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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

JATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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INVENTORY	NOMINATION I	FUKM DATE	ENTERED ULU	a g pro
SEE I	NSTRUCTIONS IN HOWT TYPE ALL ENTRIES (S
NAME	ITTE ALL ENTRIES (CONTLETE APPLICAB	LE SECTIONS	
1 NAME				
HISTORIC				
AND/OR COMMON				
	Decorah Ice Cave			
2 LOCATION	Ī			
STREET & NUMBER				
	ce Cave Road	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	NOT FOR PUBLICATION	
CITY, TOWN	1	VICINITY OF	CONGRESSIONAL DISTR	IICT
STATE	ecorah —	CODE	2nd COUNTY	CODE
	owa		Winneshiek	191
3 CLASSIFIC	ATION			
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	DDEC	ENT USE
DISTRICT	XPUBLIC	_OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
BUILDING(S)	PRIVATE	X_UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	вотн	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENC
<u>_X</u> site	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	XYES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	_TRANSPORTATION
		NO	MILITARY City	XOTHER: _
4 OWNER OF	PROPERTY		OIL'	Preserv
	IKOILKII			
	NAME Park Commission, City of Decorah			Ĩ
STREET & NUMBER	mission, city of become	ran		
Robert Hu	unt, Parks Mgr., 801 H	Park Drive		
CITY, TOWN			STATE	
Decoral		VICINITY OF	Iowa 5	2101
5 LOCATION	OF LEGAL DESCR	IPTION		
COURTHOUSE. REGISTRY OF DEEDS,E	ETC.			
STREET & NUMBER	County Court Ho	ouse	2 2 2 4	
511121 G 115111211				
CITY, TOWN			STATE	
	Decorah		Towa	
6 REPRESEN	TATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS		`
TITLE				
DATE				
		FEDERAL	STATECOUNTYLOCAL	
DEPOSITORY FOR				
SURVEY RECORDS				
CITY, TOWN			STATE	



CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

XEXCELLENT

__DETERIORATED

X_UNALTERED __ALTERED

_ORIGINAL SITE

__GOOD

__RUINS
__UNEXPOSED

__MOVED DATE__

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Decorah Ice Cave is located at the base of a limestone cliff about a hundred yards north of the Upper Iowa River in a wild and natural area which is a part of the Decorah Park System. The cave is a system of crevices about 200 feet long and 15 feet deep, apparently formed by slumping of the Galena limestone on the underlying Decorah shale, probably aided by ice wedging during glacial periods.

The cave is dry during fall and early winter. Ice first forms near the entrance in January or February and then at lower and lower levels until it reaches the lowest chamber where maximum accumulation of ice occurs late in May with a thickness of several inches on the north wall. Ice often remains on this wall until late August.

The cave and the area surrounding it are probably in almost the same condition as when first seen by white men, except for the addition of rock steps constructed near the entrance about 1930, and a few footpaths.

The Ice Caye lies inside an area of 2.9 acres which has been dedicated as an Iowa State Preserve. The area includes a number of other caves and crevices. It also is one of the best exposures in the area for viewing the contact between the Galena limestone and the Decorah shale. The lowest 85 feet of Galena strata are well exposed at this location and easily accessible for close observation.

The Ice Cave Preserve is surrounded on all sides by City Park property which is in a wild and natural state. An unpaved road maintained by the county runs east-west along the south edge of the preserve.

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION	
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	XCONSERVATION	LAW	X.science	
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE	
1600-1699	ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER	
X_1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION	
1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Nomination of this site will appropriately recognize scientific investigations that led to the prevailing theory of ice cave formation by Alois Kovarik in 1898. The Ice Cave at Decorah was a fitting subject for the research because, unlike most caves, ice usually forms within the cave in the Spring and attains a thickness of 8-10 inches by early summer before disappearing in September. The history of early scientific research at the cave has been summarized by George E. Knudson and James Hedges (1973). They state in part:

The Ice cave at Decorah, Iowa, is the largest known glaciere in North America east of the Black Hills and the subject of much international speculation during the latter half of the nineteenth century.

In 1860, only 12 years after the first white settlers arrived in the area, a note was published in the <u>Scientific American</u> commenting on the unusual behavior of the cave. Over the next 40 years a long series of articles in this and other scientific publications speculated on the possible mechanisms of ice formation and brought international recognition to the cave. The series culminated in an article in 1898 in the <u>Scientific American Supplement</u> by Alois Kovarik, who proposed a mechanism which was accepted by the leading authorities of the day and which still seems to be the most reasonable explanation of the phenomenon.

Over a three-year period, 1897-99, Alois Kovarik made frequent observations at the cave, collected meteorological information and published the data in articles... He explained that cold air circulates freely through the cave in winter, cooling the rocks to a temperature below the freezing point of water. The warmed air ascends out of the cave through fissures in the roof. Moisture in the air produces a coating of hoarfrost in some locations but production of thick layers of ice must await the arrival of water following a thawing of the bluff surface above. Since the nouth of the cave is higher than the ice chamber, cold air is trapped in the interior in the summer, there is little circulation to bring in heat, and ice is able to persist until August or September.

Kovarik, who was born is Spillville, about twelve miles from Decorah, was an 18-year-old instructor in the Decorah Institute when he made his observations and published his first scientific paper. His reports on the Ice Cave were the first of a long series of scientific publications, as he went on to...achieve international recognition as a nuclear physicist while a professor at Yale University.

Balch, E.S. Glacieres Calvin, Samuel. Geol Annual Report 16:	ogy of Winneshiek Co			
Kovarik, Alois. Deco	rah Ice Cave and its	Explanation.	Scientific American	n Supplement
1195, pp. 19158-19 Knudson, George, and		rah Tce Cave	State Preserve." Proc	ceedings of
the Iowa Academy of	Science, 80(4): 178	-181 (1973)		
10 GEOGRAPHICAL	DATA			
ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROP	erty 2.9 acres			
UTM REFERENCES				
A 1 5 5 9 18 6 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	NORTHING	B ZONE EA	STING NORTHING	<u> </u>
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESC		l. Coa 15 00	O The management hormal	lowe bosins
210 feet east of the	western edge of thi north side of Cave R	s quarter-qua oad, then 560	8. The preserve bound rter section, and rur feet east, then 300 serve is Cave Road.	ns 150
G g and g	Section 1884			
LIST ALL STATES AN	D COUNTIES FOR PROPERTI	ES OVERLAPPING	STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDA	RIES
STATE	CODE	COUNTY		CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY		CODE
11 FORM PREPAREI				
George E. D	Knudson, Professor o	f Chemistry	DATE	
Luther Col	Lege		Oct. 14, 1974	
STREET & NUMBER			TELEPHONE	
CITY OR TOWN			STATE	
Decorah	····		Iowa 52101	
12 STATE HISTORIC	PRESERVATION	OFFICER (CERTIFICATION	
THE EVA	LUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF T		THIN THE STATE IS:	
NATIONAL	STATE		LOCAL	
As the designated State Historic hereby nominate this property for criteria and procedures set forth	or inclusion in the National Re		recommendation of the contract	·
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION (FFICER SIGNATURE	- X	Spoleur	
TITLE Director	, Division of Histor	ic Preservati	On DATE	78
FOR NPS USE ONLY			7 /	
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THI	S PROPERTY IS INCLUDED II	N THE NATIONAL F —A	REGISTER	1
	$\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v}$	16	DATE 2	1158 -
ATTEST: W MAG	mus	<i>.</i>		of the do of a little was a second and a second
/	EDLOGY AND HISTORIC FIRE	DETIVATI ON	DATE 2 10	78
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9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES