. The Original Town in Fort Madison contains around 30 blocks, totaling around 650 acres. A total of 1,370 properties with at least one resource built by 1970 were surveyed as part of this project within this area. Approximately 1,880 individual resources built by 1970 were included in this project, as several properties included multiple resources such as a house and garage. The 1,370 identified properties include 1,259 residential properties, 90 commercial/industrial properties, eight churches, one church replica, five governmental properties, two schools, two parks, one cemetery, one mobile home park, and one previously identified historic district.

Of the 1,370 properties surveyed during this reconnaissance level survey project, survey forms were completed for 450 properties, selected as 30 properties within each of the 15 field survey areas rather than targeted as those with greatest potential significance. Iowa Site Inventory forms for each resource were partially filled out, utilizing the basic information collected during the field survey and city directory information previously compiled. This information included the property type, address/location, historic/current uses, materials, and estimated construction date. City directory information researched and electronically compiled previously by Loren D. "Andy" Andrews for each address was copied and pasted onto the form. Additional descriptive or historical information on the property was also included on these forms as collected by the volunteers, though not required for this project. Formal evaluations of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places did not occur for this reconnaissance level survey. These inventory forms were submitted with the report.

The primary goal of this reconnaissance survey project was the identification of these resources and their locations. Information collected on each resource assisted in determining common characteristics and themes to determine smaller neighborhoods within this large area. Recommendations were made for nine survey areas for further research and evaluation, prioritized by areas with the strongest likelihood for eligible historic districts and/or individual resources. Intensive level surveys of these areas followed by nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for eligible resources were recommended in the future phases of the survey, evaluation, and nomination projects for Fort Madison. This current intensive level historical and architectural survey of the residential neighborhood from Old Settlers Park to Central Park (area 1) in Fort Madison is the first survey to follow the recommendations from the reconnaissance survey report. In addition to the 42 extant properties in this survey area documented prior to 2007, 65 properties in this area were included among the properties with a basic site inventory form compiled during the reconnaissance survey project. The remaining 86 properties were assigned new Iowa Site Inventory numbers during the current intensive level survey project.

Survey objectives and structure

The intensive level historical and architectural survey of the residential neighborhood from Old Settlers Park to Central Park (area 1) in Fort Madison initiated the first specific survey for this area, intended to position the Fort Madison Historic Preservation Commission (FMHPC) and community to undertake a future nomination of historic properties, specifically a historic district, to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The goal of this intensive level survey was to research and evaluate the historic resources in this area. Products of the survey include a survey report following the Multiple Property Documentation format (including a historic context developed for the neighborhood), a summary of the survey results, and recommendations for future nomination of a historic district and/or individual properties. Additional products include an Iowa Site Inventory form filled out for each property in the survey area, including a narrative description, statement of significance, history of the property, location map, and photographs.

The Fort Madison Historic Preservation Commission (FMHPC) worked with a consultant (Rebecca Lawin McCarley) to undertake this intensive level historical and architectural survey of the residential neighborhood along Avenues E and F from 4th Street to 11th/12th Street, or between Old Settlers Park and Central Park. It was highly recommended as "Survey Area 1" in the *Reconnaissance Level Historical Architectural Survey of the "Original Town" in Fort Madison, Lee County, Iowa*, which was completed by the FMHPC in June 2009. This neighborhood includes approximately 15 blocks and 192 extant properties. The majority of the properties are residential, with several properties including a house and garage. About half of the properties were noted with brick construction, and around two-thirds were built prior to 1900. This area also contains seven churches, five governmental buildings, and two original city parks, Old Settlers and Central Park. It was estimated that there would be around 290 individual resources surveyed in this project. The purpose of this survey was to evaluate these historic resources for their eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places as individual buildings and as contributing buildings in a historic district.

In addition to the survey work, historic contexts were developed and included in the survey report. Their development drew heavily upon the residential and neighborhood development historic contexts developed in the *Reconnaissance Level Historical Architectural Survey of the "Original Town" in Fort Madison, Lee County, Iowa*, in 2008-09. They also drew on the five earlier historic contexts developed in 1990: The Pioneer Years (1833-1849), Early Growth (1850-1886), German Settlement (1848-1880), Santa Fe Expansion (1887-1900), and Later Development (1901-1939). Property types included residential, religious, and governmental resources. These historic contexts assisted in the evaluation of the identified resources.

Methodology

The methodology for this intensive level historical and architectural survey of the residential neighborhood along Avenues E and F from Old Settlers Park to Central Park in Fort Madison will include a combination of field survey and archival research. Guidelines for this survey work were provided by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Identification and Evaluation* as published on pages 44720-44726 of the *Federal Register* of September 19, 1983 and *Guidelines*

for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning, Bulletin #24 (National Park Service 1985). The work for this project was divided between an architectural historian consultant (Rebecca Lawin McCarley) serving as Principal Investigator and the Fort Madison Historic Preservation Commission (FMHPC) and their volunteers. The primary responsibility of the consultant was project supervision, research and development of the survey report, and compilation of the Iowa Site Inventory forms. The report includes the main components of a Multiple Property Documentation form. The consultant trained volunteers to research the history of each historic resource in the neighborhood and record architectural information. The FMHPC and additional volunteers conducted the majority of the research for the Iowa Site Inventory forms, as well as assisting in research for the historic context as needed. The consultant prepared the draft and final survey reports, including the historic contexts, survey results, mapping, and recommendations, and assembled the final survey forms for submission.

The project began with a windshield survey of the survey area to confirm the resources documented during the reconnaissance survey. The survey area was divided into 24 sections, with six to ten properties per section. Folders were prepared for each property in the survey area. The consultant trained the FMHPC and volunteers on research and documentation techniques, utilization of library resources, and writing research summaries for each property. At the same time, the consultant developed the historic contexts for the project. The FMHPC and volunteers wrote research summaries to document their research on each property, and the consultant then compiled the Site Inventory Forms using this research, writing the architectural descriptions, and making the final evaluation of each resource based on the research and historic context developed during this project. Research for the historic context and each historic building utilized local, county, and state resources. These resources include, but are not limited to, city directories, property ownership records, Sanborn fire insurance maps, other historic maps and aerial views, county and local histories, newspapers, previous survey reports, and historic photographs. Research into historic photographs and postcards documented the historic appearance of the individual resources as well as the neighborhood.

The FMHPC and volunteers also completed the photographs of all the historic resources within the survey area. The digital photograph standards were utilized, with photographs coordinated to be taken at the same resolution among multiple volunteers. Volunteers utilized photograph logs during the field work, and the consultant renamed the digital image files to state digital naming conventions. Digital photographs were inserted on to the Iowa Site Inventory forms and printed in this manner.

The timeline for the project extended approximately one year, from July 2011 to June 2012. The initial months including the project start and research on the properties. Photography was completed from November 2011 to February 2012, providing better views of the buildings without leaves on trees. Research on individual properties was completed by the FMHPC from fall 2011 to spring 2012, and they documented this information in a research summary for each property emailed to the consultant in January to May 2012. Iowa Site Inventory forms were then compiled by the consultant from February to June 2012.

Overview of survey results and products

As a result of this intensive level historical and architectural survey of the residential neighborhood along Avenues E and F from Old Settlers Park to Central Park (area 1) in Fort Madison, a total of 193 properties were surveyed. Properties typically consist of a house or a house and garage. Two properties were demolished during the course of the project, with a new house then constructed on one of these lots. A handful of religious and governmental properties were also identified in the survey area. Approximately 259 individual resources built by 1965 were included in this project. Iowa Site Inventory forms were filled out for each property, including name, date, address, a narrative description, a statement of significance, map, and inserted digital photograph. A survey area map was created to show the location of all the buildings identified during this survey. Each property was evaluated for its potential individual eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places and for its potential to contribute to a historic district. Through this survey, there appears to be an eligible Park to Park Residential Historic District that includes 184 surveyed properties with approximately 241 contributing resources and 72 non-contributing resources. Outside of the contributing resources in this identified historic district, there is one property previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places and five surveyed properties that appear to be potentially individually eligible for listing.

Through this intensive survey project, the survey report was developed that includes elements of a Multiple Property Document (MPD) nomination form with an introduction, discussion of the historic contexts and property types, survey results, and recommendations. Additionally, an Iowa Site Inventory form was created for each property, as noted above. One set of the survey forms, as well as the survey report, was submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office. The other set of survey forms and additional copies of the survey report were retained in Fort Madison. It is anticipated these products of this intensive level survey will be stored at City Hall. A copy of the survey report will also be placed in the Fort Madison Public Library and with the North Lee County Historical Society. This will provide for public access under controlled conditions, and the information will be readily available for community planning and economic development purposes.

Finally, the next phase of this project is recommended to be the nomination to the National Register of Historic Places of the historic district identified as likely eligible in *Section V: Survey Results.* Further recommendations are summarized in *Section VI: Recommendations.*

III. Historic Contexts and Associated Property Types

Fort Madison has strong historic contexts that have been developed in the course of previous survey work in the community. In 1990, five historic contexts were developed for Fort Madison by John Hansman: The Pioneer Years (1833-1849), Early Growth (1850-1886), German Settlement (1848-1880), Santa Fe Expansion (1887-1900), and Later Development (1901-1939). Two additional historic contexts on 19th and 20th century residential development in Fort Madison were developed in 2008-2009 as part of the reconnaissance level survey project of the Original Town by Rebecca Lawin McCarley. These historic contexts were further broken down into five key areas related to residential development: Early Growth and Development (1833-1865), Postwar Prosperity and Transportation Improvements (1865-1885), Santa Fe Railroad Expansion and Community Development (1885-1900), Maturation of a Community (1900-1935), and 20th Century Changes and Development (1935-1970). These historic contexts form the basis of the historic contexts presented in this report, as much of the information applies to this "Park to Park" survey area. Additional information specific to the project area was researched for the further development of the historic contexts related to this project, and information was added from the field survey.

19th century residential and neighborhood development: 1833-1900

Lee County was part of the Black Hawk Purchase and was opened for settlement on June 1, 1833. Settlers soon arrived in Fort Madison, and the town was officially platted in 1836. The Original Town plat included a large area about 18 blocks east to west and about eight blocks north to south from the Mississippi River to the top of the bluff. The "Park to Park" survey area is located within the flatter area along Avenues E and F about three blocks north of the Mississippi River from 4th to 11th/12th streets. In this core section of town, Avenue H faces the Mississippi River and the commercial downtown is concentrated along Avenue G from 5th to 10th streets. Two public squares were designated by the Original Town plat on the entire block between Avenues E and F between 4th and 5th streets and 9th and 10th streets. Fort Madison developed as a Mississippi River crossing point, with some settlers staying and other settlers moving on. Additional development was spurred in 1857 with the arrival of the first railroad. Fort Madison enjoyed a period of prosperity in the 1860s and 1870s. The "Park to Park" residential neighborhood developed as housing for businessmen working in downtown Fort Madison, immediately to the south of the area. Numerous churches were established in the neighborhood for the residents, and governmental buildings such as Lee County Courthouse were constructed in the neighborhood directly as well. With the arrival of the Santa Fe railroad and rail yards in 1887, Fort Madison grew significantly. A number of new buildings were constructed in the late 1880s and into the 1890s, including large and small residences. By 1900, 122 of the 192 extant properties (64%) within the "Park to Park" neighborhood had been built.

Early Growth and Development, 1833-1865

The period from 1833 to 1865 reflects the settlement of the community of Fort Madison, which took its name from an earlier fort at this location from 1808 to 1813 ("Old Fort Madison Site" is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is located near the east end of the Original Town plat, east of the downtown). Businesses quickly sprung up in the 1830s and 1840s. With

a population of 1,509 in 1850, the community was large enough to build a railroad connection to Keokuk in 1857, which spurred additional business development and speculation. Commercial construction in this period focused on the area along Front Street (Avenue H) facing the Mississippi River and the block to the north along 2nd Street (Avenue G). The earliest residential development occurred in the two blocks to the north along 3rd (Avenue F) and 4th (Avenue E) streets within the eastern two-thirds of the Original Town plat, with development continuing west from 11th Street to 18th Street particularly with the increase in German immigrants settling in Fort Madison in the 1850s.

Settlement in the town of Fort Madison began shortly before eastern Iowa was opened for Euro-American settlement in June 1833, with the first official claims made at this time. Located at a bend on the Mississippi River where the river flowed east-west, the site was a natural plateau along the river framed by bluffs set back at a short distance from the river. Though John H. and Nathaniel Knapp laid out a smaller town in 1835, the official "Original Town" plat dates to actions of Congress on July 2, 1836. The majority of 19th century towns were platted on the grid system, and Fort Madison followed this pattern. The plat for Fort Madison included 18 blocks east-west along the Mississippi River and nine blocks north of the river, with half extending up the side of the bluff (Figure 2). Two public squares were designated within this plat, later developed as Old Settler Park and Central Park. Additionally, "market space" was designated for public use along Market Street (8th Street) four blocks north of the river. The original street names utilized mostly trees for the north-south streets and numbers for the east-west streets, reverse of the current naming system dating to 1925. The lots from Oriental (1st Street) at the east end to Spruce (13th Street) and from the river north to 6th Street (Avenue C) were individually numbered, rather than utilizing lot numbers within a block number. The more outlying blocks to the north and west were assigned one number for the entire block (*History of Lee County* 1879: 595-96; Roberts and Moorhead 1914: 125; *Journal of the Senate of the United States of America*, July 2, 1836, 529; Nash 2002: E11). The "Park to Park" survey area lies within these blocks with individually numbered lots.

Fort Madison was incorporated on January 19, 1838, through a special act of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature. With the formal platting of Fort Madison, town lots sales began and businesses quickly developed. With ferry service between Niota and Fort Madison established in 1838, waves of emigrants passed into, and many times through, Fort Madison. By 1840, Fort Madison had a post office, newspaper, and ferry, as well as securing the location of the Iowa State Penitentiary. Fort Madison also successfully maintained its position as the county seat of the new Lee County in the 1840s, though a court with concurrent jurisdiction was established at Keokuk in 1847. The brick Greek Revival courthouse was completed in 1842 (701 Avenue F, State Site #56-00258, Survey/Map #R1-045) at a cost of $12,500. It continues to stand as the most notable public building in Fort Madison (Hansman 1990: 13). On February 12, 1842, a new charter was granted to the city of Fort Madison which divided the town into three wards and created a governing structure of a mayor and six aldermen. First Ward was east of Elm (5th Street), Second Ward was from Elm (5th Street) to Pine (7th Street), and Third Ward was west of Pine to Occidental (7th to 18th streets) (*History of Lee County* 1879: 596; Roberts and Moorhead 1914: 125; Sloat 1987: 13). This also indicates that settlement was concentrated in the eastern two-thirds of the Original Town plat, with a high concentration likely from Elm (5th Street) to Pine (7th Street) in the "Park to Park" survey area.

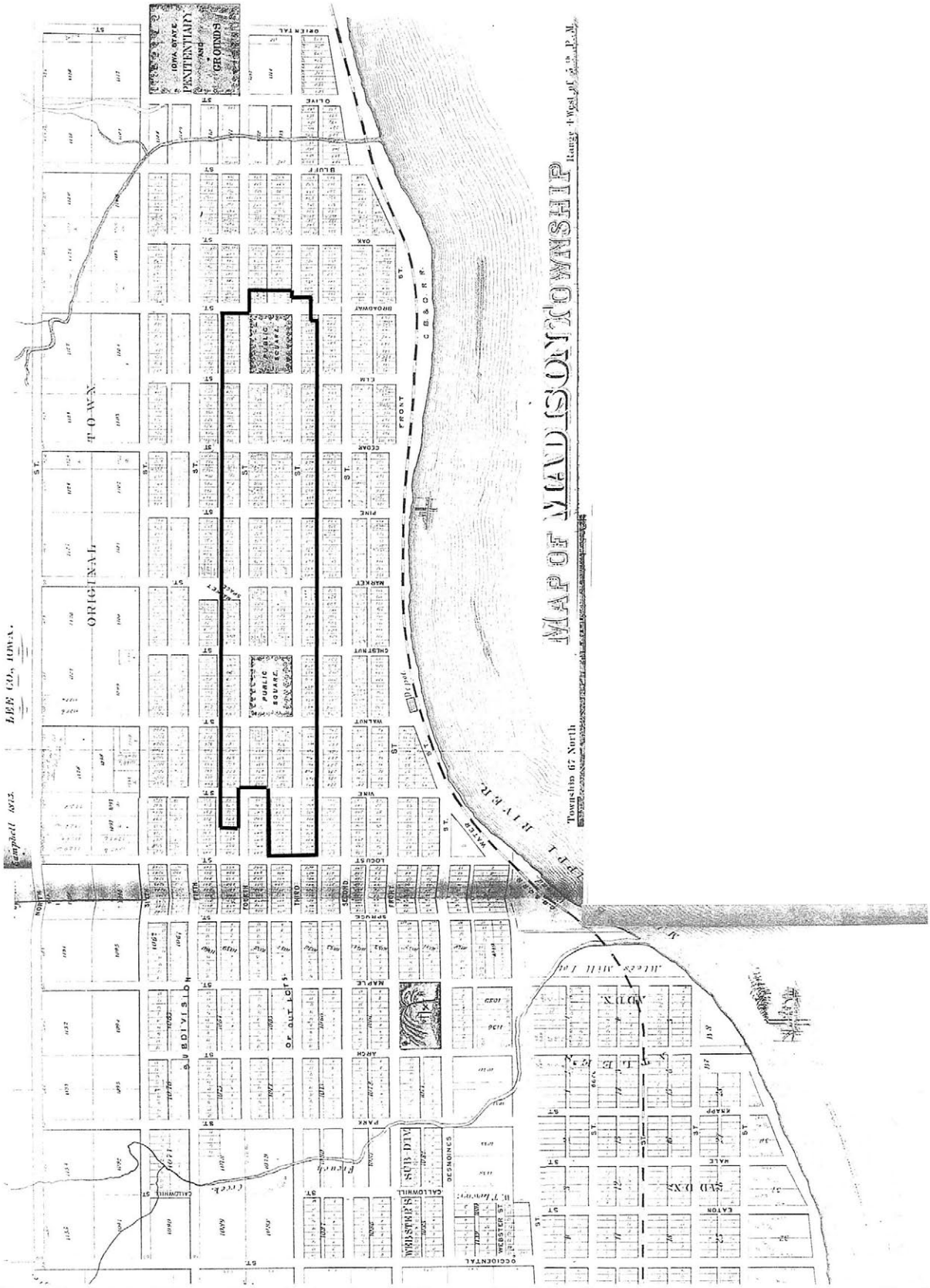


Figure 2. Original Town plat as depicted on 1874 map of Fort Madison, with general survey area outlined (Andreas 1874: 49).

The earliest buildings in Fort Madison were simple log structures, with brick buildings constructed by the early 1840s. Log cabins followed types from other areas of the country, usually a one-room structure with stone chimney and gable roof with wood shakes. None are known to survive in Fort Madison. Sources conflict on the earliest brick house in Fort Madison. The home at 932 Avenue C (State Site #56-00160) was reportedly originally constructed as a one-story brick house for the new Presbyterian pastor in 1838. However, it appears that though the United Presbyterian Church formed in March 1838, this home was constructed a few years later. The town's first brickyard was established in 1841 to facilitate the construction of buildings at the Iowa State Penitentiary, just east of the Original Town plat. Bricklayer Amos Ladd received the contract to construct the first prison cellhouse, and he also built his house at 811 Avenue E (State Site #56-00233 (also 56-00232), Survey/map #R1-165) in 1841, which has been incorporated into the current City Hall (State Site #56-04142, Survey/map #R1-164). The brickyard provided material for seven other buildings constructed in 1841, as well as a number in subsequent years. In 1843, the town boasted a population of 1,097 and 130 brick homes, including 80 built that year. Fort Madison retains an excellent collection of brick homes from the 1840s through 1900 (*History of Lee County* 1879: 595; Sloat 1987: 19, 23; Hansman 1990: 3, 9-11, 16-17, 31; Baxter 1999: 17; *Fort Madison Illustrated* 1907: 5).

The more refined of these early small homes incorporated elements of the Greek Revival style. Most of the surviving examples are constructed with brick, such as the Amos Ladd House mentioned previously. The country embraced the Greek Revival style in the first half of the 19th century as a "democratic" form of architecture, promoted by the leading architects of the period. The Greek Revival house exists in simple and more refined forms in Fort Madison. These forms reflect the Greek Revival style with simple Classical corner pilasters, symmetrical façades, wide cornices, front porches with Classical columns, flat lintels, six-over-six-light double-hung windows, dentils, and entries with sidelights and transom windows. The one or two story gable-front house is the most simple of these forms, reflecting the historic form of the Greek temple (McAlester 1997: 179-184; Carley 1994: 100-107; Walker 1996: 108-111). The style lingered over the next decade, with the earliest known surviving frame Greek Revival house built in 1858 by a lumber mill worker (1903 Avenue O, State Site #56-00309). Greek Revival houses in the "Park to Park" survey area typically are either side gable symmetrical houses or gable front houses with gable returns featured. The small side gable houses are three or five bays, while the two-story side gable houses are typically five bays. These houses originally had six-over-six-light double-hung wood windows with flat lintels and sills, though windows on several have been replaced. Entries may have sidelights and transom windows, such as the F.M. Hopelton House at 535 Avenue E (State Site #56-00223, Survey/map #R1-130). Around a dozen homes in the "Park to Park" survey area are noted with some Greek Revival influence.

The homes constructed in the 1830s and 1840s, however, were most often simple vernacular buildings. Around 1840, the mill-sawn lumber arriving on steamboats became more plentiful, leading to the construction of frame dwellings. The typical form was a simple one-and-one-half-story, side-gable house, known through the country as a Cape Cod house. Gable-roof dormers provided windows for the upper story loft, and the first story was usually divided into two rooms. A number of these homes were constructed throughout Fort Madison (Hansman 1990: 10). Other early homes followed a similar side-gable format with an interior two-room plan on the

main story. The house often had interior end brick chimneys. This simple "cottage vernacular" form was common in both frame and brick in Fort Madison, with up to 40 local examples built from the 1840s to 1880s (Hansman 1990: form for 1226 Avenue C, built 1868). A handful of other forms of houses appeared in Fort Madison in the 1840s as well, such as the French Colonial house built by Jean Moyce at 1615 Avenue H (State Site #56-00291) in 1842 (Hansman 1990: 15-16). The extension of the roof line over the front porch, creating a recessed colonnaded porch, is a defining feature of this style.

The heavy time of emigration through Fort Madison continued through the 1840s, sustaining businesses in the community and contributing to the town's growth. The earliest commercial buildings in Fort Madison appear to have been located in a linear fashion facing the Mississippi River on Front Street (Avenue H). An emigrants' guide described Fort Madison as "beautifully situated on curve of west bank of the Mississippi" with a handsome brick court house, several neat churches, a number of good hotels, extensive brick warehouses, and numerous trades and mechanical establishments (Newhall 1846: 79). It was also the location of the Territorial Penitentiary. By 1850, the population of Fort Madison reached 1,509, making it the sixth largest city in Iowa after the other five main river communities. Early businesses and industries established in this period would form some of the key businesses of the latter portion of the 19th century, such as the early blacksmith shop of S.D. Morrison and lumber mill of John C. Atlee. With opposite peak times for the Morrison Plow Works and Atlee Lumber Company, workers filled jobs at both establishments. The first bank service began in Fort Madison in 1855, which became the State Bank of Iowa in 1858 (*History of Lee County* 1879: 609-610; Sloat 1987: 34, 47; Hansman 1990: 18-19).

Similar to other river communities, Fort Madison experienced an influx of German immigrants in the mid-19th century. The first Germans arrived in the late 1840s, with an increase in German immigrants in the 1850s and 1860s. Some unique businesses developed that would continue to be successful, such as the Fort Madison Brewery that August Trenschel began in 1845 and Henry Koehler took over in 1852. The German immigrants settled on undeveloped lots in the west third of the Original Town plat, from 11th to 18th Streets. It was customary to keep flocks of geese in Germany, and this area became known as Goosetown. It was also customary in Germany to obtain additional land for a vegetable garden, so many settlers purchased multiple adjacent lots in this area. In order to keep roaming animals out of the garden, a picket or board fence was constructed around the property, adding to the architectural fabric of this area. Overall, the architecture was a typical vernacular house of one or one-and-one-half-stories, similar to house constructed by other early residents of Fort Madison. The George Brickhage House at 1424 Avenue D (State Site #56-00173) is an example of a small vernacular frame house constructed by the German immigrant family in 1855 (Hansman 1990: 33-35; Sloat 1993: 88). The distinction of this housing in terms of style and size forms a key component in defining the west end of the "Park to Park" neighborhood developed by businessmen and community leaders as opposed to these more working class neighborhood west of 11th/12th streets.

Railroads played a key role in town development in Iowa beginning in the 1850s, spurring phases of increased construction and commercial activity (Nash 2002: E7). As railroad connections provided increased opportunity for communities in Iowa in the 1850s, Fort Madison residents looked to benefit as well. River traffic, however, would continue to be a significant

form of transportation for years to come. In 1856, the Keokuk, Mt. Pleasant & Muscatine Railroad was built north from Keokuk to Montrose, halfway to Fort Madison. Lines were then completed north from Montrose to Viele in 1857 and west from Fort Madison to Viele, creating a railroad connection to Keokuk. While a group continued to work to secure additional connections, and did successfully secure a bridge charter to cross the Mississippi, no further work on railroads in Fort Madison would occur until after the Civil War (Hansman 1990: 21-22; Sloat 1993: 66, 88-89; *Portrait and Biographical Album of Lee County* 1887: 619). With the surge in population with German immigration and the completion of the railroad, the population of Fort Madison nearly doubled in the 1850s to a total of 2,886 in 1860.

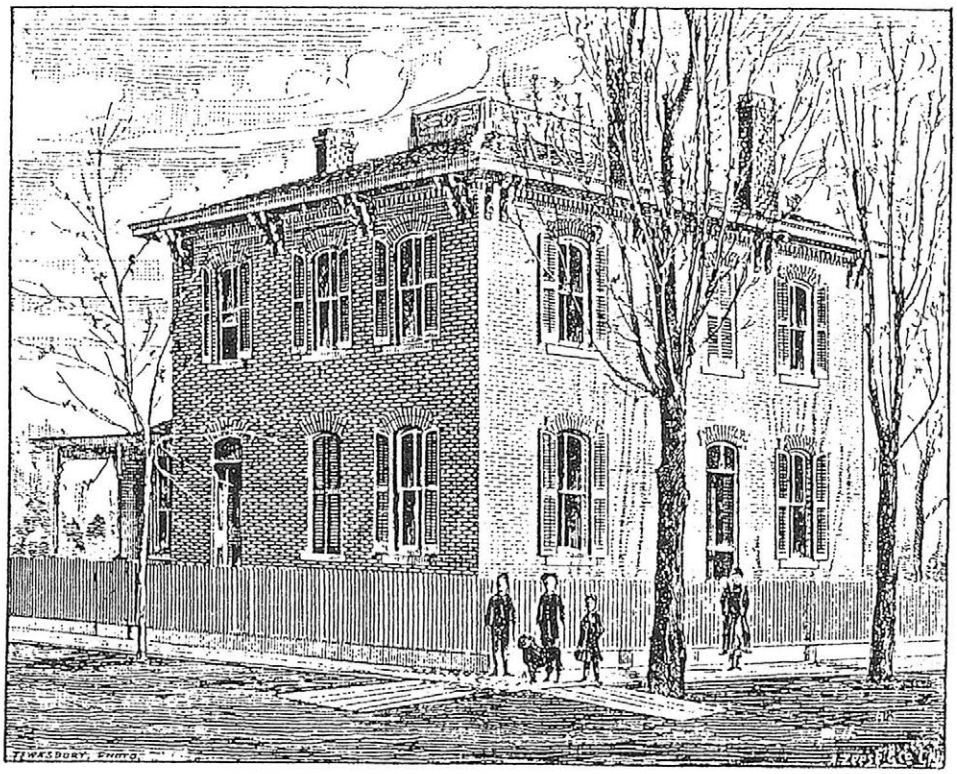
With an increase in population through the 1850s, new residential construction followed, with new architectural styles also arriving in Fort Madison. The Gothic Revival style made its appearance around this time. The style emphasized picturesque details such as steeply pitched cross gable roofs, multi-light windows, pointed or Gothic arch openings, porches with intricate details, and decorative trim including bargeboard and bay windows. Andrew Jackson Downing particularly promoted the style as suitable for rural architecture, and the verticality of the style was often cited as suitable for religious architecture (McAlester 1997: 197-200; Carley 1994: 134-142; Walker 1996: 122-131). Elements of architectural styles were also applied to vernacular architecture. A common application of Gothic Revival architecture to a vernacular side-gable house was the addition of a front cross gable and increase in the pitch of the house. Fort Madison retains more than 50 side-gable houses with a front cross gable built from the 1850s through 1890s, on both frame and brick houses (Hansman 1990: survey form for 825 Avenue D). These houses seem to be typically extant in the area to the west of the "Park to Park" survey area, with only three houses noted with Gothic Revival influence in this area.

The strongest application of the Gothic Revival style across the country was for religious architecture. The emphasis on the verticality of the style, reaching for heaven, was found to be particularly suitable. Trefoil and quatrefoil windows were utilized in church architecture, as well as buttresses to add more vertical lines. As Fort Madison developed, churches were built within residential areas of the Original Town plat, concentrated in the "Park to Park" survey area. These churches are key elements of this neighborhood. St. Joseph's Catholic Church was organized in 1847 in the 500 block of Avenue F (current building dates to 1886). Hope Episcopal Church (later renamed St. Luke's) was built in the Gothic Revival style at 605 Avenue E (State Site #56-00224; Survey/map #R1-139) in 1854. The church would later be remodeled and enlarged in the 1880s and early 1900s (*Fort Madison Illustrated* 1907: 9). German immigrants sought to build a new Catholic church closer to their homes in 1865. Construction of this large Gothic Revival church on 11th Street and Avenue E was funded through donated labor and materials over the next several years. The original St. Mary of the Assumption Church continues to serve residents of this neighborhood today (State Site #56-00238, Survey/map #R1-192, Listed on the NRHP in 1980).

The Italianate style reached Fort Madison in the 1850s at about the same time as the Gothic Revival. Italianate, or the early Italian villa, was a prominent residential style in Fort Madison in the 1850s, 1860s, and into the 1870s. The style reflected some of the picturesque features of the earlier Gothic Revival. Typical features include tall arch windows with elaborate hoods, two-over-two-light double-hung windows, wide eaves with large brackets, and low pitch roofs.

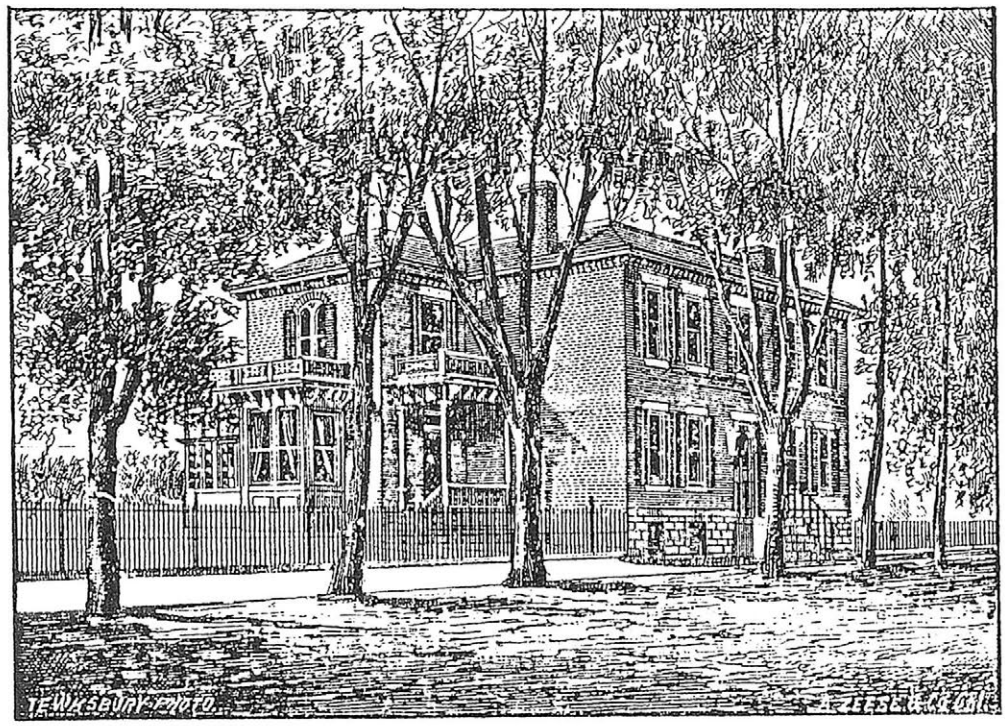
While the early Italian villas had rambling plans, the characteristic Italianate house developed as a cubical form with a low hip roof that often had a cupola centered on the peak. Italianate houses were built of brick or frame construction. While some houses feature a central passage plan, many Italianate houses have a side passage layout with the entry to one side of a three-bay façade. Most gable-front versions of this style, distinguished by the large brackets under the eave from the earlier Greek Revival, have this plan. Window hoods or pediments are found on nearly all examples, varying from the simple emphasis of this element to elaborate arch decorative features (McAlester 1997: 211-12; Carley 1994: 143-145; Walker 1996: 134-139). Houses built in the 1850s often carried over some Greek Revival elements, blending them with new Italianate features. Two houses built around 1855 are depicted in the 1887 *Fort Madison Illustrated* (Figures 3, 4). The Italianate features are stronger on the Henry W. Dodd House at 534 Avenue E (State Site #56-04374, Survey/map #R1-120) than the Edward Whinery House at 422 Avenue F (State Site #56-00252, Survey/map #R1-11), which includes this combination of styles. Designs were also created with elements borrowed from other styles, such as the Chief Justice J.M. Beck House (1859, 630 Avenue E, State Site # 56-00228, Survey/map #R1-138) with elements of both the Gothic Revival and Italianate styles (Figure 5).

Both the Gothic Revival and Italianate styles were nationally promoted through patternbooks. Through his work, including *Cottage Residences* and *The Architecture of Country Houses,* Andrew Jackson Downing is credited with spreading the Gothic Revival style across America, generally replacing the classical Greek Revival style. His designs provide a picturesque cottage retreat in the country for the middle-class. Other authors soon published plans for designs of Gothic Revival,



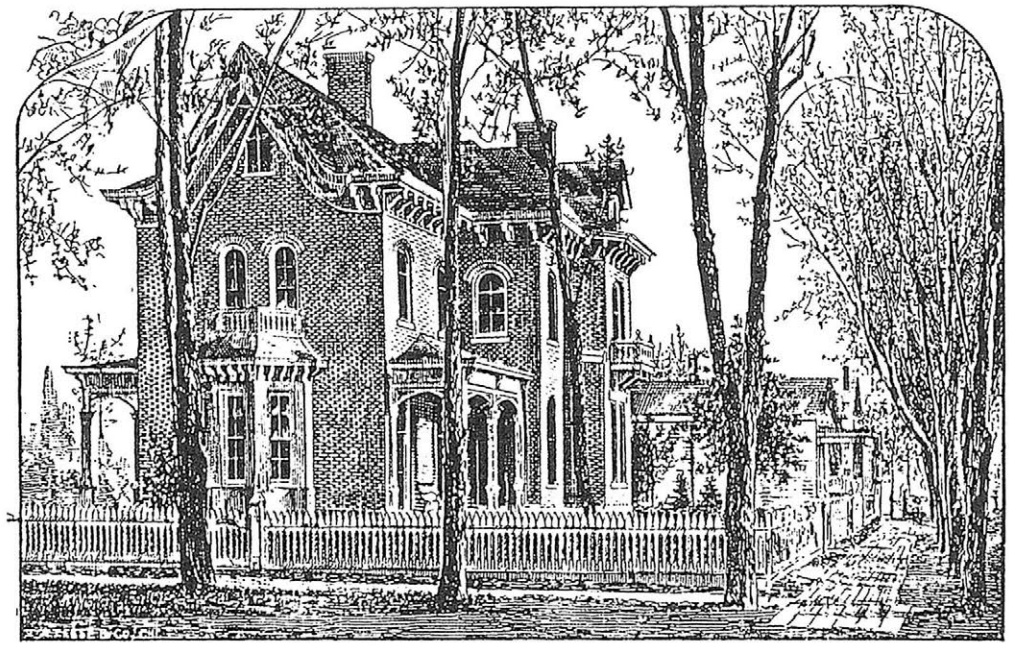
RESIDENCE OF H. W. DODD.

Figure 3. Residence of H.W. Dodd in 1887, 534 Avenue E, c.1855 (*Fort Madison Illustrated* 1887: 35).



RESIDENCE OF W. H. KRETSINGER.

Figure 4. Residence of W.H. Kretsinger in 1887, 422 Aveneue F, c.1855 (*Fort Madison Illustrated* 1887: 33).



RESIDENCE OF J. M. BECK, JUDGE SUPREME COURT OF IOWA.

Figure 5. Residence of J.M. Beck in 1887, 630 Avenue E, 1859 (*Fort Madison Illustrated* 1887: 27).

Italianate, and many other styles of homes. Samuel Sloan's *The Model Architect* was a popular patternbook in the 1850s, apparently serving as the basis for the design of the double Italianate residence of Jacob and William Albright in 1858 (716-718 Avenue F, State Site #56-00260, Survey/map #R1-44). This home is one of the largest early two-family homes in Fort Madison. The symmetrical design includes tall floor windows on the first story, arch windows on the second story, and windows with flat lintels on the third story (Hansman 1990: 29; Mustell 1978).

With the anticipated growth of the railroad connected in 1857, three new subdivisions were platted in Fort Madison. Atlee's Addition was platted west of the Atlee lumber mill and south of the Original Town plat, near the new railroad line. This 28 block addition stretches roughly from 10th to 18th streets, south of Avenue L to the Mississippi River. The railroad continued to the west near the river, spurring two other additions in this area. The Southwest Addition was platted in the 12 blocks west of Atlee's Addition, and Allen's Addition was platted in the next section to the west. Allen's Addition appears to have remained largely undeveloped until the late 1880s when a number of subdivisions of blocks occurred. Similar to most areas, little construction occurred during the Civil War years from 1861 to 1865. Residential construction in this period followed the architectural precedents of the previous decades. Construction of vernacular house types outweighed elaborately designed dwellings, though is the latter that tends to survive. Three new additions, however, were platted in this period. Elsroad's Subdivision was platted in 1863, followed by Tracy's Subdivision and Douglas Addition in 1864. These new plats continued the extension of Fort Madison along the river and railroad tracks to the west. Fort Madison was well-positioned by 1865 to take full advantage of the post-war prosperity that spread through many Northern communities as men returned home.

By 1865, the "Park to Park" neighborhood had witnessed significant development as Fort Madison's first residential neighborhood. Construction of commercial buildings along the Mississippi River and Avenue H spread into the block to the north along Avenue G. Thus, while some residential development occurred in this period along these streets, housing became more focused in the blocks to the north of this downtown area. Small houses were built along Avenues E and F in this period, including brick and frame examples. Larger, more substantial two-story houses were also built. These latter houses tended to survive over the next decades and century, with the small houses often replaced by larger homes. Within the survey area, 25 properties date their originations to the period from 1836 to 1865, including 19 houses, one duplex, two churches, the courthouse, and two parks. The 19 extant houses from this period include 15 two-story brick house, typically either with a side gable roof or a hip-roof related to the Italianate style. The remaining houses include a two-story frame house and three one or one-and-one-half story brick houses. The two churches and courthouse were also brick buildings constructed in this period.

Postwar Prosperity and Transportation Improvements, 1865-1885

The economy in Fort Madison was enhanced from 1865 to 1885 through a combination of several factors. As with many Northern cities, and other Mississippi River communities in Iowa, the end of the Civil War spurred new growth and development in the late 1860s that had been largely put on hold for the past few years. New businesses began in this period, and other businesses like the Morrison Plow Works resumed operations. The lumber industry also began to boom along the Mississippi River, and Fort Madison took its place among other river communities. Economic and population growth created the demand for additional housing. With the Keokuk, Mt. Pleasant, and Muscatine Railroad passing into the hands of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad in 1869, Fort Madison finally enjoyed railroad connections to the north as well as to the south, spurring additional growth and development. The increase in river traffic with the completion of canals around rapids to the north and south of Fort Madison by the late 1870s stimulated additional economic activity and community growth. The period from 1865 to 1885 was marked as a period of prosperity for Fort Madison.

In this period, the commercial enterprises of Fort Madison centered on Front Street (Avenue H), facing the river, and extended north along the cross street of Pine (7th Street) to 2nd Street (Avenue G). By 1868, Fort Madison could claim nearly every type of retail or service business found in larger communities. The basic stores – dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, books, china and glassware, clothing, hardware, notions, tailors – were concentrated on Front Street (Avenue H). The substantial buildings along 2nd Street (Avenue G) were largely new business blocks, beginning to draw commercial activity to this street one removed from the river. Other key buildings also existed on Front Street, such as the city's first public building, Concordia Hall, built by Charles Doerr in 1867 and the Fort Madison Academy (*Directory for Lee County* 1868: 191-223; *History of Lee County* 1879: 610). In the decade following the Civil War, the shipping and manufacturing industries were key in Fort Madison. A large number of coopers were employed in town, making barrels that were used to ship various products. Pork, flour, fish, and grain were chief products shipped, as Fort Madison benefited from river transportation (Sloat 1987: 30).

The Mississippi River also helped create the lumber industry in Fort Madison, as well as the spin-off businesses of planing, sash, doors, and blinds, and wood working. Samuel Atlee and John C. Atlee were among the first mill men in the 1850s and 1860s to bring logs from forests of Minnesota and Wisconsin by steamboat to mills along the Mississippi River. As Atlee employed nearly 150 by 1870, other lumber companies joined their ranks in Fort Madison. John Knapp, Jr., son of the town founder, opened the Knapp-Stout mill, which was successful. The Weston & Company mill, owned by the Weston family of New England, also enjoyed limited success with the postwar boom, though it was not rebuilt after a fire in the 1880s. With the threat of fire, the brickmaking industry also thrived in and near Fort Madison, including Frederick Brothers & Adriance, Herminghausen Brothers, Wiggenjosts, and Bartel & Stellern. Demand further increased after a fire destroyed the south side of the 600 block of 2nd Street (Avenue G) in 1874 ("Through Three Generations of Atlees," *Evening Democrat Centennial Edition,* May 20, 1938, 43; Sloat 1987: 30, 47; *History of Lee County* 1879: 608; Hansman 1990: 21).

The topography of Fort Madison was instrumental in the original selection of the town site and would continue to be key to the development of the town. As noted in the 1868 county directory, Fort Madison sat on a plateau framed by bluffs on the east and north sides. Commercial enterprises were centered near the Mississippi River, with residential areas to the north within the Original Town plat south of the north bluffs. The directory notes: "The city, for the most part, is built of brick, and, with its pleasant dwellings embosomed in forest and ornamental trees, are remarkable for their architectural beauty..." (*Lee County Gazetteer* 1868: 143). Further, "In former years much labor was expended in planting forest trees about the principal streets....Also, two Parks or Squares are well planted with trees, one of them being exceedingly lovely, are also very attractive features of the city" (*Lee County Gazetteer* 1868: 144). Each park occupied one block. The "upper" park was located in the east end between 4th and 5th Streets and Avenues E and F. The "lower" park was located near the center of the Original Town plat but in the west portion of the original developed between 9th and 10th streets and Avenues E and F. The 1868 city directory notes the addition of Fourth Ward to the city, with Third Ward stretching from Market (8th Street) to Locust (12th Street) and Fourth Ward comprising the area west of Locust (12th Street) (*Lee County Gazetteer* 1868: 152). This indicates the increasing settlement in the western portion of the Original Town plat.

The growth of Fort Madison in the 1860s and 1870s was marked by new railroad connections and increased population. The Keokuk, Mt. Pleasant, and Muscatine Railroad linked Keokuk to Fort Madison in 1857, stalling out until it was purchased by the Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy Railroad (C, B & Q) in 1869. By 1870, the railroad was completed north to Burlington, and a new depot was built along the river and railroad tracks near the foot of Chestnut (9th Street). With this completion, Fort Madison enjoyed increased product connection and shipping options, as well as increased business activity (Sloat 1987: 66; Sloat 1993: 87; Hansman 1990: 23; *Portrait and Biographical Album of Lee County* 1887: 619). German immigration also continued in this period, peaking in the early 1870s. The population in 1870 reached 4,011, nearly a 40% increase from 1860, though Fort Madison dropped to the 14th largest city in Iowa. The population would grow more slowly over the next decade, only reaching 4,679 in 1880 (16%). Railroad fever continued in Fort Madison as construction began on a narrow gauge road that extended west out of town in 1871. Nicknamed the "Peavine," the Fort Madison & Northwestern Railroad made slow progress, completed to Collett, a distance of 45 miles west, by the early 1880s. This line would also be later bought by the C, B & Q (*Portrait and Biographical Album of Lee County* 1887: 619; Sloat 1987: 66; Sloat 1993: 89).

The railroad connections spurred some limited speculation and platting of new areas in Fort Madison. These 1870s subdivisions, however, were confined to the perimeters of the Original Town plat. The blocks west of 13th Street were not originally subdivided into lots, and the subdivision of these out lots from 13th to roughly 16th street south of the bluff (Avenue C) occurred in 1871 and 1873. This indicates the progression of residential development west into these areas. The 1874 map of Fort Madison shows the extents of the town at this time (Figure 6). The Iowa State Penitentiary was located at the east edge of the Original Town plat, which extended west to Occidental Street (18th Street). The blocks on the bluff at the north edge of the

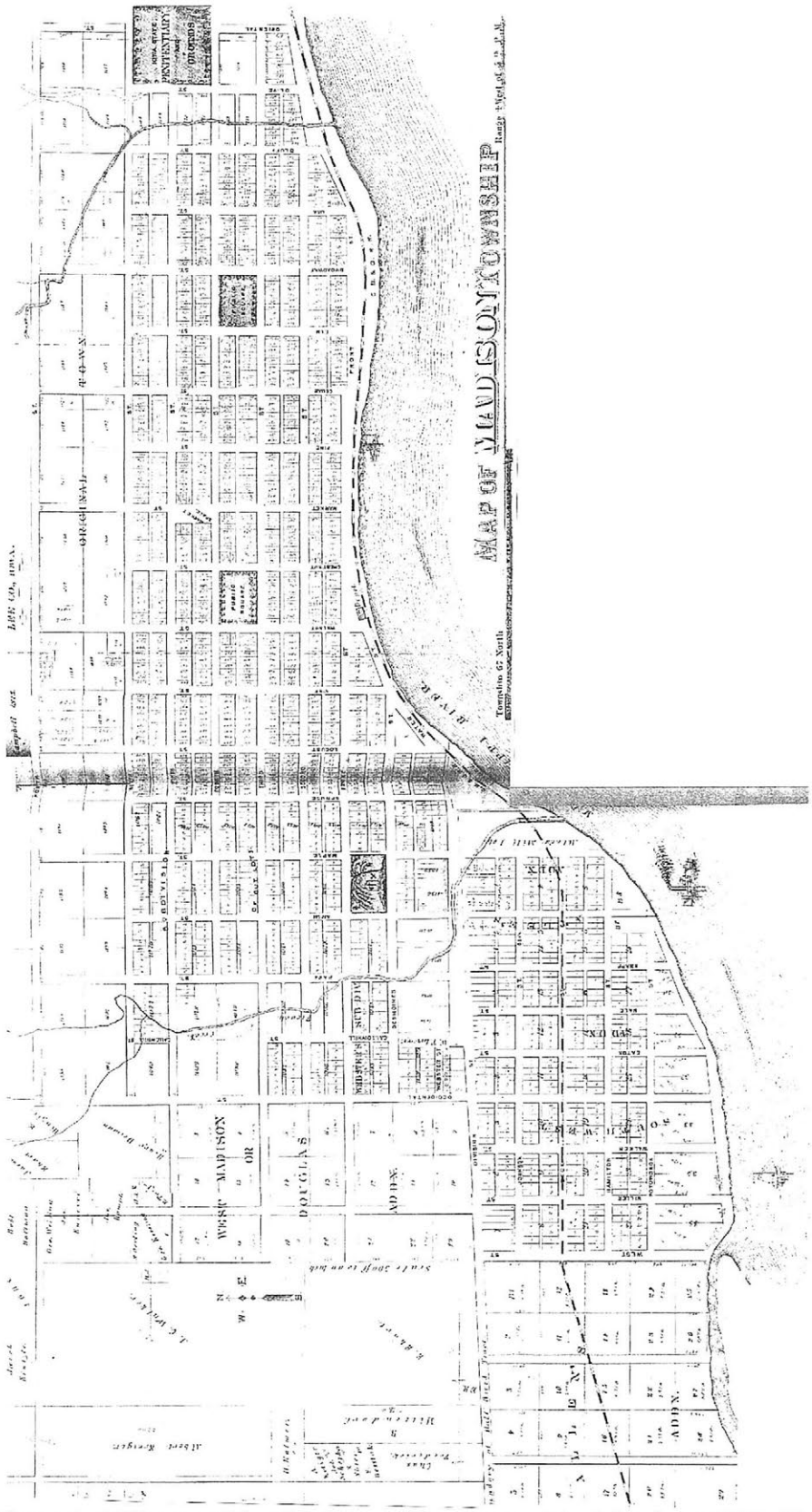


Figure 6. 1874 map of Fort Madison, with pages combined (Andreas 1874: 49).

town remained undivided, but the remainder of the blocks from east to west were divided. The two public squares are clearly indicated on this map, and the commercial district centered on Front Street (Avenue H) in the blocks between the squares from Elm Street (5th Street) to Chestnut Street (9th Street). The 1857 additions to the southwest of the Original Town plat along the river and railroad remain only partially subdivided. Likewise, though growth was anticipated to the west, the 1860s Tracy's Subdivision (west of Allen's Addition) and the Douglas Addition (west of the Original Town) remain marked by large blocks rather than individual lots.

Residences throughout Fort Madison in the 1870s and into the 1800s continued to reflect the forms and styles that had gained popularity initially in the 1850s and 1860s. Gothic Revival and Italianate homes continued to be built in Fort Madison through this period for stylistic residences of the successful local residents, particularly in the "Park to Park" survey area. While examples of the Italianate style first appeared in Fort Madison in the 1850s and they would continue to be built through the 1880s, the style appears to have enjoyed its greatest popularity in the 1870s. In the "Park to Park" survey area, 17 extant houses with Italianate influence were built from the late 1860s to 1880, and they were nearly all substantial two-story brick houses. The Second Empire styles first appeared in Fort Madison in the late 1860s, with examples into the 1890s. This style is defined by the mansard roof form, such as on the Charles and Catherine Doerr House at 814 Avenue F (c. 1891, State Site #56-00264, Survey/map #R1-049) and James Marr House at 614 Avenue E (c. 1869, State Site #56-00225, Survey/map #R1-135). Some features were carried over from the Italianate houses, such as brackets along the eaves and distinctive window hoods. Three extant houses in the "Park to Park" survey area retain the distinctive mansard roofs, while at least two other houses have been identified as later modified with the removal of the roof.

Vernacular forms continued to be the most prevalent through this period. Larger houses were built in the two-story I-house type, with a central hall separating two rooms on each story. I-houses were often decorated with stylistic features of the Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, or Italianate styles. Elements of the Greek Revival style linger on the 1869 Henry Cattermole House built in the I-house form at 602 7th Street (State Site #56-00125, Survey/map #R1-34). Advances in building technology permitted more variations on floor plans, and some T-plan and L-plan houses were also built in Fort Madison during this period. The c.1870 Samuel Atlee house at 804 (802) Avenue E (State Site # 56-00231 (56-00230 also), Survey/map #R1-160) demonstrates an early cross-plan form on a residence for a wealthy merchant (Figure 7). The c.1879 D.A. Morrison House (532 Avenue F, State Site #56-00255, Survey/map #R1-21) combines the cubical form of an Italianate house with gables and bay windows popularized by the Gothic Revival (Figure 8). These forms and styles trickled down to middle class homes in the 1870s and 1880s, sustaining the architecture over several decades. The large majority of houses constructed in Fort Madison in this period were single-family dwellings.

Disaster struck Fort Madison on July 3, 1876 when a thunderstorm with strong winds whipped through the community. Accounts debate if it was a tornado or straight-line winds. Regardless of the type, the damage was high. The storm destroyed St. Mary's Catholic Church's new steeple, toppling it through the roof and onto the organ. The spires of Baptist and Lutheran churches, the tower of city hall, and a brick wall of St. Joseph's Church also collapsed. Many other roofs were damaged throughout town. Samuel Atlee sustained losses to home and business

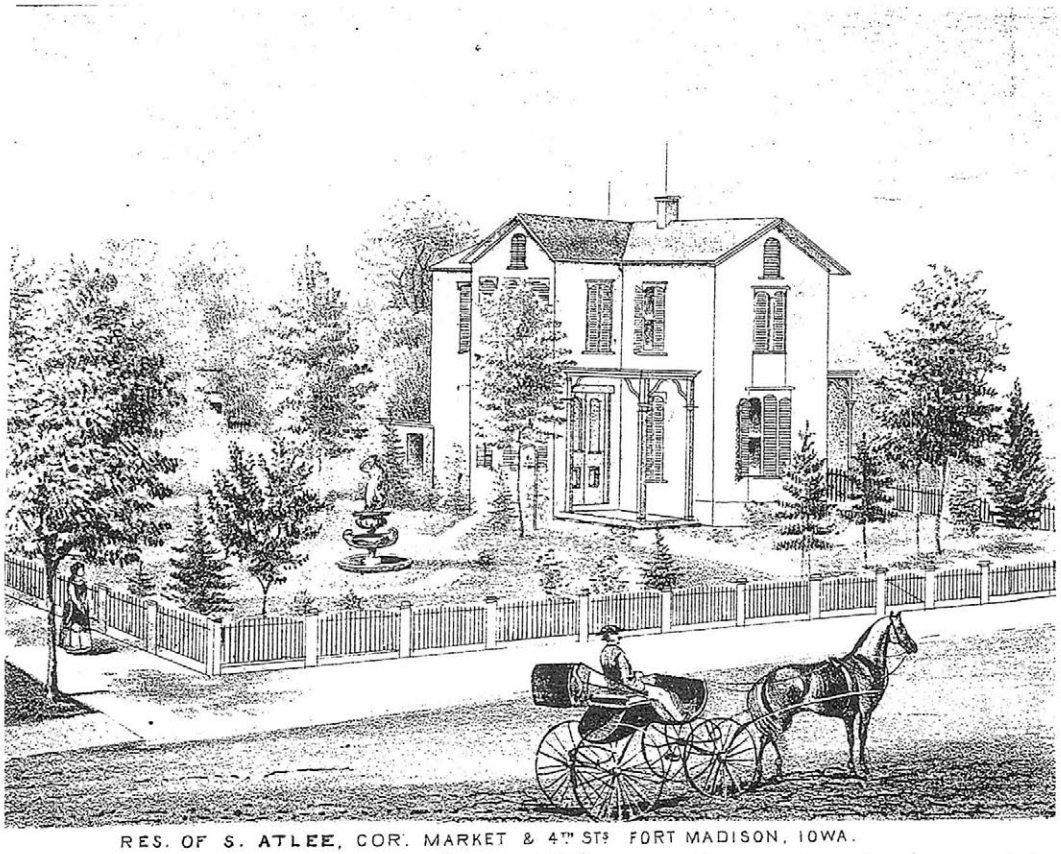
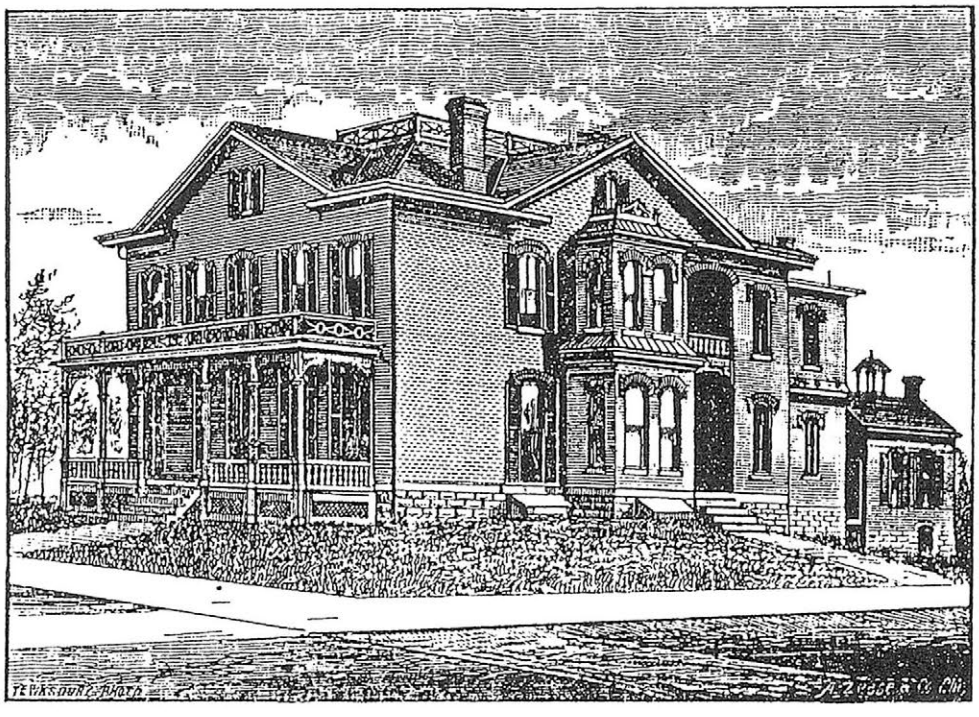


Figure 7. Drawing of Samuel Atlee's house in 1874 (corner of 8th Street and Avenue E) (Andreas 1874: 52).



RESIDENCE OF D. A. MORRISON.

Figure 8. Residence of D.A. Morrison, 532 Avenue F, c.1879 (Fort Madison Illustrated 1887: 29)

as his home on Avenue E was damaged, 10,000 feet of lumber at his mill was lost into the river, and his towboat sunk. The Morrison Plow Works and brick prison walls also sustained damage (Roberts 1896).

Commercial and industrial activity in Fort Madison would receive an additional boost in the late 1870s as canals were built around rapids on the Mississippi River to the north and south of the community. In 1877, the canal and locks around Des Moines rapids near Keokuk to the south were complete, increasing the quantity and size of boats arriving in Fort Madison. With the completion of canals and locks further up the Mississippi River over the next decade, Fort Madison developed as a river port for cargo vessels and packet boats (Baxter 1999: 18; Sloat 1987: 58). During this period, Front Street (Avenue H) was located immediately off of the Mississippi River, with the railroad built on a narrow strip of land along the natural plateau where Fort Madison was located (Figure 2). With the increased activity, the population would grow from 4,679 in 1880 to 5,078 in 1885. Ample room was available for residential development within the large areas already platted. Only one addition was platted in the late 1870s or early 1880s, which was the four-block Frederich's Addition on the west end platted in 1881. While these additions provided more opportunities for various types of housing, successful downtown businessmen continued to build their homes in the "Park to Park" neighborhood.

The success of the local lumber and planing mills provided ample building material and elements for residents in Fort Madison. By 1879, the S. & J.C. Atlee Lumber Company was described as "one of the most extensive lumber manufacturing firms along the Mississippi River." The operations included a saw mill, planing mill, dryhouse, and shingle mill on about 35 acres. Over 150 men and boys were employed each year. The northern timber lands of Wisconsin and Minnesota provided logs that were floated down the river as log rafts to the mill in Fort Madison (*History of Lee County* 1879: 609). Community enterprises grew in this period as well. Around 1879, Professor Nelson Johnson started the Johnson Business College as the Commercial and English Training School. Courses included book-keeping, penmanship, stenography, type-writing, and collateral subjects. The school enjoyed strong attendance. In 1887, the school was located on the second floor of the German American Bank building (*Fort Madison Illustrated* 1887: 20). On May 1, 1879, the Fort Madison Loan and Building Association started, financing the construction of an average of 24 homes per year over the next seventeen years (Roberts 1896: n.p.).

Significant development occurred throughout the "Park to Park" survey area by the early 1880s. The 1884 Sanborn Fire Insurance map shows the growth and development of the "Park to Park" area by the end of this period from 1865 to 1885 (Figure 9). The detailed pages cover the areas with the highest concentration of development, thus the highest risk for fire. This area is roughly the commercial area along 1st Street (Avenue H) and 2nd Street (Avenue G) from the east edge of town to Spruce (13th Street) and then south of 4th Street (Avenue E) from Old Settlers Park at 5th Street to Central Park at 10th Street. With construction in the last decade, four blocks stand out as the densest commercial development in Fort Madison – the 600 and 700 blocks of Front Street (Avenue H) and the 600 and 700 blocks of 2nd Street (Avenue G), bisected by the main cross street, Pine Street (7th Street). Some commercial uses stretch up Pine (7th) Street to the Lee County Courthouse at 3rd Street (Avenue F) and Pine (7th Street). Houses depicted in 1884 in the

"Park to Park" survey area immediately north of the downtown area were mostly one-and-one-half-story or two-story buildings with simple rectangular or square forms. Substantial two-story homes tend to remain standing while smaller one-story houses were typically replaced by larger homes over the next decades. Houses are located on 75-90% of the lots on the blocks in the area closest to the developed downtown with 50-75% of the lots further to the north, west, and east of this area. Residences face the main east-west streets with outbuildings on the rear of the lots accessed by mid-block alleys. Five churches are also located in this area.

In the "Park to Park" survey area, 37 properties were built in the period from 1865 to 1884, including 34 houses, one duplex, one church, and the county jail. The 34 extant houses from this period include 21 two-story brick houses and five two-story frame houses, typically with a hip roof related to the Italianate style. The remaining houses include five one or one-and-one-half story brick houses and three one or one-and-one-half story frame houses. The church and duplex were also brick buildings constructed in this period, while stone was utilized for the county jail. The residents in these extant houses were primarily downtown businessmen and owners of manufacturing or industrial interests. Smaller houses were home to downtown workers. Of the 53 extant houses from this period, information has been identified from the 1880 federal census on 45 heads of household. In general, these men were established American families, at least second or third generation Americans, including several early settlers or children of early settlers in Fort Madison. Census information shows that 29 heads of these households (64%) were born in America, primarily in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Among the other households, 14 heads (31%) were born in Germany, one was born in Ireland, and one was born in England. Thus, the "Park to Park" neighborhood was developed in this period by successful businessmen making their mark in the new state of Iowa.

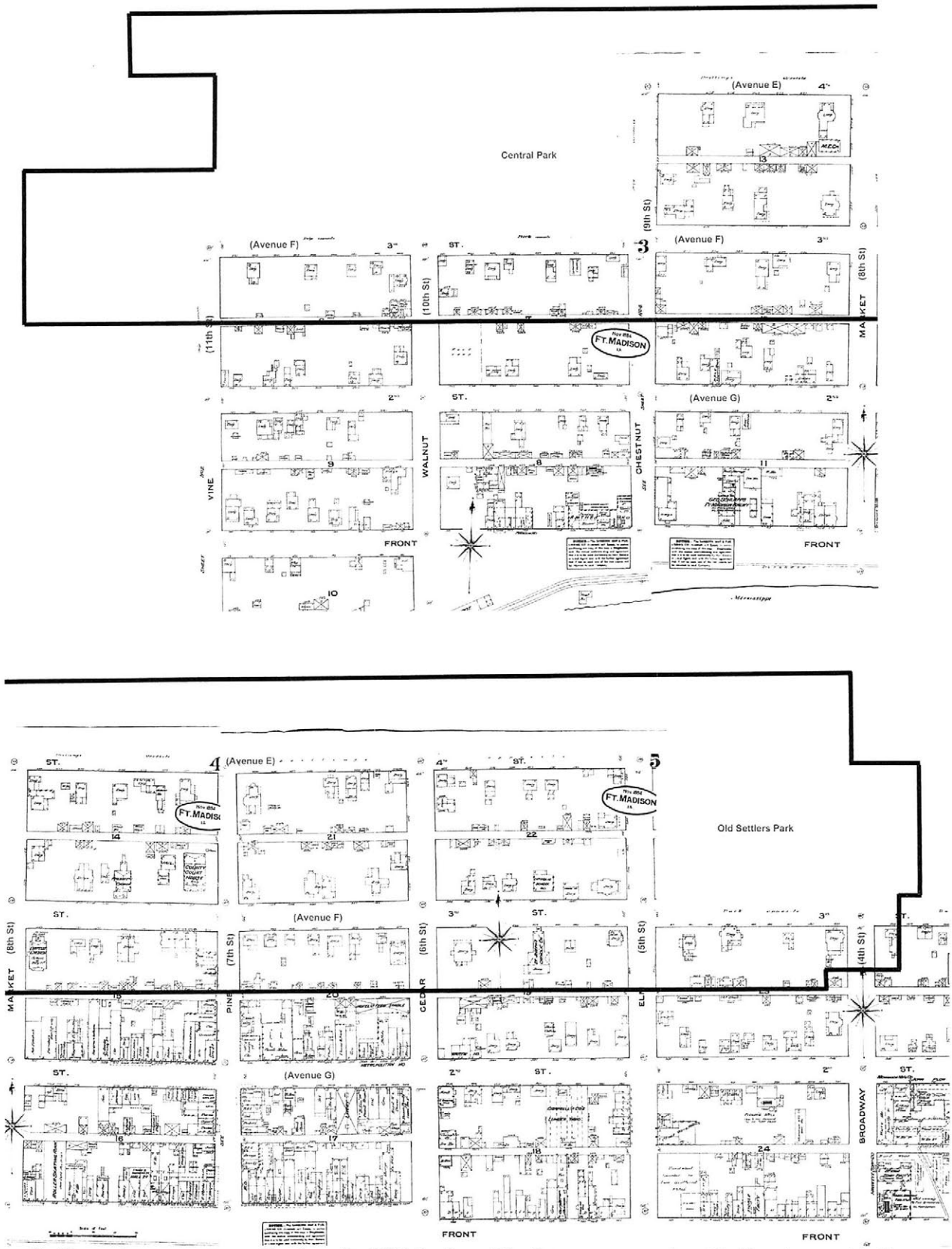


Figure 9. General survey area outlined on the 1884 Sanborn Fire Insurance map (west half on top, east half on bottom) (Sanborn Map Company 1884: 3-6).

Santa Fe Railroad Expansion and Community Development, 1885-1900

With the arrival of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad in 1887, Fort Madison witnessed an unprecedented boom for the small community. While the population had healthy growth from 4,679 in 1880 to 5,079 in 1885, the rapid influx of people and business in the late 1880s resulted in a population of 7,901 by 1890. The growth of the community continued in the 1890s, with the population reportedly reaching 10,022 in 1895. Whether this number includes some transient workers is unknown, but the population was uncontested at 9,278 in 1900 – double the 1880 population. The impact on the built environment of Fort Madison, including the residential "Park to Park" area, was significant. While 62 of the 192 extant surveyed properties date to construction prior to 1885, an additional 61 would be built in the 15 years from 1885 to 1899. The Italianate style continued to influence new houses, with the Queen Anne style gaining preference in the 1890s. This period also saw a wave of duplex construction in the neighborhood, relating to the housing demand as Fort Madison witnessed unprecedented growth. The new railroad connection, influx of railroad workers, growth of existing and new businesses and industries, and resulting development of residential neighborhoods helped formulate the composition of Fort Madison for the next century.

When the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad (Santa Fe Railroad) bought the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad in 1885, Fort Madison was well positioned to attract the railroad's attention for a potential Mississippi River crossing. The Fort Madison Water Company had been organized and awarded a franchise to supply water. In 1885, they built a 1,500,000 gallon reservoir at Black Hawk Heights, the high bluff at the east of town near the Iowa State Penitentiary. With the new supply, the fire department was reorganized as the Fort Madison Fire Department in October 1885. The Fort Madison Gas Company also began in 1885, building a gas works to the east of the penitentiary. Finally, Samuel and J.C. Atlee formed the Fort Madison Electric Light & Power Company as a subsidiary of the Atlee Lumber Company in 1887, generating electricity by burning mill waste (Roberts and Moorhead 1914: 128; Sloat 1987: 112; Roberts 1896: n.p.). In 1887, key industries in Fort Madison included the Morrison Manufacturing Company, Iowa Farming Tool Company, S. & J.C. Atlee Lumber Company, Fort Madison Chair Company, Hawkeye Soap Factory, Huiskamp Brothers Boot and Shoe Factory, Potowonok Roller Mills, and Fort Madison Paper Company (*Portrait and Biographical Album of Lee County* 1887: 630-31).

In addition to positioning itself to compete with other "modern" cities, the citizens of Fort Madison held another enticement for the Santa Fe Railroad. During the previous efforts to attract railroads, several citizens of Fort Madison had formed a group and obtained a franchise to build a bridge across the Mississippi River. When railroad officials met with the community leaders, they offered this bridge franchise as well as 60 acres on the west side of Fort Madison for switchyards, maintenance buildings, and storage sheds. This sealed the deal for the Santa Fe Railroad, and they began planning a route through Fort Madison that would be their main line from Kansas City to Chicago. Workers were brought to Fort Madison from their operations in the Southwest, and construction on the bridge began on March 16, 1887. Town leaders convinced the railroad company to build the bridge at the east end of town to be close to the business district, as well as convincing them to build the depot near the Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy depot at the foot of Chestnut Street (9th Street). The first train crossed the bridge on December 7, 1887, with the formal opening marked by a parade on June 7, 1888. The land for the railroad switchyards

and support buildings was located about 15 blocks to the west near the river, in an area that had yet to see significant development. They built a roundhouse and extensive locomotive erection, train repair, and servicing shops by 1892, creating 1,000 new jobs through employment at the shops and on train crews. Though the Santa Fe Railroad had plans for the largest locomotive erecting and car building shops of west of the Mississippi at Fort Madison, hard times in the 1890s restricted their original projected building plans. However, Fort Madison would prove to be a key division point and repair center well into the 20th century. In 1895, 8,386 freight cars were repaired and 39 way cars were built in Fort Madison (Delaney 2003: 12; Hansman 1990: 44-46; Sloat 1987: 66-68; Sloat 1993: 89; Roberts 1896: n.p.; "Highlights in History of City and Community," *Evening Democrat Centennial Edition,* May 20, 1938, 48; *Fort Madison Illustrated* 1907: 23-25).

Community improvements continued as the Santa Fe worked to build their line. On June 2, 1887, the Fort Madison Street Railway Company, under J.B. Morrison as president, quickly worked to construct a streetcar line to connect the eastern and western sections of Fort Madison. As Fort Madison sprawled to nearly four miles west along the Mississippi River, the street car line permitted the development of additional residential neighborhoods in the western additions while maintaining the downtown in its original location. The line began in the east end near the Iowa State Penitentiary, extended through the business district on 2nd Street (Avenue G), and jig-jagged its way west to Ivanhoe Park, about 39 blocks west of the east end. Ivanhoe Park, originally Peake's Amusement Park, developed as a community attraction, boasting lakes, a bandstand, bicycle paths, an amusement park, and a zoo by the turn of the century. A spur extended directly to the Santa Fe shops, connecting all aspects of the developing community. The line shifted from mule power to electric in 1895 (Roberts and Moorhead 1914: 129; Hansman 1990: 48; Delaney 2003: 30; Sloat 1987: 132; Roberts 1896: n.p.). Efforts were also made to improve the physical appearance of Fort Madison. Though the cobblestones were an improvement over the blue clay, brick was the material of choice for modern streets. In 1889, the city began paving streets with brick in the business district, beginning along 2nd Street (Avenue G) (Sloat 1987: 97).

With the promise of increased development following the arrival of the railroad, new additions and subdivisions were also platted throughout Fort Madison. The main Santa Fe rail yards were located from 25th to 27th streets south of Avenue O, spurring additional development to the west. Ten additions or subdivisions of previously platted blocks occurred in 1887, following by 13 in 1888. The largest additions in 1887-88 include the Fair Grounds Addition (20 blocks from 27th to 33rd streets between Avenues H and L), Fairview Addition (about 20 blocks from 33rd to 38th streets between Avenues L and Q), Park Place Addition (10 blocks from 31st to 33rd from Avenue H to Avenue L), and Santa Fe Place Addition (16 blocks from 21st to 25th streets between Avenues G and L). Earlier additions west along the river were also subdivided with new subdivisions. By 1889, nearly all the land west of the Original Town plat at 18th Street to 33rd Street south of Avenue G was platted, and additional land was platted to the southwest from 33rd to 40th streets south of Avenue L. Many of these western additions have narrower lots, cheaper for workers of the Santa Fe railroad to purchase and build homes. At the same time that these western neighborhoods developed in this manner, the lots in the "Park to Park" survey area from 4th Street to 11th Street in the Original Town plat were also developed and redeveloped with larger, substantial homes.

The community leaders involved in the key businesses and industries, increased number of services, and community development in other areas of Fort Madison chose to build new, large homes throughout the "Park to Park" neighborhood. For example, John D.M. Hamilton, lawyer and mayor, built an early Queen Anne residence at 507 Avenue E (State Site #56-04367, Map #R1-123). Dr. John Downs, active in many community pursuits and development, built his Queen Anne house at 533 Avenue F around 1889 (State Site #56-03882, Map #R1-143). Philip Amborn, partner in the prominent furniture business of C. Amborn Jr & Brothers, built a two-story, brick, late Italianate house at 1128 Avenue F around 1887 (State Site #56-04435, Map #R1-092). George Robers, local harness manufacturer, built a Queen Anne / Romanesque house at 831 Avenue E around 1890 (State Site #56-04391, Map #R1-169). All of these homes were substantial two-story brick houses.

The construction of larger, stylistic homes in the "Park to Park" area directly reflects the prosperity of the business community through the end of the 1880s and into the 1890s. The neighborhood and its residents continued to be connected with downtown businesses and organizations, rather than with the new railroad developments to the west. Fort Madison had prospered as a river port and trading center for the agricultural countryside with small factories and support businesses. While connected north-south by the C, B & Q., the new main line east-west connection of the Santa Fe brought increased manufactured goods into the town as well as spurring the development of local and larger scale industries. Traditional commercial and retail businesses also reflected growth. In 1888, the *Fort Madison Democrat* became the *Evening Democrat,* a daily newspaper. The First National Bank of Fort Madison was organized from the Bank of Fort Madison, under the direction of Charles Brewster and Joseph A. Smith. The Lee County Savings Bank was also organized in 1888, with Samuel Atlee as president (Sloat 1987: 80, 90; Roberts 1896: n.p.; "Fort Madison Savings Bank has Interesting Institutional History," *Evening Democrat Centennial Edition,* May 20, 1938, 33; "Lee County Savings Bank Renders Half Century of Service," *Evening Democrat Centennial Edition,* May 20, 1938, 25). The *Fort Madison Democrat* noted in January 1889 that the "the recent rapid growth of our city and the great amount of building done" has led to great success for the five-year-old real estate, loan, and insurance business of Davis, Dodd, & Company ("A Thriving Firm," *Fort Madison Democrat,* January 9, 1889, 12).

The 1888 perspective view of Fort Madison shows the extent of development in Fort Madison on the heels of the arrival of the Santa Fe railroad. The topographical restraints on development to the north and east are apparent, as the bluffs frame the commercial and residential development on the plateau along the Mississippi River. The town extends from the commercial district and "Park to Park" residential neighborhood in the east end (Figure 10) further to the new additions on the west end (Figure 11). Commercial development is concentrated in a six-block area along Front Street (Avenue H) and 2nd Street (Avenue G). Residential development is strong through the east end of the Original Town plat from around 3rd Street to around 16th Street along 3rd Street (Avenue F) and 4th Street (Avenue E). The view shows the change in topography by 5th Street (Avenue D) that limits and altered the type of development along this street on the base of the bluff. Only a handful of houses are found on the bluff north of 6th Street (Avenue C) within the Original Town plat. Scattered residential development is found in the areas west of 16th Street, in the newly platted additions.

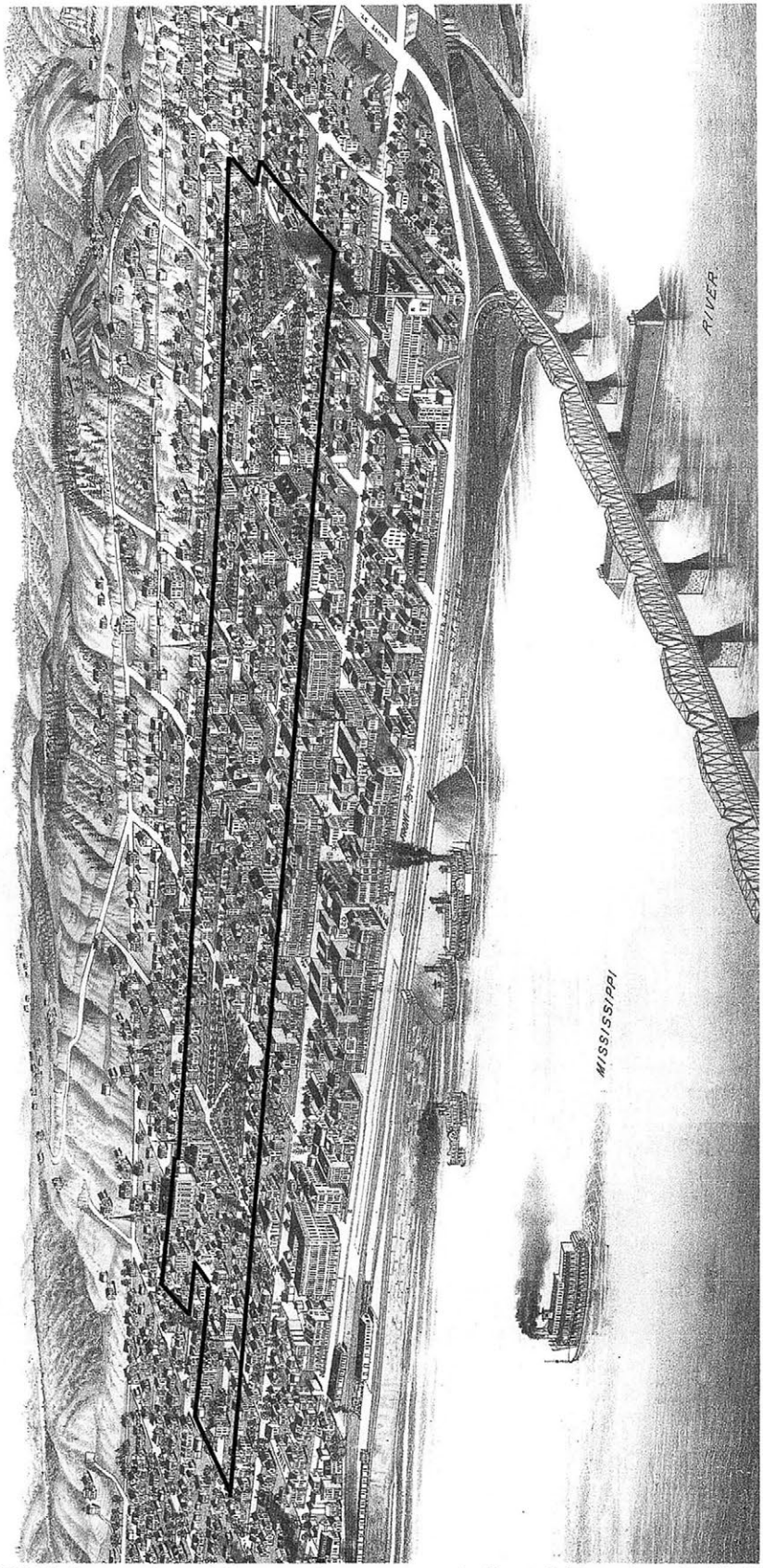


Figure 10. East half of 1888 birds-eye view with general survey area indicated (American Publishing Company 1888).

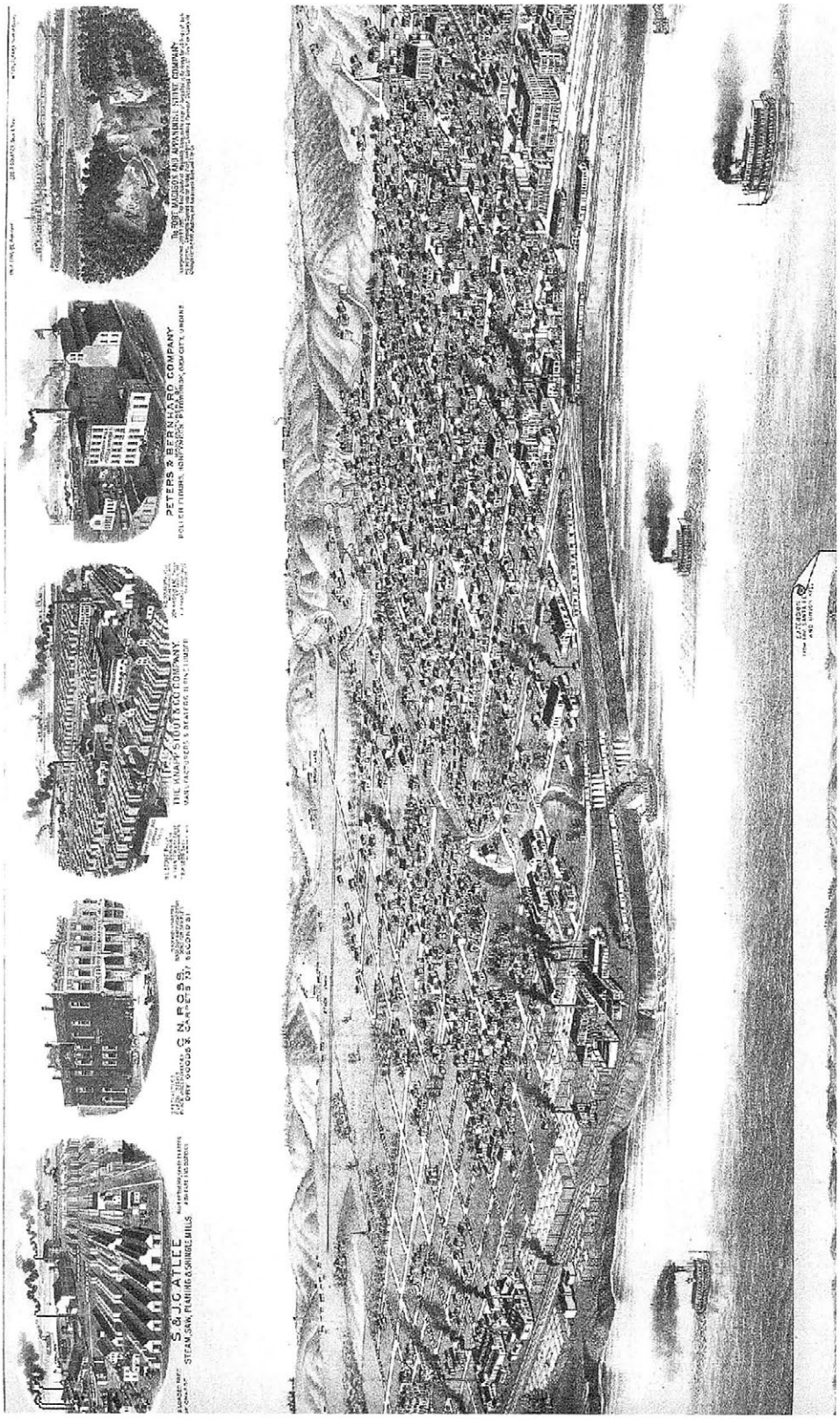


Figure 11. West half of 1888 birds-eye view of Fort Madison (American Publishing Company 1888).

Fort Madison Illustrated, published in 1887 to promote Fort Madison, provides further information on the residential development pictured in 1888 as well as the overall activity within Fort Madison in this period. It notes: "At present our citizens are earnestly engaged in improving the city – their homes, their places of business, their factories, their churches, and their schools. Manufacturers are increasing their capacities, merchants their stocks and rooms, new corporations are being formed for the establishment of new enterprises for the city's good, and all is life and activity" (*Fort Madison Illustrated* 1887: 9). The publication noted a revival in church building in the last two years, which was concentrated within the "Park to Park" survey area. The Union Presbyterian was built on Third (Avenue F) between Pine and Market (7th and 8th) and dedicated on September 11, 1885 (719 Avenue F, State Site #56-00261, Survey/map #R1-47), and the new St. Joseph's Catholic Church was built on Third (Avenue F) between Cedar and Elm (5th and 6th) dedicated on December 21, 1886 (508 Avenue F, State Site #56-00253, Survey/map #R1-19). The Methodist Episcopal church was then under construction at the corner of Fourth and Pine (Avenue E and 7th) (701 Avenue E, State Site #56-04168, Survey/map #R1-151). Additionally, Hope Episcopal Church at Fourth and Cedar (Avenue E and 6th) was recently remodeled (previously St. Luke's, 605 Avenue E, State Site # 56-00224, Survey/map #R1-139) (*Fort Madison Illustrated* 1887: 20-24).

The city was described as framed on the east and north by bluffs, with the city waterworks located on the east bluffs:

> At the back, or on the north range, several fine residences overlook the city at the foot and the picturesque scenery for miles up and down the valley. For about a mile from the east end our city is narrow, five blocks in width, then broadens out gradually to a width of two miles – the land lying nearly level, having but just enough fall from the bluffs to the river to afford perfect drainage. This plateau continues, still widening, for several miles below the city...This affords an almost unlimited area of land desirable for the location of manufactories, railroad yards, business blocks and dwellings. On this ground is to be built 'the new city,' that is, the western limits are to be extended, and the places formerly used for agricultural purposes will be platted and divided into city lots. The streets and avenues will be planted with soft maples and elms, and a few years will find this part of the city finely shaded and well inhabited. (*Fort Madison Illustrated* 1887: 11, 13)

The landscaping in town and value of trees is further evidenced as the publication continues:

> Outside the main business part, our city is well shaded with Maples and Elms, which adds greatly to its beauty and the comfort and welfare of our citizens. We have also, in the midst of our city, two public parks, called the Upper, or Old Settlers, and Lower, each comprising five acres of ground and filled with fine trees of several varieties, making beautiful shade and a pleasant and healthy resort in the heat of Summer. They are also used for public out-door meetings and are a great attraction for the people of the cities and country about us, who often make up excursions to come here and enjoy the beautiful green carpet and cool shade of the graceful trees. The parks are well seated and contain beautiful fountains, fine covered speakers' stands &c. In the Old Settlers Parks stand an old-fashioned pioneer log cabin, where, on the annual occasions of the Old Settlers Reunions, matronly dames entertain their old and young friends in pioneer style.
> (*Fort Madison Illustrated* 1887: 42-43)

Fort Madison Illustrated noted that the Fort Madison Loan and Building Association had done good work in encouraging the building up of homes and businesses in the city by offering loans at reasonable rates. Overall, building costs were low, with lumber, brick, stone and labor readily available.

> The residences of Fort Madison compare very favorably with those of cities of similar size, many of them being large, modern and beautiful in form and detail. The material used is mostly bricks, which gives them an air of sustainability. Many, however, - among them some handsome modern homes of Queen Anne and other styles, - are of frame....Many houses are in course of erection for rental purposes, among them rows of French flats, containing all that makes a home convenient and pleasant. Gas and water are freely introduced into the residences and grounds of our city, and fountains, green lawns, and ornamental accessories add to their general beauty. (*Fort Madison Illustrated* 1887: 44)

The homes chosen to illustrate this point include two Italianate homes built around 1855 (Figures 3, 4), an Italianate/Gothic Revival home built in 1859 (Figure 5), and a mixed style home built around 1879 (Figure 8). All homes are built of brick and are substantial two-story dwellings. Thus, though the "modern homes of Queen Anne" are mentioned, they are not illustrated. The style appears to have just begun to be built in Fort Madison in the late 1880s, with more examples in the 1890s. The style was defined by a number of elaborate features, including hip roofs with projecting gables, asymmetrical massing, wood porches with decorative columns, bay windows, turrets, decorative surfaces such as fishscale shingles, and contrasting decorative materials. As the style dispersed across the United States and it became popular for various types and sizes of houses, the features were interpreted for a more modest, smaller house by the 1890s and early 1900s. The emphasis remained on asymmetrical layout, numerous angles created through bay windows and projecting gable sections, and decorative surfaces and features, such as patterned shingles on walls, brackets, turned columns, and other decorative carved details. Over half of the Queen Anne houses are distinguished by the steeply pitched hipped roof with one or more lower cross gables. Two cross gables are the most common, with one asymmetrically placed on the front and one on the side. According to McAlester, "the roof form of this subtype is among the most distinctive Queen Anne characteristics and occurs in examples ranging from modest cottages to high-style landmarks" (McAlester 1997: 263).

The 1889 and 1894 Sanborn maps show the development of the "Park to Park" area through this period with larger, substantial homes as well as several duplexes (Figures 12, 13). Roughly the same portion of the neighborhood is included in the map coverage of the 1889 set as the 1884. The houses depicted are a mix of earlier small and large houses, with new construction typically two-story houses and churches, as noted previously. A handful of new properties also reflect the need for housing for downtown employees, with duplexes built to the same stylistic standards as the single family homes. A few commercial properties are found along Vine (11th Street) at both 3rd Street (Avenue F) and 4th Street (Avenue G). Additional properties on the north side of 4th Street (Avenue G) are included in the map coverage on the 1894 map, perhaps indicating further development along this street or just better map coverage of this more densely built area of Fort Madison. The type of development in the early 1890s continued to be similar, with new construction generally reflecting large two-story single-family homes or stylistic two-story duplexes. Duplexes were generally located along 3rd Street (Avenue F), which was one block

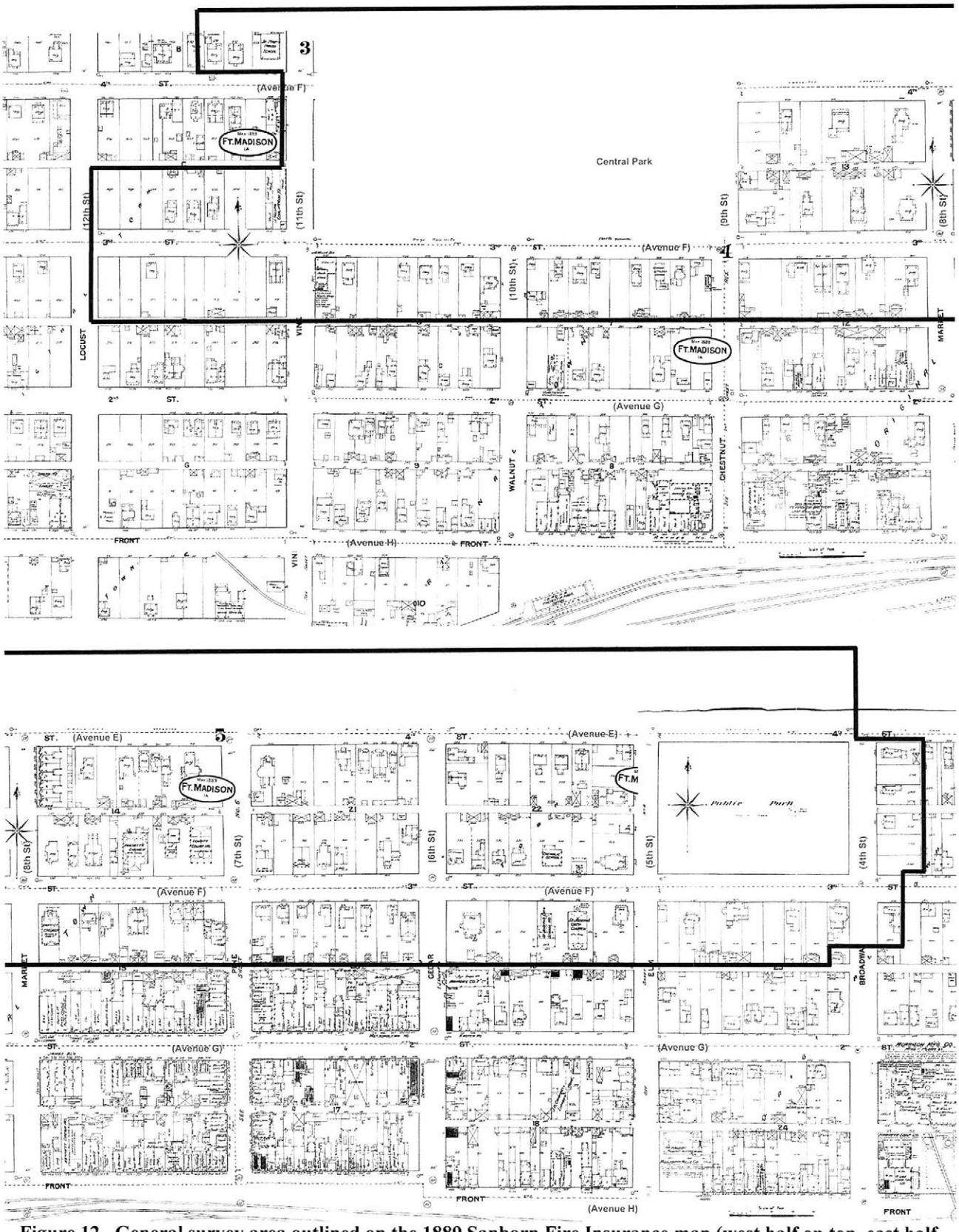


Figure 12. General survey area outlined on the 1889 Sanborn Fire Insurance map (west half on top, east half on bottom) (Sanborn Map Company 1889).

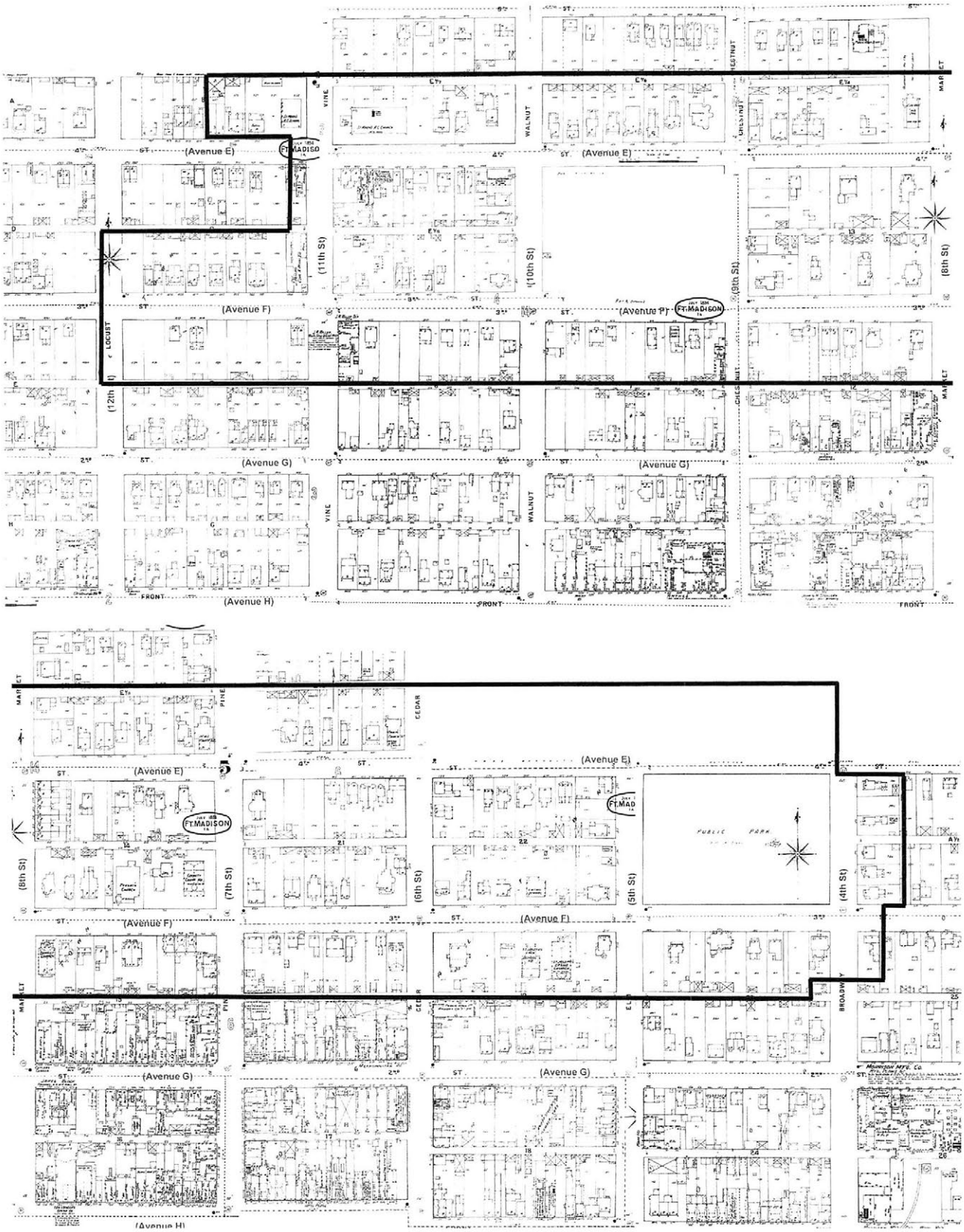


Figure 13. General survey area outlined on the 1894 Sanborn Fire Insurance map map (west half on top, east half on bottom) (Sanborn Map Company 1894).

from the downtown businesses, rather than 4th Street (Avenue E). However, four extant duplexes were also built along Avenue E in this period.

By the publication of *Illustrated Fort Madison* in 1896, several Queen Anne homes had been completed in Fort Madison. Most of these homes illustrated are located in the older part of city east of 11th Street, which continued to be the neighborhood of the successful businessmen of Fort Madison (Hansman 1990: 57). Examples of this style were built in either brick or frame construction. No architects resided in Fort Madison at this time. Architects from other communities designed some of the larger homes, with local contractors also responsible for the design of homes. Plans were also utilized from published sources such as pattern books and journals. For example, clothing store owner Bernard Hesse hired the architectural firm of Foster & Liebbe of Des Moines in 1889 to design his new St. Louis pressed brick Queen Anne house at 603 Avenue F (State Site #56-00256, Survey/map #R1-35) (Figure 14). Local contractor Frank Weishaar was then responsible for the construction (Moehn 1999: 61). Around the same time, Dr. John Downs hired contractor Frank Weishaar to design and build his brick Queen Anne house at 533 Avenue F (State Site #56-03882, Survey/map #R1-26) (Moehn 1999: 60) (Figure 15). These two examples of brick Queen Anne homes include several features of the Queen Anne style, including asymmetrical massing, decorative porches, decorative surface treatments particularly on the gables, stylistic chimneys, an eyebrow dormer, and a round corner tower. The Queen Anne home of Dr. C.F. Wahrer at 1007 Avenue D (demolished) demonstrates the extent of detailing applied to frame examples (Figure 16). Simpler Queen Anne homes were also features in the 1896 publication. The 1892 Queen Anne house of William R. Timpe at 731 Avenue D was designed and built by contractor William Ross (Figure 17). The basic form has gables and bay windows extending from each side to create an overall asymmetrical massing. Likewise, the frame Queen Anne home of W.H. Newlon at 733 Avenue F (demolished) had cross gables and bay windows projecting on each side (Figure 18).

While single-family homes continued to be the dominant type of dwelling, two-unit dwellings were also built in this period, particularly anticipated housing needs of new workers and an increase in demand for the rental market. The layout continued to follow the mid-19th century format of two units side by side. Overall, the styles of the duplexes were similar to the single-family dwellings, with Queen Anne influence noted on the majority of those built in this period. Porches often extended across both units. While earlier units were often symmetrical, some duplexes built in the late 1890s often reflected separate designs for the two units, consistent with the asymmetrical emphasis of the Queen Anne style. The c.1893 Otway and Mary June Cutler Duplex at 721-723 Avenue E (State Site #56-00229, Survey/map #R1-155) was depicted in the 1896 *Illustrated Fort Madison* (Figure 19). The Queen Anne style is reflected through the use of corner turrets, decorative porch, and decorative windows and surface treatments. Most of these duplexes were constructed with the owner as the resident of one half, using the other half as rental or for family. For example, the Otway and Mary June Cutler lived in the 723 half of their duplex at 721-723 Avenue E, with daughter Anabel and husband George Smith living in the 721 half (State Site #56-00229, Survey/map #R1-155). Anabel then lived here as a widow for several years in the 1910s and 1920s, at least partly supported by the income from the 723 half. Another example of a Queen Anne duplex is the Frederick Brecht Duplex at 922-924 Avenue F (State Site #56-00266, Survey/map #R1-61). This c.1897 duplex features frame construction

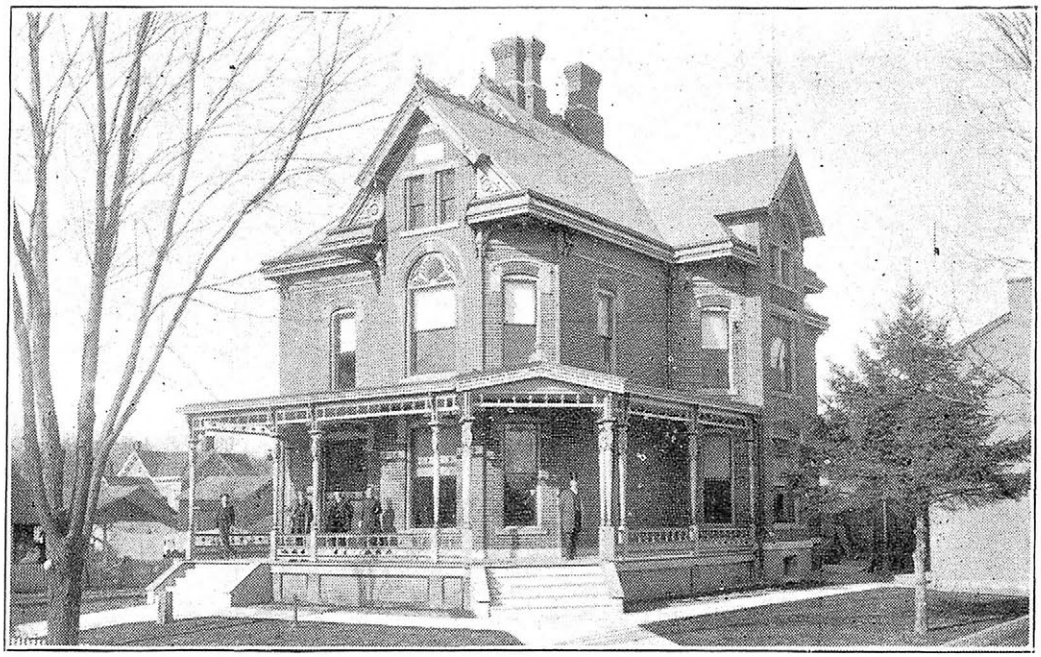
with bay windows, decorative porch, and decorative surface treatments on the gables. In this case, the Brecht family originally lived in the 922 half, using the 924 half for rental income.

In terms of strictly rental properties, the largest complex of this type was the Samuel Atlee Rowhouses – seven side-by-side two-story brick rowhouses at 502-514 8th Street (State Site #56-04360, Survey/map #R1-150) built around 1887 by Samuel Atlee, partner with his father in the prominent lumber company of S & J. Atlee. He had previously built his two-story brick Italianate house to the west at 804 Avenue E around 1871 (State Site #56-00231, Survey/map #R1-160), with John Atlee living to the west (demolished). Around 1885, he entered into rental housing with a duplex at 820-22 Avenue F (State Site #56-04148, Survey/map #R1-051). A handful of other houses throughout the neighborhood were built and originally used as rental houses, typically near the home of the owner as well. These houses were often later converted to owner-occupied houses.

While Queen Anne houses were dominant in the 1890s, simpler interpretations and styles were also built. Smaller houses following traditional vernacular forms, dubbed Folk Victorian, or Victorian vernacular, borrowed elements of the style and applied them to smaller buildings. Early house types also continued to be built in this period, including the gable-front house and T-plan house. Elements popular in this period, such as bay windows and decorative details, were also applied to these houses. Both old and new styles were also built in the 1890s in Fort Madison. When Charles Doerr looked to replace his older home with a new house, he hired contractor Frank Welshaar to design and build a Second Empire house in 1891 at 814 Avenue F (State Site #56-00264, Survey/map #R1-49), over 30 years after the first appearance of the style in Fort Madison (Figure 20). The Richardsonian Romanesque style became popular in the 1880s and 1890s, modeled after the work of architect Henry Hobson Richardson. These masonry homes features stone or stone and brick work to create decorative surface treatment, defined by the incorporation of large arches. Round towers were also common features of this style (McAlester 1997: 301-302). The Cattermole Memorial Library was constructed in downtown Fort Madison in 1892-93 following this style. In 1894-95, William Atlee, bookkeeper for the S&JC Atlee lumber company, constructed his large Richardsonian Romanesque home at 901 (903) Avenue E (State Site #56-00235, Survey/map #R1-171) (Figure 21). Buff-colored Kesota limestone from Minnesota was utilized for the rusticated blocks of this house (Hansman 1990: 54-55). Additional Richardsonian Romanesque features include the round towers and bay windows, massive arches, and gable treatments.

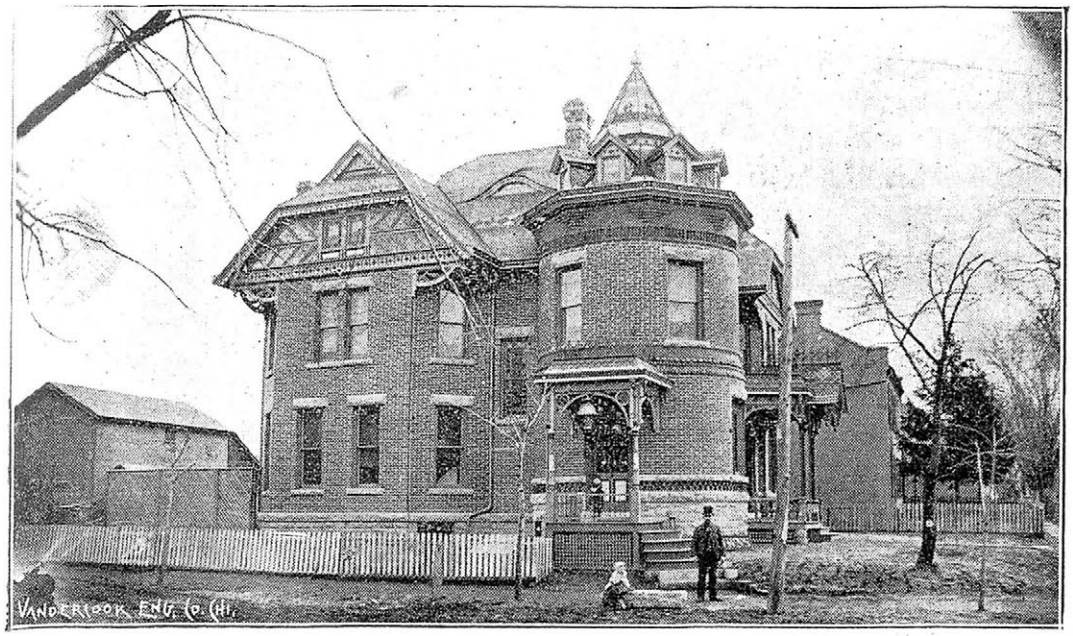
The architectural development of Fort Madison in the late 1880s and 1890s was noted at the time. In 1895, the two largest lumber companies – the S. & J.C. Atlee Company and the Knapp, Stout & Company – supplied material for over 300 buildings, and they had contracts for more than 300 in 1896. The lumber companies had departments for doors, windows, blinds, and shingles, locally supplying all needed building material. Fort Madison was further blessed with a good quality of stone locally available across the river in Illinois and several brick factories (Roberts 1896: n.p.). From 1879 to 1896, the Fort Madison Loan and Building Association had assisted in the financing of the construction of 422 homes in Fort Madison, loaning an average of $730 per home (Roberts 1896: n.p.). The architectural improvement in the city was noteworthy.

> Within the past few years Fort Madison has made great improvement in its class of architecture, in both residences and business blocks. There was a time (and sadly long after



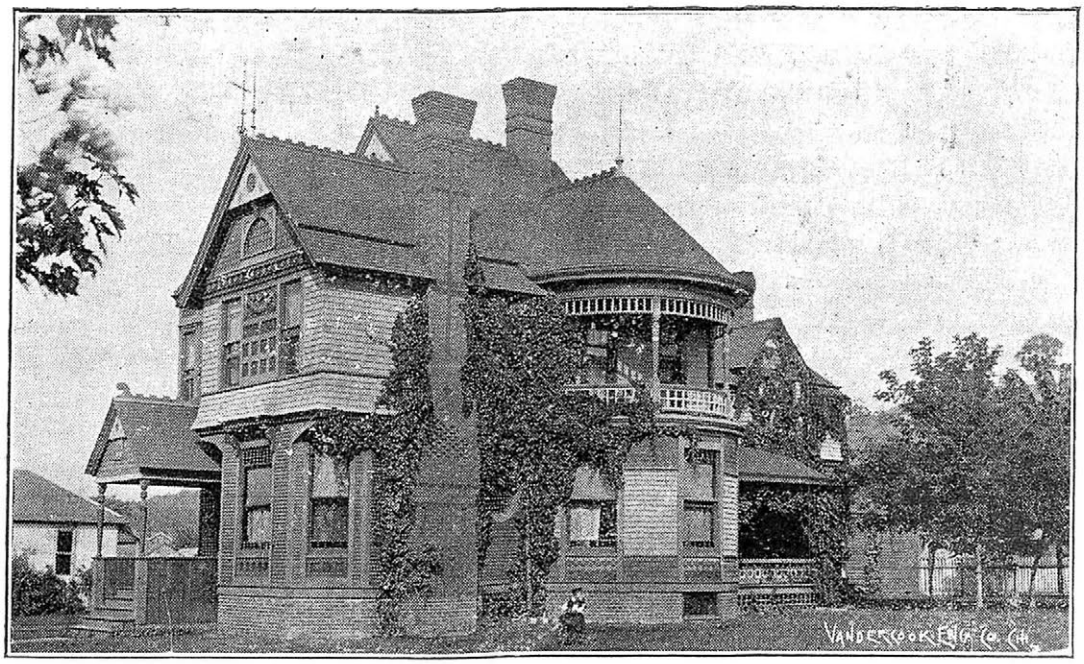
RESIDENCE OF B. B. HESSE.

Figure 14. 1889 Queen Anne house of B.B. Hesse, 603 Avenue F (Roberts 1896: n.p.).



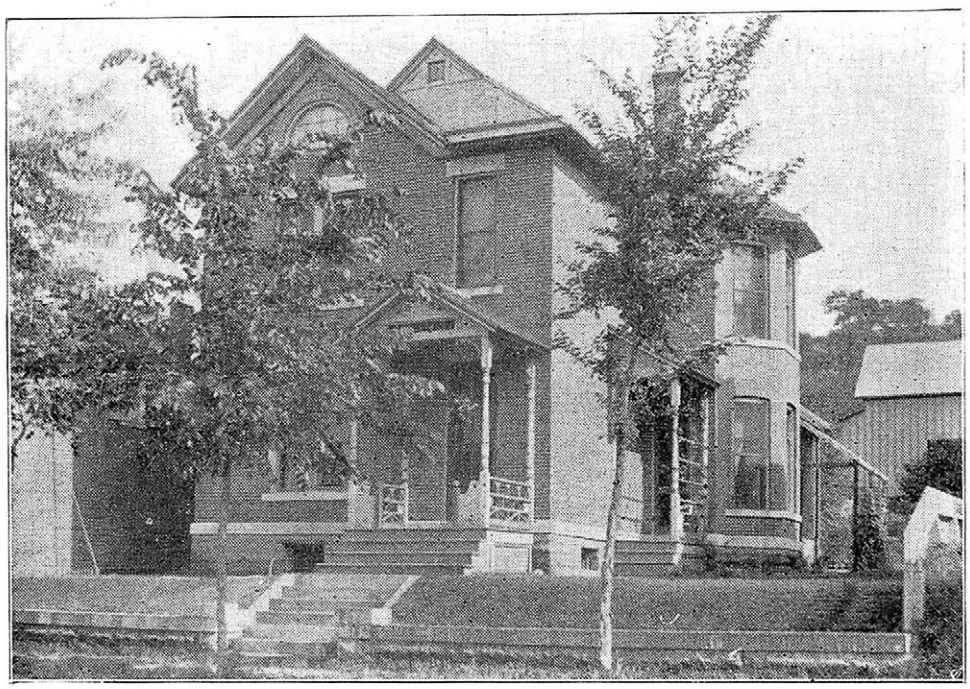
RESIDENCE OF DR. JOHN DOWNS.

Figure 15. 1889 Queen Anne house of Dr. John Downs, 533 Avenue F (Roberts 1896: n.p.).



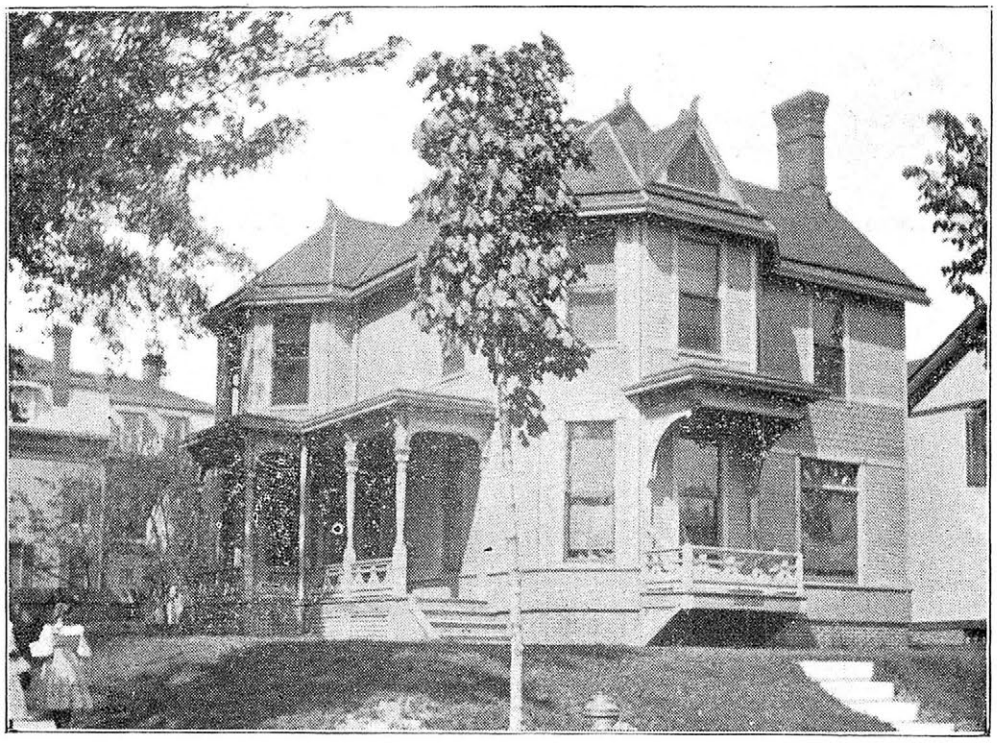
RESIDENCE OF DR. C. F. WAHRER.

Figure 16. c.1892 Queen Anne home at 1007 Avenue D, demolished (Roberts 1896: n.p.).



RESIDENCE OF W. R. TIMPE.
Photograph by Belt.

Figure 17. 1892 Queen Anne house of W.R. Timpe, 731 Avenue D (Roberts 1896: n.p.).



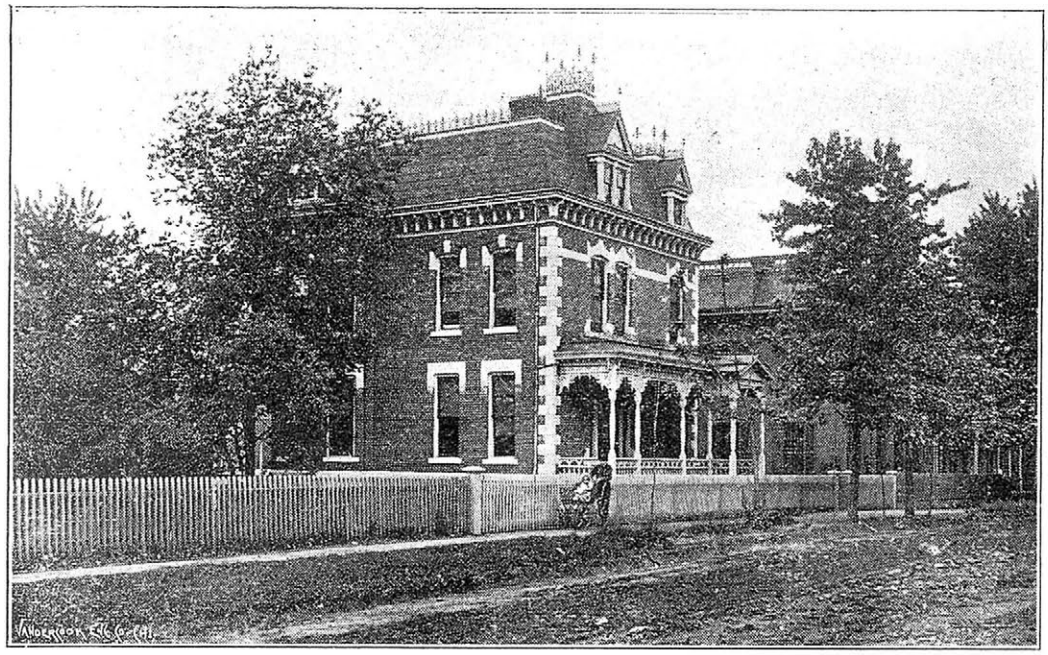
RESIDENCE OF W. H. NEWLON, M. D.
Photograph by Bell.

Figure 18. 1894 Queen Anne home of W.H. Newlon, 733 Avenue F, demolished (Roberts 1896: n.p.).



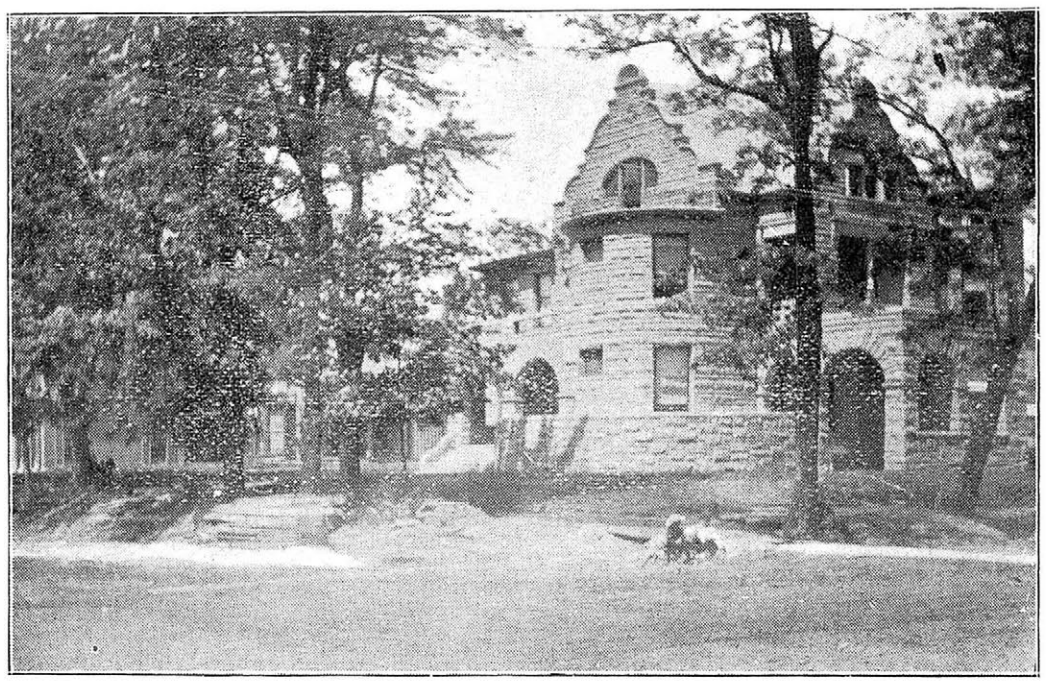
RESIDENCE OF OTWAY CUTLER AND GEO. H. SMITH.
Photograph by Bell.

Figure 19. c.1893 Queen Anne duplex at 721-723 Avenue E (Roberts 1896: n.p.).



RESIDENCE OF HON. CHAS. DOERR.

Figure 20. 1890 Second Empire house of Charles Doerr, 814 Avenue F (Roberts 1896: n.p.).



LOOKING DOWN FOURTH STREET FROM CHESTNUT,
W. H. ATLEE RESIDENCE IN FOREGROUND.
Photograph by Bell.

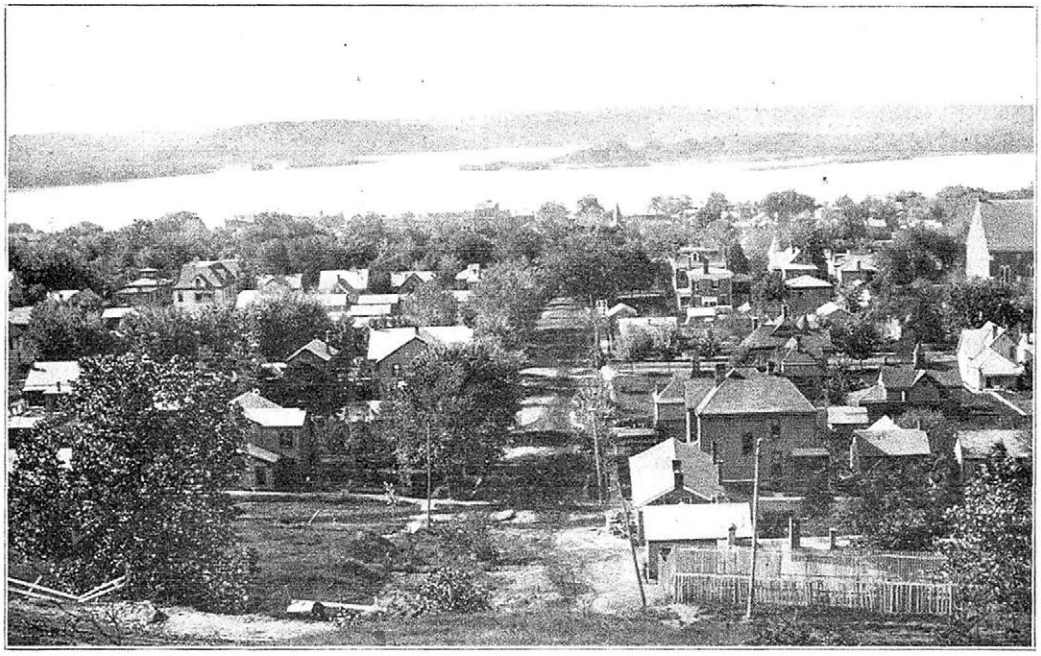
Figure 21. c.1895 Richardsonian Romanesque house at 903 Avenue E (Roberts 1896: n.p.).

> cities of no greater importance had awakened) when a flat front with a center door with two windows at each side and five above was sufficient for a residence front; but the past few years have seen a change. As most of our illustrations will show there is not only an attempt at modern style in architecture but an accomplishment of it as well. Among the many pleasant and pretty homes there are several which are costly and elegant, homes of a character worthy of a place on the best of city avenues. This is an advancement of the right kind and it all goes to make our city which it is. (Roberts 1896: n.p. – 56)

The streets and landscape of the city also received attention in 1896. Paving was an area of potential improvement, as Fort Madison only had 14 blocks of brick paving on the principal business thoroughfares. "The 'parking' and improvement of residence streets has been a subject much discussed, and should receive immediate aldermanic attention." By utilizing gravel readily available in Illinois, "within a few seasons, at a moderate cost, our already beautiful streets could be very greatly improved" (Roberts 1896: n.p. - 18). However, the overall appearance of the city was still quite good. *Illustrated Fort Madison* notes that "From the majestic bluffs the views are magnificent" and provides two aerials from the north bluffs above the oldest/eastern part of the city in the "Park to Park" area (Figures 22, 23). Additionally, "outside the main business part, our city is well shaded with Maples and Elms, which adds greatly to its beauty and the comfort and welfare of our citizens" and photographs of the residential "Park to Park" area near the downtown show streets with mature and newly planted trees (Figure 24, 25).

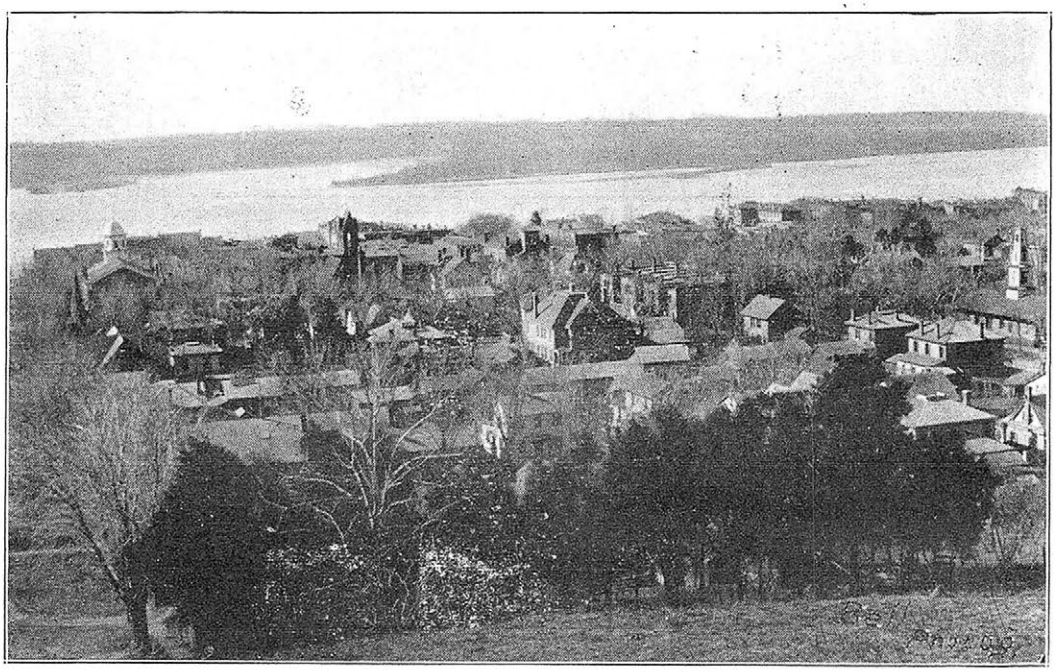
Fort Madison boasted three parks in 1896, including the two squares in the residential district of the Original Town. Old Settlers Park was located in the east end on a block between 4th and 5th streets along Avenues E and F. It had become a gathering spot for Old Settlers Association, which led to the name of the park. It boasted a fountain and bandstand with sidewalk around edge and from corner to corner (Roberts 1896: n.p.) (Figure 26). "Lower square," near the center of the Original Town plat on a block between 9th and 10th streets along Avenues E and F, remained largely undeveloped until 1889. The residents asked the city to improve it, and the reference to the location as the central park stuck as efforts to brand it continued. A bandstand was built in the square and through the efforts of J.W. Campbell a lake and fountain were added to the park (Sloat 1978: 37-38; Sloat 1993: 84). Central Park was described in 1896 as a newer, artistic park including a lake with island and castle, iron fence, fountain, drinking fountain, and band stand (Roberts 1896: n.p. - 26) (Figure 27). Ivanhoe Park, built at the western terminus of streetcar railway in 1887 as Peake's Amusement Park, was described as a natural tract of about 20 acres in 1896 that served as a resort for citizens. It was owned by street railway company and had trees, lake, pavilion, well, summer theater, and refreshment stands. Band concerts and picnic parties were held here (Roberts 1896: n.p.).

The additions platted in the late 1880s provided ample space for growth in Fort Madison, and only a few small subdivisions of previously platted areas were filed in the 1890s. The birds-eye view in *Illustrated Fort Madison* appears to be a cropped reprint of the 1888 birds-eye view (Figures 10-11). Thus, no new development is depicted on this image. The notation associated with the image does state that it shows most of the densely settled part of the city and the "west end" and railroad shops are not included (Roberts 1896: n.p). By this period, a small commercial district had begun to develop between 25th and 27th Streets along Avenue L. These retail



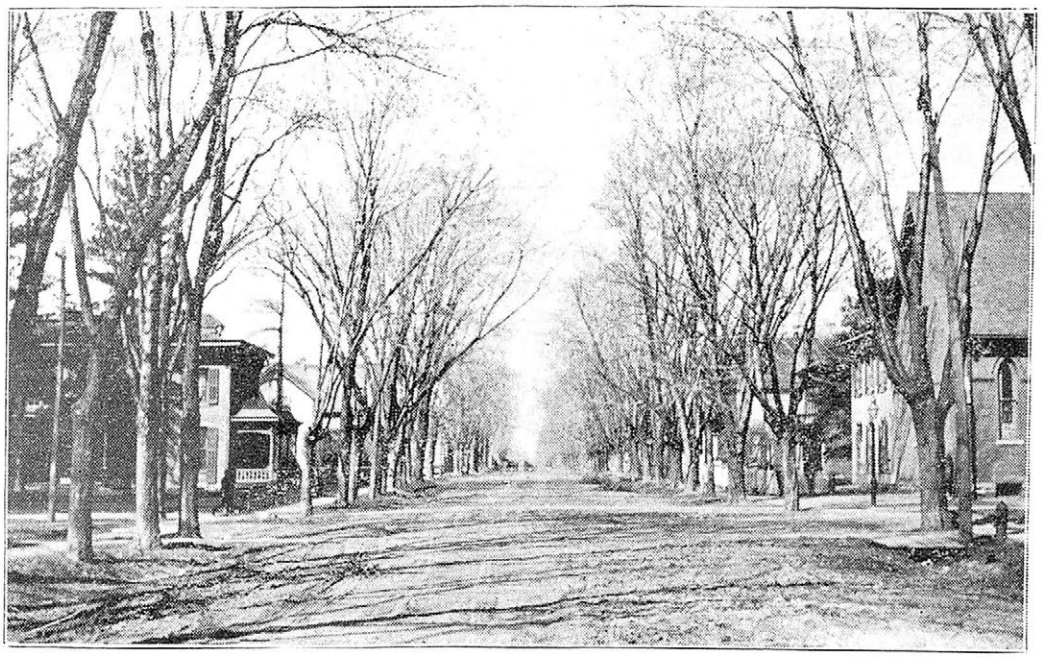
PORTION OF THE CITY LOOKING FROM THE BLUFF.
Photograph by Bell.

Figure 22. East portion of Fort Madison from the bluff (Roberts 1896: n.p.).



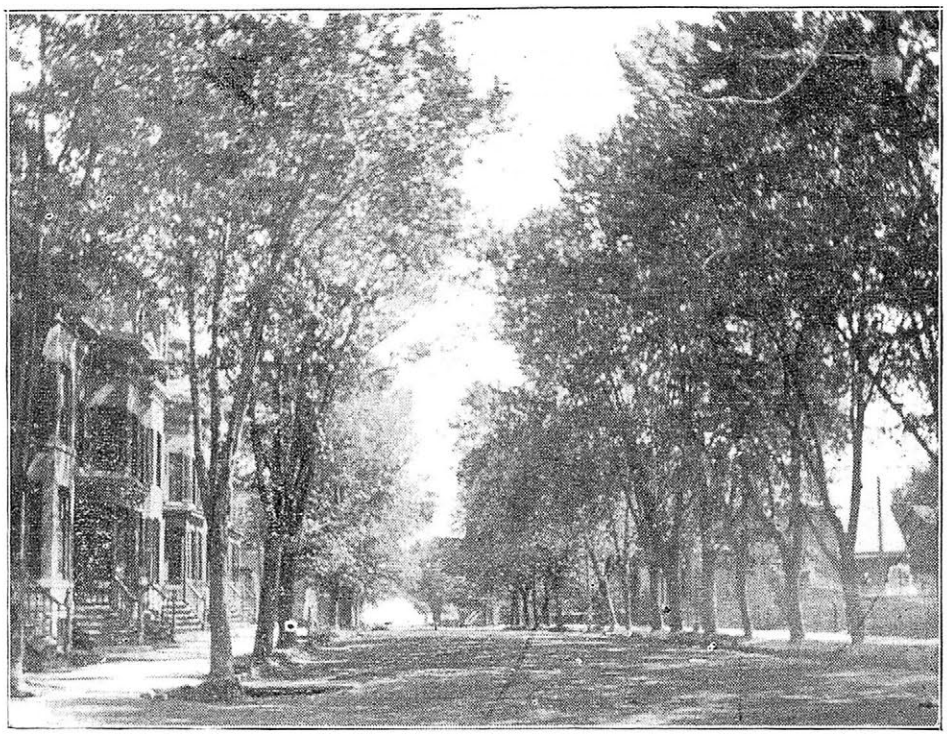
PORTION OF THE CITY LOOKING FROM THE BLUFF.
Photograph by Bell.

Figure 23. East-central portion of Fort Madison from the bluff (Roberts 1896: n.p.).



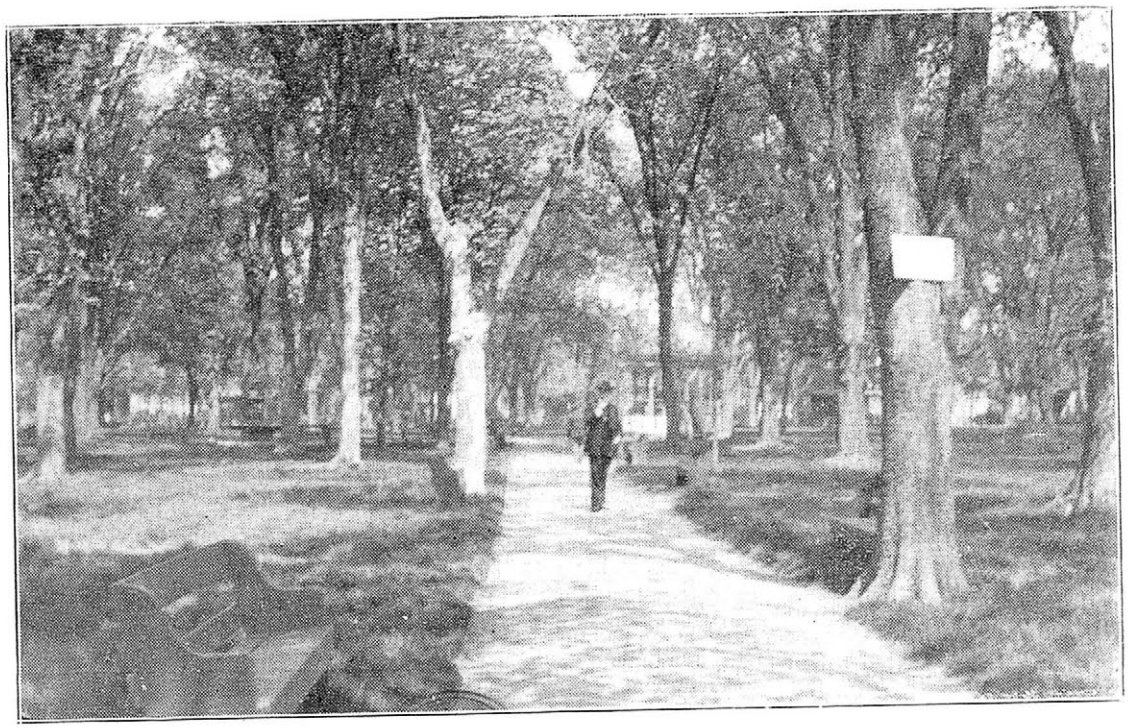
FOURTH STREET LOOKING WEST FROM PINE. *Photograph by Bell.*

Figure 24. Trees along 4th Street (Avenue E) west from Pine (7th Street) (Roberts 1896: n.p.).



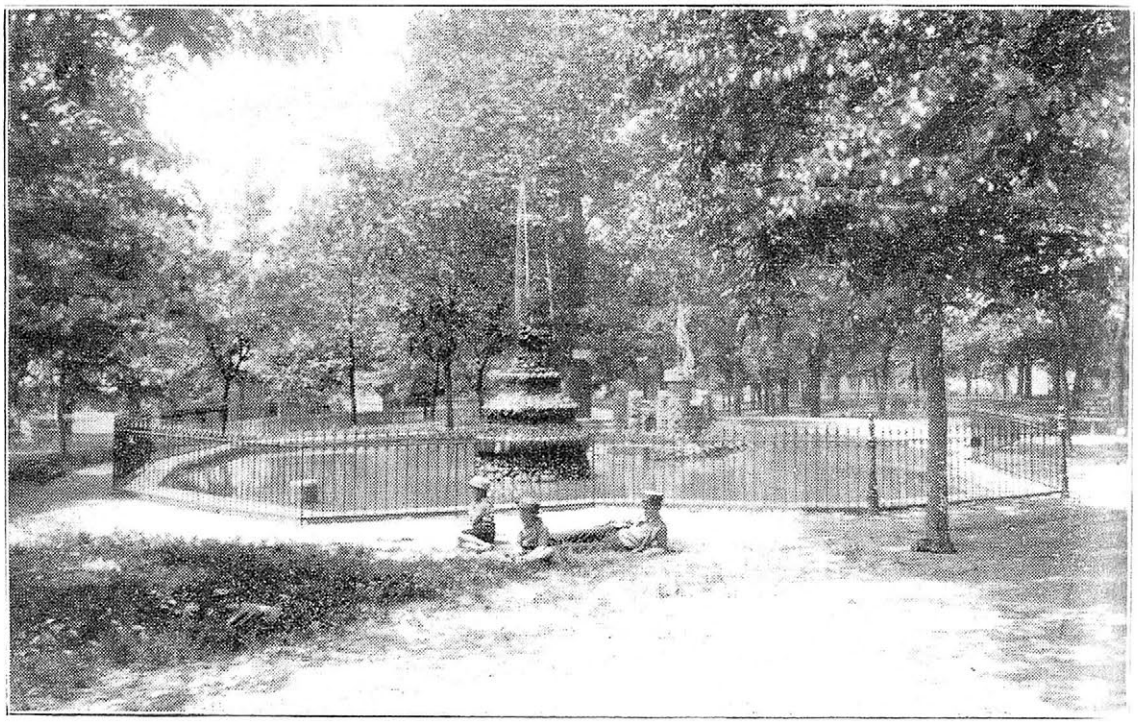
MARKET STREET LOOKING SOUTH FROM FOURTH, SHOWING ATLEE ROW ON LEFT AND ARTESIAN WELL ON EXTREME RIGHT.
Photograph by Bell.

Figure 25. Trees along Market Street (8th Street) south from 4th Street (Avenue E) (Roberts 1896: n.p.).



A WALK IN OLD SETTLERS' PARK.
Photograph by Bell.

Figure 26. Old Settlers Park in 1896 (Roberts 1896: n.p.).



ARTESIAN LAKE AND FOUNTAIN, CENTRAL PARK.

Figure 27. Central Park in 1896 (Roberts 1896: n.p.).

establishments provided goods and services for the workers at the nearby Santa Fe rail yards and residents of the new neighborhoods in this area. Neighborhood businesses had also began to appear in residential areas a few blocks west and northwest of the downtown in this period. This development began to define the character of the "Park to Park" residential area. While neighborhood businesses began to serve residents west of 12th Street, the downtown businesses continued to provide all the goods and services of the "Park to Park" residential neighborhood, with no commercial development along these residential streets.

The 1895-96 Fort Madison Classified Business Directory demonstrates the continuance of the downtown business district as the primary retail and commercial area of the city, with the trend of businesses shifting from Front Street (Avenue H) to 2nd Street (Avenue G). Over 600 business listings were included in the 1895-96 directory. Approximately one-quarter were occupations typically based in homes or small neighborhood locations, such as dressmakers, midwives, florists, artists, music teachers, carpenters, contractors, painters, and teamsters. Of the remaining business listings, about 70% were located in the downtown. Approximately 10% of the remaining listings were industrial or manufacturing listings, located primarily to the west of the downtown. An additional 5% represent businesses near the Santa Fe shops, and an additional 10% represent businesses in the growing area between the downtown and the Santa Fe shops, particularly along the 1100-1500 blocks of Front (Avenue H), Division (Avenue J), 4th (Avenue E), and 5th streets (Avenue D). "Staple" businesses continued to be located in the downtown as well as these new commercial nodes, such as dry goods, grocers, hardware, meat markets, notions, barbers, blacksmiths, crockery and china, and wines and liquors.

As businesses prospered, residents of Fort Madison concentrated efforts on improving the services of their community. In 1895, the street railway became an electric line under the leadership of Dennis A. Morrison and Charles H. Peters. The four-mile route extended from east end of Fourth Street (Avenue E) to Broadway (4th Street), south on Broadway to Second Street (Avenue G), west on Second to Cedar (6th Street), south on Cedar to Front Street (Avenue H), west on Front Street past the boat landing and railroad stations to Union Avenue (23rd Street), south on Union to Santa Fe Avenue (Avenue K/L – Hwy 61), west on Santa Fe Avenue to Ivanhoe Park (near 39th Street) with a spur in the western portion to the Santa Fe shops. By 1896, Fort Madison had two reservoirs on the bluff to the east of the city, and water was pumped to homes and businesses through 13 miles of water mains. With 133 hydrants in the city, the city boasted excellent fire protection. The first sewers were completed in 1895, running along north-south streets and emptying into the Mississippi River. Five artesian wells also provided water for select buildings, fountains, and lakes. The town was lit with arc lights as well as 120 gas globes on posts at the corners and mid-blocks. The Iowa Union Telephone and Telegraph Company provided connections to other cities, and the Chicago newspaper arrived on the morning trains. On the Mississippi River, steamers docked in Fort Madison that provided tours of the Mississippi River from St. Louis to St. Paul, and smaller excursion boats made trips to Keokuk and Burlington (Roberts 1896: n.p.; Sloat 1987: 80).

The full extent of the development of Fort Madison is illustrated on the 1897 map of the city by the Northwest Publishing Company (Figure 28). The downtown business district was located in the eastern one-third of the city, with commercial and retail activity continuing to be centered on Front Street (Avenue H) and Second Street (Avenue G) between Cedar (6th Street) and Chestnut

(9th Street). The Original Town plat ends near the center of the map at Occidental Street (18th Street), one block west of the west edge of the Fourth Ward. Though several additions were platted with some construction to the west, the most concentrated residential development by 1897 remained within the Original Town plat, primarily between Bluff (2nd Street) and Park (15th Street). The "Park to Park" neighborhood is primarily located in the Second and Third Ward, with the east end extending into the First Ward. These blocks along 3rd Street (Avenue F) and 4th Street (Avenue E) are depicted as built overall at around 90% capacity. All lots on several blocks are fully developed with a building, while a handful of blocks scattered throughout the area are developed at 50-75%.

The 1900 Sanborn map provides further details about the buildings and uses throughout the "Park to Park" survey area (Figure 29). Over 90% of the buildings are residential in this area. Residential properties are primarily single family homes, with large two-story homes found throughout each block. Several large duplexes or other multi-family rowhouses are also found through the area, though concentrated along 3rd Street (Avenue F). Church properties include the St. Joseph Catholic complex in the 500 block of Avenue F (State Site #56-00253, Survey/map #R1-19), Union Presbyterian Church at 719 Avenue F (State Site #56-00261, Survey/map #R1-47), First Baptist Church at 736 Avenue F (demolished), Hope Episcopal Church at 605 Avenue E (State Site # 56-00224, Survey/map #R1-139), Methodist Episcopal Church at 701 Avenue E (State Site #56-04168, Survey/map #R1-151), St. John's Evangelical Church at 501 10th Street (State Site #56-04135, Survey/map #R1-181), and St. Mary's Catholic complex at Avenue E and 11th Street (State Site #56-00238, Survey/map #R1-192). While the commercial downtown is to the south, the "Park to Park" neighborhood continues to provide the governmental functions, including City Hall at 803 Avenue E (later rebuilt), Lee County Courthouse at 701 Avenue F (State Site #56-00258, Survey/map #R1-45), and the county jail at 711 Avenue F (State Site #56-00259, Survey/map #R1-46), as well as public spaces in Old Settlers Park (State Site #56-03853, Survey/map #R1-1) and Central Park (State Site #56-00117, Survey/map #R1-58). A handful of commercial uses are found along Vine (11th Street) at both 3rd Street (Avenue F) and 4th Street (Avenue E), though one previously commercial property has been rebuilt as a large two-story house.

The extant properties in the "Park to Park" survey area reflect this development by the end of the 19th century. Overall, 62 surveyed properties date to the initial period of development of the neighborhood from 1836 to 1884, and 61 surveyed properties date to this period of concentrated development from 1885 to 1899. Nearly all of these 61 properties were residential, with only four non-residential extant buildings dating to this period. These extant properties include 44 single family homes, 12 duplexes, the Atlee Rowhouses, three churches, and one commercial building (converted to apartments around 1915). Profiles of residents continued to reflect successful businessmen and community leaders living in this neighborhood, mixed with some general downtown employees. Census data continues to show that these were second or third generation Americans, rather than recent immigrant families. Of the 112 heads of households among the extant properties identified in the 1900 federal census, 88 were born in the United States (79%), including 31 born in Iowa. The large majority of the remaining heads were born in German (18), with others born in England (3), Holland (2), and Canada (1). At the end of the 19th century, Fort Madison stood as a well-developed community. With the boom of the late 1880s and residual effect in the 1890s waning, Fort Madison was ready to settle into a period of success and stability.

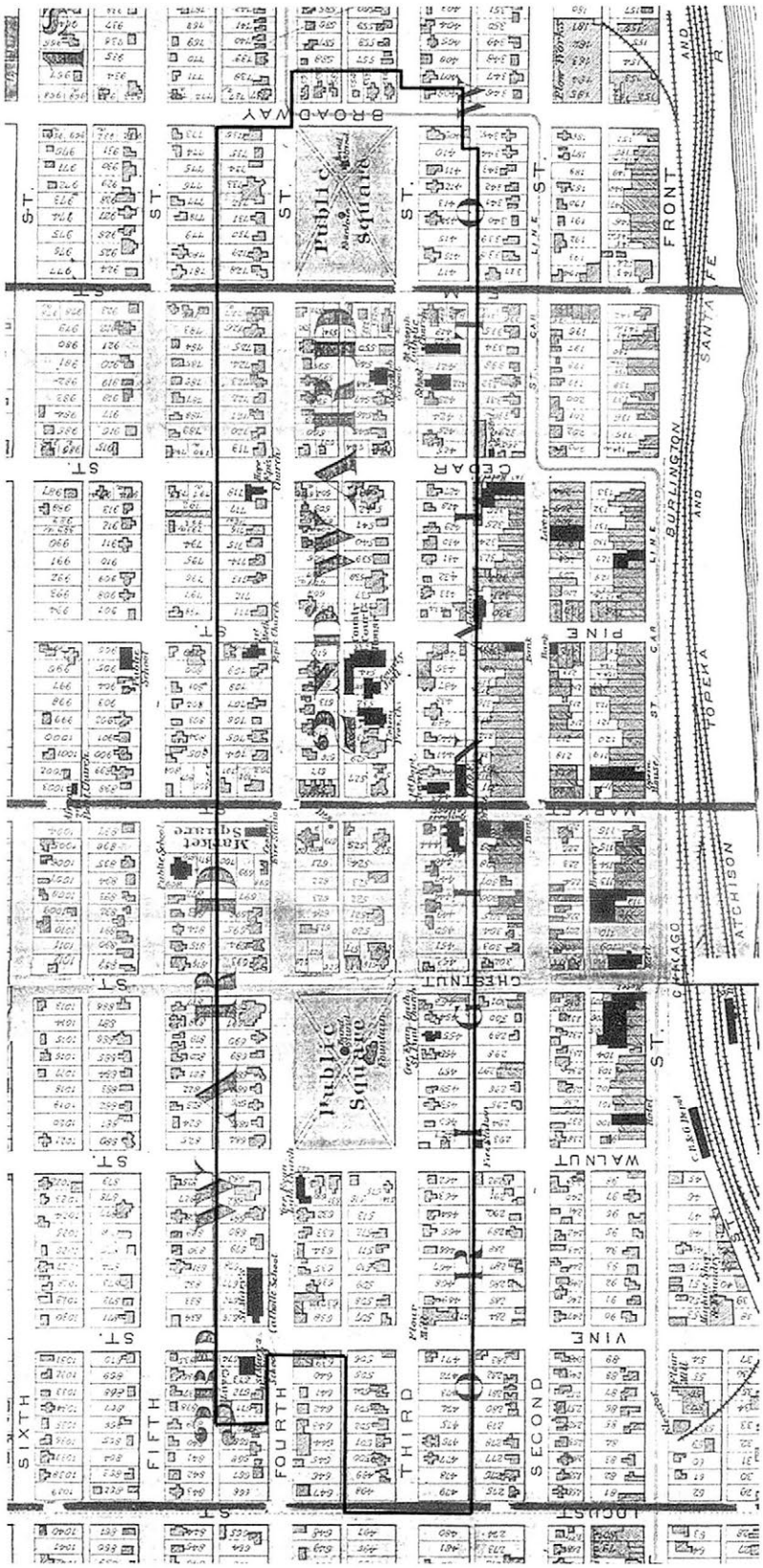


Figure 28. East part of 1897 Map of the City of Fort Madison with general survey area outlined (Northwest Publishing Company 1897).

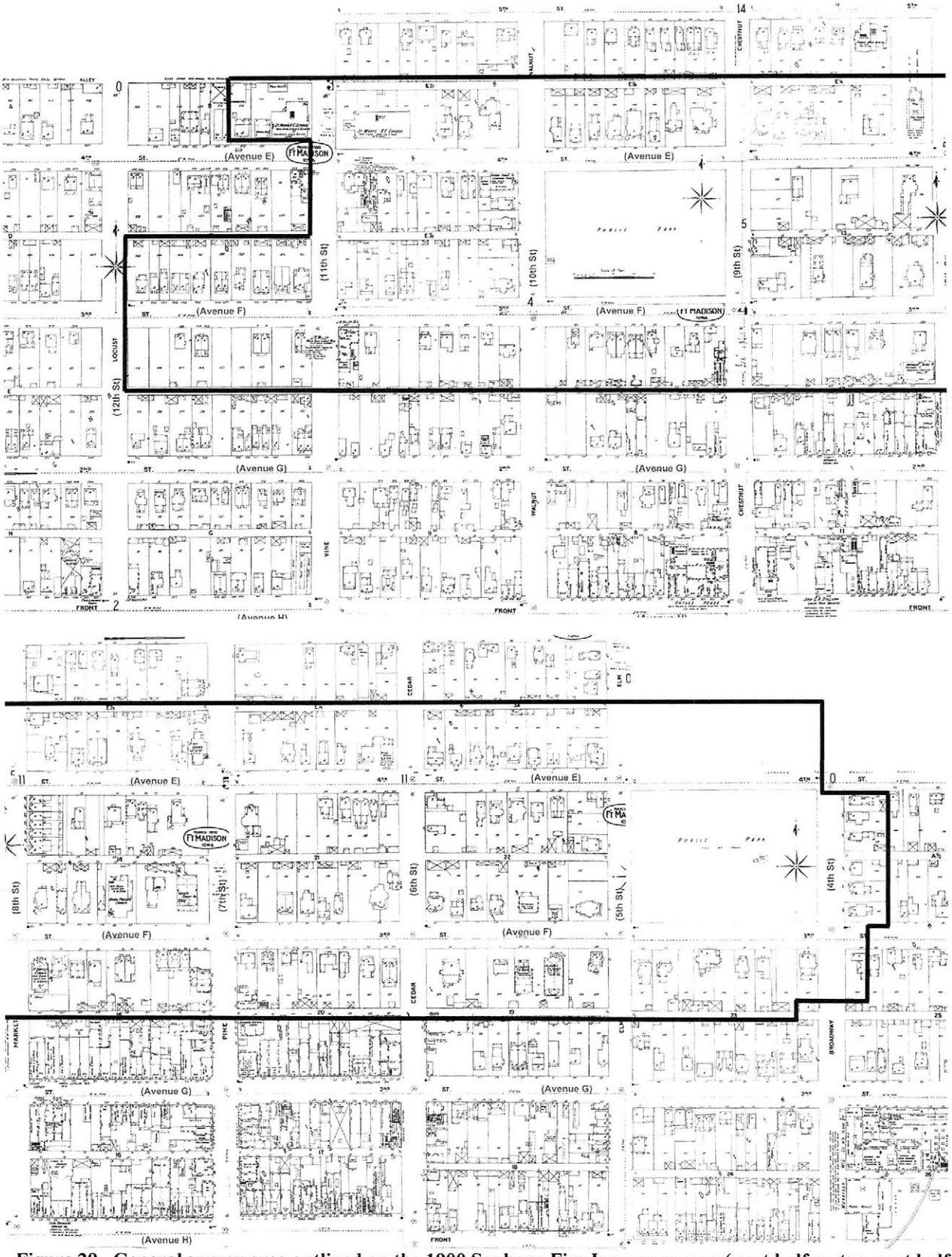


Figure 29. General survey area outlined on the 1900 Sanborn Fire Insurance map (west half on top, east half on bottom) (Sanborn Map Company 1900).

20th Century residential and neighborhood development: 1900-1970

Fort Madison entered the 20th century in a strong economic position, with new business attracted to town after the completion of the nearby dam in 1912. Residential development continued in this period in the Original Town plat as well as in the western additions near the Santa Fe rail yards. A large new addition, Factoria, was platted in 1914 to provide additional lots for industry and nearby worker housing at the far west edge of town out to 36th Street. This addition would continue to define the west edge of Fort Madison through 1970, with housing developed through the area between the Original Town plat and this western edge. Development continued through the Original Town plat from 2nd to 18th Street in this period, with the earliest houses often replaced by more modern dwellings and houses built on previously undeveloped lots. While two-thirds of the extant properties in the "Park to Park" neighborhood along Avenues E and F roughly from 4th Street to 10th/11th streets date to construction prior to 1900, around 34 (18%) properties date to construction from 1900 to 1919. Thus, approximately 81% of the houses, churches, and governmental buildings in this area were built by 1920. A number of additional large houses as well as stylistic apartments were built in this area in the late 1920s and through the 1930s, reflecting the continued stature of the neighborhood. By World War II, 181 of the 192 extant properties (94%) in the survey area were constructed. The remaining 11 extant properties include six built in the 1950s, two built in the 1960s, and three built in the 2000s.

Maturation of a Community, 1900-1920

The first decades of the 20th century were a time of stabilization and maturation for Fort Madison, intermittent with slow and increased periods of growth and prosperity. The boom period had leveled off by the turn of the century, though industrial growth did occur. The Panic of 1907 hit the community as they strove to attract additional business and industry. With the completion of the nearby hydro-electric dam at Keokuk in 1912, Fort Madison found itself better positioned to attract new business as well as cultivate local businesses. The influx of Santa Fe workers throughout the 1910s also impacted the development and composition of the town. Growth resumed in Fort Madison, with the population climbing to 12,066 in 1920. Construction in the "Park to Park" neighborhood reflects this historic development and trends in the community. While only six properties date to construction from 1900 to 1907, 17 were built from 1908 to 1913 during the period when development in town was spurred by the planning and completion of the dam. Another 11 properties were then built from 1914 to 1919. These 34 properties account for roughly 18% of the extant properties in the "Park to Park" neighborhood.

At the turn of the century, Fort Madison witnessed increased industrial development that would help sustain it through the following decade. Many of the industries were related to the agricultural base of Iowa and Illinois. The Morrison Manufacturing Company, Iowa Farming Tool Company, Atlee Lumber Company, and Fort Madison Chair Company remained large local employers, as well as the Santa Fe Railroad. In 1900, D.A. Morrison and Samuel Atlee, both residents of the "Park to Park" neighborhood, teamed together to start the Fort Madison Canning Company. Officers of other business and manufacturing concerns also lived in the neighborhood. Around 1900, the Hawkeye Lumber Company started in Fort Madison. Though button manufacturers were prolific further north on the Mississippi River, Fort Madison only had one related company that also began in this period, the Fort Madison Button Company. It produced button blanks, which were then sent

to Burlington to be finished. The company was notable as the first industry in the city to employ women for positions other than clerical jobs. Other businesses took advantage of the railroad connections, such as wholesale ice business of Ernest Corsepius and Acme Overgaiter and Manufacturing Company began around 1904 as the only plant of its kind west of Chicago. Business and organizational development downtown was enhanced with the conversion of downtown lights to electric in 1904. On February 3, 1904, the Commercial Club of Fort Madison formed "for the promotion of the commercial and general welfare and prosperity of the city" as the successor to the inactive Business Men's Association. The 1905-06 city directory business listings include over 500 listings, with approximately two-thirds found within the downtown. Market conditions did impact some local industry. The Iowa Farming Tool company became part of American Fork & Hoe Company in 1902. With the financial panic of 1907 and increased competition from large farm machinery companies like John Deere, the local Morrison Manufacturing Company was sold to Chicago investors, who operated it briefly before closing the business (*Fort Madison Illustrated* 1907: 32-42; Sloat 1987: 54, 110, 118; "American Fork and Hoe Plant Local Industry," *Evening Democrat Centennial Edition,* May 20, 1938, 26).

To promote and highlight Fort Madison, *Fort Madison Illustrated* was published by the *Democrat* around 1907. The author reported that there were no vacant stores or residences in town, with a demand for more new buildings, businesses, and residences (*Fort Madison Illustrated* 1907: 23). Fort Madison had several miles of brick paved streets that were added to each year, with 19 residential blocks paved in 1906. Parking, curbing, and modern macadamized streets had greatly improved the city (*Fort Madison Illustrated* 1907: 4). Additionally, the community was proud of its appearance from the river: "Front Street in Fort Madison is one of the principal streets of the city. Many of the buildings are old, but all are kept in good repair and well painted. From a boat on the river no other city on the upper river presents so good an appearance as Fort Madison" (*Fort Madison Illustrated* 1907: 15). Three main cemeteries served Fort Madison: the City Cemetery (Avenue H/I between 14th and 15th), the newer Elmwood Cemetery (half-mile to southwest along Santa Fe), and the new Oakland Cemetery (far west part of city near Ivanhoe Park (*Fort Madison Illustrated* 1907: 58).

Overall, according to the 1907 publication, "Fort Madison affords a most desirable residence place." (*Fort Madison Illustrated* 1907: 4). The publication noted:

> As a residence city Fort Madison stands above comparison with any city of its size within a radius of one hundred miles. While the city's 'good old age' accounts for the existence of some homes of evident age, these are often modernized. The residential section, however, shows many more beautiful and modern residences, and the close-cropped lawn is the rule rather than the exception." (*Fort Madison Illustrated* 1907: 4)

Trees continued to be a highlight of the residential sections as well as the parks: "Fort Madison is beautifully provided with beautiful shade trees, mostly soft maples, though there are many elms and other kinds. Our citizens pride themselves on living in one of the prettiest cities in our broad land" (*Fort Madison Illustrated* 1907: 28). With the addition of two parks in the last decade, there were now five parks in Fort Madison. Old Settlers Park, Central Park, and Ivanhoe Park were joined by Black Hawk Heights on the grounds of the water company on the east bluffs and Riverside Park, beginning to be developed on the river bank with fill in the area between Pine (7th Street) and Market (8th Street) (*Fort Madison Illustrated* 1907: 55).

The appearance of the residential districts in Fort Madison is illustrated through a series of postcards issued around and after the turn-of-the-century (Figures 30-35). The postcards highlight the "best" sections of Fort Madison, namely the residential areas just north of the downtown in the "Park to Park" neighborhood in the east two-thirds of the Original Town plat. Thus, while they provide excellent images of this district at this time, it is not an accurate cross section of housing. Two story houses are found from 4th to 10th streets along Avenue E and F. The majority of these homes were brick, with some frame houses as well. Mature trees are found on most of the blocks. Some newer trees have also been planted in this area. The character of this "Park to Park" neighborhood is further noted on the 1907 Sanborn map (Figure 36). While two story houses were mixed with one-and-one-half-story or one-story homes from 11th Street west to 15th Street, the blocks along 3rd Street (Avenue F) and 4th Street (Avenue E) are dominated by two-story construction, split nearly evenly between brick and frame construction. Single family homes were the most common throughout the neighborhood, though some duplexes continue to be depicted along blocks of 3rd Street (Avenue F). Earlier churches continue to dot the neighborhood as well as City Hall, Lee County Courthouse, and the county jail. A new church – First Christian Church – was built at 3rd Street (Avenue F) and Walnut (608 10th Street, replaced in 1958 by new building). In 1901 the house at 402 Avenue F has been sold to Mercy Hospital of Burlington, and the Sisters of St. Francis ran St. Elizabeth's Hospital here until 1912, when the new Sacred Heart Hospital was built in the west section of town (State Site #56-03876, Survey/map #R1-8).

Houses built after the turn of the century in Fort Madison drew influences from a variety of sources. Large houses followed more particular styles, while other houses were built with more vernacular influences. The Queen Anne style, popular in the 1890s, continued to be built through the first decade of the 20th century. Its asymmetrical floor plan, elaborate features, and decorative surfaces would begin to be tamed by the rising popularity of the Foursquare house over the next decade, resulting in some transitional dwellings. Of the seven houses built from 1900 to 1907 in the "Park to Park" neighborhood, all continued to reflect some degree of the Queen Anne style. These houses were typically built by middle-upper class families. Other one-story or two-story houses were more vernacular with less decorative detail. Cross gable houses also continued to be built, with projecting side wings.

Construction material continued to be supplied locally, including the new concrete block technology. The Fort Madison and Appanoose Stone Company was the largest supplier of stone for foundations, using the stone across the river endorsed at the latest national expositions as the best dolomite stone. Brick manufacturers continued to be located near town, with Julius Reichelt on Burlington Road and H. Stellern on Denmark Road. S & J.C. Atlee Company and Hawkeye Lumber Company continued to be the primarily suppliers of lumber, windows, doors, and millwork. Dr. John Downs organized John Downs & Sons around 1905 to promote use of concrete and concrete block, a material that interested him for sanitary qualities (*Fort Madison Illustrated* 1907: 36). By the 1910s, concrete block began to replace stone for foundation materials. The J.T. Spink House at 1132 Avenue F built around 1912 is one of the few and earliest homes in Fort Madison that utilized rusticated concrete block for the wall material of the house (Site Inventory #56-00268, Survey/map #R1-094).



Figure 30. View across Old Settlers Park (NLCHS postcard collection).

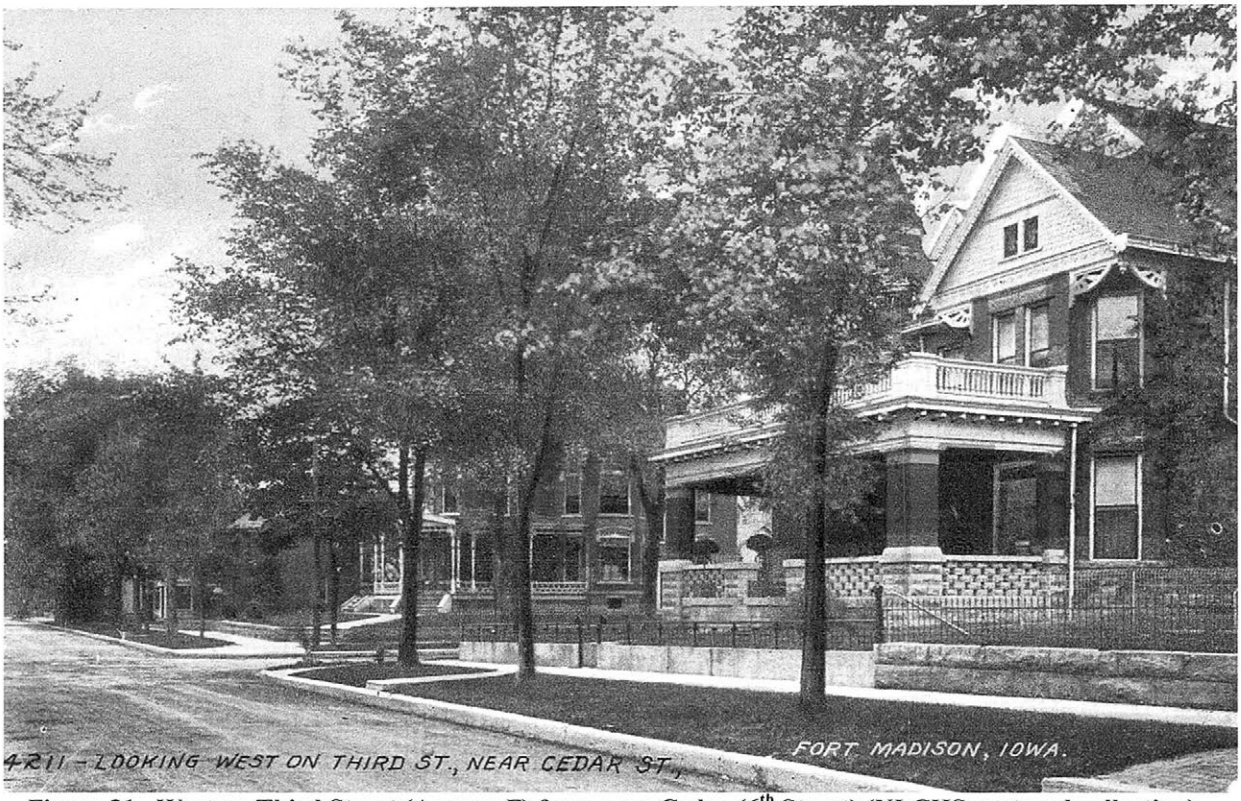


Figure 31. West on Third Street (Avenue F) from near Cedar (6th Street) (NLCHS postcard collection).

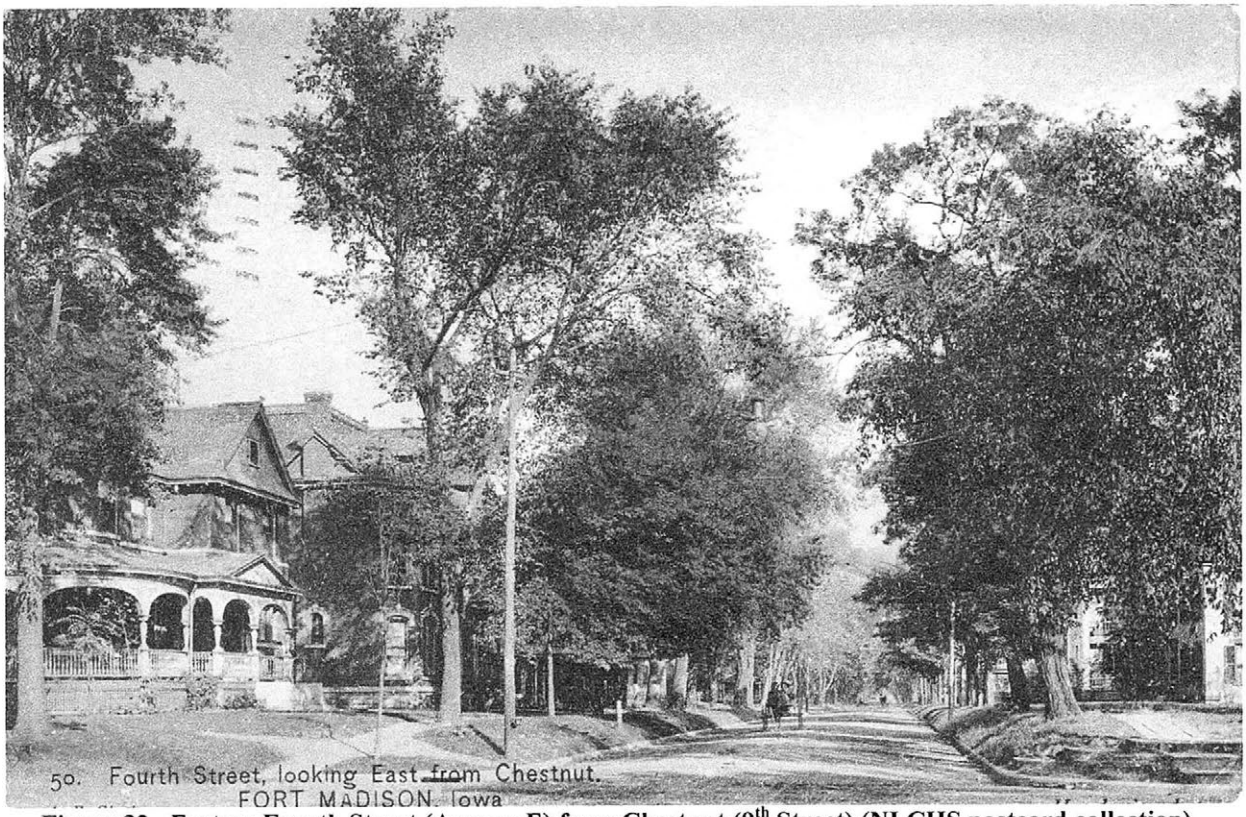


Figure 32. East on Fourth Street (Avenue E) from Chestnut (9th Street) (NLCHS postcard collection).



Figure 33. West on Third Street (Avenue F) from Market (8th Street) (NLCHS postcard collection).



Figure 34. West on Avenue E from near 10th Street (NLCHS postcard collection).



Figure 35. Third Street (Avenue F) from between Market (8th Street) and Chestnut (9th Street), 1909 postmark (NLCHS postcard collection).

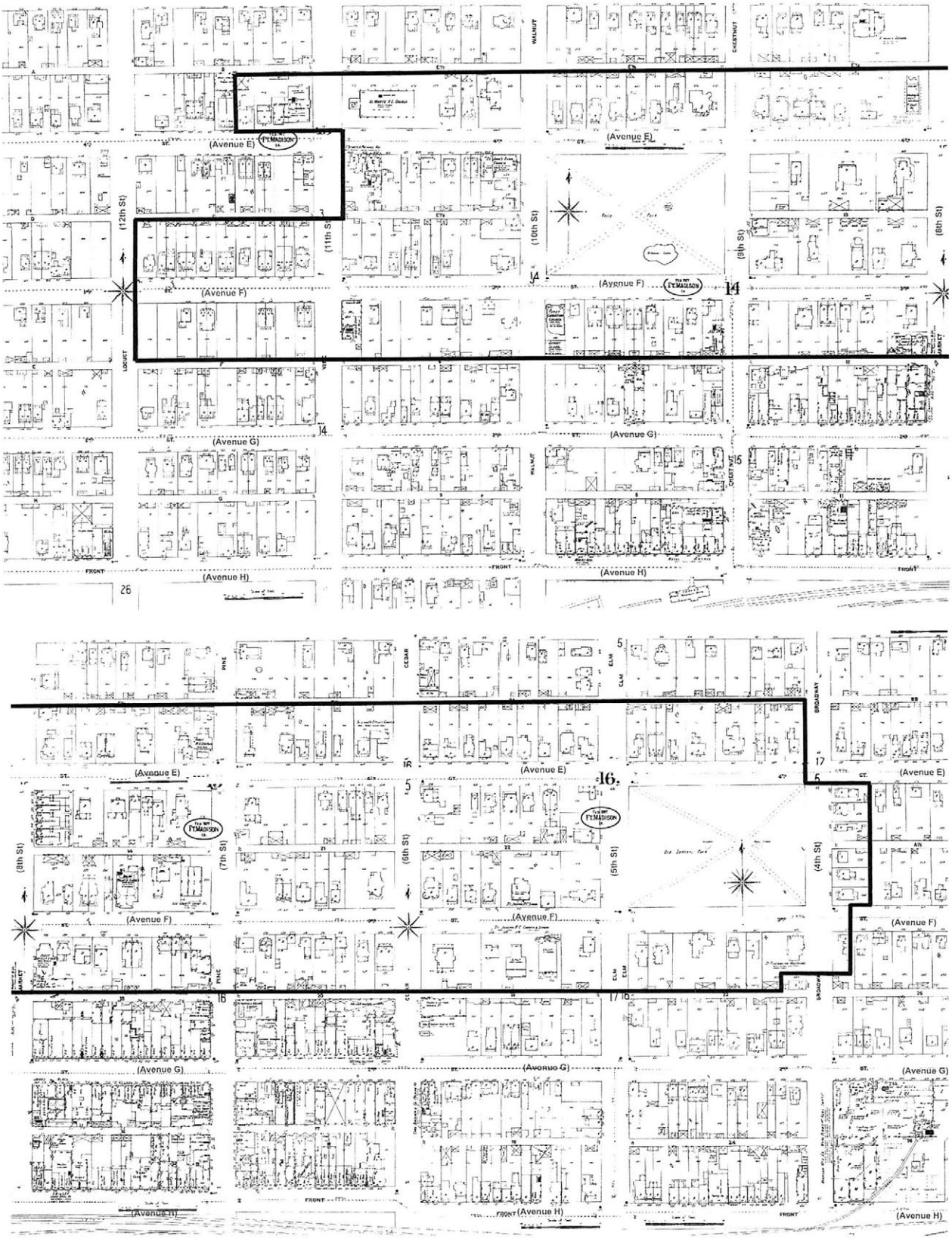


Figure 36. General survey area outlined on the 1907 Sanborn Fire Insurance map (west half on top, east half on bottom) (Sanborn Map Company 1907).

While the full impact of the Panic of 1907 on Fort Madison is unknown, it does appear to have slowed business growth in Fort Madison for a few years. With the decline in production at the Atlee Lumber Company with depletion of northern timber fields, and the sale and subsequent closure of the Morrison Manufacturing Company, Fort Madison felt a decline in work force as the economy took a downturn. With a fire in 1909 at the original Santa Fe depot near the foot of Chestnut (9th Street), a new Mission style passenger depot was constructed as an "advertisement" of the architecture of the Southwest serviced by the railroad (Sloat 1987: 81, 109, 125; Hansman 1990: 65-66). The community found reason to celebrate in 1908 with the centennial of the opening of the original fort. A series of events spanned from September 26 to October 1, including festivities photographed in the downtown (Figure 29) ("'08 Centennial of Old Fort was Big Event," *Evening Democrat Centennial Edition,* May 20, 1938, 54; *Fort Madison Centennial Celebration* program, State Historical Society of Iowa files, Iowa City). As part of the celebration, a monument in the form of a chimney to commemorate the fort's chimney, which stood into the 1840s and acted as a landmark for river travelers, was erected by the Daughters of American Revolution near the original site of the fort and dedicated on October 28, 1908 (Roberts and Moorhead 1914: 121). Though citizens would protest and mount a campaign to tally new results, the United States Census Bureau showed a slight decrease in population from 9,278 in 1900 to 8,900 in 1910. A canvas was begun by the Commercial Club, but they ceased efforts when the bureau announced that the official results would not be changed (Roberts and Moorhead 1914: 133).

Whether the Commercial Club or United States Census Bureau was correct, the economy and prospects for Fort Madison quickly picked up in the early 1910s with the construction of a hydro-electric dam in Keokuk. The Mississippi River Power Company built this large dam on the river near Keokuk, about 20 miles downstream from Fort Madison. At completion, it was the largest hydro-electric dam in the world. The result was a reduction in electricity costs in Fort Madison by half and increased attractiveness of Fort Madison to electricity-intensive industry. The old Fort Madison Electric Light & Power Company closed, and the Fort Madison Electric Company opened in its place in April 1913. With power available from the Keokuk dam, the street lights were then lit throughout the night. In view of the potential, the Fort Madison First Association was organized in 1911 to secure the location of new manufacturing interests to Fort Madison (Hansman 1990: 5, 62; Roberts and Moorhead 1914: 128-31).

A new publication to further promote Fort Madison appeared in 1911 from the Commercial Club, entitled *Fort Madison, Iowa 1911: Illustrating the City's Manufacturing, Residential, Religious and Educational Advantages.* According to the publication, Fort Madison had "natural advantages as a manufacturing and shipping center unequalled in the Middle West" with naturally flat and drained land, the main line of the Santa Fe Railroad and three lines of the Burlington Railway System, freight and passenger steamboat service, and the pending completion of the largest electrical power plant in the world with the dam at Keokuk, which would create an upper pool with Fort Madison as main manufacturing center (*Fort Madison, Iowa 1911:* 1-2). Photographs were included to highlight key neighborhoods and streets in Fort Madison, including a montage of residences primarily built in the 19th century (Figure 37). The improvements to the local economy would be reflected in the population growth over the next decade. About 3,000 new residents moved to Fort Madison in this period, with the population reaching 12,066 in 1920.

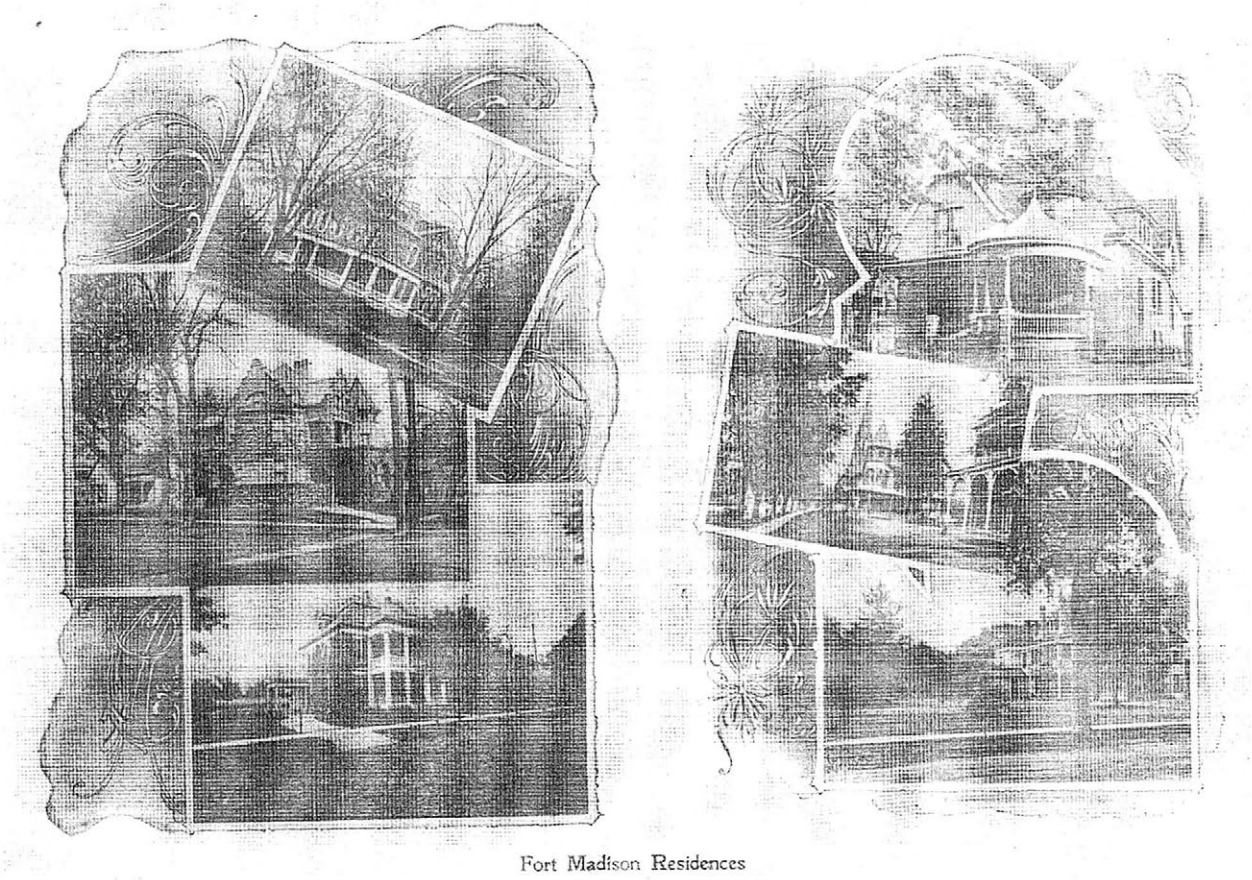


Figure 37. Montage of Fort Madison Residences in 1911 (*Fort Madison, Iowa 1911:* 16).

The 1913 Sanborn map shows the increase development over the last few years in the "Park to Park" neighborhood, with 20 two-story homes and the two-story brick Weber Apartments constructed among the 24 buildings dating to construction since 1900 (Figure 38). The shift continued to frame construction, with only three two-story brick houses among these extant houses. Homes built in this period in this area were primarily Foursquare houses, with some lingering Queen Anne influence as well. Foursquare houses were defined by the cubical two-story appearance, generally two rooms wide and two rooms deep. Elements of the Craftsman or another style might be applied, or the house remained a simple cubical form. Hip roofs with front dormers were common on these houses. Some Foursquare houses reflected elements of the Prairie School style, popularized by Frank Lloyd Wright. This style emphasized horizontal detail through low-pitched roofs, wide eaves, bands of windows, horizontal bands, and large porches with square columns.

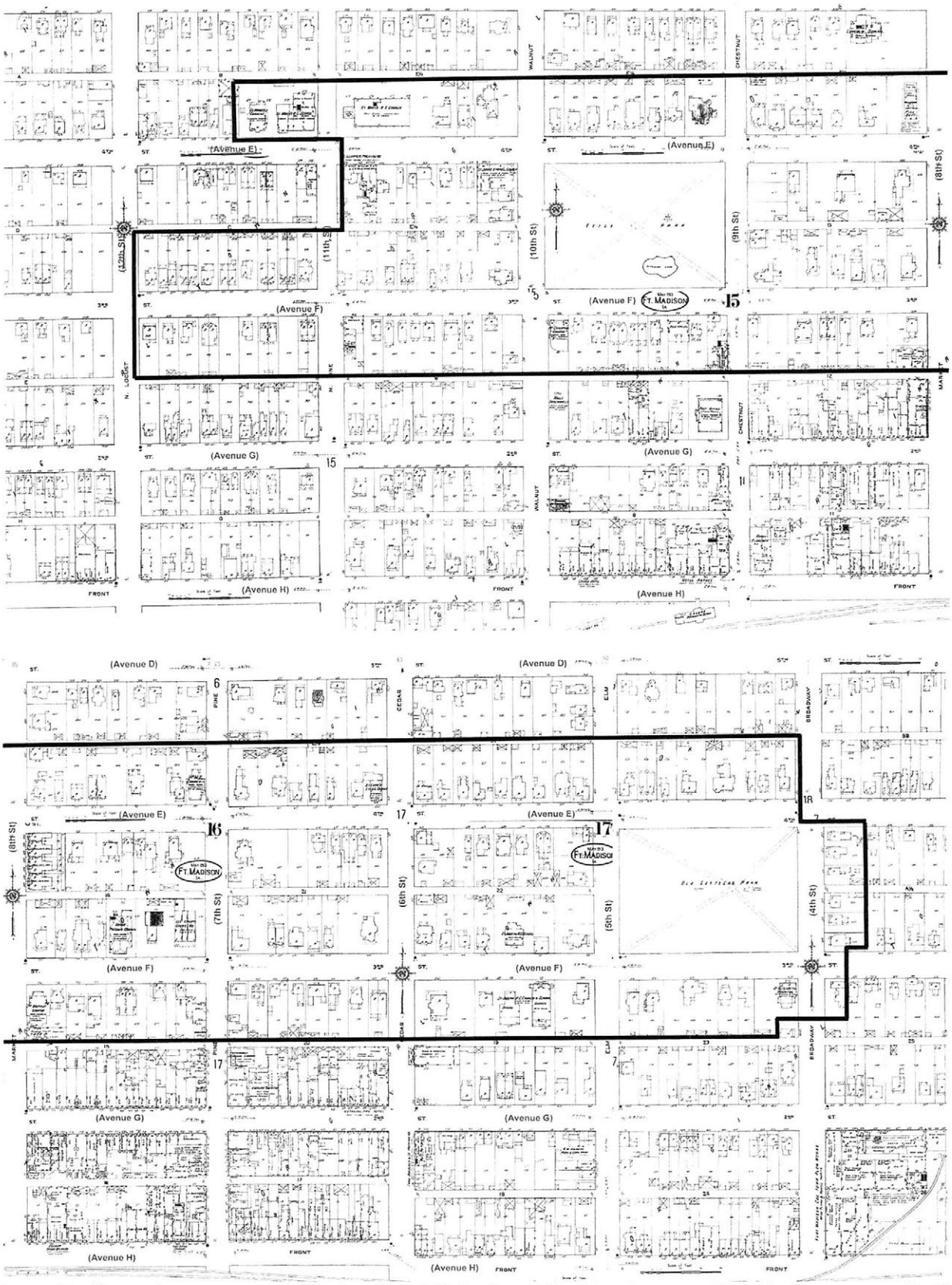


Figure 38. General survey area outlined on the 1913 Sanborn Fire Insurance map (west half on top, east half on bottom) (Sanborn Map Company 1913).

The Fort Madison witnessed a second "burst" of 20th century development in the middle of the 1910s, following the construction of the dam at Keokuk. Community improvements continued, with the 1914 county history describing Fort Madison as having over three miles of brick streets and over nine miles of macadamized streets (Roberts and Moorhead 1914: 132). New industry developed as well in the years following the completion of the Keokuk dam. In 1914, the Acme Manufacturing Company, making chandeliers and novelties in brasswork, opened in the old plant of Fort Madison Iron Works. The Fort Madison Shoe Company also opened in a factory in the west end of town. Near the river, the Artesian Ice Company opened and manufactured ice for custom sale (Prescott 1940: 5; "Artesian Specializes in Ice Refrigeration," *Evening Democrat Centennial Edition,* May 20, 1938, 18; Hansman 1990: 62; Sloat 1993: 106). Within the central business district, a unique industry also began in this period that would grow to be one of Fort Madison's largest employers. Walter A. Sheaffer opened Sheaffer Jewelry and Music Company in the former location of the M.L. Bowen Jewelry Store in April 1906 (building standing with new façade). They sold eye dropper pens, and the pens attracted the inventive eye of Sheaffer. With a few years, he started to manufacture pens in the rear of the store, incorporating the W.A. Sheaffer Pen Company in January 1913. As business continued to grow, Sheaffer purchased the old Morrison Manufacturing Company building to the east of downtown and moved his operations. In 1917, the company employed 100 workers in the factory and produced 100,000 pens (*Progress Edition, Evening Democrat,* August 25, 1952, Sections I & II; Sloat 1987: 143). Through this period, Walter Sheaffer lived in the former Cattermole House at 833 Avenue E in the "Park to Park" neighborhood.

Beginning in the 1910s, more of the undeveloped land west of the Original Town plat (18th Street) and east of the residential developments near the Santa Fe rail yards (25th Street) was developed. With an increasing demand for worker housing in the middle of the 1910s, practical, working class neighborhoods began to develop in these areas (Hansman 1990: 6, 63). With plenty of area remaining for development within previously platted areas to the west of the Original Town, no new additions had been added to Fort Madison since 1889. Factoria Addition became the first 20th century addition in 1914, a 41-block addition platted at the far west end of town from 33rd to 36th streets north of Avenue H to the northern city limits. The Santa Fe Railroad continued to expand, employing a significant number of people in their shops in Fort Madison and creating demand for housing in this section of town. In 1913, they constructed large additions to the roundhouse to service the larger locomotives. With a prolonged revolution in Mexico in the 1910s, many men looked north to the United States, and the Santa Fe and Pacific railroads looked to recruit new workers. The Santa Fe Railroad attracted Mexican laborers to work in the shops in Fort Madison, as well as to lay a second track along the main line. Initially, the workers lived in make-shift shacks. As the jobs turned more permanent with labor shortages due to World War I and as men sent for their families, a more permanent Hispanic community developed in Fort Madison, numbering nearly 3,000 by 1920 ("Highlights in History of City and Community," *Evening Democrat Centennial Edition,* May 20, 1938, 48; Hansman 1990: 6, 63-69; Sloat 1987: 146; Sloat 1993: 89-90).

The demand for smaller houses in Fort Madison and across the country was timed perfectly with the popularity of the bungalow. Typical features of a Craftsman bungalow included low-pitched roofs, wide eaves, multi-light over single-light double-hung windows, exposed rafter tails, and porches with tapered columns resting on short piers. While the one or one-and-one-half story

bungalow could have various stylistic elements applied, the Craftsman bungalow was the most popular in this period. Bungalows included various rooflines, including side gable, gable-front, and clipped gable. Bungalows were also built in this period in other styles, which would gain further popularity in the 1920s and 1930s. In addition to the areas west of 18th Street, a number of bungalows were built in the northwest section of the Original Town plat, such as along Avenue C from 11th to 15th streets. While bungalows were more common in other neighborhoods, ten were built in the "Park to Park" neighborhood from the 1910s to 1920s. A Craftsman bungalow built by Barney Hurser in 1915 at 1428 Avenue E was cited in the local newspaper as having Oriental influences seen in the curved roof line (Hansman 1990: survey form), and the bungalow built by Frank and Margaret Swanson at 725 Avenue E is very similar in style (State Site # 56-04170, Survey/map #R1-156).

The popularity of porches continued to increase in the early 20th century, resulting in houses updated with this attractive feature. The Arts and Crafts movement emphasized natural materials and a connection to the outdoors at the same time that spending time outdoors was promoted for better health. Porches were common features of houses built in the early 20th century, and common additions to earlier houses in this period. Porches in Craftsman or Classical styles typically spanned the front of the house. Craftsman porches usually had wide eaves, square columns, and stylized Craftsman detail. The porch columns were typically shorter and heavier than Queen Anne posts, and they often sat on stone or concrete block piers. The balustrade was also generally heavier turned pieces or simple square pieces (Kahn and Meagher 1990: 58-60). While new houses were often built with full porches in the 1910s, older houses were also updated with new porches in this period. At least 18 extant houses built prior to 1900 were updated with porches from 1900 to 1920, with an additional seven receiving new porches in the 1920s.

The 1917 city directory included several listings for building materials and contractors, including more specialties. S. & J.C. Atlee Company and the Hawkeye Lumber Company were joined by W.C. Marsh who operated a planing mill for sash and doors and the Fort Madison Builders' Supply Company who offered a variety of building materials. Louis Besser and the Saar Brothers specialized in cement and concrete blocks, and Clarence Stowe and John M. Stowe were also listed as concrete contractors, installing many sidewalks throughout Fort Madison. Roofing was sold through the Fort Madison Roofing Company, George Schafer & Company, and The Stebbins Company. Fort Madison Electric Supply Company and Popular Electric provided electrical services and supplies. Other contractor listings included three bricklayers, three general building contractors, nine carpenters, and two plumbing contractors.

The 1916 map of Fort Madison and the 1919 Sanborn map show the development of Fort Madison through the end of the 1910s. The 1916 city map shows the platted areas of Fort Madison by this date (Figure 39). The overall look of Fort Madison has changed little since the 1890s, with Factoria Addition platted at the northwest edge. The majority of the land from 18th Street to 33rd Street north of Avenue G remains as large tracts of land. The map shows Riverview Park developed as a rectangular peninsula on the south side of the railroad tracks opposite the 600 and 700 blocks of Front Street (Avenue H). As the park continued to be developed in subsequent decades, the historic buildings along Front Street (Avenue H) would get progressively further from the river. The 1919 Sanborn map shows the more particular development in the "Park to

Park" neighborhood (Figure 40). The 11 houses built from 1914 to 1919 are scattered throughout the area with small concentrations on the 700 block of Avenue E and the 1000 block of Avenue F. These properties include three bungalows, three Foursquare houses, three basic two-story gable-front houses, and a Queen Anne duplex. General analysis of the development on the blocks from 1900 to 1919 show that the vast majority of the blocks continued to be dominated by 19th century two-story houses.

Within the survey area, the 34 extant properties built from 1900 to 1919 include 32 houses, one duplex, and one small apartment building. Thus, the early 20th century construction focused solely on residential development through this neighborhood. The 32 extant houses from this period include 21 two-story frame houses, five two-story brick houses (including a convent and rectory), five one-story or one-and-one-half story frame houses, and a one-and-one-half story brick house. Thus, frame construction dominated this period. The Cowles Duplex was also a two-story frame building (c.1915, 714-716 Avenue E, Map #R1-147), and the Cowles Apartments was a two-story brick building (908 Avenue F, Map #R1-060). Both of these properties were developed by the Cowles family as multi-family rental property, a trend beginning to emerge in the neighborhood in this period.

World War I brought increased rail traffic, and the Santa Fe Railroad expanded further in Fort Madison. Temporary workers hired for expansion of buildings and rail lines found permanent homes in Fort Madison, with many bringing families from Mexico. With the potential threat for sabotage for the Mississippi River bridge, Company K of Iowa National Guard began to guard the bridge on March 29, 1917. Throughout the war years of 1917 and 1918, parades were held in downtown for rally days (Sloat 1987: 81, 147; Hansman 1990: 66). Two new additions were platted in 1919 at the close of the war, the small Sallen's Addition in the 1800 block of Avenue D and the much larger Pershing Place addition roughly between 21st and 24th Streets along Avenues A to F. Additionally, Rashid's Addition was platted within the 1864 plat of Tracy's Addition along the river west of the Santa Fe yards. With the economy improving throughout the 1910s, the 1920 census reflected population growth in Fort Madison as it reported a population of 12,066, a noticeable increase from 9,278 in 1900 and from the disputed 8,900 in 1910.

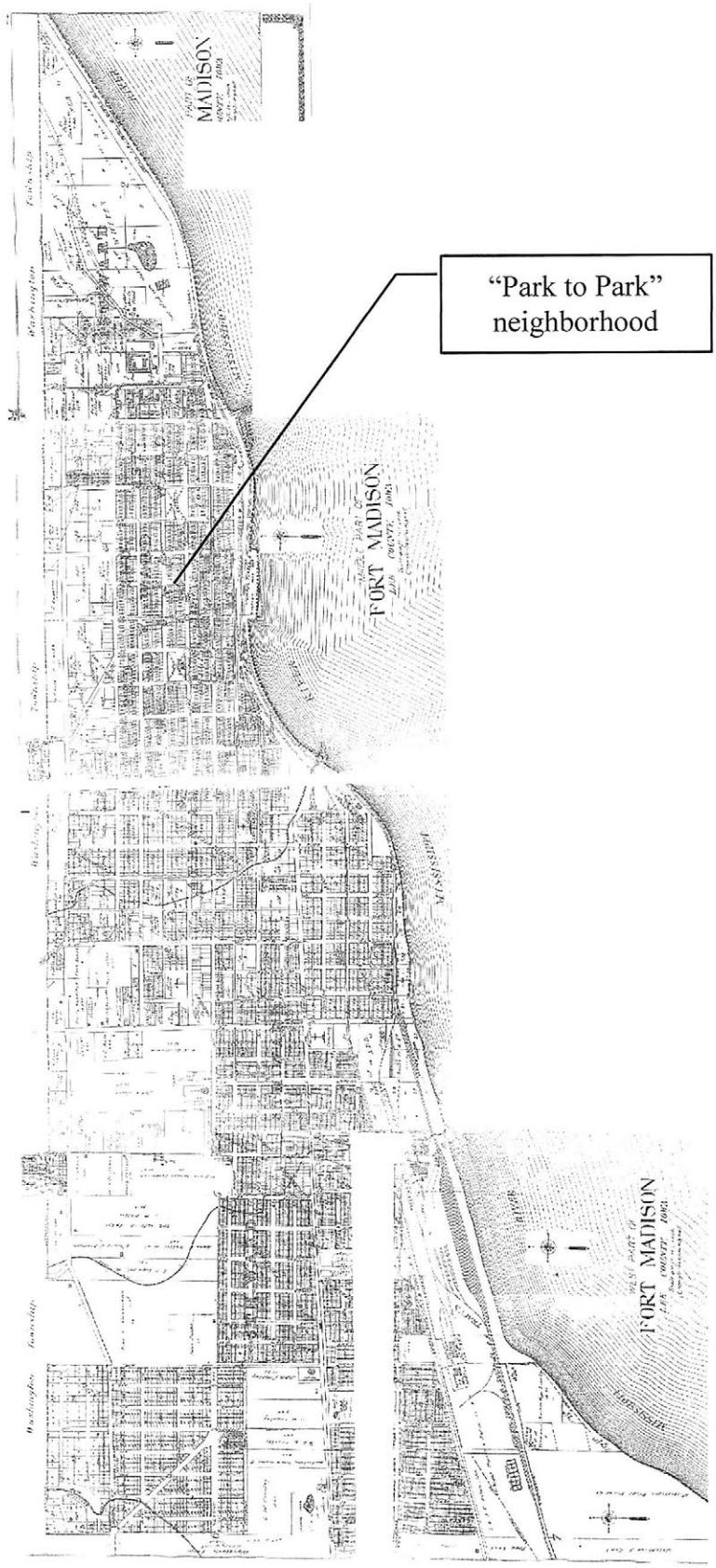


Figure 39. Map of Fort Madison in 1916, with pages combined (Ogle 1916: 11-16).

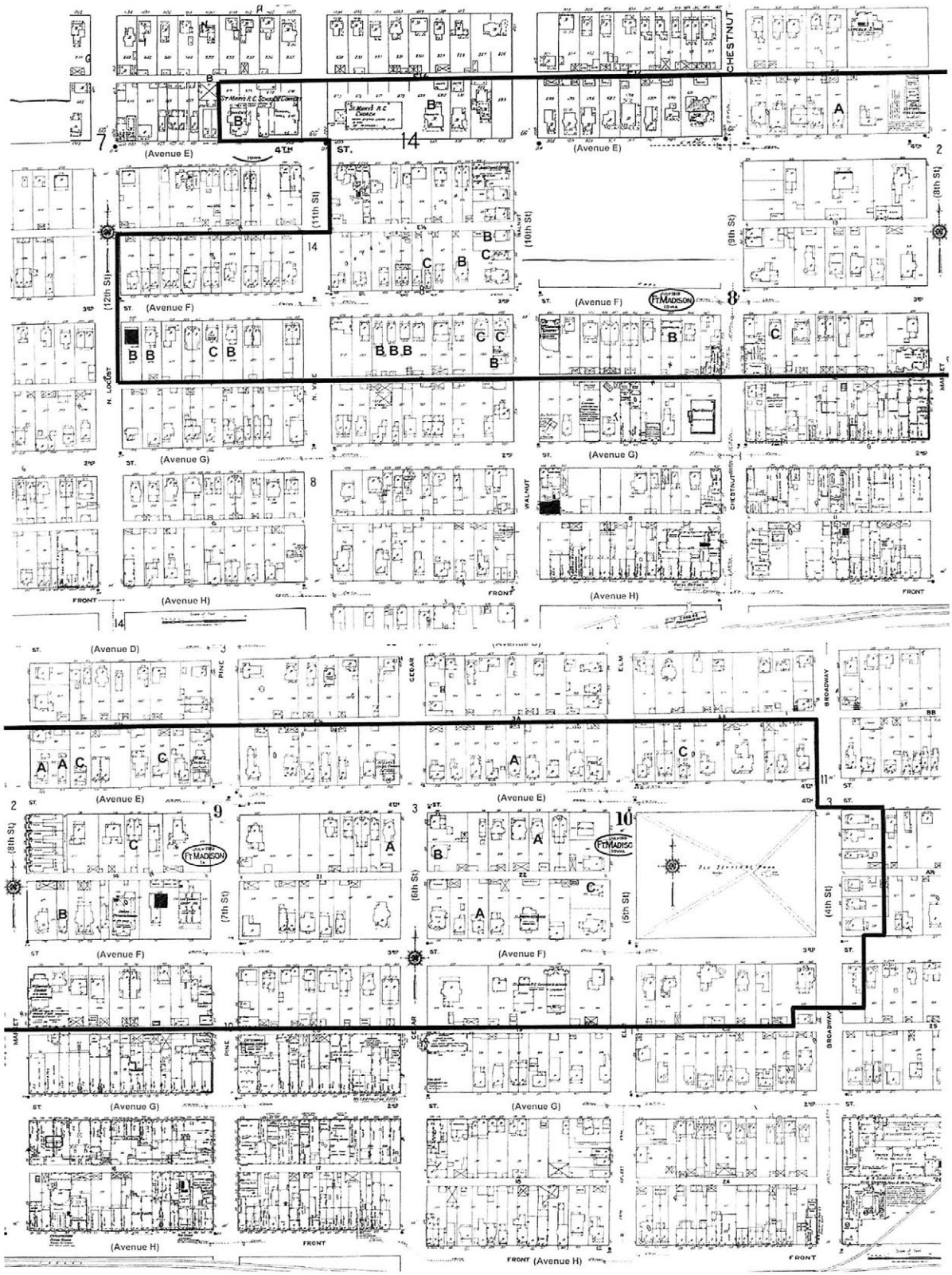


Figure 40. General survey area outlined on the 1919 Sanborn Fire Insurance map (west half on top, east half on bottom) (Sanborn Map Company 1919).

Development of extant properties from 1900 to 1919 indicated by: A=1900-06, B=1907-1912, C=1913-1919.

Sustained development in Fort Madison, 1920-1945

After the end of World War I, conditions were favorable for increased business development in Fort Madison. New types of businesses grew in this period, reflecting changing economic conditions as well as business models. As Fort Madison looked to the future, streets throughout town were renamed in 1925 to provide consistency from the Original Town plat to the additions to the west. With steady prosperity, the population of Fort Madison grew from 12,066 in 1920 to 13,779 in 1930, and Fort Madison retained its position as the 17th largest city in Iowa. While the "Park to Park" area retained its character as the neighborhood of business owners and downtown employees, new large homes were built on the bluffs to the north and east of the area. The styles of these homes by leading businessmen carried into the neighborhood for the construction of new housing from the 1920s through the 1930s. In contrast to the previous decades, single family housing development was mixed with development of apartments and division of large homes and duplexes into multiple units in this period. The middle of the 20th century brought new challenges and changes to the Fort Madison. During the Depression in the 1930s, local businesses somewhat felt the impact of the poor economy. However, major employers like the Sheaffer Pen Company and Santa Fe Railroad continued to sustain the local economy to a certain degree. Little construction occurred through this period, a trend that carried into the early 1940s during World War II. Population remained nearly stable during the 1930s, increasing only slightly from 13,779 to 14,063 in 1940. Overall, 24 of the 192 properties (12%) were constructed in the "Park to Park" neighborhood from 1920 to the early 1940s.

With the exception of the northwest section of the Original Town plat, the majority of the concentrated residential development after World War I was concentrated in the areas to the west, a trend that would only be further ingrained after World War II. New houses were built in the area south of Avenue L from 23rd to 30th streets for new railroad workers, an area first developed in the 1890s. The area from 18th to 23rd streets also continued to develop with Foursquare, Prairie School, and bungalow homes. Many of these homes were clad in stucco, a common material for these 20th century styles (Hansman 1990: 63-64). Bungalows and other small houses remained popular through this period in these areas. With a 1926 flood damaging a number of Mexican workers' homes near the Santa Fe rail yards, many bought 25-foot lots in the Fairview Addition in the southwest part of the city, south of Avenue L from 33rd to 40th streets. The 3400 block of Avenue Q was one of the first blocks built (Hansman 1990: 6, 70).

Business leaders began to look to the top of the bluffs for select prime real estate lots by the 1920s. The series of revival styles were popular for these large homes, including Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, and Tudor Revival. Classical Revival houses reflected the earlier Greek Revival style of the 19th century, drawing other details from classical architecture as well. Typical features included porches with classical columns, pediments, symmetrical facades, and classical details like dentils, entries with sidelights, and multi-light windows. The Colonial Revival style was also popular in this period, reflecting early American architecture, such as the Federal style. These houses also typically had a symmetrical façade, accentuated entry with sidelights and/or transom, and windows with multi-light over multi-light double-hung sashes (such as eight-over-eight-light double-hung windows). A handful of houses in Fort Madison utilized the gambrel roof on these homes, embracing the Dutch Colonial style. These styles typically had simple, elegant lines and proportions. The Tudor Revival style also gained popularity in this period. Typical features included steeply pitched gable roofs, large chimneys

(often in front), entry vestibules, multi-light windows, and stucco eaves with half-timbering. While large Tudor Revival homes were built in Fort Madison, the style was also adopted to smaller houses (Ames and McClelland 2002: 59; McAlester 1997: 355-358; 417-418; Carley 1994: 212-221). These styles would continue to be utilized for large homes in Fort Madison through the 1920s and 1930s and into the early 1940s.

Few architects maintained offices in Fort Madison, with scattered listings such as architect and engineer M.W. Bannon in 1917 (221 Pine – 607 7th Street, demolished). Robin Carswell moved to Fort Madison in 1919 as a partner in Owen, Payson, and Carswell of Kansas, buying out the local office from his partners in 1925. In the 1920s, it is known that he designed the Fort Madison High School, W.A. Sheaffer Pen Company Club House, Methodist Church, and several Tudor and Colonial revival homes. He moved into an office in Burlington in the early 1930s (Hansman 1990: 73-74; Shank 1999: 39).

The mail order house business also became profitable in this period, with their heyday in the 1910s and 1920s. Bungalows, Foursquare, and various Revival styles houses were marketed by these companies, further increasing their popularity through this period. The best known are houses sold by Sears Roebuck and Company, who sold over 450 different models between 1908 and 1939. Gordon Van Tine entered the mail order house business by 1912, introducing its "Ready-Cut" home line in 1916. Houses were also supplied by the Aladdin Company, Lewis Manufacturing, Sterling Homes, Liberty Homes, and . Montgomery Ward. In 1921, Gordon-Van Tine took over Ward's mail order housing department, and Montgomery Ward sold "Wardway Homes" from 1922 until 1931, featuring the "ready-cut" system. Many houses were similar to Gordon Van Tine, suggesting that they supplied both material and plans (Schweitzer and Davis 1990: 63-75; Hunter 2005; Ames and McClelland 2002: 56). While a number of mail order houses, from plans or including pre-cut materials, were likely built in Fort Madison in this period, only a handful have been identified. These homes were likely ordered by prospective home builders/residents as well as for speculative housing (Hansman 1990: 67). At this time, no mail order houses have been identified in the "Park to Park" neighborhood.

By 1925, Fort Madison had grown progressively further to the west, with additions filling in vacant land. Many of the west additions created new street names, even for those streets that ended up connecting with the original town plat. Thus, the city council took up the issue of new street names in 1925. This helped unify the town as well as facilitate business development as locations became easier to find. On October 19, 1925, Ordinance No. 362 passed to change all the street names in town. Starting at the north edge of the original plat, main (east-west) streets were named alphabetically south to the Mississippi River, including the additional land in the west section of town created by the river bend. Thus, 8th Street became Avenue A, 7th Street became Avenue B, and so on, with 2nd Street becoming Avenue G and Front Street becoming Avenue H. With the reversal in progressive street order, the numbering on the side streets became reversed, with the 200 block in downtown becoming the 600 block and the 100 block becoming the 700 block. The side (north-south) streets, primarily named for trees, became progressively numbered from east to west, with Broadway becoming 4th Street, Elm becoming 5th Street, Cedar becoming 6th Street, Pine becoming 7th Street, Market becoming 8th Street, Chestnut becoming 9th Street, Walnut becoming 10th Street, and so on. Other suggestions on naming had been entertained, and this system did not pass without some vocal opposition (*An*

Ordinance Changing the Names of the Streets in the City of Fort Madison, Iowa, Pamphlet, State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City; "Ordinance to Change Street Names Passes Its First Reading," *Democrat,* October 16, 1925, 10; "Threaten Action in Court as Vote Passes Ordinance," *Democrat,* October 20, 1925, 3).

The subsequent city directories and the 1926 Sanborn fire insurance map worked to correlate and straighten out the revised street names and new local addresses. The 1926 Sanborn map shows both sets of street names and addresses, assisting in the correlation process. The main key on the first page also includes both sets of street names, as well as depicting the extent of development in Fort Madison by 1926. The old names were also indicated in parentheses on the individual map pages. The seven houses, one church, and one building built since 1919 are depicted on this map in the "Park to Park" neighborhood (Figure 41). They are interspersed throughout the blocks in this area, often replacing an earlier 19th century building. The construction is divided between larger Revival style homes and simpler bungalow houses. These houses built through the first half of the 1920s in this area include four bungalows, two Tudor Revival houses, and large Italian Renaissance Revival house. While a number of churches continued to serve the neighborhood, church construction or expansion had been limited in this neighborhood for the last 30 years, with new churches typically built within the new neighborhoods to the west. In 1923, the First Methodist Church built a new Tudor Revival brick church on the vacant lots at the northeast corner of Central Park on Avenue F at 9th Street (State Site #56-00129, Survey/map #R1-163). Fred Schaper also built a new one-story brick building in this period for his meat market at 1034 Avenue E at the west edge of the survey area in 1924-25, perhaps more related to the traditional German working-middle class area to the west of the "Park to Park" neighborhood (State Site #56-04146, Survey/map #R1-187).

The Sheaffer Pen Company and Santa Fe Railroad continued to employ a significant number of local residents through the 1920s. The Sheaffer Pen Company was located east of downtown at 333-335 Avenue H, a few blocks southeast of the east end of the "Park to Park" neighborhood, near the former site of Morrison Manufacturing Company. Thus while some employees lived in the "Park to Park" neighborhood, smaller homes provided worker housing to the east of 4th Street from Avenue G to Avenue D. By 1928, they had sales and repair offices in Chicago, San Francisco, New York, Canada, and England (Sheaffer Pen Company website; Sloat 1987: 143; "Sheaffer's Pioneers in Pen Models," *Evening Democrat,* August 25, 1952, II: 12). To facilitate Santa Fe Railroad and automobile traffic, the original road and railroad bridge across the Mississippi River at Fort Madison was replaced in 1927, opening in July 1928. The swinging truss bridge was the longest double-deck swing-span bridge in the world at the time of construction and throughout the remainder of the 20th century. This was the last section of the railroad to be double-tracked between Kansas City and Chicago. Other manufacturers also contributed to the economy of Fort Madison in the 1920s, including Stellern Bottling Works (819 Avenue H), Fort Madison Button Company (1234 Avenue I), American Fork & Hoe Company (Avenue E at 1st Street), Artesian Ice Company (foot of 19th Street), Cushman Foundry and Machine Company (1032 Avenue H), Fort Madison Paper Company (foot of 20th Street), and Hinde & Dauche Paper Company (1800 Avenue O).

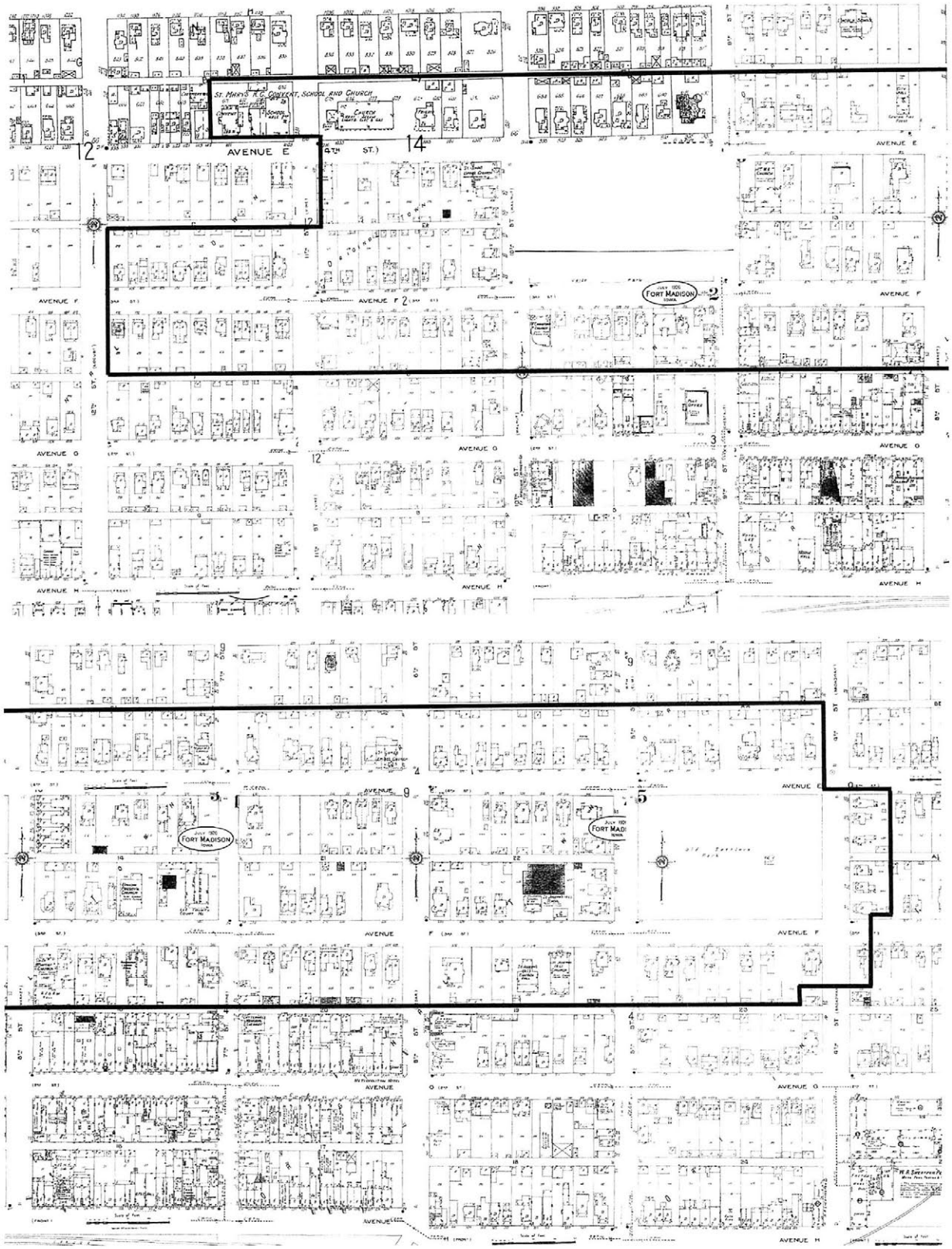


Figure 41. General survey area outlined on the 1926 Sanborn Fire Insurance map (west half on top, east half on bottom) (Sanborn Map Company 1926).

Fort Madison continued to have a number of suppliers of building materials and contractors to build homes in the late 1920s. The 1927 city directory continues to list architect Robin Carswell in Fort Madison. The Hawkeye Lumber Company at 1102 Avenue H offered brick and tile, builders' hardware, building materials and supplies, cement dealers, retail lumber, and millwork. The S. & J.C. Atlee Company at the southeast corner of 14th and Avenue M offered brick and tile, building materials and supplies, cement, retail lumber, and millwork. John T. Genck was the only listing as a local concrete block manufacturer. Stone continued to be available through the Fort Madison Appanoose Stone Company at 713-15 Avenue H, and the George H. Schafer & Company operated from the same location offering trusses. The primary listings for contractors in 1927 include Fred J. Buckler (plumbing and heating), Industrial Plumbing and Heating, John J. Klesner (carpenter), Marsh Paint & Wall Paper Company, and Modern Electric Shop. Contractor specialties include building, carpenter, cement/concrete, commissary, general, mason, plaster, paving, plumbing and heating, and railroad.

With steady economic growth, the population of Fort Madison increased from 12,066 in 1920 to 13,779 in 1930. In 1930, buses replaced street cars as public transportation in Fort Madison, picking up riders at any corner along the route during their somewhat erratic schedule (Sloat 1987: 159). The 1931 city directory provides an interesting profile of Fort Madison at the beginning of the 1930s. The town covered 6.5 square miles, sprawling east-west along the Mississippi River. The town boasted of 22 miles of paved streets, four strong banks, 3,000 telephones, three parks, three theaters, two hospitals, nine schools, 20 churches, and 3,400 homes. The 232 local retail stores posted sales totaling $6,433,422, and the 27 industrial establishments employed 1,197 local workers. The city benefited from its excellent transportation options, including the north-south Burlington Railroad system, the east-west Santa Fe Railroad system, the north-south United States Federal Highway 61 (Mississippi Scenic Highway), and east-west hard-surfaced state highways through Illinois and Nebraska. Major companies included the W.A. Sheaffer Pen Company (noted as the largest manufacturer of fountain pens, pencils, and Skrip ink in the world), Hinde & Dauch Paper Company (straw board paper), Ajax Fence Company (wire fence, subsidiary of Montgomery Ward), American Fork & Hoe Company (hand garden tools), Anthes Force Oiler Company (Force oil cans), Artesian Ice Company (artificial ice), S. & J.C. Atlee Company (lumber products), Midwest Wax Paper Company (wax wrapping paper), Fort Madison Button Company (pearl buttons), and Fort Madison Creamery Company (Meadow Gold dairy products) (Polk & Co 1931: 11-13).

The stock market crash in 1929 did not have an immediate impact on the local economy, with some slowdown in 1930 and more noted by 1931 (Sloat 1987: 146). The numerous industries helped provide a stabilizing force in the local economy through the early years of the Depression. While the downtown banks survived through the 1930s, the Santa Fe Avenue Savings Bank did close in 1934. At the Sheaffer Pen Company, new products continued to be introduced and manufactured, beginning with the feathertouch two-way barrel in 1931. It was followed by the plunger visible barrel suclose pen in 1934 and the dry-proof desk sets in 1935 (Sloat 1987: 146; Sloat 1993: 117; "Sheaffer's Pioneers in Pen Models," *Evening Democrat,* August 25, 1952, II: 12).

Construction was slow in this period, though it did not shut down completely. Building permits only totaled $75,000 in 1934. A number of large homes were completed on the bluffs in the 1930s. The official plat for High Point was filed in 1930 – the upper class addition to the east of the Original Town plat and Iowa State Penitentiary on the east bluffs. Craig Sheaffer built his large Tudor Revival home in 1929, designed by high end national residential architects Ernest and Peter Mayo (Mayo and Mayo) (10 High Point, State Site #56-03627). In 1930, Walter A. Sheaffer built his new home next to his son on High Point as well (11 High Point, State Site #56-00293). Mayo and Mayo designed a three-story modified Tudor Revival house for the father, and Robin Carswell acted as the local supervising architect (Hansman 1990: 72-73).

These large homes on the bluffs appear to have influenced the architecture of the "Park to Park" neighborhood in this period. Several homes built in this neighborhood from the late 1920s through the 1930s were large stylistic homes, reflecting the same Revival styles popular by those businessmen building on the bluffs. From 1926 to 1942, nine of the 12 extant houses built reflect the Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, and Classical Revival styles. These houses tend to be substantial, large homes, reflecting the continued character of the neighborhood as home to businessmen of Fort Madison. The two bungalows built in the 1000 block of Avenue E in this period were also more stylistic than the simple bungalows built in other sections of town. A new St. Joseph's School was built in the Classical Revival style in 1926-27 at 509 Avenue F (State Site #56-04397, Survey/map #R1-22), and the 1928 rebuilt City Hall and Fire Station at 803 Avenue E also reflected elements of Classical Revival architecture (State Site #56-04142, Survey/map #R1-164).

Through the 1920s, a number of the larger older homes in the "Park to Park" neighborhood were split into two or more housing units. Additionally, duplexes were often subdivided into four units in this period. Thus, the character of residents shifted to include more renters in the 1920s and 1930s than in previous decades. At least 24 homes among the 140 extant houses were subdivided in this period, with at least another 10 families taking in boarders in this period as well. This composition is reflected in the 1930 census. In this neighborhood, 142 extant properties were identified in this census, including 91 owner-occupied houses, 16 owner-occupied housing with at least one renter (does not include lodgers), and 35 properties used solely as rental. The owner-occupied housing included 37 properties valued at $3,000 to $6,000, 32 properties valued at $6,500 to $9,000, 26 properties valued at $10,000 to $14,500, and 12 properties valued at $15,000 to $20,000. The 76 rental units listed among these extant properties in the neighborhood average $40 per month in rent, with the majority falling in the $35 to $50 range. A handful of units rented as low as $25 per month and as high as $60 per month.

These rental units included the set of rowhouses and five small apartment buildings constructed by 1930. The earliest building constructed as apartments was the four-unit Cowles Apartments at 908 Avenue F, built around 1912 by Alva and Mary Cowles. This was followed by the conversion of a c.1887 commercial building at 602 11th Street into four apartments around 1915 by Flora Gerber, and the division of the c.1887 Samuel Atlee Rowhouses at 502-514 8th Street from seven rowhouses to 14 flats in 1917. Around 1925, Ronald and Alice Hayles converted an earlier one-story brick house at 619 Avenue F to four-unit apartment building by added a frame second story. William Atlee, then president of S&JC Atlee lumber company, then built a four-unit, brick, Classical Revival apartment building at 718 Avenue E around 1929. The Brewster

Apartments at 628 Avenue F were nearing completion by the time of the 1930 census, also a four-unit building. The last of the apartment construction in the neighborhood was completed in 1937 with the construction of the four-unit Diedrich Apartments at 509 10th Street, in place of the earlier family home.

The larger physical community and increased automobile use in the 1930s further enhanced business development in locations outside the downtown, primarily to the west. Business listings in city directories approach a more even split between the downtown and other locations throughout the city, though the highest concentration remained downtown. The 1937 city directory noted: "Fort Madison's strategic location, fine transportation facilities, and high percentage of native-born white labor makes it an admirable location as a manufacturing site. A high percentage of home-ownership and excellent facilities for education and recreation make Fort Madison an ideal city in which to live and do business" (Polk & Co 1937: 13). The directory also demonstrated the relatively light impact that the Depression had on Fort Madison. The city boasted of three banks, one building and loan association, 2,925 telephones, 3,400 homes, three motion picture theaters, 26 miles of paved streets, and 14 manufacturing establishments that employed 875 men and 550 women. The major manufacturers remained nearly the same as in 1931, including the W.A. Sheaffer Pen Company, Hinde & Dauch Paper Company, American Fork & Hoe Company, Anthes Force Oiler Company, Artesian Ice Company, S. & J.C. Atlee Company, Midwest Wax Paper Company, Fort Madison Button Company, and Fort Madison Creamery Company ("Meadow Gold" ice cream). Other major employers in town included the Santa Fe Railroad and Iowa State Penitentiary (Polk & Co 1937: 12-13).

The federal government provided jobs across the country through the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in the 1930s. Projects in Fort Madison included enlarging Riverview Park and the construction of a public swimming pool. The improvements are visible on a c.1938 photograph that shows the area along the riverfront, across downtown, and into the "Park to Park" neighborhood (Figure 42). Further fill and improvements would span the next several decades, creating a wider park between the downtown and the Mississippi River (Sloat 1987: 146; Sloat 1993: 117; WPA photograph collection, box 7, State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City). The photograph also shows a handful of houses along the north bluff by this period. As noted, while a handful of houses were built earlier on the bluffs, they began to be more developed in the 1920s. By the 1930s, the views from the bluff were attracting large upper class homes to this section of Avenues A and B (Denmark Hilltop). In 1936, Dr. B.J. Dierker built an Art Moderne house at 1102 Avenue A (Denmark Hilltop) (State Site #56-00154). This modern home features smooth stucco walls, a flat roof, a mix of round and rectangular windows, and irregular plan (Hansman 1990: 76).



Figure 42. Aerial photograph of the "upper" section of Fort Madison around 1938 (Sloat 1993: 117).

By the late 1930s, Fort Madison had begun to recover from the impact of the Depression that the community did feel. The Iowa State Employment office made 814 job placements in 1937, a 28% increase over 1936. New industry arrived in town in the form of the E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Company, manufacturing paint and enamel in the old Perfection Tire Company buildings in the west end of Fort Madison. Slightly to the east of the downtown, a new headquarters building was completed for the Sheaffer Pen Company in 1937. In 1938, the company introduced Crest, the first pen with plastic body and metal cap. The *Evening Democrat* focused on the town's centennial as the economy picked up. On May 20, 1938, the *Centennial Edition* was printed, sponsored by 42 businesses including 20 in the downtown. New businesses also opened in the downtown in the late 1930s (Sloat 1987: 146; *Evening Democrat,* January 7, 1938, 5; *Evening Democrat Centennial Edition,* May 20, 1938, 11, 16, 24; Sloat 1987: 142; Sheaffer Pen Company website).

In 1940, Fort Madison employed over 4,500 people, with 168 jobs in construction, 1,401 jobs in manufacturing, 849 jobs in transportation, 86 jobs in communications and utilities, 68 jobs in wholesale trade, 712 jobs in retail trade, 73 jobs in finance, insurance and real estate, 476 jobs in business and services, 266 jobs in professional services, and 464 other jobs (HBA 1958: 11). The population reached 14,063 in 1940. With the entry into World War II in 1941, many factories in Fort Madison converted lines to war time products, including the Sheaffer Pen Company, DuPont Company, and Midwest Wax Paper Company. Standard pen production at Sheaffer Pen Company from 1942 to 1945 was limited, and much of the plant was converted to

war work. Under a defense contract, over 6 million bomb fuses were made, as well as over 600,000 autotune sets and over 7 million communication plugs and jacks. The company received Army and Navy "E" award for war efforts in 1944. Other local plants also contributed to the war effort. The DuPont Company manufactured camouflage paper while the Midwest Wax Paper Company made paper wrappers for artillery shells (Sloat 1987: 146; *Evening Democrat,* August 25, 1952, II: 9, 12; Sloat 1987: 146; "Bomb Fuses Made During World War II," *Evening Democrat,* August 25, 1952, II: 9).

In 1942-43, the city undertook its most extensive paving effort, with over 100 blocks surfaced with asphalt on a cement base ("200 Blocks Surfaced Since '40," *Evening Democrat,* August 25, 1952, III: 6). According to the 1943 city directory, Fort Madison then had 60 miles of streets with 40 miles paved - mostly brick with cement base though some were blacktop. Also, the city was contemplating a large riverfront park. The 4,000 homes in the city had a rate of 60% owner occupancy (Polk & Co 1943: 11-15). The 1946 city directory noted the increased adoption of modern technology, with the number of telephones increasing to 4,171 – more than a 40% increase since 1937. Electric lights lit the commercial and residential corridors, with overhead arcs in the residential neighborhoods. The downtown had incandescent bulbs and underground ornamental lighting, as well as "stop-and-go safety lights" (Polk & Co 1946: 11-12).

The 1946 Sanborn map shows the development of the "Park to Park" neighborhood by this date (Figure 43). The development from the early 1920s as well as from the late 1920s through early 1940s is interspersed among blocks of older homes. No particular concentrations are noted, maintaining blocks with the majority of homes dating to the 19th century and later 20th century houses complementary in character as primarily large two-story substantial houses. The handful of apartments built through this period reflect the earlier need for housing for downtown workers satisfied with the construction of duplexes evident in the neighborhood from the 1890s to the early 1900s. Several churches continue to serve the residents of the neighborhood as well as surrounding areas, including St. Joseph's Catholic Church (and school), Union Presbyterian Church, Baptist Church, First Christian Church, St. Luke's Episcopal Church, First Church of Christ Scientist, and First Methodist Episcopal Church. In the northwest corner of the survey area, St. Mary's Catholic Church and School, as well as Schaper's Meat Market to the south, likely served the neighborhood more to the west than the "Park to Park" neighborhood. Other non-residential uses in the neighborhood are limited to the Lee County Courthouse, county jail, and City Hall / fire station. Thus, the "Park to Park" neighborhood continued to be characterized as a residential neighborhood with large homes for downtown businessmen.

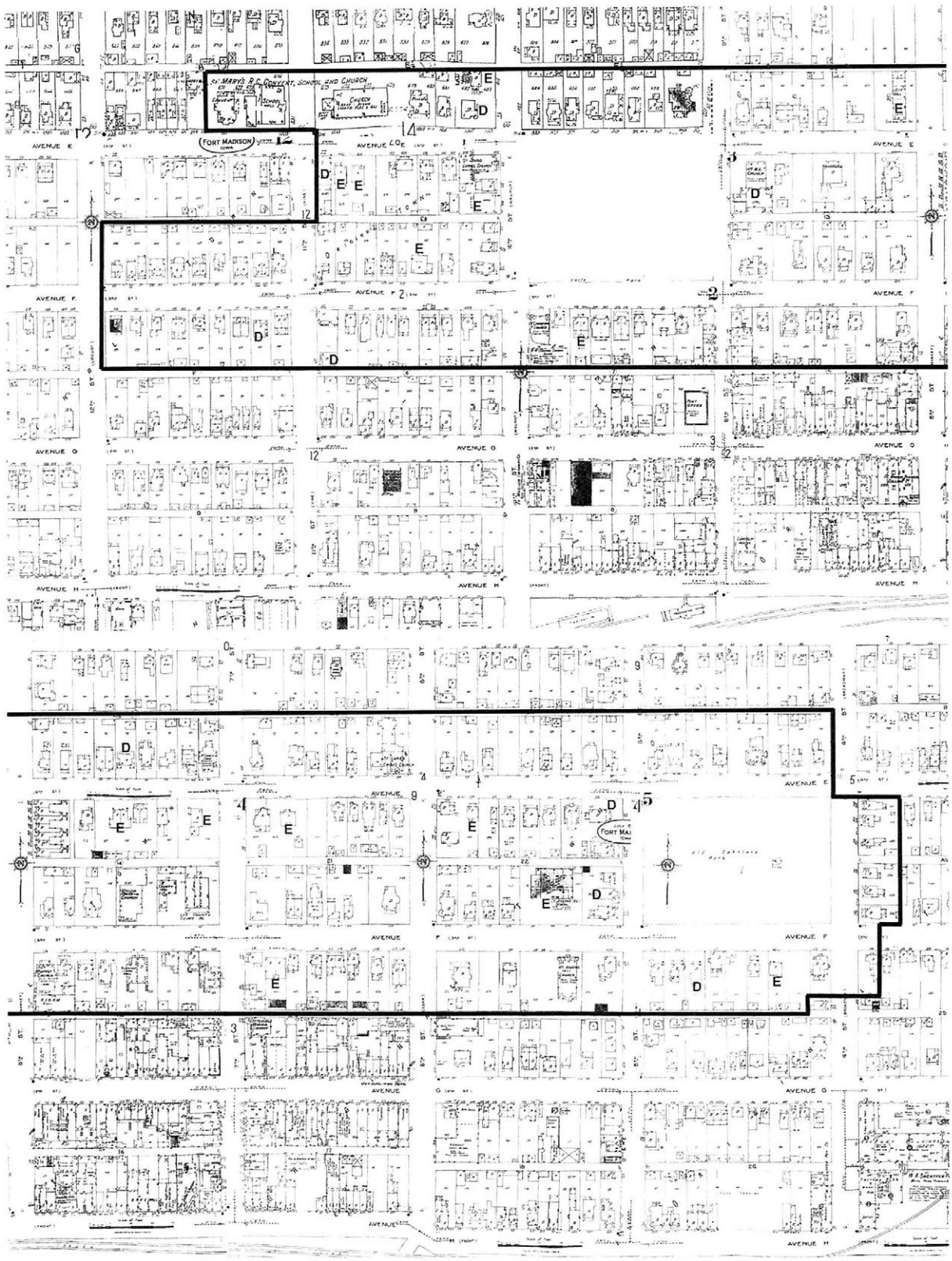


Figure 43. General survey area outlined on the 1946 Sanborn Fire Insurance map (west half on top, east half on bottom) (Sanborn Map Company 1946).

Development of extant properties from 1920 to1945 indicated by: D=1920-25, E=1926-1945.

20th Century Changes and Development, 1945-1970

The end of World War II spurred economic growth and development across the country, as well as efforts focused on community improvement. Post-war prosperity brought new construction to Fort Madison in the late 1940s and 1950s, particularly for residences. New subdivisions and additions were platted in this period, with some notable development efforts. This development was focuses in areas to the west of the "Park to Park" neighborhood, with only five new houses constructed from 1945 to 1965 in this area. Three were built on previously undeveloped lots, while two replaced earlier houses. Improvements to existing properties were noted in the "Park to Park" area as well as some additional conversion of older large single family dwellings to multi-family homes. Post-war development was perhaps more limited in Fort Madison than other areas, as the population did not increase significantly through this period. The population of Fort Madison grew from 14,063 in 1940 to 14,954 by 1950 with the post-war baby boom. By 1960, the population reached a new high at 15,247, which would prove to be the peak for the remainder of the 20th century. By 1970, the population fell to 13,996. Thus, while some houses would be demolished over the next decades in the "Park to Park" neighborhood, there was limited new construction. Only three houses have been built in the survey area since 1970, all on a lot with an earlier house.

Community assessment reached a new level in Fort Madison with the formation of the Mayor's Civic Planning Committee on August 7, 1946, composed of 164 local residents. The purpose was to plan for future growth and development, recommend possible improvement projects, and prioritize capital improvement projects. Over the next year, the 13 committees assessed various aspects of community life and made recommendations to the central committee that issued the final recommendations on September 2, 1947 (MCPC 1947: IX-X). The Residential Areas and Zoning Committee studied and made recommendations for the residential areas in Fort Madison. They started with a survey of existing residential conditions to tabulate the number in each block needing repairs to meet minimum standards or not repairable (Figure 44). They concluded that these properties were scatted throughout the city, without a slum area to be addressed. Improvements could be made with availability of materials and labor in future years. However, "the study of the committee revealed that there are, at the present time, under construction or recently constructed throughout the city many homes which are below minimum standards of hability and which can never be brought up to standard," which caused the committee much concern. With high employment levels and demand for housing expected to stay high, "the committee believes that the need for additional residences in the community is substantial and permanent" (MCPC 1947: 99). In looking at areas for residential development:

> As a result of its study, the committee is of the opinion that substantially all new residences will be built West of 24th Street. Because of the topography, it is believed that only individual homes which are relatively expensive will be built North and East of existing residential areas. Within the city limits west of 24th Street there are large areas of vacant land available for residential development. The availability of utilities, streets, schools, and public transportation will be an important factor causing the Western part of the city to develop more quickly and more extensively than areas North and East of the city. If the city experience industrial growth, it can be expected to occur near the two railroads near the South limits of the city and in the West half of the city, while the complementary

residential growth can be expected North of this industrial area and West of 24th Street. (MCPC 1947: 99)

Figure 44. Table of substandard houses from 1947 report (MCPC 1947: 99).

	Needs reconditioning	Needs major repairs	Not repairable
First Ward	51	11	15
Second Ward	48	32	2
Third Ward, north of Ave L	163	29	37
Third Ward, south of Ave L	142	9	0
Fourth Ward, north of Ave L	164	55	31
Fourth Ward, south of Ave L	35	18	17
Fifth Ward, north of Ave L	132	30	39
Fifth Ward, south of Ave L	40	42	10
	647	226	151

The zoning map provides some interesting observations on the current uses in Fort Madison based on the recommended zoning (Figure 45). The oldest residential area – the "Park to Park" neighborhood along Avenues E and F from 4th to 11th Streets – has a zoning to permit multiple family buildings. In addition to the historic duplexes and apartments in this area, the large late 19th and early 20th century homes were utilized as multi-family housing in this period. In accounting for the gain of 844 housing units from 1940 to 1950, the *Evening Democrat* noted that "existing single family homes were frequently divided into apartments" ("Dwelling Units Up 844 During Past 10 Years," August 25, 1952, III: 14). Nearly all the land platted and potentially to be platted to the west from 17th Street to 33rd Street north of Avenue L was to be zoned single family housing. Likewise, the majority of the blocks to be zoned residential south of Avenue L from 22nd to 40th streets was to be zoned single family. Additionally multi-family housing was provided only in spot areas on a handful of blocks west of 17th Street. Heavy and light industrial uses were located in the blocks closest to the river and in the southwest portion of the plat for the 1914 Factoria Addition in the far west end.

The Residential Areas and Zoning Committee made final recommendations for their projects related to residential areas and zoning to move Fort Madison forward in the coming decade and ranked them by urgency (MCPC 1947: 101):

Residential Improvement Program: a city-wide program "to encourage and induce home owners and landlords to recondition, repair or destroy all those residences in each neighborhood which require it." – to defer start until buildings materials needed for new construction are more readily available – shortage of supplies contributing to problem – project is NECESSARY

New Residence Program: private initiatives to build new housing – mortgage capital needed – all organizations should cooperate to encourage and support all residential building which meets minimum standards of habitability – encourage Chamber of Commerce to work towards additional housing and other organizations to assist them in that effort – project is URGENT

Development of New Areas: city and private should cooperate in new development – city reduce or assist with some development costs, such as grading, paving, sewers, etc. – if property hindering sewer or street extension, recommend that city condemn property – project is NECESSARY

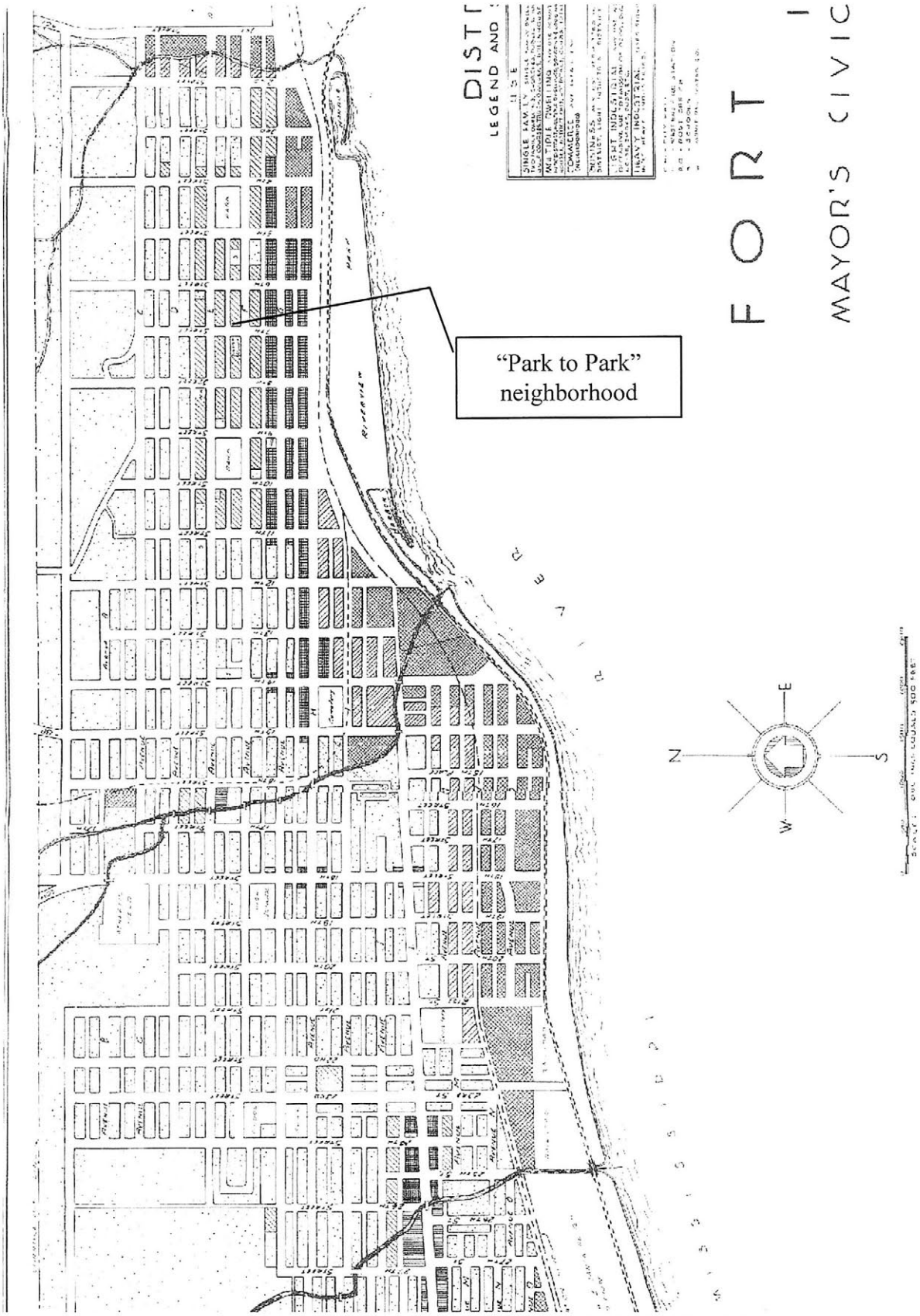


Figure 45. District zoning map from 1947 report (MCPC 1947: 105).

Other changes occurred throughout Fort Madison in the years following World War II that would guide its future character and development. With a decrease in railroad traffic, Santa Fe cut the number of maintenance personnel in Fort Madison by half of the pre-war numbers. Despite the reductions, the Santa Fe railroad had the second largest payroll in Fort Madison in 1952 with 1,200 employees working across 35 buildings on 10 acres of land (). Rodeo Park was developed on the north bluff of Fort Madison in 1947, with annual rodeos marking Labor Day weekend in Fort Madison since 1948. New residential areas were developed in the late 1940s following the end of the war. In February 1946, developer Charles E. Richards platted the Bluff View Acres addition just east of Factoria Addition, from near 30th Street to 33rd Street north of Avenue H. The addition followed the precedent of the Storm Court addition, varying from the standard block layout. Five gently curved streets were platted within the self-contained addition. Development began in 1947 and continued until around 1960. The first "all-modern" trailer court was developed by C.G. Morgan in November 1949 south of Avenue L near 27th Street (Sloat 1987: 81, 178-79; "Santa Fe Railroad Has 1,200 Employees..." *Evening Democrat,* August 25, 1952, IV: 1; "6 City Parks Have 250 Acres of Ground; Much Development in Post-War Era," *Evening Democrat,* August 25, 1952, VI: 1, 3; "6 Additions Help Meet Home Needs," *Evening Democrat,* August 25, 1952, III: 1; *Evening Democrat,* August 25, 1952, III: 6).

The 1949 city directory reported that the number of homes had grown to 4,700 and 65% were owner occupied. Fort Madison also had 43 miles of streets with 25 miles paved. Pavement was mostly brick with cement base with some streets paved with asphalt. The number of telephones in town had increased to 5,291, and the community had three theaters, two golf courses, a swimming pool, two hospitals, and six public and five parochial schools (Polk & Co 1949: 10). The city was also completing a large riverfront park of 28 acres (Polk & Co 1949: 14). Employment in Fort Madison increased 24.6% from 1940 to 1950 from 4,563 jobs to 5,674 jobs, with the largest gains in manufacturing, retail trade, and professional services. In 1950, Fort Madison boasted 200 jobs in construction, 1,966 jobs in manufacturing, 994 jobs in transportation, 121 jobs in communications and utilities, 91 jobs in wholesale trade, 918 jobs in retail trade, 91 jobs in finance, insurance and real estate, 411 jobs in business and services, 447 jobs in professional services, and 435 other jobs (HBA 1958: 11). Residential construction did follow the increase in employment, with 3,785 dwelling units in 1940 increasing to 4,629 dwelling units in 1950. The *Evening Democrat* reported: "During the decade many new homes were erected both individually and in such large housing additions as Storms Court and Bluff View Acres. Existing single family homes were frequently divided into apartments" ("Dwelling Units Up 844 During Past 10 Years," *Evening Democrat,* August 25, 1952, III: 14). In 1950-51, the city undertook an extensive paving project again, with 70 blocks paved in the city, mostly with asphalt with some concrete blocks ("200 Blocks Surfaced Since '40," *Evening Democrat,* August 25, 1952, III: 6).

The theme of progress and the new motto of "Fort Madison, the City with a Future" would be echoed throughout the middle of the 1950s in various publications and productions. On August 25, 1952, the *Evening Democrat* released a special, multi-section newspaper entitled the *Progress Edition.* The construction of the new Sheaffer Pen Company office and factory building appears to have been a key impetus for the release of the *Progress Edition* at this time. The company began construction of the new multi-level building on the east side of its previous location (a couple blocks east of the downtown) in March 1950, continuing to operate from the

old building until the completion of construction when it was demolished for parking. In 1950, the company employed 1,800 workers and stood as the largest pen company in the world. By March 1952, the company began to move into the new $3.3 million building, the largest building ever built in Fort Madison and the first designed specifically for the company. By August, the majority of the work had been completed and the old building was beginning to be demolished ("Company Now Housed in Modern New Structure," *Evening Democrat,* August 25, 1952, I: 1, 5; Delaney 2003: 75). The complex is located immediately to the southeast of the "Park to Park" neighborhood.

The residential areas were described and highlighted in the 1952 city directory for Fort Madison:

> Fort Madison essentially is a city of homes, pleasantly situated along streets lined with fine shade trees. The city has enjoyed a steady growth. It has spread out into the valley to the west and up over the bluffs where those fortunate enough to have their homes there, command a view of unsurpassed beauty, across the rooftops of the town below, over the miles of blue waters to the wooded hills of Illinois in the distance. The streets of the west end are lined with new houses as modern and streamlined as any that every graced a magazine cover. (Polk & Co 1952: 11)

The new development on the bluffs as an upper class area is noted as well as the growth to the west with new modern homes. The modern homes in this period were ranch houses. The ranch house gained popularity in the 1940s and continued to be popular through the 1950s and into the 1960s. This style is defined by the sprawling rectangular one-story plan, usually also with a low pitch side-gable roof line though a front gable may project from this roofline. Early examples had detached garages, with small one-car garages included in some plans by the late 1940s and 1950s. Attached garages, including larger two-car garages, gained in popularity in the 1950s and 1960s. While frame construction was almost universal in this period, the small houses lent themselves to brick veneer (Ames and McClelland 2002: 66-69; Carley 1994: 236-38; Walker 1996: 234-35).

Section Three of the *Progress Edition* highlighted residential development and residences in Fort Madison. Six new additions had been platted since 1940 – Storms Court (1941), Bluff View Acres (1946), Ivanhoe Addition (1948), Black Hawk Heights (1950), Werner's Addition (1950), and Richard's Second Addition (1951). Richard's Second Addition was the newest addition on this list, developed by Charles E. Richards to the east of his Bluff View Acres. From 1947 to August 1952, 80 homes had been built by Richards in Bluff View Acres, concentrated along Richards Drive and Crescent Lane. With this success, Richards Drive had been continued to the east to Dry Creek in Richard's Second Addition. From 1951 to 1952, 36 homes had been built or were under construction in the 38-lot Richard's Second Addition. The majority of the new homes were concentrated in the western portion of the city, which had shown the largest gains in population over the last five years: "The greatest expansion of housing in the city during recent years has occurred in the area north of Avenue E from Twentieth to Twenty-fifth streets. This area, mostly gardens and farm land in 1940, is now thickly settled. Ranch type houses have been the most popular local construction in the past decade." In addition to these homes, "Among the new homes have been a number built atop the hills surrounding Fort Madison upon West Point and Denmark hills, on Burlington hill, and in the new Black Hawks addition" ("6 Additions Help Meet Home Needs," *Evening Democrat,* August 25, 1952, III: 1; "Newest Residential Section," *Evening Democrat,* August 25, 1952, III: 12)

The *Progress Edition* included photographs of seven houses to depict the new residences in the city. The styling is typical for this period, with both sprawling ranch houses and Cape Cod houses pictured. Interestingly, the four ranch houses included all have a cross gable front section. The handful of houses built in the "Park to Park" neighborhood followed these modern styles as well (Figure 46). These houses are scattered among the blocks of earlier homes. Perhaps most notably, developer Charles E. Richards built his large ranch house at 816 Avenue E, replacing an earlier home on the lot (State Site # 56-04143, Map/survey #R1-161). The ranch house was clad in Roman brick and included 11 rooms, four bedrooms, and a two-car garage. It is noted as "probably the most viewed and discussed of all new Fort Madison homes" (*Evening Democrat,* August 25, 1952, III: 12). While Richards promoted his new subdivisions in the western portion of the city, he selected the long-established "Park to Park" neighborhood for his personal residence, among the other large homes of significant businessmen.

Transportation improvements impacted the "Park to Park" neighborhood in the 1950s. In 1952 work began to reroute U.S. Highway 61 to Avenue H along the railroad tracks and riverfront. The old route extended down Burlington hill, west on Avenue E through the "Park to Park" neighborhood to 20th Street, south on 20th Street to Avenue L, and west on Avenue L to the edge of town. A new route into town from the north on Burlington hill was completed, moving it to the west and away from the shadows of the prison wall causing icy patches. The new road connected with the old road at 2nd Street near Avenue E. Paving for the new route in the summer of 1952 continued down 2nd Street to Avenue H and west on Avenue H to 10th Street, with work projected to be soon complete further to the west through Fort Madison. With this road work completed, Highway 61 was officially designated along Avenue H ("Highway 61 Paved and Rerouted," *Evening Democrat,* August 25, 1952, III: 4). At the same time, work from Avenue E up Denmark hill to Denmark Road required the purchase of some land to reroute the road to reduce the number of curves. Over seven miles from Avenue E to the north was to be graded and paved ("Work is Begun on Highway 88," *Evening Democrat,* August 25, 1952, III: 4). Paving improvements in 1952 included concrete paving on 20 blocks in Fort Madison ("200 Blocks Surfaced Since '40," *Evening Democrat,* August 25, 1952, III: 6).

A film production in 1955 further highlighted Fort Madison as "the City with a Future." The film, *This is our Town*, begins with statistics on Fort Madison, including a profile of new residential areas. The emphasis of the film is on local pride and promotion – ending with the statement that this "city with a future" is "our town." The natural plateau of Fort Madison was emphasized, a feature not enjoyed by most other cities along the Mississippi River. The narrative states:

> Our town is also a city of many beautiful homes in which we take great pride. There are no slums in our town and care has been taken in the planning of dwellings districts apart from its industrial areas. Over a half million dollars was spent on new homes in 1954 alone. In the expansion of new housing districts, Modern Homes, Inc. has played a major role. (*This is Our Town* 1955).

The houses in this 1955 video in the highlighted Modern Homes, Inc. development are primarily ranch style designs.

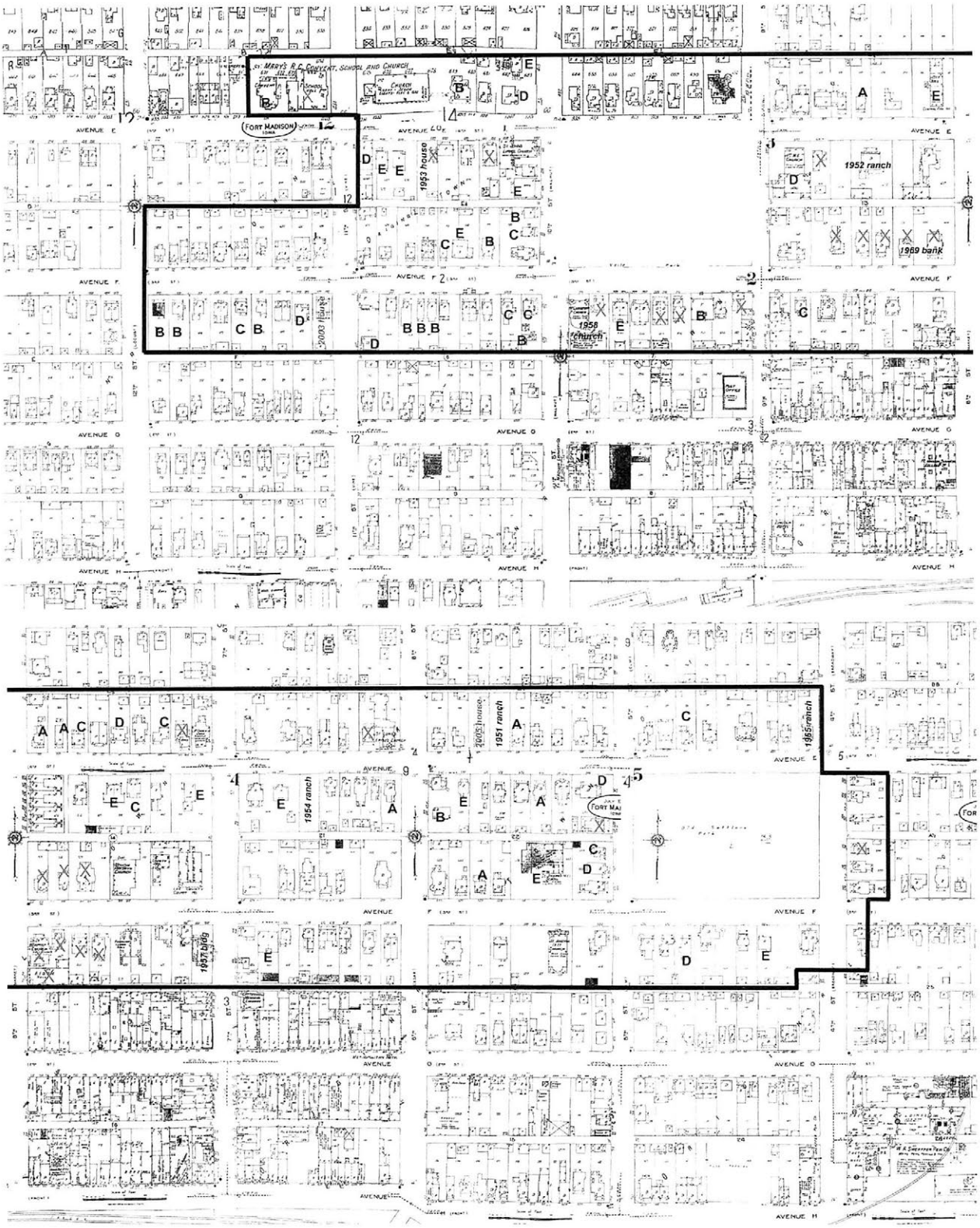


Figure 46. General survey area outlined on the 1946 Sanborn Fire Insurance map (west half on top, east half on bottom) (Sanborn Map Company 1946).

Development of extant properties indicated by: A=1900-06, B=1907-1912, C=1913-1919, D=1920-25, E=1926-1945, 1950s/60s marked by caption, X=demolished property.

The 1957 city directory estimated the population of Fort Madison at 15,600, a significant increase from 14,954 in 1950 and more than the 1960 population of 15,247. It noted: "the city is steeped in romantic history, but unlike many 'river towns' Fort Madison's river front is most attractive, with a city park backed by several blocks of quaint old buildings" (Polk & Co 1957: 12). The town had three banks, two first run motion picture theaters, a drive-in theater, and the Cattermole Library with 27,000 volumes. Transportation was excellent for the city, served by two railroads, a network of highways and major truck routes, and three bus lines. The 204 retail establishments employed 981 people and had annual sales of $15,553,000. Industries employed 45% of the city's population. Major industries included the Aluminum Foil Packaging Company (pie plates and baking trays), Anthes Force Oil Company (numerous products including reflector flares and fuses, fire extinguishers, tail and stop lights for trucks, first aid kits), Ajax Fence Company (wire fences, gates, cribs), Crandon Paper Mills (wood pulp corrugated paper board), Dunsworth Bakery (bakery products), E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Company (paints, thinners, enamels), Fort Madison Ready Mix Concrete (ready mix concrete), Gross Construction Company (ready mix concrete), Mercer Machine Shop, Mid-West Wax Paper Company, Pilley Brush Company (industrial brushes and boiler scrapers), W.A. Sheaffer Pen Company (fountain pens, pencils, Skrip writing fluid, and desk sets), and W.A. Sheaffer Tool & Die Company (tools and dies) (Polk & Co 1957: 13-16)

The existing conditions of Fort Madison were further assessed in 1957 and 1958 by Harland Bartholomew and Associates of St. Louis. Continuing the focus on assessment, recommendations, and improvements, the City Planning and Zoning Commission hired Harland Bartholomew and Associates (HBA) of St. Louis to write a report, *Growth of the Community,* which was released in October 1958. The report was designed to be part of a future comprehensive plan, with this report focusing on economics and jobs, land use, and population. The changing modes of transportation had materially influenced form and function of cities, resulting in the need for planning of sprawling cities (HBA 1958: 1-2). The report noted that past development was influenced strongly by topography. The high bluffs to north and east had created a need to grow to the west. Only recently had several new subdivisions been platted on the north and east bluffs resulting in considerable scattered development along the highways entering the city from the north. However, further development in these areas was limited by large tracts for the Airport, Rodeo Park, and State Farm. The bluffs to the east with magnificent views would continue to encourage spacious development. Residential development from 1949 to 1958 was scattered throughout Fort Madison with definite concentrations of development west of 26th Street and north of Avenue G including in Richards' Bluff View Acres, Richard's Second Addition, and Richard's Fourth Addition and west of 21st Street north of Avenue D including in Richard's Third Addition and Werner's Addition (HBA 1958: 20, 24). Land use for the "Park to Park" area was noted as residential currently (Figure 47) and recommended to remain residential (Figure 48).

Development in this period continued to be concentrated on the west side of Fort Madison, but also occurred in areas such as along Iris Lane east of Highway 61 on Burlington hill east of the Original Town. The six blocks in Richard's Fourth Addition were platted over 1958, 1959, and 1960 along or near Oak Drive, extending north from the east end of his second addition near Avenue G and 27th Street. The first two blocks (about 20 lots) were platted along Oak Drive,

with the last four blocks platted together to the west along the wandering Cindy Drive and Tammy Lane. Kenel's Addition was platted immediately to the east in the 2600 block of Avenue D. Development started in these areas as well as continued in other areas. The number of dwelling units in Fort Madison increased by 324 from 4,629 in 1950 to 4,953 in 1960. No large apartments are known to have been constructed in this period, so the majority of these units represent new single family homes or division of older large homes. Reportedly, Fort Madison enjoyed an 80% rate of owner occupancy (Polk & Co 1965: 18). Population increased in this period from 14,954 in 1950 to 15,247 in 1960. The 1960 city directory noted that "several ideally located real estate developments are now under construction" (Polk & Co 1960: xiv). In the 1960s, development was generally completed in the additions previously platted by C.E. Richards, Kenel's Addition, and on scattered sites throughout the city.

With the population recorded at 15,247 in 1960, Fort Madison reached its peak population for the 20th century as changing industrial, transportation, and market conditions would impact the community. In 1961, DuPont added a new facility for the manufacture of Budium, an internal can coating used in the food and beverage industry, and they expanded to add a facility for manufacture of latex in 1966. On June 15, 1965, excavations for the new parking lot for W.A. Sheaffer Pen Company employees uncovered part of the foundation of blockhouse no. 3 of the original Fort Madison. Archeological work over the next few years found additional foundations (Polk & Co 1969: viii). In 1966, the Textron Corporation bought the Sheaffer Pen Company, sold out of the Sheaffer family (Sloat 1987: 171, 178; Delaney 2003: 75). The 1965 city directory notes that Fort Madison has 320 retail establishments, seven public and four parochial schools, 25 churches, and six parks (Polk & Co 1965).

New development in the "Park to Park" neighborhood was minimal from the late 1950s through the 1960s, though improvements were made to earlier houses. As noted previously, four extant houses were built in the first half of the 1950s, scattered throughout the neighborhood. Construction of extant buildings in the last half of the 1950s was limited to the new Christian Church completed in in 1958 on the site of the earlier church at 608 10th Street (State Site #56-04137, Survey/map #R1-63) and the new Dry Dock Student Center constructed at 702 Avenue F (State Site # 56-04178, Survey/map #R1-41). Only two extant buildings were then constructed in this area in the 1960s. Around 1965, an older two-story house was rebuilt as a one-story ranch at 401 Avenue E (State Site #56-03866, Survey/map #R1-105). Several houses on the north side of the 800 block of Avenue F were demolished for the construction of the new Lee County Bank & Trust building at 817 Avenue F in 1969 (State Site #56-04147, Survey/map #R1-55).

The population of Fort Madison declined from 15,247 in 1960 to 13,996 in 1970 and reached 13,520 by 1980. By 1990, it fell to 11,618, and it continued to fall to 10,715 in 2000 before increasing to 11,051 in 2010. Changes to the "Park to Park" area over the last decades has been limited to improvements to existing property, including some demolitions of deteriorated houses and demolitions for church expansions. Two houses were built on vacant lots in the early 2000s – the first new construction since the 1960s. One additional house was built in 2012 to replace a house destroyed by fire in fall 2011. The overall character of the neighborhood continues to be residential blocks interspersed with landmark churches, two public parks, and a few government buildings.

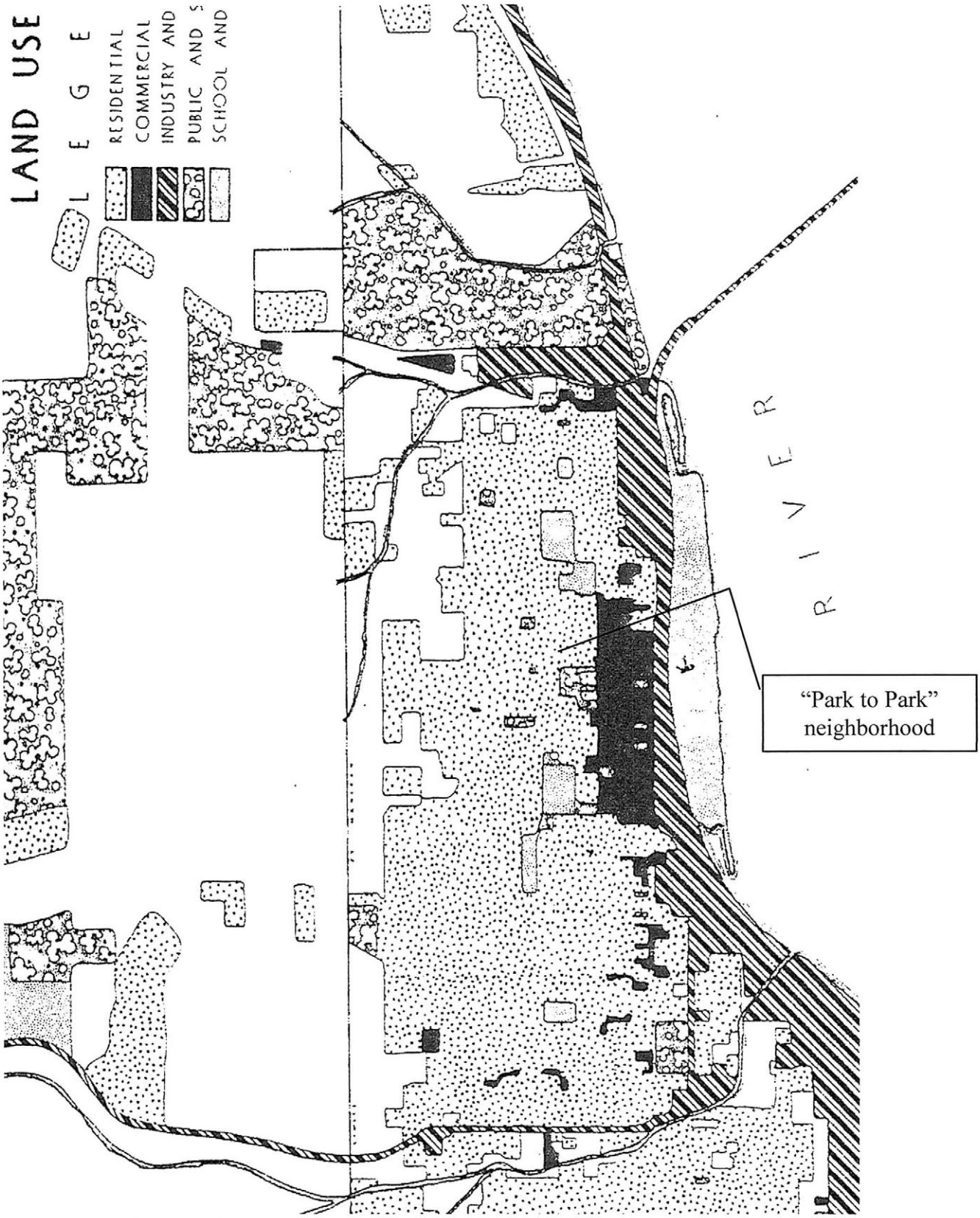


Figure 47. Current land use in Fort Madison in 1958 (HBA 1958: Plate 2).

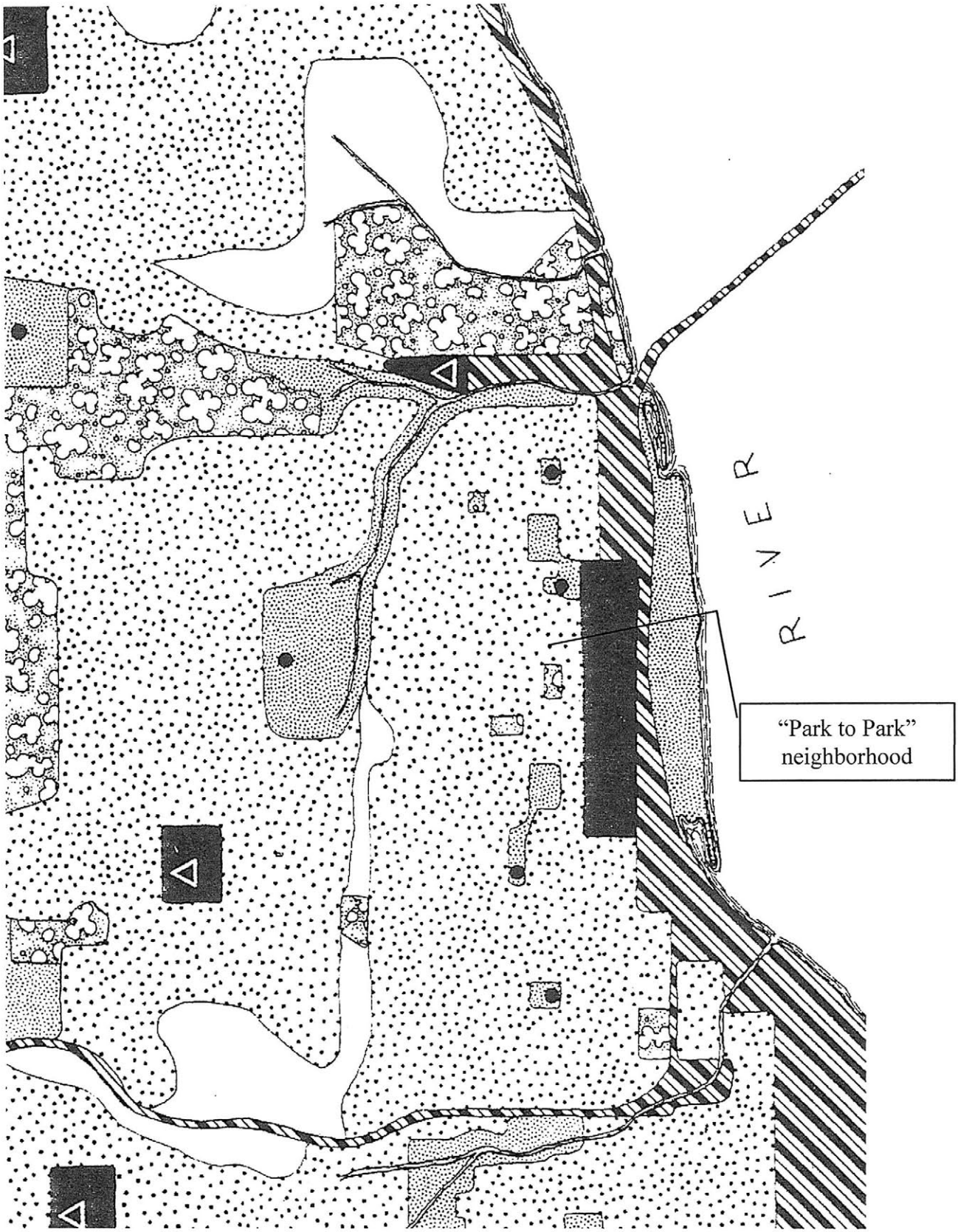


Figure 48. Proposed land use for future growth in Fort Madison in 1958 (HBA 1958: Plate 7).

Associated Property Types:
Residential and neighborhood development: 1833-c.1970

The basis of the following property type discussion is taken from the *Reconnaissance Level Historical Architectural Survey of the "Original Town" in Fort Madison, Lee County, Iowa*, completed by Rebecca Lawin McCarley, SPARK Consulting, in 2008-09. The resources throughout the "Park to Park" area fall within these previously developed property types for the Original Town of Fort Madison.

Residences and residential outbuildings

Description: Residences or houses are defined as domestic buildings that were built primarily for sheltering home life, rather than for a business or other purpose. These buildings may have been originally intended for one or more families. Later functions of the residence may include some business activities, but the building should have functioned primarily as a dwelling during the period of its significance to be eligible under this property type. Likewise, residential outbuildings are defined as those buildings associated with a dwelling, such as a carriage house, summer kitchen, outhouse, or garage. This property type was and likely is currently primarily associated with domestic activities. Outbuildings associated with a residence are generally found within the property boundaries, which are typically the boundaries for eligible residential properties as well.

Residences and residential outbuildings from c.1833 to 1900 reflect the initial settlement and maturation of Fort Madison in the 19th century. A handful of 1840s houses remain standing and intact in Fort Madison. Typically, these buildings are simple side-gable or gable-front houses, built of either brick or frame construction. Details characteristic of the Federal and Greek Revival styles appear on some of these buildings, as well as buildings into the 1850s. Characteristic features of Greek Revival houses include simple Classical corner pilasters, symmetrical facades, wide cornices, front porches with Classical columns, flat lintels, six-over-six-light double-hung windows, dentils, and entries with sidelights and transom windows. Some Greek Revival houses followed the two-story I-house type, with a central hall separating two rooms on each story. Simpler gable-front houses with these details also reflect the Greek Revival style in Fort Madison. Greek Revival houses can be found into the 1860s in Fort Madison, though the 1840s and 1850s was the primary period of popularity. Gothic Revival houses are found in Fort Madison, built in the 1850s, 1860s, 1870s, and into the 1880s. Features characteristic of this style include steeply pitched cross gable roofs, multi-light windows, pointed or Gothic arch openings, porches with intricate details, and decorative trim including bargeboards and small bay windows. A cross gable may be added to the front of an I-house, reflecting some elements of the Gothic Revival style particularly with the addition of bargeboard trim. A number of houses are extant in Fort Madison that exhibit this form.

Italianate houses appeared in Fort Madison around the same time as the Gothic Revival, with examples also built from the 1850s into the early 1880s. Early examples of the style were built in the 1850s, with numerous examples built in the 1860s and 1870s. Late examples continued to be built in the 1880s. Typical features include tall arch windows with elaborate hoods, two-over-two-light double-hung windows, wide eaves with large brackets, and low pitch roofs. While the early Italian villas had rambling plans, the characteristic Italianate house developed

as a cubical form with a low hip roof that often had a cupola centered on the peak. This hip roof, cubical form is commonly seen for the larger Italianate houses in Fort Madison. Additionally, Italianate features, particularly brackets and Italianate porches, were applied to the basic side-gable and gable-front house. Both frame and brick examples of Italianate houses are found throughout Fort Madison. Second Empire houses, defined by their mansard roof form, were another style built in the 1860s in Fort Madison, with some later examples. Most of these identified houses are brick. They often combine features of the Italianate style.

With the completion of the Santa Fe Railroad to Fort Madison in 1887, residential development was strong with a demand for new housing and successful businessmen building new homes in the "modern" Queen Anne style. Queen Anne houses gained in popularity by the late 1880s, and it was a trademark style in the 1890s. The style was defined by a number of elaborate features, including hip roofs with projecting gables, asymmetrical massing, wood porches with decorative columns, bay windows, turrets, decorative surfaces such as fishscale shingles, and contrasting decorative materials. Queen Anne houses were built of brick and frame construction in Fort Madison, with the brick examples exhibiting stone or terra cotta work to further decorate and detail the surfaces. Folk Victorian, or Victorian vernacular, houses borrowed elements of the style and applied them to smaller buildings. Elements, such as two-story bay windows or slightly projecting cross gable sections, were also added to the basic gable-front house form that continued to be built in this period as well.

Residences in the 19th century were constructed on yet undeveloped lots or replaced early settlement period buildings. These buildings are typically one-story, one-and-one-half-story, or two-story in height. Simple vernacular houses, with two rooms and perhaps an attic story, are found throughout this period. Some early examples dating to the 1840s are extant in Fort Madison. T-plan or L-plan houses also appeared by the 1880s and 1890s. Both brick and frame houses were constructed, with perhaps a higher percentage of substantial brick houses surviving.

Residences from 1900 to c.1970 reflect the continued development of Fort Madison in the 20th century. Early 20th century houses continued the styles found at the turn of the century, particularly the Queen Anne house. Its asymmetrical floor plan, elaborate features, and decorative surfaces began to be tamed by the rising popularity of the Foursquare house, resulting in some transitional dwellings. Foursquare houses were defined by the cubical two-story appearance, generally two rooms wide and two rooms deep. Elements of the Craftsman or another style might be applied, or the house remained the simple cubical form. Hip roofs with front dormers were common on these houses. Larger houses, including some Foursquares, reflected the Prairie School style, popularized by Frank Lloyd Wright. This style also emphasized horizontal detail through low-pitched roofs, wide eaves, bands of windows, horizontal bands, and large porches with square columns. The more traditional Neoclassical, or Classical Revival, style was also popular in this period. These houses reflected the earlier Greek Revival style of the 19th century, drawing other details from classical architecture as well. Typical features included porches with classical columns, pediments, symmetrical façades, and classical details like dentils, entries with sidelights, and multi-light windows. The Colonial Revival style was also popular in this period, reflecting the early American architecture, such as the Federal style. These houses also typically had a symmetrical façade, accentuated entry with sidelights and/or transom, and windows with multi-light over multi-light double-hung sashes (such as eight-over-eight-light double-hung windows). Dutch

Colonial Revival houses were defined by their gambrel roofs. Detailing was usually simpler and less Classical than the Classical Revival style.

While these high styles were popular for large houses, the Craftsman style gained popularity in this period particularly for bungalows. Some larger houses were also built in this style, but the Craftsman bungalow is far more prevalent in Fort Madison, particularly in the 1910s and 1920s. Typical features included low-pitched roofs, wide eaves, multi-light over single-light double-hung windows, exposed rafter tails, and porches with tapered columns resting on short piers. With the emphasis on wood work and natural materials, some Craftsman bungalows were clad in wood shingles. While the one or one-and-one-half story bungalow could have various stylistic elements applied, the Craftsman bungalow was the most popular in this period. Bungalows included various rooflines, including side gable, gable-front, and clipped gable. Other houses were built with more vernacular influences in the early 20th century, exhibiting less decorative detail. Cross gable houses also continued to be built, with projecting side wings.

Through the 1920s, houses in Fort Madison continued to be built in styles and types seen in the early 20th century. Foursquare houses remained popular in this period, defined by the cubical two-story appearance, generally two rooms wide and two rooms deep. Elements of the Craftsman style might be applied, or the house remained the simple cubical form, often with a hip-roof dormer. Examples of the Prairie School, Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, or Dutch Colonial Revival styles were also built in this period. Smaller houses were popular in this period, with many following the Craftsman bungalow style. Typical features included low-pitched roofs, wide eaves, multi-light over single-light double-hung windows, exposed rafter tails, and porches with tapered columns resting on short piers. Other small houses in the 1920s were more vernacular with less decorative detail. Small and medium houses, with various styles or bungalow forms, were promoted during this period through mail order houses and catalog designs.

Craftsman bungalows remained popular in the 1930s, as construction slowed throughout Fort Madison and the country. Dutch Colonial Revival houses continued to be built into the 1930s, as well as the Spanish Revival and Tudor Revival styles. Few houses were built in Fort Madison following the southwest inspired architecture of the Spanish Revival, characterized by their stucco walls, one-story form, low pitch roof, arch windows, and tile roofs. The Tudor Revival appears to have been more popular in Fort Madison. This style typically had steeply pitched roofs, large chimneys (often in front), entry vestibules, multi-light windows, and stucco eaves with half-timbering. The style was utilized for some large homes of this period, though more often interpreted on a small house. Houses of these styles were generally constructed from the 1920s to the 1940s. In the 1930s and continuing in the post-World War II period, Cape Cod Revival houses were also built, again looking back to early America. These one-story or one-and-one-half-story side-gable houses often had two dormers and little additional ornamentation. Simpler "minimal traditional" houses were also constructed, defined as small side gable houses with little to no decorative details. Gable-front houses/bungalows, other bungalows, simple Tudor Revival, and Cape Cod houses were the most common houses constructed in this period.

In the period following World War II, Cape Cod Revival and minimal traditional houses continued to be built. The ranch house gained popularity in the 1940s and continued to be popular through the 1950s and into the 1960s. This style is defined by the sprawling

rectangular one-story plan, usually also with a low pitch side-gable roof line though a front gable may project from this roofline. Early examples had detached garages, with small one-car garages included in some plans by the late 1940s and 1950s. Attached garages, including larger two-car garages, gained in popularity in the 1950s and 1960s. While frame construction was almost universal in this period, the small houses lent themselves to brick veneer. The majority of houses depicted in the *Evening Democrat* in the 1950s were one-story ranch houses, either with a hip or gable roof. Some also had a front cross-gable section. Smaller ranch houses had no attached garages, while other houses had one or two car attached garages. Small rectangular windows were popular, as well as picture windows grouped with horizontal two-over-two-light double-hung side windows. By the late 1960s, the split-level house, with a raised basement and attached garage, began to appear in Fort Madison. It would be more popular in the 1970s.

Residences from 1900 to c.1970 were constructed on yet undeveloped lots or replaced 19th century buildings. While some new construction is noted in the Original Town area, many new additions were developed during this period to the west of the Original Town. While some two-story houses were constructed in the early 20th century, smaller one-story and one-and-one-half-story dwellings were dominant by the 1920s and 1930s. These small houses continued to be built following World War II, though the one-story ranch house was the most popular in this period. Frame was the dominant 20th century construction method prior to World War II. Brick and brick veneer houses, mostly one-story, surged in popularity in the late 1940s and 1950s.

Residential outbuildings include a variety of buildings, though carriage houses are the most common of 19th century outbuildings and garages are the most common of outbuildings from 1900 to c.1970 in Fort Madison. The most elaborate carriage houses have tended to survive, though a number of smaller vernacular buildings existed at one point. These were likely to have been demolished or replaced by a 20th century garage. Nearly all the carriage houses that remain standing have been retrofitted to adapt the building to use as an automobile garage. Most of these buildings are one-story, though larger two-story examples also are extant. Though frame is the most common, a number of brick carriage houses still stand. Carriage houses continued to be constructed after the turn of the century, designed for carriages and horses, rather than automobiles. However, the early 20th century saw the conversion of many carriages house into "auto houses" (garages). Additionally, numerous garages were constructed from the 1920s through 1950s to house newly acquired automobiles. Most of these buildings were small, one-car garages with hip or gable roofs. Typically, the garage faced the alley to the rear. Small multi-light windows, rafter tails, and pedestrian doors are also found on these garages. Most were frame, though some brick, tile block, or concrete block garages were also constructed. While some garages were built attached to an earlier house in this period, other garages were incorporated into basements for hilly sites by the 1920s. By the late 1940s and 1950s, garages began to be built as attached elements adjacent to the house and facing the street.

Significance: The significance of residences and residential outbuildings lie in their reflection of the early history, development, maturation, and evolution of Fort Madison. Many of the residential buildings from the early settlement period prior to the Civil War were replaced by later buildings, increasing the significance of the remaining buildings. However, a number of houses remain from this period, and their significance and integrity must be established to be

individually eligible. Numerous houses remain from the period from 1865 to 1900, and their significance and integrity must be clearly established to be individually eligible. The period from 1900 to c.1970 saw the marked growth of the community to the west and northwest, with limited growth to the east and north. Thousands of houses remain from this period, and their significance and integrity must be established to be individually eligible. Residential resources may be eligible under various areas of significance, including architecture, commerce, community planning and development, ethnic heritage, exploration/settlement, industry, and social history. Most properties will be eligible at a local level of significance.

Resources may be significant for association with a significant event or pattern of events, for association with a significant person, or for their architecture and design. A significant event may be a singular occurrence that had a significant impact on Fort Madison, the broader region, or the nation, or it may be one in a series of individual events that had a significant impact. A resource may also be associated with a pattern of events that led to a significant impact, but its role and significance within that pattern must be clearly established. The resource must be directly connected to the event, and it usually will be better associated with it than other resources to be eligible. For a resource to be eligible for their association with a prominent person, the person must have a demonstrated significant impact on the history of Fort Madison beyond being a prominent business or other type of person. Likewise, resources that demonstrate high architectural integrity may be eligible for their architecture but the overall style, type, construction, or design must be significant beyond merely retaining integrity. Resources nominated for architectural style should have most if not all of the features identified with the style in the above description. Significant styles and types in this period include those previously discussed in the description of this resource type, which reflect the developing and changing architectural preferences and ideals.

The majority of residential outbuildings will be eligible as contributing features to an eligible residential property or historic district rather than be individually eligible. However, residential outbuildings that no longer retain an association with a historic house or are associated with a house that has undergone substantial alteration may be individually eligible. The primary significance of these resources lies in their association with the pattern and development of residential outbuildings. Individually eligible residential outbuildings will need to demonstrate their significance as rooted solely in the building, rather than the broader residential property.

Residential properties that are religious properties, reconstructed or moved resources, commemorative properties, or birthplaces of later significant persons must also meet the individual Criteria Considerations to be eligible under this historic context.

Registration Requirements:

To be eligible under the historic contexts associated with Residential and Neighborhood Development, c.1833-1900 and/or 1900-c.1970, the resource must meet at least one of these registration requirements associated with the historic context, as well as meet the integrity considerations. Additional residential resources or districts may be eligible under another historic context, such as business and industry. These resources should meet the registration requirements listed separately for those historic contexts.

Criterion A: Residences and/or residential outbuildings will have served an important role in the residential development of Fort Madison. Eligible resources will distinctly reflect the

trends and patterns of residential development in Fort Madison during this period, rather than just date from this period. Their relationship with the pattern of residential development should be demonstrated to be significant in the overall history and development of Fort Madison. If the residential outbuilding is individually significant, the significance must be conveyed through only the individual building, separate from the broader residential property.

Criterion B: Residences will have an association with important men or women in the history of Fort Madison or a significant group of people. To be eligible under this historic context, the person must be individually significant within residential or neighborhood development, such as a real estate developer. Properties typically must be associated with the person's productive life and represent a better association with this productive period than other extant resources. Likewise, buildings associated with a significant group must reflect the group's significance within this historic context and represent a strong association with this significance. It is not anticipated that individual residential outbuildings will likely be individually eligible under this criterion.

Criterion C: Residences and/or residential outbuildings will be an excellent example of an architectural style with good integrity, such as the Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Prairie School, Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Craftsman bungalow, Foursquare, Tudor Revival, Cape Cod Revival, or Ranch style; an intact example of a vernacular or folk type with good integrity; an excellent example of a residential outbuilding type, such as a carriage house or garage; or will be the work of a well-known architect or builder. Individually eligible resources significant as a representation of a particular style will exhibit distinctive characteristics of that style and will be compared to other resources as needed to demonstrate their significance. Individually eligible resources significant for their type or construction must also be representative of the distinctive characteristics of that resource type and will be compared to other resources as needed to demonstrate their significance. Resources may also be eligible if they are unique examples of a particular style, type, or construction within the local context. Resources significant for their design by an important architect or construction by a master builder will retain a high degree of integrity of the original design and will be compared to other designs by the architect or master builder to demonstrate the significance of this resource.

Criterion D: The sites of non-extant properties and other sites may yield important archaeological information related to residential buildings or neighborhood development; archaeology was not included as part of this project.

Integrity Considerations: Residences and/or residential outbuildings may be individually eligible when they display high integrity and their historical associative or architectural characteristics are strong. Resources should demonstrate several of the seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some alterations to a residential building may be tolerated, particularly if they have occurred at the rear of the building. These alterations should also be considered significant when they are over 50 years old and the period of significance extends through the time of these alterations. Key features such as historic windows and exterior cladding should be intact for the house to be individually eligible, particularly under Criterion C. Alterations that have obscured or removed original features, or that have added later features to the building, will negatively impact the integrity of the historic building within this historic context.

To be individually eligible within a historic context, the building must still retain its essential characteristics, such as massing, fenestration pattern, architectural features, and materials, from the time period associated with that historic context or within a narrower period of significance for the property. For example, a residential building significant in the 19th century must not only have been built in this period, but it must also retain its 19th century appearance rather than reflecting a later period of significant remodeling, particularly on the exterior. Some alterations, such as a later porch, will not definitively preclude individual eligibility, but overall the 19th century appearance must be clear enough that the owner from that period would recognize the house. With significant remodeling at a later date, such as porch alterations, new features like bay windows, additional decorative detail, large additions, or the removal of older features, the house will likely only retain integrity from this later period though original construction may have occurred in this earlier 19th century period. A residential building or outbuilding significant within the historic context from 1900 to c.1970 may have been built in this period, or it may have been built earlier but significantly remodeled in this period so that the current appearance reflects changes between 1900 and c.1970.

Resources that are less common, such as 1830s or 1840s houses, may be individually eligible even with more alterations than the typical house. While they still should retain sufficient integrity to demonstrate their overall design and form, they may have more cladding, window, and porch alterations, or rear additions, than other houses and still be eligible even with this lesser degree of integrity. Due to their rarity, the significance of these resources begins to outweigh some integrity issues. However, the resource must still maintain sufficient integrity to demonstrate its significance for a resource to be eligible.

Residential outbuildings no longer associated with a residence have typically lost a significant portion of their integrity by this lack of association. They may be individually eligible when their significance lies in the individual building rather than the context of the residential property and their historical associative or architectural characteristics are strong. Resources must still demonstrate integrity as stated previously. To be individually eligible within this period of significance, the building must still retain its essential characteristics that are key to its significance from this period, though minor alterations, such as a later yet appropriate garage door, may be considered under some criteria. Residential outbuildings, such as carriage houses, dating from the 19th century will likely have been converted for use as a garage. The integrity of the original building may remain intact and the significance maintained, if the original features and design of the building remain clearly visible.

Significant related historic resources identified in "Park to Park" survey area for the period from 1836 to 1900 include (more may be significant under this property type with additional research, as noted on the individual Site Inventory forms and Table 1):

521 5th Street - Aaron and Mary Johnson House - c.1870 - State #56-00122 - Map/Survey #R1-016

502-514 8th Street - Samuel Atlee Rowhouses (Atlee Apartments) - c.1887 - State #56-04360 - Map/Survey #R1-150

421 Avenue E - William T. Lowrey House - c.1871 - State #56-00219 - Map/Survey #R1-109

621 Avenue E - William E. and Elizabeth Brown House - c.1889 - State #56-00226 - Map/Survey #R1-143

630 Avenue E - Chief Justice Joseph M. Beck House - 1859 - State #56-00228 - Map/Survey #R1-138
721-723 Avenue E - Otway and Mary June Cutler Duplex - c.1893 - State #56-00229 - Map/Survey #R1-155
804 (802) Avenue E - Samuel and Nancy Atlee House - c.1871 - State #56-00231 (56-00230 also) - Map/Survey #R1-160
833 Avenue E - Caroline Cattermole House - c.1895 - State #56-00234 - Map/Survey #R1-170
903 Avenue E - William H. and Charlotte Atlee House - 1895 - State #56-00235 - Map/Survey #R1-171
923 Avenue E - John V. and Laura Stevenson House - c.1898 - State #56-00237 - Map/Survey #R1-175
532 Avenue F - Dennis and Emma Morrison House - c.1879 - State #56-00255 - Map/Survey #R1-021
533 Avenue F - Downs-Hitch House - c.1889 - State #56-03882 - Map/Survey #R1-026
603 Avenue F - Bernard B. and Amelia Hesse House - 1890 - State #56-00256 - Map/Survey #R1-035
716-18 Avenue F - Albright House (William and James Albright Duplex) - 1858 - State #56-00260 - Map/Survey #R1-044
814 Avenue F - Charles and Catherine Doerr House - c.1891 - State #56-00264 - Map/Survey #R1-049

Significant related historic resources identified in "Park to Park" survey area for the period from 1900-1970 include (more may be significant under this property type with additional research, as noted on the individual Site Inventory forms and Table 1):

415 10th Street - Rollin and Harriett Hopkirk House - c.1926 - State #56-00131 - Map/Survey #R1-188
509 10th Street - Diedrich Apartments - 1937 - State #56-00132 - Map/Survey #R1-179
506 Avenue E - Herman J. and Pauline Schroeder House - 1920 - State #56-00220 - Map/Survey #R1-113
718 Avenue E - William Atlee Apartments - c.1929 - State #56-04385 - Map/Survey #R1-148
816 Avenue E - Charles E. and Elizabeth Richards Jr. House - 1952 - State #56-04143 - Map/Survey #R1-161
628 Avenue F - Brewster Apartments - 1930 - State #56-04411 - Map/Survey #R1-033
1132 Avenue F - James T. and Jessie Spink House - c.1912 - State #56-00268 - Map/Survey #R1-094

Residential neighborhoods

Description: Residential neighborhoods are primarily composed of dwellings and residential outbuildings, such as carriage houses or garages. Additional features, such as parks, are found in some neighborhoods. Other elements may also be significant in a neighborhood, such as brick streets or sidewalks, alleys, retaining walls, fencing, waterways, trees, or light posts. Geographic characteristics and historical factors influenced neighborhood developments in terms of definition and cohesion. Neighborhoods are also united by aesthetic factors, such as a style or type of housing.

Neighborhoods from c.1833 to 1900 reflect the initial settlement and maturation of Fort Madison in the 19th century. Setbacks throughout the neighborhood may vary, but setbacks of at least five or ten feet from the street are typically found in 19th century neighborhoods in Fort Madison. Many houses are set back around 20 feet. Likewise, spacing between houses varies. The Original Town was platted with 50-foot by 145-foot lots, so spacing of 20 to 30 feet was common between houses. However, acquisition of adjacent lots led to two or more houses constructed on portions of two or more lots, reducing spacing between houses to 10 or less feet on some portions of blocks and increasing the spacing to more than 30 feet in other areas. The majority of housing in 19th century neighborhoods faces the main, east-west, lettered streets, with residential outbuildings found along alleys in the middle of each block. Some additional houses or outbuildings were constructed on the rear portion of lots facing the side streets.

The Original Town plat of Fort Madison included a large area, extending from 1st to 18th Street and from Avenue A to the Mississippi River. Early additions were located to the south and southwest of the Original Town plat along the Mississippi River and immediately west of the Original Town plat. By the 1880s, it appears that at least three-quarters of the lots within the original town plat had buildings, with the commercial area concentrated on Avenue H and Avenue G from 6th to 9th streets. Scattered housing is located west of the Original Town, and industrial buildings are found along the river particularly to the southwest. Houses within these areas included a number of simple vernacular frame buildings as well as more elaborate Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, or Italianate buildings. By 1897, the majority of the lots within the Original Town had residences, though other lots were not developed until the 20th century and earlier houses were replaced during this time. Houses are more numerous in the additions to the west of 18th Street, particularly closer to the Santa Fe rail yards near 25th Street. The lots in the additions to the west varied in size, including some smaller 25-foot wide lots designed for worker housing. Houses continued to include a number of simple vernacular frame gable-roof buildings as well as more elaborate Italianate or Queen Anne buildings.

Development in the early 20th century in the Original Town and other previously developed areas often involved the replacement of an earlier, 19th century building. Setbacks throughout these neighborhoods vary, but setbacks of at least ten or twenty feet from the street are typically found associated with 20th century resources in Fort Madison. Likewise, spacing between houses varies. Typical 19th century lots in the Original Town were 50 by 145 feet, so spacing of 20 to 30 feet was common between houses, which continued in these areas in the 20th century. However, two houses were constructed on combined lots, reducing spacing between houses to 10 or less feet on some portions of blocks. Subdividing of larger lots was most common in the first quarter of the 20th century. The majority of housing in these neighborhoods faces the main, east-west lettered streets, with residential outbuildings found

along alleys in the middle of each block. Some additional houses or outbuildings were constructed on the rear portion of lots facing the side streets.

New development occurred to the west of the Original Town and early additions in the early 20th century, with a large section remaining as large agricultural tracts still in 1916. Street patterns continued to be rectilinear, usually with an alley through the middle of the block. Subdivision of the large out lots in the Original Town continued in this period, including some on the incline of the north bluff. The density of dwellings to the west of the Original Town increased in this period as development extended out to these areas and began to fill in between 18th and 27th streets. By 1940, the remaining area north of Avenue G between 24th and 33rd Streets began to be platted as subdivisions. The 1941 Storms Court subdivision introduced the self-contained subdivision, with a horseshoe street layout. It was also the first identified to have been built through the efforts of a developer in a short period of time. In the new subdivisions in this area in the 1940s and 1950s, street patterns may be rectilinear, but gently curving streets are found in several of these middle 20th century additions. C.E. Richards was a major developer in this period, both platting neighborhoods and building homes. Additional lots were developed on the north and east bluffs in or near the Original Town plat. Setbacks throughout these neighborhoods are more consistent, with fifteen to thirty feet from the street a common distance for these 20th century resources in Fort Madison. Likewise, spacing between houses varies. Lot sizes typically were around 60 feet in width, so spacing of 20 to 30 feet was common between houses. Lots were larger and/or more irregular on hilly or bluff-top sites. Typically, only one house is constructed per lot in these neighborhoods. Alleys began to disappear from the layout pattern, with garages built next to or attached to the side of the house. Residential outbuildings may face an alley or secondary street, but many face the main street that the house faces.

Significance: The significance of residential neighborhoods lies in their potential as historic districts. By definition, a historic district "possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development." Historic districts are collections of buildings that derive their importance from the group that possess a sense of time and place. They have a common period of significance that may extend over a few years or multiple decades. Historic districts might have a shared building type, style, or material, or they may be composed of a variety of resources. However, the neighborhood must possess characteristics that united it historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development to be considered a historic district.

Residential neighborhoods may be eligible as historic districts that reflect the residential development of Fort Madison. This may be a significant, unified development or it may reflect a pattern of development that was significant in the history of Fort Madison. Residential neighborhoods associated with a significant person or group may be eligible as historic districts for this association. The significant person or group will have had a direct impact on the development of the neighborhood, as well as be significant in the residential history and development of Fort Madison to be eligible within this historic context. Residential neighborhoods may also be eligible as historic districts for its buildings, in terms of style, type, design, materials, and/or construction. This may be unified or similar architectural features throughout an area, or it may represent a variety of architecture that is significant within the development of the neighborhood. This may also be for the overall design of the neighborhood, reflecting design ideals of the period.

Registration Requirements:

Criterion A: Historic districts will be associated with all or part of the period from c.1833 to 1900 and/or 1900 to c.1970 and will have served an important role in the residential development of Fort Madison to be eligible under this historic context. Eligible neighborhoods will distinctly reflect the trends and patterns of residential development in Fort Madison during this period, rather than just date from this period. Eligible neighborhoods, particularly in the 20th century, will likely be united by original plat, though they may be united through historic and architectural development as well. Historic districts may be eligible for 20th century as well as 19th century development if significance is established in both time periods. Their relationship with the pattern of residential development should be demonstrated to be significant in the overall history and development of Fort Madison.

Criterion B: Historic districts will have an association with important men or women in the history of Fort Madison or a significant group of people associated with neighborhood and residential development to be eligible under this historic context. The historic district must be associated with the person's productive life or the group's period of significance, and the district developed as a whole by this person or group to likely be solely eligible under this criterion. It is less likely that a historic district will be eligible only under this criterion than in combination with another criterion. Historic districts may be eligible under Criterion B as well as A or C if significant persons lived within the district during the period of significance, the properties are associated with the person's productive life, and the properties are better associated with the person than other extant properties. The significance of the person or group must be demonstrated to contribute to the significance of the historic district to be included under this criterion.

Criterion C: Historic districts eligible under this criterion and period will have a significant group of residential buildings, either for architectural styles or vernacular designs, which may lack individual distinction but form a significant group of resources based on the architectural components of the district. A number of resources or a significant portion of the development must have occurred within the 19th century in order to be eligible under the 19th century historic context. Likewise, the significant development must have occurred within the 20th century in order to be eligible under the 20th century historic context. Neighborhoods with a high number of a particular style or type of house may be significant for this style or type. Historic districts may be eligible for 20th century as well as 19th century architecture and development if significance is established in both time frames. Neighborhoods may also be eligible as historic districts under this criterion if the overall design of the neighborhood is significant.

Criterion D: The sites of non-extant properties and other sites may yield important archaeological information related to neighborhoods; archaeology was not included as part of this project.

Integrity Considerations: The integrity for a historic district will be judged on the basis of the integrity as a neighborhood as well as the integrity of the individual components. The majority of the district's individual buildings should retain integrity as contributing buildings even if they lack individual distinction. Additionally, the relationship between the individual buildings must be substantially unaltered since the period of significance. Intrusions, such as buildings constructed outside the period of significance, will be judged on their relative

number, size, scale, design, and location to determine their impact on the integrity as the district as a whole. A historic district will not be eligible if it contains sufficient alterations or intrusions that it no longer conveys the sense of the historic district during the period of significance.

Individual residential resources may be eligible as contributing resources in a historic district when they retain sufficient integrity and date to the period of significance for the historic district. As a contributing building in a historic district, alterations throughout the period of significance for the district should be considered significant. Alterations range from stylish updates that reference specific popular architectural influences to small projects conducted over a period of time, perhaps by several tenants or owners. These changes are significant as they reflect the development of a historic district over a period of time. While a greater degree of alterations to individual resources can be accommodated in a historic district before the integrity of the district is compromised, buildings must retain essential characteristics such as massing, fenestration patterns, and architectural stylistic features to remain as contributing buildings. Alterations less than 50 years old or outside of the period of significance for the historic district may be acceptable on contributing buildings as follows:

- Non-historic or non-original siding materials such as asbestos shingles, asphalt brick, aluminum, and vinyl shall not solely prohibit a building from being contributing.
- Porches enclosed after the period of significance that have original columns visible or the enclosure is easily reversible with little or no damage to the massing and proportions of the original porch.
- If window openings do not retain historic sashes, the majority of the window openings retain their original sizes, particularly on primary façades.
- Any additions to the house are subordinate to the original building, preferably at the rear, and do not cover any significant architectural detailing.
- No significant, character-defining features have been removed. If small decorative elements have been removed, the overall features of the style of the house should remain intact.

Substantial, character-altering changes, or a combination of changes such as resized window openings, removal of historic features, and non-historic siding, shall result in the building being classified as non-contributing. Examples of significant changes include major changes in roofline, incompatible porch enclosures of a non-reversible nature, and major additions or modifications of primary façades inconsistent with the proportion, rhythm, and materials of the building. Buildings that have been altered to such a degree that the original building is no longer readily identifiable or residential buildings constructed outside of the period of significance will also be classified as non-contributing. Finally, a building not sharing the historic associations or significance of the historic district will be considered a non-contributing building.

Residential outbuildings are expected to have sustained more changes than the associated residential buildings. Many of these buildings were updated to meet modern needs, such as the conversion to a garage or installation of a new garage door. This change will be permitted for contributing resources within a historic district. Likewise, cladding in non-historic siding materials such as asbestos shingles, asphalt brick, aluminum, and vinyl shall not solely prohibit

a building from being contributing. Overall, the general form and design of the building should remain intact for it to be contributing. Additionally, some original material must remain visible, or a distinctive form and design be clearly visible, for a residential outbuilding to be contributing. An outbuilding, though historic, that retains few visual clues as to its age due to non-historic cladding and replacement of other historic features should be classified as non-contributing.

Finally, while National Register standards generally preclude moved buildings from being considered contributing, there are certain exceptions. The assumption is that a move detracts from a building's significance by destroying its original setting and context. On the other hand, moves made during the period of significance are treated as historic alterations if the settings and context are similar to original locations, and these resources are considered contributing buildings. Buildings that date to construction in the period of significance but were moved into the historic district after the period of significance may be contributing if they strongly reflect the significance of the remainder of the historic district in history and architecture and the new site was similarly developed previously. Building alterations considered acceptable for moved buildings include changes in foundation materials, changes in porches built after a move, and some changes in building orientation. Moves are considered detrimental if they resulted in the loss of significant architectural elements, even if they are within the period of significance for the historic district. These buildings would be non-contributing resources. Moved resources that are outside the period of significance for the district will be considered non-contributing buildings within the district, as they likely do not reflect the remainder of the district in history and architecture.

Significant related historic resources identified in "Park to Park" survey area (more may be significant under this property type with additional research):

"Park to Park" Residential Historic District - Avenue E and Avenue F from around 4th to around 11th Street

Additional residential and neighborhood resources

Description: Additional residential and neighborhood resources may be eligible within this historic context if they reflect the residential or neighborhood development of Fort Madison in this period. These resources could include public buildings, educational properties, parks, bridges, or objects that relate to particular neighborhoods or residential development. Archeological sites may also be included under this property type, though they were not specifically included in this phase of the project.

Significance: The significance of these resources lies in their association with residential and neighborhood development in Fort Madison. A resource not directly related to neighborhood or residential development will not be eligible under this historic context. Resources must retain strong historical associative or architectural characteristics to be considered eligible. These properties may also be contributing features in a historic district, as defined previously.

Other residential and neighborhood resources that are moved or reconstructed resources, religious properties, birthplaces or graves of significant persons, cemeteries, or commemorative properties must also meet the individual Criteria Considerations to be eligible under this historic context.

Registration Requirements:

Criterion A: Resources will be associated with the residential and neighborhood development of Fort Madison within the period from c.1833 to 1900 and/or 1900 to c.1970 and will reflect a strong contribution to and association with this history. The resources will be particularly significant and clearly associated with this historic context to be eligible under this criterion.

Criterion B: It is not anticipated that these additional resources will likely be individually eligible under this criterion. To be eligible, resources must be associated with a significant person, be associated with the person's productive life, and represent a better association with this productive period than other extant resources. Typically, a person's productive, significant life is not directly associated with these resources.

Criterion C: Resources will be excellent examples of a particular style; intact examples of a vernacular or folk type with good integrity; or resources will significantly represent the work of a well-known architect or builder. Architectural types, styles, and designs will be demonstrated to be significant in comparison to other resources within the community.

Criterion D: The sites of non-extant properties and other sites may yield important archaeological information related to additional residential and neighborhood resources; archaeology was not included as part of this project.

Integrity Considerations: Other residential and neighborhood resources may be individually eligible when they display high integrity and their historical associative or architectural characteristics associated with the period of significance are strong. Resources should demonstrate several of the seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Alterations will likely be considered significant when they are over 50 years old and are within the period of significance for the resource. However, to be individually eligible within this period of significance, the resource must still retain its essential character defining and distinctive characteristics.

Significant related historic resources identified in "Park to Park" survey area (more may be significant under this property type with additional research):

400 block Avenue F - Old Settlers Park - State #56-03853 - Survey/map #R1-001
510 9th Street - First Methodist Church - c.1923 - State #56-00129 - Survey/map #R1-163
605 Avenue E - Hope Episcopal Church - 1857 - State #56-00224 - Map/Survey #R1-139
1031 Avenue E - St. Mary's Catholic Church - 1865-71, 1876, 1890 - State #56-00238 - Map/Survey #R1-192
701 Avenue E - First Methodist Episcopal Church – 1887-88 - State #56-04168 - Survey/map #R1-151
719 Avenue F - Union Presbyterian Church - 1884-85 - State #56-00261 - Map/Survey #R1-047
510 9th Street - First Methodist Church - 1923 - State #56-00129 - Map/Survey #R1-163
901 block Avenue F - Central Park - State #56-00117 - Survey/map #R1-058

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IV. Identification and Evaluation Methods

The purpose of the intensive level historical and architectural survey of the residential neighborhood along Avenues E and F roughly from Old Settlers Park to Central Park (area 1) in Fort Madison, Lee County, Iowa, was to complete an intensive level historical and architectural survey of 193 properties relating to the residential neighborhood closest to the downtown area in Fort Madison. Research was also conducted to develop historic contexts relating to the history and development of this neighborhood to evaluate the historic resources surveyed and the neighborhood as a whole. The primary goal of the project was to evaluate a potential historic district and identify boundaries and contributing buildings. The buildings were evaluated for individual eligibility as well. No archeological sites were included in this survey.

The methodology for the intensive level historical and architectural survey in Fort Madison included a combination of field survey and archival research. Guidelines for this survey work were provided by Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Identification and Evaluation as published on pages 44720-44726 of the *Federal Register* of September 19, 1983 and *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning, Bulletin #24* (National Park Service 1985). The work for this project was divided between a consultant serving as Principal Investigator, Rebecca Lawin McCarley (d.b.a. SPARK Consulting); the local project director; and the local volunteers. The local project director was Loren D. "Andy" Andrews, chair of the Fort Madison Historic Preservation Commission. As such, he performed the usual management functions and acted as the liaison between the City of Fort Madison and the State. The majority of the volunteers for the research and survey project were members of the Fort Madison Historic Preservation Commission or spouses of commission members. The survey project was funded through a Certified Local Government (CLG) grant awarded in spring 2011, and the project started in summer 2011. It was completed in June 2012.

The principal investigator (consultant) was responsible for the organization and coordination of the project activities, as well as specific project activities. These include research for the historic contexts, development of the historic contexts, evaluation of surveyed sites, partial completion of site inventory forms, and preparation of the report and recommendations. The consultant was also responsible for the training of the local volunteers; and in cooperation with the project director, providing project direction. The volunteers and project director were responsible for assisting the consultant in conducting the fieldwork, including recording/collecting data on field site forms. The volunteers were directly responsible for conducting the archival and oral research on each of the properties included in this survey. They worked with the consultant to prepare a research summary on the history of each property electronically. The consultant utilized these histories for the Iowa Site Inventory forms, as well as completing the narrative descriptions and final evaluations for each property on the survey forms. The consultant prepared the photographs for submission and the final products.

The project began with a field survey in July 2011 by the consultant to create a list of properties within the survey boundary in Fort Madison. Buildings identified in the 2008-2009 reconnaissance level survey were verified, with the pertinent portion of the database for this previous project forming the initial database for the intensive level survey project. Field site numbers were assigned to properties to assist in the research effort, and groups of properties

were divided into 22 research sections of six to 12 properties (Figure 49). Overall, 193 properties over the 15 blocks were identified through the initial consultant work. One property was demolished during the course of the project, so 192 extant properties were surveyed. One additional previously surveyed property was demolished and immediately replaced with a new house, and thus it remained included among extant surveyed properties. Properties generally consisted of a house or a house and garage. A number of duplexes and small apartment buildings were also identified among the residential properties in the neighborhood. Non-residential historic resources included several churches, the Lee County Courthouse, county jail, and City Hall.

The initial project meeting and training was held on August 8, 2011. The training meeting started with an orientation to the survey project and continued with more specific training on research methods for the project. Commission members and volunteers then signed up to research certain blocks of buildings, as divided into the 22 sections by the consultant. Section folders provided by the consultant to the volunteers included city directory research previously completed by Andy Andrews and Sanborn fire insurance maps for the related block. The project continued with site-specific archival research on the buildings by the volunteers, under the direction and supervision of the consultant. The initial research by the volunteers primarily included Sanborn maps, city directories, and historic property owners through transfer books. The goal of the research through these sources was identification of a construction date, original owner/resident, and subsequent owners/residents. Additional sources that provide further information on owners/residents of neighborhood properties were outlined, including county and city histories, census records through Ancestry.com, and other sources at the North Lee County Historical Society and Fort Madison Public Library. The goal of using these additional sources was to identify further information on the occupations, ethnicity, profiles, and status of the residents within this neighborhood. One volunteer, Sharon Little, typically conducts genealogical research at the library, and she volunteered to locate and copy obituaries of key owners/residents of houses for the other volunteers.

A progress meeting was then held on October 17, 2011 to answer questions on the research completed to date by the commission members and volunteers as well as provide additional training by the consultant. The meeting started with training for the photography for the survey project. Photography was coordinated by the consultant for uniformity among the digital photographs, and the properties were divided into six photography sections. One commission member completed three of the sections, and three volunteers completed the remaining three sections. Training was also provided on utilizing the field site survey form provided by the consultant to take notes on the architectural features and materials of the properties. Questions were answered regarding research sources and methods as the consultant reviewed the basic research methods outlined in the first meeting - Sanborn maps, city directories, and historic property owners through transfer books – as well as the additional research sources. Commission members and volunteers were at various stages of research progress, with some still working on property owner research and others nearly complete with all the additional research resources. The final portion of the training focused on utilizing the collected historic information on each property to write a research summary that would be transferred by the consultant to the Iowa Site Inventory form for each property.

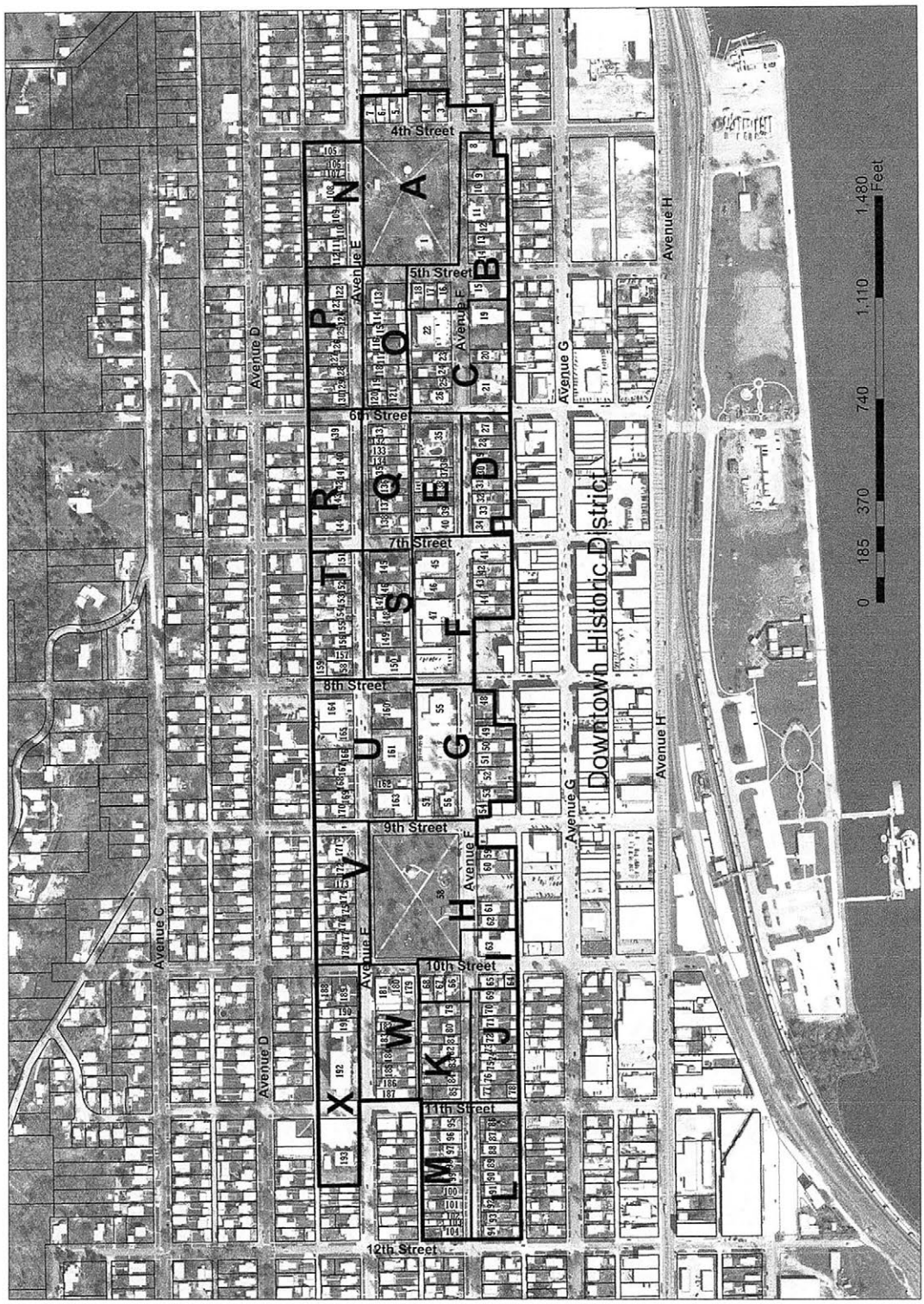


Figure 49. Map of field survey sections in the "Park to Park" survey area.

Base mapping with aerial photograph provided by Planning and Zoning, City of Fort Madison

A volunteer meeting and work session was held on the afternoon of January 10, 2012 to address any questions and concerns, to check on the progress of the research and written research summaries, and to assist the volunteers with direction for completion of the research in a timely manner. While some volunteers were started on writing research summaries, others were still working on completing research. The consultant stressed that most of the volunteers had sufficient research completed to begin writing the research summaries, and it was important to move forward with this step at this time, then fill in additional details from the additional research sources at a later date, if needed or if feasible. Volunteers continued to work on completing research and writing the research summaries over the next few months. At the time of completion of the draft report in March 2012, about one-third of the inventory forms were complete.

The consultant conducted research on the history of Fort Madison from October 2011 to February 2012 to develop the historic contexts for the survey area and developed the draft survey reports. Research resources included county and local histories, fire insurance maps, city directories, newspapers, and historic photographs. Previous research and historic contexts developed for Fort Madison were also utilized. This research was primarily conducted at the Fort Madison Public Library and through online archival sources. This research was then utilized to develop the historic contexts included within this report. Finally, this report was compiled for the project in the format of a Multiple Property document, which includes the historic contexts and associated property types, survey and evaluation methods, survey results, and recommendations. The draft report was completed in March 2012, and the final report and site inventory forms were submitted in June 2012.

While working on research and the draft report, the consultant also began the review of the research summaries and compilation of the Iowa Site Inventory forms in February 2012. As holes were identified in the research, the consultant filled in information as possible and volunteers were contacted for additional information. The historic context and site-specific research were utilized to evaluate the historic resources individually and as contributing within a potential historic district for their eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. The completion of the survey forms continued through June 2012, as research summaries were completed on the remaining properties. With the completion of the forms, the final report was updated with final information on the surveyed properties. The properties were evaluated with the National Register of Historic Places criteria. In general, in order for a property to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, it must be at least 50 years old and possess both historic significance and integrity. Significance may be found in four aspects of American history recognized by the National Register:

A. association with historic events or activities;
B. association with important persons;
C. distinctive design or physical characteristics; or
D. potential to provide important information about prehistory or history.

A property must meet at least one of the criteria for listing. Integrity must also be evident through historic qualities including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. For this survey, resources were primarily evaluated based on Criteria A, B, and C. These guidelines were utilized in evaluating the historic resources that appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The results are summarized in *Section V: Survey Results*.

V. Survey Results

The intensive level historical and architectural survey of the residential neighborhood from Old Settlers Park to Central Park (area 1) in Fort Madison surveyed all the properties within this portion of the Original Town plat in Fort Madison. This area roughly extends along Avenues E and F from 4th Street to 11th/12th Street, or between Old Settlers Park and Central Park. It was highly recommended as "Survey Area 1" in the *Reconnaissance Level Historical Architectural Survey of the "Original Town" in Fort Madison, Lee County, Iowa*, which was completed by the FMHPC in June 2009. Field site numbers were assigned to each resource numerically in the format of R1-xxx. A survey area map was created to show the location of all the properties included within this survey and the survey sections (Figures 49, 50). The surveyed properties are summarized on Table 1. Additional information for each property is found on the individual Iowa Site Inventory forms submitted with this report.

The survey of the "Park to Park" neighborhood was recommended through this previous work and developed locally with interest in listing this area on the National Register of Historic Places and qualifying building owners for historic preservation incentive programs. For the intensive level survey, Iowa Site Inventory forms for each resource were filled out completely, utilizing the information collected during the field survey and research phases of the project. These inventory forms are submitted with the report. As a result of the field survey, 192 extant properties were surveyed within this boundary (Table 1), including one property demolished and immediately replaced with a new house. One additional property was also surveyed and demolished over the course of the project. Of these 192 properties, 187 properties included a main building/resource constructed prior to 1960. The remaining five included a house built around 1965, a bank built in 1969, and three houses built in the 2000s. Properties generally consisted of a house or a house and garage. These properties consist of 107 properties that were previously surveyed at some level, including four that were listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Thus, 86 properties were assigned new Iowa Site Inventory numbers. Iowa Site Inventory forms were filled out for each property, including name, date, address, a narrative description, and a statement of significance. Digital photographs and maps were inserted on each form as well. Sample Iowa Site Inventory forms prepared are included in Appendix A.

The 192 extant surveyed properties are comprised of approximately 328 individual resources included in this project, including 259 resources built by 1960. These resources are primarily residential. The 192 properties include 175 residential properties. In addition to these residential properties, the property types in the survey area included eight churches, three buildings built for governmental functions, two parks, two commercial buildings, one school, and one built for a social organization. The additional resources on these properties included 133 carriage houses or garages, one summer kitchen, and two objects.

The 175 residential surveyed properties include 152 built as single family houses, 16 built as duplexes, one built as a series of seven rowhouses, and six small apartment buildings (4-14 units). These 152 single family homes ranged in construction from the 1840s to 1950s, with three built after 1960. They include 13 one or one-and-one-half story brick houses, 13 one or one-and-one-half story frame houses, 64 two-story brick houses, 56 two-story frame houses, and one two-story stone house. The 16 duplexes were built primarily from 1885-1900, with two

earlier (1850s-1800s) and two later (1910s-1930s) examples. The set of seven rowhouses were built around 1887 as well. By the early 20th century, multi-family housing was typically built with more than two units. Five small apartment buildings (typically 4 units) were constructed from 1912 to 1937, and a commercial building was converted into apartments around 1915. This period also saw the subdivision of many earlier large single family homes and duplexes into multiple units. Outbuildings on these properties include a summer kitchen built in the 1880s and 133 carriage houses or garages. The 16 carriage houses (usually converted to garage) range in construction from around 1860 to around 1910. The 117 garages include 29 built from around 1910 to 1925, 18 built from 1925 to 1945, nine built from 1945 to 1959, and 61 built in or after 1960.

In addition to these 175 residential properties, the property types in the survey area included eight churches, three buildings built for governmental functions, two parks, two commercial buildings, one school, and one built for a social organization. The churches include six built from the 1850s to 1880s, one completed in 1923, and one completed in 1958. They are all substantial brick buildings. The brick Lee County Courthouse dates to 1841-42, the stone county jail dates to 1865-67, and the brick City Hall / Fire Department dates to remodeling of a 1870s building in 1928. The two parks were designated in the Original Town plat in 1836, developed over the subsequent decades. The brick two-story school was completed on the St. Joseph's Catholic Church complex in 1926. One brick commercial building (a 1969 bank) falls in the center of the survey area, while the small 1925 brick commercial building (meat market) is at the far northwest corner of the survey area (which falls outside the recommended district boundary). Likewise, the Dry Dock Student Center completed in 1957 is on the south edge of the survey area and falls outside the recommended district boundary.

Following the field survey and research, these buildings were evaluated for their eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places, according to the national criteria assessing significance and integrity. The evaluation of these buildings is also included on Table 1. Buildings must retain sufficient integrity to reflect the period of significance and demonstrate significance within the history of a historic district to be considered contributing resources. Identification of the Park to Park Residential Historic District was the primary goal of the survey and evaluation (Figure 51). The status of the buildings within this district is indicated on Table 1. The district includes 183 surveyed extant properties, with approximately 241 contributing resources and 72 non-contributing resources. The contributing resources range in date from the two parks designated in the Original Town plat in 1836 to a church built in 1958. The completion of this church marks the end of the period of significance for this historic district. One property was identified adjacent to the survey boundary on 8th Street as contributing to the significance of the historic district, including a contributing 1880s house and a non-contributing garage. Thus, 184 properties with 315 resources fall within the recommended Park to Park Residential Historic District boundary, including approximately 242 contributing resources and 73 non-contributing resources. These resources include 238 contributing buildings, two contributing sites, two contributing objects, and 73 non-contributing buildings (primarily garages).

Resources built the period of significance from 1836 to 1958 for the Park to Park Residential Historic District include primarily residential properties, as well as the two parks, seven churches, the three governmental properties (Lee County Courthouse, Lee County Jail, and City Hall / Fire Department). The 184 properties include 62 dating from the 1830s to 1885, 61 built

from 1885-1900, 32 built from 1900 to 1919, 21 built from 1920 to 1945, and four built from 1946 to 1958. Four additional properties were built after the period of significance within the proposed historic district boundary. The Park to Park Residential Historic District is characterized by its substantial homes and 19th century houses. The 19th century development of this neighborhood is particularly tied to early residential development in Fort Madison from the 1850 to 1870s and the resulting residential development in the decade following the arrival of the Santa Fe railroad in 1887. A large majority of the properties surveyed within the district are two-story residential buildings (143), while less than 15% are one or one-and-one-half-story houses (25), dating from the 1850s to 1950s. More than half of the buildings in the district are brick construction. Thus, the blocks in the historic district are characterized by two-story substantial residential properties, which helps differentiate the development in this area from the blocks to the east, north, and west. The remaining properties are religious and governmental buildings tied to the historic development of this neighborhood.

The 170 residential surveyed properties within the Park to Park Residential Historic District include 147 built as single family houses, 16 built as duplexes, one built as a series of seven rowhouses, and six small apartment buildings (4-14 units). These 147 single family homes range in construction from the 1840s to 1950s, with three built after 1960. They include 12 one or one-and-one-half story brick houses, 13 one or one-and-one-half story frame houses, 63 two-story brick houses, 56 two-story frame houses, one two-story stone house, and two one-story houses built after 1960. The 16 duplexes were built primarily from 1885-1900, with two earlier (1850s-1800s) and two later (1910s-1930s) examples. The set of seven rowhouses were built around 1887 as well. By the early 20th century, multi-family housing was typically built with more than two units. Five small apartment buildings (typically 4 units) were constructed from 1912 to 1937, and a commercial building was converted into apartments around 1915. This period also saw the subdivision of many earlier large single family homes and duplexes into multiple units. Outbuildings on these properties include a summer kitchen built in the 1880s and 126 carriage houses or garages. The 16 carriage houses (usually converted to garage) range in construction from around 1860 to around 1910. The 110 garages include 29 built from around 1910 to 1925, 17 built from 1925 to 1945, eight built from 1945 to 1958, and 56 built in or after 1959.

In addition to these 170 residential properties, the property types within the Park to Park Residential Historic District include seven churches, three buildings built for governmental functions, two parks, one school, and one commercial building. The churches include five built from the 1850s to 1880s, one completed in 1923, and one completed in 1958. They are all substantial brick buildings. The brick Lee County Courthouse dates to 1841-42, the stone county jail dates to 1865-67, and the brick City Hall / Fire Department dates to remodeling of a 1870s building in 1928. The two parks were designated in the Original Town plat in 1836, developed over the subsequent decades. The brick two-story school was completed on the St. Joseph's Catholic Church complex in 1926. The commercial building, a 1969 bank, is non-contributing based both on age and function.

In addition to evaluation within a potential historic district, the resources were evaluated for their eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places as individual buildings. The evaluation of the buildings in this regard is also included on Table 1. Within the Park to Park Residential Historic District, 24 buildings appear to be individually eligible as well. The buildings would

not need to be listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places if they are listed as contributing resources within a historic district. An additional 50 buildings were identified as potential individually eligible, pending further research and evaluation of interior integrity. Assessment of interiors was not included within the scope of this survey. Other properties evaluated as potentially eligible with more research may require further contextual research to be completed prior to their nomination or additional site specific research. Outside of this identified historic district, there are five surveyed properties that appear to be potentially individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, as indicated on Table 1. Concurrence from the State Historic Preservation Office, Des Moines, will solidify these determinations, though only through the formal nomination process does a building or historic district finally either become approved or denied for listing.

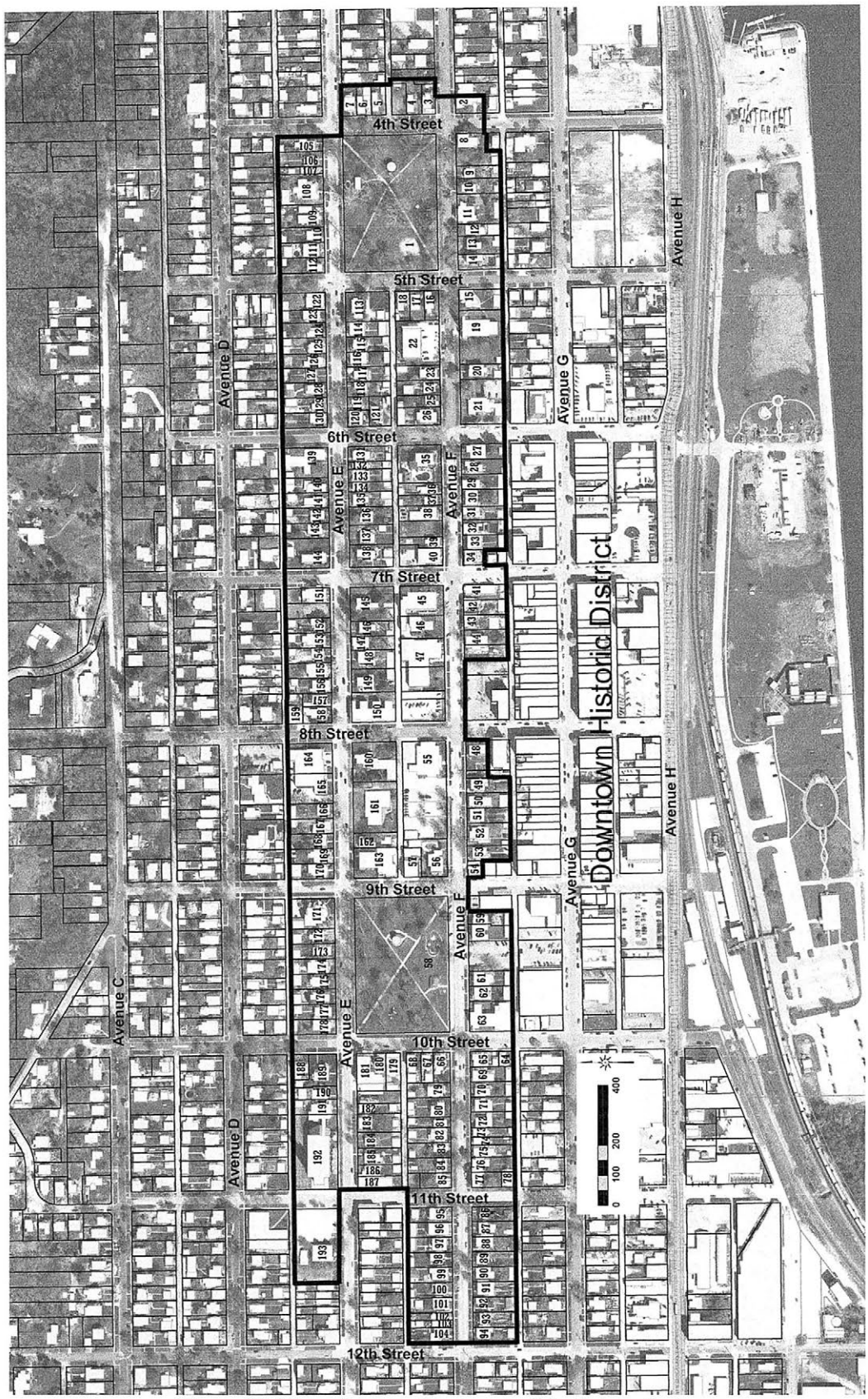


Figure 50. Map of properties surveyed during project.

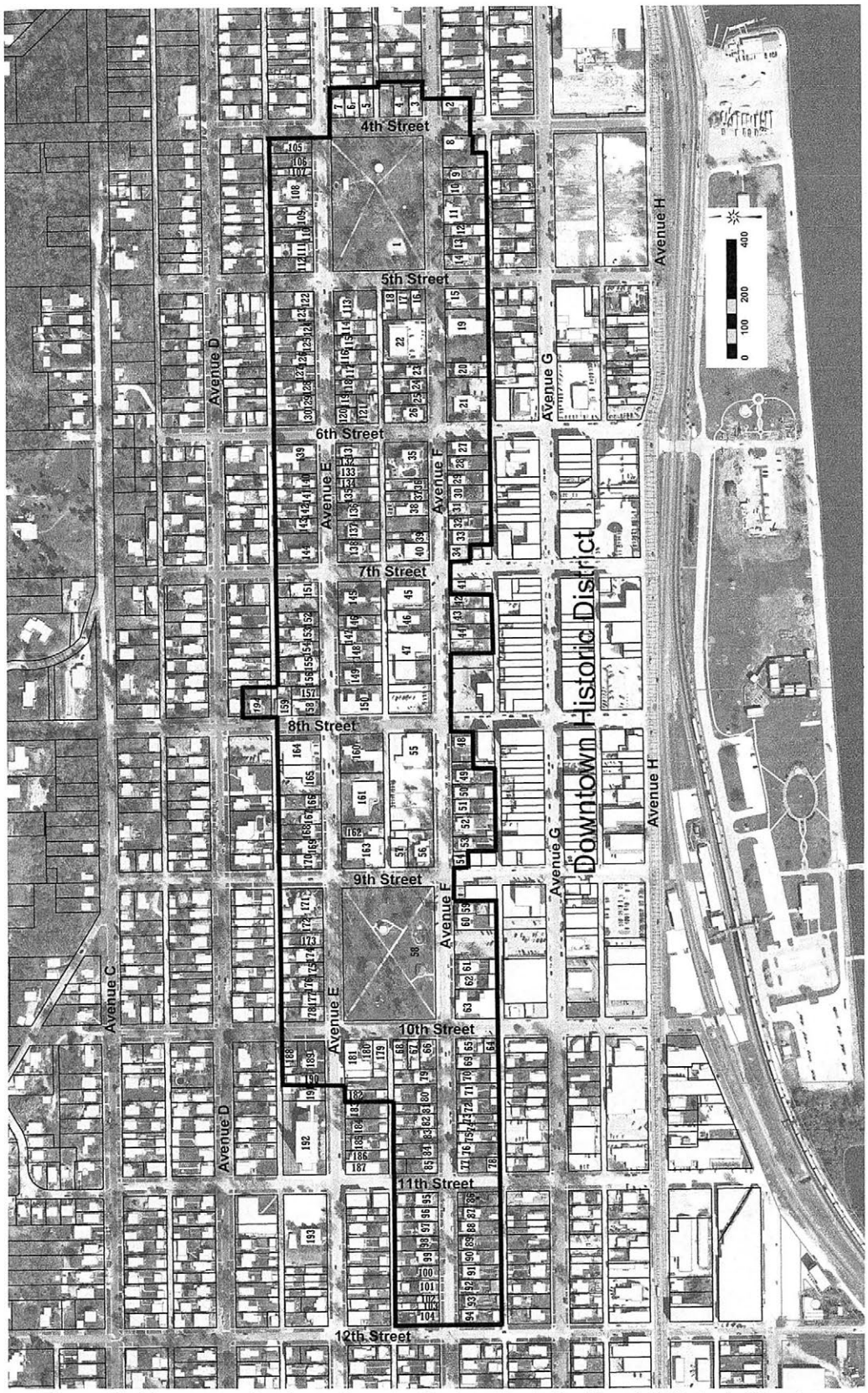


Figure 51. Recommended boundary for Park to Park Residential Historic District.

preliminary boundary – may be updated prior to nomination

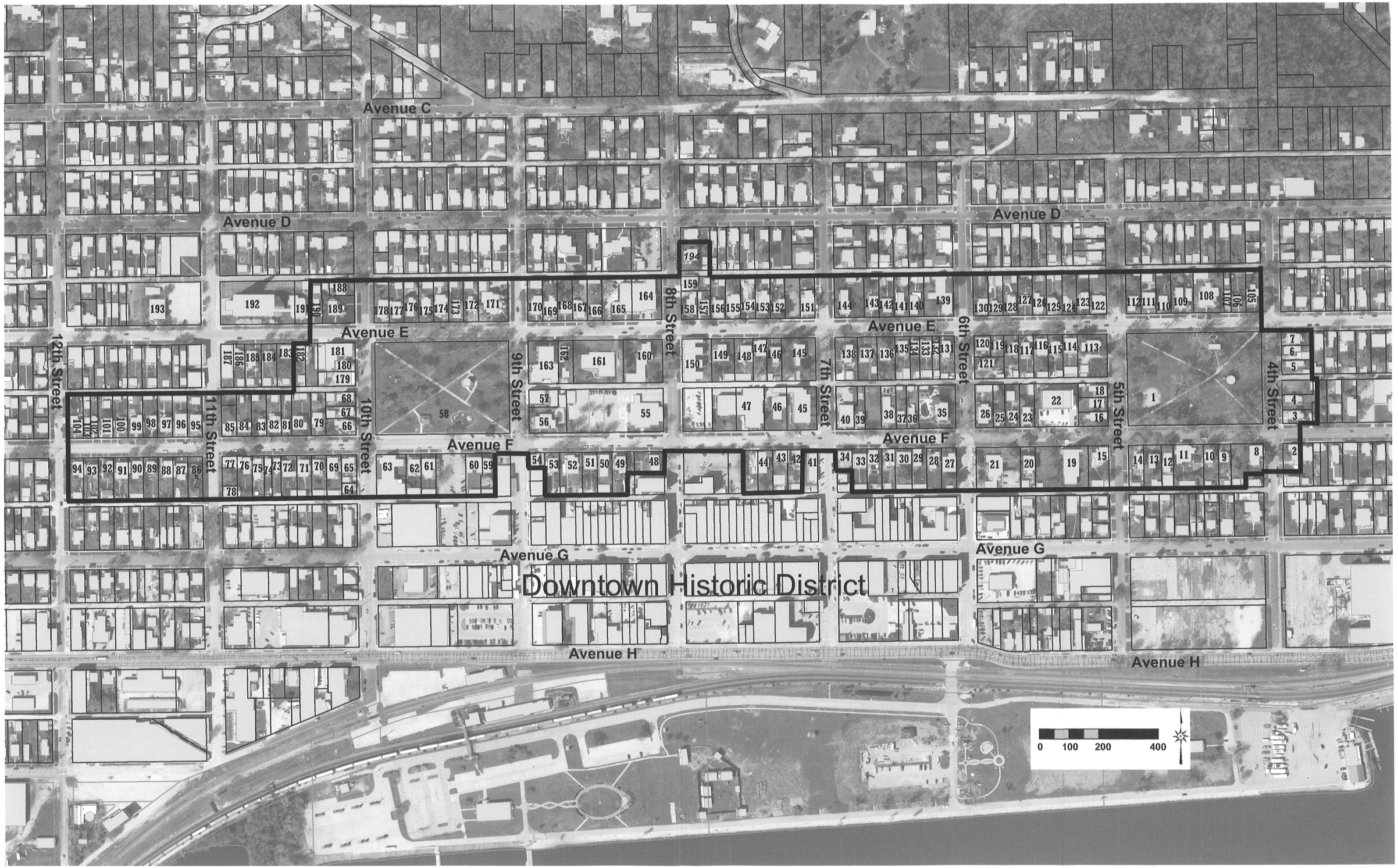


Figure 51. Recommended boundary for Park to Park Residential Historic District.

preliminary boundary – may be updated prior to nomination



Figure 50. Map of properties surveyed during project.

Table 1. Sites identified in the "Park to Park" neighborhood intensive level survey.

Map/Survey # Address *(pre-1925 address)* NRHP Evaluation	Historic name Significant dates – Architectural style, height, materials, features Original/historic uses and history Garage details
Map #R1-001 **400 block Avenue F** Iowa #56-03853 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing site (A) Individual: no	**Old Settlers Park** 1836 – designated as public square in Original Town plat Original use: park; Historic use: park Owners: (city of Fort Madison) Owners: (city of Fort Madison) **Garage:** -
Map #R1-002 **604 4th Street** (*334 3rd St (Avenue F)*) Iowa #56-03887 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) Individual: more research - B, C	**Samuel D. and Maria Morrison House** c.1858, c.1945? - Gothic Revival / Classical Revival - 2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Side gable with front cross gable - asphalt Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: c.1855-1881 - Samuel D. Morrison (Morrison Plow Works), 1883-1901 - Herman C. (and Hulda) Hoffmeister (C.C. Buescher & Co) 1900 birthplace of head: US - IA Owners: 1901-17 - Thomas P. Hollowell; 1917-20? - A.F. White; c.1920-44 - Joseph E. (and Opal) Negus (rented out from 1938 to 1944) Value/rent per 1930 census: $10,000 Owners: 1944-62 - Dr. Harold (and Martha) Werner (rented out from 1950-62; developed Werner's Add); 1962-74 - Frank and Virginia Butler **Garage:** (earlier attached garage on 1946 map) - attached - -
Map #R1-003 **524 4th Street** (*304 Broadway*) Iowa #56-00121 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A) Individual: no	**Snyder House** c.1890 - Queen Anne - 2 Story Frame - Vinyl Brick foundation; Roof: Complex hip/gable - asphalt Features: c.1900 - full porch added; 1930s - clad in rolled asphalt brick siding; metal roof on c.1920 garage Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Boarders from 1919-27; then Single family house Owners: 1890-91 - Lemuel Shurman, 1891 - John A. Reichelt, 1892-1900s - Theodore (and Mary) Snyder (lawyer) 1900 birthplace of head: US - IA Owners: 1910s-1940 - Theodore (and Martha) Snyder (lawyer) Owners: 1940-1958 - Harry and Laila Snyder (Sheaffers); 1958-1991 - Laila Snyder **Garage:** c.1920 - hip-roof (metal) - one car - frame - vinyl
Map #R1-004 **518 4th Street** (*308 Broadway*) Iowa #56-04355 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C?) Individual: no	**Frank and Chloe Weber House** c.1890 - Queen Anne - 2 Story Frame - Wood / Aluminum Brick foundation; Roof: Complex hip/gable - asphalt Features: c.1910 - porch addition Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1890-1910 - Francis / Frank (and Chloe) Weber - supt FM Street Railway, coal/wood dealer 1900 birthplace of head: US - IL Owners: 1910-44 - Mary C. Singer (teacher) (also 2 sisters) Value/rent per 1930 census: $3,500 Owners: 1944-1980s - Lloyd and Mary Lovinger **Garage:** none
Map #R1-005 **510 4th Street** (*316 Broadway*)	**House** c.1870 - Gable-front one story - 1 Story Frame - Vinyl Stone foundation; Roof: Gable-front - asphalt

Iowa #56-04354 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A, C) Individual: no	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house - rental Owners: A.D. Stewart; 1870-1895 - Hugh C. (lawyer) and Anna B. Stempel 1900 birthplace of head: US - PA Owners: 1895-1930 - Anna B. Stempel owned and used as rental property Value/rent per 1930 census: $25 Owners: 1930-46 - Selma Stempel owned and used as rental property; 1946-57 - Selma lived here and owned it
	Garage: c.1930s - gable-oriented - two-car - frame - vertical wood
Map #R1-006 **506 4th Street** (*320 Broadway*) Iowa #56-03886 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building Individual: more research - B, C	**Hugo C. and Anna Stempel House** 1895 - Queen Anne / Gable-front - 2 Story Frame - Wood Lap Stone foundation; Roof: Cross gable - asphalt Features: original full porch
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Boarders from 1919-45; then single family again Owners: 1895-1930 - Hugh and Anna B. Stempel 1900 birthplace of head: Germany Owners: 1930-48 - Selma Stempel; Value/rent per 1930 census: $8,000 Owners: 1948-63 - Paul and Lenora Jansen
	Garage: c.1992 - NC - gable-oriented - two-car - frame - vinyl
Map #R1-007 **504 4th Street** (*322 Broadway*) Iowa #56-04353 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 non-contributing building Individual: no	**House** c.1888 - Gable-front (modified) - 2 Story Frame - Vinyl Stone foundation; Roof: Gable-front - asphalt
	Original use: Single family house - rental; Historic use: Rental house, boarders from 1919-60; then single family Owners: 1882-90 - James W. and Elizabeth Campbell - built as rental; other owners as rental 1900 birthplace of head: US - MD Owners: 1900s-10s - Peter or T.T. Hitch - rental; 1921-42 - George and Nannie Gray (lived here with boarders) Value/rent per 1930 census: $5,000 Owners: 1942 - Nacke; Garner; Fray; Stath; 1960-1980 - Allen and Wilma Wellington (owned/lived here - single family)
	Garage: attached
Map #R1-008 **402 Avenue F** (*402 3rd St*) Iowa #56-03876 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building Individual: more research - A	**Isaiah and Amelia Hale House** c.1855 - Greek/Gothic Revival - 2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Side gable with front gable - asphalt Features: front cross gable
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: hospital, boarders from 1919 to 1947; rental property with ~6 units Owners: ?-1882 - Isaiah (and Amelia) Hale (Hesser & Hale Hardware); 1882-1901 - John (and Pauline) Schwartz (New York Store) 1900 birthplace of head: US - IA Owners: 1901-1912 - St. Elizabeth's Hospital; 1910s - I.W. Traverse, George Chipman, N.M. Lewis; 1918-1947 - Edward (and Gertrude) Eberdt (lived here with boarders) Value/rent per 1930 census: $10,000 Owners: ?-1955 - F.L. and Nell Horn; 1955-1975+ - Thomas and Leona Duncan (used as rental house)
	Garage: c.1987 - NC - gable-oriented - 2 car - frame - masonite
Map #R1-009 **412 Avenue F** Iowa #56-00251 **NRHP Evaluation:**	**LeRoy and Frances Bean House** c.1927 - Tudor Revival - 2 Story Frame - Stucco Concrete foundation; Roof: Side gable - asphalt Features: front gable with half timbering

District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building Individual: more research - C	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1920-1958 - Leroy (and Frances) Bean (grocery store owner - mayor from 1952-56) Value/rent per 1930 census: $11,000 Owners: 1958-1973 - Frances Bean **Garage:** c.2004 - NC - gable-oriented - 2 car - frame - stucco
Map #R1-010 **416 Avenue F** (*416 3rd St*) Iowa #56-03877 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building Individual: no	**William and Mary Hoover House** c.1890 - Shingle style - 2 Story Frame - Wood Shingles Stone foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt Features: shingle siding Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1890-1916 - William (and Mary) Hoover (bookkeeper Knapp Stout & Co Lumber and then Fort Madison Chair Co) 1900 birthplace of head: US - OH Owners: 1916-1942 - Leslie Smith (lived here, with parents Albert and Eleanor Smith) Value/rent per 1930 census: $5,000 Owners: 1943-64 - Leslie Smith continued to own - used as rental; 1964-1992 - Donald and Joann Strong **Garage:** c.1915 (NC) - Side gable - 2 car - frame - metal siding
Map #R1-011 **422 Avenue F** (*422 3rd St*) Iowa #56-00252 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A, C) Individual: more research - B, C	**Dr. Edward and Nancy Whinery House** c.1860 - Italianate / Greek Revival - 2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt Features: c.1905 - side porch added Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1850-1868 - Dr. Edward (and Nancy) Whinery; 1868-1872 - Mary/Nancy Whinery; 1872-1894 - William (and Maria) Kretsinger (Iowa Farming Tool Co.) 1900 birthplace of head: US - NY Owners: 1898-1916 - Maria Kretsinger - daughter Adele and husband George Stewart (lawyer) also lived here; 1916-1939 - George and Adele Stewart Value/rent per 1930 census: $10,000 Owners: 1939-1950 - Alan and Thelma Stewart; 1950-53 - Thelma Stewart; 1953-1971 - Thelma Pollard - Harrington and Carolyn lived here from 1960-70 **Garage:** c.1860, c.1905 - Side gable - two sections - frame - vertical wood
Map #R1-012 **426 Avenue F** (*426 3rd St*) Iowa #56-04403 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A) and 1 non-contributing building Individual: no	**Alan and Thelma Stewart House** c.1924 - Bungalow - 2 Story Frame - Vinyl Concrete / Brick foundation; Roof: Side gable - asphalt Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: lot owned with 422 Ave F; 1925-32 - Alan and Thelma Stewart lived here - owned by Adele Stewart; 1932-39 - Thelma/Alan owned and lived here; 1940-44 - Thelma owned and rented - lived at 422 Value/rent per 1930 census: $15,000 Owners: 1944-1971+ - Clyde and Myrtle Tweed **Garage:** c.1992 - NC - slope roof - 2 car - frame - vinyl
Map #R1-013 **430 Avenue F** (*430 3rd St*) Iowa #56-03878 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing	**Peter M. and Anna Miller House** c.1854, c.1887 - Italianate / Greek Revival - 2 Story Brick Brick foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt Features: 1880s porch, bay windows Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1850?-1883 - Peter M. Miller, Sr. (with extended family) (blacksmith, merchant, mayor); 1883-1922 - Peter M. (and Anna) Miller, Jr. (carpenter, park commissioner) 1900 birthplace of head: US - IA Owners: 1922-1930 - Anna Miller (and children lived here); 1930-44 - Charles P. Miller and sister Sarah Miller

building Individual: more research - B	Value/rent per 1930 census: $4,000 Owners: 1946-1967 - Emma Miller and sister Pamelia Campbell; 1971-75 - Roy and Laura Brown
	Garage: c.1905, c.1980s (NC) - Slope roof - 2 story - frame - vinyl
Map #R1-014 **434 Avenue F** (*434 3rd St*) Iowa #56-04404 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 non-contributing buildings Individual: no	**Myron and Katherine Bowen House** c.1897 - Queen Anne - 2 Story Frame - Vinyl Stone foundation; Roof: Complex hip/gable - asphalt
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1895-1916 - Myron (and Katherine) Bowen (jeweler) 1900 birthplace of head: US - IL Owners: 1916-1937 - Preston (and Alice) Roberts (Perfection Tire, president Midwest Wax Paper) Value/rent per 1930 census: $15,000 Owners: 1937-1946 - Arthur (and Claire) Tiss; 1946-48 - George and Edith Holt; 1948-1963 - Jack and Nila Feightner (insurance, rodeo chair 1948-52); 1963-64 - James and Letha Hartley; 1964-69 - Frank and Inger Herbst
	Garage: c.1990s - NC - gable-oriented - NC - frame - vinyl
Map #R1-015 **601 5th Street** (*221 Elm St*) Iowa #56-03855 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A, C) Individual: no	**St. Joseph's Rectory** c.1850s, 1950s - Hip roof - 2 story (modified Second Empire) - 2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Hip/mansard - asphalt Features: 1950s remodeled for St. Joseph's Rectory
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: rectory Owners: 1850s-1883 - Dr. James (and Sarah) Bacon 1900 birthplace of head: US - IA Owners: 1883-1923 - George (and Natalie) Schafer (drug store) Owners: c.1925-1996 - St. Joseph's Church - used as rectory
	Garage: c.1950s - Hip roof - two car - brick
Map #R1-016 **521 5th Street** (*303 Elm St*) Iowa #56-00122 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) Individual: yes - C	**Aaron and Mary Johnson House** c.1870 - Italianate - 2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Cross gable - asphalt Features: Italianate porch, arch 2/2 windows, bay window
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1870-c.1905 - Aaron (and Mary Johnson) (retired farmer) (daughter Ellen and husband Addison Shephard also lived here) 1900 birthplace of head: US - OH Owners: c.1905-1914 - Addison (and Ellen) Shephard (stock buyer); 1914-1946 - Joseph (and Theresa) Datin (sheriff, police chief) Value/rent per 1930 census: $5,000 Owners: 1950-1988 - Edward (and Marie) Behrens
	Garage: none
Map #R1-017 **517 5th Street** (*305 Elm St*) Iowa #56-04357 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) Individual: no	**Elizabeth Nabers House** c.1923 - Bungalow - clipped gable - 1 Story Frame - Vinyl Concrete foundation; Roof: Gable-front (clipped) - asphalt Features: clipped gables - front porch
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: Owners: 1922-1929 - Elizabeth Naber (widow); 1929-1937 - Herbert and Josephine (daughter of Elizabeth) Siemer Value/rent per 1930 census: $7,000 Owners: 1937-c.1962 - Josephine Siemer; 1965-68 - Dorothy Brooks (widow)
	Garage: none
Map #R1-018 **515 5th Street** (*309 Elm St*) Iowa #56-04356	**Edward T. and Ella Einspanjer House** c.1918 - Gable front - two story - 2 Story Frame - Vinyl Brick foundation; Roof: Gable-front - asphalt Features: 4/1 windows

NRHP Evaluation: District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A) Individual: no	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Rental upstairs in 1950s-60s Owners: 1917-1944 - Edward T. (and Ella) Einspanjer (cashier Iowa State Bank into 1930s) Value/rent per 1930 census: $6,000 Owners: 1944-1968 - Ella Einspanjer - son Ralph also lived here; 1968-1970 - Ralph Einspanjer
	Garage: c.1918 - hip - 1 car - concrete/vinyl
Map #R1-019 **508 (516) Avenue F** (*510 3rd St*) Iowa #56-00253, 56-00254 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A, C) Individual: more research - C	**St. Joseph's Church** 1886 - Gothic Revival - church - Brick Stone foundation; Roof: church - gable - asphalt Features: central tower with spire, stained glass windows
	Original use: church; Historic use: church Owners: 1840 - original small brick built constructed; 1847 - new larger church built; 1886 - current St. Joseph's Church built - dedicated on 12-21-1886 Owners: 1906 - small front additions - entry vestibules and towers; 1914 - original 1840 church reconstructed on foundation - used as chapel Owners: 2007-11-17 - last mass held at St. Joseph's - church sold in January 2008
	Garage: c.1914 reconstruction - chapel - gable-front - brick
Map #R1-020 **520 Avenue F** (*520 3rd St*) Iowa #56-03879 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building Individual: no	**St. Joseph's Rectory/Convent** c.1890 - Italianate - 2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt Features: window hoods, brackets/dentils
	Original use: rectory; Historic use: convent Owners: c.1890-c.1925 - St. Joseph's Rectory 1900 birthplace of head: US - IL Owners: c.1925-c.1979 - St. Joseph's Convent - Sisters of Humility Owners: -
	Garage: c.2000 - NC - gable-oriented - 2 car - frame
Map #R1-021 **532 Avenue F** (*532 3rd St*) Iowa #56-00255 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 3 contributing buildings (A, C) Individual: yes - B, C	**Dennis A. and Emma Morrison House** c.1879 - Italianate - 2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Hip with cross gables - asphalt Features: 2/2 windows, wood hoods
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1877-1918 - Dennis (and Emma) Morrison (Morrison Manufacturing Co, president of FM Street Railway, president of Fort Madison Savings Bank, etc.) 1900 birthplace of head: US - OH Owners: 1918-1933 - Emma Morrison Value/rent per 1930 census: $ Owners: 1935-1954 - Dr. Robert and Fern Feightner; 1954-70 - Jack and Gertrude Finley
	Garage: c.1935 (garage), c.1885 (brick) - brick summer kitchen, flat roof garage - 2 car - concrete/frame
Map #R1-022 **509 Avenue F** Iowa #56-03819 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A) Individual: more research - A, C	**St. Joseph's School** 1926 - Classical Revival - School - 2 story - Brick Concrete foundation; Roof: Flat - asphalt
	Original use: school; Historic use: school Owners: 1926-06-26 - cornerstone laid for new St. Joseph's School Owners: 1926-56 - St. Joseph's Parochial School; school here until 2006
	Garage: none
Map #R1-023 **523 Avenue F** (*523 3rd St*)	**Anna R. Smith House** c.1880 - Italianate - 2 Story Brick Brick foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt Features: c.1895 porch, 2/2 windows

Iowa #56-04405 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A, C) Individual: more research - C	Original use: Single family house - rental; Historic use: Single family house, convent Owners: 1879-1885 - Anna R. Smith; 1885-1894 - daughters Sallie R. Smith and M.E. Kiel (used as rental); 1894-97 - George Rump (used as rental); 1897-1911 - Louis Rump (used as rental) 1900 birthplace of head: US - PA Owners: 1911-1926 - St. Joseph's Church (used for convent for Sisters teaching at school); 1926-34 - Knebel family owned (William was janitor at St J's School) Value/rent per 1930 census: $30 Owners: 1934-1967 - St. Joseph's Church owned (used as house for school custodians); 1967-1980s - Thomas and Eufrozina Rokosz (retired custodian - lived here since 1952)
	Garage: c.1900? - gable-oriented - frame - aluminum
Map #R1-024 **525 Avenue F** (*525 3rd St*) Iowa #56-03880 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building Individual: no	**House** c.1870s, 1940s - Tudor Revival (later remodeling) - 1 1/2 Story Brick Stone / Brick foundation; Roof: Cross gable - asphalt Features: 3/1 windows added, also Tudor Revival entry vestibule
	Original use: Single family house - rental; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1870 - George Nagle to William Thrush, 1875-1881 - Francis or J.H. Semple; 1881-1905 - Johanna Johns (used as rental) 1900 birthplace of head: US - IN Owners: 1905-1918 - Louise Johns (August and Aletha Johns lived here); 1918-1924 - Peter and Ellen Hitch (lived here); 1924-1936 - Emma Gott Value/rent per 1930 census: $5,000 Owners: 1936-1942 - Cecilia Wahrer; 1942-1980s - Genevieve (Wahrer) and Raymond Beard
	Garage: c.1991 - NC - gable-oriented - 2 car - frame
Map #R1-025 **529 Avenue F** (*529 3rd St*) Iowa #56-03881 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A) Individual: more research - B	**House** c.1870s, c.1905 - I-house / Foursquare - 2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house - some rental Owners: ? - Casper Strothman; 1877?-1888? - John G. Schwartz; 1888-1897 - John and Caroline Downs (used as rental) 1900 birthplace of head: US - IA Owners: 1898-1908 - James Anthony (used as rental, rear addition built); 1908-14 - Edwin (and Anna M.) Barbour; 1916-21 - Tanjore Hitch (used as rental); 1921-23 - Hiram and Jessie Stebbins; 1923-43 - Clarence and Marie Smith (building contractor) Owners: 1943-1970 - Wesley and Donna Eichenlaub (jewelry store owned, state rep)
	Garage: c.1870s - Side gable - two story - brick
Map #R1-026 **533 Avenue F** (*535 3rd St*) Iowa #56-03882 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A, C) Individual: yes - C	**Downs-Hitch House** c.1889 - Queen Anne - 2 Story Brick veneer Stone foundation; Roof: Cross gable - asphalt Features: c.1920 porch and remodeling, round corner tower
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1889-1897 -Dr. John (and Caroline) Downs 1900 birthplace of head: US - NY Owners: 1897-1908 - James (and Marietta) Anthony (Iowa Farming Tool Co); 1908-1952 - Tanjore (and Edna) Hitch (mgr American Fork and Hoe Co, 1930s-president of Iowa State Bank) Value/rent per 1930 census: $15,000 Owners: 1952-1962 - Edna Hitch; 1962-66 - Perry and Dorothy Carnutte; 1966-1969 - William and Jeanne Rohr; 1969-c.1975 - George and Rosemary Wood
	Garage: c.1898 - Side gable - two story - brick
Map #R1-027 **602-04 Avenue F** (*602 3rd St*)	**Duplex** c.1870s? - Duplex - gable front (Classical Revival) - Duplex - 2 story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Gable front - asphalt Features: c.1915 porch replaced earlier one, 2/2 windows

Iowa #56-04173 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A, C) Individual: more research - B, C	Original use: Duplex - rental; Historic use: Duplex - rental, Apartments - rental (owner lived here from 1912-29 and 1945-55) Owners: ???, 1881-82 - Dr. James Bacon (sheriff sale), 1880s?-1897 - Maria Kretsinger; 1897-98 - Martha Stewart 1900 birthplace of head: US - NY Owners: 1898-1912 - James Jordan; 1912-29 - Jessie and Laura Kendall (sisters - lived here - built porch); 1929-1946 - Jessie Kendall (did not live here then) Value/rent per 1930 census: $40, 40, 45 Owners: 1946-79 - Virgil and Artie Blake (lived in 604 from 1946 to 1955)
	Garage: c.1870s? - gable-oriented outbuilding (not garage) - brick
Map #R1-028 **608 Avenue F** (*608 3rd St*) Iowa #56-04406 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A, C) Individual: no	**James A. and Susanna Jordan House** c.1896 - Queen Anne - 2 Story Frame - Aluminum Stone foundation; Roof: Complex hip/gable - asphalt Features: c.1915 porch replaced earlier one
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house 1900 birthplace of head: US - NY Owners: 1890-1940 - James (and Susanna) Jordan (supt Iowa Farming Tool Company) Value/rent per 1930 census: $7,500 Owners: 1940-45 - Starr Garrot (daughter of James Brewster); 1945-62 - Wilbur (and Edith) Olson (patent attorney for Sheaffer Pen Co)
	Garage: c.1915 - hip - 1 car - concrete (poured)
Map #R1-029 **612 Avenue F** (*612 3rd St*) Iowa #56-04174 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A, C) Individual: more research - B, C	**House** c.1865, c.1925 - Italianate / Greek Revival - 2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt Features: c.1925 - side porch enclosed, windows replaced
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Duplex from 1920s to 1970s+ Owners: ?-? - Thomas Hale, ?-1874 - Isaiah Hale (rental); 1874-1884 - J. Henry Sand; 1885-1925 - Mary Sand 1900 birthplace of head: US - IA Owners: 1925 - Adeline and Louise Einspanjer (great nieces of Mary Sand - used as rental) Value/rent per 1930 census: $40, 50 Owners: 1931-1975 - Elmer and Louise (Einspanjer) Boegner (two families - 2nd was Lem and Mary Burton - mayor, real estate)
	Garage: c.1925 - sloped - 4 car - rusticated concrete block / smooth block
Map #R1-030 **614-16 Avenue F** (*616 3rd St*) Iowa #56-04175 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A, C) Individual: no	**House (duplex)** c.1875, c.1925 - Hip roof - two story - 2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Duplex from 1920s to 2010s Owners: 1875-1891 - Frederick (and Susannah) Hesser (Hesser & Hale hardware); 1892-1908- William (and Ellen) Kern 1900 birthplace of head: US - IN Owners: 1913-1926 - Hiram (and Mary Hayes) Kern - converted to duplex around 1925; 1926-37 - Fred Essen Value/rent per 1930 census: $45 Owners: 1937-58 - Mary Scherfe (lived in half from 1949-58); 1958-66 - Cora Young; 1966-2007 - Clarence and Mary Louise Perry
	Garage: c.1925 - sloped - 5 car - rusticated concrete block
Map #R1-031 **618 Avenue F** (*618 3rd St*) Iowa #56-04176 **NRHP Evaluation:**	**James and Margaret Henderson House** c.1869 - Italianate - 2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Asphalt / Hip Features: 2/2 windows
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Rental house from 1924-50 with some boarders; 4 unit apartment building from 1950-90; back to single family Owners: 1868-c.1910 - James (and Margaret) Henderson (farmer, also ISP guard) 1900 birthplace of head: US - In

District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A, C) Individual: more research - C	Owners: 1909-1914 - Mary Wright (sister); 1914-24 - Charles Henderson (son); 1924-50 - John I Henderson (used as rental) Value/rent per 1930 census: $45 Owners: 1950-1990 - Vincent and Yvette Goldsmith - used as four apartments; 1990-2006 - John and Lisa Wright - converted back to single family - lived here
	Garage: c.1895 - sloped - 2 story carriage house - brick
Map #R1-032 **624 Avenue F** *(624 3rd St)* Iowa #56-00257 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) Individual: more research - B, C	**Conrad and Barbara Lesch House** c.1871 - Gothic Revival - 1 1/2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Gable with front cross gable - asphalt Features: pointed arch window in front cross gable
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1871-1905 - Conrad (and Barbara) Lesch (shoe maker and dealer) 1900 birthplace of head: Germany Owners: 1905-1916 - Barbara Lesch - three sons also lived here; 1916-1957 - William (C. Lesch & Son shoe store) and Charlotte Lesch Value/rent per 1930 census: $5,000 Owners: 1957-1971 - Charlotte Lesch (widow)
	Garage: none
Map #R1-033 **628 Avenue F** Iowa #56-04411 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A, C) Individual: yes - C, more research (B)	**Brewster Apartments** 1930 - Tudor Revival - apts - Apartment - 2 story - Brick Concrete foundation; Roof: Hip with front gables - asphalt Features: half timber gables, 6/6 wood windows
	Original use: Apartments; Historic use: Apartments Owners: 1903-1931 - James C. Brewster (banker), 1931-54 - Brewster family Value/rent per 1930 census: $15, ?, ?, ? Owners: 1954-1988 - James and Eileen Glover
	Garage: c.1925 - sloped - 4 car - rusticated concrete block
Map #R1-034 **602 7th Street** *(226 Pine St)* Iowa #56-00125, 56-03554 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) Individual: more research - B, C	**Robert and Louisa Russell House** c.1869 - Greek Revival - 2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Side gable - asphalt Features: double chimney gable, wide frieze
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house - rental Owners: ?-1889 - Robert (and Louisa) Russell (insurance, county judge 62-66) Owners: 1890-1931 - James C. Brewster (banker) owned until death - used as rental; 1931-45 - heirs continued to own and use as rental house Value/rent per 1930 census: $35 Owners: 1946-65 - J.W. Napier - used as rental house; 1965-68 - William and Ann Napier - 1/2 interest and lived here; 1967 - sold to Charles and Zelda Garretson
	Garage: none
Map #R1-035 **603 Avenue F** *(603 3rd St)* Iowa #56-00256 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building Individual: yes - B, C	**Bernard B. and Amelia Hesse House** 1890 - Queen Anne - 2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Complex hip/gable - asphalt Features: strong Queen Anne features
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1889 - 1889 - Hesse hired architects Foster & Liebbe of Des Moines to design house; 1889-1929 - Bernard B. (B.B. Hesse & Sons - clothing) and Amelia Hesse, son Frank and wife Laura also lived here 1900 birthplace of head: Germany Owners: 1929-61 - Frank and Laura Hesse lived here - owned by family Value/rent per 1930 census: $50 Owners: 1962-2000 - Bernard B. Hesse IV lived here (continued to work for B.B. Hesse & Sons - clothing)
	Garage: c.2005 - NH - side gable - 2 story - NH - brick
Map #R1-036 **613 Avenue F**	**Thomas L. Shaw House** 1889 - Queen Anne - 2 Story Brick

(613 3rd St) Iowa #56-04407 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A, C) Individual: no	Stone foundation; Roof: Complex hip/gable - asphalt Features: terra cotta squares
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Boarders from 1907 to 1961 Owners: 1889-1907 - Thomas Shaw (brick mason) 1900 birthplace of head: US - IN Owners: 1919-44 - John and Elizabeth Nuebel Value/rent per 1930 census: $ Owners: 1944-1981 - Harold and Leona Watson
	Garage: c.1925 - hip - 1 car - rusticated concrete blocks
Map #R1-037 **615 Avenue F** *(615 3rd St)* Iowa #56-04408 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A) Individual: no	**House** c.1870s? - Greek Revival? - 2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Side gable - asphalt
	Original use: Single family house - rental by 1880s-90s; Historic use: Rental house, then boarders from 1900s to 1970s+ Owners: need, 1889-1906 - owned by Thomas Shaw (brick mason) - rental property 1900 birthplace of head: Owners: Value/rent per 1930 census: $ Owners: 1906-07 - W.A. Stiles, 1908-51 - William (café owner/cook) and Clara Young - also rented out part of house, 1953-63 - Craig and Grace McManis
	Garage: c.1920 - hip - 1 car - tile block
Map #R1-038 **619 Avenue F** *(619 3rd St)* Iowa #56-04409 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) Individual: no	**Hayles Apartments** c.1925 - Mixed - Italianate/Craftsman - Apartment - 2 story - Brick, vinyl Stone foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt Features: second story added around 1925
	Original use: Single family house - rental; Historic use: Four unit apartments by 1925 Owners: 1900 birthplace of head: Owners: 1922-c.1965 - Ronald and Alice Hayles - added upper story to earlier brick house - 4 units here by 1925 Value/rent per 1930 census: $ Owners:
	Garage: none
Map #R1-039 **625 Avenue F** Iowa #56-04410 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 non-contributing building Individual: no	**House** c.1910s? - moved here in 1951 - Foursquare (modified) - 2 Story Frame - Vinyl Concrete block foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt
	Original use: moved here; Historic use: 2 units by 1950s Owners: moved here Owners: moved here around 1951?; 1952-1962 - Hobart and Pauline Cox (guard ISP); 1962-1975 - owned by Pauline Cox - lived here and rented
	Garage: none
Map #R1-040 **629 Avenue F** *(629 3rd St)* Iowa #56-04177 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A) Individual: no	**Charles and Eliza Brewster House** c.1850s? - Cross gable - Greek/Gothic - 2 story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Side gable with cross gable - asphalt
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Multi-family rental house (1890s-1930s) - four unit apartments (1940s-50s), apartments and law office (1960s-2000s) Owners: ?-1891 - Charles (and Eliza) Brewster (grocery store, Bank of Fort Madison) 1900 birthplace of head: Owners: 1891-1930s - owned by Brewster family - used as rental property Value/rent per 1930 census: $ Owners:
	Garage: none
Map #R1-041 **702 Avenue F** Iowa #56-04178	**Dry Dock Student Center** 1957 - Commercial - organization - 1 story - Brick Concrete foundation; Roof: Flat - asphalt

NRHP Evaluation: District: no - (contributing in downtown district, if amended) Individual: more research - A	Original use: Organizational/Social; Historic use: Organizational/Social Owners: 1957 - lot acquired by C.E. Richards - co-chair of campaign for new Dry Dock Student Center (formed in 1943) - new building constructed and opened on 10-3-1957 - Junior Achievement offices in lower level; student center here into early 1980s **Garage:** none
Map #R1-042 **706 Avenue F** (*706 3rd St*) Iowa #56-04179 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A) Individual: no	**House** c.1850s - Greek Revival? - side gable rowhouse - 2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Side gable - asphalt Original use: Single family house; Historic use: 2 units from 1920s-1980s, now single family Owners: c.1850s - built as one of three rowhouses; 1884-1900 - rental property of Edwin and Mary Toof 1900 birthplace of head: US - IA Owners: 1900-1909 - donated to / owned by Drake University as rental property; 1909-1923 - Herbert (Herby) J. and Cora Kennedy owned and lived here (Lee Co treasurer, then cashier for German American Bank); 1923-1927 - Herbert and Esther Scholes (clerk) - 2 units Value/rent per 1930 census: $8,500, 35 Owners: 1927-1939 - Minor and Grace Ewing - lived in one unit and rented other; 1939-1986 - Charles and Elsie Shaffer (stationary engineer) - lived in one unit and rented other **Garage:** c.1958 - Sloped - 3 car - concrete block
Map #R1-043 **710 Avenue F** (*710 3rd St*) Iowa #56-04180 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A) and 1 non-contributing building Individual: more research - B	**Dr. Abel C. and Emily Roberts House** c.1850s - Greek Revival? - side gable rowhouse - 2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Side gable - asphalt Original use: Single family house; Historic use: 2 units from 1920s-1963, then county offices Owners: c.1850s - built as one of three rowhouses; 1859 - Dr. Abel C. Roberts to FM; lived here by 1860s to death in 1901 - sons Frances, Nelson, and Edward also in most years 1900 birthplace of head: US - MI Owners: 1899-1933 - Nelson C. and James P. Roberts (owner Democrat from 1899-c.1919, then postmaster in 1920s); add rental unit in 1920s; 1933-1940 - Dr. Frank and Esther Richmond - 2 units - one rental - then both rental in 1940s Value/rent per 1930 census: $8,000, 35 Owners: 1949-63 - Magnus and Ruth Mallum (foreman Santa Fe railroad) - 2nd unit rented; 1963-2012+ - Lee County - courthouse annex - engineer office here 1964-1983 **Garage:** c.1990s - NC - side gable - 2 car - NC - concrete
Map #R1-044 **716-18 Avenue F** (*716-18 3rd St*) Iowa #56-00260 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) Individual: Listed - 1978	**Albright House (William and James Albright Duplex)** 1858 - Italianate (duplex) - Duplex - 2 story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt Features: arch windows, multi-light windows, porches Original use: Duplex; Historic use: Duplex Owners: 1858 - 3-story duplex built by brothers Jacob and William Albright for their respective families - dry goods merchants; 716 half: William and Cynthia Albright lived here from 1858 to deaths in 1902 and 1916, also several married children 1900 birthplace of head: US - PA Owners: 718 half: Jacob & Rachel Albright here from 1858 to deaths in 1888/1905 - Rachel was granddaughter of Betsy Ross and made replica 13-star flags; 1906-1921 - rental property of Kate Diedrich; 1921-50 - American Legion - hall/home; 1950-65 - Lee Co offfices Value/rent per 1930 census: $8,000 - half Owners: 716 half: 1916-23 - rental of Albright family; 1923-61 - Americus Landon and Mercy Gates lived here until deaths in 1940 and 1961; inherited by daughter Aileen Gates Mustell (Chicago); Mustell bought 718 half in 1965, then owning both halves -

	both vacant
	Garage: none
Map #R1-045 **701 Avenue F** (*701 3rd St*) Iowa #56-00258 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) Individual: Listed - 1976	**Lee County Courthouse** 1841-42, 1876, 1890s, 1912 - Greek Revival - courthouse - Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Gable-oriented - asphalt Features: columns, pediment, 2/2 windows
	Original use: courthouse; Historic use: courthouse Owners: 1841-42 - built as original courthouse for Lee County; 1876 - two-story addition to north; 1890s - heating plant addition Owners: c.1912 - interior repairs after fire, cupola destroyed; continued to be used as North Lee County court and offices Owners: 1978 - county offices moved to new county building, continued to be used as North Lee County Courthouse in 2012
	Garage: none
Map #R1-046 **711 Avenue F** (*711 3rd St*) Iowa #56-00259 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building Individual: yes - C	**Lee County Jail** 1865-67 - Stone jail - jail - Stone Stone foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt Features: iron bars on windows, stone walls
	Original use: jail; Historic use: jail Owners: 1865-67 - constructed as jail at rear northeast corner of earlier brick building Owners: 1867-1971 - served as North Lee County Jail - sheriff's brick residence attached at southwest corner Owners: 2001 - brick sheriff's residence demolished, stone jail leased to North Lee County Historical Society
	Garage: c.2000s - storage - gable-oriented - -
Map #R1-047 **719 Avenue F** (*719 3rd St*) Iowa #56-00261 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) Individual: yes - C	**Union Presbyterian Church** 1884-85 - Late Gothic Revival - church - Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Cross gable - asphalt Features: pointed arch stained glass windows, corner tower, double-door entry
	Original use: church; Historic use: church Owners: 1884-85 - built for Union Presbyterian Church - Lawrence Valk of NY as architect - dedicated on 9-11-1885 Owners: 1929 - built educational addition on rear, expanded to two stories in late 1940s Owners: 1994 - addition completed on west side; 2012 - continued to be used as Union Presbyterian Church
	Garage: none
Map #R1-048 **804 Avenue F** (*804 3rd St*) Iowa #56-00262 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) Individual: more research - B, C	**John G. and Catherine Schwartz House** c.1872 - Italianate - 2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt Features: brackets/dentils
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house (rental in 1890s-1904, 1927-1938) Owners: 1872?-1891 - John G. and Catherine Schwartz (dry goods store owner); 1891-95 - owned by Samuel Atlee - used as rental; 1895-1904 - owned by Dr. John Downs - used as rental Owners: 1905-1927 - Dr. John and Caroline Downs - owned and lived here with family (real estate, insurance, John Downs & Sons paving); 1927-1938 - owned by Downs - used as rental Value/rent per 1930 census: $?? Owners: 1938-1955 - Edward and Pauline Tucker (dentist); 1955-1964 - Harold and Eva Horn; 1964-69 - Richard and Betty Price
	Garage: none
Map #R1-049	**Charles and Catherine Doerr House**

814 Avenue F *(812 3rd St)* Iowa #56-00264 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building Individual: yes - C, more research - B	c.1891 - Second Empire - 2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Mansard - asphalt Features: porch, brackets, quions, mansard roof, iron cresting; designed/built by Frank Weishaar Original use: Single family house; Historic use: 2 units from 1920s to 1960s, 3 units to 2000s Owners: 1891-1922 - Charles (and Catherine) Doerr (lawyer, real estate, insurance) 1900 birthplace of head: Germany Owners: 1922-1935 - Nellie Walter (and Peter - dentist) - two units - rented one; 1935-39 - Walter/Yolton - used as rental Value/rent per 1930 census: $8,000, 40 Owners: 1939-1945 - Edward and Leta Janse; 1945-1966 - Leta Janse - two units - one as rental; 1966-73 - Bernise Carey **Garage:** c.2004 - NC - side gable - 2+ car - frame - vinyl
Map #R1-050 **818 Avenue F** *(818 3rd St)* Iowa #56-04412 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building Individual: more research - B, C	**Frederick and Barbara Holzberger House** c.1871 - Italianate - 2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt Features: c.1905 porch, brackets/dentils, 6/6 windows Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Renters starting by 1900s with family Owners: 1871-1893 - Frederick (and Anna Barbara) Holzberger (Holzberger Bros - blacksmiths and wagon/carriage manufacturers); 1893-1905 - Anna Barbara Holzberger 1900 birthplace of head: Germany Owners: 1905-1927 - Charles (and Anna) Davis (sawyer at lumber co) - lodgers also lived here; 1927-1943 - owned by Davis heirs - aunt Philippine Ehart lived here - also other renters Value/rent per 1930 census: $60 Owners: 1947-1977 - Emil and Anna Elizabeth Fray (Fray Custom Tailors) **Garage:** c.1996 - NC - side gable - 3 car - frame - vinyl
Map #R1-051 **820-22 Avenue F** *(820-822 3rd St)* Iowa #56-04148 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) Individual: no	**Atlee Duplex** c.1885 - Italianate (duplex) - Duplex - 2 story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Asphalt / Gable Features: porch, segmental arch openings Original use: Duplex - rental; Historic use: Duplex - owner/family in one half from 1898-1945 Owners: 1885-1888 - Samuel Atlee owned - sold to father; 1888-1898 - owned by John C. Atlee - both side rented 1900 birthplace of head: US - IA Owners: 1898-1918 - owned by Sadie Okell (Janse) - John Atlee Okell and Lottie Okell lived at 820 - 822 rented out; 1919-1926 - owned by Georgina Kasten - lived in 822 and rented 820 out; 1926-1945 - owned by daughte Elsie Kline - both lived in 822 and rented 820 Value/rent per 1930 census: $10,000, 40 Owners: 1945-1953 - owned by Stanley Fray - rented both halves; 1953-1967 - owned by Pearl Pedige - rented both halves **Garage:** none
Map #R1-052 **826 Avenue F** *(826 3rd St)* Iowa #56-00267 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing	**George H. (Sr) and Mary E. Rump House** c.1899 - Second Empire / Victorian vernacular - 2 Story Brick Brick foundation; Roof: Mansard - asphalt Features: c.1920s porch, dormers Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house - rental from 1931-1949 Owners: 1899-1910 - George (and Mary) Rump (grocery store owner) 1900 birthplace of head: US - IA Owners: 1910-1923 - Mary Rump (widow); 1923-1931 - Louis Rump (lived here until 1927)

buildings (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building Individual: no	Owners: 1931-1962 - owned by Minnie Rump Nagel - rented out until 1949 when moved in; 1962-73 - William and Mary Younk
	Garage: c.1910, c.2007 (two garages) - Sloped - 1 car, also NC - gable-oriented - 2 car - brick, also NC - frame - vinyl
Map #R1-053 **834 Avenue F** (*834 3rd St*) Iowa #56-04149 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A, C) Individual: more research - C	**William and Mary Abel House** c.1915 - Foursquare - 2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt Features: 5/1 windows, wide eaves, porch
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1907-1929 - William and Mary Abel (Abel Mercantile Co - groceries), also sons Harry and Maurice; 1930-1949 - Mary Abel (widow) - with Harry and Margaret Abel (Abel Mercantile Co) Value/rent per 1930 census: $10,000 Owners: 1950-1975 - Harry and Margaret Abel (Abel Mercantile Co - retired by 1968)
	Garage: c.1915 - Sloped - 1 car - brick
Map #R1-054 **836 Avenue F** (*836 3rd St*) Iowa #56-04413 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A) Individual: no	**Bernard and Mary Middendorf House** c.1850 - Gable-front cottage - 1 1/2 story - 1 1/2 Story Brick - Stucco Stone foundation; Roof: Gable-front - side cross gable - asphalt Features: cross gable on west, segmental arch windows
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house - rental from 1905-1912 Owners: 1850s?-1890 - Bernard (and Mary) Middendorf (teamster); 1890-c.1904 - Mary Middendorf (widow), son William (deputy sheriff) 1900 birthplace of head: Germany Owners: 1905-1912 - owned by Henry and Anna Denning - used as rental Value/rent per 1930 census: $ Owners: 1912-1962 - John (and Lora) Prichett (run business in building on south part of lot - plumbing, then café/grocery, then confectionary; city plumbing inspector in 1950s)
	Garage: none
Map #R1-055 **817 Avenue F** Iowa #56-04147 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 non-contributing buildings Individual: no (reassess at 50 yrs)	**Lee County Bank & Trust** 1969 - Commercial/Bank - Commercial - 1 story - Brick Concrete foundation; Roof: Side gable - asphalt Features: cupola, porticos, quoins, windows
	Original use: bank; Historic use: bank Owners: 1969-1990s - Lee County Savings Bank; 1990s-2012+ - Lee County Bank and Trust
	Garage: c.1988 - NC - side gable - 3 car - frame - wood (vertical)
Map #R1-056 **833 Avenue F** (*833 3rd St*) Iowa #56-00265 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building Individual: no	**Joel and Martha Walker House** c.1859 - Italianate / Gothic Revival - 2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Cross gable - asphalt Features: brackets, 1900s porch
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: 3 units from around 1928 to current Owners: c.1859-c.1860s - William Thurston (saddlery and harness maker); 1860s-1880s - Dr. Joel C. (and Martha) Walker; 1890s - Martha Walker 1900 birthplace of head: US - MO Owners: 1900s- Rev. George (and Emily Walker) Stewart; 1910s-1926 - Emily Stewart and daughter Miriam and Thomas Hollowell; c.1928 - property converted to 3 apts - renters in 1930s - Miriam Hollowell in one unit until 1946 - then all rental Owners: 1950s-1970s - owned by Hollowell family and used as rental
	Garage: c.1991 - NC - gable-oriented - 2 car - frame - vinyl
Map #R1-057	**Cattermole Apartments** c.1888 - Romanesque / Queen Anne - Duplex - 2 story Brick

514 9th Street (*310-312 Chestnut St*) Iowa #56-04132 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building Individual: more research - C	Stone foundation; Roof: Flat - rubber Features: c.1920s front porch, bay window, arch windows, decorative sashes
	Original use: Duplex (owner in half from 1894-1914); Historic use: 7 units by 1930s - many boarders since 1910s Owners: 1880s - Henry (and Elizabeth) Cattermole (pres German American Bank) - built duplex as rental in 1888 - both died by 1894; 1894-1914 - Henry D. (and Mary) McConn (cashier at German American Bank) - owned and lived in half - Cattermole Apartments 1900 birthplace of head: US - IA Owners: 1914-1935 - Edward and Ida Ebinger - owned and lived in half - boarding house - many residents Owners: 1935-1966 - owned by Eloise Ebinger Morris - all rented - Morris Apartments; 1968-1991 - Clark Apartments
	Garage: c.1910s, remodeled c.1960s - NC - garage with living unit - NC - frame - wide wood
Map #R1-058 **901 block Avenue F** Iowa #56-00117 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing site and 2 contributing objects Individual: no	**Central Park** 1836, 1889, 1950 - park, bandstand, statue
	Original use: park; Historic use: park Owners: 1836 - platted as public square in original plat Owners: 1889 - park developed with bandstand, artesian lake, and fountain Owners: 1950 - replica of Statue of Liberty added by Boy Scouts; 2008 - bandstand restored; 2010 - pavillion constructed
	Garage: -
Map #R1-059 **906 Avenue F** (*906 3rd St*) Iowa #56-04414 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building Individual: no	**Alva and Mary Cowles House** c.1887 - T-plan - two story - 2 Story Frame - Aluminum Stone foundation; Roof: Cross gable - asphalt Features: 2/2 windows, bay window
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Renters by 1910s - owner also lived here most years Owners: 1884-1915 - Alva (and Mary) Cowles (sawyer - S&JC Atlee lumber) 1900 birthplace of head: US - IA Owners: 1916-1919 - Oscar (and Gertrude) Barth (sheet metal worker) Value/rent per 1930 census: $35 Owners: 1919-1956 - owned by William and Enola Cassidy - always part rental - also lived here in 1920s and 1939-1957; 1956-? - owned by Geraldine Eichholz - used as rental
	Garage: c.1967 - NC - sloped - 4 car - NC - concrete block
Map #R1-060 **908 Avenue F** (*908 3rd St*) Iowa #56-04150 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A) and 1 non-contributing building Individual: no	**Cowles Apartments** 1912 - Prairie School /Classical influence - Apartment - 2 story - Brick Concrete foundation; Roof: Sloped - asphalt Features: stone sills/bands, parapet
	Original use: Apartments; Historic use: Apartments Owners: Owners: 1896-1914 - lot owned by Alva and Mary Cowles - built apts in 1912; 1915-1928 - owned by Mary Cowles (widow) - lived in 1 of 4 units Value/rent per 1930 census: $20,000, ? Owners: 1928-1980 - owned by niece Emma Weber and husband Archie - named Weber Apartments by 1935 - divided into 9 apts by 1956
	Garage: c.1920 - NC - sloped - 4 car - NC - tile block
Map #R1-061 **922-24 Avenue F** (*922-24 3rd St*) Iowa #56-00266	**Brecht Duplex** 1897 - Queen Anne - Duplex - 2 story frame - Wood Lap Stone foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt Features: decorative porch, bay windows
	Original use: Duplex (owner in half from 1897-1904, 1919-1980s); Historic use: Duplex (owner in half from 1897-1904, 1919-1980s) Owners: 1890s - owned by Brecht family - mother Johanna - lived in 922 until 1904, then

NRHP Evaluation: District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A, C) Individual: more research - C	both halves used as rental 1900 birthplace of head: Germany Owners: 1919-1950s - Cadwallader John and Dinah Wiliams - owned and lived in 922 - 924 used as rental Value/rent per 1930 census: $6,000, 40 Owners: 1957-1980s - William and Blodwen (Williams) Zeitler - owned and lived in 922
	Garage: c.1936 - Sloped - 4 car - frame - asbestos
Map #R1-062 **926-28 Avenue F** *(926-28 3rd St)* Iowa #56-04415 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A) and 1 non-contributing building Individual: no	**Tingwald Duplex** c.1935 - Two story - hip roof - Duplex - 2 story frame - Aluminum Stone foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt
	Original use: Duplex; Historic use: Duplex (owner in half from 1950-1977) Owners: (1912-1934 - Louise Vogt); 1935-1950 - built/owned by Mary Winifred Tingwald - both sides used as rental Owners: 1950-1977 - Clarence W. and Helen Welch - lived in 926 and rented 928
	Garage: c.1987 - NC - side gable - 4 car - frame - vinyl
Map #R1-063 **608 10th Street** Iowa #56-04137 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) Individual: more research - C	**First Christian Church** 1958 - Modern - church - Brick Concrete foundation; Roof: Gable-oriented - asphalt Features: designed by Edwin Alton Thornquist (Burlington architect)
	Original use: church; Historic use: church Owners: 1897 - first church built on lot Owners: 1903 - brick church built on lot; 1929 - educational building built on south portion of lot, designed by Robin Carswell Owners: 1958 - new First Christian Church built, designed by Edwin Alton Thornquist (Burlington architect), educational building at south attached
	Garage: none
Map #R1-064 **609 10th Street** *(215 Walnut St)* Iowa #56-04363 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A) Individual: no	**Sophy and Nynn Yotter House** c.1912 - Foursquare - 2 Story Frame - Aluminum Concrete block foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt Features: porch
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house 1900 birthplace of head: Owners: 1912-1950s - Sophy Yotter (bookeeper for electric, then saleslady for Zerr) and sister Nynn Yotter (saleslady for Eitman Shoe Store) Value/rent per 1930 census: $5,000 Owners: 1956-c.1960 - William and Mabel Casady; c.1960-c.1966 - Thomas and Darlene Day; c.1967-1970s - Jack and Judy McCoy
	Garage: none
Map #R1-065 **601 10th Street** **(1002 Avenue F)** *(1002 3rd St / Avenue F)* Iowa #56-03971 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A) Individual: no	**Dr. John and Bertha Walker House** c.1914 - Bungalow - hip roof - 1 1/2 Story Frame - Stucco Stone / Brick foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt Features: porch
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Boarders from 1920-1950s Owners: 1914-1919 - Dr. John and Bertha Walker; 1919-1923 - William and Margaret Whitlock; 1923-1945 - Dr. Dennis and Stella Newton - also 2-3 lodgers Value/rent per 1930 census: $8,000 Owners: 1945-1960 - Stella Newton (widow) - also 2 lodgers; 1960-1975 - parsonage for First Christian Church
	Garage: c.1914 - Hip-roof - 2 car - frame - stucco/wood
Map #R1-066	**William and Johanna Eitman House** 1871 - Italianate - 2 Story Brick

521 10th Street *(303 Walnut St)* Iowa #56-03970 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) Individual: more research - B	Stone foundation; Roof: Cross gable - asphalt Features: porch, 6/6 windows, dentils, gable returns
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: 2nd unit from 1910s-1950s Owners: 1871-1877 - Edward A. (and Emeline) Gibbs (lumber dealer); 1877-1900 - William (and Johanna) Eitman (Eitman Shoe Store) 1900 birthplace of head: Germany Owners: 1900-1917 - Johanna Eitman - also daugther Frances (manager of Eitman Shoe Store) and Laura (stenographer for S&JC Atlee); 1917-1930s - sisters Frances and Laura Eitman, lodgers also by 1910s-30s; 1930s-1946 - Laura Eitman, Rev David and Frances Kendall Value/rent per 1930 census: $7,000, 35 Owners: 1946-1953 - David Kendall, Arthur and Laura Weinhardt (niece); 1953-1970s - Arthur and Laura Weinhardt, also son Arthur; 1983-2005 - Arthur Weinhardt Jr.
	Garage: none
Map #R1-067 **517 10th Street** *(305 Walnut St)* Iowa #56-04362 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building Individual: more research - C	**William and Emma Wemmer House** c.1917 - Bungalow - gable-oriented - 1 1/2 Story Brick - Stucco Brick foundation; Roof: Gable-oriented - asphalt Features: porch, rafter tails, knee braces, half-timbering
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: (1870s-1910s - lot owned by Eitmans); 1917-1920 - William Cook - lived here with sister Emma Wemmer and her husband William Wemmer (brick mason); 1920-c.1935 - William and Emma Wemmer - also William Cook Value/rent per 1930 census: $8,000 Owners: c.1935-1951 - Emma Wemmer and daughter Irene Neibel; 1951-1980s - Dr. J. Everett and Violet Murrell (dentist)
	Garage: c.1996 - NC - gable-oriented - 2 car - frame - wood
Map #R1-068 **513 10th Street** *(311 Walnut St)* Iowa #56-04361 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A) and 1 non-contributing building Individual: no	**Alvin and Sarah Bock House** c.1912 - Foursquare - hip roof - 2 Story Frame - Masonite Concrete block foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt Features: porch, hip-roof dormer
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1912-1918 - Elizabeth Bock Creps; 1918-c.1955 - Alvin and Sarah Bock (foreman for Santa Fe railroad) Value/rent per 1930 census: $8,000 Owners: c.1955-c.1965 - Alvin Bock; c.1965-c.1975 - Richard and Ruth Calloway
	Garage: c.1972 - NC - gable-oriented - 2 car - frame - masonite
Map #R1-069 **1008 Avenue F** *(1008 3rd St)* Iowa #56-04416 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A, C) Individual: more research - C	**Dr. Robert and Daisy Scovel House** c.1913 - Prairie School /Craftsman - 2 Story Frame - Stucco Concrete block foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt Features: porch, multi/1 windows
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: 2nd unit from c.1925 to 1990s, then back to single family Owners: 1912-c.1964 - Dr. Robert (dentist) and Daisy Scovel; rear ell built c.1925 for rental unit - 2nd family listed here from 1925-1990s Value/rent per 1930 census: $8,000, 60 Owners: c.1965-c.1976 - Daisy Scovel (widow) - tenant in 2nd unit; two families here through 1990s
	Garage: c.1925 - Sloped - 4 car - concrete block
Map #R1-070 **1012 Avenue F** *(1012 3rd St)*	**John and Belle Ehart House** c.1875 - Italianate (modified) - 2 Story Frame - Stucco Stone foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt Features: brackets

Iowa #56-03974 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A) Individual: no	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1873-1877 - owned by contractor Reuben Creps; 1877-1883 - Charles Appleton owned - on farm; 1883-1884 - Reuben Creps owned - house on 1884 map; 1884-c.1925 - John W. and Belle Ehart (agent for express co until 1919, then grocer) 1900 birthplace of head: US - IA Owners: c.1925-c.1928 - daughter Lottie Ehart - then married; c.1929-c.1945 - Fred and Lottie Hermes (both worked for railway express office) Value/rent per 1930 census: $8,000 Owners: c.1945-c.1966 - Lottie Hermes (widow); 1968 - Helen Roxlau; 1970-1980s - Lucille Clark
	Garage: c.1935 - Sloped - 4 car - concrete block (rusticated)
Map #R1-071 **1014-16 Avenue F** (*1014-16 3rd St*) Iowa #56-04418 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A) Individual: no	**Scovel Duplex** c.1887 - Italianate (late) - duplex - Duplex - 2 story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt Features: some 2/2 windows
	Original use: Duplex; Historic use: Duplex Owners: 1884-1915 - Llewellyn and Virginia Scovel - owned and lived in 1014 - worked for Iowa Farmer Tool Co in 1900s - father Louis A. and wife Tetitha Jane Scovel lived in 1016 half 1900 birthplace of head: US - IA Owners: 1915-1918 - Virginia Scovel (widow); 1918-1920 - rental by Scovel brothers; 1920-1950 - William and Daisy Arnold (conductor for Santa Fe railroad) - lived in 1014 and rented out 1016 half - William died by 1935 - Orville and Noreen Arnold in 1016 in 1940s Value/rent per 1930 census: $9,000, 40 Owners: 1950-1966 - Gale and Ethel Smiley - lived in 1014 and rented out 1016; 1966-1980s - Theodore and Janie Manard - lived in 1014 and rented out 1016
	Garage: c.1935 - Side gable - 3 car - frame - asphalt
Map #R1-072 **1020 Avenue F** (*1020 3rd St*) Iowa #56-04420 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building Individual: no	**Wolter House** c.1878? (earlier?) - Gable-front - 1 1/2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Gable-oriented - asphalt Features: flared window lintels
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1870-1877 - Edward A. Gibbs - owner; 1877-78 - Johanna Eitman; 1878-1885 - Caroline Wolter and daughters Dorothea and Louise 1900 birthplace of head: Germany Owners: 1885-1930 - Dorothea Wolter - sister Louise also here from 1885-1923; 1931-1940 - owned by Wolter heirs - Emma Sharp (widow) lived here with children; 1941-1944 - rented by Cleo and Martha Gullick Value/rent per 1930 census: $3,000 Owners: 1944-1961 - Harry and Fern Younk (police chief); 1961-1964 - Fred and Irene Murray; 1965-1977 - Irene Murray (widow)
	Garage: c.2006 - NC - side gable - 3 car - frame - wood (vertical)
Map #R1-073 **1024 Avenue F** (*1024 3rd St*) Iowa #56-04421 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A) Individual: no	**Samuel and Caroline Moore House** c.1912 - Foursquare (gable-front) - 2 Story Frame - Asbestos Stone foundation; Roof: Gable-oriented - asphalt Features: 6/1-8/1 windows, gable returns
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Boarders in 1920s-40, then single family house Owners: 1911 - Dorothea Wolter sold lot to Samuel Moore; 1911-c.1925 - Samuel and Caroline Moore (conductor, CB&Q railroad) Value/rent per 1930 census: $5,000 Owners: c.1925-1958 - Caroline Moore (widow) - also 1-3 lodgers in 1920s-40s; 1959-1980 - Dossie and Leta Stinnett (conductor, Santa Fe railroad); 1980-2005 - Leta Stinnett
	Garage: c.1920 - Hip - 2 car - frame - metal

Map #R1-074 **1026 Avenue F** (*1026 3rd St*) Iowa #56-04423 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A) Individual: no	**George and Theresa Lohman House** c.1910 - Gable front - 1 1/2 Story Frame - Aluminum Stone foundation; Roof: Gable-oriented - asphalt Features: porch
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house, some boarders in 1920s-40s Owners: 1910 - Dorothea Wolter sold lot to George Lohman; 1910-c.1936 - George and Theresa Lohman (undertaker with Smith & Lohman) Value/rent per 1930 census: $3,000 Owners: c.1937-c.1948 - Robert and Opel Wilken (telegraph operator for Santa Fe railroad); c.1949-1970 - James and Josephine St. Clair (inspector for Sheaffer Pen Co); 1970-2001 - Shirley Black (Lampe Drug Store)
	Garage: none
Map #R1-075 **1028 Avenue F** (*1028 3rd St*) Iowa #56-04424 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) Individual: no	**George and Elizabeth Haessig House** c.1909 - Victorian vernacular - 1 Story Frame - Wood Lap Stone foundation; Roof: Complex hip/gable - asphalt Features: porch, transom window
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Boarders in 1920s-1980s Owners: 1909 - Dorothea Wolter sold lot to George Haessig; 1910-1933 - George and Elizabeth Haessig (steward at Elks Club, prison guard, retired); 1933-1940 - Elizabeth Haessig (widow) - boarder also here Value/rent per 1930 census: $6,000 Owners: 1940-1943 - Francis and Kathleen Lawlor (fireman for Santa Fe railroad); 1943-1960 - Henry and Mary Peevler (retired) - also boarders; 1960-1984 - Mary Peevler (widow) - also boarder (widow)
	Garage: none
Map #R1-076 **1032 Avenue F** (*1032 3rd St*) Iowa #56-03977 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A, C) Individual: no	**Meyer Rental House** c.1881 (earlier?, 1881?) - Gable-front - 1 1/2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Gable-oriented - asphalt Features: c.1905 porch, flared window lintels
	Original use: Single family house - rental; Historic use: Single family house - rental until 1944, then owner occupied Owners: 1870-1882 - Edward A. Gibbs - owner; 1882-1910s - John N. and Catherine Meyer (sales for S&JC Atlee lumber company) - owned and used as rental 1900 birthplace of head: US - IL Owners: 1916-1944 - owned by Edward Meyer and used as rental property Value/rent per 1930 census: $40 Owners: 1944-1959 - James and Mabel Womack - owned and lived here (maintenance man at DuPont's); 1959-2012+ - Charles and Esther Morse (police man) - owned and lived here
	Garage: c.1946 - Gable-oriented - 1 car - frame - wood
Map #R1-077 **602 11th Street** **(1034 Avenue F)** (*222 Vine*) Iowa #56-03972 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A) Individual: no	**Gerber Apartments (John W. Miller Block)** c.1887, c.1915 - Commercial - Italianate - Apartment/Commercial - 2 story - Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Flat - rubber Features: c.1915 recessed porch, metal cornice, windows
	Original use: Commercial/residential; Historic use: Apartments from 1915 to 1980s Owners: 1887-1897 - John W. Miller - Fort Madison Roller Mills and Machines Shops - business and home here; early 1900s - Fort Madison Miller Company - William Gerber and Charles Hart - also Gerber residence Owners: 1910-1914 - Ray E. Miller, custom miller, feed/seed/etc. - also residence of mother Flora Gerber (widow); 1915 - Flora Gerber converted property to 3-4 apartments (demo mill section on S, recessed porch added) Value/rent per 1930 census: $6,000 Owners: 1915-1934 - Flora Gerber lived in 1 apt - 3 other families here also; 1934-38 - rental; 1938-1976 - owner lived in 1 unit and rented 2-3 (Bradley/Stemple, Dearing,

	1951-76 - Alfred & Florence Waldren)
	Garage: none
Map #R1-078 **612 11th Street** (*214 Vine*) Iowa #56-04364 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) Individual: no	**Jeanette B. Conradt House** c.1925 - Bungalow - gable-front - 1 1/2 Story Frame - Wood Lap Concrete block - rusticated foundation; Roof: Gable-oriented - asphalt Features: porch, dormers with rafter tails, grouped windows
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: 2nd story unit from 1920s-present Owners: 1924-1936 - Jeanette (Janet) B. Conradt - brother Harry also lived here, renters on upper story Value/rent per 1930 census: $5,000 Owners: 1936-c.1955 - Burl E. Nichols - upper story rental unit also; c.1955-1992 - Burl and Zella Nichols
	Garage: none
Map #R1-079 **1011 Avenue F** (*1011 3rd St*) Iowa #56-04417 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A, C) Individual: no	**Julius and Katherine Axt House** c.1910 - Queen Anne - 2 Story Frame - Aluminum Stone foundation; Roof: Complex hip/gable - asphalt Features: porch, bay windows
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house, parsonage Owners: 1907-1934 - Julius (and Katherine) Axt (Axt Drug Store, 1st vp for Sheaffer Pen Co) Value/rent per 1930 census: $8,000 Owners: 1934-1956 - Katherine Axt (widow); 1956-1998 - parsonage for First United Methodist Church
	Garage: c.1920 - Gable-oriented - 1 car - frame - wood
Map #R1-080 **1013 Avenue F** (*1013 3rd St*) Iowa #56-03975 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building Individual: more research - B, C	**Peter G. and Minta Kern House** c.1930 - Colonial Revival - Side gable - 2 Story Brick Brick foundation; Roof: Side gable - asphalt Features: 6/1 windows, brick detail, entry hood, sun room
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1918-c.1930 - Peter G. Kern (Jr) and wife Minta lived in earlier house on lot; c.1930 built new house; lived here until 1970s Value/rent per 1930 census: $5,000 (earlier) Owners: c.1930-1973 - Peter G. and Minta Kern (Kern Insurance Agency)
	Garage: c.1970s - NC - hip roof - 2 car - frame - wood (vertical)
Map #R1-081 **1019 Avenue F** (*1019 3rd St*) Iowa #56-04419 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building Individual: no	**Henry and Magdalena Wiebler House** c.1919 - Gable front - 2 Story Frame - Wood Lap / Wood shakes Concrete block - rusticated foundation; Roof: Gable-oriented - asphalt Features: dec/1 windows, wood shakes/flared second story
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: 2 units in 1930s; Single family house Owners: 1913-1929 - Henry and Magdalena (Lena) Wiebler (Model Laundry) - also Bernard Schulte (carpenter/contractor; brother of Lena); 1929-1935 - Lena Wiebler (widow) - also Bernard Schulte Value/rent per 1930 census: $6,000 Owners: 1937-1958 - Raymond and Kathryn Wiebler (co-owner of Model Laundry - 1925-57); 1958-64 - used as rental by Wiebler; 1965 - Stillson; 1966 - Guinn; 1967-1978 - Ronnie and Sue Langwell
	Garage: c.1960s - NC - gable-oriented - 2 car - frame - wood (vertical)
Map #R1-082 **1021-23 Avenue F** (*1021-12 3rd St*)	**Frank and Mary Schulte Duplex** c.1890 - Italianate (simplified) - Duplex - 2 story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt Features: porch

	Original use: Duplex; Historic use: Duplex
Iowa #56-03976	Owners: c.1890-c.1905 - Frank and Mary Schulte replaced small house with brick duplex around 1890 - lived in 1021 and rented 1023
NRHP Evaluation:	1900 birthplace of head: Germany
District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building	Owners: c.1905-1913 - Mary Schulte (widow) - also sons Bernard and Frank, 1912 - daughter Lena and Henry Wiebler; 1913-1927 - owned by Frank and Bernard Schulte - both halves as rental; 1927-1945 - owned by Bernard Schulte - both halves as rental (lived at 1019)
	Value/rent per 1930 census: $30, 35
Individual: no	Owners: 1945-1988 - owned by Leon and Louise Robinson - lived in 1021 from 1923 to 1988 (Robinson's Grocery from 1920s-1955)
	Garage: c.1990s - NC - gable-oriented - 2 car - frame - vinyl
Map #R1-083	**Marshall Rental House**
	c.1899 - Italianate / Foursquare - 2 Story Frame - Wood Lap
1025 Avenue F	Stone foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt
(*1025 3rd St*)	Features: porch
	Original use: Single family house - rental; Historic use: Single family house - rental; owner occupied in 1920s, 1946-present
Iowa #56-04422	Owners: 1890s - Henry Nordman / Johanna Nordmann - lot with house to west
NRHP Evaluation:	1900 birthplace of head: US - IA
District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building	Owners: 1900-1917 - Anna Marshall (and Ellis) owned - daughter of Henry Nordman - built/used as rental property; 1917-19 - William Kiel owned; 1919-22 - Herman and Clara Juettenmeyer; 1922-1937 - Louis and Louise Miller - owned and lived here, then rental
	Value/rent per 1930 census: $7,500
Individual: no	Owners: 1937-1946 - rental property owned by Charles and Ella Davis; 1946-2001 - owned and lived in by Charles and Dorothy Mayer (machine operator at DuPont's)
	Garage: c.1962 - NC - gable-oriented - 2 car - frame - vinyl
Map #R1-084	**Henry and Kathrina Nordman House**
	c.1887 - L-plan house (side gable) - 2 Story Frame - Aluminum
1031 Avenue F	Brick foundation; Roof: Side gable - asphalt
(*1031 3rd St*)	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: 3 units from c.1919 to c.1946, then 2 units to present
Iowa #56-04425	Owners: 1880s-1900 - Henry and Kathrina Nordman (cooper)
	1900 birthplace of head: Germany
NRHP Evaluation:	Owners: 1900-c.1905 - Johanna Nordman (widow); c.1905-c.1926 - John B. and Clara Heitzman (retired) - broken into 3 units by 1919; c.1926-c.1940 - Clara Heitzman - lived in 1 of 3 units in house
District: yes - 1 contributing building (A) and 1 non-contributing building	Value/rent per 1930 census: $6,000
	Owners: c.1940-1947 - owned by son Jerome Heitzman - used as rental; 1948-1976 - owned by Haidee Painton and Irene Busby - used as rental - two units (Freda Schneider, Wayne and Irene Hughes lived here)
Individual: no	
	Garage: c.1979 - NC - gable-oriented - 1 car - frame - vinyl
Map #R1-085	**Gibbs Rental House**
	c.1870 - Gable front - 2 Story Frame - Wood Lap
1035 Avenue F	Concrete foundation; Roof: Gable-oriented - metal
(*1035 3rd St*)	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house - rental from 1890s-1908
Iowa #56-04426	Owners: 1867-1876 - Edward A. Gibbs (lumber dealer on NW corner - lived on 10th?); 1880-1887 - Mary Saar (widow); 1887-1908 - owned by Nordman/Marshall family who lived at 1031 - used as rental
NRHP Evaluation:	1900 birthplace of head: US - MO
District: yes - 1 contributing building (A)	Owners: 1908-1930 - Clara Salmon - also children Natalie and Arnold (employee/mechanic for Stempel Dental Supply Company); 1930-1940 - Arnold Salmon, and sister Natalie Salmon
Individual: no	

	Value/rent per 1930 census: $5,000 Owners: 1940-1953 - Natalie Salmon; 1953-1962 - Eugene and Darlene Menke; 1962-1967 - Russell and Janke Reifenrath
	Garage: attached
Map #R1-086 **1102 Avenue F** Iowa #56-04427 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 non-contributing buildings Individual: no	**House** 2003-04 - new - gable front - new - 1 Story Brick - new - Brick new - Concrete foundation; Roof: new - Gable-oriented - asphalt Features: -
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: (1867-1884 - Edward A. Gibbs - duplex here by 1889) Owners: 1990s - duplex demolished; 2003-04 - current house built
	Garage: c.2004 - NC - gable-oriented - 2 car - frame - vinyl
Map #R1-087 **1108 Avenue F** (*1108 3rd St*) Iowa #56-03979 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A, C) Individual: more research - C	**Burt and Jennie Peter House** c.1923 - Bungalow (eye brow dormer) - 1 Story Brick Concrete foundation; Roof: Side gable - asphalt Features: eyebrow dormer, recessed porch, 6/1 windows
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1922-1929 - Paul and Hazel Schaper (Schaper's Meat Market - 1034 Ave E) - moved by 1928 to new house at 1028 Ave E - there until 1941/1980s; 1929-1948 - Burt and Jennie Peter (manager Fort Madison Creamery) Value/rent per 1930 census: $14,000 Owners: 1948-1963 - J. Francis and Mildred Phelan (lawyer - Johnson & Phelan); 1963-1980s - Mildred Phelan (widow)
	Garage: c.1950 - Gable-oriented - 1 car - frame - wood (vertical)
Map #R1-088 **1110-12 Avenue F** (*1110-12 3rd St*) Iowa #56-04429 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) Individual: no	**Fredericka Hansman Duplex** c.1899 - Queen Anne / cross gable - duplex - Duplex - 2 story Brick Brick foundation; Roof: Complex hip/gable - asphalt Features: cross gable, porches
	Original use: Duplex; Historic use: 3 units by 1917, 4 units by 1949 Owners: 1896-1906 - Fredricka Hansman built and lived in 1110 half - rented out 1112 half - also daughter Fredricka and son Adolph here 1900 birthplace of head: Germany Owners: 1906 - daughter Fredericka Hansman owned property - mother also lived here at 1110, divided 1110 into 2 units by 1917 with Ricka living in 1110 1/2; 1112 as one rental unit; here until death in 1934 Value/rent per 1930 census: $6,500, 38, ? Owners: 1934-1950 - owned by Edward and Leta Janse - rental - 2 units in 1110 and 1 unit in 1112 into 1940s, 2nd unit in 1112 added by 1949; 1950-74 - Guy and Ada Smith owned and used as rental - 4 units
	Garage: none
Map #R1-089 **1114 Avenue F** (*1114 3rd St*) Iowa #56-03980 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) Individual: no	**John and Matilda Curtis House** c.1910 - Foursquare - 2 Story Frame - Wood Lap Concrete block foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt Features: porch, bay windows
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1910-1915 - John and Matilda Curtis (brakeman for Santa Fe railroad); 1915-17 - Edward and Ollie Whallon (restaurant); 1917-1955 - Richard and Lois Guthrie (engineer for Santa Fe railroad) Value/rent per 1930 census: $5,000 Owners: 1956-1959 - Jack and Lila Barr; 1959-2000 - Douglas and Betty Jo Duncan
	Garage: none
Map #R1-090 **1118 Avenue F** (*1118 3rd St*)	**Charles and Rose Tingwald** c.1914 - Foursquare - 2 Story Frame - Stucco Brick foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt Features: porch, dec/1 windows, dormers, bay windows

Iowa #56-04433 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A, C) Individual: no	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1914-1924 - Charles and Rose Tingwald (dry goods store - C.F. Tingwald & Co until 1930s); 1924-1956 - Charles and Mary Winifred Tingwald (dry goods, then real estate, then retired) Value/rent per 1930 census: $7,500 Owners: 1956-1971 - James and Marjorie Schier (R&D for Sheaffer Pen Company); 1971-1980s - Michael and Sharon Phelan
	Garage: c.1930 - hip - 2 car - frame - wood
Map #R1-091 **1122-24 Avenue F** *(1122-24 3rd St)* Iowa #56-03982 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) Individual: more research - C	**Valleria McHenry Duplex** c.1890 - Queen Anne (duplex) - Duplex - 2 story frame - Wood Lap Stone block foundation; Roof: Complex hip/gable - asphalt Features: porch, bay windows, gable detail
	Original use: Duplex; Historic use: 3 units by 1920s-present Owners: 1870s-1880s - McHenry family owned - appears inherited by Valleria McHenry around 1890 and she built duplex; 1890-1900 - both halves as rental 1900 birthplace of head: US - IA Owners: 1901-1907 - Vallie McHenry lived in 1122 and rented out 1124; 1907-1921 - Walter and Beatrice Smith owned - used as rental; c.1922-1936 - 1124 split into 2 units with Beatrice (widow) living on second story - 1st story unit and 1124 unit used as rental Value/rent per 1930 census: $30, 30 Owners: 1937-1947 - owned by Perry Smith and used as rental; 1947-1979 - Allen A. and Betty Muerhoff - lived in 1122 and rented 2 units at 1124
	Garage: none
Map #R1-092 **1128 Avenue F** *(1128 3rd St)* Iowa #56-04435 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building Individual: no	**Philip and Kate Amborn House** c.1887 - Italianate (late) - 2 Story Brick Brick foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt Features: c.1910 porch, brick lintels
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house - rental from 1928-1942 Owners: 1887-1915 - Philip and Kate Amborn (partner in C. Amborn Jr & Bros furniture business) 1900 birthplace of head: US - IA Owners: 1915-1924 - Kate Amborn (widow); 1925-1928 - Albert and Ida Nestle; 1928-31 - L.H. Rump owned - rental; 1931-42 - Henry Rump owned - used as rental for Edward and Ida Thorn Value/rent per 1930 census: $45 Owners: 1942-1978 - Roy and Ruth Gehle (Gehle's Wholesale - beer); 1978-1991 - Ruth Gehle (widow)
	Garage: c.2003 - NC - side gable - 3 car - frame - vinyl
Map #R1-093 **1130 Avenue F** *(1130 3rd St)* Iowa #56-04436 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 non-contributing buildings Individual: no	**Edward and Emma Meyer House** c.1909 - Foursquare - 2 Story Frame - Asbestos Stone foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: 2 units by 1930s until 1970s Owners: 1905-1929 - Edward and Emma Meyer (grocer); also brother-in-law; 1930-1942 - Edward Meyer (widower) - also one renter; 1942-1947 - two rental families Value/rent per 1930 census: $6,000 Owners: 1948-1986 - Paul and Ruth Pohlmeyer - also rental unit (1130 1/2) until 1970s when kids listed here; 1986-2003 - Ruth Pohlmeyer (widow)
	Garage: c.1909 - NC - gable-oriented - 2 story - NC - frame - vinyl
Map #R1-094 **1132 Avenue F** *(1132 (1134) 3rd St)*	**James T. and Jessie Spink House** c.1912 - Foursquare / Prairie School - 2 Story Frame - Concrete block Concrete block foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt Features: porch, rusticated concrete block construction, dormers

Iowa #56-00268 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building Individual: yes - C	Original use: Single family house - boarders; Historic use: Boarders from 1912-1930s; Single family house Owners: 1907-1939 - James T. and Jessie Spink (engineer - Santa Fe railroad); 1938-1941 - Jessie Spink (widow) Value/rent per 1930 census: $10,000 Owners: 1943-1946 - William and Fern Meyer; 1948-1962 - Phil and Ruth Moore (Pilley Brush Co); 1962-2012+ - John and Sharolyn Richers (electronic engineer for IBM) **Garage:** c.1977 - NC - gable-oriented - 2 car - NC - concrete block
Map #R1-095 **1101 Avenue F** (*1101 3rd St*) Iowa #56-03978 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building Individual: more research - C	**Isaac R. and Lucy Atlee House** c.1898 - Queen Anne - 2 Story Frame - Wood Lap Stone foundation; Roof: Complex hip/gable - asphalt Features: porch, bay windows, decorative details Original use: Single family house; Historic use: 2 units by 1930s through 1980s Owners: 1896-1914 - Isaac and Lucy Atlee (asst bookkeeper S&JC Atlee lumber) 1900 birthplace of head: US - PA Owners: 1915-1928 - Isaac Atlee (widow) - also daughter Genevieve and lodgers; 1928-1936 - Genevieve Atlee and lodgers - owned by her and 3 sisters Owners: 1937-1950s - 2 units listed with renters (owned by Atlee/Scovel, Welch, Cole); 1952-62 - Manor and Gertrude Johnson - lived in 1 and rented 2nd unit; 1960s - Adelene Engelhard - lived in 1 and rented 2nd unit to Arthur and Edith Hutchison **Garage:** c.1977 - NC - gable-oriented - 2 car - frame - masonite
Map #R1-096 **1105-07 Avenue F** (*1105-07 3rd St*) Iowa #56-04428 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A) and 1 non-contributing building (c.1960) Individual: no	**Anna J.J. Hubbard Apartments** c.1897, c.1940 - Queen Anne (duplex) - c.1940 front addition - Duplex - 2 story frame - Aluminum Stone foundation; Roof: Cross gable - asphalt Features: c.1940 front addition Original use: Duplex; Historic use: 4 units by 1943 Owners: 1896-97 - lot owned by Isaac and Lucy Atlee - may have built; 1897-1914 - owned by Hector and Mary Janse (retired farmer) - lived in 1105 half and rented 1107 half 1900 birthplace of head: Holland Owners: 1914-1943 - Anna J.J. Hubbard owned (asst cashier at Iowa State Bank) and lived in 1107 from 1914-1939; c.1940 - front addition and split into 4 units Value/rent per 1930 census: $8,000, 40 Owners: 1943-1976 - Earl and Amelia DeRosear (driver for Daughdrill Furniture) owned and lived at 1107 - rented other 3 units **Garage:** c.1960 - NC - shed-roof - 4 car - frame - aluminum
Map #R1-097 **1111-13 Avenue F** (*1111-13 3rd St*) Iowa #56-04430 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A) and 1 non-contributing building Individual: no	**Wollgast Duplex** c.1890, c.1903 - Queen Anne (duplex) - 2 Story Frame - Wood Lap - wide Stone foundation; Roof: Complex hip/gable - asphalt Features: bay windows Original use: Duplex; Historic use: 3 units by 1943 Owners: 1888-1903 - Henry A. and Belle Wollgast (secretary Potowonok Mills) - lived at 1111 in 1890-1894; then both halves as rental; 1903-1912 - owned by Charles Wollgast and used as rental - 2nd story added by 1907 1900 birthplace of head: US - MI Owners: 1912-1930 - Mary Hoerr - both sides as rental; 1931-1941 - Jeremiah and Blanche Fitzpatrick (railroad inspector) - here in 1930, then both halves as rental Value/rent per 1930 census: $11,000, 47 Owners: 1941-1960 - Albert and Hannah Danner - both sides as rental - 1113 split into 2 units by 1943; 3 rental units here from 1940s-1980s **Garage:** c.1920? (later?) - NC - side gable - 3 car - frame - vertical wood
Map #R1-098	**William B. Figgen House** c.1887 - Queen Anne - 2 Story Frame - Wood Lap - wide

1115 Avenue F (*1115 3rd St*) Iowa #56-04431 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A) and 1 non-contributing building Individual: no	Stone foundation; Roof: Complex hip/gable - asphalt Features: porch, square tower, decorative windows
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1885-1888 - Edward Gibbs; 1888-1891 - William B. Figgen; 1891-94 - Bernard and Anna Winke; 1894-1868 - Mary Calhoun (widow) and son Charles (Anthes Laundry); 1898-1902 - Joseph and Sabre Dieman (insurance) 1900 birthplace of head: US - IL Owners: 1902-04 - Walter Smith; 1904-06 - Dr. Ethan and Minnie Trevitt; 1906-10 - John and Tillie Coulter; 1910-1943 - Archie and Minnie Carothers (engineer for Santa Fe railroad) Value/rent per 1930 census: $4,000 Owners: 1943-1967 - owned by Alex Foggy and used as rental (1943-c.1950 - Herman and Anna Auwaeter; c.1951-c.1958 - Dossie and Leta Stinnett (brakeman Santa Fe railroad); c.1959-c.1970 - John and Louise Merschbrock); 1975-2012+ - Don and Sherry Culp
	Garage: c.1905 - NC - side gable - 2 car - frame - wide wood over vertical boards
Map #R1-099 **1117-19 Avenue F** (*1117-19 3rd St*) Iowa #56-04432 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A) and 1 non-contributing building Individual: no	**Christian and Susanna Boltze Duplex** c.1887 - Duplex - Italianate? (modified?) - 2 Story Frame - Vinyl Stone foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt
	Original use: Duplex; Historic use: 4 units by 1920s Owners: 1887 - Fannie McCormick; 1888-1912 - Christian and Susanna Boltze (barber) - owned and lived in 1117 - tenants in 1119 half 1900 birthplace of head: US - MO Owners: 1912-1919 - Susanna Boltze (widow) - lived in 1117 and rented 1119; 1919-1946 - Edward and Bertha Vollers (plumber) - lived in 1117 - divided each half - rented out 3 units Value/rent per 1930 census: $7,000, 30, 30, 25 Owners: 1946-1977 - William and Grace Whiteman (foreman for Union Electric) - lived in 1117 for few years - then all 4 units as rental; 1977-2012 - back to duplex - 2 units
	Garage: c.2007 - NC - gable-oriented - 2 car - frame - vinyl
Map #R1-100 **1121 Avenue F** (*1121 3rd St*) Iowa #56-03981 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A, C) Individual: no	**David and Philipine Ernst House** c.1888 - Queen Anne / Italianate - 2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt Features: bay window, frieze/eave detail
	Original use: Single family house - rental; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1885 - Gibbs, 1886 - August Soechtig, 1887 - Henry Wollgast - built to sell?, 1888 - Conrad Amborn Sr - used as rental property to 1901 1900 birthplace of head: US - OH Owners: 1901-1924 - David and Philipine Ernst (machinist - Iowa Farming Tool); 1925-1937 - Harold and Elsie (Ernst) Paul (Paul Electric Co), also some lodgers Value/rent per 1930 census: $10,000 Owners: 1937-1954 - Harold Ernst - also sons; 1955-1964 - David and Marcella Paul (MidWest Wax, also Paul Electric); 1965-67 - Grace Whiteman (rented here and owned duplex next door); 1967-1978 - Frank and Dana Smith (high school counselor)
	Garage: c.1925 - Gable-oriented - 2 car - Frame - cement board
Map #R1-101 **1123-25 Avenue F** (*1123-25 3rd St*) Iowa #56-03983 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A) and 1 non-contributing building	**Frederick-Anderson Duplex** c.1891 - Queen Anne - 2 Story Frame - Aluminum Stone foundation; Roof: Complex hip/gable - asphalt Features: porch
	Original use: Duplex; Historic use: Duplex Owners: 1885 - Gibbs, 1886 - August Soechtig, 1887 - Henry Wollgast - built duplex around 1891 and sold each half individually; 1125 sold to H.R. Anderson - used as rental; 1123 sold to William B. and Fannie G. Frederick - lived here until deaths in early 1930s 1900 birthplace of head: US - IA Owners: 1125 - various tenants from 1890s-1920s - Henry and Katherine Lerche here from

Individual: no	1914 to 1930; early 1930s - deaths of William and Fannie Frederick - inherited by C.J. Frederick - both halves as rental Value/rent per 1930 census: $4,000 (half), 40 Owners: 1939 - C.J. Frederick also bought 1125 - owned full duplex - renters in both; 1943-1950 - Paul and Annabel Hoffemeister - lived in 1123 and rented 1125; 1950-1978 - owned by Mary Tingwald - rented both halves
	Garage: c.1984 - NC - gable-oriented - 2 car - frame - masonite
Map #R1-102 **1127 Avenue F** *(1127 3rd St)* Iowa #56-04434 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A) Individual: no	**House** c.1891 - Queen Anne (simplified) - 2 Story Frame - Aluminum Stone foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt
	Original use: Single family house - rental; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1885 - Gibbs, 1886 - August Soechtig, 1887 - Henry Wollgast - built around 1891 and sold house; 1892-1898 - owned by Mary Brown as rental 1900 birthplace of head: US - IL Owners: 1898-1902 - Dr. David and Estella Newton; 1902-1923 - John and Mary McCune (toll collector on Santa Fe bridge) - also daughters Nannie and Evelyn (Misses McCune Milliners); 1924-1928 - George Eggleston (foreman S&JC Atlee) Value/rent per 1930 census: $5,000 Owners: 1927-1953 - Lora Eggleson Schneider (widow); 1953-1963 - rental owned by Roy and Evelyn Maxwell; 1963-2003 - Robert and Dorothy Knowles
	Garage: none
Map #R1-103 **1131 Avenue F** *(1129 3rd St)* Iowa #56-04437 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A) and 1 non-contributing building Individual: no	**Westphalen Rental House** c.1891 - Queen Anne (simplified) - 2 Story Frame - Wood - wide Stone foundation; Roof: Gable-front - asphalt
	Original use: Single family house - rental; Historic use: Single family house - rental until 1960 Owners: 1885 - Gibbs, 1886 - August Soechtig, 1887 - Henry Wollgast - built around 1891 and sold house; 1893-1908 - owned by Josephine Westphalen and used as rental 1900 birthplace of head: England Owners: 1908-1960 - owned by Mary E. Westphalen and used as rental Value/rent per 1930 census: $40 Owners: 1960 - Wilfred and Jeanette Groene; 1961-2010 - Jeanette Groene (widow, janitor at Sheaffer Pen Co, then retired)
	Garage: c.1960s - NC - hip-roof - 1 car - frame - aluminum
Map #R1-104 **1133 Avenue F** *(1133 3rd St)* Iowa #56-04438 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A) Individual: no	**Clara Lauther House** c.1895 - T-plan - cross hip roof - 2 Story Frame - Asbestos Stone / block foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Boarders from 1900s-1950s Owners: 1885 - Gibbs, 1886 - August Soechtig, 1887-1894 - Henry Wollgast - built in 1894 and sold?; 1895 - Carl Stoeckle, then James Anthony; 1896-1899 - Alexander and Martha Lauther - daughter Clara 1900 birthplace of head: US - IA Owners: 1899-1958 - Clara P. Lauther (single) - lived here and ran boarding house - roomers with her from 1900s-1950s Value/rent per 1930 census: $5,000 Owners: 1958-1970 - Vincent and Avis Bohnenkamp; 1971-2002 - Avis Bohnenkamp (widow)
	Garage: attached
Map #R1-105 **401 Avenue E** *(401 4th Street)* Iowa #56-03866 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing	**Gertrude Cresap House** c.1965 - Ranch - 1 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1919-1940 - Ellsworth and Percy Cresap Owners: 1940-1988 - Gertrude Cresap (sec for Hopkirk & Feightner Insurance Co)
	Garage: c.1920 - Gable-oriented - 1 car - frame - vinyl

building (A) and 1 non-contributing building (c.1965) Individual: no	
Map #R1-106 **407 Avenue E** (*407 4th Street*) Iowa #56-03867 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) Individual: no	**Jodokus and Mary Kuhlmeyer House** c.1890s - T-plan - 2 Story Frame - Wood Lap Stone foundation; Roof: Cross gable - asphalt
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: ?-1903 - Jodokus (and Mary) Kuhlmeyer (carpenter) 1900 birthplace of head: Germany Owners: 1903-1942 - William J. (and Elizabeth) Kuhlmeier (woodworker) Value/rent per 1930 census: $4,500 Owners: 1942-1953 - Elizabeth Kuhlmeier; 1953-1998 - Paul Kuhlmeier (electrician/radio tech)
	Garage: none
Map #R1-107 **409 Avenue E** (*409 4th Street*) Iowa #56-04365 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A) and 1 non-contributing building Individual: no	**Byron and Mary Elizabeth Davis House** c.1877 - Gable-front - two story - 2 Story Frame - Vinyl Stone foundation; Roof: Gable-front - asphalt
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1877 - Joseph B. Morrison owned with adjacant house; 1877-1882 - Knud (and Ada) Espy; 1882-c.1915 - Bryon (and Mary Elizabeth) Davis (shoe store owner) 1900 birthplace of head: US - KY Owners: 1919-1953 - William H. (and Nola) Maxfield (ATSF railroad brakeman) Value/rent per 1930 census: $4,500 Owners: 1953-1978 - Nola Maxfield
	Garage: c.1970s - NC - storage building - gable-roof - NC - frame - vinyl
Map #R1-108 **415 Avenue E** (*415 4th Street*) Iowa #56-03868 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A) Individual: no	**Joseph B. and Toma E. Morrison House** c.1869, 1880s, 1890s, 1950s - Italianate / Second Empire (mansard roof removed) - 2 Story Brick Concrete foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt Features: features removed - mansard roof, porch, brackets
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Part rental from 1912 to 1943; Rental after 1943; 4 apartments by 1957 Owners: 1869-1904 - Joseph B. (and Toma) Morrison (Morrison Manufacturing Co - pres by 1890) 1900 birthplace of head: US - OH Owners: 1904-1920 - Toma Morrison (renters with her from 1912-1919); 1920-26 - Harry D. (and Marie) McConn (three families here); 1926-1943 - Dr. Carl and Julia Wahrer (with two rental families here) Value/rent per 1930 census: $10,000 Owners: 1943-1949 - Julia Wahrer lived here though sold to J.W. Napier; 1943-1970s - J.W. Napier owned and used as rental property - become Parkview Apartments by 1957 - 4 units
	Garage: c.1920 - Sloped roof - 4 car - frame - asbestos shingle siding
Map #R1-109 **421 Avenue E** (*421 4th Street*) Iowa #56-00219 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) And 1 non-contributing	**William T. Lowrey House** c.1871 - Italianate - 2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Side gable - asphalt Features: arch 4/4 light windows
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1871-1877 - William T. Lowrey; 1877-1920 - Elizabeth Prichett (lived here with brother John and his children) 1900 birthplace of head: US - IL Owners: 1920-1942 - Fred (and Carol - niece of Elizabeth) Bergthold (clothing store of J. Berhthold & Son)

building Individual: yes - C	Value/rent per 1930 census: $10,000 Owners: 1943-46 - F. Miller Bergthold; 1946-48 - R.L. Feightner; 1948-51 - John and Jane Aaron; 1951-58 - owned by Malcom McFarland - Harold and Dorothy Paul rented; 1958-65 - John and Catherine Amborn; 1965-2012 - Paul and Rosalyn Wilkerson
	Garage: c.1990s - NC - gable-oriented - 2 car - NC - brick
Map #R1-110 **427 Avenue E** (*427 4th Street*) Iowa #56-04366 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A)? and 1 non-contributing building Individual: no	**John and Elizabeth Mason House** c.1915 - Gable-front - 2 Story Frame - Vinyl Concrete foundation; Roof: Gable-front - asphalt
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1870-75 - Martha Rogers; 1875-1882 - Adele Taylor; 1882-83 - W.G. and Sarah Kent; 1883-1885 - S.M. Northrup; 1885-1929 - John (and Elizabeth) Mason (printer for Democrat) 1900 birthplace of head: US - IA Owners: 1929-1940 - Elizabeth Mason Value/rent per 1930 census: $7,000 Owners: 1940-43 - Joseph and Alva Cooper; 1943-45 - Albian and Dell Byers; 1945-64 - Niles B. and Virginia Long (draftsman, designer for Sheaffer Pen Co); 1964-73 - John and Louise Susich
	Garage: c.2006 - NC - side gable - 3 car - NC - vinyl
Map #R1-111 **429-431 Avenue E** (*429-431 4th Street*) Iowa #56-03869 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A) and 1 non-contributing building Individual: no	**John and Ida Junge Duplex** c.1893 - Queen Anne duplex - cross gable - Duplex - 2 story frame - Wood Lap? Stone foundation; Roof: Hip with cross gable - asphalt
	Original use: Duplex; Historic use: Duplex Owners: 1893-1903 - built/owned by John and Ida Junge (grape grower / farmer) 1900 birthplace of head: US - ME Owners: 1902-1919 - owned by W.H. and Mary Newlon or Hattie N. English - rented out both sides; 1919-22 - owned by B.P. Hanavan - lived in 431 - rented 429; 1922-1937 - Fred A. Saar, Sr. owned - 431 rented to son Harry and Emma Saar - renters in other half Value/rent per 1930 census: $40, 40 Owners: 1937-45 - Harry and Fred Saar, Jr. owned - rented both sides; 1946-49 - Cornelius and Mary Devlin - lived at 429; 1949-1966 - Val and Virginia Doering (dentist) - lived in 431 then rented both sides out; 1966-2005 - Daniel J. and Ruby Bahl - lived in 429
	Garage: c.1960s - NC - sloped roof - 3 car - NC - vinyl
Map #R1-112 **435 Avenue E** (*435 4th Street*) Iowa #56-03870 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) Individual: more research - C	**Ira and Sarah Bricker House** c.1841 - Greek Revival - 2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Gable-front - asphalt Features: 6/6 windows, gable returns
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: c.1841-c.1871 - Ira (and Sarah) Bricker (cabinet maker); 1871-1880 - William (and Agnes) Pearson (teacher); 1880-1900 - William (and Mary) Prichett (stock dealer) 1900 birthplace of head: US - OH Owners: 1900-1912 - Mary Prichett (lived here with sons Frank and John L. - plumbers); 1919-1928 - Charles B. (and Alice Prichett) Anthes (insurance, Anthes Force Oiler Co); 1928-1939 - Charles Anthes (Fort Madison Roofing Co, Anthes Force Oiler Co) Value/rent per 1930 census: $6,000 Owners: 1940-44 - Ray F. Hutt (Anthes Force Oiler Co); 1944-1979 - Mary Kay (widow) (lived here with Grace Smith and Muriel Lawrence - daughters?)
	Garage: none
Map #R1-113 **506 Avenue E** (*506 4th Street*) Iowa #56-00220 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2	**Herman J. and Pauline Schroeder House** 1920 - Italian Renaissance - 2 Story Brick Tile block foundation; Roof: Hip roof - clay tile (red)
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1919-42 - Herman and Pauline Schroeder Value/rent per 1930 census: $15,000 Owners: 1942-59 - J. Robert and Gertrude Schroeder; 1959-95 - Dr. Edward and Ruth

contributing buildings (A, C) Individual: yes - (C), more research (B)	DeLashment
	Garage: c.1961 - Hip roof - 2 car - frame - vinyl
Map #R1-114 **510-512 Avenue E** (*510-512 4th Street*) Iowa #56-04368 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A) Individual: no	**Johnson Duplex / Phelan Apartments** c.1887 - Queen Anne duplex - cross gable - Duplex - 2 story frame - Wood Lap Stone foundation; Roof: Hip roof with front gable - asphalt Features: front decorative gable
	Original use: Duplex; Historic use: Duplex, 4-family apartment by 1950s Owners: 1885-1899 - Aaron Johnson (rented both halves) 1900 birthplace of head: Owners: 1899-21 - Edward and Adeline Johnson (rented both sides); 1921-53 - Lawrence and Catherine Phelan (lived at 512, rented out 510) Value/rent per 1930 census: $8,000, 40 Owners: c.1955 - Robert Phelan converted to 4 units - lived in one (1955-1970s) and rented out 3 units - known as Phelan Apartments
	Garage: c.1955 - Hip roof - 4 car - frame - wood
Map #R1-115 **514 Avenue E** (*514 4th Street*) Iowa #56-03873 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A, C) Individual: more research - C	**Amalie Kammerer House** c.1903 - Queen Anne - 2 Story Frame - Wood Lap Stone foundation; Roof: Hip with gables - asphalt Features: original porch, side bay windows
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1900 birthplace of head: US - NY Owners: 1903-28 - Amelia Kammerer; 1928-71 - Henry G. Kammerer (cashier American Fork & Hoe Co - not married - lived here with sister Lena) Value/rent per 1930 census: $8,000 Owners: 1974-96 - Robert and Karen Bonta
	Garage: c.1915 - Side gable - 2 car - frame - wood
Map #R1-116 **520 Avenue E** (*520 4th Street*) Iowa #56-00221 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A, C) Individual: more research - B	**George H. (Jr) and Mary M. Rump House** c.1892 - Queen Anne - 2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Asphalt / Gable Features: Victorian porch, side bay windows
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1891-1900 - George H. Rump Sr. 1900 birthplace of head: US - IA Owners: 1900-1939 - George H. (Jr) and Mary M. Rump Value/rent per 1930 census: $10,000 Owners: 1939-79 - daughter Helen Rump (3 sisters also lived here in 1930s-40s)
	Garage: c.1920 - Side gable - 2 story - 2+ car - frame - wood
Map #R1-117 **524 Avenue E** (*524 4th Street*) Iowa #56-04371 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A) Individual: no	**George and Harriett Kennedy House** c.1890 - Queen Anne - 2 Story Frame - Asbestos Concrete block foundation; Roof: Complex hip/gable - asphalt
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house - rental from 1903-1932 Owners: 1889-1903 - George (and Harriett) Kennedy (lawyer, real estate) 1900 birthplace of head: US - IA Owners: 1903-19 - in Kennedy trust - rental property; 1919-1922 - owned by sister Emma (Kennedy) Morrison; 1922-32 - Maude Bradley - rented to Linsenmeyer; 1932-39 - Charles C. and Marie Linsenmeyer (lived here from 1919-39 - FM Marble and Granite Co) Value/rent per 1930 census: $6,000 Owners: 1939-48 - Bernard B. Hesse III (clothing store owner); 1948-51 - Harold and Mabel Bodin (plant manager for Dupont); 1951-59 - Greg and Irene Rouleau; 1959-64 - Richard and Jean Priebe; 1964-1900s - Ralph and Marilyn Wentzien

	Garage: c.1920 (earlier?) - Side gable - 2 story, 2 car - frame - wood (vertical boards)
Map #R1-118 **526 Avenue E** (*526 4th Street*) Iowa #56-03875 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A) Individual: no	**Jacob Styner House** c.1874 - Gable front - two story - 2 Story Frame - Asphalt Shingles Conc / Stone foundation; Roof: Gable-front - asphalt Features: 2/2 wood windows
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house - rental from 1880s-1930, 1937-1948, then owned occupied until 2003 Owners: 1870-1874 - Jacob Styner (carpenter), 1874-77 - Anna Styner (daughter?); 1877-86 - John P. Smith; 1886-89 - E.A. Morrison; 1889-1903 - George Kennedy (lawyer - lived next door) 1900 birthplace of head: US - IA Owners: 1903-21 - in Kennedy trust - rental property; 1921-30 - Hazel Kiel (rental); 1930-37 - John and Lucy Napier (owned and lived here) - 1938-48 - Napier used as rental Value/rent per 1930 census: $27 Owners: 1943-2003 - Clarence (AT& SF railroad clerk) and Rosie Niggemeyer lived here - owned from 1948-2003
	Garage: c.1930 - Side gable - 1 car - frame - vinyl
Map #R1-119 **530 Avenue E** Iowa #56-04373 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A) Individual: no	**Bertha Auwaerter House** 1941 - Gable front - two story - 2 Story Frame - Asbestos Concrete block foundation; Roof: Gable-front - asphalt Features: 6/1 wood windows
	Original use: Duplex?; Historic use: Duplex Owners: 1931-41 - Louis G. Kiel Value/rent per 1930 census: $ Owners: 1941-2003 - Bertha Auwaerter (widow) - lived here and rented second unit
	Garage: none
Map #R1-120 **534 Avenue E** (*534 4th Street*) Iowa #56-04374 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) Individual: need more history	**John and Margaretta Tieken House** c.1870 - Italianate - 2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt Features: wide eaves with brackets, arch window hoods
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1850s?-1894 - John B. Tieken, rented by H.W. and Ada Dodd from c.1885 to c.1892; 1894-1916 - John Knapp (lived here 1894-1901, then rented it) 1900 birthplace of head: US - NY Owners: 1916-23 - owned by James Anthony - Michael E. Bannon (county engineer and architect) lived here; 1923-37 - Emma Kiel owned - Louis and Isla Kiel lived here - bought in 1937 and owned until 1965 Value/rent per 1930 census: $ Owners: (1937-65 - Louis G. Kiel)
	Garage: none
Map #R1-121 **510 6th Street** (*318 Cedar*) Iowa #56-04358 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A, C) Individual: more research - C	**House** c.1910 - Victorian vernacular - 1 1/2 Story Frame - Vinyl Concrete block foundation; Roof: Cross gable - asphalt Features: rounded porch and corner
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house - boarders from 1920s to 1950s Owners: 1909-28 - John G. and Elizabeth Johnson; 1928-36 - Fannie Gross (widow) Value/rent per 1930 census: $4,000 Owners: 1930s-1990s - daughters Naomi Gross and Muriel Gross Edwards
	Garage: c.1910 - Side gable - 2 story - frame - wood
Map #R1-122 **503 Avenue E** (*503 4th Street*)	**Frailey House** c.1910 - Bungalow - 2 Story Frame - Stucco Stone foundation; Roof: Gable-front - asphalt Features: c.1910 2nd story addition on older 1870s? House, 6/6 wood windows

Iowa #56-03871 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building Individual: more research - B	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house (sister and brother's family from 1905-1944) - boarders starting in 1946 - two units then from 1950s to present Owners: 1868 - Mrs. William Allen, 1875-98 - Peter (and Rebecca - milliner) Frailey (Fort Madison Chair Company) 1900 birthplace of head: US - PA Owners: 1898-1933 - Margaret Frailey (principal - Jackson School) (brother Joseph (and Genevieve) Frailey also lived here - lawyer and state senator); 1933-44 - owned by Joseph Frailey - lawyer Value/rent per 1930 census: $10,000 Owners: 1940s - Margaret continued to live here until 1949, Genevieve until 1952, boarders by 1946; 1950s - two families lived here - Hutchinson, Ahlstrand; 1962-1978 - John Robert (and Gertrude) Schroeder - also rented second unit out
	Garage: c.1978 - NC - gable-oriented - 2 car - frame - wood
Map #R1-123 **507 Avenue E** (*507 4th Street*) Iowa #56-04367 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A, C) Individual: no	**John D.M. and Mary M. Hamilton House** c.1887 - Queen Anne (early) - 2 Story Frame - Wood Lap Stone foundation; Roof: Complex hip/gable - asphalt Features: c.1950 modifications - side sleeping porch
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: 3 units by 1930s - owned typically lived in one - improvements c.1950 Owners: 1886-1898 - John D.M. (and Mary M.) Hamilton (lawyer, state rep, mayor from 1887-1891); 1899-1901 - Ira (and Alice) Lesh (foundry) 1900 birthplace of head: US - PA Owners: 1901-1908 - George (and Maud) Kraft (Kraft & Miller); 1908-1922 - Chris (and Wilma) Buescher (C. Buescher & Co grocery store chain); 1922-38 - Charles (and Cora Buescher) Kumleh (engineer for ATSF railroad) (lived here until 1929 - then used as 3 rentals) Value/rent per 1930 census: $40 Owners: 1938-43 - Samuel Daugherty (lived here and rented 2 units); 1943-62 - Harvey and Ella Beaty (building contractor - made improvements to 3 unit bldg, built garage, lived here and rented 2 units until 1957); 1962-1981 - Carl and Ethel Gupton (rented out 2)
	Garage: c.1950 - Hip - 3 car - frame - wood
Map #R1-124 **511 Avenue E** (*511 4th Street*) Iowa #56-03872 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building Individual: no	**Anna Stolwyk House** c.1870s - Side gable - 1 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Side gable - asphalt Features: c.1905 windows and porch
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1878-1917 - Anna Stolwyk (widow) (lived here with children) 1900 birthplace of head: Germany Owners: 1910-1917 - Anna Stolwyk lived here with daughter Anna Wetzstein and husband Christian; 1917-1944 - Christian B. and Anna Wetzstein (janitor) Value/rent per 1930 census: $4,000 Owners: 1944-1954 - Louis Wetzstein; 1954-58 - John Amborn (photographer); 1958-72 - Cecil and Patricia S. Kious
	Garage: c.1970s - NC - side gable - NC - frame - wood
Map #R1-125 **515 Avenue E** (*515 4th Street*) Iowa #56-04369 **NRHP Evaluation:**	**Dr. Valentine T. Doering House** c.1840s, c.1923 - Side gable - 1 Story Brick with 2nd story addition - Brick / Stucco Stone foundation; Roof: Side gable - asphalt Features: c.1920 2nd story addition
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: ?, 1880-1903 - Nelson and James Roberts (rental from 1897-1903) 1900 birthplace of head: US - MI Owners: 1903-1920 - Fred (and Flora) Woodmansee (dentist); 1920-21 - Albert S.

District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A, C) Individual: no	Chickering; 1921-22 - Frederick McKee; 1922-1960 - Dr. Valentine T. Doering (physician - widow then married Virginia c.1930 - carpenter brother Joseph lived here in 1920s) Value/rent per 1930 census: $15,000 Owners: 1960-1989 - Virginia Doering
	Garage: c.1945 - Hip - 2 car - concrete block
Map #R1-126 **519 Avenue E** (*519 4th Street*) Iowa #56-03874 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A) Individual: no	**House** c.1881, c.1905 - Victorian vernacular - 1 Story Frame - Vinyl Stone foundation; Roof: Side gable - asphalt Features: c.1905 front gable with recessed porch
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house - rental (1890s-1960s) Owners: 1881-1889 - Thomas (and Julia) Morgan (retired farmer) 1900 birthplace of head: Canada Owners: 1889-1943 - owned by Conrad Amborn, Jr. - lived here c.1889-c.1897 - then used as rental into the 1940s Value/rent per 1930 census: $35 Owners: 1943-1952 - owned by Ruth Amborn - used as rental; 1952-64 - owned by Louise Amborn Paige - used as rental; 1964-1976 - Raphael and JoAnn Herbert - owned and lived here
	Garage: none
Map #R1-127 **521 Avenue E** Iowa #56-04370 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A, C) Individual: no	**Walter W. and C. Leona Stimpson House** 1951 - Ranch - 1 Story Brick Concrete block foundation; Roof: Side gable with side front cross gable - asphalt
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1950-1966 - Walter W. (tool maker for Sheaffer Pen Co) and C. Leona (teacher) Stimpson, Ella Thornton also lived here; 1966-1987 - C. Leona Stimpson, also Ella Thornton
	Garage: c.1951 - Gable-oriented - 1 car - frame - asbestos
Map #R1-128 **525 Avenue E** Iowa #56-04372 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 non-contributing buildings (new) Individual: no	**House** 2005 - new - gable-front cottage - new - 1 Story Frame - new - vinyl new - concrete foundation; Roof: new - Asphalt / Hip
	Original use: NC - Single family house; Historic use: NC - Single family house Owners: -- Owners: 2005 - old house demolished and new house built by Mark Schickedanz (contractor)
	Garage: c.2005 - NC - side gable - 2 car plus carport - NC - frame - vinyl
Map #R1-129 **529 Avenue E** (*529 4th Street*) Iowa #56-00222 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A)? and 1 non-contributing building Individual: no	**F.M. Hosselton Rental House** c.1864 - Gothic Revival / Italianate - 2 Story Frame - Wood Lap Concrete foundation; Roof: Side gable with front gable - asphalt Features: front cross gable
	Original use: Single family house - rental; Historic use: Single family house - rental (1870s-1930s) - then owner occupied (1942-1970) Owners: ?-1883 - F.M. (and Louisa) Hosselton (lived at 535, used as rental?); 1883-1905 - G.B./Mary Northrup (used as rental) 1900 birthplace of head: US - NY Owners: 1905-1908 - Ann Andrews (widow); 1908-1928 - Harry Leicht (lived here in 1920s, then used as rental); 1928-42 - I.W./Geraldine Traverse (lived here, then used as rental) Value/rent per 1930 census: $45 Owners: 1942-1970 - Henry A (and Minnie Ethyl) Nagel (timekeeper for ATSF railroad) (owned and lived here)
	Garage: c.1999 - NC - side gable - 3 car - frame - vinyl
Map #R1-130	**F.M. and Louisa Hosselton House** c.1857 - Italianate / Greek Revival - 2 Story Brick

535 Avenue E (*535 4th Street*) Iowa #56-00223 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) Individual: more research - C	Stone foundation; Roof: Side gable - asphalt Features: Italianate porch, I-house form
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house (1905-1977) Owners: ?-1870 - F.M. (and Louisa) Hosselton; 1870-1878 - August (and Caroline) Schlapp (grocer) (Hosselton listed in household in 1870); 1878-1911 - Asa (and Jemmina, later Catherine) Woodward (daughter Ruth married Conrad Amborn, lived here c.1898-1902) 1900 birthplace of head: US - OH Owners: 1911-1977 - owned by Rena Woodward - then Amborn descendents - used as rental Value/rent per 1930 census: $25, 15 Owners: (1940s-1977 - owned by Amborn descendents - used as rental)
	Garage: none
Map #R1-131 **604 Avenue E** (*604 4th Street*) Iowa #56-04375 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A) Individual: no	**Edward and Adeline Johnson House** 1903 - Queen Anne - 2 Story Frame - Vinyl Stone foundation; Roof: Complex hip/gable - asphalt Features: front porch
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1903-1908 - Edward and Adeline Johnson (retired); 1908-1930 - Adeline Johnson and daughter Florence; 1930-1946 - Florence Johnson Value/rent per 1930 census: $8,000 Owners: 1946-1986 - Lawrence and Cecelia Denning (auto mechanic); 1986-1997 - Cecelia Denning
	Garage: c.1930 - Gable-oriented - 1 car - frame - vertical wood
Map #R1-132 **606 Avenue E** (*606 4th Street*) Iowa #56-04376 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A) and 1 non-contributing building Individual: no	**Doyle Rental House** c.1887 - Queen Anne (simplified) - 2 Story Frame - Aluminum Stone foundation; Roof: Cross gable - asphalt Features: c.1919 front porch, bay window
	Original use: Single family house - rental; Historic use: Single family house - rental; owner lived here 1907-1911 and 1947-1964 Owners: 1866-1892 - owned by Samuel Doyle - lived next door - built rental house in late 1880s; 1892-1907 - owned by H.D. McConn and used as rental 1900 birthplace of head: US - NY Owners: 1907-1911 - John M. (and Emma) Stowe (cement contractor) - owned and lived here; 1911-1919 - owned by Kate Brockman - used as rental; 1919-1944 - owned by Charles Kentch - used as rental Value/rent per 1930 census: $30 Owners: 1944-1947 - Ruth Gerveler; 1947-1966 - Cora Belle Taylor - owned and lived here
	Garage: c.1979 - NC - gable-oriented - 2 car - frame - masonite
Map #R1-133 **608-10 Avenue E** (*608-10 4th Street*) Iowa #56-04377 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A) Individual: no	**Case Duplex** c.1887 - Queen Anne (duplex) - Duplex - 2 story frame - Asbestos Stone foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt Features: 2/2 windows
	Original use: Duplex - all rental; Historic use: 4 units by 1937 - all rental Owners: 1882-1892 - owned and built by Mourton and Elizabeth Case - used as rental; 1892-1902 - owned by John Junge and used as rental 1900 birthplace of head: US - PA Owners: 1902-1922 - Mary Newlon, then Ellen Roberts, then William Duker, then Ed Lesch owned and used as rental; 1922-1937 - owned by George D. Johnston and used as rental Value/rent per 1930 census: $30, 35 Owners: 1937 - sold to Roy Gray who subdivided it into four apartments - owned and used as rental until 1969
	Garage: c.1937 - Hip - 4 car - concrete block

Map #R1-134 **612 Avenue E** (*608-10 4th Street*) Iowa #56-04166 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A) Individual: no	**Case Rental House** c.1883 - Hip-roof (Italianate?) - 2 Story Frame - Aluminum Stone foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt Features: 2/2 windows
	Original use: Single family house - rental; Historic use: Single family house - owner occupied from 1913-1926, 1939-1979 Owners: 1882-c.1892 - owned and built by Mourton and Elizabeth Case - used as rental; c.1893-1913 - Thomas Lawrence - lived here then rented Owners: 1913-1926 - Edward and Harriett Gott (Santa Fe Pharmacy); 1926-1938 - owned by Edward Gott - used as rental Value/rent per 1930 census: $45 Owners: 1939-1951 - Faye and Virginia Ashby (guard at ISP); 1951-1954 - Virginia Ashby; 1954-1979 - Virginia (Ashby) and Guy Wellman
	Garage: c.1939 - Hip - 1 car - frame - asphalt siding
Map #R1-135 **614 Avenue E** (*614 4th Street*) Iowa #56-00225 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building Individual: more research - C	**James Marr Rental House** c.1869 - Second Empire / Gothic Revival - 1 1/2 Story Frame - Vinyl Stone foundation; Roof: Mansard - asphalt Features: cross gable, brackets, dormers, mansard roof
	Original use: Single family house - rental; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1869-1907 - owned and built by James Marr - used as rental (Herman and Mary Welsing lived here from c.1876-1903) 1900 birthplace of head: US - LA Owners: 1907-1912 - Ortho and Birdie Courtright; 1912-1917 - C.V. Courtright; 1917-1930 - Edward Courtright and sister Viola (Courtright) Gardner owned - both families here; 1930-1943 - Viola Gardner (insurance agent) owned and lived here with daughter Gertrude Value/rent per 1930 census: $5,000 Owners: 1943-1950 - William and Louise Auge (clerk Santa Fe railroad); 1950-1958 - John and Virginia Auge (Auge Floral Co); 1958-1998 - William and Laveda Auge (foreman Santa Fe railroad)
	Garage: c.1962 - NC - side gable - NC - frame - wood boards
Map #R1-136 **620 Avenue E** Iowa #56-04379 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A) Individual: no	**Helen Marsh House** 1954 - Ranch - 1 Story Frame - Wood Lap Concrete block foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt Features: carport
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: (1945-54 - F.H. and Mollie Meinzer); 1954-1960 - Helen Marsh (widow); 1960-1968 - sister Genevieve Stratton (widow); 1968-1984 - Samuel and Agnes Daugherty
	Garage: none
Map #R1-137 **624 Avenue E** Iowa #56-04380 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A, C) Individual: more research - B, C	**William and Leilia Heising House** 1938 - Classical Revival - 2 Story Brick Concrete block foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt Features: 8/1 windows, entry vestibule
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1938-1961 - William and Leilia Heising (vp of properties for Sheaffer Pen Co); 1961-1980 - Leilia Heising
	Garage: c.1938 - Hip - 2 car - brick
Map #R1-138 **630 Avenue E** (*630 4th Street*) Iowa #56-00228 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2	**Chief Justice Joseph M. Beck House** 1859 - Italianate / Gothic Revival - 2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Cross gable - asphalt Features: arch windows, porches, bargeboard
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1859-1893 - Joseph and Clara Beck (lawyer, Chief Justice) 1900 birthplace of head: US - IA

contributing buildings (A, C) Individual: Listed - 1988	Owners: 1893-1936 - Wiliam Beck (lawyer) and sister Vallie E. Beck Value/rent per 1930 census: $10,000 Owners: 1937-1966 - John W. and Lucy Belle Napier (lawyer); 1967-1977 - John W. and Nellie Napier; 1977-1980 - Nellie Napier
	Garage: c.1938 - Side gable - 2 car plus apt - frame - vinyl siding
Map #R1-139 **605 Avenue E** (*605 4th Street*) Iowa #56-00224 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A, C) Individual: yes - C	**Hope Episcopal Church** 1857 - Gothic Revival - church - Brick Stone foundation; Roof: church - gable-oriented Features: pointed arch windows, bell tower
	Original use: church; Historic use: church Owners: 9-1857 - Hope Episcopal Church dedicated Owners: 1905 - name changed to St. Luke's Episcopal Church; 1928-29 - rear parish house addition built Owners: 2012 - continues to be used as St. Luke's Church
	Garage: c.1920 - Gable-oriented - 1 car - frame - wood
Map #R1-140 **611 Avenue E** (*611 4th Street*) Iowa #56-04165 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A, C) Individual: no	**George and Barbara Miller House** c.1890, c.1920 - Queen Anne (simplified) - 2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt Features: c.1920 porch
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: 2 units by 1920 - owner lived in one Owners: 1870s-1898 - George and Barbara Miller (stone mason); 1899-1904 - owned by Miller heirs - used as rental 1900 birthplace of head: US - IL Owners: 1904-1913 - Charles and Ella (Atlee) Butz; 1913-1931 - Elizabeth Kempker (widow) - boarders by 1920; 1931-1944 - owned by Kempker and used as rental Value/rent per 1930 census: $9,000 Owners: 1944-1966 - Walter E. and Ruth Lassman; 1966-1976 - Ruth Lassman - also son Neal
	Garage: c.1945 - Side gable - 2 car - frame - wood
Map #R1-141 **615 Avenue E** (*615 4th Street*) Iowa #56-04378 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building Individual: no	**George and Barbara Miller Rental House** c.1885 - Gable-front - 2 story - 2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Gable-oriented - metal Features: c.1906 porch
	Original use: Single family house - rental; Historic use: 2 units by 1927 - owned in one from 1906-12, 1941-1980s; back to single family Owners: 1865-1906 - lot owned by George and Barbara Miller (stone mason) - house built as rental around 1885?; J. Will and Ellla Campbell lived here in 1890s-1906 (bookstore) 1900 birthplace of head: US - PA Owners: 1906-26 - owned by Amelia Hesse - son John and Louise Hesse lived here 1906-1912 - then rental property; 1926-1941 - Robert and Lucy Barrow - divided into two units - one rental in 1920s - then both rental in 1930s Value/rent per 1930 census: $40, 24 Owners: 1941-1969 - Orville and Bonnie Barrow (Sheaffer Pen Co) - 2nd unit as rental
	Garage: c.1995 - NC - Side gable - 2 car - frame - wood
Map #R1-142 **617 Avenue E** (*617 4th Street*) Iowa #56-04167 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A) and 1	**Ehart House** c.1890, c.1905 - Italianate (late) - 2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt
	Original use: Single family house - rental; Historic use: Single family house; 2 units from c.1943-1956 Owners: 1888-1904 - Georgia (Slack/Northrup) and Walter Smith - used as rental 1900 birthplace of head: US - PA Owners: 1905-1941 - Ehart sisters owned and lived here - Sophia, Johanna, Josephine, and Lena Value/rent per 1930 census: $7,000 Owners: 1941-1944 - owned by heirs - divided into two units; 1944-46 - Joseph Wagner -

non-contributing building Individual: no	rental; 1946-1953 - William and Cecilia Wagner - used as rental; 1953-57 - rental - 2 units; 1957-1979 - owned and lived in by Raymond and Dorothy Wagner - single family again
	Garage: c.1960s? - NC - Side gable - 2 car - frame - wood
Map #R1-143 **621 Avenue E** (*621 4th Street*) Iowa #56-00226 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A, C) Individual: yes - C	**William E. and Elizabeth Brown House** c.1889 - Queen Anne - 2 Story Frame - Wood Lap Stone foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1889-1917 - William (and Elizabeth Knapp) Brown (manager Knapp, Stout & Co - lumber - until 1901, then farmer) 1900 birthplace of head: US - OH Owners: 1917-1945 - John P. and Martha Cruikshank (real estate and abstracts) Value/rent per 1930 census: $10,000 Owners: 1945-1952 - Martha Cruikshank (widow) - also daughter Mollie and Frederick Meinzer (Quail & Cundy, then pres Fort Madison Savings Bank); 1954-1973 - Mollie Meinzer
	Garage: c.1889 - Side gable - carriage house - brick
Map #R1-144 **629 Avenue E** (*629 4th Street*) Iowa #56-00227 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A, C) Individual: more research - B	**Edward Johnston House** c.1911 (c.1849) - Side gable - 2 story - 2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Side gable - asphalt Features: c.1911 remodel, 4/1 windows
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1840s-1860s - Edward and Elizabeth Johnstone (lawyer, banker); 1868-1875 - J.T. and Francis Soule (Soule, Kretsinger, & Co implements); 1875-1906 - Daniel T. and Maria Brown (book store) 1900 birthplace of head: US - OH Owners: 1907-1934 - Augustus and Susanna Brown (Brown Paper Co, mayor, Artesian Ice Co), also mother Maria Brown (1906-1929); 1931-1935 - daughter Adelaide and husband Henry Denmead (Artesian Ice Company) Value/rent per 1930 census: $10,000 Owners: 1946-1946 - Adelaide Denmead (pres Artesian Ice Co, widow), also sons John and David in mid-1950s; 1957-1988 - John and Elizabeth McCabe
	Garage: c.1870s? - Side gable - carriage house - brick
Map #R1-145 **505 7th Street** Iowa #56-04153 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) Individual: more research - B, C	**Dr. Frank R. and Esther Richmond House** c.1942 - Colonial Revival - 2 Story Brick Concrete foundation; Roof: Side gable - asphalt Features: 8-light casement windows, recessed porch
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1941-1989 - Dr. Frank Richmond, Sr. (wife Esther - 1941-1956) (physician, then at Richmond Clinic with son Frank Jr.)
	Garage: attached
Map #R1-146 **712 Avenue E** (*712 4th Street*) Iowa #56-04169 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A) Individual: no	**Union Presbyterian Parsonage** c.1890 - Italianate (late) - 2 Story Frame - Aluminum Stone foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Parsonage, Single family house Owners: 1873-1886 - Joseph and Ellen Smith (lived to east); 1886-1904 - Joseph and Ellen Ehart (dau of Smiths) 1900 birthplace of head: US - IA Owners: 1904-1955 - United Presbyterian Church parsonage Value/rent per 1930 census: $50 Owners: 1955-c.1971 - Chester and Joan Sloan (dept manager Sheaffer Pen Co)
	Garage: c.1935 - Gable-oriented - 1 car - frame - asbestos
Map #R1-147	**Cowles Duplex** c.1915 - Queen Anne (duplex) - Duplex - 2 story frame - Asbestos

714-716 Avenue E (*714-716 4th Street*) Iowa #56-04383 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) Individual: no	Stone foundation; Roof: Complex hip/gable - asphalt Features: angled walls, front gable Original use: Duplex; Historic use: Duplex Owners: (1860s-1890s - Cowles family) Owners: 1892-1925 - owned by Mary Ann Cowles (wife of Alva, lumber mill) - built between 1913 and 1919 - renters on both halves; 1925-1939 - owned by George H. Armstrong - lived at 714 and rented 716; rented both in 1940s Value/rent per 1930 census: $7,000, 50 Owners: 1947-1958 - owned by John Hotop - lived in 714 and rented 716; 1958-1984 - owned by C.E. Richards - rented both halves **Garage:** none
Map #R1-148 **718 Avenue E** Iowa #56-04385 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A, C) Individual: yes - C	**William Atlee Apartments** c.1929 - Classical Revival - Apartment - 2 story - Brick Concrete foundation; Roof: Flat - rubber Features: 8/1 and 6/1 windows, stone band, entry porch, entry with sidelights Original use: Apartments (4); Historic use: Apartments (4) Owners: 1915-2008 - owned by S & JC Atlee Company - William as head from 1915 to c.1932, then son John C. as head from c.1933-1950s Value/rent per 1930 census: $50, 50, 50, 50 Owners: 1929-present - used as four apartments - all rented out **Garage:** c.1929 - Sloped roof - 5 car - brick (tile block)
Map #R1-149 **724 Avenue E** (*726 4th Street*) Iowa #56-04386 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A) Individual: no	**Michael and Christina Zimmerman House** c.1874 - Italianate - 2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt Features: arch windows Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house - some rental in early 1900s then 1935-1946 Owners: 1870s-1880 - Michael and Christina Zimmerman; 1880-84 - E. Gibbs; 1884-86 - William and Kate Lowery (Lowry); 1886-93 - John Schroeder; c.1893-1911 - Alex D. Schmidt (shoe store) - lived here then rented 1900 birthplace of head: US - IA Owners: 1911-1934 - Dr. Edwin P. (and Margaret) Hazen (dentist); 1934-1946 - Hazen heirs - used as rental Value/rent per 1930 census: $10,000 Owners: 1946-1956 - George and Eva Armstrong (rented in early 1940s then bought); 1956-c.1970 - Hugh and Eloise Green **Garage:** c.1925 - Sloped roof - 3 car - concrete - rusticated block
Map #R1-150 **502-514 8th Street** (*314-326 Market St*) Iowa #56-04360 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) Individual: yes - C	**Samuel Atlee Rowhouses (Atlee Apartments)** c.1887 - Queen Anne / Romanesque - Apartment - 2 story - Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Flat - rubber Features: 1917 - 14 units; 9/1 and 6/1 windows, brickwork Original use: Apartments (7); Historic use: Apartments (14) Owners: 1887-1913 - Samuel (and Nancy) Atlee - built and expanded 7 rowhouses - rental property 1900 birthplace of head: US - several Owners: 1915-2006 - owned by S & JC Atlee Company - William as head from 1915 to c.1932, then son John C. as head from c.1933-1950s Value/rent per 1930 census: $40, 40, 35, 35, 35, 35, 35, 35, 35, 35, 70, 35, 35, 40, 40 Owners: 1917 - remodeled from 7 rowhouses to 14 flats after 12-1916 fire - various tenants - 1930 census shows youngest head is 58 yrs old **Garage:** none
Map #R1-151 **701 Avenue E** (*701 4th Street*) Iowa #56-04168	**First Methodist Episcopal Church** 1887-88 - Late Gothic Revival - church - Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Cross gable - asphalt Features: pointed arch windows, corner tower, buttresses

NRHP Evaluation: District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) Individual: more research - C	Original use: church; Historic use: church Owners: 1888-1923 - First Methodist Episcopal Church Owners: 1924-1934 - Christian Science Society Owners: 1934-1970 - First Church of Christian Scientist; c.1973-c.1990 - Grace Baptist Church; 1994-2012 - Joy Baptist Church
	Garage: none
Map #R1-152 **709 Avenue E** (*709 4th Street*) Iowa #56-04381	**Dr. Walter and Vinnie Grimwood House** c.1915 - Tudor Revival - 2 Story Brick Concrete foundation; Roof: Side gable - asphalt Features: half timbering on gables
NRHP Evaluation: District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building Individual: more research - C	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house - boarders from 1941-62 Owners: 1918-19 - built by owners Sadie and Edward Janse, who lived next door - used as rental by 1923; 1925-1938 - Dr. Walter and Vinnie Grimwood Value/rent per 1930 census: $12,000 Owners: 1938-1963 - Mrs. Vinnie Grimwood (widow) - also boarders; 1964-1976 - Walter B. and Marion McCracken rented from C.E. Richards
	Garage: c.1980s? - NC - gable-oriented - 2 car - frame - vinyl
Map #R1-153 **713 Avenue E** (*713 4th Street*) Iowa #56-04382	**Napoleon and Sibil Miller House** c.1868 - Italianate - 2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt Features: brackets/dentils
NRHP Evaluation: District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) Individual: no	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Boarders from 1919-1935 with two apts, converted to apartments by 1940s - 4 units, then 5 by 1970s Owners: 1868-1879 - Napoleon (A.B.) B. Miller (lumber manufacturer); 1879-82 - J.M. and Sophrinia Augear; 1882-1886 - Catharine Pease; 1886-1910 - Peter (and Martha Atlee) Okell (foreman for S&JC Atlee lumber co) 1900 birthplace of head: England Owners: 1910-16 - Martha Okell (widow); 1916-18 - Edward (and Sadie Okell) Janse; 1919-1935 - Dr. Norman (and Alma) Colby (dentist) (divided house for boarders plus 2 other units) Value/rent per 1930 census: $12,000, 30, 35 Owners: 1935-1949 - Norman Colby owned - used a 3 unit rental property; 1950-1987 - owned by Colby family and used as rental - Colby Apartments by 1962 - 4 units, 5 units by 1970s
	Garage: none
Map #R1-154 **717 Avenue E** (*717 4th Street*) Iowa #56-04384	**Dr. Robert and Clara Reimers House** c.1924 - Tudor Revival / cottage - 2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Cross gable - asphalt Features: clipped gables with brackets, 6/6 windows
NRHP Evaluation: District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building Individual: more research - C	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1924-1963 - Dr. Robert (and Clara) Reimers (oculist) Value/rent per 1930 census: $12,000 Owners: 1963-1969 - Clara Reimers (widow); 1970-1975 - William and Joan Hoge
	Garage: c.1997 - NC - gable-oriented - 2 car - frame - vinyl
Map #R1-155 **721-723 Avenue E** (*721-723 4th Street*) Iowa #56-00229	**Otway and Mary June Cutler Duplex** c.1893 - Queen Anne (duplex) - corner towers - Duplex - 2 story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt Features: corner towers, brickwork, brackets
	Original use: Duplex; Historic use: Duplex - some boarders from 1920s to 1950s Owners: 1893-1897 - Otway and Mary Jane Cutler (owned all and lived in 723) - daughter Anabel and George Smith lived in 721

NRHP Evaluation: District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) Individual: yes - C	1900 birthplace of head: England Owners: 1897-1936 - owned by Anabel (Cutler) Smith - lived in 721 until 1928, daughter Nellie and Albert Anthes also lived here or in 723 periodically - 723 half rented out; 1928-1940 - both sides rented out Value/rent per 1930 census: $40, 40 Owners: 1937-1963 - Roy and Alma Smith (undertaker) - owned and lived from 1940-1963 in 723 - Alma until death in 1967; 721 rented by Ping family from 1929 to 1958 - boarders also lived here
	Garage: none
Map #R1-156 **725 Avenue E** (*725 4th Street*) Iowa #56-04170	**Frank and Margaret Swanson House** c.1915 - Bungalow / Oriental - 1 1/2 Story Frame - Stucco Concrete / Brick foundation; Roof: Hip - flared - asphalt Features: flared roof lines, rafter tails, porch
NRHP Evaluation: District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building (c.1959) Individual: more research - C	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1904-1945 - Frank (and Margaret) Swanson (foreman at Santa Fe railroad shops) Value/rent per 1930 census: $9,000 Owners: 1945-1954 - James and Laura Mahan; 1954-c.1958 - John Lawrence and Jane Flach; c.1959-2003 - Francis and Mary Ort (president of Eitman Shoe Store)
	Garage: c.1959 - NC - gable-oriented - 2 car - frame - wide wood
Map #R1-157 **729 Avenue E** (*729 4th Street*) Iowa #56-04171	**Frederick A. and Harriett Saar House** c.1901 - Gable-front - two story - 2 Story Frame - Aluminum Stone foundation; Roof: Gable-front - asphalt
NRHP Evaluation: District: yes - 1 contributing building (A) Individual: no	Original use: Single family house - rental; Historic use: 2 units by 1923 - owned lived in one from 1920s-1952, again from 1969-1990s+ Owners: 1900-1913 - owned by Nancy and Samuel Atlee - built rental house - sold in 1915 after his death; 1915-1937 - Frederick A. (and Harriett) Saar, Sr. (Saar Bros feed and seed store) - rental unit upstairs by 1923 Value/rent per 1930 census: $6,000, 40 Owners: 1937-1952 - Harry (and Emma) Saar (son of Fred Sr - Saar Bros paint and feed with brother Fred Jr); 1953-1969 - owned by Carl and Ora Buckert - used as rental; 1969-1988 - owned by Harvey and Wilma Montgomery - lived in one unit - rented upstairs out
	Garage: - - none? - -
Map #R1-158 **735 Avenue E** (*735 4th Street*) Iowa #56-04172	**Frank and Fannie Kennedy House** c.1901 - Queen Anne - 2 Story Frame - Aluminum Stone foundation; Roof: Complex hip/gable - asphalt Features: wrap around porch, bargeboard
NRHP Evaluation: District: yes - 1 contributing building (A) Individual: no	Original use: Single family house - rental; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1900-1913 - owned by Nancy and Samuel Atlee - built rental house - sold in 1915 after his death; 1910 - Frank (Kennedy Bro Grocery) and Fannie Kennedy rented house - bought in 1915 - owned and lived here until 1939 Value/rent per 1930 census: $10,000 Owners: 1940-45 - owned by Fannie Kennedy - rented to Dr. Harold and Marta Werner; 1945-51 - Ray and Agatha Whidden; 1951-1968 - John and Elizabeth Charters; 1970-1992 - Norris and Barbara Easley
	Garage: none
Map #R1-159 **414 8th Street** (*412 Market St*) Iowa #56-04359	**August and Louise Soechtig House** c.1871 - Italianate - 2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Asphalt / Hip Features: arch 2/2 windows with brick arch lintels
NRHP Evaluation:	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1871-1925 - August (and Louise) Soechtig (Soechtig & Diedrich bakers/grocers until 1895, then Fort Madison Canning Co, then retired), several children also lived here 1900 birthplace of head: Germany

District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A, C) Individual: more research - B, C	Owners: 1920-1943 - owned by Dora Soechtig and brother Charles - brother William and his daughter Mary Jane also lived here Value/rent per 1930 census: $10,000 Owners: 1943-50 - owned by Dora; 1950-58 - owned by William and daughter Mary Jane (bookkeeper for Lee Co Savings Bank) Soechtig - lived here; 1958-1998 - Mary Jane Soechtig (worked at bank until retired in 1975)
	Garage: c.1950s - Gable-oriented - 1 car - frame - rolled asphalt
Map #R1-160 **804 (802) Avenue E** Iowa #56-00231 (56-00230 also) **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A, C) Individual: yes - B	**Samuel and Nancy Atlee House** c.1871 - Italianate - 2 Story Brick Brick / Stone foundation; Roof: Cross gable - asphalt Features: c.1903 porch added
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1859-1873? - John Scott; 1873-1913 - Samuel (and Nancy) Atlee (S&JC Atlee lumber co, pres of Lee Co Savings Bank, mayor in 1890s, etc.) 1900 birthplace of head: US - IA Owners: 1914-18 - Dr. Carl and Julia Wahrer; 1918-1922 - James and Marietta Anthony; 1922-1930 - Marietta Anthony (widow) Value/rent per 1930 census: $10,000 Owners: 1930-52 - Harry and Clementine Waldron (vp and sales manager for Sheaffer Pen Co - son-in-law of W.A. Shaeffer); 1952-1960s - Harry Waldron (widower, retired); 1970s-2000s - Napier family
	Garage: c.1870s/90s - carriage house - 2 story - parapet walls - brick
Map #R1-161 **816 Avenue E** Iowa #56-04143 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) Individual: yes - B	**Charles E. and Elizabeth Richards Jr. House** 1952 - Ranch - 1 Story Frame - Brick veneer Concrete foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt Features: large front chimney, wide eaves
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: (1876-1899 - John C. and Emeline Atlee) Owners: (1900-1949 - George and Maggie Hanchett) Owners: 1952-1996 - Charles E. (Eddie), Jr., and Elizabeth Richards (real estate, Modern Homes, Inc., sec-tres Fort Madison Savings & Loan, etc.)
	Garage: attached
Map #R1-162 **826 Avenue E** Iowa #56-04390 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: demo - demo Individual: demo	**Rankin Flats - demolished** demo (c.1939) - demo - demo - demo demo foundation; Roof: demo Features: remodeled c.1939 for two flats
	Original use: (Single family house); Historic use: (Two-family flats from 1910s-2000s) Owners: demo Owners: (1937-40 - George and Lila Dawson) Value/rent per 1930 census: $ Owners: (1941-1976 - Lila Dawson Rankin)
	Garage: - - demo - -
Map #R1-163 **510 9th Street** (*316 Chestnut*) Iowa #56-00129 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) Individual: yes - C	**First Methodist Church** 1923 - Tudor Revival - church - Brick Brick foundation; Roof: Gable - slate? Features: architect - Robin Carswell; buttresses
	Original use: church; Historic use: church Owners: 1923 - First Methodist Church completed - designed by Robin Carswell Value/rent per 1930 census: $ Owners: 1923-2012+ - First Methodist Church
	Garage: none
Map #R1-164 **803 Avenue E**	**Fire Station No. 1 and City Hall** c.1928, 1975 - Classical Revival - city hall - Brick Stone / Brick foundation; Roof: Gable-front - asphalt Features: gable returns, 8/8 windows

Iowa #56-04142 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A) Individual: no	Original use: fire station / city hall; Historic use: fire station / city hall Owners: platted as market space, market building built prior to 1874 - then converted for use as fire department and city hall Owners: c.1928 - building constructed/enlarged/refaced for fire department and offices with one-story rear City Hall Owners: 1950s - police department moved into building as well; 1975 - large addition to west for fire department and offices, connecting building to Amos Ladd House
	Garage: none
Map #R1-165 **811 Avenue E** (*811 4th Street*) Iowa #56-00233 (also 56-00232) **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) Individual: no	**Amos Ladd House** c.1841, 1975 - Greek Revival - 1 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Side gable - asphalt Features: entry with sidelights, 6/6 windows, gable returns
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1841-1854? - Amos Ladd - bricklayer - reportedly built in 1841; 1854-1876 - Dr. Herman F. and Charlotte Stempel; 1876-c.1917 - Dr. Herman F. Stempel (and 2-3 children) 1900 birthplace of head: Germany Owners: 1919-c.1933 - Wolfgang Stempel (janitor) and sister Valeska; c.1933-1940 - Valeska Stempel Value/rent per 1930 census: $5,000 Owners: 1943-c.1952 - Leonard and Letha Hardy (Lerche Jewelry Store), c.1952-1968 - Letha Hardy (Lerche Jewelry Store); 1968 - bought by City of Fort Madison - city offices here by 1974 with east addition in 1975
	Garage: none
Map #R1-166 **819 Avenue E** (*819 4th Street*) Iowa #56-04387 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A) Individual: no	**John and Harriet Shepard House** c.1906 - Queen Anne - 2 Story Frame - Aluminum Stone foundation; Roof: Complex hip/gable - asphalt Features: porch, bay window
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1874-1906 - James W. Campbell Owners: 1906-1919 - John and Harriet Shepard (retired); 1920-1950 - Stephen Schulte (paving contractor, then retired) (daughter Marie also lived here) Value/rent per 1930 census: $10,000 Owners: 1950-1962 - Marie Schulte; 1962-1969 - Gus and Viola Kiriopulos; 1969-1988 - Robert and Evelyn Dooley
	Garage: c.1906 - Side-gable - 2 story - Frame - wood (vertical)
Map #R1-167 **821 Avenue E** (*823 (821) 4th Street*) Iowa #56-04388 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A) Individual: no	**Benjamin and Fannie Davis House** c.1864 - Greek Revival / Italianate - 2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt Features: c.1920s porch
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Renters/duplex by 1940s Owners: c.1864-1874 - Benjamin and Fannie Davis; 1874-1916 - James W. (and Elizabeth) Campbell (Knapp Stout & Co lumber) 1900 birthplace of head: US - MO Owners: 1916-1936 - Edward Robers (harness store, then retired) - sisters Gertrude (art store/needle work) and Mary Jane Robers also lived here; 1936-39 - Gertrude and Mary Jane Robers Value/rent per 1930 census: $7,000 Owners: 1939-1949 - Gertrude Robers - also sister Emma Yotter (widow); 1952 - David and Maxine Denmead; 1956-1966 - Jesse and Grace Patterson (Chamber of Commerce, Rodeo) - also renters; 1966-1990s - Grace Patterson (widow) - also renters
	Garage: c.1916 - Hip - 1 car - Frame - wood
Map #R1-168 **825 Avenue E**	**Almeda Douglass House** c.1865 - Greek Revival - 2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Side gable - asphalt

(*825 4th Street*) Iowa #56-04389 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A) Individual: no	Features: wide frieze board Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Rental by 1900, owner in part, 2 rental units by 1920s Owners: ?-1873 - Almeda Davis (living with son John - lumber merchant - and wife Caroline); 1873-1887 - Joseph and Maria Wilson - other Wilsons; 1887-1903 - Bayard T. Wise (insurance) - lived here in 1890s then rented 1900 birthplace of head: US - IA Owners: 1903-1932 - Helen M. Bently (lived here until early 1920s - rent part - then rented two units in 1920s); 1933-1949 - Clarence C. Martin owned - rented to two families Value/rent per 1930 census: $20, 20 Owners: 1949-1971 - owned by Mildred Phelan - one or two families rented; 1971-1981 - Robert and Linda Johnson - then used a duplex rental to present **Garage:** none
Map #R1-169 **831 Avenue E** (*831 4th Street*) Iowa #56-04391 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) Individual: more research - C	**George and Katherine Robers House** c.1890 - Queen Anne / Romanesque - 2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Complex hip/gable - asphalt Features: Frank Weishaar (contractor), two-story bay windows on front, brickwork, window hoods Original use: Single family house; Historic use: 4 units around 1916 to present Owners: 1889-1893 - George and Katherine Robers; 1893-1914 - George Robers (harness maker) (children also here: Gertrude, Emma, Mary/Minnie, Edward, Louis, Perpetua) 1900 birthplace of head: Holland Owners: 1912-1916 - Gertrude and Mary Robers owned and lived here with brother Edward (harness maker); c.1916 - converted to 4 apts - family moved to 821 Ave E; 1916-1938 - 4 apt building owned by Gertrude and Mary - rented all units out Value/rent per 1930 census: $50, 50, 50, 50 Owners: 1939-1949 - owned by Gertrude Robers - lived at 821 Ave E - all four units rented out; 1950-52 - owned by Stevensons; 1952-1993 - owned by C.E. Richards / Modern Homes Inc (lived at 816 Avenue E) - all four apts rented out **Garage:** none
Map #R1-170 **833 Avenue E** (*833 4th Street*) Iowa #56-00234 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A, C) Individual: yes - C, more research - B	**Caroline Cattermole House** c.1895 - Queen Anne - 2 Story Brick Brick foundation; Roof: Complex hip/gable - asphalt - some slate Features: corner tower, porch, gables Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1889-1912 - Caroline Cattermole (widow of Arthur, sister-in-law of Elizabeth) 1900 birthplace of head: US - OH Owners: 1913-1926 - Walter A. (and Nellie) Sheaffer (Sheaffer Jewelry and Music Co, formed Sheaffer Pen Co in 1913); 1926-1929 - Nellie Sheaffer (divorced) Value/rent per 1930 census: $16,000 Owners: 1929-1964 - Francis (and Catherine) Coleman (credit manager at Sheaffer Pen Co); 1965-1967 - Francis and Rose Coleman; 1967-1980s - Rose Coleman (office of Dr. A.C. Richmond) **Garage:** c.1895 - Side gable - 2 story - Brick
Map #R1-171 **903 Avenue E** (*901 4th Street*) Iowa #56-00235 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) and	**William H. and Charlotte Atlee House** 1895 - Richardsonian Romanesque - 2 Story Stone - Stone Stone foundation; Roof: Complex hip/gable - asphalt Features: scalloped gables, arch loggias Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1894-1937 - William H. (and Charlotte) Atlee (bookeeper then president for S&JC Atlee Lumber Company; also president of Lee County Savings Bank by 1914) 1900 birthplace of head: US - IA Owners: 1920s-1930s - son John C. (and Marjorie) Atlee also lived here - estate transferred to him in 1937 after William's death - he then took over a president of S&JC Atlee lumber co and Lee County Savings Bank by 1941 - lived here until his death in the 1950s

1 non-contributing building Individual: yes - C	Value/rent per 1930 census: $15,000 Owners: 1960-65 - Borgne and Michael Keith; 1965-69 - Joseph and Janice Eberhardt; 1969-71 - Zimmerman; 1971-73 - Harper; 1973 - Bishop
	Garage: c.1978 - NC - side gable - 3 car - frame - wood
Map #R1-172 **909 Avenue E** (*909 4th Street*) Iowa #56-04392 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 non-contributing buildings Individual: no	**Albert and Freda Benbow House** c.1915 - T-plan - 2 Story Frame - Vinyl Stone foundation; Roof: Cross gable - asphalt Features: c.1915 - 2nd story added to one story house
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: earlier smaller house built in c.1870s - 1870-1893 - Robert and Caroline Hatch; 1893-1904 - Charles and Ella Butz 1900 birthplace of head: US - PA Owners: 1904-1960 - Albert (and Freda) Benbow (asst cashier then cashier at Lee County Savings Bank) Value/rent per 1930 census: $5,000 Owners: 1960-69 - Charles and Dorothea Zimmerman (sister) (Glasgow Tailors)
	Garage: c.1960 - NC - side gable - 2 car - frame - vinyl
Map #R1-173 **915 Avenue E** (*915 4th Street*) Iowa #56-04393 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building Individual: more research - B	**Robert W. and Catharine O. Albright House** c.1856 - Italianate - 2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt Features: brackets, scroll lintels, recessed entry porch
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: c.1856-1888 - Robert W. (and Catharine O.) Albright (books and stationery merchant); 1888-1892 - children Robert Jr. and Katharine lived here; 1893-1903 - Dr. John C. and Katharine (Albright) Staubus (dentist) 1900 birthplace of head: US - VA Owners: 1903-1941 - Conrad J. (and Ruth) Amborn, Jr. (C. Amborn & Bros - furniture) Value/rent per 1930 census: $15,000 Owners: 1941-c.1947 - Ruth Amborn - also son Conrad John Amborn, Jr. (C. Amborn & Bros); 1947-1982 - Conrad John Amborn (C. Amborn & Bros - furniture)
	Garage: c.2003 - NC - gable-oriented - carriage house style - NC - frame - vertical wood
Map #R1-174 **919 Avenue E** (*919 4th Street*) Iowa #56-00236 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) Individual: more research - B, C	**Frederick and Grace Kretsinger House** c.1893 - Queen Anne - 2 Story Frame - Wood Lap Stone / Brick foundation; Roof: Complex hip/gable - asphalt Features: corner tower, shingle siding on gables/tower
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: 3 units by 1919 - owner and 2 rental until 1945, then all 3 rental Owners: 1892-1907 - Frederick (and Grace) Kretsinger (sec-tres Iowa Farming Tool Co, pres Cattermole Library Board) 1900 birthplace of head: US - IL Owners: 1907-1910 - son W. Harry (and Mabel) Kretsinger lived here; 1910-15 - 3 owners, vacant; 1915-1945 - Otto and Myrtle Johnston (county clerk, deputy clerk in 1920s) (converted house to 3 units - lived in 1 and rented 2 out) Value/rent per 1930 census: $50, 60 Owners: 1945-1990 - owned by Alfred and Arvilla Benbow - used as rental property - 3 units
	Garage: none
Map #R1-175 **923 Avenue E** (*921/923 4th Street*) Iowa #56-00237	**John V. and Laura Stevenson House** c.1898 - Queen Anne - 2 Story Frame - Wood Lap Stone foundation; Roof: Complex hip/gable - asphalt Features: corner tower, Colonial porch columns/dormers
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Boarders by 1927; duplex by 1941; converted back in 1998 Owners: 1882-1904 - John V. (and Laura) Stevenson (clothing store) (lived in earlier house

NRHP Evaluation: District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building Individual: yes - C	then built this one between 1894 and 1900) 1900 birthplace of head: US - IA Owners: 1904-1940 - Dr. Joseph and Sarah Casey; Sarah's parents Nelson and Nancy Johnson (Johnson's Business College) also lived here from 1904 to deaths in 1919/20s - then boarders moved in Value/rent per 1930 census: $13,000 Owners: 1940-46 - Arvilla and Louise Benbow - used as rental; 1946-1970 - Alfred Benbow - used as rental - duplex (921-923) by 1941 to 1990s
	Garage: c.1970s - NC - side gable - 3 car - frame - vinyl?
Map #R1-176 **925 Avenue E** (*925 4th Street*) Iowa #56-04394 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building Individual: no	**Alex and Mary Stewart House** c.1864 - Greek Revival/Italianate - 2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Cross gable - asphalt Features: brackets, flat lintels/sills
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house - some rental in 1890s-1910s - owner occuped until 1952 - then duplex with owner in half Owners: c.1864 - Alex and Mary Stewart moved to Fort Madison into house built for them - property owned by father William Stewart; Stewart family owned until 1879; 1879-1884 - James Anthony owned; 1884-1902 - owned by Lucy Stewart Hawley Atlee - rental then lived 1900 birthplace of head: US - PA Owners: 1902-1952 - Clarence and Ethel Stowe (stucco/cement/plaster contractor), daughter Lucile Dyer also lived here Value/rent per 1930 census: $9,000 Owners: 1952-1967 - Martha Boyes (widow) - split into duplex; 1967-78 - E.T. and Ruth Kimbell
	Garage: c.1971 - NC - side gable - 3 car - frame - wood
Map #R1-177 **929 Avenue E** (*929 4th Street*) Iowa #56-04395 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building Individual: more research - B, C	**Alfred J. and Emeline Benbow House** c.1905 - Foursquare/Queen Anne - 2 Story Frame - Wood Lap Stone foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt Features: front porch, dormers with rafter tails, bay windows
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house 1900 birthplace of head: US - IA Owners: 1889-1935 - Alfred J. and Emeline Benbow (ice/wood/coal dealter - Benbow Coal Co.) Value/rent per 1930 census: $8,000 Owners: 1935-1967 - Alfred L. and Arvilla Benbow (Benbow Coal Company); 1967-1996 - Arvilla Benbow (widow, Benbow Ceramics)
	Garage: c.1970s - NC - side gable - 2 car - frame - wood
Map #R1-178 **935 Avenue E** (*935 4th Street*) Iowa #56-04396 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A, C) Individual: no	**Dr. Gideon C. and Rebecca Paramore House** 1869 - Italianate - 2 Story Brick Brick foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt Features: brackets, some 2/2 windows
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1869-1871 - Dr. Gideon and Rebecca Paramore; 1871-1891 - John and Sarah Wilson (lumber dealer); 1891-1899 - Sarah Wilson (widow) 1900 birthplace of head: US - OH Owners: 1900-1912 - Elvo Otis and Adella Armstrong (insurance); 1912-1927 - Adella Armstrong (widow); 1927-1936 - Alvin and Mayme Heying (furniture store); 1936-1952 - Mayme Loveless Heying (boarders in most years also) Value/rent per 1930 census: $9,000 Owners: 1953-1972 - William H. and Irma Timmons (Tim's Sandwich Shop); 1972-1978 - William and Jean Everingham; 1978-1989 - Jeam Everingham
	Garage: c.1869 - Side gable - 2 story - carriage house - frame - wood (vertical)
Map #R1-179	**Diedrich Apartments** 1937 - Art Deco / Art Moderne - Apartment - 2 story Brick

509 10th Street Iowa #56-00132 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 2 contributing buildings (A, C) Individual: yes - C	Concrete foundation; Roof: Flat - built-up Features: casement windows, Art Deco concrete detail, Art Moderne lines
	Original use: Apartments (4 units); Historic use: Apartments (4 units) Owners: 1936-37 - Rollin and Harriet (Diedrich) Hopkirk built apartments on site of former Diedrich house - completed by 8-3-37 Owners: 1937-1951 - four apartments rented out; 1952-1976 - Rollin and Harriet Hopkirk lived in Apt 1 and rented out other three
	Garage: c.1937 - Sloped - 4 car (open - carport) - brick
Map #R1-180 **505 10th Street** (*319 Walnut St*) Iowa #56-04136 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) Individual: no	**St. John's Parsonage** 1893 - Italianate (late) - 2 Story Brick Concrete foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt Features: brackets, segmental arch windows
	Original use: parsonage; Historic use: parsonage Owners: 1892-93 - new parsonage built for St. John Evangelical Church 1900 birthplace of head: Germany Owners: 1893-2012+ - used as parsonage for St. John's church Value/rent per 1930 census: $35 Owners: parsonage
	Garage: none
Map #R1-181 **501 10th Street** (*325 Walnut St*) Iowa #56-04135 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) Individual: no	**St. John's Evangelical Church** 1864, 1885, 1904, 1993 - Romanesque - church - Brick Brick foundation; Roof: Gable-oriented - asphalt Features: arch windows, bell tower
	Original use: church; Historic use: church, also school / hall to west Owners: 1864 - building completed at corner for St. John's Evangelical Church; 1885 - bell tower and steeple added; 1898-1900 - stained glass windows added and interior remodeled Owners: 1904 - new two-story school/hall added on west side (replacing earlier addition); 1923 - interior remodeling; 1933 - became St. John's Evangelical and Reformed Church Owners: 1948 - remodeling for 100th anniversary; 1959-60 - parish hall section remodeled; 1962 - became St. John United Church of Christ; 1968 - sanctuary remodeled; 1993 - new addition to west of parish hall completed
	Garage: - - attached to church hall for parsonage to east - -
Map #R1-182 **1016 Avenue E** (*1016 4th Street*) Iowa #56-04399 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building Individual: no	**George and Christina Haessig House** c.1887 - Italianate (simplified) - 2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt Features: 1920s side porch, segmental arch windows
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: 2 units from 1926-1947, then single family Owners: 1883-1892 - George and Christina Haessig (carpenter); 1892-1905 - Christina Haessig (widow) - also some children 1900 birthplace of head: Germany Owners: 1911-1925 - William (district judge) and Belle Hamilton; rental by 1927-1947 - two units Value/rent per 1930 census: $40, 35 Owners: 1947-61 - owned by William and Jean Everingham - lived here - only family; 1961-1965 - James and Ann Welty; 1966-1980s - two rental units again
	Garage: c.1960s - NC - side gable - 2 car - frame - masonite
Map #R1-183 **1020 Avenue E** Iowa #56-04144 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: no - out Individual: no	**House - new (old burned in Aug 2011)** 2012 - demo/new -
	Garage: c.1971 - NC - gable-oriented - NC - frame - vinyl
Map #R1-184 **1026 Avenue E**	**Ralph and Clara Pyle House** c.1953 - Minimal traditional - gable front - 1 Story Frame - Aluminum

Iowa #56-04401	Concrete block foundation; Roof: Gable-front - asphalt Features: -
NRHP Evaluation: District: no - out Individual: no	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: 1953-1960 - Ralph and Clara Pyle; 1960-1966 - Ralph Pyle; 1967-1970 - Michael and Sharon Phelan; 1970-2012+ - Charles and Anna Marie Underwood
	Garage: c.1975 - NC - side gable - 2 car - frame - vinyl
Map #R1-185	**Paul and Hazel Schaper House**
	c.1927 - Bungalow - gable front - 1 Story Frame - Wood
1028 Avenue E	Concrete block foundation; Roof: Gable-oriented - asphalt Features: 6/1 windows, entry porch
Iowa #56-04402	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: Schaper family; 1923-1941 - Paul and Hazel Schaper (Schaper's Meat Market - 1034 Ave E)
NRHP Evaluation: District: no - out Individual: more research - C	Value/rent per 1930 census: $5,000 Owners: 1941-1983 - Hazel Schaper (gift shop here from c.1956-1976)
	Garage: c.1927 - Gable-oriented - 2 car - Frame - wood
Map #R1-186	**Schaper Rental House**
	c.1927 - Bungalow - clipped gable front - 1 Story Brick
1030 Avenue E	Concrete foundation; Roof: Gable-oriented - asphalt Features: wide eaves/frieze, 10/1 windows, entry porch
Iowa #56-04145	Original use: Single family house - rental; Historic use: Single family house Owners: Schaper family; 1923-1948 - Paul and Hazel Schaper built and used as rental house - lived to east at 1028 - James and Maribelle Atchison lived here from c.1927-1948
NRHP Evaluation: District: no - out Individual: more research - C	Value/rent per 1930 census: $ Owners: 1948-1950 - Charles and Millie Riley; 1950-1954 - Everett and Marjorie Waterman; 1954-1970 - Amelda Noonan (widow)
	Garage: c.1992 - NC - gable-oriented - 2 car - frame - vinyl
Map #R1-187	**Schaper's Meat Market**
	1924-25 - Commercial - Commercial - 1 story Brick
1034 Avenue E	Concrete foundation; Roof: Flat - built-up
	Original use: Commercial; Historic use: Commercial
Iowa #56-04146	Owners: 1923-1941 - Paul and Hazel Schaper owned family property; 1924-25 - new Schaper & Koch Meat Market built; 1926 - became Schaper's Meat Market; continued by partners after Paul's death in 1941
NRHP Evaluation: District: no - out Individual: more research - C	Owners: 1926-1954 - Schaper's Meat Market; 1954-1969 - Hoenig Brothers Grocery; 1969-1998 - Ron's Super Market
	Garage: none
Map #R1-188	**Rollin and Harriett Hopkirk House**
	c.1926 - Dutch Colonial Revival - 2 Story Brick
415 10th Street	Concrete foundation; Roof: Gambrel - asphalt Features: multi-light windows, gambrel roof, shed-roof dormer
Iowa #56-00131	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: (1900-13 - Sam Atlee; 1913-1924 - S&JC Atlee Co; 1924-26 - John Okell)
NRHP Evaluation: District: yes - 1 contributing building (A, C) Individual: yes - C	Value/rent per 1930 census: $15,000 Owners: 1926-1949 - Rollin and Harriett (Diedrich) Hopkirk (Hopkirk Insurance Agency, vp of Iowa State Bank); 1949-1956 - Dr. Robert and Mary Ann Cronin; 1956-63 - Robert only, widower, remarried; 1963-1997 - Dr. Robert and Jo Ann Doering
	Garage: attached
Map #R1-189	**John and Lottie Okell House**
1007 Avenue E	c.1924 - Tudor Revival - 1 Story Frame - Stucco
Iowa #56-04397	Brick foundation; Roof: Cross gable - asphalt Features: half-timber gables, 6/1 windows, steep roof pitch
NRHP Evaluation: District: yes - 2 contributing	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: (1900-13 - Sam Atlee; 1913-1924 - S&JC Atlee Co); 1924-1948 - John Atlee Okell (sec S&JC Atlee Co) and wife Lottie

buildings (A, C) Individual: more research - B, C	Value/rent per 1930 census: $15,000 Owners: 1949-1957 - Lottie Okell (widow); 1960-2011 - Louise Benbow Gray (teacher FM Jr High) and husband Harold Gray (DuPont's)
	Garage: c.1924 - Gable-oriented - 1 car - brick
Map #R1-190 **1011 Avenue E** Iowa #56-04398 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: yes - 1 contributing building (A) and 1 non-contributing building Individual: no	**Dr. Frank C. and Anna Belle Roberts House** c.1892 - Italianate / Queen Anne - 2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt Features: corner angled tower
	Original use: Single family house; Historic use: Single family house Owners: (lot part of corner house - Enoch and Mary Wilson); 1892-1919 - Dr. Frank and Anna Belle Roberts 1900 birthplace of head: US - MI Owners: 1919-1924 - Joseph C. and Eleanor Ehart; 1925-1929 - owned by St. Mary's church - used as rectory while adjacant building under construction; 1929-1944 - Ray and Anna Lawrence (Industrial Heating and Plumbing Co) Value/rent per 1930 census: $16,000 Owners: 1944-1980 - Dr. Albert W. and Mary J. Schulte - also apt starting in 1962
	Garage: c.1997 - NC - side gable - 3 car - frame - vinyl
Map #R1-191 **1015 Avenue E** *(1015 4th St)* Iowa #56-04400 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: no - out (part of St. Mary's complex) Individual: more research - C	**St. Mary's Rectory** 1909, 1928 - Queen Anne / Romanesque - 2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Complex hip/gable - asphalt Features: c.1909 porch, two corner turrets
	Original use: rectory; Historic use: rectory Owners: 1872-1882 - German Roman Catholic Church Owners: 1882-1914 - owned by St Mary's Church / Davenport diocese; 1914 - diocese transferred to St. Mary's Church - used as rectory - major remodel/expansion in 1909 - more remodeling in 1927-28 Owners: still used as rectory for St. Mary's
	Garage: c.1960s - NC - flat roof - 3 car - NC - concrete block / brick
Map #R1-192 **1031 Avenue E** *(419 (403) 11th St (Vine))* Iowa #56-00238 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: no - out (part of St. Mary's complex) Individual: Listed - 1980	**St. Mary's Catholic Church** 1865-71, 1876, 1890 - Gothic Revival - church - Brick Stone foundation; Roof: church - gable - asphalt Features: prominent tower
	Original use: church; Historic use: church Owners: 1865-1870 - German Catholic Church constructed - dedicated on January 1, 1871 by local priest - rebuilt tower and interior after 1876 tornado damage - renamed St. Mary's - built spire in 1890 - stained glass windows in 1892 Owners: 1919 - interior redecorated for 50th anniversary in 1921; 1926 - more interior remodeling; 1937 - interior updates and new finishes; 4-12-1942 - church rededicated Owners: 1996 - combined with St. Joseph's to St. Mary and Joseph Parish; 2009 - merged with Sacred Heart also to form Holy Family Parish - continues with services as St. Mary's
	Garage: none
Map #R1-193 **1111 Avenue E** *(1111 4th St)* Iowa #56-04260 **NRHP Evaluation:** District: no - out (part of St. Mary's complex) Individual: more research - C	**St. Mary's - convent** 1911 - Romanesque - 2 Story Brick Stone foundation; Roof: Hip - asphalt
	Original use: convent; Historic use: convent Owners: 1909 - St. Mary's acquired two houses rented as convents - demo - built new building - completed in May 1911 - $13,000 Owners: 1911-1990s - used as convent for sisters teaching at school
	Garage: c.2000 - NC - side gable - 2 car - frame - vinyl

Table 2. Properties within recommended Park to Park Residential Historic District boundary.

listed in order by map number

Address *Map / State #*	*Historic name* *Significant year, style, height/walls* *Garage*	*Preliminary resource count for historic district*
400 block Avenue F Map #R1-001 Iowa #56-03853	**Old Settlers Park** 1836 - park	1 contributing site (A)
604 4th Street Map #R1-002 Iowa #56-03887	**Samuel D. and Maria Morrison House** c.1858, c.1945? - Gothic Revival / Classical Revival - 2 Story Brick Garage: (earlier attached garage on 1946 map) - attached - -	1 contributing building (A, C)
524 4th Street Map #R1-003 Iowa #56-00121	**Snyder House** c.1890 - Queen Anne - 2 Story Frame - Vinyl Garage: c.1920 - hip-roof (metal) - one car - frame - vinyl	2 contributing buildings (A)
518 4th Street Map #R1-004 Iowa #56-04355	**Frank and Chloe Weber House** c.1890 - Queen Anne - 2 Story Frame - Wood / Aluminum Garage: none	1 contributing building (A, C?)
510 4th Street Map #R1-005 Iowa #56-04354	**House** c.1870 - Gable-front one story - 1 Story Frame - Vinyl Garage: c.1930s - gable-oriented - two-car - frame - vertical wood	2 contributing buildings (A, C)
506 4th Street Map #R1-006 Iowa #56-03886	**Hugo C. and Anna Stempel House** 1895 - Queen Anne / Gable-front - 2 Story Frame - Wood Lap Garage: c.1992 - NC - gable-oriented - two-car - frame - vinyl	1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building
504 4th Street Map #R1-007 Iowa #56-04353	**House** c.1888 - Gable-front (modified) - 2 Story Frame - Vinyl Garage: attached	1 non-contributing building
402 Avenue F Map #R1-008 Iowa #56-03876	**Isaiah and Amelia Hale House** c.1855 - Greek/Gothic Revival - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.1987 - NC - gable-oriented - 2 car - frame - masonite	1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building
412 Avenue F Map #R1-009 Iowa #56-00251	**LeRoy and Frances Bean House** c.1927 - Tudor Revival - 2 Story Frame - Stucco Garage: c.2004 - NC - gable-oriented - 2 car - frame - stucco	1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building
416 Avenue F Map #R1-010 Iowa #56-03877	**William and Mary Hoover House** c.1890 - Shingle style - 2 Story Frame - Wood Shingles Garage: c.1915 (NC) - Side gable - 2 car - frame - metal siding	1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building
422 Avenue F Map #R1-011 Iowa #56-00252	**Dr. Edward and Nancy Whinery House** c.1860 - Italianate / Greek Revival - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.1860, c.1905 - Side gable - two sections - frame - vertical wood	2 contributing buildings (A, C)
426 Avenue F Map #R1-012 Iowa #56-04403	**Alan and Thelma Stewart House** c.1924 - Bungalow - 2 Story Frame - Vinyl Garage: c.1992 - NC - slope roof - 2 car - frame - vinyl	1 contributing building (A) and 1 non-contributing building
430 Avenue F Map #R1-013 Iowa #56-03878	**Peter M. and Anna Miller House** c.1854, c.1887 - Italianate / Greek Revival - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.1905, c.1980s (NC) - Slope roof - 2 story - frame - vinyl	1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building
434 Avenue F Map #R1-014 Iowa #56-04404	**Myron and Katherine Bowen House** c.1897 - Queen Anne - 2 Story Frame - Vinyl Garage: c.1990s - NC - gable-oriented - NC - frame - vinyl	2 non-contributing buildings
601 5th Street Map #R1-015 Iowa #56-03855	**St. Joseph's Rectory** c.1850s, 1950s - Hip roof - 2 story (modified Second Empire) - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.1950s - Hip roof - two car - brick	2 contributing buildings (A, C)

Address *Map / State #*	*Historic name* *Significant year, style, height/walls* *Garage*	*Preliminary resource count for historic district*
521 5th Street Map #R1-016 Iowa #56-00122	**Aaron and Mary Johnson House** c.1870 - Italianate - 2 Story Brick Garage: none	1 contributing building (A, C)
517 5th Street Map #R1-017 Iowa #56-04357	**Elizabeth Nabers House** c.1923 - Bungalow - clipped gable - 1 Story Frame - Vinyl Garage: none	1 contributing building (A, C)
515 5th Street Map #R1-018 Iowa #56-04356	**Edward T. and Ella Einspanjer House** c.1918 - Gable front - two story - 2 Story Frame - Vinyl Garage: c.1918 - hip - 1 car - concrete/vinyl	2 contributing buildings (A)
508 (516) Avenue F Map #R1-019 Iowa #56-00253, 56-00254	**St. Joseph's Church** 1886 - Gothic Revival - church - Brick Garage: c.1914 reconstruction - chapel - gable-front - brick	2 contributing buildings (A, C)
520 Avenue F Map #R1-020 Iowa #56-03879	**St. Joseph's Rectory/Convent** c.1890 - Italianate - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.2000 - NC - gable-oriented - 2 car - frame	1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building
532 Avenue F Map #R1-021 Iowa #56-00255	**Dennis and Emma Morrison House** c.1879 - Italianate - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.1935 (garage), c.1885 (brick) - brick summer kitchen, flat roof garage - 2 car - concrete/frame	3 contributing buildings (A, C)
509 Avenue F Map #R1-022 Iowa #56-03819	**St. Joseph's School** 1926 - Classical Revival - School - 2 story - Brick Garage: none	1 contributing building (A)
523 Avenue F Map #R1-023 Iowa #56-04405	**Anna R. Smith House** c.1880 - Italianate - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.1900? - gable-oriented - frame - aluminum	2 contributing buildings (A, C)
525 Avenue F Map #R1-024 Iowa #56-03880	**House** c.1870s, 1940s - Tudor Revival (later remodeling) - 1 1/2 Story Brick Garage: c.1991 - NC - gable-oriented - 2 car - frame	1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building
529 Avenue F Map #R1-025 Iowa #56-03881	**House** c.1870s, c.1905 - I-house / Foursquare - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.1870s - Side gable - two story - brick	2 contributing buildings (A)
533 Avenue F Map #R1-026 Iowa #56-03882	**Downs-Hitch House** c.1889 - Queen Anne - 2 Story Brick veneer Garage: c.1898 - Side gable - two story - brick	2 contributing buildings (A, C)
602-04 Avenue F Map #R1-027 Iowa #56-04173	**Duplex** c.1870s? - Duplex - gable front (Classical Revival) - Duplex - 2 story Brick Garage: c.1870s? - gable-oriented outbuilding (not garage) - brick	2 contributing buildings (A, C)
608 Avenue F Map #R1-028 Iowa #56-04406	**James A. and Susanna Jordan House** c.1896 - Queen Anne - 2 Story Frame - Aluminum Garage: c.1915 - hip - 1 car - concrete (poured)	2 contributing buildings (A, C)
612 Avenue F Map #R1-029 Iowa #56-04174	**House** c.1865, c.1925 - Italianate / Greek Revival - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.1925 - sloped - 4 car - rusticated concrete block / smooth block	2 contributing buildings (A, C)
614-16 Avenue F Map #R1-030 Iowa #56-04175	**House (duplex)** c.1875, c.1925 - Hip roof - two story - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.1925 - sloped - 5 car - rusticated concrete block	2 contributing buildings (A, C)

Address *Map / State #*	*Historic name* *Significant year, style, height/walls* *Garage*	*Preliminary resource count for historic district*
618 Avenue F Map #R1-031 Iowa #56-04176	**James and Margaret Henderson House** c.1869 - Italianate - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.1895 - sloped - 2 story carriage house - brick	2 contributing buildings (A, C)
624 Avenue F Map #R1-032 Iowa #56-00257	**Conrad and Barbara Lesch House** c.1871 - Gothic Revival - 1 1/2 Story Brick Garage: none	1 contributing building (A, C)
628 Avenue F Map #R1-033 Iowa #56-04411	**Brewster Apartments** 1930 - Tudor Revival - apts - Apartment - 2 story - Brick Garage: c.1925 - sloped - 4 car - rusticated concrete block	2 contributing buildings (A, C)
602 7th Street Map #R1-034 Iowa #56-00125, 56-03554	**Robert and Louisa Russell House** c.1869 - Greek Revival - 2 Story Brick Garage: none	1 contributing building (A, C)
603 Avenue F Map #R1-035 Iowa #56-00256	**Bernard B. and Amelia Hesse House** 1890 - Queen Anne - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.2005 - NH - side gable - 2 story - NH - brick	1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building
613 Avenue F Map #R1-036 Iowa #56-04407	**Thomas L. Shaw House** 1889 - Queen Anne - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.1925 - hip - 1 car - rusticated concrete blocks	2 contributing buildings (A, C)
615 Avenue F Map #R1-037 Iowa #56-04408	**House** c.1870s? - Greek Revival? - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.1920 - hip - 1 car - tile block	2 contributing buildings (A)
619 Avenue F Map #R1-038 Iowa #56-04409	**Hayles Apartments** c.1925 - Mixed - Italianate/Craftsman - Apartment - 2 story - Brick, vinyl Garage: none	1 contributing building (A, C)
625 Avenue F Map #R1-039 Iowa #56-04410	**House** c.1910s? - moved here in 1951 - Foursquare (modified) - 2 Story Frame - Vinyl Garage: none	1 non-contributing building
629 Avenue F Map #R1-040 Iowa #56-04177	**Charles and Eliza Brewster House** c.1850s? - Cross gable - Greek/Gothic - 2 story Brick Garage: none	1 contributing building (A)
706 Avenue F Map #R1-042 Iowa #56-04179	**House** c.1850s - Greek Revival? - side gable rowhouse - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.1958 - Sloped - 3 car - concrete block	2 contributing buildings (A)
710 Avenue F Map #R1-043 Iowa #56-04180	**Dr. Abel C. and Emily Roberts House** c.1850s - Greek Revival? - side gable rowhouse - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.1990s - NC - side gable - 2 car - NC - concrete	1 contributing building (A) and 1 non-contributing building
716-18 Avenue F Map #R1-044 Iowa #56-00260	**Albright House (William and James Albright Duplex)** 1858 - Italianate (duplex) - Duplex - 2 story Brick Garage: none	1 contributing building (A, C)
701 Avenue F Map #R1-045 Iowa #56-00258	**Lee County Courthouse** 1841-42, 1876, 1890s, 1912 - Greek Revival - courthouse - Brick Garage: none	1 contributing building (A, C)
711 Avenue F Map #R1-046 Iowa #56-00259	**Lee County Jail** 1865-67 - Stone jail - jail - Stone Garage: c.2000s - storage - gable-oriented - -	1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building
719 Avenue F Map #R1-047 Iowa #56-00261	**Union Presbyterian Church** 1884-85 - Late Gothic Revival - church - Brick Garage: none	1 contributing building (A, C)

Address *Map / State #*	*Historic name* *Significant year, style, height/walls* *Garage*	*Preliminary resource count for historic district*
804 Avenue F Map #R1-048 Iowa #56-00262	**John G. and Catherine Schwartz House** c.1872 - Italianate - 2 Story Brick Garage: none	1 contributing building (A, C)
814 Avenue F Map #R1-049 Iowa #56-00264	**Charles and Catherine Doerr House** c.1891 - Second Empire - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.2004 - NC - side gable - 2+ car - frame - vinyl	1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building
818 Avenue F Map #R1-050 Iowa #56-04412	**Frederick and Barbara Holzberger House** c.1871 - Italianate - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.1996 - NC - side gable - 3 car - frame - vinyl	1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building
820-22 Avenue F Map #R1-051 Iowa #56-04148	**Atlee Duplex** c.1885 - Italianate (duplex) - Duplex - 2 story Brick Garage: none	1 contributing building (A, C)
826 Avenue F Map #R1-052 Iowa #56-00267	**George H. (Sr) and Mary E. Rump House** c.1899 - Second Empire / Victorian vernacular - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.1910, c.2007 (two garages) - Sloped - 1 car, also NC - gable-oriented - 2 car - brick, also NC - frame - vinyl	2 contributing buildings (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building
834 Avenue F Map #R1-053 Iowa #56-04149	**William and Mary Abel House** c.1915 - Foursquare - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.1915 - Sloped - 1 car - brick	2 contributing buildings (A, C)
836 Avenue F Map #R1-054 Iowa #56-04413	**Bernard and Mary Middendorf House** c.1850 - Gable-front cottage - 1 1/2 story - 1 1/2 Story Brick - Stucco Garage: none	1 contributing building (A)
817 Avenue F Map #R1-055 Iowa #56-04147	**Lee County Bank & Trust** 1969 - Commercial/Bank - Commercial - 1 story - Brick Garage: c.1988 - NC - side gable - 3 car - frame - wood (vertical)	2 non-contributing buildings
833 Avenue F Map #R1-056 Iowa #56-00265	**Joel and Martha Walker House** c.1859 - Italianate / Gothic Revival - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.1991 - NC - gable-oriented - 2 car - frame - vinyl	1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building
514 9th Street Map #R1-057 Iowa #56-04132	**Cattermole Apartments** c.1888 - Romanesque / Queen Anne - Duplex - 2 story Brick Garage: c.1910s, remodeled c.1960s - NC - garage with living unit - NC - frame - wide wood	1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building
901 block Avenue F Map #R1-058 Iowa #56-00117	**Central Park** 1836, 1889, 1950 - (park) - park, bandstand, statue	1 contributing site and 2 contributing objects
906 Avenue F Map #R1-059 Iowa #56-04414	**Alva and Mary Cowles House** c.1887 - T-plan - two story - 2 Story Frame - Aluminum Garage: c.1967 - NC - sloped - 4 car - NC - concrete block	1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building
908 Avenue F Map #R1-060 Iowa #56-04150	**Cowles Apartments** 1912 - Prairie School /Classical influence - Apartment - 2 story - Brick Garage: c.1920 - NC - sloped - 4 car - NC - tile block	1 contributing building (A) and 1 non-contributing building
922-24 Avenue F Map #R1-061 Iowa #56-00266	**Brecht Duplex** 1897 - Queen Anne - Duplex - 2 story frame - Wood Lap Garage: c.1936 - Sloped - 4 car - frame - asbestos	2 contributing buildings (A, C)
926-28 Avenue F Map #R1-062 Iowa #56-04415	**Tingwald Duplex** c.1935 - Two story - hip roof - Duplex - 2 story frame - Aluminum Garage: c.1987 - NC - side gable - 4 car - frame - vinyl	1 contributing building (A) and 1 non-contributing building
608 10th Street Map #R1-063 Iowa #56-04137	**First Christian Church** 1958 - Modern - church - Brick Garage: none	1 contributing building (A, C)

Address *Map / State #*	*Historic name* *Significant year, style, height/walls* *Garage*	*Preliminary resource count for historic district*
609 10th Street Map #R1-064 Iowa #56-04363	**Sophy and Nynn Yotter House** c.1912 - Foursquare - 2 Story Frame - Aluminum Garage: none	1 contributing building (A)
601 10th Street **(1002 Avenue F)** Map #R1-065 Iowa #56-03971	**Dr. John and Bertha Walker House** c.1914 - Bungalow - hip roof - 1 1/2 Story Frame - Stucco Garage: c.1914 - Hip-roof - 2 car - frame - stucco/wood	2 contributing buildings (A)
521 10th Street Map #R1-066 Iowa #56-03970	**William and Johanna Eitman House** 1871 - Italianate - 2 Story Brick Garage: none	1 contributing building (A, C)
517 10th Street Map #R1-067 Iowa #56-04362	**William and Emma Wemmer House** c.1917 - Bungalow - gable-oriented - 1 1/2 Story Brick - Stucco Garage: c.1996 - NC - gable-oriented - 2 car - frame - wood	1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building
513 10th Street Map #R1-068 Iowa #56-04361	**Alvin and Sarah Bock House** c.1912 - Foursquare - hip roof - 2 Story Frame - Masonite Garage: c.1972 - NC - gable-oriented - 2 car - frame - masonite	1 contributing building (A) and 1 non-contributing building
1008 Avenue F Map #R1-069 Iowa #56-04416	**Dr. Robert and Daisy Scovel House** c.1913 - Prairie School /Craftsman - 2 Story Frame - Stucco Garage: c.1925 - Sloped - 4 car - concrete block	2 contributing buildings (A, C)
1012 Avenue F Map #R1-070 Iowa #56-03974	**John and Belle Ehart House** c.1875 - Italianate (modified) - 2 Story Frame - Stucco Garage: c.1935 - Sloped - 4 car - concrete block (rusticated)	2 contributing buildings (A)
1014-16 Avenue F Map #R1-071 Iowa #56-04418	**Scovel Duplex** c.1887 - Italianate (late) - duplex - Duplex - 2 story Brick Garage: c.1935 - Side gable - 3 car - frame - asphalt	2 contributing buildings (A)
1020 Avenue F Map #R1-072 Iowa #56-04420	**Wolter House** c.1878 (earlier?) - Gable-front - 1 1/2 Story Brick Garage: c.2006 - NC - side gable - 3 car - frame - wood (vertical)	1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building
1024 Avenue F Map #R1-073 Iowa #56-04421	**Samuel and Caroline Moore House** c.1912 - Foursquare (gable-front) - 2 Story Frame - Asbestos Garage: c.1920 - Hip - 2 car - frame - metal	2 contributing buildings (A)
1026 Avenue F Map #R1-074 Iowa #56-04423	**George and Theresa Lohman House** c.1910 - Gable front - 1 1/2 Story Frame - Aluminum Garage: none	1 contributing building (A)
1028 Avenue F Map #R1-075 Iowa #56-04424	**George and Elizabeth Haessig House** c.1909 - Victorian vernacular - 1 Story Frame - Wood Lap Garage: none	1 contributing building (A, C)
1032 Avenue F Map #R1-076 Iowa #56-03977	**Meyer Rental House** c.1881 (earlier?) - Gable-front - 1 1/2 Story Brick Garage: c.1946 - Gable-oriented - 1 car - frame - wood	2 contributing buildings (A, C)
602 11th Street **(1034 Avenue F)** Map #R1-077 Iowa #56-03972	**Gerber Apartments (John W. Miller Block)** c.1887, c.1915 - Commercial - Italianate - Apartment/Commercial - 2 story - Brick Garage: none	1 contributing building (A)
612 11th Street Map #R1-078 Iowa #56-04364	**Jeanette B. Conradt House** c.1925 - Bungalow - gable-front - 1 1/2 Story Frame - Wood Lap Garage: none	1 contributing building (A, C)
1011 Avenue F Map #R1-079 Iowa #56-04417	**Julius and Katherine Axt House** c.1910 - Queen Anne - 2 Story Frame - Aluminum Garage: c.1920 - Gable-oriented - 1 car - frame - wood	2 contributing buildings (A, C)

Address *Map / State #*	*Historic name* *Significant year, style, height/walls* *Garage*	*Preliminary resource count for historic district*
1013 Avenue F Map #R1-080 Iowa #56-03975	**Peter G. and Minta Kern House** c.1930 - Colonial Revival - Side gable - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.1970s - NC - hip roof - 2 car - frame - wood (vertical)	1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building
1019 Avenue F Map #R1-081 Iowa #56-04419	**Henry and Magdalena Wiebler House** c.1919 - Gable front - 2 Story Frame - Wood Lap / Wood shakes Garage: c.1960s - NC - gable-oriented - 2 car - frame - wood (vertical)	1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building
1021-23 Avenue F Map #R1-082 Iowa #56-03976	**Frank and Mary Schulte Duplex** c.1890 - Italianate (simplified) - Duplex - 2 story Brick Garage: c.1990s - NC - gable-oriented - 2 car - frame - vinyl	1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building
1025 Avenue F Map #R1-083 Iowa #56-04422	**Marshal Rental House** c.1899 - Italianate / Foursquare - 2 Story Frame - Wood Lap Garage: c.1962 - NC - gable-oriented - 2 car - frame - vinyl	1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building
1031 Avenue F Map #R1-084 Iowa #56-04425	**Henry and Kathrina Nordman House** c.1887 - L-plan house (side gable) - 2 Story Frame - Aluminum Garage: c.1979 - NC - gable-oriented - 1 car - frame - vinyl	1 contributing building (A) and 1 non-contributing building
1035 Avenue F Map #R1-085 Iowa #56-04426	**Gibbs Rental House** c.1870 - Gable front - 2 Story Frame - Wood Lap Garage: attached	1 contributing building (A)
1102 Avenue F Map #R1-086 Iowa #56-04427	**House** 2003-04 - new - gable front - new - 1 Story Brick - new - Brick Garage: c.2004 - NC - gable-oriented - 2 car - frame - vinyl	2 non-contributing buildings
1108 Avenue F Map #R1-087 Iowa #56-03979	**Burt and Jennie Peter House** c.1923 - Bungalow (eye brow dormer) - 1 Story Brick Garage: c.1950 - Gable-oriented - 1 car - frame - wood (vertical)	2 contributing buildings (A, C)
1110-12 Avenue F Map #R1-088 Iowa #56-04429	**Fredericka Hansman Duplex** c.1899 - Queen Anne / cross gable - duplex - Duplex - 2 story Brick Garage: none	1 contributing building (A, C)
1114 Avenue F Map #R1-089 Iowa #56-03980	**John and Matilda Curtis House** c.1910 - Foursquare - 2 Story Frame - Wood Lap Garage: none	1 contributing building (A, C)
1118 Avenue F Map #R1-090 Iowa #56-04433	**Charles and Rose Tingwald** c.1914 - Foursquare - 2 Story Frame - Stucco Garage: c.1930 - hip - 2 car - frame - wood	2 contributing buildings (A, C)
1122-24 Avenue F Map #R1-091 Iowa #56-03982	**Valleria McHenry Duplex** c.1890 - Queen Anne (duplex) - Duplex - 2 story frame - Wood Lap Garage: none	1 contributing building (A, C)
1128 Avenue F Map #R1-092 Iowa #56-04435	**Philip and Kate Amborn House** c.1887 - Italianate (late) - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.2003 - NC - side gable - 3 car - frame - vinyl	1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building
1130 Avenue F Map #R1-093 Iowa #56-04436	**Edward and Emma Meyer House** c.1909 - Foursquare - 2 Story Frame - Asbestos Garage: c.1909 - NC - gable-oriented - 2 story - NC - frame - vinyl	2 non-contributing buildings
1132 Avenue F Map #R1-094 Iowa #56-00268	**James T. and Jessie Spink House** c.1912 - Foursquare / Prairie School - 2 Story Frame - Concrete block Garage: c.1977 - NC - gable-oriented - 2 car - NC - concrete block	1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building

Address *Map / State #*	*Historic name* *Significant year, style, height/walls* *Garage*	*Preliminary resource count for historic district*
1101 Avenue F Map #R1-095 Iowa #56-03978	**Isaac R. and Lucy Atlee House** c.1898 - Queen Anne - 2 Story Frame - Wood Lap Garage: c.1977 - NC - gable-oriented - 2 car - frame - masonite	1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building
1105-07 Avenue F Map #R1-096 Iowa #56-04428	**Anna J.J. Hubbard Apartments** c.1897, c.1940 - Queen Anne (duplex) - c.1940 front addition - Duplex - 2 story frame - Aluminum Garage: c.1960 - NC - shed-roof - 4 car - frame - aluminum	1 contributing building (A) and 1 non-contributing building (c.1960)
1111-13 Avenue F Map #R1-097 Iowa #56-04430	**Wollgast Duplex** c.1890, c.1903 - Queen Anne (duplex) - 2 Story Frame - Wood Lap - wide Garage: c.1920? (later?) - NC - side gable - 3 car - frame - vertical wood	1 contributing building (A) and 1 non-contributing building
1115 Avenue F Map #R1-098 Iowa #56-04431	**William B. Figgen House** c.1887 - Queen Anne - 2 Story Frame - Wood Lap - wide Garage: c.1905 - NC - side gable - 2 car - frame - wide wood over vertical boards	1 contributing building (A) and 1 non-contributing building
1117-19 Avenue F Map #R1-099 Iowa #56-04432	**Christian and Susanna Boltze Duplex** c.1887 - Duplex - Italianate? (modified?) - 2 Story Frame - Vinyl Garage: c.2007 - NC - gable-oriented - 2 car - frame - vinyl	1 contributing building (A) and 1 non-contributing building
1121 Avenue F Map #R1-100 Iowa #56-03981	**David and Philipine Ernst House** c.1888 - Queen Anne / Italianate - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.1925 - Gable-oriented - 2 car - Frame - cement board	2 contributing buildings (A, C)
1123-25 Avenue F Map #R1-101 Iowa #56-03983	**Frederick-Anderson Duplex** c.1891 - Queen Anne - 2 Story Frame - Aluminum Garage: c.1984 - NC - gable-oriented - 2 car - frame - masonite	1 contributing building (A) and 1 non-contributing building
1127 Avenue F Map #R1-102 Iowa #56-04434	**House** c.1891 - Queen Anne (simplified) - 2 Story Frame - Aluminum Garage: none	1 contributing building (A)
1131 Avenue F Map #R1-103 Iowa #56-04437	**Westphalen Rental House** c.1891 - Queen Anne (simplified) - 2 Story Frame - Wood - wide Garage: c.1960s - NC - hip-roof - 1 car - frame - aluminum	1 contributing building (A) and 1 non-contributing building
1133 Avenue F Map #R1-104 Iowa #56-04438	**Clara Lauther House** c.1895 - T-plan - cross hip roof - 2 Story Frame - Asbestos Garage: attached	1 contributing building (A)
401 Avenue E Map #R1-105 Iowa #56-03866	**Gertrude Cresap House** c.1965 - Ranch - 1 Story Brick Garage: c.1920 - Gable-oriented - 1 car - frame - vinyl	1 contributing building (A) and 1 non-contributing building (c.1965)
407 Avenue E Map #R1-106 Iowa #56-03867	**Jodokus and Mary Kuhlmeyer House** c.1890s - T-plan - 2 Story Frame - Wood Lap Garage: none	1 contributing building (A, C)
409 Avenue E Map #R1-107 Iowa #56-04365	**Byron and Mary Elizabeth Davis House** c.1877 - Gable-front - two story - 2 Story Frame - Vinyl Garage: c.1970s - NC - storage building - gable-roof - NC - frame - vinyl	1 contributing building (A) and 1 non-contributing building
415 Avenue E Map #R1-108 Iowa #56-03868	**Joseph B. and Toma E. Morrison House** c.1869, 1880s, 1890s, 1950s - Italianate / Second Empire (mansard roof removed) - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.1920 - Sloped roof - 4 car - frame - asbestos shingle siding	2 contributing buildings (A)

Address *Map / State #*	*Historic name* *Significant year, style, height/walls* *Garage*	*Preliminary resource count for historic district*
421 Avenue E Map #R1-109 Iowa #56-00219	**William T. Lowrey House** c.1871 - Italianate - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.1990s - NC - gable-oriented - 2 car - NC - brick	1 contributing building (A, C) And 1 non-contributing building
427 Avenue E Map #R1-110 Iowa #56-04366	**John and Elizabeth Mason House** c.1915 - Gable-front - 2 Story Frame - Vinyl Garage: c.2006 - NC - side gable - 3 car - NC - vinyl	1 contributing building (A)? and 1 non-contributing building
429-431 Avenue E Map #R1-111 Iowa #56-03869	**John and Ida Junge Duplex** c.1893 - Queen Anne duplex - cross gable - Duplex - 2 story frame - Wood Lap? Garage: c.1960s - NC - sloped roof - 3 car - NC - vinyl	1 contributing building (A) and 1 non-contributing building
435 Avenue E Map #R1-112 Iowa #56-03870	**Ira and Sarah Bricker House** c.1841 - Greek Revival - 2 Story Brick Garage: none	1 contributing building (A, C)
506 Avenue E Map #R1-113 Iowa #56-00220	**Herman J. and Pauline Schroeder House** 1920 - Italian Renaissance - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.1961 - Hip roof - 2 car - frame - vinyl	2 contributing buildings (A, C)
510-512 Avenue E Map #R1-114 Iowa #56-04368	**Johnson Duplex / Phelan Apartments** c.1887 - Queen Anne duplex - cross gable - Duplex - 2 story frame - Wood Lap Garage: c.1955 - Hip roof - 4 car - frame - wood	2 contributing buildings (A)
514 Avenue E Map #R1-115 Iowa #56-03873	**Amalie Kammerer House** c.1903 - Queen Anne - 2 Story Frame - Wood Lap Garage: c.1915 - Side gable - 2 car - frame - wood	2 contributing buildings (A, C)
520 Avenue E Map #R1-116 Iowa #56-00221	**George H. (Jr) and Mary M. Rump House** c.1892 - Queen Anne - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.1920 - Side gable - 2 story - 2+ car - frame - wood	2 contributing buildings (A, C)
524 Avenue E Map #R1-117 Iowa #56-04371	**George and Harriett Kennedy House** c.1890 - Queen Anne - 2 Story Frame - Asbestos Garage: c.1920 (earlier?) - Side gable - 2 story, 2 car - frame - wood (vertical boards)	2 contributing buildings (A)
526 Avenue E Map #R1-118 Iowa #56-03875	**Jacob Styner House** c.1874 - Gable front - two story - 2 Story Frame - Asphalt Shingles Garage: c.1930 - Side gable - 1 car - frame - vinyl	2 contributing buildings (A)
530 Avenue E Map #R1-119 Iowa #56-04373	**Bertha Auwaerter House** 1941 - Gable front - two story - 2 Story Frame - Asbestos Garage: none	1 contributing building (A)
534 Avenue E Map #R1-120 Iowa #56-04374	**John and Margaretta Tieken House** c.1870 - Italianate - 2 Story Brick Garage: none	1 contributing building (A, C)
510 6th Street Map #R1-121 Iowa #56-04358	**House** c.1910 - Victorian vernacular - 1 1/2 Story Frame - Vinyl Garage: c.1910 - Side gable - 2 story - frame - wood	2 contributing buildings (A, C)
503 Avenue E Map #R1-122 Iowa #56-03871	**Frailey House** c.1910 - Bungalow - 2 Story Frame - Stucco Garage: c.1978 - NC - gable-oriented - 2 car - frame - wood	1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building
507 Avenue E Map #R1-123 Iowa #56-04367	**John D.M. and Mary M. Hamilton House** c.1887 - Queen Anne (early) - 2 Story Frame - Wood Lap Garage: c.1950 - Hip - 3 car - frame - wood	2 contributing buildings (A, C)
511 Avenue E Map #R1-124 Iowa #56-03872	**Anna Stolwyk House** c.1870s - Side gable - 1 Story Brick Garage: c.1970s - NC - side gable - NC - frame - wood	1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building

Address *Map / State #*	*Historic name* *Significant year, style, height/walls* *Garage*	*Preliminary resource count for historic district*
515 Avenue E Map #R1-125 Iowa #56-04369	**Dr. Valentine T. Doering House** c.1840s, c.1923 - Side gable - 1 Story Brick with 2nd story addition - Brick / Stucco Garage: c.1945 - Hip - 2 car - concrete block	2 contributing buildings (A, C)
519 Avenue E Map #R1-126 Iowa #56-03874	**House** c.1881, c.1905 - Victorian vernacular - 1 Story Frame - Vinyl Garage: none	1 contributing building (A)
521 Avenue E Map #R1-127 Iowa #56-04370	**Walter W. and C. Leona Stimpson House** 1951 - Ranch - 1 Story Brick Garage: c.1951 - Gable-oriented - 1 car - frame - asbestos	2 contributing buildings (A, C)
525 Avenue E Map #R1-128 Iowa #56-04372	**House** 2005 - new - gable-front cottage - new - 1 Story Frame - new - vinyl Garage: c.2005 - NC - side gable - 2 car plus carport - NC - frame - vinyl	2 non-contributing buildings (new)
529 Avenue E Map #R1-129 Iowa #56-00222	**F.M. Hosselton Rental House** c.1864 - Gothic Revival / Italianate - 2 Story Frame - Wood Lap Garage: c.1999 - NC - side gable - 3 car - frame - vinyl	1 contributing building (A)? and 1 non-contributing building
535 Avenue E Map #R1-130 Iowa #56-00223	**F.M. and Louisa Hosselton House** c.1857 - Italianate / Greek Revival - 2 Story Brick Garage: none	1 contributing building (A, C)
604 Avenue E Map #R1-131 Iowa #56-04375	**Edward and Adeline Johnson House** 1903 - Queen Anne - 2 Story Frame - Vinyl Garage: c.1930 - Gable-oriented - 1 car - frame - vertical wood	2 contributing buildings (A)
606 Avenue E Map #R1-132 Iowa #56-04376	**Doyle Rental House** c.1887 - Queen Anne (simplified) - 2 Story Frame - Aluminum Garage: c.1979 - NC - gable-oriented - 2 car - frame - masonite	1 contributing building (A) and 1 non-contributing building
608-10 Avenue E Map #R1-133 Iowa #56-04377	**Case Duplex** c.1887 - Queen Anne (duplex) - Duplex - 2 story frame - Asbestos Garage: c.1937 - Hip - 4 car - concrete block	2 contributing buildings (A)
612 Avenue E Map #R1-134 Iowa #56-04166	**Case Rental House** c.1883 - Hip-roof (Italianate?) - 2 Story Frame - Aluminum Garage: c.1939 - Hip - 1 car - frame - asphalt siding	2 contributing buildings (A)
614 Avenue E Map #R1-135 Iowa #56-00225	**James Marr Rental House** c.1869 - Second Empire / Gothic Revival - 1 1/2 Story Frame - Vinyl Garage: c.1962 - NC - side gable - NC - frame - wood boards	1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building
620 Avenue E Map #R1-136 Iowa #56-04379	**Helen Marsh House** 1954 - Ranch - 1 Story Frame - Wood Lap Garage: none	1 contributing building (A)
624 Avenue E Map #R1-137 Iowa #56-04380	**William and Leilia Heising House** 1938 - Classical Revival - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.1938 - Hip - 2 car - brick	2 contributing buildings (A, C)
630 Avenue E Map #R1-138 Iowa #56-00228	**Chief Justice Joseph M. Beck House** 1859 - Italianate / Gothic Revival - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.1938 - Side gable - 2 car plus apt - frame - vinyl siding	2 contributing buildings (A, C)
605 Avenue E Map #R1-139 Iowa #56-00224	**Hope Episcopal Church** 1857 - Gothic Revival - church - Brick Garage: c.1920 - Gable-oriented - 1 car - frame - wood	2 contributing buildings (A, C)
611 Avenue E Map #R1-140 Iowa #56-04165	**George and Barbara Miller House** c.1890, c.1920 - Queen Anne (simplified) - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.1945 - Side gable - 2 car - frame - wood	2 contributing buildings (A, C)

Address *Map / State #*	*Historic name* *Significant year, style, height/walls* *Garage*	*Preliminary resource count for historic district*
615 Avenue E Map #R1-141 Iowa #56-04378	**George and Barbara Miller Rental House** c.1885 - Gable-front - 2 story - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.1995 - NC - Side gable - 2 car - frame - wood	1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building
617 Avenue E Map #R1-142 Iowa #56-04167	**Ehart House** c.1890, c.1905 - Italianate (late) - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.1960s? - NC - Side gable - 2 car - frame - wood	1 contributing building (A) and 1 non-contributing building
621 Avenue E Map #R1-143 Iowa #56-00226	**William E. and Elizabeth Brown House** c.1889 - Queen Anne - 2 Story Frame - Wood Lap Garage: c.1889 - Side gable - carriage house - brick	2 contributing buildings (A, C)
629 Avenue E Map #R1-144 Iowa #56-00227	**Edward Johnston House** c.1911 (c.1849) - Side gable - 2 story - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.1870s? - Side gable - carriage house - brick	2 contributing buildings (A, C)
505 7th Street Map #R1-145 Iowa #56-04153	**Dr. Frank R. and Esther Richmond House** c.1942 - Colonial Revival - 2 Story Brick Garage: attached	1 contributing building (A, C)
712 Avenue E Map #R1-146 Iowa #56-04169	**Union Presbyterian Parsonage** c.1890 - Italianate (late) - 2 Story Frame - Aluminum Garage: c.1935 - Gable-oriented - 1 car - frame - asbestos	2 contributing buildings (A)
714-716 Avenue E Map #R1-147 Iowa #56-04383	**Cowles Duplex** c.1915 - Queen Anne (duplex) - Duplex - 2 story frame - Asbestos Garage: none	1 contributing building (A, C)
718 Avenue E Map #R1-148 Iowa #56-04385	**William Atlee Apartments** c.1929 - Classical Revival - Apartment - 2 story - Brick Garage: c.1929 - Sloped roof - 5 car - brick (tile block)	2 contributing buildings (A, C)
724 Avenue E Map #R1-149 Iowa #56-04386	**Michael and Christina Zimmerman House** c.1874 - Italianate - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.1925 - Sloped roof - 3 car - concrete - rusticated block	2 contributing buildings (A)
502-514 8th Street Map #R1-150 Iowa #56-04360	**Samuel Atlee Rowhouses (Atlee Apartments)** c.1887 - Queen Anne / Romanesque - Apartment - 2 story - Brick Garage: none	1 contributing building (A, C)
701 Avenue E Map #R1-151 Iowa #56-04168	**First Methodist Episcopal Church** 1887-88 - Late Gothic Revival - church - Brick Garage: none	1 contributing building (A, C)
709 Avenue E Map #R1-152 Iowa #56-04381	**Dr. Walter and Vinnie Grimwood House** c.1915 - Tudor Revival - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.1980s? - NC - gable-oriented - 2 car - frame - vinyl	1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building
713 Avenue E Map #R1-153 Iowa #56-04382	**Napoleon and Sibil Miller House** c.1868 - Italianate - 2 Story Brick Garage: none	1 contributing building (A, C)
717 Avenue E Map #R1-154 Iowa #56-04384	**Dr. Robert and Clara Reimers House** c.1924 - Tudor Revival / cottage - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.1997 - NC - gable-oriented - 2 car - frame - vinyl	1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building
721-723 Avenue E Map #R1-155 Iowa #56-00229	**Otway and Mary June Cutler Duplex** c.1893 - Queen Anne (duplex) - corner towers - Duplex - 2 story Brick Garage: none	1 contributing building (A, C)
725 Avenue E Map #R1-156 Iowa #56-04170	**Frank and Margaret Swanson House** c.1915 - Bungalow / Oriental - 1 1/2 Story Frame - Stucco Garage: c.1959 - NC - gable-oriented - 2 car - frame - wide wood	1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building (c.1959)

Address *Map / State #*	*Historic name* *Significant year, style, height/walls* *Garage*	*Preliminary resource count for historic district*
729 Avenue E Map #R1-157 Iowa #56-04171	**Frederick A. and Harriett Saar House** c.1901 - Gable-front - two story - 2 Story Frame - Aluminum Garage: - - none? - -	1 contributing building (A)
735 Avenue E Map #R1-158 Iowa #56-04172	**Frank and Fannie Kennedy House** c.1901 - Queen Anne - 2 Story Frame - Aluminum Garage: none	1 contributing building (A)
414 8th Street Map #R1-159 Iowa #56-04359	**August and Louise Soechtig House** c.1871 - Italianate - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.1950s - Gable-oriented - 1 car - frame - rolled asphalt	2 contributing buildings (A, C)
410 8th Street Map #R1-194 Iowa #56-04439	**Joseph and Catherine Kneuwer House** c.1870 - Italianate - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.1980 – NC – gable-oriented - 2 car - frame - vinyl	
804 (802) Avenue E Map #R1-160 Iowa #56-00231	**Samuel and Nancy Atlee House** c.1871 - Italianate - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.1870s/90s - carriage house - 2 story - parapet walls – brick (56-00230)	2 contributing buildings (A, C)
816 Avenue E Map #R1-161 Iowa #56-04143	**Charles E. and Elizabeth Richards Jr. House** 1952 - Ranch - 1 Story Frame - Brick veneer Garage: attached	1 contributing building (A, C)
510 9th Street Map #R1-163 Iowa #56-00129	**First Methodist Church** 1923 - Tudor Revival - church - Brick Garage: none	1 contributing building (A, C)
803 Avenue E Map #R1-164 Iowa #56-04142	**Fire Station No. 1 and City Hall** c.1928, 1975 - Classical Revival - city hall - Brick Garage: none	1 contributing building (A)
811 Avenue E Map #R1-165 Iowa #56-00233 (also 56-00232)	**Amos Ladd House** c.1841, 1975 - Greek Revival - 1 Story Brick Garage: none	1 contributing building (A, C)
819 Avenue E Map #R1-166 Iowa #56-04387	**John and Harriet Shepard House** c.1906 - Queen Anne - 2 Story Frame - Aluminum Garage: c.1906 - Side-gable - 2 story - Frame - wood (vertical)	2 contributing buildings (A)
821 Avenue E Map #R1-167 Iowa #56-04388	**Benjamin and Fannie Davis House** c.1864 - Greek Revival / Italianate - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.1916 - Hip - 1 car - Frame - wood	2 contributing buildings (A)
825 Avenue E Map #R1-168 Iowa #56-04389	**Almeda Douglass House** c.1865 - Greek Revival - 2 Story Brick Garage: none	1 contributing building (A)
831 Avenue E Map #R1-169 Iowa #56-04391	**George and Katherine Robers House** c.1890 - Queen Anne / Romanesque - 2 Story Brick Garage: none	1 contributing building (A, C)
833 Avenue E Map #R1-170 Iowa #56-00234	**Caroline Cattermole House** c.1895 - Queen Anne - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.1895 - Side gable - 2 story - Brick	2 contributing buildings (A, C)
903 Avenue E Map #R1-171 Iowa #56-00235	**William H. and Charlotte Atlee House** 1895 - Richardsonian Romanesque - 2 Story Stone - Stone Garage: c.1978 - NC - side gable - 3 car - frame - wood	1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building
909 Avenue E Map #R1-172 Iowa #56-04392	**Albert and Freda Benbow House** c.1915 - T-plan - 2 Story Frame - Vinyl Garage: c.1960 - NC - side gable - 2 car - frame - vinyl	2 non-contributing buildings

Address *Map / State #*	*Historic name* *Significant year, style, height/walls* *Garage*	*Preliminary resource count for historic district*
915 Avenue E Map #R1-173 Iowa #56-04393	**Robert W. and Catharine O. Albright House** c.1856 - Italianate - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.2003 - NC - gable-oriented - carriage house style - NC - frame - vertical wood	1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building
919 Avenue E Map #R1-174 Iowa #56-00236	**Frederick and Grace Kretsinger House** c.1893 - Queen Anne - 2 Story Frame - Wood Lap Garage: none	1 contributing building (A, C)
923 Avenue E Map #R1-175 Iowa #56-00237	**John V. and Laura Stevenson House** c.1898 - Queen Anne - 2 Story Frame - Wood Lap Garage: c.1970s - NC - side gable - 3 car - frame - vinyl?	1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building
925 Avenue E Map #R1-176 Iowa #56-04394	**Alex and Mary Stewart House** c.1864 - Greek Revival/Italianate - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.1971 - NC - side gable - 3 car - frame - wood	1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building
929 Avenue E Map #R1-177 Iowa #56-04395	**Alfred J. and Emeline Benbow House** c.1905 - Foursquare/Queen Anne - 2 Story Frame - Wood Lap Garage: c.1970s - NC - side gable - 2 car - frame - wood	1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building
935 Avenue E Map #R1-178 Iowa #56-04396	**Dr. Gideon C. and Rebecca Paramore House** 1869 - Italianate - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.1869 - Side gable - 2 story - carriage house - frame - wood (vertical)	2 contributing buildings (A, C)
509 10th Street Map #R1-179 Iowa #56-00132	**Diedrich Apartments** 1937 - Art Deco / Art Moderne - Apartment - 2 story Brick Garage: c.1937 - Sloped - 4 car (open - carport) - brick	2 contributing buildings (A, C)
505 10th Street Map #R1-180 Iowa #56-04136	**St. John's Parsonage** 1893 - Italianate (late) - 2 Story Brick Garage: none	1 contributing building (A, C)
501 10th Street Map #R1-181 Iowa #56-04135	**St. John's Evangelical Church** 1864, 1885, 1904, 1993 - Romanesque - church - Brick Garage: - - attached to church hall for parsonage to east - -	1 contributing building (A, C)
1016 Avenue E Map #R1-182 Iowa #56-04399	**George and Christina Haessig House** c.1887 - Italianate (simplified) - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.1960s - NC - side gable - 2 car - frame - masonite	1 contributing building (A, C) and 1 non-contributing building
415 10th Street Map #R1-188 Iowa #56-00131	**Rollin and Harriett Hopkirk House** c.1926 - Dutch Colonial Revival - 2 Story Brick Garage: attached	1 contributing building (A, C)
1007 Avenue E Map #R1-189 Iowa #56-04397	**John and Lottie Okell House** c.1924 - Tudor Revival - 1 Story Frame - Stucco Garage: c.1924 - Gable-oriented - 1 car - brick	2 contributing buildings (A, C)
1011 Avenue E Map #R1-190 Iowa #56-04398	**Dr. Frank C. and Anna Belle Roberts House** c.1892 - Italianate / Queen Anne - 2 Story Brick Garage: c.1997 - NC - side gable - 3 car - frame - vinyl	1 contributing building (A) and 1 non-contributing building

VI. Recommendations

The intensive level historical and architectural survey of the residential neighborhood from Old Settlers Park to Central Park (area 1) in Fort Madison, Lee County, Iowa, is part of a phased program to identify, evaluate, register, and protect the cultural resources in Fort Madison. The purpose of the survey was to complete an intensive level historical and architectural survey of 193 properties roughly along Avenues E and F from 4th Street to 11th/12th Street, or from Old Settlers Park to Central Park. Research was also conducted to develop historic contexts to evaluate the historic resources surveyed. The primary goal of the project was to evaluate a potential historic district and identify boundaries and contributing buildings. The buildings were evaluated for individual eligibility as well, as feasible within the scope of this project.

A total of 193 properties were surveyed as part of this project within this area. Two properties were demolished during the course of the project, with a new house then constructed on one of these lots. Thus, the survey included 192 extant properties. Properties generally consisted of a house or a house and garage. Approximately 328 individual resources were included in this survey area, including 259 built by 1960. These properties consist of 107 properties that were previously surveyed at some level, including four that were listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Iowa Site Inventory forms were filled out for each property, including name, date, address, a narrative description, and a statement of significance. Digital photographs and maps were inserted on each form as well. Through this survey, there appears to be an eligible Park to Park Residential Historic District that includes 184 surveyed properties with approximately 241 contributing resources (primarily houses) and 72 non-contributing resources (primarily garages). Outside of the contributing resources in this identified historic district, there is one property previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places and five surveyed properties that appear to be potentially individually eligible for listing.

First, it is recommended that the Fort Madison Historic Preservation Commission pursue nomination of the identified Park to Park Residential Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The boundaries for the historic district recommended within this report should be used as the framework to begin this process. Through the work to complete this nomination, the boundary may be revised, if needed. This nomination would utilize the historic contexts developed through this project. A narrative description of the district and statement of significance for the district will still need to be developed for this nomination. Historic photographs, postcards, and maps should be utilized to support the significance and the integrity of the district, as effective. Buildings listed on the National Register of Historic Places through a historic district would not also need to be individually nominated, as they enjoy the full benefits of listing as contributing buildings in a district. At least one public meeting should be held to explain the nomination process and benefits of listing on the National Register of Historic Places, in conjunction with the nomination project. The meeting would also provide the opportunity to fully explain that listing on the National Register of Historic Places does not restrict any rehabilitation work or demolition by a private property owner. At the same time, building owners are qualified for historic rehabilitation tax credit incentives and historic preservation grant opportunities for buildings listed as contributing within a historic district.

This nomination could move forward as a stand-alone historic district nomination or accompanying a Multiple Property Document (MPD) nomination for the National Register of Historic Places for the "Historical and Architectural Resources in Fort Madison, Iowa." At this time, it appears that either approach would be viable. Historic contexts included in this report would formulate the basic information and structure for the NRHP nomination for a historic district nomination. Alternatively, historic contexts would be developed for a MPD nomination, drawing more broadly on activities and resources in Fort Madison, rather than only within this select district. The historic district nomination would then be briefer, tied to the MPD for general contextual information. The MPD would then also set the stage and provide the background for future historic district or individual property nominations. While historic contexts have been developed previously for Fort Madison, there may still be significant work in the structure, writing, and analysis for a strong MPD document, depending on the approach and structure of the MPD. From this view point, it may be simpler to proceed with only the historic district nomination at this stage, working at a later date on the development of a MPD. However, the development of a MPD with at least the residential contexts would set the stage for nomination of several other properties and neighborhoods in Fort Madison. Thus, it is recommended that a MPD nomination with the residential historic contexts be developed in conjunction with the Park to Park Residential Historic District nomination.

The 2009 report noted that the structure of the historic contexts within a MPD document would follow one of two likely structures. One would be development of a MPD is related to property type historic contexts, continuing the structure of the 2009 report and this report while incorporating information from the 1990 report and nomination for the Fort Madison Downtown Commercial Historic District. The residential and neighborhood historic contexts from the recent reports would be updated as needed, and additional historic contexts for other property types, likely divided into the same chronological period, would also be developed. Two possible additional historic contexts developed at some point would be *Commercial and Industrial Development in Fort Madison, 1833-c.1970*; and *Social, Religious, and Educational Resources in Fort Madison, 1833-c.1970*. Thematic contexts such as *German Settlement, 1848-1880*, could also be added to this format. This format may be preferable for a streamlining of registration requirements for property types, but it would need to incorporate resources related to significant periods and themes in Fort Madison's history. The themes noted below would likely be cited within these property type historic contexts, as structured within this survey report as well. If this route is chosen, the development of each of the identified historic contexts above could occur with a survey project, preferably one that relates more strongly to that historic context. For example, if the commercial historic context work is not complete prior to the intensive survey of Survey area 6, it would be appropriate to develop the historic context for the *Commercial and Industrial Development in Fort Madison, 1833-c.1970* in conjunction with the survey of this area with a number of these resources. Thus, the initial MPD may only include the residential contexts developed in the 2009 report and this report, and the MPD would then be updated with additional historic contexts at a later date with additional research and survey work.

Another possible structure for a MPD would be to continue the chronological historic contexts development in the 1990 report, nomination for the Fort Madison Downtown Commercial Historic District, and within this report: *Early Growth and Development, 1833-1865; Postwar Prosperity and Transportation Improvements, 1865-1885; Santa Fe Railroad Expansion and*

Community Development, 1885-1900; Maturation of a Community, 1900-1935, and 20th Century Changes and Development, 1935-c.1970. Thematic contexts such as *German Settlement, 1848-1880*, could also be added to this format at a future date. These chronological contexts would include residential, commercial, industrial, religious, educational, governmental, and other property types. The significance of these properties would likely be related to the significant themes of each of these periods. This approach requires identification and assessment of several different property types within each of these themes. Thus, this approach would require more work to fully develop these historic contexts, from the current starting point.

When considering future projects, it is also recommended that the Fort Madison Historic Preservation Commission review the other recommendations of *Reconnaissance Level Historical Architectural Survey of the "Original Town" in Fort Madison, Lee County, Iowa,* completed in June 2009. This reconnaissance level survey identified areas of concentrations of historic resources for further intensive level survey, with the potential for a historic district in more than one more of these areas. The "Park to Park" survey was recognized as "Survey Area 1" within this report, with eight other areas identified for further survey and research. Portions of these other survey areas may have additional eligible historic districts. Historic districts must possess significance and integrity, according to the National Register of Historic Places standards. By definition, a historic district "possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development." The resources within the historic district must have a common theme for the district to have significance as a whole. This theme may be related to original platting, historical development, architecture / property types, ethnic history, or another aspect of significance. Additionally, areas recommended for intensive level survey usually also have resources that may be individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. These resources enjoy the same privileges in being listed as contributing resources in a historic district as being listed individually. Thus, usually only resources outside of a historic district are individually nominated once a historic district has been determined.

Through the 2008-2009 reconnaissance survey process, nine survey areas for further research and documentation in intensive level surveys were identified for the Original Town area in Fort Madison, including the "Park to Park" area. These areas are described with individual maps and sites associated with each survey area in Appendix B of the June 2009 report. Historical and physical characteristics were utilized to begin to classify blocks into neighborhoods. These neighborhoods and any historic districts will be further defined during the intensive level survey process. The boundaries for the survey area are not likely the boundaries of a final historic district in any area. However, these boundaries create manageable sizes of survey areas for the intensive level surveys. In order to work towards the goal of a comprehensive survey of historic resources in Fort Madison, the survey areas are contiguous so that all resources are included. Smaller areas within the survey areas may be eligible as historic districts. Likewise, historic districts may extend slightly into adjacent survey areas, if the unifying and significant characteristics of that historic district are present in adjacent properties. The survey areas include:

Survey area 1: Residential area along Avenues E and F from near 4th Street to 11th/12th streets (194 properties; about 290 individual resources built by 1970). (COMPLETED)

Survey area 2: East end of the Original Town area west of 2nd Street, including the 200-500 blocks of Avenues A, B, C, D, G, and H and the 200-300 blocks of Avenues E and F (185 properties; about 275 individual resources built by 1970).

Survey area 3: Properties on and at the foot of the bluff along Denmark Hilltop, Avenue C from 4th to 11th streets, and Avenue D from 6th to 11th streets (167 properties; about 235 individual resources built by 1970).

Survey area 4: Residential area along Avenue C from 11th to 15th streets, Avenue B from 12th to 14th streets, and Sunnyside Drive (109 properties; about 150 individual resources built by 1970).

Survey area 5: Properties along Avenues D and E from 11th to 15th streets and along Avenue F from 12th to 15th streets (191 properties; about 270 individual resources built by 1970).

Survey area 6: Properties along Avenue G in the 1000-1600 blocks, along Avenue H from 10th to 13th Street, and along Avenue I from 10th to 12th streets, and south of Avenue I from 11th to 13th streets to the railroad tracks (140 properties; about 185 individual resources built by 1970).

Survey area 7: Properties in the southwest corner of the Original Town plat and extending into Atlee's Addition and Southwest Addition south to the railroad tracks along the 1300-1700 blocks of Avenues H, I, J, K, L, and M (162 properties in Original Town plus around 40 additional properties; about 280 individual resources built by 1970).

Survey area 8: Properties from around 15th Street to French Creek along Avenues A, B, C, D, E, and F (129 properties; about 185 resources built by 1970).

Survey area 9: Properties from French Creek (1700 block) to 18th Street on Avenue D, and from French Creek (1700 block) to past 18th Street on Avenues E, F and G (80 properties in the Original Town plus unknown additional).

The report noted that survey areas 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 had the greatest potential for historic districts as well as individual resources likely eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. In general, these survey projects would likely include a historic context developed primarily for the survey areas itself, utilizing the previously developed historic contexts, similar to this report.

The 2009 report also recommended that a similar reconnaissance level survey be completed for the areas within the city limits of Fort Madison and outside the Original Town plat to the east, north, and particularly the west, as extensive historic development occurred in this area. The city limits utilized for this boundary was recommended to be those limits from the 1958 study/map with additions included to the north, rather than the current limits that extend beyond historic developments. Thus, the boundary would extend roughly from 18th Street west to 48th Street, north of Avenue A for approximately 500-1000 feet, and east of 1st street to the eastern city limits. Though a larger geographic area, the resources developed by 1970 within these blocks is likely similar to the number of properties within the Original Town area. These areas likely have a number of eligible historic districts and individual resources, some with a higher likelihood than some survey areas in the Original Town recommendations. The project structure could be similar to this survey project, with all properties documented on a table and selected properties further documented on an Iowa Site Inventory form. Little further historic context development is foreseen as required as part of this project, though the residential contexts within the previous reports may be updated and expanded.

Within the areas to the west of the Original Town, three particular neighborhoods were identified through the historic context development of the 2009 reconnaissance survey report as key areas for future intensive level surveys. The 39-lot Storms Court subdivision, developed from 1941-42, represents the first large residential development effort in Fort Madison (area 11). Likewise, the large Bluff View Acres and smaller adjacent Richard's Second Addition represent an ongoing effort by a developer from 1947 to around 1960, likely including a number of Gunnison Homes (area 12). These areas are recommended for an intensive level survey, as two or three eligible historic districts are likely in these areas. Approximately 200 properties built by 1970 are found in these survey areas, including 39 in Storms Court, about 120 in Bluff View Acres, and 38 in Richard's Second Addition. Storms Court may be surveyed independently of the other two areas, and a survey/nomination project of this small subdivision may be included as part of a reconnaissance level survey of the remainder of Fort Madison, rather than further historic context development (if undertaken before this project). However, it is recommended that Bluff View Acres and Richard's Second Addition be surveyed together as the development is similar through these areas and a historic district may include both plats. The 2009 report noted that the intensive level survey of the three identified 20th century subdivisions ranks similarly high with completion of the survey and nomination of the "Park to Park" area (1).

In addition to these recommended survey projects, two previous survey projects in Fort Madison evaluated properties as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Local historian John Hansman completed the *Historical/Architectural Property Survey in Fort Madison* in July 1990. Survey forms were completed for the selected 102 properties, with about three-quarters in the Original Town area. A number of these properties were determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The 1990 survey effort focused on identifying potential eligible individual properties, rather than historic districts. No recommendations were made for future survey areas. *An Intensive Level Architectural/ Historical Survey of the Central Business District and A Reconnaissance Level Survey of the West End Business District of the City of Fort Madison, Iowa* was completed by Karen Bode Baxter in 1999. Many of the commercial buildings evaluated as eligible and the downtown historic district were listed in 2007 in the Fort Madison Downtown Commercial Historic District. Additional eligible historic districts were identified as a district of early buildings in the 500 block of Avenue H and a west end commercial district along Avenue L between 25th and 27th streets. Finally, a handful of individual commercial / industrial buildings south of Avenue H between 10th and 11th streets were identified as eligible. It would be appropriate and recommended to pursue updated evaluations and nominations to the National Register of Historic Places as part of the future historic preservation projects in Fort Madison. The two historic district nominations may be pursued in conjunction with the recommended survey projects in those areas. Individual nominations may be pursued as separate or combined projects.

Finally, it is recommended that the Fort Madison Historic Preservation Commission continue to pursue funding to complete these future phases of the survey and nomination projects for Fort Madison. There is interest in the history of Fort Madison, both locally and statewide. The Fort Madison Historic Preservation Commission has had success applying for Certified Local Government (CLG) grants as well as Historic Resource Development Program (HRDP) grants over the past decade, with upcoming rounds due in August and May respectively. These state

grants are the most logical source to pursue for funding for the intensive level surveys and potential nomination projects.

1. **Certified Local Government (CLG) grants:** These grants are available through the Historic Preservation Office of Iowa in Des Moines, through funds allocated to the office by the federal government. CLG grants are only available to historic preservation commissions in good standing as a CLG. CLG grants can be used for a variety of projects, including survey, nomination, public education, planning, and pre-development for rehabilitation projects. In recent years, grant applications have been due in August, with projects awarded in December and beginning around March. The grant covers 60% of the project costs, with the remaining 40% as a local match. This match can be either "in-kind" (volunteer labor or donated goods/services) or in cash. The volunteer hours are credited at the rate determined by the National Park Service, increasing to $16.77 in July 2009. Thus, a nomination project with a budget of $9,000 would be eligible to receive $5,400 as a grant and require $3,600 as a match (likely cash match, as volunteer hours would be minimal). A survey project with a budget of $18,000 would be eligible to receive $10,800 as a grant and require $7,200 as a match (could be up to 430 volunteer hours at $16.77/hour – current volunteer rate for CLG grant projects). Some recommended divisions of responsibilities for the consultant and local commission are outlined for each project type in the grant manual.
2. **Historic Resource Development Program (HRDP) grants:** These grants are available through the State Historical Society of Iowa in Des Moines, through 5% of the funding of the Resource Enhancement and Protection (REAP) program. HRDP grants are available to individuals, non-profit organizations, businesses, and communities with CLG programs. HRDP grants are available in three categories: historic preservation, documentary collections, and museums. Historic preservation grants can be used to acquire, develop, or preserve real property listed on the National Register of Historic Places; survey historic and prehistoric sites; nominate properties to the National Register of Historic Places; interpret historic properties and sites; educate the public, train staff, or hire consultants who are experts on historic preservation; or purchase equipment to rehabilitate historic properties. Each project requires the involvement of a trained professional appropriate to the project type, with a letter of commitment included in the grant application. In recent years, grant applications have been due on May 15, with projects awarded in June and beginning in July. The grant is also a matching grant, with the match dependent on the applicant type. For a CLG, the match is $.50 per $1 requested, with at least $.25 in cash and up to $.25 in-kind for the match. Thus, a survey or nomination project with a budget of $18,000 would be eligible to receive $12,000 in grant funds, require a match of $6,000 with at least $3,000 as a local cash match and up to $3,000 as an in-kind match (414 volunteer hours @ $7.25 – current volunteer rate).

Appendix A. Sample Survey Forms

For the Intensive Level Historical and Architectural Survey of the "Park to Park" neighborhood along Avenues E and F in Fort Madison, Lee County, an Iowa Site Inventory Form was prepared for each property. Digital color photographs of each resource were inserted on the last pages of each form, and these photographs were also submitted on CD. Ten sample survey forms are included in this appendix as example of the forms used and type of information recorded for this survey. One set of the survey forms was archived at the State Historic Preservation Office, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines, and the other set of survey forms was retained by the Fort Madison Historic Preservation Commission. These survey forms are included as the appendix for the report:

Map #R1-008 - Isaiah and Amelia Hale House- 402 Avenue F- c.1855 - State #56-03876
Map #R1-130 - F.M. and Louisa Hosselton House- 535 Avenue E- c.1857 - State #56-00223
Map #R1-056 - Joel and Martha Walker House- 833 Avenue F- c.1859 - State #56-00265
Map #R1-160 - Samuel and Nancy Atlee House- 804 (802) Avenue E- c.1871 - State #56-00231
Map #R1-143 - William E. and Elizabeth Brown House- 621 Avenue E- c.1889 - State #56-00226
Map #R1-091 - Valleria McHenry Duplex- 1122-24 Avenue F- c.1890 - State #56-03982
Map #R1-028 - James A. and Susanna Jordan House- 608 Avenue F- c.1896 - State #56-04406
Map #R1-069 - Dr. Robert and Daisy Scovel House- 1008 Avenue F- c.1913 - State #56-04416
Map #R1-189 - John and Lottie Okell House- 1007 Avenue E- c.1924 - State #56-04397
Map #R1-179 - Diedrich Apartments- 509 10th Street- 1937 - State #56-00132

Site Inventory Form

State Historical Society of Iowa
(November 2005)

State Inventory No. 56-03876 ☐ New ☒ Supplemental
☒ Part of a district with known boundaries (enter inventory no.) 56-04442
Relationship: ☒ Contributing ☐ Noncontributing
☐ Contributes to a potential district with yet unknown boundaries
National Register Status:(any that apply) ☐ Listed ☐ De-listed ☐ NHL ☐ DOE
9-Digit SHPO Review & Compliance (R&C) Number _____
☐ Non-Extant (enter year) _____

1. Name of Property

historic name Isaiah and Amelia Hale House

other names/site number Survey/map #R1-008

2. Location

street & number 402 Avenue F

city or town Fort Madison ☐ vicinity, county Lee

Legal Description: (If Rural) Township Name _____ Township No. _____ Range No. _____ Section _____ Quarter _____ of Quarter _____

(If Urban) Subdivision Original Town Block(s) ___ Lot(s) N 105' LOT 409 – also LOT 410, E10' LOT 411)

3. State/Federal Agency Certification [*Skip this Section*]

4. National Park Service Certification [*Skip this Section*]

5. Classification

Category of Property (Check only one box)
☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

If Non-Eligible Property Enter number of:		*If Eligible Property, enter number of:* Contributing	Noncontributing	
_	buildings	1	1	buildings
__	sites	__	__	sites
__	structures	__	__	structures
__	objects	__	__	objects
_	Total	1	1	Total

Name of related project report or multiple property study (Enter "N/A" if the property is not part of a multiple property examination).
Title: Intensive Level Survey of the Residential Neighborhood from Old Settlers Park to Central Park (Area 1)
Historical Architectural Data Base Number: 56-040

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
01A01: DOMESTIC / single dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
01A01: DOMESTIC / single dwelling
01C05: DOMESTIC / garage

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
04B: MID-19th CENTURY / Gothic Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
foundation 04C: Limestone
walls (visible material) 03: Brick
roof 08A: Asphalt shingle
other

Narrative Description (☒ SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" representing your opinion of eligibility after applying relevant National Register criteria)

☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ More Research Recommended	A	Property is associated with significant events.
☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ More Research Recommended	B	Property is associated with the lives of significant persons.
☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ More Research Recommended	C	Property has distinctive architectural characteristics.
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ More Research Recommended	D	Property yields significant information in archaeology or history.

Isaiah and Amelia Hale House
Name of Property

Lee
County

402 Avenue F
Address

Fort Madison
City

7. Narrative Description

This is a two-story, five-bay, side-gable house with a front cross gable. The brick house sits on a stone foundation. The double door entry is centered, and it has an entry porch with a rail around the top. The four first-story windows and five second-story windows have one-over-one-light double-hung sashes, flat lintels, and stone sills. The cross gable has a circular four-light window. Brick chimneys are found at either side of the side-gable roof. The east side of the house has a bay window on the first story. This bay window is depicted on the first Sanborn map of this area in 1884, and it appears to be original. A stained glass window is found on the second story. The other windows are similar to the façade with one-over-one-light double-hung sashes, stone lintels, and stone sills. The corner between the main portion of the house and rear two-story section had a porch on the Sanborn maps, which has been enclosed. This enclosed porch has brick veneer, several windows, and a side entry. The west side of the house has two side entries, one into the enclosed rear porch. The two first-story windows and four second-story windows have one-over-one-light double-hung sashes, stone lintels, and stone sills. The rear (south) of the house is primarily the south side of the rear gable-roof section. The elevation is covered by the two-story enclosed porch and one-story enclosed porch. The brick veneer applied to the one-story section is continued around the two-story section.

A two-car frame gable-oriented garage is located at the rear of the lot to the east of the lot with the house (both lots are associated with this property historically). The assessor lists a construction date of 1987. The garage faces the alley to the south, with two garage doors on this side. Pedestrian doors are found on the north and east elevation. This building is counted as non-contributing in the potential historic district.

8. Narrative Statement of Significance

The Isaiah and Amelia Hale House appears to contribute historically and architecturally to a potential Park to Park Residential Historic District. The house was built during the early development of the neighborhood in the 1850s by downtown business owners. The front cross gable reflects Gothic Revival influences from this period, which do not appear particularly strong in Fort Madison. The house continued to serve as the residence for business owners through the end of the 19th century. The use as a hospital in the early 1900s provides a unique contribution for the neighborhood from this property. With the research conducted to date, it does not appears that this house would be individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. With the conversion from single family house to hospital to duplex, the interior integrity from these earlier periods would need to be further assessed to evaluate individual significance. Further development of a health care context for Fort Madison, with interior assessment, may reveal significance for its use as St. Elizabeth's Hospital. Likewise, significance of the first two owners, Isaiah Hale and John Schwartz, might be explored, depending on the interior integrity.

Isaiah Hale is the first resident of record for the property at 402 Avenue F. At age 15 he moved to Fort Madison with his parents in 1839 - among the early settlers of the town. Exactly when he moved to this address is not clear, as his purchase of this property was not located during the research for this

Isaiah and Amelia Hale House — Name of Property
Lee — County
402 Avenue F — Address
Fort Madison — City

the only one serving this section of town. Per the 1907 *Fort Madison Illustrated,* page 54: "St. Elizabeth hospital is a public one, supported by fees from patients financially able to pay and by donations. It is under the charge of Sister Elizabeth, assisted by two other sisters, Order of St. Francis. The hospital building is one formerly used as a residence, at the cornel' of Third and Broadway streets. Both medical and surgical cases are admitted, but none suffering from contagious diseases. Fifteen patients can be provided by crowding. It is hoped that a way will soon be found to make additions that will provide accommodations for a greater number."

On June 8, 1912 the property was sold to I.W. Traverse, and according to the city directory, in October it was being offered for rent by Dr. Traverse. The next few years see a lot of activity in buying and selling of the property: August 4, 1914, I.W. Traverse sold it to George L. Chipman; November 30, 1914, sold to Chipman by Mercy Hospital; December 26, 1914, sold by Chipman to Nathan M. and Dee N. Lewis; November 22, 1915, sold by Lewises and wives to P.W. Miller; December 31, 1917 sold by P.W. Miller to M. Morgan (transfer book 2, p. 169).

On July 25, 1918 the property was sold by M. Morgan to Edward J. Eberdt (transfer book 3, p. 178). The city directory indicates that Edward Eberdt lived at this address from 1921 to 1946. He was born in Nauvoo, but lived in Fort Madison the last 48 years of his life. In 1900 he married Gertrude, also of Hancock County. He was listed in the directory as a painter/contractor, and Gertrude as a musician and employee of Sheaffers. The 1920 Census lists Edward (48), Gertrude A. (45), Gertrude B. (17), Edward J. (12), Cecilia M. (10), Alice R. (8), and Kathleen M. (6) at 404 Avenue F. At 402 Avenue F is listed Edwin C. Weber (51), a lawyer, and wife Frances M. (47). The Webers are also listed in the city directory from 1919 to 1929. The 1919 Sanborn map is the first to show a division down the middle of the house, so it was evidently converted to a duplex around that time. During the period of the Eberdts/Webers, there were also many roomers listed as residents in the city directory, many just for one year, so it must have been a busy place. The 1930 census lists the property valued at $10,000 with Edward and Gertrude Eberdt here with two daughters and three roomers. All three worked at the Sheaffer Pen Company. Gertrude Eberdt passed away in 1939 and Edward in 1947. (Obits. Eve. Democrat, 12/16/1939, 6/12/1947). The Eberdts owned the property until their deaths.

Other longer term residents noted in the city directory included: 1941-57, Elgin (clerk Youel's Clothing), and Ruth (inspector, clerk Sheaffers) Roy; 1941-49, Mark H. (cutter, McKee Button Co.) and Catherine (clerk, Sheaffers) Jones; 1952-57, Mrs. Della W. Brewster, employee Sheaffers; 1952-66, Mrs. Dena Jostard, widow of Caspar; 1949-85, Joseph (carpenter/contractor) and Rose Heller. In most years from the 1940s to 1960s, around six families/individuals are noted as living here in each year.

The following transactions were noted in the transfer books. Interestingly, none of the names here appear in the city directory as residents. In transfer book 3, p. 178, July 12, 1955, sold by F.L. and Nell G. Horn to Elvin H. and Flossie Dance; October 21, 1955, sold by the Dances to Thomas G. and Leona B. Duncan; and in transfer book 4, p. 131-2, August 1, 1975, Thomas G. Duncan to Leona Duncan (change of title). This house is currently a single-family/owner occupied property, and appears to be in generally good condition, while maintaining its historic charm. The basic footprint has changed little from the early Sanborn maps. The current enclosed porches were once open.

Iowa Site Inventory Form Continuation Sheet

Site Number 56-03876

Related District Number 56-04442

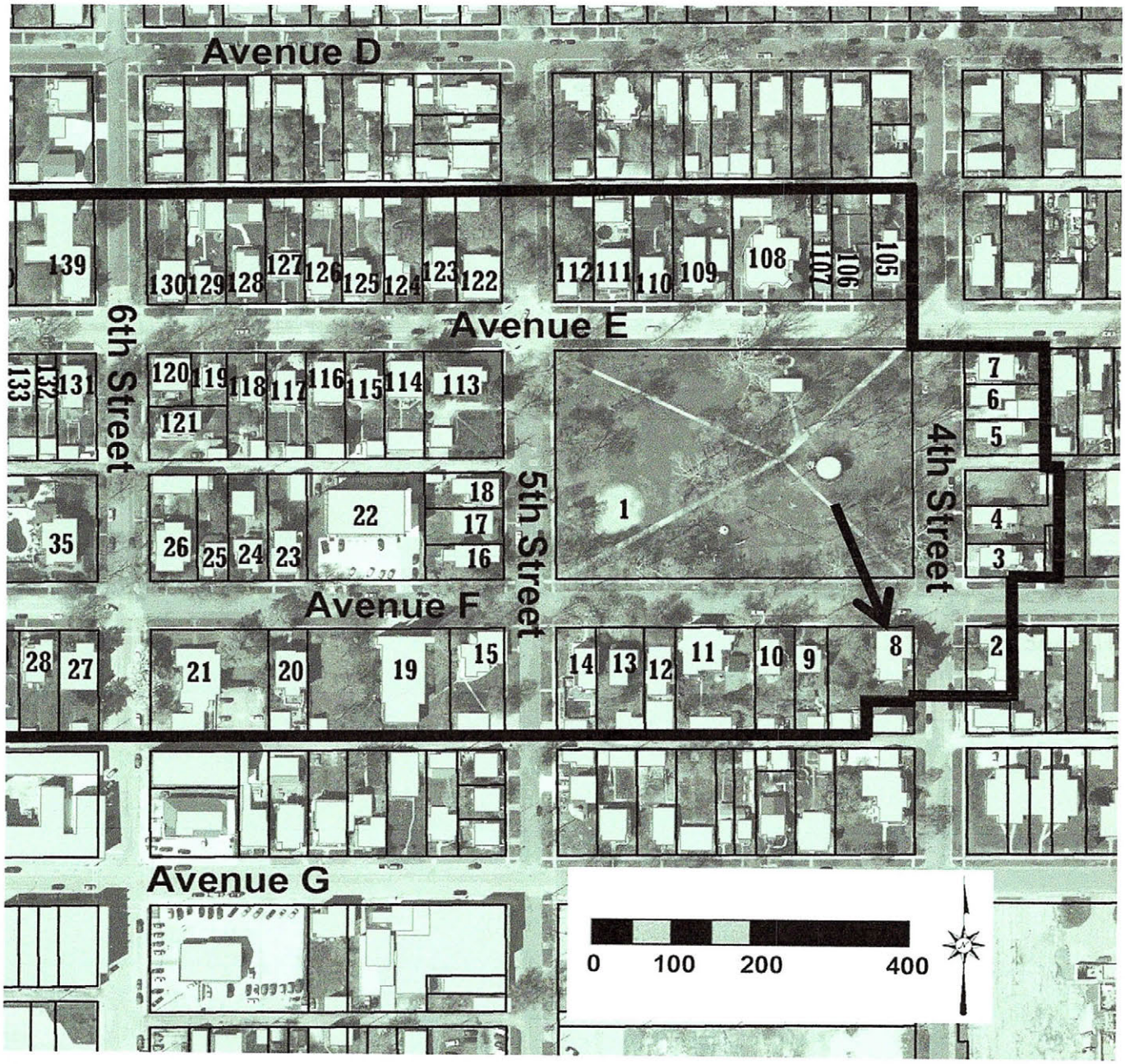
Isaiah and Amelia Hale House
Name of Property

Lee
County

402 Avenue F
Address

Fort Madison
City

Location map



Iowa Department of Cultural Affairs
State Historical Society of Iowa

Iowa Site Inventory Form Continuation Sheet

Site Number 56-03876

Related District Number 56-04442

Page 7

Isaiah and Amelia Hale House
Name of Property

Lee
County

402 Avenue F
Address

Fort Madison
City

Digital photographs



Photograph 56-03876-001 – North (front) elevations, looking south (J. Holtkamp, March 14, 2012).

Isaiah and Amelia Hale House
Name of Property

Lee
County

402 Avenue F
Address

Fort Madison
City



Photograph 56-03876-003 – East and north (front) elevations, looking southwest (J. Holtkamp, December 14, 2011).

Isaiah and Amelia Hale House
Name of Property

Lee
County

402 Avenue F
Address

Fort Madison
City



Photograph 56-03876-005 – South (rear) elevation, looking northeast (J. Holtkamp, December 14, 2011).

Site Inventory Form

State Historical Society of Iowa
(November 2005)

State Inventory No. 56-00223 ☐ New ☒ Supplemental
☒ Part of a district with known boundaries (enter inventory no.) 56-04442
Relationship: ☒ Contributing ☐ Noncontributing
☐ Contributes to a potential district with yet unknown boundaries
National Register Status:(any that apply) ☐ Listed ☐ De-listed ☐ NHL ☐ DOE
9-Digit SHPO Review & Compliance (R&C) Number _____
☐ Non-Extant (enter year) _____

1. Name of Property

historic name F.M. and Louisa Hosselton House

other names/site number Survey/map #R1-130

2. Location

street & number 535 Avenue E

city or town Fort Madison ☐ vicinity, county Lee

Legal Description: (If Rural) Township Name _____ Township No. _____ Range No. _____ Section _____ Quarter _____ of Quarter _____

(If Urban) Subdivision Original Town Block(s) _____ Lot(s) 719

3. State/Federal Agency Certification [*Skip this Section*]

4. National Park Service Certification [*Skip this Section*]

5. Classification

Category of Property (Check only one box)
☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

If Non-Eligible Property Enter number of:		*If Eligible Property, enter number of:* Contributing	Noncontributing
_	buildings	1	_ buildings
__	sites	__	__ sites
__	structures	__	__ structures
__	objects	__	__ objects
_	Total	1	_ Total

Name of related project report or multiple property study (Enter "N/A" if the property is not part of a multiple property examination).
Title: Intensive Level Survey of the Residential Neighborhood from Old Settlers Park to Central Park (Area 1) — *Historical Architectural Data Base Number*: 56-040

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
01A01: DOMESTIC / single dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
01A01: DOMESTIC / single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
04A: MID-19th CENTURY / Greek Revival
05B: LATE VICTORIAN / Italianate

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
foundation 04C: Limestone
walls (visible material) 03: Brick
roof 08A: Asphalt shingle
other

Narrative Description (☒ SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" representing your opinion of eligibility after applying relevant National Register criteria)

☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ More Research Recommended	A	Property is associated with significant events.
☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ More Research Recommended	B	Property is associated with the lives of significant persons.
☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ More Research Recommended	C	Property has distinctive architectural characteristics.
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ More Research Recommended	D	Property yields significant information in archaeology or history.

F.M. and Louisa Hosselton House — Name of Property
Lee — County
535 Avenue E — Address
Fort Madison — City

7. Narrative Description

This is a two-story, five-bay, side gable I-house. The house faces Avenue E to the south. The brick house sits on a stone foundation, and the side gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The 1989 survey form notes that the house has "perhaps the most striking porch in the city." While the detail of the porch is high Italianate, the overall form on the house has more of a Greek Revival influence, indicative of the transition and combination of these two styles in Fort Madison. The centered single-door entry has sidelights and transom window. The two windows on either side of the entry on the first story and the five windows on the second story have one-over-one-light double-hung wood sashes (historic replacements), stone sills, and flat stone lintels that extend slightly further than the sills. Dentils line the frieze under the eave. The east gable-end of the house has no openings, while a double-hung window similar to the façade window is found on each story near the north edge of the west elevation. The rear of the main two-story portion of the house has dentils along the frieze and two second story windows. Sanborn maps show a one-story section across the rear of the house from the first map to cover this block in 1900 to 1946. This section consists of a small gable-roof brick section at the west end, with a shed roof brick addition across the remainder of the rear, perhaps originally the location of a rear porch. A gable roof frame addition has been built onto the junction of the gable roof and shed-roof rear sections, extending further to the north. Then, a second shed-roof frame addition has been added across the remainder of the house. The garage shown at the rear of the lot along the alley in 1946 has been demolished and not replaced.

8. Narrative Statement of Significance

The F.M. and Louisa Hosselton House appears to contribute historically and architecturally to the potential Park to Park Residential Historic District. The house retains excellent integrity of the five-bay I-house form with Greek Revival and Italianate details. The porch is noted as one of the best Italianate porches in Fort Madison. The house was built during the early development of the neighborhood in the 1850s and 1860s, prior to the arrival of the Santa Fe railroad in 1887. The house also may have significance for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its architecture. Further assessment of the interior integrity would solidify this determination.

This two-story brick residence appears to have been built in the middle 1850s. The Iowa Site Inventory form from 1989-90, completed by John Hansman, stated that the home was built in 1855. The *Driving Tour of Victorian Homes* notes: "This brick Italianate-Greek revival home was built by Franklin M. Hosselton. It has one of the most elaborate original small porches in town" (Moehn 1999). F. M. Hosselton [previously incorrectly noted as Hopelton] would have been about 24 years old in 1857. The first transfer book notes that F. M. Hosselton owned lot 719, but no dates were entered. His purchase of the property was not researched in the deed records to better determine a construction date. The same sources credit him with the construction of the one-and-one-half-story Gothic Revival house to the east at 529 Avenue E around 1864. The 1856 Iowa census lists F.M. Hosselton, age 23, living in Fort Madison with his wife Louisa, age 20, and son J.M. Hosselton, age 1. His occupation is noted as a woolcarder. The next household is that of Daniel Hosselton, age 66, also born in Ohio and a woolcarder – perhaps his father. He continues to be living with his parents, Daniel and Luanza

F.M. and Louisa Hosselton House — Name of Property
Lee — County
535 Avenue E — Address
Fort Madison — City

By 1935, Fred and Victoria Simpson moved in, and Fred was a guard at Iowa State Penitentiary. They lived here through the late 1950s. A second household is noted for a few years in the 1940s, but generally just Simpsons are listed here. Tenants turned over more frequently in the late 1950s and early 1960s, and then James and Jean Sampsell moved in by 1968, living here into the early 1970s. Rev. William Houston Sears, assistant pastor for Grace Baptist Church, moved here with wife Marie K. by 1973, living here until 1977. In 1977, Louise Amborn Pagin, a niece of Ruth Woodward, sold the property to Arthur L. and Mary K. Postman. They are then listed as living here until 1999.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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1907, 1912, 1914-1915, 1917: *Samson Directory Co.'s Ft. Madison, Iowa City Directory.* Quincy, Illinois: Samson Directory Company, Publishers.

1919-1920, 1921-1922, 1923-1924: *Leshnick's Fort Madison, Iowa City Directory.* Peoria, Illinois: Leshnick Directory Company.

1927, 1929, 1931, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1946, 1949, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1957, 1960. *Polk's Ft. Madison Iowa City Directory.* Chicago: R. L. Polk and Company, Publishers.

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Iowa Department of Cultural Affairs
State Historical Society of Iowa

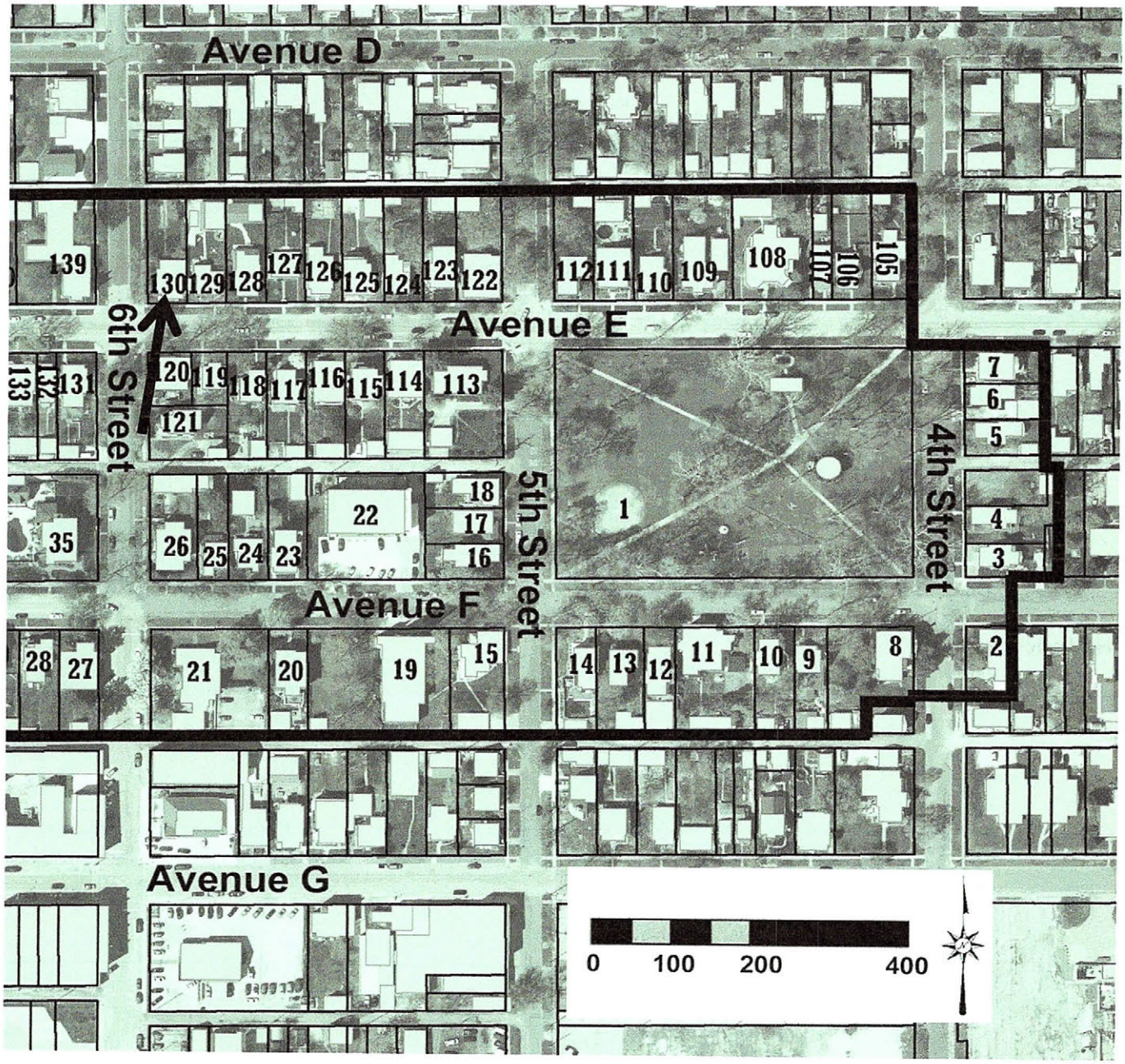
Iowa Site Inventory Form
Continuation Sheet

Site Number 56-00223
Related District Number 56-04442

F.M. and Louisa Hosselton House — Name of Property
Lee — County

535 Avenue E — Address
Fort Madison — City

Location map



F.M. and Louisa Hosselton House
Name of Property

Lee
County

535 Avenue E
Address

Fort Madison
City

Digital photographs



Photograph 56-00223-001 – South (front) and east elevations, looking northwest (R. Morawitz, January 19, 2012).

F.M. and Louisa Hosselton House
Name of Property

Lee
County

535 Avenue E
Address

Fort Madison
City



Photograph 56-00223-003 – Rear (north) elevation, looking south (R. Morawitz, January 19, 2012).

Site Inventory Form

State Historical Society of Iowa
(November 2005)

State Inventory No. 56-00265 ☐ New ☒ Supplemental
☒ Part of a district with known boundaries (enter inventory no.) 56-04442
Relationship: ☒ Contributing ☐ Noncontributing
☐ Contributes to a potential district with yet unknown boundaries
National Register Status:(any that apply) ☐ Listed ☐ De-listed ☐ NHL ☐ DOE
9-Digit SHPO Review & Compliance (R&C) Number _____
☐ Non-Extant (enter year) _____

1. Name of Property

historic name Joel C. and Martha Walker House

other names/site number Survey/map #R1-056

2. Location

street & number 833 Avenue F

city or town Fort Madison ☐ vicinity, county Lee

Legal Description: (If Rural) Township Name | Township No. | Range No. | Section | Quarter | of Quarter

(If Urban) Subdivision Original Town Block(s) _____ Lot(s) LOT 519 & LOT 518 exc W98' of N10'

3. State/Federal Agency Certification [*Skip this Section*]

4. National Park Service Certification [*Skip this Section*]

5. Classification

Category of Property (Check only one box)
☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

If Non-Eligible Property Enter number of:		*If Eligible Property, enter number of:* Contributing	Noncontributing	
_	buildings	1	1	buildings
__	sites	__	__	sites
__	structures	__	__	structures
__	objects	__	__	objects
_	Total	1	1	Total

Name of related project report or multiple property study (Enter "N/A" if the property is not part of a multiple property examination).

Title	*Historical Architectural Data Base Number*
Intensive Level Survey of the Residential Neighborhood from Old Settlers Park to Central Park (Area 1)	56-040

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
01A01: DOMESTIC / single dwelling
01C05: DOMESTIC / garage

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
01A01: DOMESTIC / single dwelling
01C05: DOMESTIC / garage

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
05B: LATE VICTORIAN / Italianate

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
foundation 04C: Limestone
walls (visible material) 03: Brick
roof 08A: Asphalt shingle
other

Narrative Description (☒ SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" representing your opinion of eligibility after applying relevant National Register criteria)

☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ More Research Recommended	A	Property is associated with significant events.
☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ More Research Recommended	B	Property is associated with the lives of significant persons.
☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ More Research Recommended	C	Property has distinctive architectural characteristics.
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ More Research Recommended	D	Property yields significant information in archaeology or history.

Iowa Site Inventory Form Continuation Sheet

Joel C. and Martha Walker House — Name of Property
Lee — County
833 Avenue F — Address
Fort Madison — City

7. Narrative Description

This is an Italianate house that sits at the northwest corner of Avenue F and 9th Street, facing Avenue F to the south with Central Park to the west. The brick house sits on a stone foundation, and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The original (brick) portion of the house is a T-plan with a front gable section. The 1884 Sanborn map shows that there was a two-story wing to the east side as well, with a one-story rear section. This rear section was removed with a two-story rear section built off of the rear portion of the T between 1900 and 1907, and it had a porch on the east side. This footprint remained the same through 1926, with a rear addition on the west portion of the north side with the conversion to apartments by the 1946 Sanborn map. The two-story addition on the south side of the east wing also appears on the 1946 Sanborn map. Thus, the current footprint of the house includes the T-plan house with east wing, rear ell added in the early 1900s, and rear and front two-story section added in the late 1920s with the conversion to apartments.

The south elevation of the house consists of a side-gable section and a front gable section. A porch spans the width of the side gable section, with entry located into the house from the porch. The first story windows are tall, with two-over-two-light double-hung wood sashes. The second story windows are arch windows, with two-over-two-light double-hung wood sashes and a two light arch transom in the top. These windows have decorative arch window hoods. Large brackets line the eaves of the south side and continue around the other side of the main section of the house. A gable-roof dormer is centered on the roof of this section. The gable-front section has a porch on the first story, added since the 1946 Sanborn map. The second story has an arch window of the same style as the remainder of the façade, and an arch window is centered in the gable. The east side of the house is generally obscured by the two-story frame late 1920s addition, which has paired double-hung windows on each story of the south side and a single double-hung window above the side entry on the east side. The east gable-end of the east wing is visible, with a double-hung window with flat lintels on each story. The west gable-end of the main section of the house has a bay window with three double-hung windows on the first story, and two arch two-over-two-light double-hung wood windows on the second story. An arch window is centered in the gable. The north (rear) of the original house is obscured by the later additions. The first is the early 1900s two-story brick rear ell, with has small brackets under the eaves. It has one-over-one-light double-hung windows with flat stone lintels and sills. The two-story section on the north of the west section of the house, added in the late 1920s apartment conversion, has a brick first story and a frame second story, though both appear added on the Sanborn map in the same interval (1926-1946). This section has one-over-one-light double-hung windows. The open porch on the east side of the early 1900s rear ell was replaced with a two-story frame addition after the 1946 Sanborn map.

A gable-oriented garage sits at the rear of the east lot, facing the alley to the north, on the dogleg portion of the property. The assessor lists a construction date of 1991. The frame garage sits on a concrete foundation, and it is clad in vinyl siding.

school. Daughter Miriam and her husband Thomas P. Hollowell were listed here in most years as well, with son Thomas P. Hollowell, Jr. The 1920 census lists Thomas P. Hollowell (41, major in US Army) as head with wife Miriam (38), son Thomas P. III (15), and son George (12). Emily Stewart continued to own the house at age 76. She died on August 17, 1926. On September 19, 1930, the property transferred to Miriam Hollowell.

The Hollowells then apparently moved out, with the house listed as vacant in 1927 and perhaps being remodeled into apartments. By 1929, three families are listed at this address, with the house apparently divided into apartments. Thomas and Miriam Hollowell are listed in one of the apartments from 1935 to 1937, with Miriam then listed here as a widow through 1946. By 1939, the 835 address is associated with a portion of this house, along with the original 833 address. Three or four families are listed in the property through the 1940s.

In 1952, Thomas Patrick & George Stewart Hollowell inherited the property from the estate of Miriam Hollowell. They continued to use the property as a rental, with three families living here. Ultimately, the Hollowell descendants sold the property to Daniel B. Brower in 1980. The house is currently (2012) a three family conversion according the Lee County Assessor's Office.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Iowa Department of Cultural Affairs
State Historical Society of Iowa

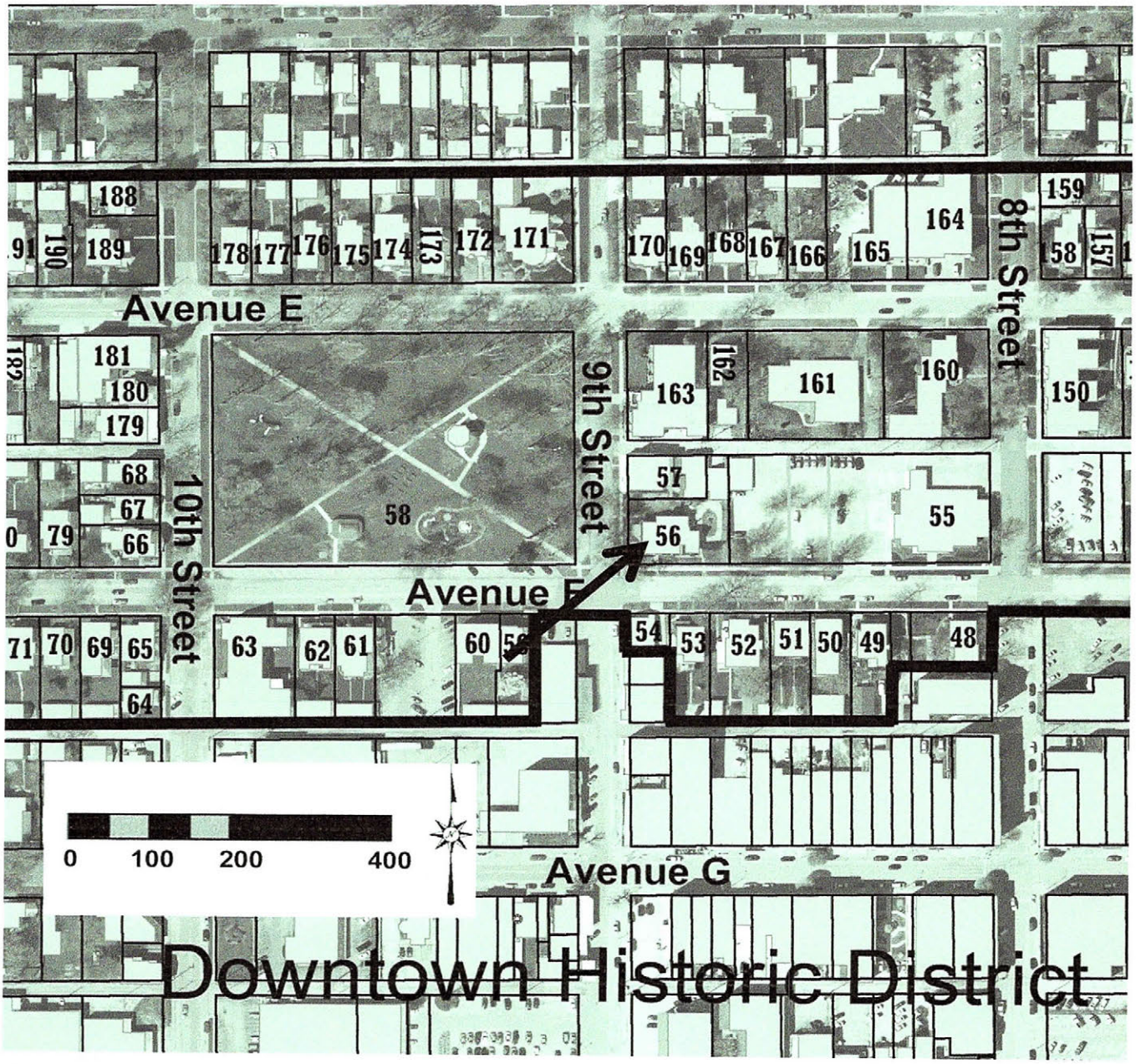
Iowa Site Inventory Form
Continuation Sheet

Site Number 56-00265
Related District Number 56-04442

Joel C. and Martha Walker House — Name of Property
Lee — County

833 Avenue F — Address
Fort Madison — City

Location map



Joel C. and Martha Walker House — Name of Property
Lee — County

833 Avenue F — Address
Fort Madison — City

Historic images



House around 1900, North Lee County Historical Society, Fort Madison

Iowa Site Inventory Form Continuation Sheet

Site Number 56-00265
Related District Number 56-04442

Joel C. and Martha Walker House
Name of Property

Lee
County

833 Avenue F
Address

Fort Madison
City



Photograph 56-00265-002 – South (front) and east elevations, looking northwest (L. Brown, April 30, 2012)

Joel C. and Martha Walker House
Name of Property

Lee
County

833 Avenue F
Address

Fort Madison
City



Photograph 56-00265-004 – North (rear) and west elevations, looking southeast (L. Brown, November 19, 2011)

Site Inventory Form

State Historical Society of Iowa
(November 2005)

State Inventory No. 56-00231 ☐ New ☒ Supplemental
☒ Part of a district with known boundaries (enter inventory no.) 56-04442
Relationship: ☒ Contributing ☐ Noncontributing
☐ Contributes to a potential district with yet unknown boundaries
National Register Status:(any that apply) ☐ Listed ☐ De-listed ☐ NHL ☐ DOE
9-Digit SHPO Review & Compliance (R&C) Number _____
☐ Non-Extant (enter year) _____

1. Name of Property

historic name Samuel and Nancy Atlee House

other names/site number Survey/map #R1-160

2. Location

street & number 804 Avenue E

city or town Fort Madison ☐ vicinity, county Lee

Legal Description: (If Rural) Township Name | Township No. | Range No. | Section | Quarter | of Quarter

(If Urban) Subdivision Original Town Block(s) _____ Lot(s) 619-620-620A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification [*Skip this Section*]

4. National Park Service Certification [*Skip this Section*]

5. Classification

Category of Property (Check only one box)
☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

	If Non-Eligible Property Enter number of:	*If Eligible Property, enter number of:* Contributing	Noncontributing
	buildings	2	buildings
	sites		sites
	structures		structures
	objects		objects
	Total	2	Total

Name of related project report or multiple property study (Enter "N/A" if the property is not part of a multiple property examination).
Title: Intensive Level Survey of the Residential Neighborhood from Old Settlers Park to Central Park (Area 1)
Historical Architectural Data Base Number: 56-040

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
01A01: DOMESTIC / single dwelling
01C08: DOMESTIC / carriage house
01C05: DOMESTIC / garage

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
01A01: DOMESTIC / single dwelling
01C05: DOMESTIC / garage

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
05B: LATE VICTORIAN / Italianate

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
foundation 04C: Limestone
walls (visible material) 03: Brick
roof 08A: Asphalt shingle
other

Narrative Description (☒ SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" representing your opinion of eligibility after applying relevant National Register criteria)

☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ More Research Recommended	A	Property is associated with significant events.
☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ More Research Recommended	B	Property is associated with the lives of significant persons.
☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ More Research Recommended	C	Property has distinctive architectural characteristics.
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ More Research Recommended	D	Property yields significant information in archaeology or history.

Samuel and Nancy Atlee House — Name of Property
Lee — County
804 Avenue E — Address
Fort Madison — City

7. Narrative Description

This is a two-story brick Italianate house. The brick house sits on a stone foundation, and the cross gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The house faces Avenue E to the north, and it sits at the southeast corner of 8th Street and Avenue E. The overall form of the house is cross gable, with a front gable-roof section, east and west cross gable sections, and a rear (south) gable section. The wrap-around porch appears on the Sanborn maps between 1900 and 1907, and the round columns on short piers is typical of this period. Entries onto the porch are found at the east end of the north side and south end of the east side, marked by gable roofs. The windows have segmental arch tops with a flat-top stone lintel and stone sills. Most of the windows have two-over-two-light double-hung wood sashes. The two-story bay windows on the east and west cross-gable sections appear on the first Sanborn map in 1884. The bay windows also have two-over-two-light double-hung wood windows on each side and small brackets under the eaves. The gables on the north, east, and west sides have a Palladian window – center arch window with side double-hung windows. The windows on the east and west sides of the rear gable-roof section also have segmental arch tops with a flat-top stone lintel and stone sills, but the majority of the windows have six-over-six-light double-hung wood sashes. The rear of this section has a double-hung window on the second story and an arch double-hung window in the gable. A one-story gable-roof section was then built on the south of the house, with porches indicated on the east, south, and west sides, stretching to the garage at the rear of the lot. This one-story section appears on the first Sanborn map to show this house in 1884, with the porches extended to the brick carriage house after its full construction between 1889 and 1894.

A breezeway thus connects the house to the two-story brick carriage house at the rear of the lot (also see older #56-00230 form for carriage house). The carriage house appears to have been built in two phases. The west end appears on the Sanborn maps in the 1880s. It has double-hung windows and entries set within segmental arch openings. The vehicular door on the south elevation along the alley has been modified in size. Several of the windows retain six-over-six-light double-hung wood sashes. The east two-thirds then appears built between 1889 and 1894. The original Methodist Episcopal church sat on the east end of Lot 719, along 8th Street (then Market). They built a new church in 1887-88 on the block to the east, and then this property was bought by the Atlees and church demolished. Two single-car garage doors with transom windows are found on the south elevation, along with two original windows and four windows added on the second story, likely for living space. The windows and entry on the north elevation of this section are also set in segmental arch openings, and the windows retain six-over-six-light double-hung wood sashes. The decorative brick parapet stretches around both sections of the carriage house, perhaps added in the early 1890s after the full building was completed.

8. Narrative Statement of Significance

The Samuel and Nancy Atlee House appears to contribute historically and architecturally to a potential Park to Park Residential Historic District. The house was built during the period of the initial development of the neighborhood in the 1860s and 1870s by successful Fort Madison businessmen. The Atlees bought the house in 1873, living here until their deaths in the early 1900s. Samuel Atlee was the son of early Fort Madison resident John C. Atlee, who entered into the lumber business here in

Samuel and Nancy Atlee House — Name of Property
Lee — County
804 Avenue E — Address
Fort Madison — City

The 1880 census lists Samuel (41, lumberman, born in Iowa) and Nancy (40), living next to John C. (63, lumberman) and Emeline (62) Atlee. City directories then list both John and Emeline as well as Sam and Nancy living at 804 Avenue E in 1890. In addition to owning S.&J.C. Atlee lumber company, the 1893 and 1895 city directories list Samuel as mayor of Fort Madison and president of Lee County Savings Bank. John died in 1899. The 1900 census lists Samuel (age 61, born in Iowa, lumber manager) and wife Nancy (60) here at 806 Avenue E. They had a servant, Anna Box, age 21, born in Iowa of German-born parents. The 1900 city directories continue to list him as president of S.&J.C. Atlee and president of Lee County Savings Bank. About the turn of the century, the Atlees began spending the winter in California. While there in February 1904, Nancy Atlee had a stroke while driving. After returning to Iowa she had several more, finally resulting in her death on March 28, 1904 (obituary for Nancy Atlee).

According to *Fort Madison Illustrated* in 1907: "The firm of S. & J: C. Atlee, lumber, is one of the best known in that line on the Mississippi river, its saw mills being among the very few now doing business outside the logging country. The business was started by J. C. Atlee (now dead) in 1852, he building the first steam saw mill in Fort Madison in 1854. The annual cut of lumber, from logs rafted from the upriver pineries, is now 14,000,000 feet. The plant (saw mills, shingle mill, planing mill, etc.) and yards now cover 30 acres of ground in the southwest part of the city. The concern is one of great value to the city, 100 men being given employment all the year round and 325 during the eight or nine months that constitute the lumber sawing season. The plant is up-to-date in all particulars. The firm owns its own steamboat, the *Ottumwa Belle*, for local towing and excursion purposes. Samuel Atlee is the active head of the institution" (page 30). The publication also notes that Sam Atlee was vice president of the Fort Madison Canning Company, formed in 1900. He was president of Lee County Savings Bank. He owned second majority stock in the Street Railway Company, and he with son John C. owned the Fort Madison Electric Light and Power Company. Modern equipment was added at the plant in 1906. Four artesian wells were located in Fort Madison, one along Market (8th Street) on the Sam Atlee residence property where the former church stood and one at the Atlee mills. The other two were located at the Brown Paper Co mill and at the Santa Fe Railway Employee's hospital. The 1910 census lists Samuel Atlee, widow, age 71, lumber company, living here with a housekeeper.

Samuel Atlee owned this house and several properties in the neighborhood when he died in 1913, leaving no heirs. In January 1914, Nancy Atlee's relatives sued Samuel Atlee's relatives, demanding that a referee be named to sell the properties and divided the proceeds among them. This was done and on September 13, 1915, the referee, Judge J.N. Einspanger, awarded this house to Julia Wahrer, wife of Dr. Carl Wahrer. The city directory shows the Wahrers lived in the home in 1917 but lived at 1007 Ave D. before and after. On December 31, 1918, the Wahrers sold the house to Maretta Anthony.

The 1919 city directory shows James and Etta Anthony living here, as well as Mary Finch and Bess E. Finch (Etta's sisters). Marriage records show that Marietta "Etta" Finch, age 19, married James Anthony, age 31, on November 22, 1877 at her parents' home. The 1920 census lists James (80), wife Marietta (60), her sister Mary Finch (53), daughter Etta E. Anthony (22), and a maid Frances Une (40, born in Germany) living here. James died on October 28, 1922. City directories show that Marietta Anthony continued to live here as a widow until 1930. The 1930 census lists Marietta Anthony, widow,

1919-1920, 1921-1922, 1923-1924: *Leshnick's Fort Madison, Iowa City Directory*. Peoria, Illinois: Leshnick Directory Company.
1927, 1929, 1931, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1946, 1949, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1957, 1960. *Polk's Ft. Madison Iowa City Directory*. Chicago: R. L. Polk and Company, Publishers.

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Iowa Site Inventory Form Continuation Sheet

Site Number 56-00231

Related District Number 56-04442

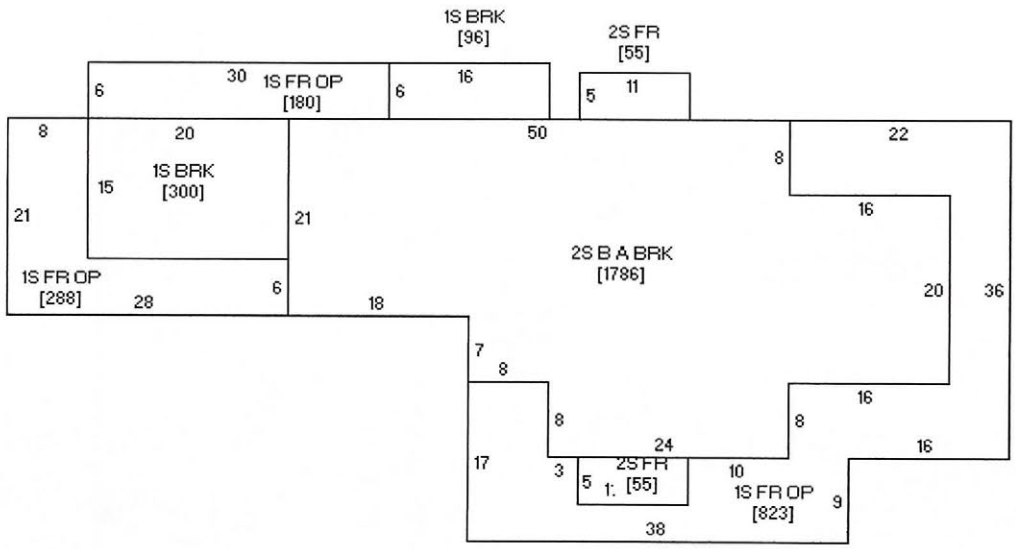
Samuel and Nancy Atlee House — Name of Property

Lee — County

804 Avenue E — Address

Fort Madison — City

Plan (from assessor's website)



Sketch by www.camavision.com

Historic images

Samuel and Nancy Atlee House
Name of Property

Lee
County

804 Avenue E
Address

Fort Madison
City



Photograph 56-00231-002 – West elevation, looking southeast (R. Morawitz, December 26, 2011).

Samuel and Nancy Atlee House
Name of Property

Lee
County

804 Avenue E
Address

Fort Madison
City



Photograph 56-00231-004 – South and east elevations, looking northwest (R. Morawitz, December 26, 2011).

Samuel and Nancy Atlee House
Name of Property

Lee
County

804 Avenue E
Address

Fort Madison
City



Photograph 56-00231-006 – Garage, looking northeast (R. Morawitz, December 26, 2011).

Site Inventory Form

State Historical Society of Iowa
(November 2005)

State Inventory No. 56-00226 ☐ New ☒ Supplemental
☒ Part of a district with known boundaries (enter inventory no.) 56-04442
Relationship: ☒ Contributing ☐ Noncontributing
☐ Contributes to a potential district with yet unknown boundaries
National Register Status:(any that apply) ☐ Listed ☐ De-listed ☐ NHL ☐ DOE
9-Digit SHPO Review & Compliance (R&C) Number _____
☐ Non-Extant (enter year) _____

1. Name of Property

historic name William and Elizabeth Brown House

other names/site number Survey/map #R1-143

2. Location

street & number 621 Avenue E

city or town Fort Madison ☐ vicinity, county Lee

Legal Description: (If Rural) Township Name | Township No. | Range No. | Section | Quarter | of Quarter

(If Urban) Subdivision Original Town Block(s) _____ Lot(s) 713

3. State/Federal Agency Certification [*Skip this Section*]

4. National Park Service Certification [*Skip this Section*]

5. Classification

Category of Property (Check only one box)
☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

If Non-Eligible Property Enter number of:		*If Eligible Property, enter number of:* Contributing	Noncontributing
_	buildings	2	_ buildings
__	sites	__	__ sites
__	structures	__	__ structures
__	objects	__	__ objects
_	Total	2	_ Total

Name of related project report or multiple property study (Enter "N/A" if the property is not part of a multiple property examination).
Title: Intensive Level Survey of the Residential Neighborhood from Old Settlers Park to Central Park (Area 1)
Historical Architectural Data Base Number: 56-040

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
01A01: DOMESTIC / single dwelling
01C05: DOMESTIC / garage

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
01A01: DOMESTIC / single dwelling
01C05: DOMESTIC / garage

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
05D: LATE VICTORIAN / Queen Anne

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
foundation 04C: Limestone
walls (visible material) 02A: Wood
roof 08A: Asphalt shingle
other

Narrative Description (☒ SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" representing your opinion of eligibility after applying relevant National Register criteria)

☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ More Research Recommended	A	Property is associated with significant events.
☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ More Research Recommended	B	Property is associated with the lives of significant persons.
☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ More Research Recommended	C	Property has distinctive architectural characteristics.
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ More Research Recommended	D	Property yields significant information in archaeology or history.

William and Elizabeth Brown House — Name of Property
Lee — County
621 Avenue E — Address
Fort Madison — City

7. Narrative Description

This is a two-story frame Queen Anne house. It faces Avenue E to the south. The house is clad in wood siding, and it sits on a stone foundation. The footprint for the house remains essential the same from the 1894 to 1946 Sanborn maps. The porch wraps around the southwest corner of the house, and it appears to retain original decorative columns, rail, and top arches. The second story has an inset porch on the same corner with the same rail and arch detail. The house retains several other decorative features typical of the Queen Anne, including the door with stained glass window, front window with small colored glass, scroll and sunburst siding detail between the first and second story windows, decorative chimney, and gable with semi-circular window, fishscale shingles, and decorative siding. The east side has a two-story bay window with a hip roof. Windows on this side have one-over-one-light double-hung wood sashes. The west side has additional detail for the southwest corner porch, including decorative windows in a second story section above the porch. A two-story bay window with hip roof is also found on this side, and it has one-over-one-light double-hung windows. The rear section consists of a main two-story gable-roof section with a one-story shed-roof east side section. Both sections have one-over-one-light double-hung wood windows. A shed-roof dormer is located on the east side of the two-story section. The north side has a shed-roof rear entry porch, and the rear entry has a transom window.

A one-and-one-half-story brick carriage house sits at the rear of the lot facing the alley. A garage door and pedestrian door are found on the first story of the north side, as well as a bricked-in entry with a covered window above it. A four-over-four light wood window is centered in the gable on the east side, and another first story entry appears bricked in. The west elevation has a two-over-two-light double-hung wood window on the first story, and a four-over-four-light double-hung wood window on the second story. The south side has a centered pedestrian door with a four-over-four-light double-hung wood window on either side.

8. Narrative Statement of Significance

The William E. and Elizabeth Brown House appears to contribute historically and architecturally to a potential Park to Park Residential Historic District. The house was built in 1889 during a strong period of development within the neighborhood by successful Fort Madison businessmen after the arrival of the Santa Fe railroad in 1887. The house retains excellent integrity and features of the Queen Anne style. The 1990 survey evaluated the house as individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its architecture. Few if any changes are noted since 1990, and the house appears to remain individually eligible as well.

The *Driving Tour of Victorian Homes of Fort Madison* states "This ornate frame residence was built in 1889 by William E. Brown, manager of Knapp, Stout & Company lumber company. This Queen Anne home was described when built as "an old English style with tendency toward Moorish." (Moehn 1999). A picture of the residence of W. E. Brown appears in *Fort Madison Illustrated* in 1896. The house has little to none noticeable alterations from its construction. For many years, this lot (713) was owned with the corner property (lots 711-712). On August 6, 1889, Daniel T. Brown, who lived at 629 Avenue E,

William and Elizabeth Brown House — Name of Property
Lee — County
621 Avenue E — Address
Fort Madison — City

The Mollie Meinzer Estate transferred the property to Robert B and Judith A Krieger on August 6, 1973 (Transfer Record Book A-4: p232). Robert B, correctional counselor at Iowa State Penitentiary, and wife Judy, an employee at Sheaffer Pen Co, lived here from 1974 to about 1981 in the City Directories.

9. Major Bibliographical References

American Publishing Company. *A Perspective Map of Fort Madison, IA.* Milwaukee, WI: American Publishing Company, 1888.

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Census records, Federal and Iowa. Accessed through Ancestry.com

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1890-1891: *Showers and Easterly's Fort Madison City Directories for 1890-91.* Quincy, Illinois: Showers and Easterly, Publishers.

1893-1894, 1895-1896, 1902-1903, 1905-1906 W. H. *McCoy's Fort Madison City Directory.* Keokuk: W. H. McCoy.

1907, 1912, 1914-1915, 1917: *Samson Directory Co.'s Ft. Madison, Iowa City Directory.* Quincy, Illinois: Samson Directory Company, Publishers.

1919-1920, 1921-1922, 1923-1924: *Leshnick's Fort Madison, Iowa City Directory.* Peoria, Illinois: Leshnick Directory Company.

1927, 1929, 1931, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1946, 1949, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1957, 1960. *Polk's Ft. Madison Iowa City Directory.* Chicago: R. L. Polk and Company, Publishers.

Deed/Transfer Records, North Lee County Auditor's Office. County Building, Fort Madison, IA.

Hansman, John. *Historical/Architectural Property Survey in Fort Madison.* July 1990. On file at the Historic Preservation Office, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa.

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Moehn, Dave. *A Driving Tour of Victorian Homes of Fort Madison.* Fort Madison: Fort Madison Historic Preservation Commission, 1993, 1999.

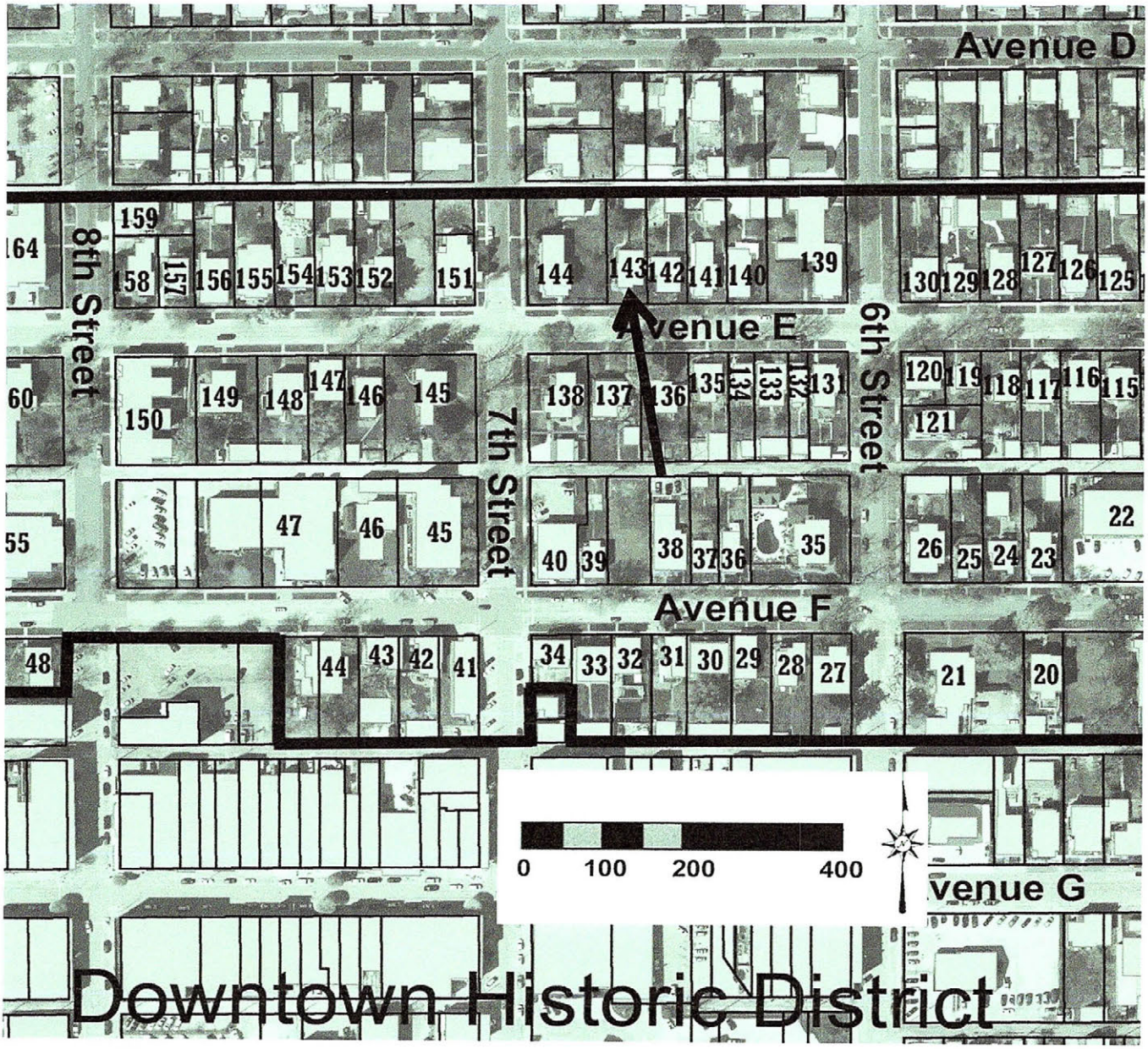
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North Lee County Historical Society. Photograph and other collections. Fort Madison, Iowa.

William and Elizabeth Brown House — Name of Property
Lee — County

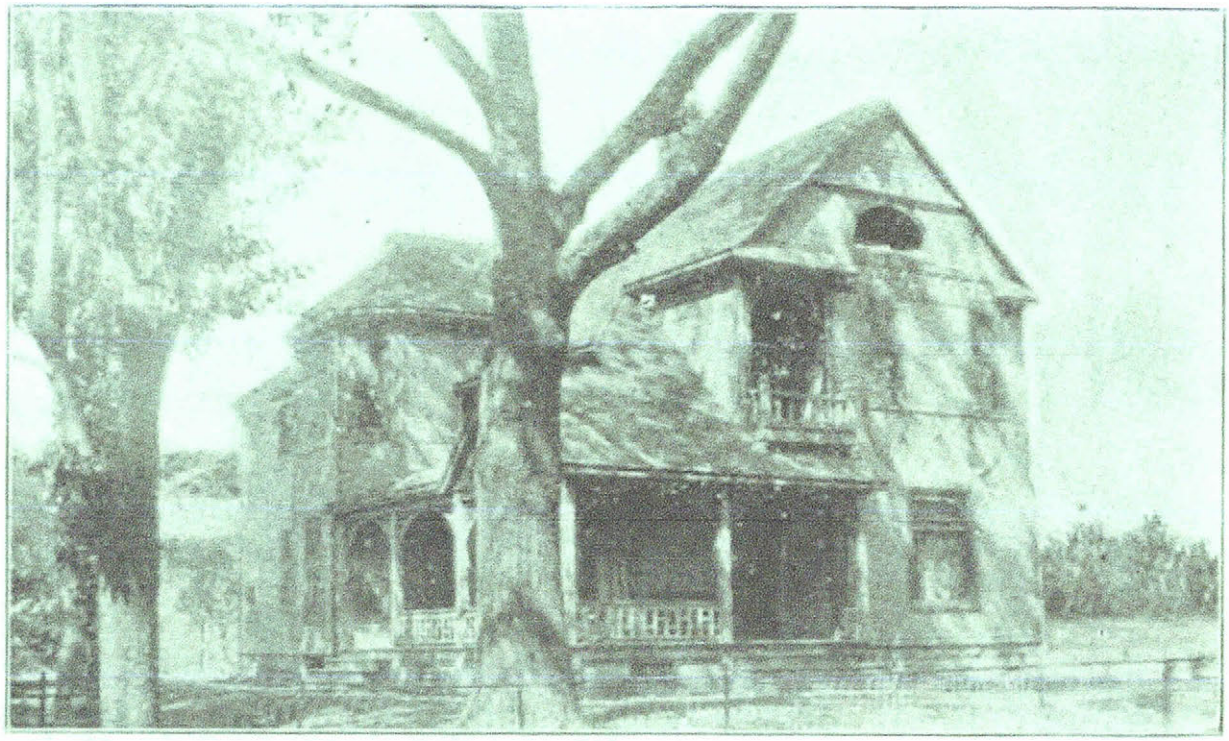
621 Avenue E — Address
Fort Madison — City

Location map



William and Elizabeth Brown House — Name of Property
Lee — County
621 Avenue E — Address
Fort Madison — City

Historic images



RESIDENCE OF W. E. BROWN.
Photograph by Bell.

***Fort Madison Illustrated* 1896: 76**

William and Elizabeth Brown House
Name of Property

Lee
County

621 Avenue E
Address

Fort Madison
City



Photograph 56-00226-002 – West and south (front) elevations, looking northeast (R. Morawitz, January 16, 2012)

William and Elizabeth Brown House — Name of Property
Lee — County
621 Avenue E — Address
Fort Madison — City



Photograph 56-00226-004 – North (rear) and west elevations, looking southeast (R. Morawitz, January 16, 2012)

William and Elizabeth Brown House
Name of Property

Lee
County

621 Avenue E
Address

Fort Madison
City



Photograph 56-00226-006 – East and north elevations of garage, looking southwest (R. Morawitz, January 16, 2012)

Site Inventory Form

State Historical Society of Iowa
(November 2005)

State Inventory No. 56-03982 ☐ New ☒ Supplemental
☒ Part of a district with known boundaries (enter inventory no.) 56-04442
Relationship: ☒ Contributing ☐ Noncontributing
☐ Contributes to a potential district with yet unknown boundaries
National Register Status:(any that apply) ☐ Listed ☐ De-listed ☐ NHL ☐ DOE
9-Digit SHPO Review & Compliance (R&C) Number _____
☐ Non-Extant (enter year) _____

1. Name of Property

historic name Valleria McHenry Duplex

other names/site number Survey/map #R1-091

2. Location

street & number 1122-24 Avenue F

city or town Fort Madison ☐ vicinity, county Lee

Legal Description: (If Rural) Township Name | Township No. | Range No. | Section | Quarter | of Quarter

(If Urban) Subdivision Original Town Block(s) _____ Lot(s) 476

3. State/Federal Agency Certification [*Skip this Section*]

4. National Park Service Certification [*Skip this Section*]

5. Classification

Category of Property (Check only one box)
☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

If Non-Eligible Property Enter number of:		*If Eligible Property, enter number of:* Contributing	Noncontributing	
_	buildings	1	_	buildings
__	sites	__	__	sites
__	structures	__	__	structures
__	objects	__	__	objects
_	Total	1	_	Total

Name of related project report or multiple property study (Enter "N/A" if the property is not part of a multiple property examination).
Title: Intensive Level Survey of the Residential Neighborhood from Old Settlers Park to Central Park (Area 1)
Historical Architectural Data Base Number: 56-040

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
01B01: DOMESTIC / duplex

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
01B01: DOMESTIC / duplex
01B02: DOMESTIC / apartments

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
05D: LATE VICTORIAN / Queen Anne

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
foundation 04C: Limestone block
walls (visible material) 02A: Wood
roof 08A: Asphalt shingle
other

Narrative Description (☒ SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" representing your opinion of eligibility after applying relevant National Register criteria)

☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ More Research Recommended	A	Property is associated with significant events.
☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ More Research Recommended	B	Property is associated with the lives of significant persons.
☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ More Research Recommended	C	Property has distinctive architectural characteristics.
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ More Research Recommended	D	Property yields significant information in archaeology or history.

Valleria McHenry Duplex — Name of Property
Lee — County
1122-24 Avenue F — Address
Fort Madison — City

7. Narrative Description

This is a two-story frame duplex clad in wood siding. The duplex sits on a cut stone block foundation, and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The house faces Avenue F to the north, and the façade is symmetrical. The porch, which appears to retain original turned columns and scrollwork, spans between first story bay windows. Each bay window has a replacement one-over-one-light double-hung window on each of the three sides. The bay windows have fluted molding with bulls-eye corners and three panels under each window. The two entries are located within the porch area. The transoms are covered by wood. The four windows on the second story have one-over-one-light double-hung sashes and wood lintels with slight pediments. The attic window has similar molding detail, and it has louvers. The front gable is clad in fishscale wood siding. Small bargeboard extends under the gable edge as well. The main portion of the east and west sides are mirror images of each other. A one-over-one-light double-hung window with pedimented wood lintel is located on the north side, with paired one-over-one-light double-hung windows with individual pedimented wood lintels on the first story and a one-over-one-light double-hung window on the second story of the south half. The rear gable-roof section of the house has gable returns and is also symmetrical. Rear entries are found on either half on the first story, with an added stair to a converted window to entry on the west half of the second story. The east half has a one-over-one-light double-hung window, and two smaller one-over-one-light double-hung are centered on the second story. Sanborn maps show one-story porches along either side of this rear section through 1946. The current side sections are built on rusticated concrete block foundations. The east side has a shed-roof addition with entry and windows on the east side. The west side has a larger two-story addition that extends beyond the west elevation of the main section of the house, with detailing similar to the main house. However, it is not show on the Sanborn maps, so it appears constructed after 1946. It has one-over-one-light double-hung windows on both stories of each side. A small shed sits on the rear of the property. An earlier garage shown on the Sanborn maps has been demolished.

8. Narrative Statement of Significance

The Valleria McHenry Duplex appears to contribute historically and architecturally to a potential Park to Park Residential Historic District. The duplex was built during the 1890s, during a period a number of other duplexes were built in the neighborhood in response to the demand for housing after the arrival of the Santa Fe railroad in 1887. The duplex retains good integrity, with Queen Anne details applied to this house form. Based on the current research, the duplex may be individually eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its architecture. Further assessment of the interior and comparison to other Queen Anne duplexes would solidify this determination.

Per *A Driving Tour of Victorian Homes of Fort Madison:* "Vallie McHenry built this frame duplex in about 1890, it retains its original detailing and is nearly identical to the duplex at 906/908 Ave D." (Moehn 1999) Transfer records indicate Robert McHenry, a stone cutter, was the deed holder (no dates) in the first entry in the transfer book for Lot 476 (Transfer Records Book A-1: pg 168). The property continued to be owned by the family apparently until a sheriff sale in 1907. The 1889 Sanborn map shows the property as a vacant lot, and this duplex then appears on the Sanborn map. The 1870

Valleria McHenry Duplex	Lee
Name of Property	County
1122-24 Avenue F	Fort Madison
Address	City

lived at 1124 ½ from 1946 to 1954, and other tenants changed with nearly every directory. A.A. and Betty L. Muerhoff transferred the property on Jul 24, 1974 into Betty L Muerhoff's name (Deed Bk 62/246) (Transfer Record Book A-4: pg 153).

The duplex was sold in April 1979 to David A and Brenda J. Beaty (Transfer Record Book A-4: pg 153). David or Brenda Beaty are not listed as living at any of the 3 addresses. However, a quick claim deed was issued from David A Beaty to Merlin J. Hellman on October 9, 1980 and on February 27, 1981, Merlin J and Theresa A Hellman sold the property to Gary A and Joan N Grohe jointly (Transfer Record Book A-4: pg 153). Gary and Joan are the owners still today in 2012.

Iowa Department of Cultural Affairs
State Historical Society of Iowa

Iowa Site Inventory Form Continuation Sheet

Site Number 56-03982
Related District Number 56-04442

Valleria McHenry Duplex
Name of Property

Lee
County

1122-24 Avenue F
Address

Fort Madison
City

Location map



Valleria McHenry Duplex — Name of Property
Lee — County
1122-24 Avenue F — Address
Fort Madison — City

Digital photographs



Photograph 56-03982-001 – North (front) and west elevations, looking southeast (L. Brown, February 2, 2012)

Valleria McHenry Duplex
Name of Property

Lee
County

1122-24 Avenue F
Address

Fort Madison
City



Photograph 56-03982-003 – South (rear) elevations, looking north (L. Brown, February 2, 2012)

Site Inventory Form

State Historical Society of Iowa
(November 2005)

State Inventory No. 56-04406 ☒ New ☐ Supplemental
☒ Part of a district with known boundaries (enter inventory no.) 56-04442
Relationship: ☒ Contributing ☐ Noncontributing
☐ Contributes to a potential district with yet unknown boundaries
National Register Status:(any that apply) ☐ Listed ☐ De-listed ☐ NHL ☐ DOE
9-Digit SHPO Review & Compliance (R&C) Number _____
☐ Non-Extant (enter year) _____

1. Name of Property

historic name James and Susanna Jordan House

other names/site number Survey/map #R1-028

2. Location

street & number 608 Avenue F

city or town Fort Madison ☐ vicinity, county Lee

Legal Description: (If Rural) Township Name | Township No. | Range No. | Section | Quarter | of Quarter

(If Urban) Subdivision Original Town Block(s) _____ Lot(s) 428

3. State/Federal Agency Certification [*Skip this Section*]

4. National Park Service Certification [*Skip this Section*]

5. Classification

Category of Property (Check only one box)
☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

If Non-Eligible Property Enter number of:		*If Eligible Property, enter number of:* Contributing	Noncontributing	
_	buildings	2	_	buildings
__	sites	__	__	sites
__	structures	__	__	structures
__	objects	__	__	objects
_	Total	2	_	Total

Name of related project report or multiple property study (Enter "N/A" if the property is not part of a multiple property examination).
Title: Intensive Level Survey of the Residential Neighborhood from Old Settlers Park to Central Park (Area 1)
Historical Architectural Data Base Number: 56-040

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
01A01: DOMESTIC / single dwelling
01C05: DOMESTIC / garage

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
01A01: DOMESTIC / single dwelling
01C05: DOMESTIC / garage

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
05D: LATE VICTORIAN / Queen Anne

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
foundation 04C: Limestone
walls (visible material) 15B: Vinyl
roof 08A: Asphalt shingle
other

Narrative Description (☒ SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" representing your opinion of eligibility after applying relevant National Register criteria)

☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ More Research Recommended	A	Property is associated with significant events.
☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ More Research Recommended	B	Property is associated with the lives of significant persons.
☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ More Research Recommended	C	Property has distinctive architectural characteristics.
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ More Research Recommended	D	Property yields significant information in archaeology or history.

James and Susanna Jordan House — Name of Property
Lee — County
612 Avenue F — Address
Fort Madison — City

7. Narrative Description

This is a two-story frame Queen Anne house. The house is clad in vinyl siding, and it sits on a stone foundation. The house faces Avenue F to the north. The house is first depicted on the 1900 Sanborn map with a full front porch. The current wrap around porch with brick columns replaced the original porch between 1919 and 1926. The north elevation is dominated by a two-story bay window with inset corner porch on the second story. The center window on the first story has a decorative transom window, and one-over-one-light double-hung wood windows are found on the other sides of each story. The entry with sidelights is located to the right (west) of the bay window. A second two-story bay window with gable roof projects on the east side, with one-over-one-light double-hung wood windows on each side of each story. A similar window is found to the north of the bay window on each story. The one-and-one-half-story rear section is original, per the 1900 Sanborn map, and a rear side porch is found along the east side. The west side of the house has a smaller two-story bay window, with a high rectangular window in the center of the first story. Windows are not found on each side of this bay window, and windows are spaced along stairs to the north of the window. The rear elevation is primarily the one-and-one-half-story rear section. It has some original one-over-one-light double-hung windows and some replacement windows. A decorative brick chimney is found on the roof near the center of the house.

A long sidewalk leads to steps in the retaining wall at the rear of the property. The garage is located between the retaining wall and the alley, and it was built between the 1913 and 1919 Sanborn maps. The majority of the walls are poured concrete, with frame along the top and for the hip roof. The roof is clad in metal, and metal has also been applied to the frame section of the side walls. Windows are located along the north side within the frame portion. The vehicular door is found on the east side. The garage is counted as contributing in the historic district, along with the house.

8. Narrative Statement of Significance

The James and Susanna Jordan House appears to contribute historically and architecturally to the potential Park to Park Residential Historic District. The house was built in the 1890s, one of several Queen Anne house built in the neighborhood in this period. The porch modification around 1915 reflects a type of improvement made to houses in the area during this time. Based on current research, the house does not appear to be individually significant for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, or C.

The home at 608 Avenue F was built by James Jordan sometime between 1894 and 1900 according to the Sanborn Fire Maps. He bought the earlier one story house at 606 Avenue F on Lot 428 in 1890. A tenant is listed here in the 1895 city directory. This house shown on the 1894 map was replaced by the current house by the 1900 Sanborn map. The address also shifted from 606 to 608. Thus, the house was perhaps built in 1896. The 1900-01 city directory lists James Jordan here, and he was superintendent of Iowa Farming Tool Company. The 1900 census lists James Jordan, age 51, born in New York, and wife Susanna, age 36, born in Iowa. They had been married for 12 years and had no children. The 1910 census lists James and Susanna with the addition of her mother Emma Wild.

James and Susanna Jordan House — Name of Property
Lee — County
612 Avenue F — Address
Fort Madison — City

9. Major Bibliographical References

Assessor information and plans, Lee County. Available on Beacon: Local Government GIS for the Web. Developed by The Schneider Corporation, Indianapolis, IN. Online at beacon.schneidercorp.com. Accessed in 2011 and 2012.

Census records, Federal and Iowa. Accessed through Ancestry.com

City Directories, Fort Madison and Lee County, Various Dates. Cattermole Public Library, Fort Madison, Iowa.

1890-1891: *Showers and Easterly's Fort Madison City Directories for 1890-91.* Quincy, Illinois: Showers and Easterly, Publishers.

1893-1894, 1895-1896, 1902-1903, 1905-1906 W. H. *McCoy's Fort Madison City Directory.* Keokuk: W. H. McCoy.

1907, 1912, 1914-1915, 1917: *Samson Directory Co.'s Ft. Madison, Iowa City Directory.* Quincy, Illinois: Samson Directory Company, Publishers.

1919-1920, 1921-1922, 1923-1924: *Leshnick's Fort Madison, Iowa City Directory.* Peoria, Illinois: Leshnick Directory Company.

1927, 1929, 1931, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1946, 1949, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1957, 1960. *Polk's Ft. Madison Iowa City Directory.* Chicago: R. L. Polk and Company, Publishers.

Deed/Transfer Records, North Lee County Auditor's Office. County Building, Fort Madison, IA.

Newspapers, Fort Madison: *Democrat, Evening Democrat.* Available on microfilm at Fort Madison Public Library, Fort Madison.

North Lee County Historical Society. Photograph and other collections. Fort Madison, Iowa.

Sanborn Map Company. *Fort Madison, Iowa.* Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1884, 1889, 1894, 1900, 1907, 1913, 1919, 1926, 1946.

Iowa Site Inventory Form Continuation Sheet

Site Number 56-04174

Related District Number 56-04442

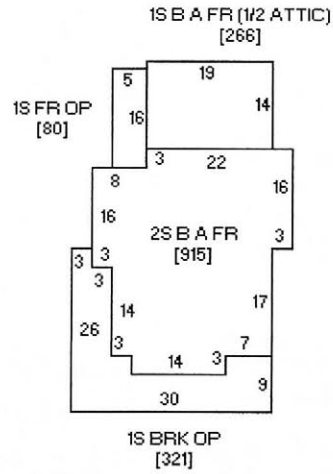
James and Susanna Jordan House — Name of Property

Lee — County

612 Avenue F — Address

Fort Madison — City

Plan (from assessor's website)



Sketch by www.camavision.com

Historic images

James and Susanna Jordan House — Name of Property
Lee — County

612 Avenue F — Address
Fort Madison — City



Photograph 56-04406-002 – West and south (rear) elevations, looking northeast (J. Holtkamp, December 14, 2011).

James and Susanna Jordan House — Lee
Name of Property — County

612 Avenue F — Fort Madison
Address — City



Photograph 56-04406-004 – Garage, looking west-northwest (J. Holtkamp, December 14, 2011).

Site Inventory Form

State Historical Society of Iowa
(November 2005)

State Inventory No. 56-04416 ☒ New ☐ Supplemental
☒ Part of a district with known boundaries (enter inventory no.) 56-04442
Relationship: ☒ Contributing ☐ Noncontributing
☐ Contributes to a potential district with yet unknown boundaries
National Register Status:(any that apply) ☐ Listed ☐ De-listed ☐ NHL ☐ DOE
9-Digit SHPO Review & Compliance (R&C) Number _____
☐ Non-Extant (enter year) _____

1. Name of Property

historic name Dr. Robert and Daisy Scovel House

other names/site number Survey/map #R1-069

2. Location

street & number 1008 Avenue F

city or town Fort Madison ☐ vicinity, county Lee

Legal Description: (If Rural) Township Name | Township No. | Range No. | Section | Quarter | of Quarter

(If Urban) Subdivision Original Town Block(s) _____ Lot(s) 463

3. State/Federal Agency Certification [*Skip this Section*]

4. National Park Service Certification [*Skip this Section*]

5. Classification

Category of Property (Check only one box)
☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

If Non-Eligible Property Enter number of:		*If Eligible Property, enter number of:* Contributing	Noncontributing	
_	buildings	2	_	buildings
__	sites	__	__	sites
__	structures	__	__	structures
__	objects	__	__	objects
_	Total	2	_	Total

Name of related project report or multiple property study (Enter "N/A" if the property is not part of a multiple property examination).

Title	*Historical Architectural Data Base Number*
Intensive Level Survey of the Residential Neighborhood from Old Settlers Park to Central Park (Area 1)	56-040

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)	**Current Functions** (Enter categories from instructions)
01A01: DOMESTIC / single dwelling	01A01: DOMESTIC / single dwelling
01C05: DOMESTIC / garage	01C05: DOMESTIC / garage
01B01: DOMESTIC / duplex	

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
07: EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
foundation 10B: Concrete block
walls (visible material) 06: Stucco
roof 08A: Asphalt shingle
other

Narrative Description (☒ SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" representing your opinion of eligibility after applying relevant National Register criteria)

☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ More Research Recommended	A	Property is associated with significant events.
☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ More Research Recommended	B	Property is associated with the lives of significant persons.
☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ More Research Recommended	C	Property has distinctive architectural characteristics.
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ More Research Recommended	D	Property yields significant information in archaeology or history.

Dr. Robert and Daisy Scovel House — Name of Property
Lee — County

1008 Avenue F — Address
Fort Madison — City

7. Narrative Description

This is a two-story house clad in stucco. The house faces Avenue F to the north. It sits on a concrete block foundation, and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The porch stretches across the width of the front (north) elevation. It has square columns with bands as caps at the base of arches that connect the columns. The center arch for the steps to the entry is capped by a gable roof. The porch elements are clad in stucco, as well as the house. The entry is centered and appears to retain its original door. The windows on either side of the entry on the first story are grouped into a set of three windows with the center window wider than the side windows. Each have a decorative glass transom window. The second story has five windows with multi-light over single-light sashes, a typical early 20th century style. The center window is narrower than the other windows. The north side has a partially engaged brick chimney on the front (north) half, with a decorative multi-over-one-light double-hung window on each story to the front of it. A small bay window section is centered on the first story, with decorative multi-over-one-light double-hung window above it on the second story. The east side has wide decorative multi-over-one-light double-hung window on each story on the north edge. A side entry section is located on the south half of the first story, with arches similar to the porch. This side section does not appear on the first Sanborn map to show the house in 1919, but it is shown on the 1926 map. Likewise, the rear ell on the south elevation does not appear on the 1919 map, but it was built by the 1926 map. It was designed to reflect the original house, with decorative multi-over-one-light double-hung windows as well. The porch along the east side has been enclosed.

The garage at the rear of the lot was also built between 1919 and 1926, per the Sanborn maps. The garage is built of concrete blocks, with a roof that slopes to the alley at the south. It has four stalls, supported by simple wood columns.

8. Narrative Statement of Significance

The Dr. Robert and Daisy Scovel House appears to contribute historically and architecturally to a potential Park to Park Residential Historic District. The house was built during the development of the neighborhood in the 1910s that increased the density of housing and replaced earlier house with modern buildings. The construction by a dentist working downtown continued the theme of successful downtown businessmen building houses in this neighborhood. The house retains excellent integrity of its early 20th century design. Based on the current research, the house may be individually eligible under Criterion C for its architecture for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Further comparison of other houses of this period in Fort Madison and assessment of the interior integrity would be required to solidify this determination.

The 1913 Sanborn map shows an earlier side gable house on this lot. By 1919, the present house has been constructed. On February 29, 1912, Edward C Janse sold the property to R. M. Scovel. Dr Scovel a dentist had a practice at 726 ½ Ave G. The Scovel family would live in the house until 1975, per the city directories. The 1912 city directory lists them in the earlier house, with Nynn and Sophy Yotter, who were building the house to the southeast at 609 10th Street, estimated to be completed in 1912. Perhaps they then roomed with Yotters while building this house at 1008 Avenue F, or with his

Dr. Robert and Daisy Scovel House — Name of Property
Lee — County
1008 Avenue F — Address
Fort Madison — City

9. Major Bibliographical References

Assessor information and plans, Lee County. Available on Beacon: Local Government GIS for the Web. Developed by The Schneider Corporation, Indianapolis, IN. Online at beacon.schneidercorp.com. Accessed in 2011 and 2012.

Census records, Federal and Iowa. Accessed through Ancestry.com

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1907, 1912, 1914-1915, 1917: *Samson Directory Co.'s Ft. Madison, Iowa City Directory.* Quincy, Illinois: Samson Directory Company, Publishers.
1919-1920, 1921-1922, 1923-1924: *Leshnick's Fort Madison, Iowa City Directory.* Peoria, Illinois: Leshnick Directory Company.
1927, 1929, 1931, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1946, 1949, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1957, 1960. *Polk's Ft. Madison Iowa City Directory.* Chicago: R. L. Polk and Company, Publishers.

Deed/Transfer Records, North Lee County Auditor's Office. County Building, Fort Madison, IA.

Newspapers, Fort Madison: *Democrat, Evening Democrat.* Available on microfilm at Fort Madison Public Library, Fort Madison.

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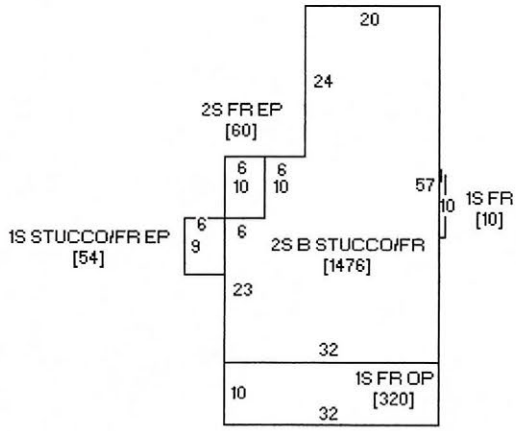
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Sanborn Map Company. *Fort Madison, Iowa.* Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1884, 1889, 1894, 1900, 1907, 1913, 1919, 1926, 1946.

Dr. Robert and Daisy Scovel House — Name of Property
Lee — County

1008 Avenue F — Address
Fort Madison — City

Plan (from assessor's website)



Sketch by www.camavision.com

Historic images

Dr. Robert and Daisy Scovel House
Name of Property

Lee
County

1008 Avenue F
Address

Fort Madison
City



Photograph 56-04416-002 – East and front (north) elevations, looking southwest (L. Brown, February 2, 2012).

Dr. Robert and Daisy Scovel House — Name of Property
Lee — County

1008 Avenue F — Address
Fort Madison — City



Photograph 56-04416-004 – Garage, looking northeast (L. Brown, February 2, 2012).

Site Inventory Form

State Historical Society of Iowa
(November 2005)

State Inventory No. 56-04397 ☒ New ☐ Supplemental
☒ Part of a district with known boundaries (enter inventory no.) 56-04442
Relationship: ☒ Contributing ☐ Noncontributing
☐ Contributes to a potential district with yet unknown boundaries
National Register Status:(any that apply) ☐ Listed ☐ De-listed ☐ NHL ☐ DOE
9-Digit SHPO Review & Compliance (R&C) Number _____
☐ Non-Extant (enter year) _____

1. Name of Property

historic name John and Lottie Okell House

other names/site number Survey/map #R1-189

2. Location

street & number 1007 Avenue E

city or town Fort Madison ☐ vicinity, county Lee

Legal Description: (If Rural) Township Name | Township No. | Range No. | Section | Quarter | of | Quarter

(If Urban) Subdivision Original Town Block(s) ____ Lot(s) S 93' Lot 683 and S 93' Lot 682 (and pt N 682 / 681)

3. State/Federal Agency Certification [*Skip this Section*]

4. National Park Service Certification [*Skip this Section*]

5. Classification

Category of Property (Check only one box)
☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

If Non-Eligible Property Enter number of:		*If Eligible Property, enter number of:* Contributing	Noncontributing
_	buildings	2	_ buildings
__	sites	__	__ sites
__	structures	__	__ structures
__	objects	__	__ objects
_	Total	2	_ Total

Name of related project report or multiple property study (Enter "N/A" if the property is not part of a multiple property examination).

Title	*Historical Architectural Data Base Number*
Intensive Level Survey of the Residential Neighborhood from Old Settlers Park to Central Park (Area 1)	56-040

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
01A01: DOMESTIC / single dwelling
01C05: DOMESTIC / garage

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
01A01: DOMESTIC / single dwelling
01C05: DOMESTIC / garage

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
06D: EARLY 20th CEN REV / Tudor Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
foundation 10A: Concrete
walls (visible material) 03: Brick 06: Stucco
roof 08A: Asphalt shingle
other

Narrative Description (☒ SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" representing your opinion of eligibility after applying relevant National Register criteria)

☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ More Research Recommended	A	Property is associated with significant events.
☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ More Research Recommended	B	Property is associated with the lives of significant persons.
☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ More Research Recommended	C	Property has distinctive architectural characteristics.
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ More Research Recommended	D	Property yields significant information in archaeology or history.

John and Lottie Okell House — Name of Property
Lee — County
1007 Avenue E — Address
Fort Madison — City

7. Narrative Description

This is a one-and-one-half-story Tudor Revival house. The house faces Avenue E to the south and sits diagonal from Central Park. The lower portion of the house is clad in brick veneer, with the main walls clad in stucco. The steeply pitched gables feature half-timbering and small pane windows typical of this style. The arch entry is located near the center of the façade (south elevation). A large gable-roof section is found to the west, with paired six-over-one-light windows on the first story and paired nine-light windows in the gable. A smaller, slightly projected, gable-roof section is found to the east, with a series of three six-over-one-light double-hung windows on the first story, as well as a similar window on the east and west sides of this section. The west side has a large gable-roof section on the south half, with paired six-over-one-light windows on the first story and paired nine-light windows in the gable. The west side of the rear gable-roof section has a single window and paired six-over-one-light windows. A partially engaged chimney is found centered in the gable-roof section on the east side, with a six-over-one-light window on either side on the first story. An open porch, shown on the 1926 and 1946 Sanborn maps, has been enclosed with windows immediately north of this section, and six-over-one-light windows are found on the east wall of the house itself. The rear (north) elevation is the gable end of the rear section, with paired six-over-one-light windows on both stories and a rear entry. A concrete retaining walls extends around the south and east side of the property, with steps on both sides flanking by brick retaining walls.

A small gable-roof garage sits on the west edge of the north 52' of Lot 682. This garage appears on the 1926 Sanborn map and appears to have been constructed at the same time as the house. The garage walls are also brick, and it sits on a concrete foundation. The gable roof is steeply pitched to complement the house. The north side has a replacement overhead garage door. The east side has three six-light wood windows. The south elevation has a pedestrian wood door. No openings are found on the west side.

8. Narrative Statement of Significance

The John and Lottie Okell House appears to contribute historically and architecturally to a potential Park to Park Residential Historic District in Fort Madison. The house was built in 1924 by Atlee descendent and S&JC Atlee company secretary John Atlee Okell. The development falls within this later period of development for the neighborhood when elegant houses for successful businessmen continued to be built to replace earlier homes or increase the density of blocks. The Tudor Revival architecture is intact and contributes to the styles found within this neighborhood. Within the framework of this survey, few other Tudor Revival houses were identified, though others likely exist in other areas of town. Further research and comparison of this house to these other houses may result in a determination of individual significance under Criterion C for architecture, as this house appears to retains excellent integrity. Likewise, further research on John Atlee Okell may reveal significance for its association with him under Criterion B.

This house sits on the south portion of Lots 682 and 683. An earlier two-story house roughly centered on the combined lots is shown on the Sanborn maps from 1894 to 1913. Samuel Atlee owned three

John and Lottie Okell House — Name of Property
Lee — County
1007 Avenue E — Address
Fort Madison — City

The property then was sold by the estate on January 26, 1960 to Louise Benbow (Transfer Records Book A-3, pgs 275-276). The city directory 1965 first shows Louise B Gray, teacher FM Junior High and husband Harold E Gray, employee of DuPont's. Louise continues being listed as a teacher at FMJH until her retirement listed in the 1989 City Directory. Harold continued with Dupont's as a lab tester, when in 1980 City Directory, he is listed as an agent of Life Investors Insurance Co. and a realtor associate of Harold E. Rawhouser Real Estate. Harold Edward Gray, 70, 1007 Ave E, died on Jul 31, 1991, at Burlington Medical Center. He was born May 3, 1920 at Centerville but was a long time Fort Madison resident. He was a founding member of the Friends Reach Out program in Fort Madison, member of the Stella Lodge No.440 AF&AM, Davenport Consistory, Kaaba Shrine, Elks Lodge, Lions Club, Changer of Commerce, Country Club, RSVP and served on the board of directors of United Way. He was an Air Force Veteran of WWII. He married Marjorie Duncan on September 3, 1950, and she died May 21, 1962. He then married Louise Emaline Benbow in Fort Madison June 12, 1964. She survived. His parents were Evan H. and Elsie Krehbiel Gray. He was buried in Elmwood Cemetery. The 2006 City Directory shows Louise as a widow and she continues living at this address until 2011 when she dies.

Per current assessor records (Beacon), on February 8, 2012, the Estate of Louise E Gray (Benbow) sold the property to Mark T and Leasa J Hundt.

Iowa Site Inventory Form
Continuation Sheet

Site Number 56-04397

Related District Number 56-04442

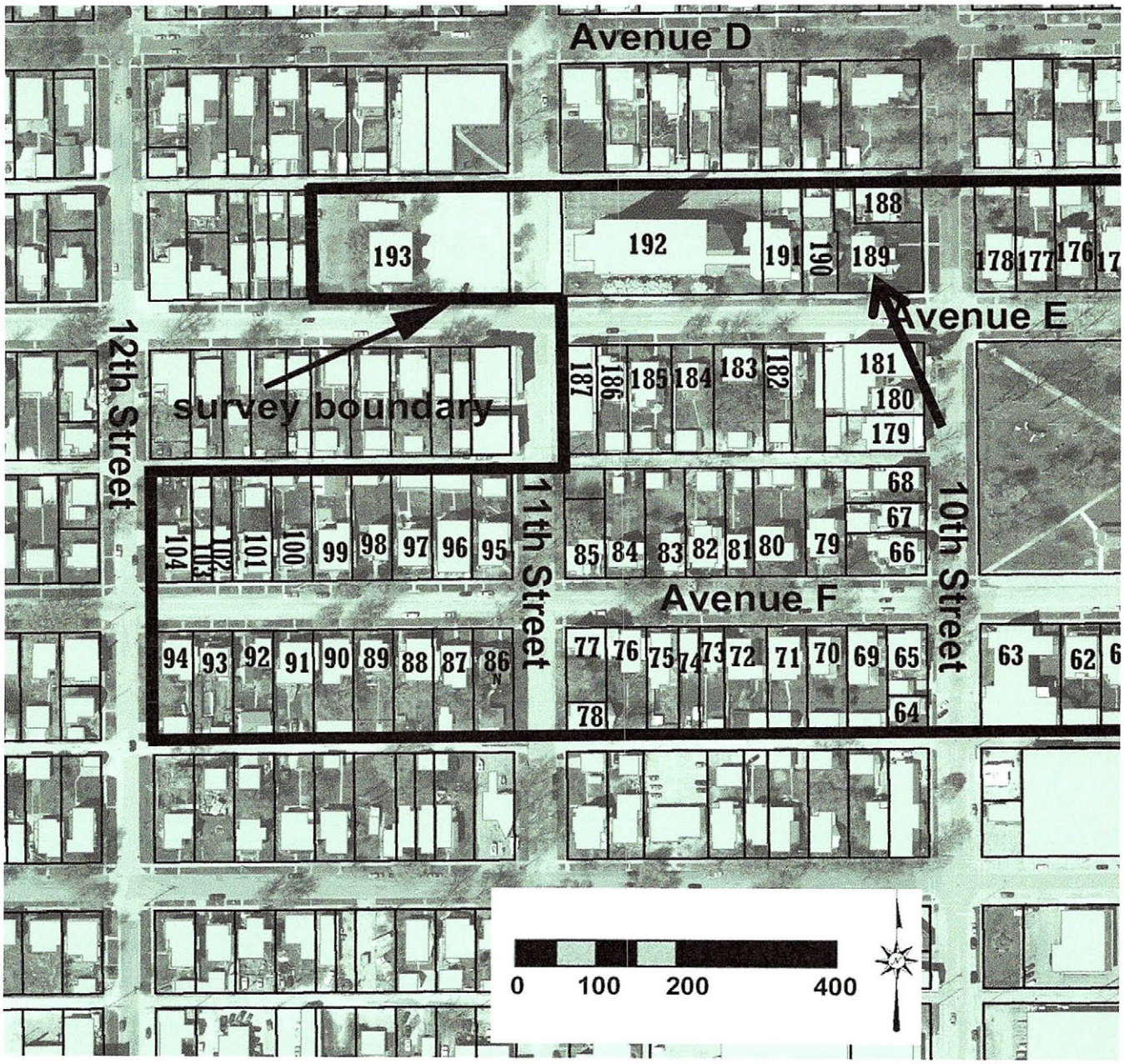
John and Lottie Okell House
Name of Property

Lee
County

1007 Avenue E
Address

Fort Madison
City

Location map



John and Lottie Okell House
Name of Property

Lee
County

1007 Avenue E
Address

Fort Madison
City

Digital photographs



Photograph 56-04397-001 – West and south (front) elevations, looking northeast (R. Morawitz, December 26, 2011).

John and Lottie Okell House
Name of Property

Lee
County

1007 Avenue E
Address

Fort Madison
City



Photograph 56-04397-002 – North (rear) and west elevations, looking southeast (R. Morawitz, December 26, 2011).

Site Inventory Form

State Historical Society of Iowa
(November 2005)

State Inventory No. 56-00132 ☐ New ☒ Supplemental
☒ Part of a district with known boundaries (enter inventory no.) 56-04442
Relationship: ☒ Contributing ☐ Noncontributing
☐ Contributes to a potential district with yet unknown boundaries
National Register Status:(any that apply) ☐ Listed ☐ De-listed ☐ NHL ☐ DOE
9-Digit SHPO Review & Compliance (R&C) Number _____
☐ Non-Extant (enter year) _____

1. Name of Property

historic name Diedrich Apartments

other names/site number Survey/map #R1-179

2. Location

street & number 509 10th Street

city or town Fort Madison ☐ vicinity, county Lee

Legal Description: (If Rural) Township Name | Township No. | Range No. | Section | Quarter | of Quarter

(If Urban) Subdivision Original Town Block(s) _____ Lot(s) 631 and E 24' of S 48'4" of Lot 632

3. State/Federal Agency Certification [*Skip this Section*]

4. National Park Service Certification [*Skip this Section*]

5. Classification

Category of Property (Check only one box)
☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

If Non-Eligible Property Enter number of:		*If Eligible Property, enter number of:* Contributing	Noncontributing	
_	buildings	2	_	buildings
__	sites	__	__	sites
__	structures	__	__	structures
__	objects	__	__	objects
_	Total	2	_	Total

Name of related project report or multiple property study (Enter "N/A" if the property is not part of a multiple property examination).

Title	*Historical Architectural Data Base Number*
Intensive Level Survey of the Residential Neighborhood from Old Settlers Park to Central Park (Area 1)	56-040

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
01B02: DOMESTIC / apartments
01C05: DOMESTIC / garage

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
01B02: DOMESTIC / apartments
01C05: DOMESTIC / garage

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
08A: Modern / Moderne
08C: Modern / Art Deco

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
foundation 10B: Concrete block
walls (visible material) 03: Brick
roof 08A: Asphalt shingle
other

Narrative Description (☒ SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" representing your opinion of eligibility after applying relevant National Register criteria)

☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ More Research Recommended	A	Property is associated with significant events.
☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ More Research Recommended	B	Property is associated with the lives of significant persons.
☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ More Research Recommended	C	Property has distinctive architectural characteristics.
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ More Research Recommended	D	Property yields significant information in archaeology or history.

Diedrich Apartments — Name of Property
Lee — County
509 10th Street — Address
Fort Madison — City

7. Narrative Description

The Diedrich Apartments were built on the west side of Central Park in 1937 in the Art Deco / Moderne style. The brick building sits on a concrete foundation. The vertical elements flanking the entry and concrete plaque with geometric designs are reflective of the Art Deco style. The streamlined lines emphasized with the courses of projected brick on the parapet reflect the Modern style. The entry is centered on the east elevation, with a ten-light metal casement window above it on the second story. The metal windows on either side of the center section on both stories are composed of a large fixed center picture window with four-light casement sashes on either side and paired two-light transom sashes on the top. The north and south elevations are identical, with five sets of metal casement windows. The rear windows on both sides are composed of a set of three one-over-one-light double-hung wood windows. While yellow brick was used for three elevations, the rear elevation is basic red brick. The two-story rear porch to access the rear entries is shown on the 1946 Sanborn map. The center windows on the rear (east) are metal casement windows, with the rear entries with transom to the outside. The windows to the north and south of the entries are a set of three one-over-one-light double-hung wood windows.

The property includes the east 24' of the south 48' of Lot 632 to the west, and the 1946 Sanborn map shows that this provided the site for the four stall carport/garage. The assessor lists 1937 as the construction date for this building as well, completed at the same time as the apartments. The four open stalls face the apartments to the east, with a paved area between the buildings that connects to the alley to the south. The garage is built of concrete blocks with brick veneer on the sides. Exposed concrete block is found on the rear.

8. Narrative Statement of Significance

The Diedrich Apartments contribute historically and architecturally to the potential Park to Park Residential Historic District. The apartments were designed with attention to architectural style and detail, characteristics of homes and rental housing in this neighborhood. Their construction in 1937 fall into the last period of development for the historic district, marked by efforts of successful Fort Madison residents to contribute to the stability of the neighborhood through excellent architecture. The apartment construction reflects the trend from the 1920s to 1930s for multi-family housing in this neighborhood. This property was evaluated as individually eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places in the 1990 survey under Criterion C for architecture: "This yellow brick, four flat, apartment building is the City's best example of the Moderne Style adopted for a multi-family residence. An interesting detail of the front façade is the cast concrete plaque above the central entrance point which displays a typical Art Deco abstract design." No modifications are noted to the building since this date, and it appears to continue to be individually eligible for its architecture.

The Charles Diedrich house at 509 10th Street was taken down to build this apartment building on the same lot in 1936-37. Charles Diedrich purchased the property in 1884. In the former house on this lot lived Charles D. Diedrich and his wife Katie [Katherine] and their daughter Hattie [Harriet] D., a student. On June 2, 1909, Harriet Elizabeth married Rollin James Hopkirk. They built the house a block north at

Diedrich Apartments — Name of Property
Lee — County
509 10th Street — Address
Fort Madison — City

9. Major Bibliographical References

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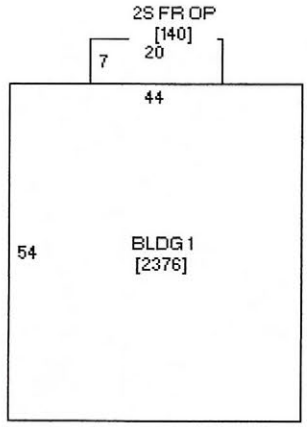
Iowa Site Inventory Form Continuation Sheet

Site Number 56-00132
Related District Number 56-04442

Diedrich Apartments — Name of Property
Lee — County

509 10th Street — Address
Fort Madison — City

Plan (from assessor's website)



Sketch by www.camavision.com

Historic images

Diedrich Apartments
Name of Property

Lee
County

509 10th Street
Address

Fort Madison
City



Photograph 56-00132-002 – Rear (west) and south elevations, looking northeast (R. Morawitz, December 26, 2011).

Diedrich Apartments
Name of Property

Lee
County

509 10th Street
Address

Fort Madison
City



Photograph 56-00132-004 – Garage/carport, looking northeast (R. Morawitz, December 26, 2011).