

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

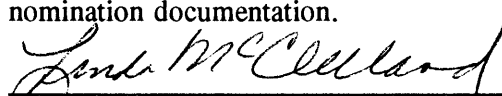
NRIS Reference Number: 97000385

Property Name: Lange, August H. J. and Justena, Farmstead Historic District

County: Black Hawk State: Iowa

none
Multiple Name

This property is determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

May 14, 1997
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

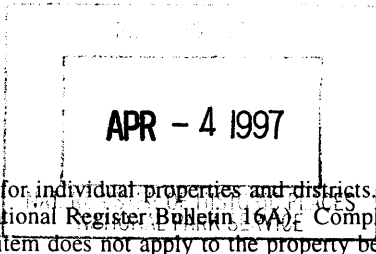
Section 7. Description: The first paragraph of the narrative description on page 1 is, hereby, amended to read that the district contains a total of 16 resources. This amendment is consistent with the information provided in section 5 (Number of Resources) and elsewhere in the narrative description.

Beth Foster, National Register coordinator, Iowa State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment on May 14, 1997.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

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" on the appropriate line 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 LANGE, AUGUST H. J. AND JUSTENA, FARMSTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 8214 Spring Creek Road N/A not for publication

city or town La Porte City X vicinity

state Iowa code IA county Black Hawk code 013 zip code 50651

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this (X 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 (X meets _ does not meet) the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant (_ nationally _ statewide X locally). (_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
Patricia Christman 3-31-97
Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA
State or 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)

Signature of Keeper Shirley McCullard Date of Action 5/14/97

August H. J. and Justena Lange Farmstead Historic District
Name of Property

Black Hawk County, Iowa
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property Category of Property
(Check as many lines as apply) (Check only one line)

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
7	3	buildings
0	0	sites
2	3	structures
1	0	objects
10	6	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)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE

COMMERCE/TRADE/speciality store

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE

RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum

RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

No Style

foundation Stone

walls Wood

Concrete

roof Wood

other Glass

Metal

Narrative Description

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

August H. J. and Justena Lange Farmstead Historic District
Name of Property

Black Hawk County, Iowa
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" on one or more lines 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" on all the lines 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)

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

Circa 1887 - 1916

Significant Dates

1898

c.1900

1911

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Lange, August H. J.

Narrative Statement of Significance - (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

9. Major Bibliography 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):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository

Joan E. Schreiber, 8604 W. Eucalyptus Ave., Muncie, IN 47304

August H. J. and Justena Lange Farmstead Historic District
Name of Property

Black Hawk County, Iowa
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2 acres +/-

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>15</u> <u>576</u> <u>180</u> <u>14692320</u>			
Zone	Easting		Northing	
2	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>			
Zone	Easting		Northing	
3	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>			
Zone	Easting		Northing	
4	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>			
Zone	Easting		Northing	

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 William C. Page, Public Historian
organization _____ date June 15, 1995
street & number 520 East Sheridan Avenue telephone 515-243-5740; FAX 515-243-7285
city or town Des Moines state Iowa zip code 50313

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 Dr. Joan E. Schreiber
street & number 8604 West Eucalyptus Avenue telephone 317-759-9757
city or town Muncie state Indiana zip code 47304

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 Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 1

CFN-259-1116

August H. J. and Justena Lange Farmstead Historic District, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Located on a rural road in the rolling countryside of Black Hawk County, Iowa, near Spring Creek, the August H. J. and Justena Lange Farmstead Historic District stands about one mile west of Shady Grove. This former village is two miles north of Interstate 380 along its stretch between Cedar Rapids and Waterloo. August Lange established this farmstead in 1887 and improved it over the next quarter century. This farmstead contains approximately two acres of land. It is divided into three land use areas--dooryard, farmyard, and vehicular circulation network. The historic district contains a total of 17 resources. Those resources associated with domestic purposes are located in the dooryard, a term used in this nomination to define the land associated with the farmhouse (see Continuation Sheet 7-17). Those resources associated with farming operations are located in the farmyard. The vehicular circulation network, the third land use area, consists of Spring Creek Road and the farmyard drive. Spring Creek Road bisects the farmstead into the dooryard on the west and farmyard on the east. Spring Creek Road has also historically provided access to these land use areas from the surrounding countryside. The farmyard drive is situated perpendicular to Spring Creek Road and runs east to west. It divides the farmyard into north and south sections and provides access to the buildings and structures located there.

The edges of the August H. J. and Justena Lange Farmstead Historic District are demarcated by topographical features, vegetation, and man-made elements. A windbreak of trees stands on the western edge of the farmstead and gives strong visual definition. On the south, the land slopes into a swale, formed by Spring Creek. This swale provides another natural definition. On the east, the land falls gently into the upland plain, so that the eastern boundary of the historic district is less visually prominent than the others. On the north, a windbreak adjacent to the farmyard provides visual definition. These boundaries contain the entire farmstead established by August H. J. and Justena Lange during their productive years.

RESOURCES

The August H. J. and Justena Lange Farmstead Historic District contains a total of 16 resources. Ten resources are contributing and six resources are noncontributing. The contributing resources include seven buildings, two structures, and one object. The noncontributing resources include three buildings and three structures. (Farmland and a timber tract associated with this farmstead are excluded from the historic district for reasons discussed in the "Excluded Land Use Areas" section below.)

The following Resource Inventory lists the resources within the historic district, counts them as contributing or noncontributing, and classifies them as to category.

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August H. J. and Justena Lange Farmstead Historic District, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

RESOURCE INVENTORY

<u>Name</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Category</u>
Dooryard		
Shimer-Boehringer-Lange Cottage	Contributing	Building
Smokehouse	Contributing	Building
Privy	Noncontributing	Building
Dooryard Windbreak	Contributing	Structure
Concrete Planter	Contributing	Object
Farmyard		
Barn	Contributing	Building
A. Lange Blacksmith Shop	Contributing	Building
Milk House	Contributing	Building
Chicken House	Contributing	Building
Shed (Small Animal House)	Contributing	Building
Granary	Noncontributing	Structure
Windmill	Noncontributing	Structure
Cattle Shed	Noncontributing	Building
Machinery Shed	Noncontributing	Building
Farmyard Windbreak	Noncontributing	Structure
Vehicular Circulation Network	Contributing	Structure

The following narrative describes the historic and current condition of individual resources within the various land use areas of this property in the order listed above.

Farmstead

The farmstead includes three land use areas--the dooryard, located on the west side of Spring Creek Road; the farmyard, located on the east side of that road; and the vehicular circulation network, which consists of Spring Creek Road and the farmyard drive. These land use areas are located in planned spatial relationship to one another to facilitate a farming operation. They are also located in planned relationship to the surface features and natural characteristics of the land and the elements.

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August H. J. and Justena Lange Farmstead Historic District, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

Dooryard

The dooryard contains about one-half acre of land and a series of improvements built upon it. These improvements are sited in a functional arrangement with one another to promote the domestic life of the Lange family.

The dooryard is bounded by fences. A vertical plank fence stands adjacent to Spring Creek Road and runs 141 feet, north to south, between that road and the dooryard. The south edge of the dooryard is marked by another fence. It consists of 60 feet of vertical plank fencing running to the west from Spring Creek Road with an additional stretch of wire fencing running to the western edge of the dooryard. A wire fence stands all along the western edge of the dooryard. Wire fencing also runs along the northern edge to a point 81 feet west of Spring Creek Road, where it becomes vertical plank fencing to where it abuts the road. A windbreak stands within the fenced area on the west and runs north and south along west edge of the dooryard.

Four resources stand within the dooryard. They are listed in the Resource Inventory above and are further described, in that order, below.

SHIMER-BOEHRINGER-LANGE COTTAGE

The Shimer-Boehringer-Lange Cottage is counted as one contributing building. The history of its construction is complex. This is discussed below, following a general description.

General Description

The Shimer-Boehringer-Lange Cottage is located within the dooryard site, approximately 50 feet west of Spring Creek Road. This is a 1-1/2 story, el-shaped, balloon frame, single-family dwelling. It rests on stone footings and a stone foundation, is clad with clapboard siding, and is covered with a shingle roof.

The main block of the building, which faces Spring Creek Road, measures 27' x 13' and is covered with a side gable roof. Two rear wings, which appear to be one, are attached to it. The first measures 12' x 13' and is covered with a gable roof, which ties at right angles into that of the main block. The other rear wing measures 9' x 13' and is covered with a gable roof of the same slope and size. A half story is situated above all of these three portions of the building. A one story lean-to addition is located between the el formed by the main block and rear wings. This addition is covered with a shed roof. A basement is situated under the 9' x 13' portion of the rear wing.

The facade features three bays, with an entrance centrally located and flanked on each side by two windows. These windows have 6/6 double hung sash, as do most of the other windows of the cottage, and are capped with a modest wooden pediment. The facade also features a stoop porch,

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covered with a hipped roof clad with fishscale shingles and supported by turned wood columns and pilasters. Wood brackets add decorative notes under the porch roof. The original screen door for this entrance remains extant. It features millwork braces at the corners of the top and bottom panels and spindlework in the crosspiece separating these panels. Fishscale wood siding flanks the front entrance and the wood pilasters supporting the porch roof and adds a decorative note to this feature.

A secondary entrance to the building stands on the south elevation. Giving access to the dining room, this entrance is covered with a shed roof supported by braces. This roof also provides protection to a window adjacent to the door.

The cottage possesses three brick chimneys. One is located on the roof ridge of the main block, about 10' from the north elevation. The second is located on the roof ridge of the rear wing, about 20' from the west elevation. The third, also located on the roof ridge of the rear wing, is situated about 8' from the west elevation.

The floorplan of the interior, on the first floor, features six rooms. (See Continuation Sheet 7-18.) A living room and a bedroom are contained within the main block. A bedroom is situated in the lean-to addition. The rear wing contains the dining room, kitchen, and a pantry. This wing also contains an entry area, bathroom, and stairways to the second floor and to the basement.

The second floor contains four rooms. (See Continuation Sheet 7-19.) Two bedrooms are situated within the main block. Two bedrooms are also found above the rear wing.

The interior walls of both the first and second floors are plaster. Woodwork is simple in design. All the doors are original.

History of Construction

This cottage contains three separate units. The main block and lean-to addition were constructed by William A. Shimer, sometime prior to 1887. The building is described in an insurance policy issued by the Council Bluffs Insurance Company to W. A. Shimer and dated June 22, 1888:

his one and one half story frame shingle roof stone foundation dwelling and addition thereto. (Insurance Policy)

At that time, the building was insured for \$150.00 (*Ibid.*). This dwelling originally stood on a three acre parcel of land, which August Lange purchased from Shimer in 1887.

After this purchase, August and Justena Lange married and moved into the cottage. Justena bore seven children here. In 1898, the Langes embarked on a major improvement of their farm,

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relocating the Shimer Cottage to its present site. According to a family history written in 1966 by Dorathea Magdalena Lange Schreiber, their daughter:

The two faithful horses, Rattler and Mary, were hitched to the puller [a stump remover August had recently purchased]. When the desired place was ready, Rattler and Mary pulled the little home across the road. (Dorathea Schreiber.)

Upon the deaths of Justena's parents, Conrad and Johanna Boehringer, the Langes acquired title to their property, having agreed to care for them while they lived. Located adjacent to the northwest of the Lange farm, this land also contained the Boehringer's farm dwelling. It was undoubtedly constructed by Conrad Boehringer, Justena's father, as he was a carpenter by occupation (*A Bit of Our Past*). In order to enlarge their home, August Lange relocated the Boehringer Cottage to his property, placing it some twelve feet west of the Shimer Cottage. He joined these two buildings with a 12' x 13' unit of 1-1/2 stories, compatible in design and materials with the other two. This so-called "hyphen" contains the present day dining room of the building. Dorathea Schreiber also described this event:

As Grandma and Grandpa Boehringer had passed away, their small house was moved across the field by Rattler, Mary, and Fred. A barn and cattle shed with straw roofs and a smokehouse of rocks were built, and a hundred fruit trees were planted. (*Ibid.*)

This relocation probably took place in 1900 or soon thereafter. Conrad died in that year and Johanna had predeceased him. The addition of Fred to the Rattler and Mary team corroborates the claim that the relocations of the Boehringer Cottage and the Shimer Cottage took place at different times.

Relatively few modifications or alterations have been made to the Shimer-Boehringer-Lange Cottage since the Langes left the property in 1916. According to the present owner:

A wash-house (shed-like) was added, probably in the early 1900s, but it was removed in the 30s or 40s. Very little has been changed. The restoration was done very carefully, and the house looks like it did when a photo was taken in the late 1880s-early 1900s. An obvious change to the exterior is in the paint. It was white (light-colored), but it is now brown. Even the screen door can be traced to 1912 by using a photo of Emelia [daughter of August and Justena] sitting on the porch. Door stoops were replaced. A new roof was put on, but it is sawn cedar shingles like those found under the asphalt ones that were replaced. Some windows had to be replaced. The downstairs' floors had to be replaced. The rotted wood gave way and David Hopkins stepped right through the floor in the middle part of the house.

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August H. J. and Justena Lange Farmstead Historic District, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

The most significant thing is that this house has changed very little through the years. There is a minimum of electric wiring, no gas furnace. The house has been heated by burning wood. Until 1985, there was no running water in the house. At present, there is an electric pump in the basement, but the water is out of an old pitcher pump and flows into an iron sink that is seated in a wood frame base. There is a small sink and toilet in a closet, but the old iron pump and a privy are outside.

The original floors had to be replaced on the first floor, but the upstairs floors are original except for pieces that had to be cut out and replaced. The woodwork downstairs in the dining rooms, two bedrooms, and living room had to be replaced since the old had been removed by the previous renter when he put paneling [since removed] on the walls. The woodwork in the cellar stairwell and much of the kitchen is original. The upstairs woodwork is original with the exception of a divider that was replaced, since it had been torn out. It separates the first large room at the head of the stairs. There are the three original chimneys and two chimney closets. There are no other closets--just pegs for hanging clothes. One strip of pegs is original; the others have been added since it is assumed there were some there originally.

The floor in the back room of the original front section [the lean-to bedroom] has a terrible slant. Look at the foundation under it, and it's understandable. The foundation contains a good-sized boulder that was worked right into the foundation with the limestone from the nearby quarry. The doors that are upstairs and the back door downstairs are roughly made, and still have their old hardware. When you go from one section of the house to another upstairs, you step up or down; apparently no effort was made to have level floors. There was a window in the south wall of the back room of the original part [the Shimer House], so when the connecting middle part was added, that window became a small, shallow shelved cupboard. (Joan E. Schreiber.)

SMOKEHOUSE

The smokehouse is counted as one contributing building. It was constructed by August Lange in 1908.

Located within the dooryard site approximately 24 feet from the rear of the cottage, the smokehouse is a small, masonry load-bearing building, constructed of native limestone and covered with a gable end shingle roof. The footprint of this building measures 8' 6" x 11' 8".

The ridge of this roof is capped with a metal trough, which terminates in decorative metal balls. A wooden door is situated on the facade of the smokehouse. One window is situated on the north elevation. The window and door feature wood lintels and frames.

The facade gable of the smokehouse features an overhang about two feet in length. Mounted under this gable are several metal hooks, presumably to hold meat during butchering.

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A decorative polygon-shaped plaque is also situated under this overhanging gable. Fabricated of concrete, the following characters are incised into it "1908/A. L." A horse shoe, which has been pressed into this concrete plaque, surmounts this inscription. A small, round vent hole is also situated in this gable end above the plaque. A similar vent hold is also situated in the rear gable end.

The location of the smokehouse was dictated by needs. Situated near the backdoor of the cottage, this location provided convenience to the kitchen and insured that the smokehouse would not intrude on the visual appearance of the dooryard from the road.

PRIVY

The privy is counted as one noncontributing building because it is not original to the historic district.

Located within the dooryard, approximately 50 feet southwest of the Shimer-Boehringer-Lange Cottage, the privy was relocated from Shady Grove, Iowa, to its present site in 1987. At its former site, this building served the Shady Grove General Store. It was probably constructed circa 1940.

The privy is a balloon frame building clad with horizontal wood siding and covered with a wood shingle roof. This roof is steep and features a metal roof ridge. The privy has one wooden door, no windows, and one stall. It faces east. When the privy was relocated onto its present site, the stone for its footings were excavated at the nearby quarry site, where stone had been obtained for the historic buildings on the farmstead.

Although the privy is counted as a noncontributing resource, its original construction is contemporary with that of other resources within the dooryard. The present location of the privy also conforms to the historical location of the earlier one. While proximity to the cottage was necessary, its location at the southwest corner of the dooryard availed the privy of privacy, as well as the prevailing westerly winds to protect the cottage from its odor.

DOORYARD WINDBREAK

The dooryard windbreak is counted as one contributing structure. It was planted by August Lange circa 1900 and consists of one row, approximately 100 feet in length, of coniferous trees situated at the rear of the dooryard.

A variety of improvements are situated within the dooryard, the most important of which is a windbreak of trees, which stands at the rear of the site. This resource is called the dooryard windbreak to differentiate it from the farmyard windbreak, which stands at the northwest corner of the farmyard.

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August H. J. and Justena Lange Farmstead Historic District, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

CONCRETE PLANTER

This concrete planter is counted as one contributing object. It was constructed by August Lange circa 1917.

The concrete planter was intended as a yard ornament for August and Justena Lange's retirement home in La Porte City. They moved from their farm to this residence in 1916 and continued to live there for the rest of their lives. When this property was demolished in the 1986, this planter was removed and relocated to its present site.

This concrete planter stands approximately three feet high. It is cast in two sections, the base and pedestal forming one and the bowl the other. Concrete used for this planter employs rough aggregate. A similar planter had been at the farm where the relocated one was placed. The broken-off bowl of the farm's planter has been salvaged, but the base is missing. August made a concrete planter for each homestead.

The reason for counting this resource as contributing is discussed in Section 8 below.

Farmyard

The farmyard contains 1.42 acres of land with a series of improvements built upon it and features a functional arrangement of buildings and structures erected to facilitate the agricultural and smithy occupations of the Lange family.

A wire fence defines the southern extent of the farmyard. Spring Creek Road defines the western border of this land use area, along with a windbreak. An extension of this windbreak bends to the east and it, along with another wire fence, define the northern boundary of the farmyard. Crop and pasture lands stand to the east of the farmyard.

A number of individual resources stand within the farmyard. They are listed in the Resource Inventory above and are further described in order below.

BARN

The barn is counted as one contributing building. It was originally constructed by August Lange circa 1900 and subsequently improved by him. A nearby quarry adjacent to the farm and Spring Creek provided the stone for this barn. Sand for the mortar came from that creek.

This is a general purpose barn and housed cows, horses, grain, and hay. Rectangular in shape, it contains one floor and a loft above it. The dimensions of the main barn are 30' x 56', with a lean-to wing on the east elevation measuring 12' x 42'. The foundation of the west and south walls are stone, while those on the north and east walls are poured concrete. The walls of the first floor on

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the south elevation and most of the west elevation are stone, while the walls of the first floor on the north and east elevations are vertical wood siding. Vertical wood siding clads the upper level of the barn. The barn possesses five bays with an internal structural system constructed of heavy timber framing consisting of 6" x 6" timbers of native oak. (See Continuation Sheet 7-22.) These timbers are joined together with strap irons, which are lagged and bolted at the joints. Some joints are made with oak wood straps with lag bolts, and bolts to secure the joints. The barn is covered with a gambrel roof of wood shingles. A floorplan for the barn is shown on Continuation Sheet 7-21.

In 1909 Lange undertook substantial improvements to the barn. He constructed a granary, water tank, bulkheads, and floor, all of poured concrete. The date of this construction is suggested by the numerals "1909" incised in the concrete in the granary.

The integrity of this barn is good. A lounging shed, whose construction postdated that of the main barn, stood on the east elevation for a period of time. It had a hay mow and was used for cattle. This shed is nonextant. The lean-to had deteriorated badly by the 1980s and at that time was removed and reconstructed. In spite of these alterations, the integrity of the barn remains very good. This is because the main structure itself remains intact and because August Lange's poured concrete improvements remain unaltered.

The barn is painted a brownish-red color and is in fine condition.

A. LANGE BLACKSMITH SHOP

The A. Lange Blacksmith Shop is counted as one contributing building. It was originally constructed by August Lange circa 1900. Although the vertical wood siding on the facade was replaced in the 1980s, the rest of the building--including stone foundation, wood frame, and siding--is original. The building also retains the integrity of its location. The facade was reconstructed to look like the original shop, as pictured in an historic photograph. (See Photograph #6.) It should be noted that this resource may possess significance because of the archaeological potential for data recovery on the site and that any subsurface deposits associated with Lange's blacksmith operation remain undisturbed.

The blacksmith shop is painted a brownish-red color and is in fine condition.

MILK HOUSE

This outbuilding is counted as one contributing building. It was constructed by August Lange circa 1912 and stands directly east of the blacksmith shop. Of wood frame construction, this structure is clad with horizontal wood siding. It measures 13.5' x 16'. It is covered with a front gable roof of corrugated metal. The original purpose of this outbuilding is uncertain. For many years it was referred to as the milk house, a designation also used in this nomination.

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August H. J. and Justena Lange Farmstead Historic District, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

This milk house is painted a brownish-red color and is in good condition.

CHICKEN HOUSE

The chicken house is counted as one contributing building. It was constructed by August Lange in 1911. Lange used poured concrete and the tilt-slab method to construct this chicken house, new techniques at the time for farm outbuildings in Black Hawk County, Iowa. This structure measures 14' x 20' and is covered with a shed roof of wood shingles. The chicken house was expanded, circa 1914, with the addition to a wooden lean-to on the south elevation. This lean-to measures 12' x 20' and is covered with a shed roof of wood shingles. The floorplan of this structure is shown on Continuation Sheet 7-23.

The chicken house is embellished with the figure of a rooster, impressed into the concrete surface of the north elevation. At the same height only on the west elevation are the numerals "1911" indicating the years of its construction. The "one" numerals begin with serifs at their top, reminiscent of Germanic written numerals.

The chicken house is painted a brownish-red color and is in fine condition.

SHED (SMALL ANIMAL HOUSE)

This shed (or small animal house) is counted as one contributing building. It was constructed by August Lange circa 1912. Lange used poured concrete and the tilt-slab method to construct the north and the south walls of this building. The other two walls are clad with vertical wood siding. This shed measures 9' x 20'. It is covered with a front gable roof of corrugated metal. Lange used this structure for goats, sheep, and swine.

This shed is painted a brownish-red color and is in good condition. The north and south walls have settled somewhat and are leaning to the south.

GRANARY (CORN CRIB)

This granary (or corn crib) is counted as one noncontributing structure because it was relocated to its present site from another location.

Although it conforms in age and building materials with other structures in the historic district, the granary was relocated to its present site from another location.

Although this drive-through granary is counted as noncontributing, it is located on the site of an earlier granary, which served the farmyard during its period of significance. The present granary is almost identical to the original one, which appears in an early photograph.

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August H. J. and Justena Lange Farmstead Historic District, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

WINDMILL

The windmill is counted as one noncontributing structure because it was relocated to its present site from another location. Although this windmill is counted as noncontributing, it is located on the site of an earlier windmill, which served the farmyard during its period of significance.

CATTLE SHED

The cattle shed is counted as one noncontributing building because its construction postdates the period of significance for the historic district.

Located on the northern boundary of the farmyard and constructed circa 1965, the cattle shed is a pole barn type structure and measures 26' x 48'. It features three bays, wood siding, a side gable roof, also made of metal, and an earth floor. The cattle shed faces south. Although the cattle shed is noncontributing, its location near the north boundary of the historic district lessens its impact as an intrusion.

MACHINERY SHED

The machinery shed is counted as one noncontributing building because its construction postdates the period of significance for the historic district.

Located on the southern boundary of the farmyard and constructed circa 1960, the machinery shed is a pole barn type structure and measures 26' x 48'. It features two bays, double doors, metal siding, a shed roof of metal, and an earthen floor. The machinery shed faces north. Although the machinery shed is noncontributing, its location near the south boundary of the historic district lessens its impact as an intrusion.

FARMYARD WINDBREAK

This farmyard windbreak is counted as one noncontributing structure because its planting postdates the period of significance for the historic district.

The farmyard windbreak consists of two rows of evergreen trees planted in the northwest corner of the farmyard. (See Continuation Sheet 7-16.) It was planted in 1970. Although this resource is noncontributing, it provides a visual barrier between the historic district and excluded resources located directly to the north.

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August H. J. and Justena Lange Farmstead Historic District, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

Vehicular Circulation Network

The vehicular circulation network is counted as one contributing structure.

The vehicular circulation network consists of Spring Creek Road and the farmyard drive. Together, these two corridors provide transportation access to the farmstead and its operations. Spring Creek Road also provides a strong defining element to the other two land use areas within the farmstead.

Spring Creek Road is shown on the 1875 map of Black Hawk County (see Continuation Sheet 7-14) and an earlier map dated 1869 also indicates a road at the location. As such, this structure predates the founding of the historic district. Spring Creek Road is graded, graveled, and maintained by Black Hawk County. It runs north and south, measures about 66 feet fence-to-fence in width, and bisects the farmstead into the dooryard and farmyard land use areas. An historic photograph of the farmstead reveals the visual prominence and functional significance of Spring Creek Road. (See Photograph #6.) Spring Creek Road is described more particularly below.

The farmyard drive is a grassy corridor situated perpendicular to Spring Creek Road. It was laid out by August Lange as an unimproved vehicular drive to provide access to the farmyard area and its buildings and structures. It continues to serve this purpose today. It also divides the farmyard into a north and south section. The barn stands at the east end of the farmyard drive.

INTEGRITY

The present visual impression of the farmstead is very similar to that during its period of significance.

EXCLUDED RESOURCES

The August H. J. and Justena Lange Farmstead Historic District is surrounded by land associated with the Langes but excluded from the boundaries of this nomination for several reasons. The site of a stone quarry, which supplied building materials for the farmstead, is located south of the historic district. This site was excluded from the historic district because it is owned by another party.

Crop and pasture land, the title of which is held by the owner of the farmstead, surrounds the historic district on all sides. This land was excluded from the nomination because no improvements are situated on it.

Two buildings--Shady Grove Store and Empire School--are located north of the historic district. The store is a two-story, frame general store and the other is a one-room, frame schoolhouse. Both of these resources have been relocated onto their present sites from nearby locations. Although each of these resources has architectural value and linkages with the Lange family, such significance is not claimed in this nomination because they lack direct associations with the Lange farm. For this reason, they were excluded from the historic district boundaries.

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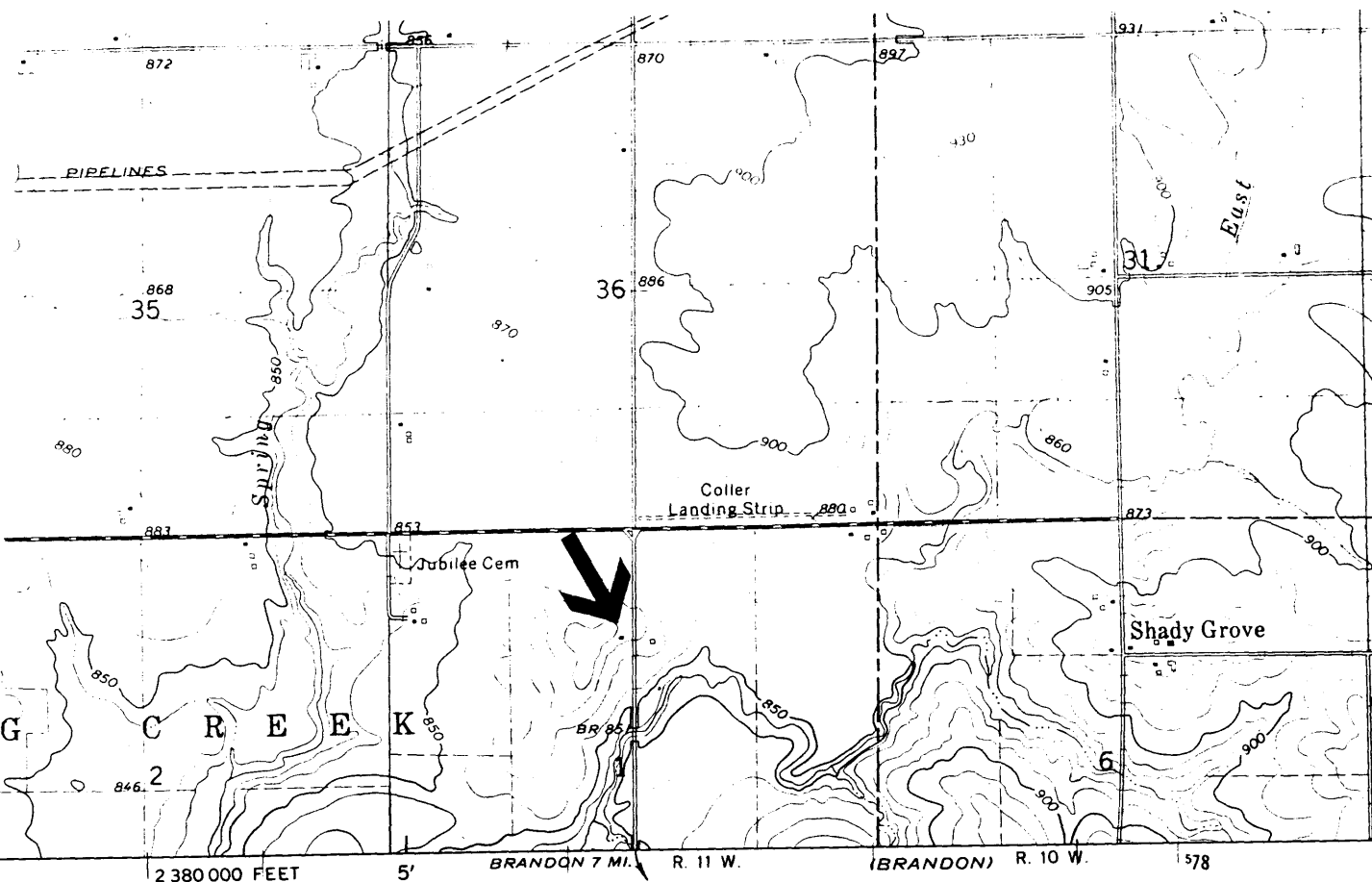
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L. J. and Justena Lange Farmstead Historic District, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

SITE MAP

ARROW LOCATES PROPERTY



Source: U.S.G.S. Map (7.5 Minute Series), Jesup [Iowa] Quadrangle, 1971.

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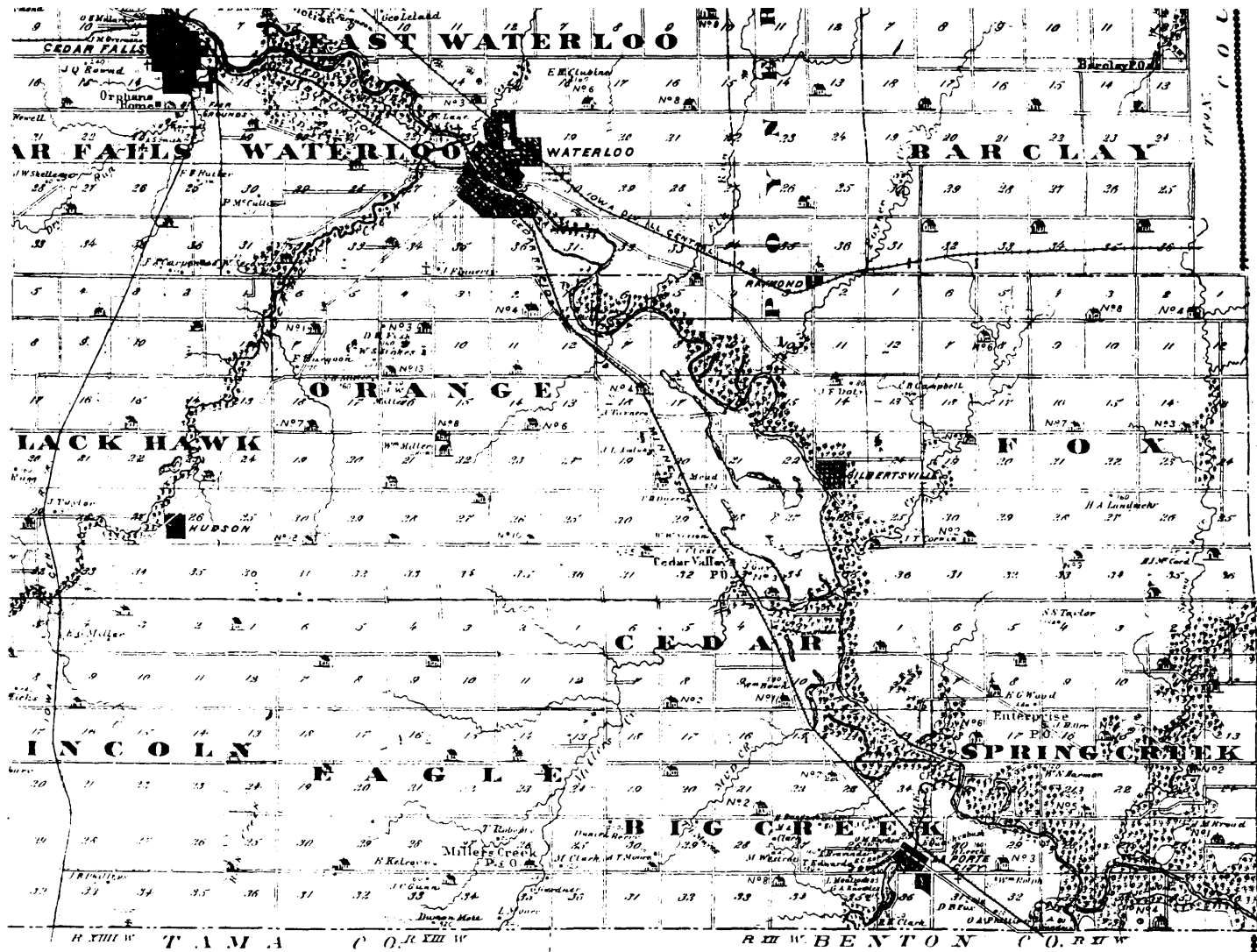
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August H. J. and Justena Lange Farmstead Historic District, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

VICINITY IN 1875

ARROW LOCATES SITE



Source: Andreas, *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the State of Iowa*, p.19.



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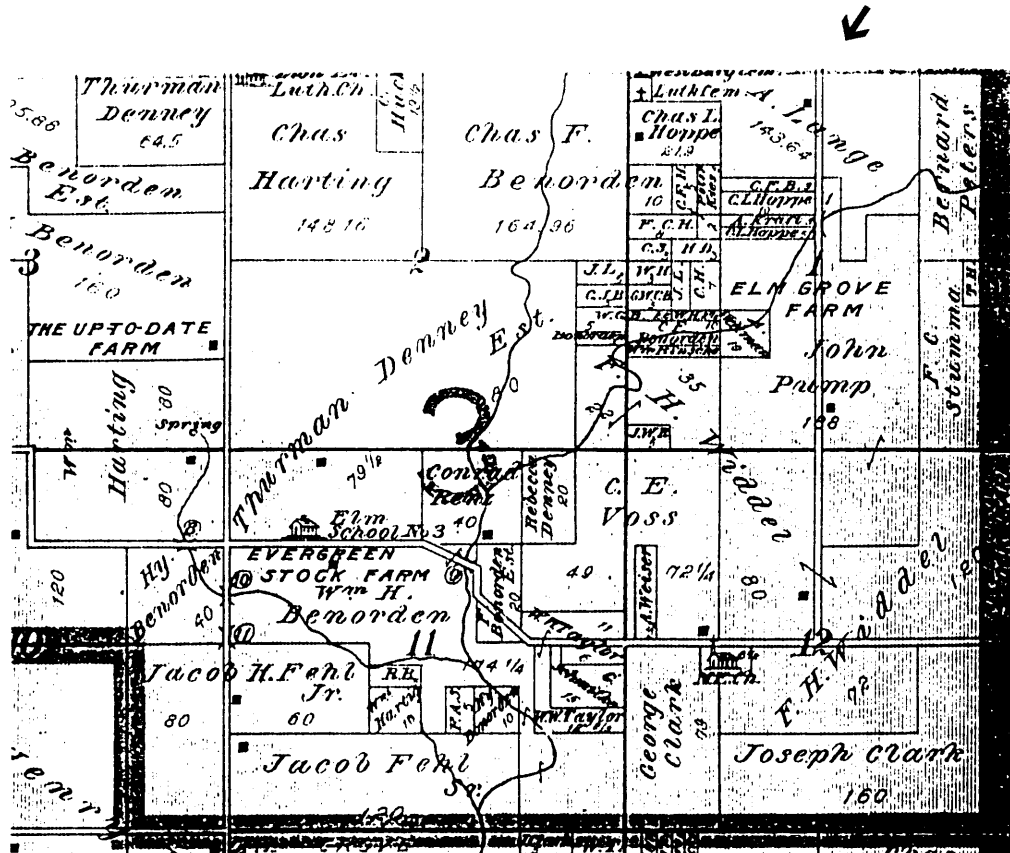
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August H. J. and Justena Lange Farmstead Historic District, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

VICINITY IN 1910

ARROW LOCATES SITE



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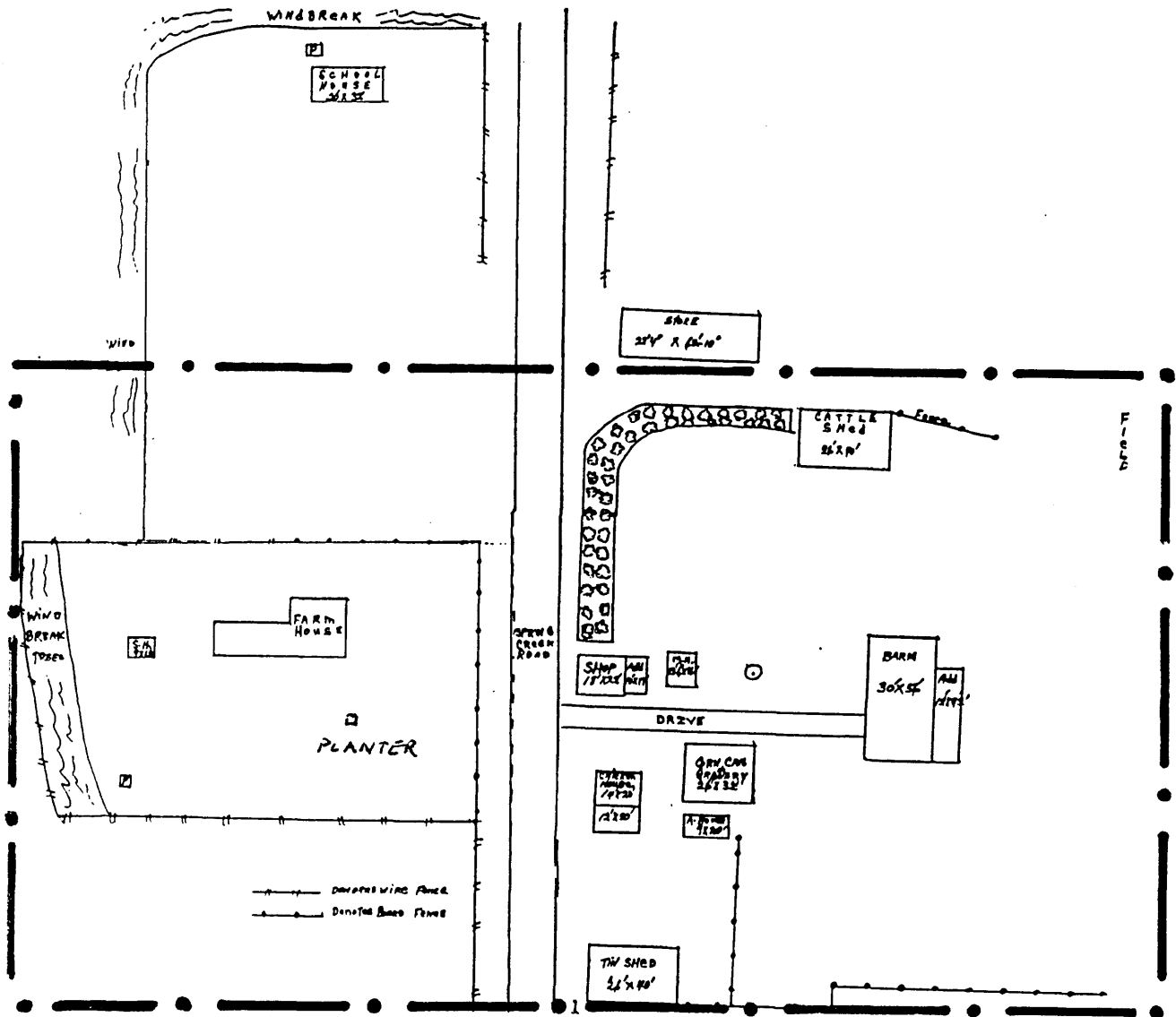
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August H. J. and Justena Lange Farmstead Historic District, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

SITE PLAN AND HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARIES



Source: Map by Jim Tippett.



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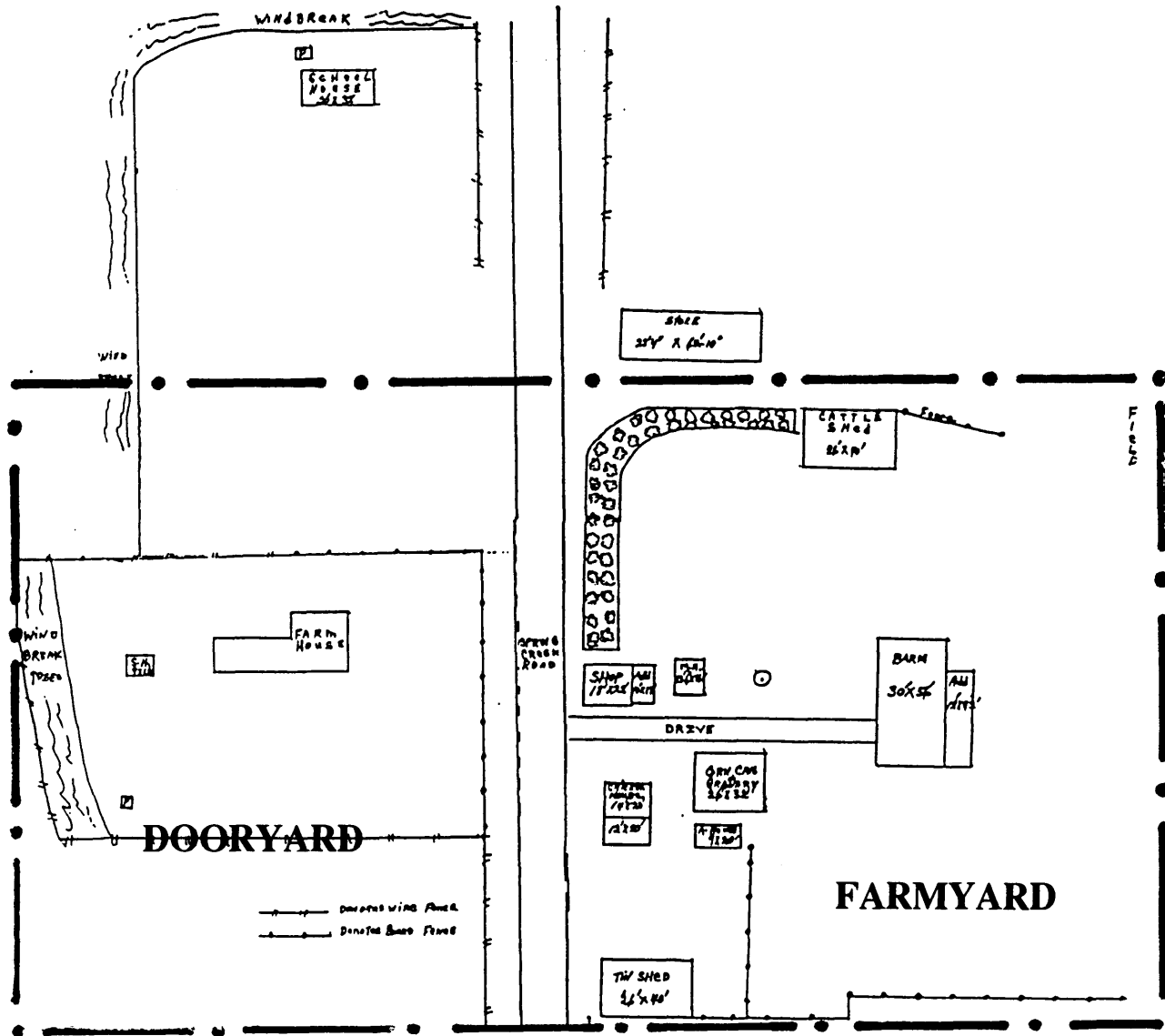
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August H. J. and Justena Lange Farmstead Historic District, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

LAND USE AREAS



Source: Map by Jim Tippett.



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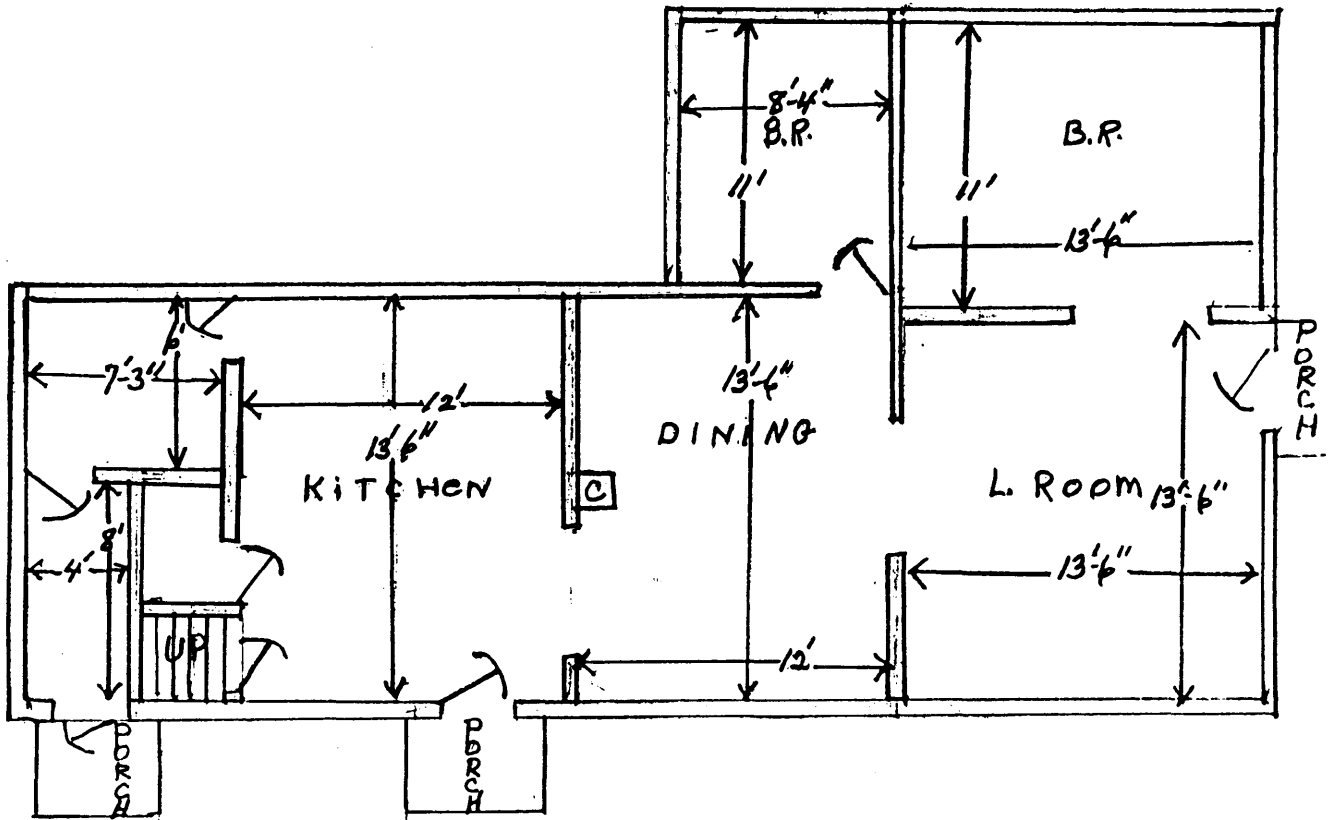
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August H. J. and Justena Lange Farmstead Historic District, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

COTTAGE FLOORPLAN

FIRST FLOOR



Source: Measurements and Sketch by Jim Tippett.

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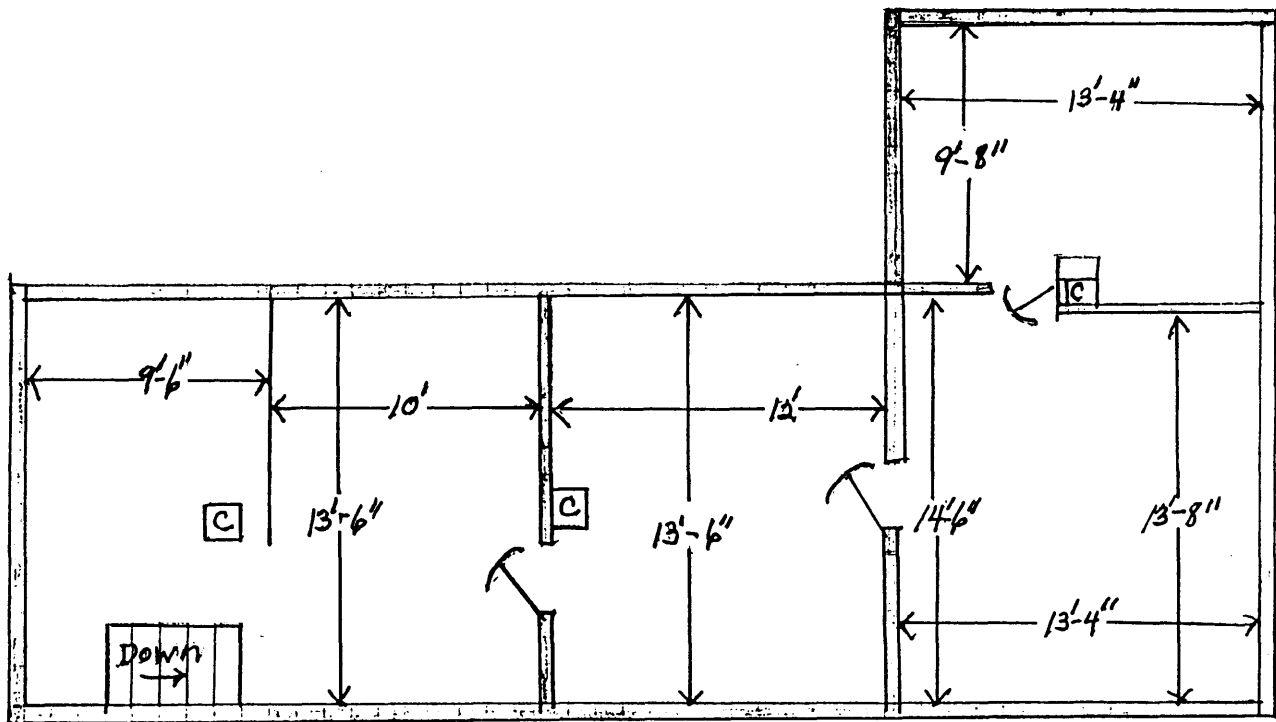
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August H. J. and Justena Lange Farmstead Historic District, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

COTTAGE FLOORPLAN

SECOND FLOOR



C = Chimney



Source: Measurements and Sketch by Jim Tippett.

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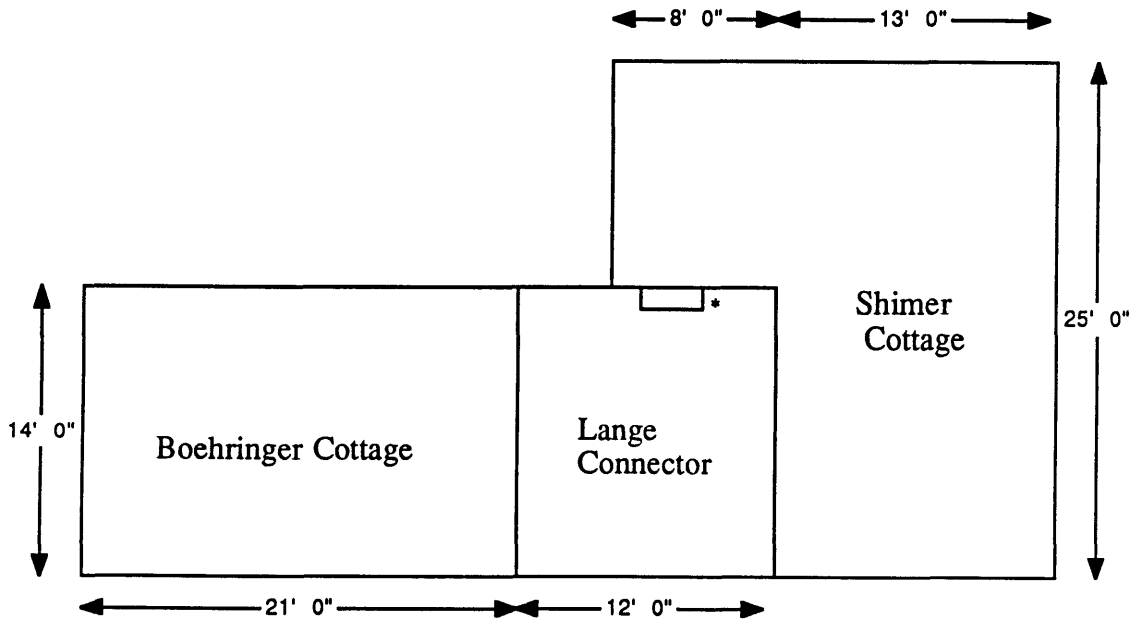
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COTTAGE EVOLUTION



* This was a window in the Shimer Cottage that became a shallow cupboard when the connector was built.



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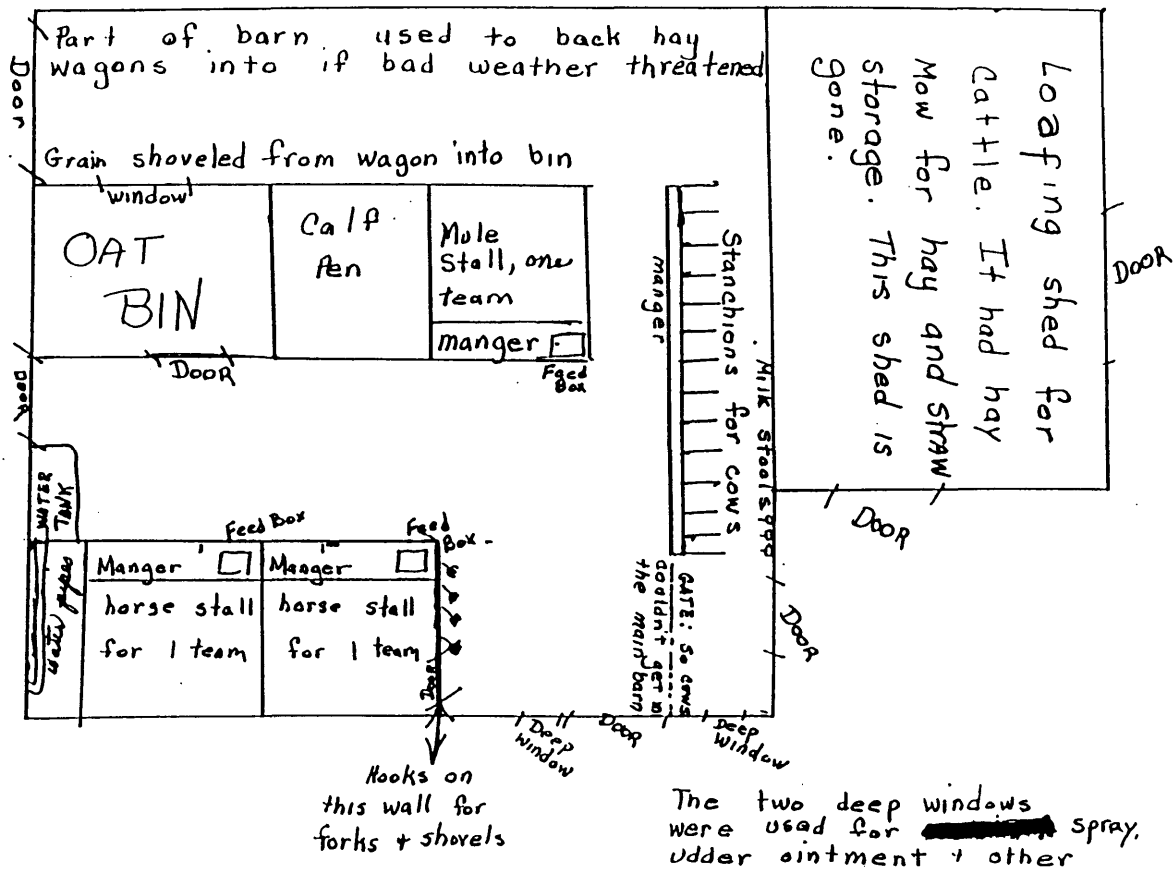
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August H. J. and Justena Lange Farmstead Historic District, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

BARN FLOORPLAN



Source: Measurements and Sketch by Jim Tippett.

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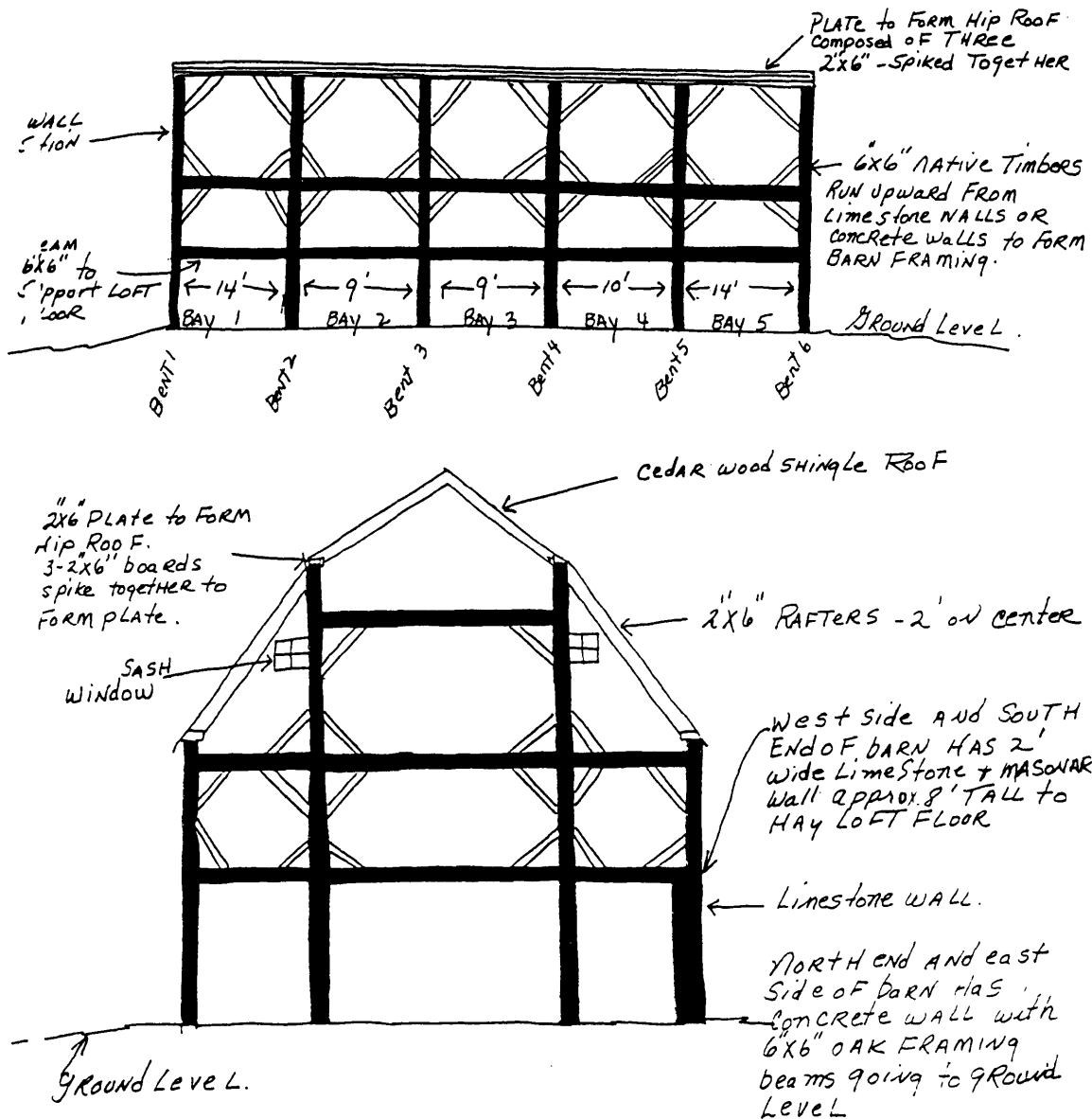
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August H. J. and Justena Lange Farmstead Historic District, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

BARN FRAMEWORK



Source: Measurements and Sketch by Jim Tippett.

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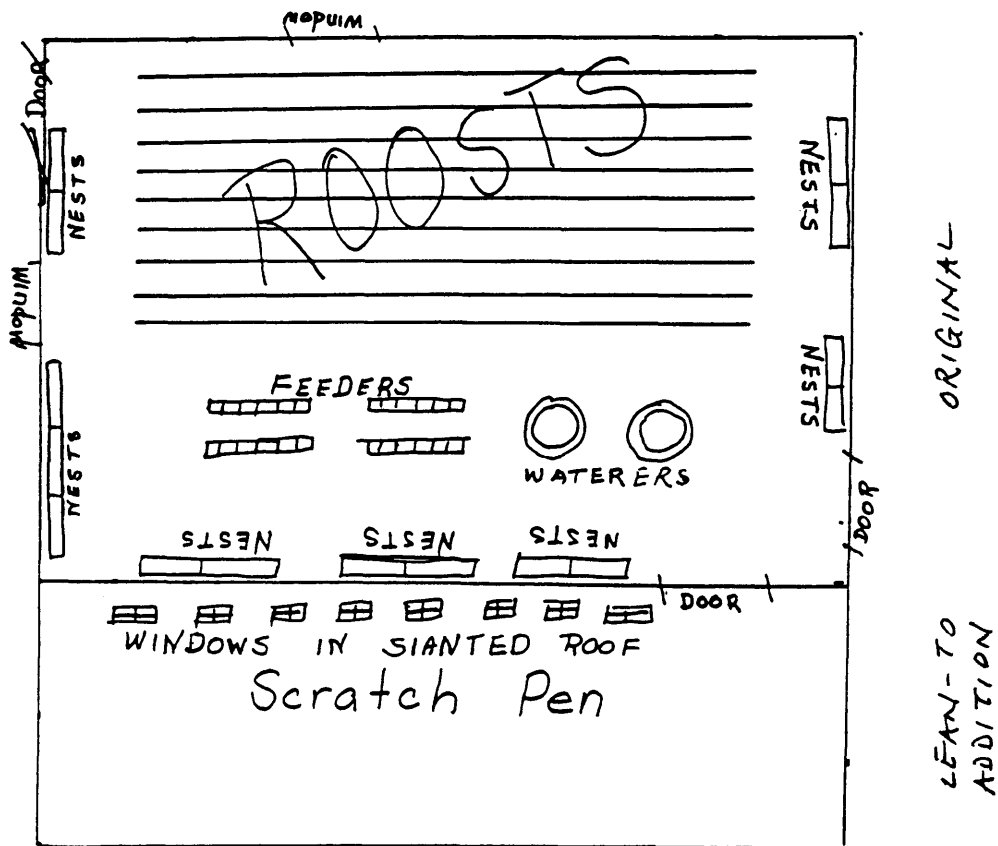
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August H. J. and Justena Lange Farmstead Historic District, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

CHICKEN HOUSE FLOORPLAN



Source: Measurements and Sketch by Jim Tippett.

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August H. J. and Justena Lange Farmstead Historic District, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

Located in the vicinity of Jesup, Iowa, and constructed between circa 1887 and 1916, the August H. J. and Justena Lange Farmstead Historic District is locally significant under National Register Criterion A as a fine example of a late Nineteenth Century general farming operation, whose income was augmented by blacksmithing as a specialized skill. Moreover, the siting of resources in this historic district call attention to patterns of spatial organization carefully planned to facilitate these functions.

The August H. J. and Justena Lange Farmstead Historic District is also architecturally significant under National Register Criterion C. Built by August Lange, it illustrates two different and distinct types of construction. The Shimer-Boehringer-Lange Cottage, which served as the Langes' family dwelling, reveals contemporary vernacular building traditions in Iowa as a well documented, turn-of-the-century example of building relocation and contiguous construction. The barn, chicken house, shed, and other resources on the farmstead illustrate the growing use of poured concrete as a building material.

The period of significance for the August H. J. and Justena Lange Farmstead Historic District, under Criterion A, embraces the years from circa 1887 to 1916, the time in which August acquired the farmstead and worked it as a farmer and blacksmith. The period of significance, under Criterion C, embraces the years from 1898 to 1916, the time Lange built the farmstead.

Significant dates include 1898, when August Lange relocated the Shimer Cottage to its present site; circa 1898, when Lange built the barn; circa 1900, when he moved the Boehringer Cottage to its present site and built the connector to the Shimer Cottage; 1911, when Lange built the chicken house; and 1916, when August and Justena Lange moved to La Porte City.

The August H. J. and Justena Lange Farmstead Historic District is locally significant. This is warranted because it calls attention to historic patterns of agriculture and methods of construction within Black Hawk County, Iowa.

Criteria Consideration B has been satisfied because the cottage relocations and their subsequent reuse constituted a significant type of construction.

GENERAL FARMING AND BLACKSMITH SHOP

The August H. J. and Justena Lange Farmstead Historic District provides a good example of a late Nineteenth and early Twentieth Century general farming operation, whose income was supplemented by blacksmithing. Both these operations can be discerned in the buildings and structures in the historic district, as well as through their layout on the site.

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August H. J. and Justena Lange Farmstead Historic District, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

August Heinrich Johann Lange (1863-1944) was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, to parents of Germanic descent. His father died when August was eight years old and he subsequently trained to become a blacksmith under his uncle. At age 11, August relocated to Jubilee, Iowa, with his mother and siblings and was "let out" for farm work in the neighborhood. Three years later, August returned to Indianapolis, where he was apprenticed to a blacksmith and learned that skill. At 19, August returned to the Jubilee neighborhood, worked for a local blacksmith, and earned enough money to establish his own blacksmith shop. He married Justena Boehringer at Jubilee, Iowa, in 1887.

Justena Boehringer (1863-1940) was born in Camden, New Jersey of parents native of Württemberg, Germany. She relocated to Iowa with her parents when very young. This family lived in the Shady Grove, Iowa, neighborhood. Justena and August met and married here. Seven children were born of this union.

August and Justena operated a moderate sized farm and engaged in general farming. Black Hawk County is a dairying section of Iowa and dairy cattle played an important role in the Lange operations, as it did throughout the region (Page, 1992:E18-E21). The Langes also raised hogs and planted crops. In this, the Lange operations were similar to many others in the neighborhood. The fact that August also owned and operated a blacksmith shop distinguished this farm from others. The importance of blacksmithing as an occupation in the Nineteenth Century can be judged by the fact that the 1875 Andreas atlas of Iowa indicates, by an asterisk, the locations of blacksmith shops on its map of Black Hawk County.

An analysis of tax assessment rolls helps document Lange's farming operations.

1901 ASSESSMENT ROLL

<u>Type of Property</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Actual Value</u>
Horses	2	\$100
Heifers	2	32
Cows	6	144
Steers	1	16
Bulls	1	30
Swine	13	<u>104</u>
Total Actual Value		<u>\$426</u>

Source: Assessment Roll 1901.

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August H. J. and Justena Lange Farmstead Historic District, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

1914 ASSESSMENT ROLL

Type of Property	Number	Actual Value
Colts, 1 year old	2	\$96
Colts, 2 years old	2	140
Horses	3	180
Heifers, 1 years old	3	60
Heifers, 2 years old	3	72
Cows	10	360
Steers	6	192
Bulls	1	40
Swine	10	92
Vehicles, including bicycles	1	<u>36</u>

Total Actual Value \$1,268

Source: Assessment Roll 1914.

The 1901 assessment is dated February 28, 1901, and the 1914 assessment is dated January 19, 1914. It can be assumed, therefore, that no seasonal variables apply when comparing these two inventories.

A third inventory documents Lange's holdings at the time he ceased farming operations. In 1916, he quit farming and held a closing out auction sale. The bill of sale for this November 24, 1916, auction documents the following:

1916 AUCTION SALE

Type of Property	Number
Horses	14
Hogs	150
Cattle	46
Chickens	75 +/-
Ducks	30
Geese	4

Source: Auction Handbill.

This sale also included hay, grain, and machinery. Following this sale, Fred and Art Lange, August's sons, continued to operate the farm as "Lange Brothers." The inventory of August's sale, therefore, should not be considered a list of the Langes' entire personal property.

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August H. J. and Justena Lange Farmstead Historic District, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

From these inventories, we can see that dairy operations played a significant role in the Lange farm's operations. Dorathea Schreiber, Lange's daughter, has written about her family's sale business with the local dairy. According to her diary, Lange

had a milk route. Oscea [her brother], at the age of ten, drove a team back of his father, and his father would load the cans of milk on both wagons, and take the milk to the Jesup Creamery to be made into butter. The cows were milked at four o'clock and in those days everyone able to work did so. After returning home from the milk route, the horses were fed. . . August would bring home skim milk in the empty milk cans and mix it with the ground meal for the hogs. (Dorathea Schreiber:2-3)

This entry suggests that the Langes may also have provided a delivery service to the creamery for other farms in the neighborhood.

The Lange Barn calls direct attention to this dairy operation. Its floorplan, for example, features a stanchion area to milk cows located near the east wall (see Continuation Sheet 7-21). This area was conveniently located near a barn door to facilitate the coming-and-going of cattle to the pasture east of the barn. A loafing shed for cattle once stood adjacent to the barn on the east. Although this structure is no longer extant, it was crudely built.

August Lange's grain production is documented by several receipts and contracts. They show that he marketed his crops in several ways. These included contracts for future delivery of grain, as well as direct sale of grain. In 1915, for example, Lange contracted with the Iowa Canning Company of La Porte City, Iowa, to plant and raise ten acres of sweet corn, for which the company agreed to pay \$7.00 per ton upon delivery (*Ibid.*). On January 24, 1916, Lange sold 130 bushel of corn to the Farmers Cooperative Exchange in Brandon, Iowa, for a total of \$10.10 (Joan E. Schreiber).

The Lange Barn calls attention to this aspect of farming operations. It contains three large stalls. One was used to house a team of mules. The two others were each used to house a team of horses. The provisions for these draft animals indicate their importance in plowing, cultivating, harvesting, and other farm work prior to the mechanization of farming. The milk house, located west of the barn, calls further attention to dairy operations on this farm.

The 1916 bill of sale printed above shows that hogs constituted a large part of Lange's operations in that year. The other inventories do not show large numbers of swine, but it is possible they had already been marketed. In either event, the raising of young animals was an important part of the farm's operations. The small animal house, located directly west of the chicken house in the farmyard, calls attention to this fact.

As discussed above, Lange learned blacksmithing in Indiana. Although this occupation did not engage his full-time attention, it seems to have provided an important supplement to the family's income.

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Lange's vision of blacksmithing went beyond the confines of the Shady Grove neighborhood. In 1894, for example, he corresponded with the Waterloo branch office of the Royal Insurance Company seeking to patent a whiffle-tree device of his invention. On December 20, 1894, a company agent responded:

We sent your model of whiffle-tree coupling to our Washington solicitors Messrs A. H. Evans & Co [patent attorneys of Washington, D. C.], with the fee for examination of the records as to the patentability of your invention. Messrs Evans & Co. report to us under letter of the 15th inst, stating that they have made careful examination of the records of the Patent Office, and find that your invention has been subatantially [sic] anticipated in three instances, and further stating that on account thereof they think that your invention is not patentable. (*Ibid.*)

Evans & Company's correspondence further states that whiffle-tree couplings had been patented in 1861, 1881, 1891 (*Ibid.*). While no doubt a disappointment to Lange, the story illustrates his ambition as a blacksmith. Lange preserved this correspondence along with his other most important papers.

The A. Lange Blacksmith Shop calls attention to this aspect of his career. Located directly adjacent to Spring Creek Road, the shop was readily accessible to farmers from the surrounding countryside. Blacksmiths provided a necessary service for Nineteenth Century farming operations. John Lochen's *Mechanic's Companion*, published in Philadelphia in 1845, describes the basic service blacksmiths provided:

Smithing is the art of uniting several lumps of iron into one mass, and of forging any lump or mass of iron into an intended shape. (Quoted in Kauffman:53)

Lange provided his neighbors with a typical range of services, including plow mending and horse shoeing, as well as other implement repairs. Although he fashioned numerous gadgets for his own farm, the extent of this work for others is not known. The number of tools required for blacksmithing was great. Tending the hearth required bellows, water trough, shovels, tongs, rake, poker, and a container for water to cool the fire. Another group of tools included the anvil, sledges, tongs, swages, cutters, chisels, and hammers, to fashion the objects. A third set of tools were required for horse shoeing. (*Ibid.*:54) All of August Lange's tools survived intact in his blacksmith shop into the 1980s. One day they were stolen from the site and have not been recovered.

Finally, the method by which the Langes acquired this farmstead calls attention to a significant historical phenomenon. Over the years, this couple acquired numerous parcels of land in the area.

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August H. J. and Justena Lange Farmstead Historic District, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

Joan E. Schreiber, the present owner of the historic district, relates that for many years she thought the Langes were poor because they always seemed to be in debt. Only later, after Schreiber had pieced together a complicated chronology of parcel acquisitions from entries in the farm's abstract of title and correlated them with mortgage payments, did she conclude that as one parcel was paid off, it was used as equity to purchase an additional parcel or parcels of land. The Langes were following a time-honored European and American tradition in the piecemeal acquisition of land.

ARCHITECTURE

The August H. J. and Justena Lange Farmstead Historic District is architecturally significant because it illustrates two significant but little studied types of construction, as practiced in Iowa during the Nineteenth and early Twentieth Century. The historical evolution of the Shimer-Boehringer-Lange Cottage, which served as the family's dwelling, illustrates vernacular traditions of construction. On the other hand, August Lange's extensive use of poured concrete shows an application of this up-to-date technology. He built a barn, chicken house, and shed, as well as other resources using this material.

Vernacular Building Traditions

When Lange relocated the Shimer Cottage to its present site in 1898, he illustrated the thrift of recycling, a frequently employed but little studied building technique in Iowa during the Nineteenth Century. When Lange subsequently relocated the Boehringer Cottage to its present location, he illustrated this phenomenon a second time. In constructing a connector between these two cottages, Lange illustrated another vernacular tradition--that of contiguous construction, sometimes called agglutination.

In Iowa, the combining of individual units through the construction of a connector has been documented in association with Dutch building practices. The William Van Asch House-Huibert DeBooy Commercial Room in Pella, for example, illustrates how two separate buildings evolved into one large complex through agglutination (Page, 1987). Moving buildings to new sites and enlarging them has frequently occurred in Iowa as well. This is an architecturally significant phenomenon because it shows thrift, as practiced by previous generations.

Poured Concrete

Poured concrete was a new construction method in the early Twentieth Century. Lange's use of poured concrete shows his understanding of this new technique as applied to agricultural purposes. Lange also recognized the versatility of poured concrete, as evidenced by the variety of resources he constructed using it.

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Resources constructed of poured concrete comprise a large and important body of historic buildings and structures in Black Hawk County (Page, 1992 II:E34). Cement as an Iowa-manufactured product is relatively new, dating from 1906, when the Northwestern States Portland Cement Company of Mason City first established a large-scale plant in Iowa. Cement rapidly became one of the Hawkeye State's primary mineral products. In 1952, for example, cement ranked second only to coal as Iowa's most valuable mineral product (Petersen:I-25). The Cedar River Valley in Black Hawk County contains a particularly outstanding quality of sand for mixing with Portland cement to form concrete. This sand also occurs in a wide range of sizes so that concrete manufacturers could, after grading the sand, use it directly from the pits without importing aggregates. Extensive deposits of sand ensured that these products could be produced at competitive prices. Because of these local resources, the Cedar River Valley area developed important local industries to produce concrete building materials. By 1895, for example, concrete sidewalks began to appear in Waterloo. The use of concrete and related cement materials quickly spread to others types of construction applications.

The Lange Barn illustrates how concrete as a building material could be employed to improve farm buildings. Originally constructed circa 1898 by August Lange, this barn provided shelter for farm animals, food, and equipment. During the first decade of the Twentieth Century, Lange improved this barn with a number of poured concrete features. They included a hard surfaced floor, a granary, water tank, mangers, and bulkheads for several stalls. These improvements retain a high degree of their original integrity. The layout of these features calls attention to the specialized use of the building. (See Continuation Sheet 7-21.) Their construction of poured concrete demonstrates how this new building material could be employed to facilitate farm operations.

The chicken house provides another good example of poured concrete construction. To form its walls, Lange poured concrete onto forms laid on the ground. When set, each of the chicken house's four walls were then raised into place.

In addition to these structural concerns, Lange created a charming folk art image for this building. On its north elevation, a silhouette of a rooster is impressed into the concrete about five feet above grade. This device at once signals the use of the building, as well as adding a decorative note.

The small animal house (or shed) demonstrates yet another use of poured concrete as a building material for farm use. This monolithic structure features a drive-through corridor. While the side walls of the building feature poured concrete, the entrance and exit walls are clad with wood siding.

In addition to these practical functions, August Lange also employed poured concrete for decorative purposes. The dooryard of the Lange Farm, for example, features a flower planter constructed of that material. It was poured in two parts, the base and column as one piece and the bowl as another. Lange constructed this object after he retired from the farm and had moved to La Porte City. When this house was demolished in the 1980s, the present owner of the Lange Farm acquired this planter and moved it to its present site in the dooryard. This object is significant architecturally because it provides an early example of poured concrete used as a site amenity.

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RESOURCE COUNT JUSTIFICATION

As indicated in Section 7, the August and Justena Lange Farmstead Historic District contains 17 resources.

The farmstead is counted as one contributing site because it embraces areas of land whose locations illustrate farm operation associations with one another. These areas of land include the dooryard, farmyard, and circulation network.

Other resources within the historic district are counted as contributing to it for reasons discussed above.

REPRESENTATION IN OTHER CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEYS

In 1991-1992, the Black Hawk and Bremer Counties Preservation Partnership surveyed the Lange Farmstead as one resource within that study's reconnaissance survey of a two-county area. At that time, the National Register eligibility of resources on the farmstead were evaluated within two historic contexts: agriculture (Criterion A) and resources constructed of stone (Criterion C). The following evaluations were based on these contexts:

<u>Name of Resource</u>	<u>Criterion A</u>	<u>Criterion C</u>
Shimer-Boehringer-Lange Cottage	Not Evaluated	Yes
Smokehouse	Contributing	Yes
Chicken House	Contributing	No
Lange Blacksmith Shop	No	No
Barn	No	No

These resources have since been reevaluated. This process is discussed immediately below.

METHODOLOGY

This nomination is the result of the reconnaissance survey of Black Hawk and Bremer Counties, Iowa, completed in 1992 and noted above. This is the second nomination that has resulted from this survey.

The stimulus for this nomination dates from 1991 when Joan E. Schreiber, the property owner, prepared Iowa Site Inventory Forms for resources located on the Lange Farm in conjunction with the Black Hawk and Bremer Counties Preservation Partnership. This reconnaissance survey, directed by William C. Page for the State Historical Society of Iowa, identified and developed four historic contexts for the understanding and evaluation of historic resources in the study area. Concrete as an

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important building material in Black Hawk and Bremer Counties was suggested by a knowledgeable local informant at an early time in the survey. Windshield surveys and archival documentation supported this position. As a result, concrete figured significantly in the historic contexts contained in the Preservation Partnership final report.

Following this project, Schreiber expressed interest in registering the Lange Farm on the National Register. During an intensive survey for this nomination, it was discovered that August Lange had extensively used poured concrete to improve his farm. Not only did this discovery corroborate conclusions of the Preservation Partnership, it also provided unusual and unexpected uses of poured concrete, such as the chicken house.

Following this reconnaissance survey, an intensive survey of the Lange Farmstead site was made in 1994. This intensive survey discovered numerous applications of concrete as a building material, as illustrated in the barn, chicken house, and small animal house. Although the earlier Preservation Partnership had identified concrete products as an important historic context for the study area, the extent of their application on the Lange Farm was not noted. Discovered in the intensive survey, the significance of these resources in calling attention to concrete became immediately clear. For these reasons, the earlier evaluations for several of the resources on this farmstead have been revised in this nomination.

POTENTIAL FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

This site's potential for archaeological research is, as yet, unevaluated, but potentially rich. As a working blacksmith, it can be expected that the area under and surrounding Lange's blacksmith shop will contain a variety of metal findings, parts and pieces, and other artifacts of potentially significant historical nature.

Because of August Lange's interest and fascination with concrete, built features associated with this material may remain on the farmstead site having settled and been silted over time. For example, this might include concrete pedestrian walks.

A well for drinking water was undoubtedly constructed within the dooryard site. Evidences of this resource and possibly deposits associated with it might be discovered.

It was common practice for privies to be moved regularly on farmsteads from one site to another. (Space limitations often precluded this practice in urban settings.) Previous sites of the Lange privy might be located in the dooryard area and deposits discovered.

Although outside the boundaries of the August and Justena Lange Farmstead Historic District, other nearby sites associated with the Langes might also yield historic archaeological evidence. For example, the nearby stone quarry, whose remains are clearly visible today, might provide useful information.

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The original site of the Shimer Cottage might also yield archaeological data. The remains of its prior location are visible south of the chicken house and north of the quarry site, according to David Hopkins of nearby La Porte City, Iowa. Faith Lange, granddaughter of August and Justena, reported in 1991 that Fred Lange, her father, often planted sorghum in this area and had to be careful not to hit the foundation stones when plowing (personal communication with Joan E. Schreiber). This site might provide useful historic archaeological information.

As to the original site of the Boehringer Cottage, located on the Jubilee Road near the Zion Lutheran Cemetery, this site has been cultivated for many years and ground disturbance probably precludes the discovery of any evidence of that resource.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH AND REGISTRATION

Vernacular building traditions have been little studied in Iowa to date. Agglutination is a building technique associated with the Dutch in Iowa (Page, 1987). It is presently unknown the extent or the applicability of which agglutination applies to Germanic building traditions in Iowa. This might prove a significant line for further research. Such research might also shed light on August Lange and his building practices.

Outside the boundaries of the nominated area are two properties which may be National Register eligible. The Shady Grove General Store is a well-preserved and visually appealing resource. Built in 1898 and located at Shady Grove, a small market center in Black Hawk County, this store is a fine, representative example of a once widely-found property type in Iowa--the country store. Because many of these resources are thought to have been destroyed, Shady Grove probably stands as a rare survivor of such a property type. As such, the building's eligibility for nomination to the National Register should be evaluated when more contextual information is available concerning this property type. This evaluation should address National Register Criterion Consideration (Exception) B--"a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event." Shady Grove Store might qualify under this exception for both its historical and architectural significance under National Register Criteria A and C.

A similar case might be made for Empire School. Built in the late Nineteenth Century in Jefferson Township, Buchanan County, Iowa, this resource was relocated from its original site to its present one in 1987, a distance less than two miles. Although more country schools probably remain extant today than country stores (probably because they were more numerous), they too form part of Iowa's vanishing historic landscape. Criterion Consideration (Exception) B must be addressed as part of Empire School's evaluation for potential National Register eligibility.

Upon their retirement from farming in 1916, August and Justena purchased a single-family dwelling in nearby La Porte City. They lived here the rest of their lives. This house was razed in 1985. Retiring farmers often purchased homes in nearby market centers and moved into them upon retirement. It is

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unfortunate that the Lange house in town is nonextant because it might have been an appropriate resource to call attention to this pattern. Other examples of the phenomenon in Iowa should be surveyed and evaluated for National Register potential.

Finally, the agglutinative technique of construction employed in the Shimer-Boehringer-Lange Cottage might have roots in Northern European building traditions. Agglutination was practiced by the Dutch in Pella, Iowa (Page, 1987). This technique should be further researched in its Old World, as well as its potential Iowa manifestations.

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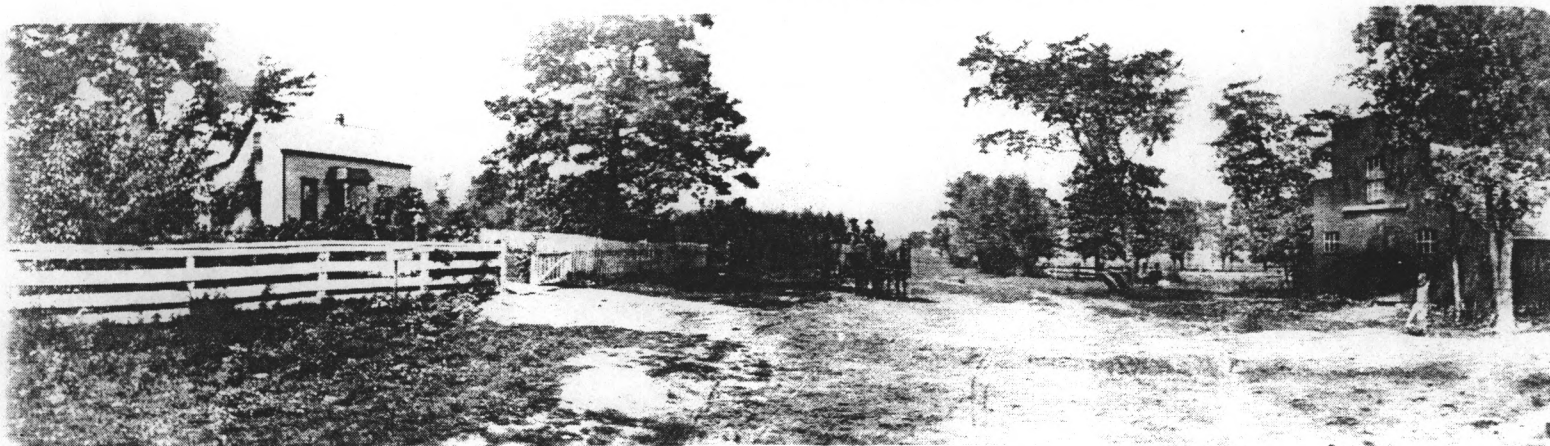
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**LANGE FARMSTEAD
CIRCA 1900
LOOKING NORTH ALONG SPRING CREEK ROAD**



August H. J. Lange

Note dooryard on left,
horse-drawn wagon with two men facing the viewer in the road,
and the blacksmith shop and farmyard at right.

Source: Photographic Collection Joan E. Schreiber.

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1887 William A. Shimer and wife to August Lange. Dated April 2, 1887. Collection Joan E. Schreiber.

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ORAL INFORMANTS

Joan E. Schreiber; Interview with William C. Page; October 10, 1994.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the center point of Spring Creek Road, thence east 270 feet along the north edge of an evergreen tree windbreak, thence south 300 feet, thence west 495 feet, thence north 300 feet, thence east 225 feet to the point of beginning, all within Section 1 of Spring Creek Township of Black Hawk County, Iowa.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The National Register boundary contains all land directly associated historically with this farmstead.

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1. August H. J. and Justena Lange Farmstead Historic District
Vicinity La Porte City, IA 50651
Shimer-Boehringer-Lange Cottage and Planter
Looking northwest
William C. Page, Photographer
October 10, 1994

2. August H. J. and Justena Lange Farmstead Historic District
Vicinity La Porte City, IA 50651
Smokehouse
Looking northwest
William C. Page, Photographer
October 10, 1994

3. August H. J. and Justena Lange Farmstead Historic District
Vicinity La Porte City, IA 50651
Barn
Looking northeast
William C. Page, Photographer
October 10, 1994

4. August H. J. and Justena Lange Farmstead Historic District
Vicinity La Porte City, IA 50651
Chicken House
Looking southeast
William C. Page, Photographer
October 10, 1994

5. August H. J. and Justena Lange Farmstead Historic District
Vicinity La Porte City, IA 50651
Shed (Small Animal House)
Looking northeast
William C. Page, Photographer
October 10, 1994