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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Temple, Marcellus Luther and Julia Protzman, House

other names/site number Temple House

2. Location

street & number 502 S. Main St. N/A not for publication

city or town Osceola N/A vicinity

state Iowa code IA county Clarke code 039 zip code 50213

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Katricia Olenky DSHPO 2-27-96
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State Historical Society of Iowa
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other. (explain:)

Edson B. Beall Signature of the Keeper Entered in the National Register 4.4.96 Date of Action

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

- private, public-local, public-State, public-Federal

- building(s), district, site, structure, object

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total.

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian/Queen Anne

foundation brick, walls wood: weatherboard, roof asphalt, other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Law

Politics/Government

Period of Significance

1892-1914

Significant Dates

1892; 1904

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Temple, Marcellus Luther

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Temple House

Clarke County, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 15 435620 4542090
Zone Easting Northing

3 Zone Easting Northing
4 Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kendra Losee
organization State Historical Society of Iowa date 4/20/93
street & number 600 E. Locust telephone 515-281-4137
city or town Des Moines state Iowa zip code 50319

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Timothy D. and Julie D. Leonard
street & number 502 S. Main St. telephone 515-342-2753
city or town Osceola state Iowa zip code 50213

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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M.L. AND J.P. TEMPLE HOUSE, CLARKE COUNTY, IOWA

Occupying a prominent corner location south of the Osceola downtown business district, the Marcellus Luther and Julia Protzman Temple House is a massive two and a half story wood frame edifice resting on a brick foundation over a partially raised full basement and is capped with a cross-gabled roof. Designed in the Queen Anne mode, the house exhibits such characteristic features of the style as asymmetrical form and massing; multi-planed roof with projecting roof gable; fish scale shingles on the roof gables; tall chimney stack with decorative inset panels; and porches with grillework and curvilinear trim. Little altered since its construction in 1892, the M.L. Temple House is one of the two best known preserved examples of Queen Anne residential design in Osceola. The M.L. Temple House is similar to the J.V. Banta House, which is already listed on the National Register in terms of its Late Victorian design and styling. However, the M. L. Temple House is not only older but also utilizes a greater variety of materials and textures than its counterpart.

The M. L. Temple House demonstrates asymmetrical form and massing characteristic of the Queen Anne mode, although it is basically rectangular in design. The many gables and porches project from a rectangular base shape. Similarly, the roof line varies as each gable projects from the primary configuration. The walls are covered with horizontal wood siding and capped with an asphalt roof.

Symmetrical bays vertically divide the eastern facade into three segments with the left and right bays separated by a recessed middle segment. The three segments balance each other with harmony and proportion. At the top, the roof gable, complete with an embellished hood supported by roof brackets, is decorated with lattice work and a semi-circular small paned window. The roof rests upon a recessed porch on the left vertical bay and a pedimented, projecting dormer on the right. The left porch features ornamental applique border beneath the roof line and window frame, curvilinear trim, and turned wood balustrades with porch spindles. The left side of the porch appears to rise from a wide window framed with carved wood panels and a decorated sill.

The right projecting dormer has an applied tympanum which appears to rest upon ornamented roof brackets and three rectangular windows framed with simple trim. This right bay appears to descend upon an extended porch which also features curvilinear trim, wood porch spindles, ornate end valences and tympanum surrounding three windows identical to the ones above. In the recessed middle segment, the porch is supported by brackets that frame a small window bordered by small, decorative panes and a lintel.

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M.L. AND J.P. TEMPLE HOUSE, CLARKE COUNTY, IOWA

The southern facade is bisected by a large gable with an upper window sash with a border of small lights surrounded by fish scale shingles. The gable rests upon appliquéd trim on the right leading to the northern facade and plain trim to the left. Three windows are placed beneath the gable with one other window on each side of the gable. The windows to the right on both floors are bordered with a ornamental frame featuring carved and appliquéd panels. These windows are placed above the first floor windows on the right and center and a gabled porch on the left.

The embellished tympanum of the porch sits on curvilinear trim, and decorative porch post brackets with lattice work on the side. A tall brick chimney stack with recessed detailed panels has lattice work resting against it. The partially raised basement bolsters the whole structure and decorated panels cover a crawl space under the porch.

The interior floor plan exists as an interesting aspect of the Temple House. The formal, eastern entrance leads to twin formal parlors on either side of the front facade. The south entrance leads into a spacious country-style kitchen, leading to a formal dining room with a fire-place and parlors on the front (eastern) entrance. A spring-loaded swinging door separates the kitchen and formal dining room and effectively allowed servants to circulate throughout the back portion of the house. This door and a separate entrance at the rear of the house (western facade) lead to servants' quarters and a back staircase allowed people to circulate freely from the first floor to the attic without disturbing residents. The interior woodwork is oak.

Large packet (sliding) doors divide the parlor and formal dining room; these doors recede into the walls when not used. There are several small accent windows in the parlor and staircase landing made of cut stained glass. In the parlor, decorative tile and beveled glass accentuate a moderate fireplace with oak hearth and mantel.

According to information provided, the house is little altered since its construction. The structure has experienced very little loss of material. The Temple House appears on the Sanborn maps of 1926. The map shows the same house plan as today, with no alterations since that date.

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M.L. AND J.P. TEMPLE HOUSE, CLARKE COUNTY, IOWA

The M.L. Temple House is significant under National Register Criterion B for its association with the author of the Temple Amendment to the Iowa Constitution. When ratified in 1904 by a thin majority of Iowa voters, this amendment effectively ensured overrepresentation of rural Iowa in the state legislature for the next sixty years. The amendment did this by reversing the state's tradition of population being the controlling principle for redistricting. This it replaced with the method of giving each county a representative regardless of population while yielding an additional nine seats to the nine most populous counties. As a result, future urban representation was slowed and rural political power was preserved. Temple, who served seven terms in the state legislature and later as U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, lived at this residence during his years as a prominent Clarke County lawyer and notable career in state politics.

It is not surprising that Marcellus L. Temple would step forward to lead the rural interests in this matter. Not only did he represent one of the most rural of the state's 99 counties (ranked 79 in urban population and 94 in total population), Temple was also an important leader in the House. Known as a depater of unusual force who headed the Ways and Means Committee, this highly regarded lawyer had served as chairman of the Code Revision Committee in 1896 and extra session of 1897. This combination of legal and forensic leadership and rural background made him the natural choice to devise a way for the less populous counties to limit the representation of the growing urban counties.

The legislative leader proposed his amendment in the House of Representatives of the state assembly. As required of constitutional amendments, two successive legislatures successfully passed it in identical form before submitting it to the voters for final ratification. When it went before the voters in November, 1904, they cast 171,385 votes in its favor and 165,076 votes against, thus adopting it by a small majority of 6,309 votes.

Not until the United States Supreme Court struck down all such legislation in 1964 by its affirmation of representative apportionment based on the rule of one-person-one-vote did the Temple Amendment cease to be in force. The case, Hill v. Davis, concerned discrimination in re-apportionment. This upheld a decision in the Iowa federal district court, where the judges in the Davis v. Synhorst case found the existing provisions [initiated by Temple in 1904 to be] invidiously discriminating, noting that the nine most populous counties

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M.L. AND J.P. TEMPLE HOUSE, CLARKE COUNTY, IOWA

together had 37 percent of the population, but only one sixth of the house membership (*Reapportionment*, 152).

Additionally, the Temple House is significant under National Register Criterion C as one of the best-preserved examples of the Queen Anne mode of architecture in the county-seat town of Osceola. The degree of ornamentation and variety of forms and textures provide ample examples of the significance inherent to the Temple House. The other well-preserved example of the Queen Anne style, the J. V. Banta House, is already listed on the National Register and exhibits less of the variety possessed by the Temple House.

Temple lived in his Osceola residence during and after he proposed the amendment. He had purchased the land September 30, 1890 and built the house in 1892 (*Osceola Democrat*, August 14, 1890). In 1915 Temple sold the house to a family member and presumably moved out (Clarke County recorder). In 1925, the house was re-mortgaged by A. D. Simmons and company. Following Temple's death, the house was given to D. T. Eells after which it passed through four hands between 1931 and 1980. As one of the best-preserved examples of the Queen Anne style, as well as the contemporary home of an important figure who shaped Iowa's legislative past, the Temple House is worthy of National Register recognition.

Marcellus L. Temple had originally hailed from rural western Virginia (present day West Virginia) Born there September 16, 1848, Temple was of English and Dutch descent (*Midwestern*, 27; *Annals*, 396). Since educational opportunities were lacking in West Virginia, Temple attended a subscription school for 140 days (*Annals*, 396). Upon completing his primary education, he entered West Virginia State University at Morgantown and in 1873 received a B.A. That same year he married Julia Protzman and moved with his family to Osceola, Iowa (*Midwestern*, 27). In 1874, he was admitted to the bar and beginning in 1875, he entered upon various law partnerships in Osceola, eventually working with his son William Temple after 1891 (*Annals*, 397).

As he built a distinctive law career, Temple soon took an active interest in state politics. A Democrat until 1882, Temple became a Republican, attracted by that party's views on prohibition. Clarke County voters elected Temple to the state legislature seven different times (1896, 1897, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1905, 1919). He also served his community as the Presidential elector on the Republican ticket in 1892, and as a freshman legislator in 1896 became the

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M.L. AND J.P. TEMPLE HOUSE, CLARKE COUNTY, IOWA

Head of the Revision of Code Committee. Temple was Chair of the Judiciary Committee in 1900 and became the head of the Ways and Means Committee in 1900, 1902, and 1904. Additionally, he served as U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Iowa from 1907-1914, and county attorney in 1914 and 1916 (*Annals*, 398; *History of Citizens*, 533).

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M.L. AND J.P. TEMPLE HOUSE, CLARKE COUNTY, IOWA

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Section number 10 Page 7

M.L. AND J.P. TEMPLE HOUSE, CLARKE COUNTY, IOWA

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the property are in Ridgeway's Addition, Block 1, Lots 1 and 4.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the property purchased by M. L. Temple in 1890 and upon which his house was built. The boundaries cover both lots 1 and 4; these lots contain the house and the yard which retain their historical integrity, and the garage, which is a non-contributing resource and not part of the National Register Nomination.

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TEMPLE HOUSE
CLARKE COUNTY, IOWA

Map

US HIGHWAY 34

McLANE ST.

MAIN ST.



GRANT ST.

69 HIGHWAY 69

LOTS
1 & 4

214'



57 1/2 71 1/2

RIDGEWAYS
ADDITION

FEB - 6 1996

NPS Form 10-800-a
(8-85)

GMS Approval No. 1024-0018

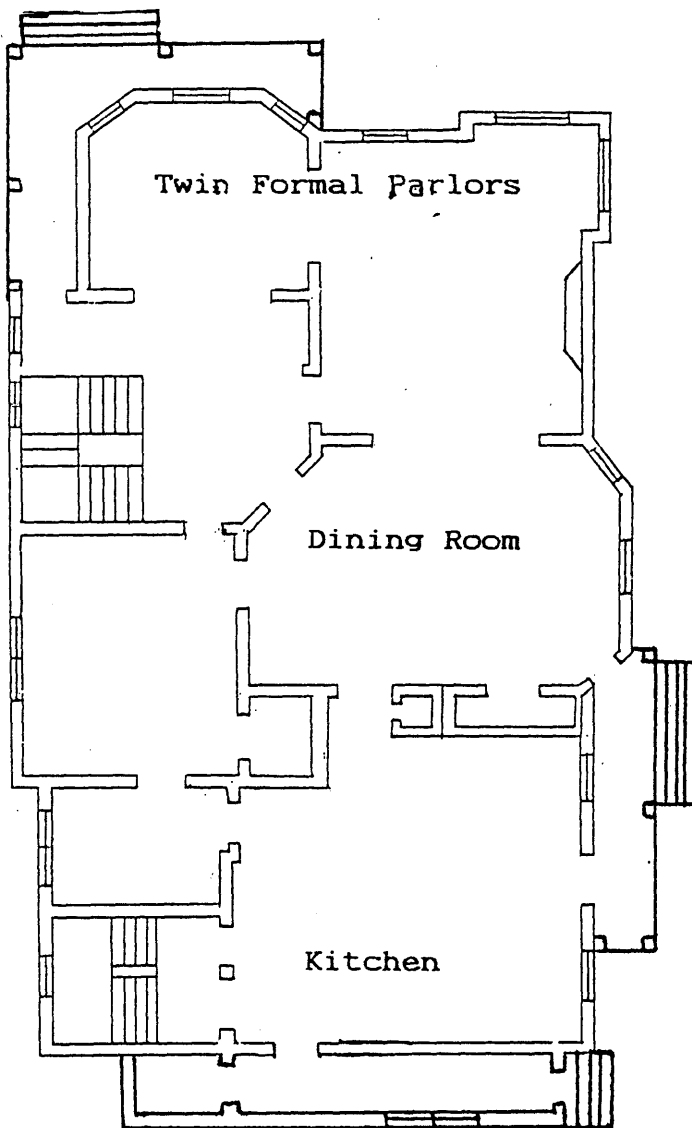
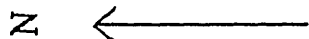
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TEMPLE HOUSE
CLARKE COUNTY, IOWA

FIRST FLOOR



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TEMPLE HOUSE
CLARKE COUNTY, IOWA

SECOND FLOOR

