

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 DOWS STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Dows Street between State and Main Streets N/A not for publication

city or town Ely N/A vicinity

state Iowa code IA county Linn code 113 zip code 52227

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.)

Harrell G. Sike
Signature of certifying official/Title STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA

July 18, 2002
Date

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

Date of Action

Annita McClelland

11/14/03

Dows Street Historic District
Name of Property

Linn County, Iowa
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many lines as apply)

Category of Property
(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	
15	4	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
15	4	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)

COMMERCE/TRADE

GOVERNMENT/ post office, fire station

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/ storage

COMMERCE/TRADE

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/ storage

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS

foundation Stone, brick

walls Brick

Frame

roof Asphalt

other Glass

Metal

Narrative Description

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

Dows Street Historic District
Name of Property

Linn 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.

NOV 1 9 1 AM

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)

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT
COMMERCE
TRANSPORTATION
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

Circa 1885-circa 1920

Significant Dates

1889
1900

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

Dows Street Historic District
Name of Property

Linn County, Iowa
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 8 acres +/-

UTM References See continuation sheet
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

3 | 1 5 | 6 1 7 4 0 0 | 4 8 3 6 5 0 0 |

Zone Easting Northing

2 | - - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - - |

Zone Easting Northing

3 | - - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - - |

Zone Easting Northing

4 | - - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - - |

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; Leah D. Rogers; Joanne R. Page, Project Associate

organization Ely Historic Preservation Commission date January 1, 2002

street & number 520 East Sheridan Avenue (Page) telephone 515-243-5740; FAX 515-243-7285

city or town Des Moines state Iowa zip code 50313-5017

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 See Continuation Sheets

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 1

CFN-259-1116

Dows Street Historic District, Linn County, Iowa.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Ely, Iowa, is a community whose population in the federal census of 2000 numbered 1,149. It is situated in Eastern Iowa within a rich agricultural region of the nation. Cedar Rapids and Marion--the county seat and a city adjacent to it--are the largest cities in Linn County. Ely has become a popular bedroom community for them. In 1990, Ely's population numbered 517. Ten years later, its population had more than doubled.

The Dows Street Historic District stands at the heart of Ely. Dows Street is an east-west vehicular corridor. It runs across the entire breadth of the community. The historic district is situated along a two-block stretch between Main Street on the east and State Street on the west. Dows Street transects Walker Street between these two streets.

The topography within the historic district is level. Railroad tracks are located on the east edge of the district and historically the countryside began close by. This rural character has changed in the last two decades because new housing has been constructed on Ely's east side. Residential land use blends with the central business district on the west end of Dows Street, where it terminates at State Street.

The Dows Street Historic District possesses a limited variety of land use, property types, and functions. Commercial buildings used for retail purposes predominate among these functions. Single-family dwellings are also prominent. They include the Martin Vanorny House at 1505 Dows Street, the Charles Vanorny House at 1585 Dows Street, the Novotny Cottage (also used as a cobbler's shop) at 1525 Walker Street, the Stanek House at 1500 Dows Street, a cottage (the residence of a blacksmith) at 1580 Dows Street, and a house attached to the Roztocil General Store at 1640 Dows Street and used as its proprietor's home. The Woitishek -King-Krob Grain Elevator at 1700 Dows Streets is the only resource of a light-industrial nature in the district.

Most historic resources are of wood construction. The level of preservation of many of these wood resources is high. Wooden buildings are more fragile than brick or stone buildings, and wooden commercial buildings of an historic character are usually subject to even greater alteration. The integrity of these resources in Ely is, therefore, of particular significance. Two brick commercial buildings are also present, the Woitishek Commercial Block at 1680-1690 Dows Street and the Ely Bank at 1600 Dows Street. The Woitishek Commercial Block is the most sophisticated example of commercial architecture in Ely. It is conceived within the tradition of the commercial block, with one commercial room at 1680 and one commercial room at 1690.

Resources generally date from the 1880s through the first two decades of the Twentieth Century. Most buildings employ vernacular commercial forms and architectural detailing popular in Iowa during the late Victorian period. These include boomtown fronts and cornices supported by brackets. Resources are either one or two stories in height. Most buildings feature 1/1 double hung sash windows.

Intrusions in the district include several modern buildings constructed after the 50-year National Register cut-off date. The Ely Fire Station at 1570 Walker Street was constructed in 1956 and expanded with three more bays in 1975. The commercial building at 1665 Dows Street is a

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reconstruction of the building constructed on that site a little before 1910. The facades of the commercial buildings at 1550 and 1652 Dows Street have been substantially altered and are evaluated as noncontributing for that reason.

The general boundaries of this district include both sides of Dows Street between State Street on the west and Main Street on the east, with two adjacent properties bearing Walker Street addresses. (See Continuation Sheet 7-12.) More specific boundaries are included in Section 10.

RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION AND COUNT

The Dows Street Historic District possesses 19 resources. Of them, 15 are counted as contributing and 4 are counted as noncontributing. All of the resources are classified as buildings. The following inventory lists them according to National Register criteria.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTING AND NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Under "Eligibility" and listed criteria below, "C" indicates a contributing resource and "N" indicates a noncontributing resource.

DOWS STREET (NORTH SIDE)

Site #	Street Address	Resource Name	Eligibility	
			Criterion A	Criterion C
1	1505 Dows St.	Martin Vanorny House	C	C
2	1585 Dows St.	Charles Vanorny House	C	C
4	1655 Dows St.	Adolph Kohl Meat Market	C	N
5	1665 Dows St.	Commercial Building	N	N
6	1675 Dows St.	Frank Krall General Store	C	N
7	1685 Dows St.	J. C. Dvorak Farm Implement Store	C	C
7	1695 Dows St.	J. C. Dvorak Hardware Store	C	C
		Independent Order of Odd Fellows Lodge		

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Dows Street Historic District, Linn County, Iowa.

DOWS STREET (SOUTH SIDE)

Site #	Street Address	Resource Name	Eligibility	
			Criterion A	Criterion C
22	1500 Dows St.	Stanek House	C	C
21	1550 Dows St.	Stanek General Store	N	N
20	1576 Dows St.	Commercial Building	C	C
19	1580 Dows St.	Cottage	C	C
18	1600-1608 Dows St.	The Ely Bank	C	N
16 & 17	1620-1640 Dows St.	Roztocil General Store & House	C	C
15	1650 Dows St.	Commercial Building	C	C
14	1652 Dows St.	Commercial Building	N	N
13	1680-1690 Dows St.	Woitishek Commercial Block	C	C
33	1700 Dows St. (convenience #)	Woitishek-King-Krob Grain Elevator	C	C

WALKER STREET

Site #	Street Address	Resource Name	Eligibility	
			Criterion A	Criterion C
48	1525 Walker St.	Novotny Cottage	C	C
3	1520 Walker St.	Ely Fire Station	N	N

The "Site #" indicated above corresponds to inventory numbers on Iowa Site Inventory Sheets for that property. These inventory numbers are included in this nomination for the convenience of those who would like to refer to specific site sheets. They are on deposit at the State Historical Society of Iowa in Des Moines and the Ely Public Library in Ely, Iowa.

THUMBNAIL SKETCHES OF RESOURCES

The following thumbnail sketches of resources were researched, analyzed, and written by Clary Illian, chair, Ely Historic Preservation Commission. Her research in newspapers, abstract and assessor records, oral history interviews, and project coordination were of invaluable assistance to this nomination.

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Dows Street Historic District, Linn County, Iowa.

Martin Vanorny House & Garage (Site #1)
1505 Dows St.

Martin Vanorny was a rural mail carrier in Ely, beginning in 1904. He built this house himself in 1918 and lived there with his family. The property remained in the Vanorny family until 1941, when Harry Upmier purchased and used it as a rental property until 1944. In that year, Leo and Bess Jansa purchased the property and lived there until 2000. The barn at the east lot line of the property was built in 1920, according to Linn County Assessor's records.

The Sanborn fire insurance map of Ely, 1934, shows a porch wrapping around the southeast corner of the house. A photo in the *Ely Centennial Book*, page 15, shows a porch on the east side not shown on the Sanborn map. The photo also shows a post office building attached to the barn. The post office burned down in 1947. The house itself has a concrete block foundation.

Anecdote has the related Vanornys (brothers or cousins) competing to build the largest house at 1505 Dows Street and 1585 Dows Street. Various family members have not heard of the competition and define the relationship as uncle and nephew. Anecdote also relates that 1585 is older than 1505, which is contradicted by the historical record.

Charles Vanorny House (Site #2)
1585 Dows Street

When Charles Vanorny retired as a farmer, he himself built this house as his family's dwelling. He constructed it in 1913. The property remained in the Vanorny estate until 1940. Since then, the property has remained residential.

Anecdote has the related Vanornys (brothers or cousins) competing to build the largest house at 1505 Dows Street and 1585 Dows Street. Various family members have not heard of the competition and define the relationship as uncle and nephew. Anecdote also relates that 1585 is older than 1505, which is contradicted by the historical record.

This house features a block and concrete foundation. The Sanborn fire insurance map of Ely, 1934, places a porch around the entire south and east side of the house, and it can be seen in a photograph on page 67 of the *Ely Centennial Book*, left hand column, second from the bottom, dated 1918. The porches were taken off between 1947 and 1951. A garage on this property, said to be constructed in 1930, does not appear on the 1934 fire insurance map, but likely dates soon thereafter.

Adolph Kohl Meat Market (Site #4)
1655 Dows Street

In 1901, the ownership of this land passed to Adolph Kohl. The *Solon Economy* notes on January 29, 1901: "Adolph Kohl is tearing down the old butcher shop which he will replace with a new building." In March 26, 1903: "Adolph Kohl is now ready to serve his customers in his fine new meat market." During the early 1900s, Dr. Lowry maintained his offices on the second floor of this building. (*Ely Centennial Book*) The first floor continued as a meat market, under various proprietors, until at least 1930. From about 1956 to the present, the building has been used as a tavern and, more recently, a pizza parlor. The storefront entrance was rebuilt in 1999 and the storefront clad with vinyl siding.

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Dows Street Historic District, Linn County, Iowa.

Commercial Building (Site #5)
1665 Dows Street

This is a new building, having been built in 2000 to replicate the historic design of the building it replaced. That building was constructed a little before 1910. It was used for various purposes over the years, including the Ely Cooperative Telephone Association.

Frank Krall General Store (Site #6)
1675 Dows Street

This building's construction in 1902 is documented by an entry for it in the new buildings column in 1902 of the Putnam Township Assessor's book and a bump in the 1903 property taxes. From 1902 to 1906: Frank Krall, General Store. In the *Solon Economy* of October 16, 1902: "Mr. Krall has moved his goods into the Kriz Building [at Dows Street]. His old store will be torn down and a new one built." In the October 23, 1902 edition of the newspaper: "John Hanus and Frank Novotny are tearing down Krall's old store." In October 30, 1902: "The foundation is being laid for [Joe?] Krall's new store." In January 22, 1903: "Mr. Krall's store is ready to be plastered." In May 7, 1903: "Mr. Krall has moved into his new store."

From 1906 to 1917, various occupants, including Joseph M. Bartosh (use unknown), Frank Elias and Charles Sladek (rental as a restaurant). The restaurant quickly changes to a general store. From 1913-1924, Fred Michalicek and Charles Sladek operated the property as a general store. The Sladek family continued this use until 1967.

This building includes a small addition attached to the west. A 1917 photo shows a lean-to in this space. We are unable to date the construction of this addition, but it has been there in the memories of many of the older folks in town, which would date it anytime between 1917 and 1925. The present configuration shows in the 1951 aerial photo, centerfold of the *Ely Centennial Book*.

This property has a stone foundation. The preservation of the original storefront is notable. Although the addition at the side might date as late as 1951, its wood construction and scale is compatible with the 1902 building. The cover-up materials over the storefront were installed in 1993 and are easily reversible.

J. C. Dvorak Farm Implement Store (Site #7)
1685 Dows Street

J. C. Dvorak operated a farm implement dealership and hardware store at 1685 Dows Street prior to the construction of this building at 1695 Dows. However, we believe he rebuilt the farm implement premises at the same time that he contracted with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows to jointly build the commercial building at 1695 Dows Street as an upstairs lodge hall and downstairs hardware store in 1901. The two sections of the building have separate wall systems and foundations; however, there is no siding between them. In the 1902 Putnam Township Assessor's book there is an entry in the new buildings column of \$1,000 for the property.

The 1685 property is counted as one contributing resource, and the 1695 property is counted as one contributing resource in this nomination. This is justified because the buildings served different purposes. The 1685 building features two bay openings at street level and a set of large double doors on the second floor of the facade. Both of these elements provided access for heavy machinery into the building and call attention

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Dows Street Historic District, Linn County, Iowa.

to its specific function as a farm implement store. This function differs from the hardware store function in the 1695 Dows Street building.

J. C. Dvorak Hardware Store--International Order of Odd Fellows Lodge #581 (Site #7)
1695 Dows Street

J. C. Dvorak operated a farm implement dealership and hardware store at 1685 Dows Street prior to the construction of this building at 1695 Dows. However, we believe he rebuilt the farm implement premises at the same time that he contracted with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows to jointly build the 1695 Dows Street portion as an upstairs lodge hall and downstairs hardware store in 1901. The two sections of the building have separate wall systems and foundations; however, there is no siding between them. In the 1902 Putnam Township Assessor's book there is an entry in the new buildings column of \$1,000 for the property.

The property's abstract of title includes a contract between the International Order of Odd Fellows and Joseph C. Dvorak to construct this property. The 1903 Putnam Township records show a jump in taxes. The Odd Fellows records show that they moved into the building in 1901.

Dvorak operated a hardware store from the first floor of this building from 1901 to 1935. From 1902 to 1914, the Ely Telephone Office was located in a back room of this building. From 1901 to at least 1972, the Z.C.B.J. Lodge Posledni Taborita #16 met in the Odd Fellows hall.

From 1936 to 1972, the building was used as a rental property for various commercial businesses. From 1985 to the present, Clary Illian has owned the building. She uses it as a pottery studio, showroom, and residence.

Woitishek-King-Krob Grain Elevator (Site #33)
1700 Dows Street

Completed at the end of 1900, the Woitishek-King-Krob Grain Elevator anchors the eastern end of the Dows Street Historic District. News items in the *Solon Economy* reported its construction. October 1., 1900: "Joseph Woitishek is making preparation to build a large elevator which is to be built within sixty days." November 1, 1900: "The stone and lumber for the elevator has arrived and the work will be commenced as soon as the weather permits." November 15, 1900: "Work on the new elevator is progressing rapidly and ten days or two weeks will probably see it ready for operation. The main structure is to be 24' x 24' with additions to the north and south of 18' x 24' each. It will be fitted with dumps and a rapid sheller, gasoline engine and modern improvements for rapid and easy hauling of grain. It is rumored that Jos. Woitishek has sold half interest in his store and grain business to Wm. Yessler of Western, and the latter is expected to take possession after closing his term of school at Western." [Later accounts of the elevator and its operations do not mention Yessler.] November 29, 1900: "The new elevator at Ely now nearing completion will be when finished one of the best in any county town in Iowa. Mr. Woitishek is sparing no pains to make it complete in all its details. The building adds much to the appearance of the town and will be a great help to the grain trade. If business men in Ely will unite to put down local jealousy and work together the town will soon take a step forward in progress." December 13, 1900: "The new elevator is completed and is pronounced to be one of the best in this part of Iowa."

In 1905, Woitishek sold the elevator to C. S. King, according to David Krob, but C. S. King is first mentioned in connection with the elevator in the *Solon Economy* on July 2, 1903: "Mr. King has purchased

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Dows Street Historic District, Linn County, Iowa.

a new engine for the main elevator." King moved to Ely in October of 1903. Several photographs dated 1906-1907 show the elevator with King's name on the building. King shows up in the 1904 Ely telephone book with an ad for grain, seeds, and coal.

In 1910, Frank J. Krob and Wes Fiala, his brother-in-law, purchased the elevator. In 1952, Frank sold out to his three sons and his son-in-law. Also in the 1950s, the railroad quit claimed the land to the Krobs.

The land on which this elevator stands belonged to the Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota Railway. For this reason, it is hard to trace the dates and names of those involved in its erection and proprietorship. No abstract has been found.

In addition to the historic grain elevator, this property possesses a series of modern structures, including large metal grain storage bins, mostly dating from the post-World War II period. The elevator is well-maintained and currently in use. It is clad with corrugated metal siding.

Woitishek Commercial Block (Site #13)
1680-1690 Dows Street

There was a big jump in taxes in the 1890 local Putnam Township Assessor's Book, so this building was built in 1889 by Joseph Woitishek. From 1889-1905, it served as Joseph Woitishek's general store. From 1893-1901, lodge #581 of the International Order of Odd Fellows met upstairs. Later, other merchants rented the building and operated general stores from the site. From 1914 to 1918, a part of the building was used as the U.S. Post Office in Ely.

The building features a stone foundation, brick load-bearing walls, and pressed metal cornices and hood molds. The upstairs today is used for apartment rentals.

Commercial Building (Site #14)
1652 Dows Street

Old frame commercial building but with recent and substantially remodeled storefront.

Commercial Building (Site #15)
1650 Dows Street

No tax jumps were found in local Putnam Township Records between 1895 and 1903. *Polk's Directory* lists John Hanus & Sons at this address between 1895 and 1929. This suggests a construction date prior to 1895.

From 1929-1947: Milo Lustik, barbershop, pool hall, and cabinetry (violins! by anecdotal account and walnut desks, one of which is currently in a residence in town). We have photos of the interior of a pool hall and barbershop dated 1918, but they are probably in the Woitishek Commercial Block at 1680-1690 Dows Street, where Lustik briefly rented space. Lustik appears in *Polk's Directory* as a barber in 1910 and as a barber and billiard hall property in 1922. Hanus disappears from *Polk's Directory* in 1922. Could Lustik have rented this property prior to buying it?

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Dows Street Historic District, Linn County, Iowa.

Roztocil General Store & House (Sites #16 & 17)
1620-1640 Dows Street

In October 1901, Edward Kriz bought this property. Was he the builder? In the *Solon Economy* of October 16, 1902: "Mr. Krall has moved his goods into the Kriz building. His old store (at 1675 Dows Street) will be torn down and a new one built." According to this newspaper on April 17, 1904: "Roztocil and Moravek have opened their new store in the Kriz building." *Polk's Directory* reports a Charles Roztocil as proprietor of a general store; and, although Roztocil does not appear in the abstract until 1920, it is likely that he and his wife, Mary, rented it.

From 1905 until 1932, Charles Roztocil and his mother operated a general store from this building. The residence was added in 1924. The 1933-1934 Ely telephone book advertises for Mrs. Mary Roztocil: dry goods, groceries, shoes, eggs and poultry, and Rusty's Beer Garden. The Roztocils continued to conduct various businesses from this address until 1955.

The Ely Bank (Site #18)
1600-1608 Dows Street

This building was opened as a bank by J. H. Smith & Sons in January of 1903. Township records show a jump in the property's value in 1903. In the *Solon Economy* of September 11, 1902: "A new bank will soon be built on the corner of Dows and Walker Streets." In the September 25, 1902, edition: "Work has begun on the bank." In November 11, 1902: "A new sidewalk has been put around the bank. . . The counters have arrived for the bank." Cover-up siding was installed in the 1970s. Although it is visually distracting, the material can be removed and the original brick exposed. The building's cornice remains intact. An addition to the bank was constructed adjacent to it on the east in the mid-1990s. Its facade is roughly copied from the facade of the Lorenc Drug Store, an historic building now nonextant.

Cottage (Site #19)
1580 Dows Street

From 1905 to 1941 this was the residence of the various blacksmiths who also operated a shop built around the garage at 1576 Dows Street. This blacksmith shop was taken down by previous owners in the late 1950s or early 1960s, according to Dick Netolicky.

Evelyn Stastny remembers a narrow passage between the blacksmith shop and the 1575 Dows Street property. She says that her uncle Martin Varnory used the blacksmith shop as a place to weave and sell rag rugs.

This house features a stone foundation. It is dated 1900 in County Assessor records. A bump in this property's taxes in the 1893 Putnam Township Assessor's Book suggests its construction might have occurred in 1892.

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Dows Street Historic District, Linn County, Iowa.

Commercial Building (Site #20)
1576 Dows Street

On Linn County Assessor's records the date of building is listed as 1940, with a concrete floor and no foundation material noted. However in old photos it looks like a very similar building is on the site. In an old photo (horse and wagon in background) cornice is horizontal; in sewer line installation photo (late 1960s) the cornice has a peak; and now the cornice is horizontal again. Also in another Stanek's store photo you get a glimpse of a slanted roof. [All this information suggests a construction date no later than circa 1940.]

Some anecdotal reports say that this building was used as part of the blacksmith business located at 1580 Dows Street, but others say it was always a separate garage or storage building. The garage was never owned by the blacksmiths. The fact that this building directly abuts the public sidewalk points to its function as a commercial building.

Stanek General Store (site #21)
1550 Dows Street

Norbert John Jordan is listed as owner of the land for the first time in 1903 (township records), but the deed was transferred to him in 1901 from grantor J. A. Horak. Jordan is listed as general store proprietor 1897-1908; postmaster and justice, 1899-1902 (*Polk's Directory*). We have an old photograph of this building with a post office sign on front, no date. In the *Solon Economy* newspaper as early as April 28, 1897, there is an ad for Jordan's new store. *Polk's Directory* lists Louis Stanek at the property from 1904 to 1935.

The removal of the boomtown front from this store is regrettable because it substantially diminished the building's appearance as a commercial building. For this reason, the property is classified as noncontributing to the historic district.

Stanek House (Site #22)
1500 Dows Street

Anecdotal evidence from Nancy Nagle, the present owner, suggests this house was built by Louis Stanek around an older house in late 1922 or 1923. The new addition was to the front of the house. In an *Ely Centennial Book* photograph of the house on the property before this house was built, the building looks to be too close to the street for this to be true, and the gable is oriented differently. The assessor's card lists 1900 as the building date. Stanek operated a general store next door to the east. In the 1940s and 1950s, his wife and son, also named Louis Stanek, lived in the house.

This property was the site of the N. J. Jordan House. Norbert John Jordan was a general store proprietor, postmaster, and justice of the peace in 1899-1906. The present building was probably constructed circa 1915.

Ely Fire Station (site #3)
1520 Walker Street

A 1955 tax levy in Putnam Township and town enabled construction of the new fire station in 1956. In 1975 the building was expanded with the addition of three more bays. Another addition was completed in

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1997, with the construction of a cooking pavilion at the east end of the building. In 2001, the fire station moved to a new location in Ely. Now, the Ely Public Library plans to remodel the Walker Street building for library use.

Novotny Cottage (Site #48)
1525 Walker Street

No bumps in taxes from 1882 to city incorporation in 1903 indicate possible date of building. The earliest photograph is from 1906 to 1907. Anecdotally it is thought to be older than most of the commercial buildings on Dows Street. Present owners have been told that it might be as old as 1870, and it is listed in the County Assessor's office as having been built in 1870. When they estimated the dates of the buildings in the district, they usually estimated 1900, so the specificity of this date is convincing.

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SITE MAP

ARROW LOCATES HISTORIC DISTRICT

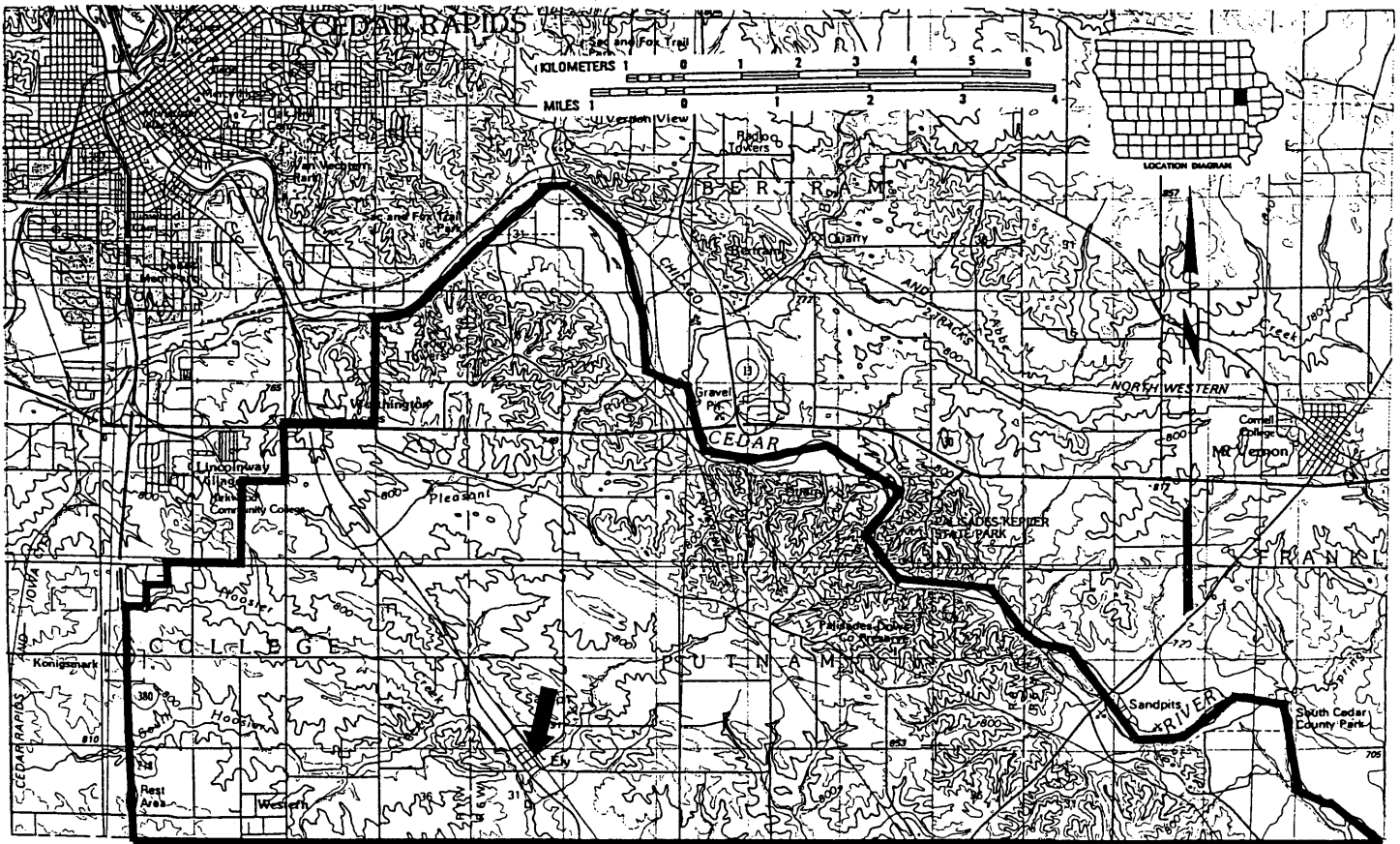


Figure 7-1

Source: U.S.G.S. Map (7.5 Minute Series), Ely Quadrangle, 1956, Photorevised 1976.

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HISTORIC DISTRICT RESOURCES

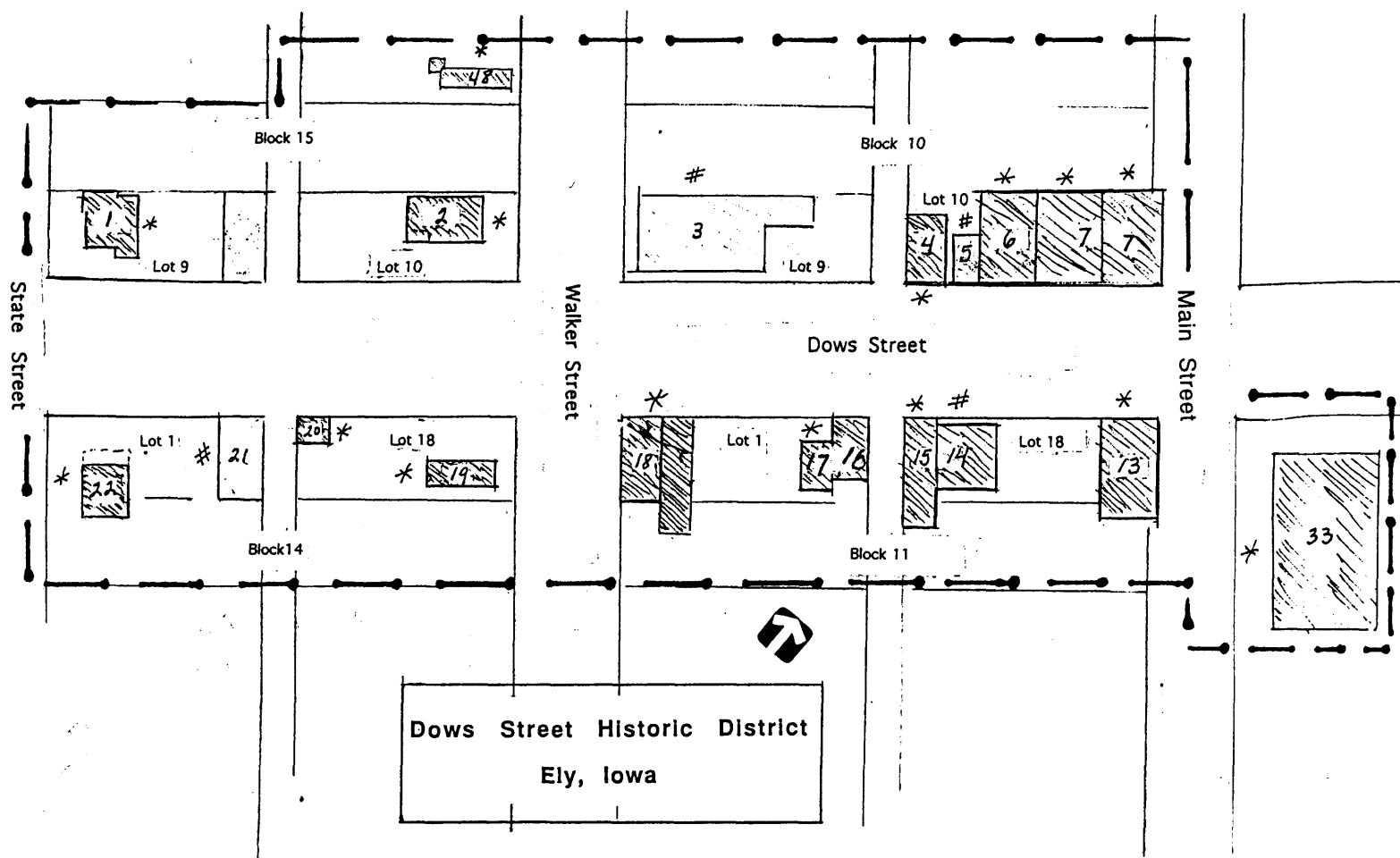


Figure 7-2

An asterisk (*) indicates a contributing resource. A pound sign (#) indicates a noncontributing resource.

Source: Clary Illian, 2002.

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ELY'S ORIGINAL TOWN PLAT

1869

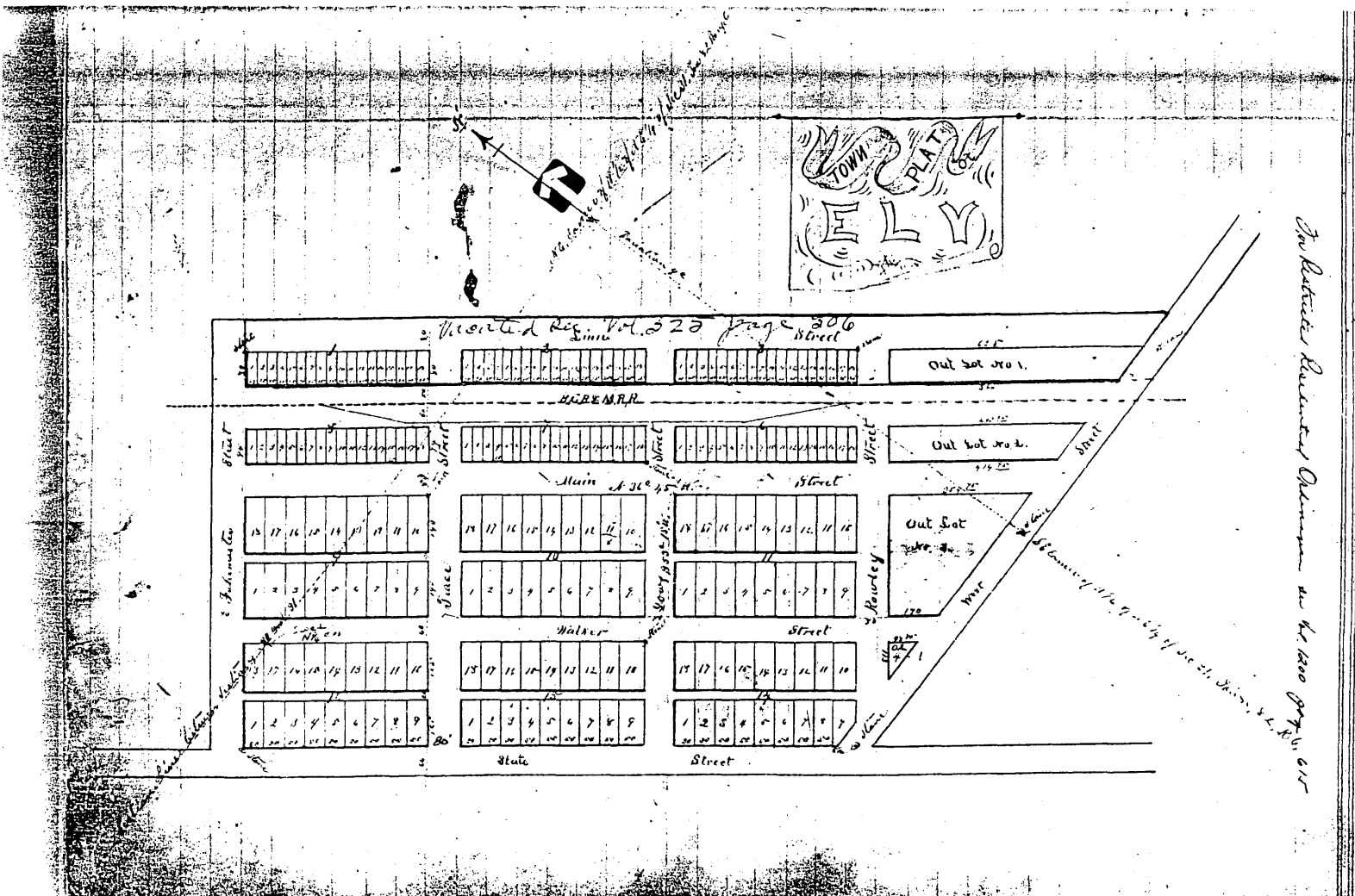


Figure 7-3

Source: Book 16, p. 31, Linn County Recorder's Office.

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DOWS STREET IN 1910



1910 PHOTO LOOKING NORTHWEST ON DOWS STREET

Figure 7-4

This view looks to the northwest and pictures (left to right) the Adolph Kohl Meat Market, commercial building (now reconstructed), Frank Krall General Store, Dvorak Farm Implement Store, and Dvorak Hardware Store-International Order of Odd Fellows Lodge. (Noted canted entrance to the hardware store, oriented to Main Street and to Dows Street.)

Source: *The Ely Centennial Book*, p. 5.

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RAILROAD TRACKS: AN IMPEDIMENT TO COMMERCE

LOADING HAY FOR SHIPMENT IN EARLY 1900's



8

Figure 7-5

Loading hay at Ely for shipment in the early 1900s. This view looks south. The Ely depot is at the right. Traffic blockages like this and from the trains themselves discouraged merchants from locating their businesses east of the railroad tracks.'

Source: *The Ely Centennial Book*, p. 8.

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RAILROAD TRACKS AT ELY CIRCA 1902



Figure 7-6

The Dvorak Hardware Store-International Order of Odd Fellows Lodge (far right) was constructed in 1901 and helps date this view. The photograph looks to the south-south west and clearly shows that entrepreneurs avoided locations east of the tracks (far left).

Source: *The Ely Centennial Book*, p. 13.

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FLOWERING OF COMMERCE IN ELY

1912

JOHN DEERE BINDERS SOLD BY J. C. DVORAK 1912



Figure 7-7

This 1912 photograph pictures the Dvorak Farm Implement Store (right of the canvas awning) with a least eight John Deere binders lined up along Dows Street. The firm sold all of these machines in that year, one example of Ely's economic boom.

Source: *The Ely Centennial Book*.

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SOUTH SIDE OF DOWS STREET CIRCA 1910



Figure 7-8

This real photograph postcard pictures (left to right) the Woitshek-King-Krob Grain Elevator, Woitshek Commercial Block, Lorenc Drug Store, commercial building, and Roztočil General Store. The drug store was nonexistant by 1934.

Source: Courtesy Henrietta Klouda.

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Dows Street Historic District, Linn County, Iowa.

1934 FIRE INSURANCE MAP

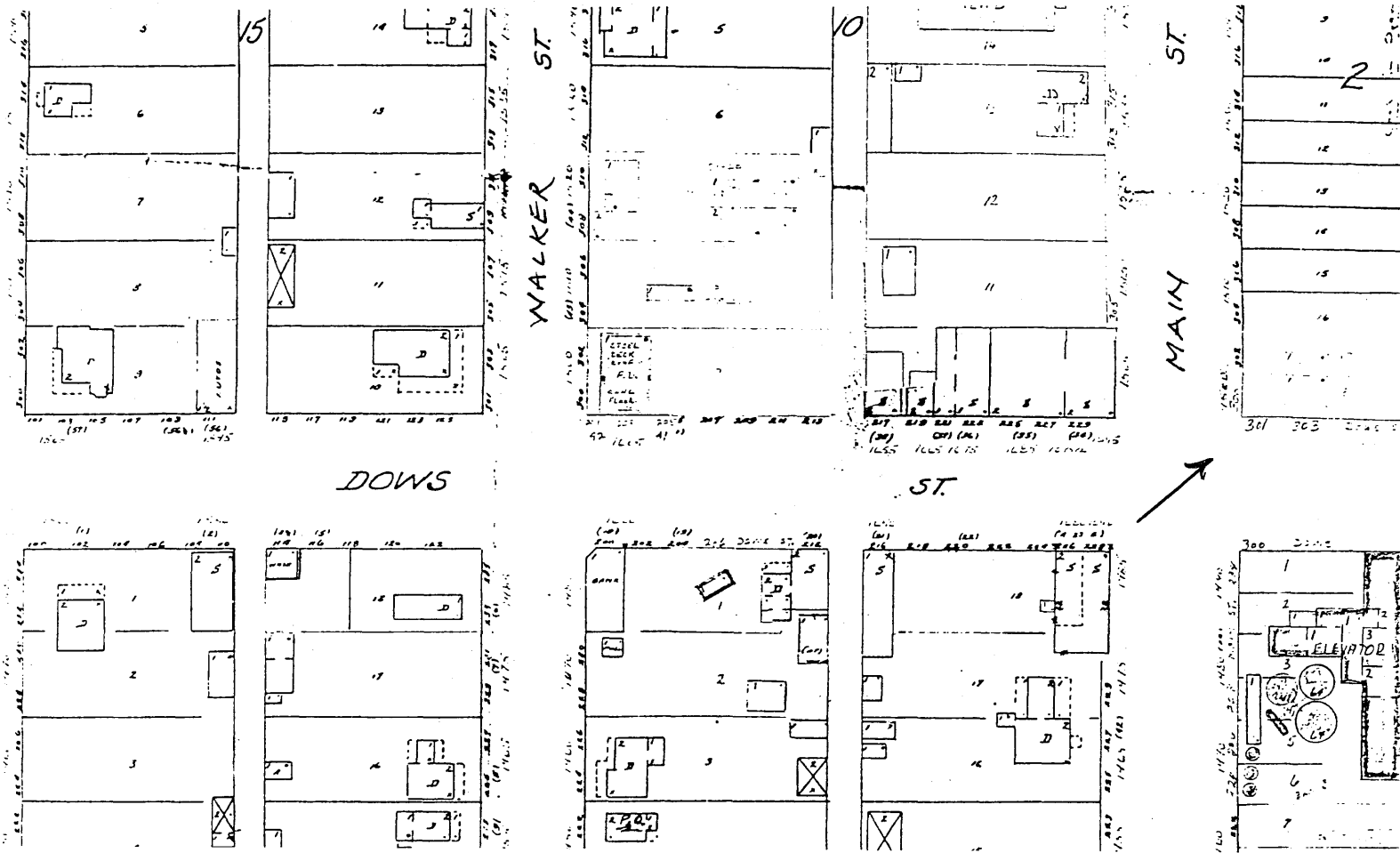


Figure 7-9

This map shows how the main commercial district in Ely clustered in the 1600 block of Dows Street, while secondary commercial enterprises and showplace residences clustered in the 1500 block.

Source: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1934.

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1951 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF ELY

Dows Street

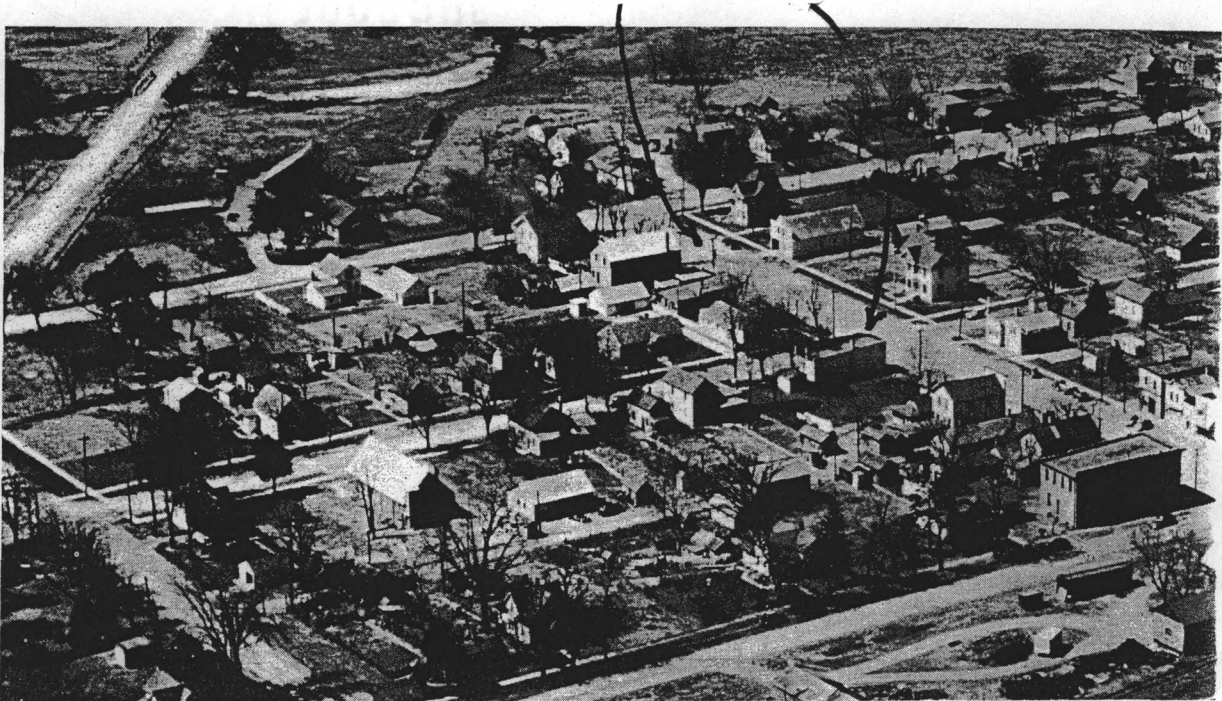


Figure 7-10

The Dows Street Historic District stretches from the center of this photograph to its right center. The photo looks to the northwest. It shows how the community's showplace residences clustered along Dows Street.

Source: *The Ely Centennial Book*.

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SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Dows Street Historic District is locally significant, under Criterion A, because of its associations with transportation, commerce, and community development. The district illustrates the pulls and pushes the railroad and other transportation forces exerted over Ely and how local entrepreneurs and residents in the late Nineteenth and early Twentieth Centuries revitalized the lifeless plat that railroad interests originally had imposed on land use. The Dows Street Historic District is the most tangible expression of these revitalization efforts.

The Dows Street Historic District is locally significant under National Register Criterion C. Many of its commercial buildings are small in size, a reflection of the community's large Bohemian population and their satisfaction with small buildings. The district calls attention to the influence of vernacular architectural styling. Late Victorian design is particularly evident. The boomtown front is a frequently employed vernacular feature.

The period of significance for the Dows Street Historic District extends from circa 1885 through circa 1920, the time of Dows Street's emergence as a corridor of commercial and residential prominence. Significant dates include the year 1889, which marks the construction date of the Woitishek Commercial Block, an anchor building in the district. The year 1900 marks the completion of the Woitishek -King-Krob Grain Elevator, an enterprise that sparked a commercial boom in Ely that was responsible for the construction of the community's central business district as it is known today. Circa 1920 marks the time by which most improvements in the district had been completed.

COMMERCE IN ELY

The commercial history of Ely falls into a series of historical eras. A discussion of these eras provides the context for the historical development of the Dows Street Historic District.

Beginnings

Early commercial life in Ely spanned the years shortly before the establishment of the town in 1869 to about 1900. Few commercial buildings remain from that period of time.

Early growth in Ely began prior to the arrival in 1872 of the railroad. William Cooper established a general store at the southwest corner of Dows and Main streets, the first business enterprise of Ely. The post office of Ely had been established in April of 1871 in anticipation of the railroad. Samuel Stream was the first postmaster. The advancement of Ely from a village to a prosperous, albeit small, trading center, took place swiftly between 1872 and 1878. (Centennial Committee 1972:6). By 1878, the town was "fast growing into a Czech settlement for of the 250 inhabitants in 1878 more than half were Bohemians" (ibid.:7). In 1903, the town was incorporated, with the population having stabilized around 200.

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In addition to the railroad's major contributions in stimulating the population and economic growth of Ely, the platting of the community, discussed above, has profoundly influenced its development. The first commercial enterprise in Ely was founded shortly before the railroad arrived or the town laid out. William S. Cooper established a general store at the southwest corner of Dows and Main Street. A U.S. Post Office followed in 1871, with Samuel A. Stream commissioned at the village's first postmaster. The post office is located on this site today, although it changed locations several times between then and now.

The transition from Anglo-American to Bohemian presence in Ely commercial life occurred early in the town's history. Cooper sold his store to John Hoffman, who subsequently sold it to Joseph Woitishek in 1873. Woitishek was a native of Bohemia.

As Ely's commercial district was developing at the intersection of Main and Dows Streets, cottage enterprises emerged in the community. The Novotny Cottage, at 1525 Walker Street, for example, housed a cobbler shop. A series of blacksmiths resided in the cottage at 1580 Dows Street with their (nonextant) blacksmith shop on the property. These small businesses were also attracted to the Dows Street area because of its commercial associations and convenience for customers.

Flowering

A flowering of entrepreneurial investment and commercial expansion occurred in Ely during the first decade of the Twentieth Century. Consider the following list:

NEW COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS IN ELY

<u>Address</u>	<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Year Built</u>	<u>Entrepreneur</u>
300 Dows St.	Grain elevator	1900	J. C. Woitishek
1685 Dows St.	Farm implements	1901	J. C. Dvorak
1695 Dows St.	Hardware	1901	J. C. Dvorak
1675 Dows St.	General Store	1902	Frank Krall
1655 Dows St.	Meat Market	1903	Adolph Kohl
1600 Dows St.	Bank	1902	J. H. Smith & Sons
1620-1640 Dows Street	General Store	1902	Roztocil family

What accounts for this rapid commercial growth?

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The construction of the Woitishek -King-Krob Grain Elevator in 1900 signals this beginning of confidence and expansion of Ely's commercial life. The presence of the elevator brought new entrepreneurial life to Ely, encouraged the surrounding agricultural community to patronage local retailers and service providers, and served to unify the Ely business community as never before.

Ely's local newspaper, the *Solon Economy*, had noted on December 13, 1900, that:

If business men in Ely will unite to put down local jealousy and work together the town will soon take a step forward in progress.

This editorial advice is a significant comment on contemporary commerce in Ely. Local entrepreneurs apparently had worked independently of one another, and an atmosphere of competition had hindered commercial growth.

Other evidence points to a growing spirit of cooperation among the Ely business community. Clary Illian recalls from her extensive newspaper research that:

Somewhere here in my reading of the [MPDF] draft, I was prompted by the discussion of the importance of the railroad, to remember that in the "Solon Economy" Ely Column there was constant reportage of the various business men spending whole days together in Cedar Rapids. Was it a way to bond and get the entrepreneurial ideas and juices going? This happened particularly around the turn of the century. (Illian)

The comment about "local jealousy" appeared in a news story about the construction of the new Woitishek -King-Krob Grain Elevator in Ely. That story had dominated local news throughout the fall of 1900 (see Section 7), and the newspaper reported that the elevator "will be a great help to the grain trade."

The new elevator expanded the capital moving in and out of Ely. The community cried out for banking services. Up until this time, Joseph Woitishek had served as an informal banker in the community. Now, it required regular banking services. In 1902, the firm of J. H. Smith & Sons came to Ely, established the Ely Bank, and built a new banking house at 1600 Dows Street. By 1904, the firm advertised its "Responsibility over \$100,000." The founding of this institution provided further economic stimulus to Ely. The banking services it offered customers put the community's growing capital back to work in Ely.

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An historic photograph of Ely illustrates this flowering of commerce. (See Figure 7-7.) This 1912 picture shows at least a half dozen John Deere binders lined up in front of J. C. Dvorak's Farm Implement Store--all purchased from the firm.

During this period in Ely, the predilection for merchants to live at or near their place of business became apparent. The Roztocil family lived in a single-family dwelling abutting their general store at 1620-1640 Dows Street. The Stanek family lived in a single-family dwelling next door to their general store at 1550 Dows Street. A cobbler continued to live and work from his residence at 1525 Walker Street.

A series of telephone directories, printed in 1904, provides a further glimpse into Ely's flourishing commercial life during the early Twentieth Century.

ELY COMMERCIAL ADVERTISERS IN 1904

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Proprietor</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Practical Butcher	Zeleny & Vanorny	Fresh & cured meats, stock bought
Druggist	Jos. Lorenc	Drugs, medicines, chemicals prescriptions, cigars & tobacco
Grain, Seed, & Coal	C. S. King	Buyer of grain & seed, and seller of anthracite & bituminous coal
Meat	J. V. Vacura	"All kind of meats which is kept on hand at all times"
Practical Barber	Julian Oliver	"Pool room in connection"
Blacksmith	Frank Janko	
Funeral Director & embalmer	John Hanus	
Harness Maker	J. C. Dvorak	new and repair services
Physician & surgeon	N. J. Lowry	
Contractor & builder	Edward Lustik	"Will try to satisfy all"
Blacksmith	J. B. Nederhiser	"Horseshoeing a specialty"
General Store	L. Stanek	"The Post Office Store," dealing "in fresh goods at all times,"

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		buyer of poultry, butter, & eggs
Appliances & vehicles	J. C. Dvorak	Sewing machines, churns, washing machines, stoves, buggies, sled & cutters, harness, telephones.
Bank	J. H. Smith & Sons George L. Benesh, Cashier	The Ely Bank "Responsibility over \$100,000"
Lumber	Joseph Becicka	"Everybody is treated right"
General Store	Chas. Roztocil	Dry goods, boots & shoes, "farmers produce bought at highest market price"
Paints & oils	Jos. Lorenc	All kinds of painting supplies, as well as "Victor Talking Machines"

Source: *Ely Telephone Directory*, Courtesy of Ely Historic Preservation Commission.

The use of "practical" in these advertisements is interesting. "Practical barber" and "practical butcher" are not phrases generally encountered in commercial advertisements in Iowa at this time. Their usage suggests an ethnic context; and, indeed, a context which places value on skill, experience, and ability achieved through practice. As such, the use of this word in these advertisements suggests that these service providers recognized the fact that their customers expected full value for their patronage. This supposition relates to a more general theme--that Bohemians in Iowa excelled at business. Bohemian consumers expected top value for their money, and Bohemian merchants and professionals recognized the need to provide it.

The Ely telephone directory of 1904 illustrates other traits of this Bohemian business community. Although Ely was small, there was a good subscription for advertisements in this telephone directory. Indeed, J. C. Dvorak, the harness maker, who also advertised "I sell everything," also included a photograph of himself and the salutation "Yours for Business."

The presence of Czech names in this directory is notable. One of the few exceptions was the Ely Bank. Established in 1902 by J. H. Smith & Sons from business interests outside Ely, the bank employed a Bohemian--George L. Benesh--as the bank's cashier. His presence undoubtedly added a comfort level to local depositors, and perhaps he assisted Czech-speaking customers.

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Interwar Years

The conclusion of World War I and the intervening years before World War II saw few changes on a day-to-day basis in Ely. Between 1920 and 1940, for example, the town's population remained stable. In 1920, it numbered 174, and in 1940, it numbered 170. Actually, these statistics were misleading because many young adults left Ely to find work elsewhere, so the number of newborns declined. World War II and the post-war world accentuated this trend. By 1950, the town's population had dipped to 155, its lowest total in the Twentieth Century.

Still, the physical appearance of the town remained largely unchanged. The Dows Street commercial section continued to look much as it did in the previous generation, and local retailers and service providers continued to supply many of the immediate needs of the community from the same buildings.

Post-World War II

Following World War II and continuing to the present day, Ely has grown into a bedroom community for residents working in Cedar Rapids and Marion. Ely's population growth is remarkable. Between 1990 and 2000, for example, the population more than doubled. This is all the more remarkable in Iowa, because the state's population remains stagnant, and many small towns have lost population.

Considerable new residential construction has occurred in Ely. Most of this is centered to the north and to the east of town center. Some commercial expansion has also occurred. Most of this is centered along State Street, the arterial link between Ely and points north. This new commercial architecture is similar in design to contemporary roadside businesses.

The character of Ely's town center began to change. In the mid-1950s, the town built a new fire station on Dows Street and later expanded it. For a while, business on the street stagnated. Many residents more often shopped for staple goods in nearby Cedar Rapids or Marion than locally. Roadside businesses in Ely captured the market for quick necessities. Then, in the 1980s and 1990s, new businesses emerged along Dows Street. A pottery studio was established in the J. C. Dvorak building. It lent an air of refinement to the street. Establishments catering to nightlife--like a pizza parlor and several taverns--infused new vitality to it. One historic building was replaced in the year 2000, but the new design was compatible with the historic character of the area.

Notable Ely Entrepreneurs

Two local entrepreneurs stand out in the history of Ely commerce, Joseph Woitishek and J. C. Dvorak.

Joseph Woitishek was an enterprising Victorian capitalist, whose real estate interests, general store business, and grain elevator dealership infused economic vitality into the community. Woitishek was born in Bohemia. He relocated to the Ely area, where he amassed a portfolio of real estate holdings. Woitishek is listed in Polk's directory as "the grain dealer in Ely" from 1891 to 1902. The

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Biographical Record of Linn County, Iowa, published in 1901, describes Woitishek as the owner of an elevator and general store. Woitishek was responsible for the biggest construction projects in Ely during its early years. He built the Woitishek Commercial Block in 1889 and the Woitishek -King-Krob Grain Elevator in 1900. By that time, Woitishek was nearing retirement. In 1905, he sold his interest in the grain elevator to C. S. King.

J. C. Dvorak was one of Ely's principal entrepreneurs and most colorful citizens. His career spans the Progressive era in the United States; and, indeed, Dvorak exemplifies the movement in Ely. As was true of this new breed of businessmen, Dvorak recognized the importance of advertising and marketing. He advertised his hardware and farm implement businesses heavily in the 1904 telephone directory, for example, with a light and insouciant touch in contrast to the staid approach employed by his Victorian predecessors. (See Figure 8-1.) Dvorak possessed a sense of civic obligation, another trait he shared with the Progressive movement. Known as "the barefoot mayor," Dvorak headed the city's government from 1910 to 1916. He "claimed the reason for going without shoes during the warm months of the year was for comfort." (*The Ely Centennial Book*: 9) Dvorak was a devoted family man. According to a local historian quoting Dick Netolicky:

J. C. Dvorak went broke caring for his two daughters who had tuberculosis.
After selling out, they traveled the country searching for cures. (Illian)

Other Notes

The commercial history of Ely is remarkable because of the absence of fires in its central business district. This is all the more remarkable because much of the Dow Street Historic District is constructed of frame. Almost every Iowa town during the late Nineteenth and early Twentieth Centuries experienced "a great fire." Local histories are often replete with newspaper accounts and pictorial records of devastating downtown fires. Whether prompted by locomotives or wood stoves, these fires often flared out of control with disastrous consequences. Why was Ely spared? No hard-and-fast answer is readily at hand. It is true that the Ely and Western Creamery fire of 1900 wiped out that operation, but those premises were rebuilt and reopened within two months, and this is the exception that proves the rule.

TRANSPORTATION

The Dows Street Historic District calls attention to the pulls and pushes transportation exerted over the evolution of Ely as a town. Main Street, which railroad interests had laid out in 1869 as the primary commercial axis in the community, never lived up to its name. (See Figure 7-3.) Instead, other forces caused Dows Street to become Ely's primary commercial and showplace residential corridor. These forces included the location of State Street (the overland transportation route) on the west side of the town, the decisions of entrepreneurs about the most suitable locations for their businesses, and the

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desires of local residents to build showplace residences along Ely's most prominent thoroughfare. By circa 1920, Dows Street had emerged as Ely's "Main Street" in all but name.

Railroad interests platted the original town and myopically focused on the railroad as the be-all of the community. The vitality of commercial interests and other local forces broke the constraints of this lifeless plan and stimulated the organic development of commercial and residential expansion in Ely.

The early presence of commercial activity at the intersection of Main Street and Dows Street anchored this expansion. The presence of State Street pulled development along Dows Street. The presence of the railroad tracks in the eastern section of the community pushed commercial development away from the area east of the tracks. Merchants preferred to locate their businesses at locations easily accessible to customers without the impediment of railroad traffic, and Dows Street west of the served these preferences.

TOWN BUILDING IN ELY

The Dows Street Historic District became Ely's principal commercial and residential showcase thoroughfare. This shift is historically significant because it illustrates how local entrepreneurs and residents affected Ely's growth.

This Dows Street Historic District developed in several stages of organic growth. These stages correspond with Ely's historical eras of commercial development discussed above. Commercial activity initially clustered at the western edge of the railroad tracks by Dows Street. By the turn of the Twentieth Century, Ely's commercial axis had shifted to Dows Street and pushed further westward. State Street--the overland route between Cedar Rapids and Iowa City--pulled this commercial growth. The commercial upbuilding of Dows Street encouraged further development. This included small business owners--like blacksmiths and cobblers--as well as local residents, who erected showplace residences along the street.

Original Plat

Ely's original town plat failed to shape its future commercial growth because more powerful forces than the railroad drove the evolution of land use. Indeed, the tract of land between the railroad tracks, Linn Street, West Street, and Fuhrmeister Street--earmarked as the prime commercial corridor in the original plat--was later vacated. The following paragraphs describe this plat and its limitations.

Ely's original town plat was laid out in 1869. Surveyed, planned, and drawn by T. M. Johnson, it was a lifeless scheme that myopically focused on the railroad as the be-all of the community.

The plat possessed four east-west streets, four north-south streets, and one diagonal street laid out at the foot of the plat. The east-west streets were named Fuhrmeister, Traer, Dows, and Rowley. The north-south streets were named Linn, Main, Walker, and State. The diagonal street was named West Street.

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The streets were generally 80' wide, and the alleys were 60' wide. A few exceptions existed. Walker Street, for example, was 60' wide.

The plat possessed four types of land use: commercial lots, standard-sized residential lots, smaller residential lots, and outlets. The overall configuration of these lots in city blocks formed a generally regular layout within the plat's grid of streets.

Six city blocks flanked the railroad tracks between Linn and Main Streets and Fuhrmeister and Rowley Streets. These blocks were laid out in commercial lots. The blocks on the east side of the tracks were numbered one through three, and the blocks on the west side of the tracks were numbered six through eight. Each block contained 18 lots. The lots on the east side of the tracks measured 25' x 80'. The lots of the west side of the tracks measured 25' x 94'. The railroad right-of-way bisected these city blocks and measured 100'.

Three more blocks were laid out between Main and Walker Streets and Fuhrmeister and Rowley Streets. These blocks were laid out in standard-sized residential lots. The blocks were numbered 9 through 11. Each of these blocks also contained 18 lots. These lots measured 50' x 140'. A regularity of layout existed between these city blocks and those flanking the railroad. The width of lots in Blocks 9 through 11 was twice as wide as the lots in Blocks 1-3 and 6-8.

Three more blocks were laid out between Walker and State Streets between Fuhrmeister and Rowley Streets. These blocks were laid out in smaller residential lots. The blocks were numbered 14 through 16. Each of these blocks also contained 18 lots. These lots measured 50' x 125'. A regularity of layout existed between these city blocks and the other blocks described above.

A series of four outlets was laid out at the foot of the plat. They were numbered one through four. Had these outlots been named in the regular numerical sequence of city blocks, they would have corresponded to Block 4, Block 5, Block 12, and Block 13, which are otherwise missing. West Street (a county road) formed the southern property line of these outlots. Since West Street ran at an angle to Ely's other streets blocks, the southern property line of these outlots was not rectilinear. Indeed, Outlot 13 was only a small triangle. This scheme also truncated Lot 9 in Block 14.

What analysis follows from this description of Ely's original town plat? The intent of this plat was clear. It focused on the railroad's presence and presupposed that businesses would wish to locate as near the railroad as possible.

The platting of small, commercial lots was typical during the Nineteenth Century. Commercial development was denser than residential and required less land. For this reason, commercial-sized lots in Nineteenth Century plats were often smaller than residential lots. In accordance with these precepts, Ely's original plat laid out Blocks 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, and 8 in commercial-sized lots.

Residential lots were bigger than the commercial lots. The presence of alleys at the rear of the residential lots provided a convenient access to those areas, where barns, sheds, gardens, and other outbuildings could be developed.

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The outlots filled up the remaining space in Ely's original town plat and could be utilized for various other purposes.

Other comparable plats exist throughout Iowa. The original plat of Ames provides another example. Laid out in 1864, this plat featured a commercial district laid out parallel to the railroad. As such, the Ames and the Ely plats serve as representative examples of mid-Victorian railroad layouts in Iowa. The layout of commercial lots flanking the railroad tracks was a distinctive feature of such a plan.

First and foremost, the plat is heavily railroad-oriented. The railroad bisects Ely's central business district and dominates town center. Main Street's residential lots face the railroad. This railroad-orientation continues into the further reaches of the plat. As one moves westward from the railroad, the town's layout becomes smaller. Walker Street, for example, was laid out in a 60' width rather than 80' width of Main Street. The size of lots also decreases in the west. The lots between Main and Walker Streets possess depths of 140', while the lots between Walker and State Streets possess depths of 125'.

Dows Street Becomes "Main Street"

The following sketches illustrate the reorientation of commercial development in Ely as it shifted from Main Street and marched westward along Dows Street. This historical development can be seen through the physical presence of extant historic buildings, a series of historic photographs, and one fire insurance map.

The Joseph Woitishek Commercial Block is historically significant as a fulcrum of change for the development of the Dows Street Historic District. Constructed in 1889, the building faced to the north. This siting broke with the design of Ely's original plat. The city lot on which the Woitishek Commercial Block is situated was platted to face east. In disregarding the plat's intention, the Woitishek Commercial Block encouraged the shifting pattern of commercial development in Ely from one oriented to the railroad tracks to one oriented to Dows Street.

Located at 1680-1690 Dows Street, the Woitishek Commercial Block is a 2-story, brick, commercial edifice. It was built on the site of the first commercial business in Ely, this location helped anchor Dows Street as the principle commercial corridor in the town. A big jump in the Putnam Township Assessor's book occurs in 1890 for this property, suggesting that the block was completed in 1889. It was built by Joseph Woitishek. From 1889 until 1905, it housed Woitishek's general store. From 1893 to 1901, the local International Order of Odd Fellows met upstairs. By 1914, the U.S. Post Office was located in this building. That office later led a peripatetic life but has returned to this building today. The upstairs was later used for various purposed mostly as rental apartments. Woitishek emigrated to the United States from Bohemia in 1854. Through personal effort, he acquired considerable property in and around Ely and operated a grain dealership. According to a local historian, Woitishek "was a grain dealer and informal banker for the community. He was said to have held court sitting in a chair by the scales which were the Main Street side of the building." (Nick Netolicky)

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Alterations to the two main doors to the Dvorak Hardware Store-International Order of Odd Fellows Lodge nicely illustrate the growing importance of Dows Street. Located at 1695 Dows Street, this building was completed in 1901 as a joint enterprise between the International Order of Odd Fellows Lodge #581 and Joseph C. Dvorak. The original entrances to this building call attention to the importance of Main Street in the community. Originally, the front entrance to the first floor retail area was canted to the intersection of Main Street and Dows Street, and the entrance to the second floor lodge was located on Main Street. In 1936, Dvorak sold his interest in this building to the Odd Fellows. The lodge subsequently undertook some alterations to it. The canted front entrance was replaced with an entrance that fronted on Dows Street. The Main Street entrance to the lodge was relocated to Dows Street. These alterations occurred in 1937 or 1938.

The construction of the Ely Bank in 1903 solidified Dows Street as Ely's primary commercial corridor. Located at 1600 Dows Street, this bank was built by J. H. Smith and his sons, the owners and operators of the bank.

Banks typically seek prominent locations of visibility and prestige. The fact that this firm decided to build at this location indicates the established status of Dows Street in Ely's commercial life. The building's main entrance is canted to face the intersection Dows and Walker Streets. The westward orientation of this entrance calls attention to the growing importance of the western reaches of Ely and the expansion of commercial life along Dows Street in that direction.

The Ely Bank was an early financial institution in the community. Founded in 1902, the firm managed assets of over \$100,000 in 1904. The Smiths sold their interest in the bank in 1912. It was reorganized and opened in 1913 as the Ely Savings Bank. In 1932, this bank went into receivership and was liquidated. The First Trust and Savings Bank of Cedar Rapids conducted a branch operation from this building from 1936 until 1988. This commercial expansion along Dows Street shows that merchants wanted to locate their businesses along this main transportation route through the heart of Ely, rather than along the railroad tracks.

Throughout this time, Ely residents perceived Main Street as a center for the wholesaling and retailing of heavy goods, like farm machinery, grain, and other agricultural commodities. Joseph Woitishek's grain dealership and his scales, for example, were located on the Main Street side of his 1680-1690 Main Street building. J. C. Dvorak operated his farm implement dealership and hardware store at 1685-1695 Dows Street. Its proximity to the railroad made sense because of the heavy weight of the goods he sold.

The upbuilding of Dows Street encouraged further commercial development along the western reaches of the street. Between about 1901 and about 1904, for example, the Ely post office was located at 1550 Dows Street. Home businesses and cottage industries also located in this area. For many years, for example, a succession of blacksmith shops worked in the building directly east of 1576 Dows Street. This nonextant building also housed a rug weaver's shop. Although it is nonextant, the blacksmith's cottage at 1580 Dows Street remains on the property. Martin Vanorny, the rug weaver, also lived at

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1580 Dows Street, when he engaged in that business. Around the corner at 1525 Walker Street, the Novotny Cottage housed a cobbler shop from an early time.

As Ely grew in size and wealth, the development of Dows Street as the community's principal commercial corridor attracted some local residents to building showplace residences along it. Martin Vanorny built a large residence at 1505 Dows Street. Charles Vanorny built another large residence at 1585 Dows Street. Local tradition relates that these two relatives vied with one another to build the larger house. (Some family members discount this story.) Whatever that truth, the Vanorny examples shows that Dows Street had become an address of preference for Ely residents wishing to make a statement of architectural pretension. The Stanek House at 1500 Dows Street is another residence of some size. It also stands at the western end of Dows Street. (This building housed the proprietor of the Stanek General Store at 1550 Dows Street.) These houses call attention to the Victorian predilection for conspicuous consumption and the erection of showplace residences along well-traveled vehicular corridors.

ARCHITECTURE

The Dows Street Historic District is significant, under National Register Criterion C. A number of its commercial buildings are small in size, and this reflects the presence of a large Bohemian population in Ely and their satisfaction with small buildings. The district is significant because of the vernacular design of its many boomtown fronts. They exhibit a variety of architectural detailing and help order and visually unite the streetscape as a distinctly commercial area. The district calls attention to the influence of several architectural styles on its development. Late Victorian styling is particularly in evidence.

Diminutive Size

Previous architectural and historical surveys have noted the diminutive size of many buildings associated with Bohemian settlement Iowa. (Page 1985, Svendsen 1995). These studies focused on the Goosetown section of Iowa City and on Cedar Rapids. A similar phenomenon in Ely augments examples within this historic context.

Ely's commercial architecture in the Dows Street Historic District shows a marked predilection for buildings small in size. Indeed, the most architecturally sophisticated resource within the district--the Woitishek Commercial Block--exemplifies diminutive size. Conceived within the tradition of the Victorian commercial block, the width of this building's facade measures only 30'. This is a full 20' narrower than a comparable commercial block in the City of Ames, to take one example. While the rich architectural detailing and brick construction of the Woitishek property conveys the impression of substance and presence to the viewer, the width of the building's facade is really quite narrow, as its measurement demonstrates.

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The following are other examples of diminutive size within the district: 1675 Dows Street, 1650 Dows Street, 1600 Dows Street, and 1525 Walker Street. At least a dozen other examples of diminutive-sized buildings were documented in a 1996 intensive survey of the community. (Rogers and Page)

Town building practices in Ely went hand-in-hand and, indeed, encouraged this predilection toward small buildings. Town lots along Dows Street were subdivided in a piecemeal fashion according to the needs of the entrepreneur who wished to developed them. This resulted in a marked irregularity of storefront widths from building to building along Dows Street.

Consider the following table:

STOREFRONT WIDTHS IN DOWS STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site #	Address	Historic Name	Width of Facade
4	1655 Dows St.	Adolph Kohl Butcher Shop	20'
5	1665 Dows St.	Commercial Bldg.	17'
6	1675 Dows St.	Krall General Store (w/o addition) addition	20' 12'
7	1685 Dows St.	Dvorak Farm Implement Store	42' +/-
8	1695 Dows St.	Dvorak Hardware Store Int'l Order of Odd Fellows Lodge	28' +/-
13	1680 Dows St.	Woitishek Commercial Block (east room)	16'
13	1690 Dows St.	Woitishek Commercial Block (west room)	16'
14	1650 Dows St.	Commercial Bldg. lean-to addition	19' 7'
16	1640 Dows St.	Roztocil Gen'l Store Roztocil House (attached)	20.5' 18'
18	1600 Dows St.	The Ely Bank	15' +/-

This list demonstrates two facts. Storefront widths vary considerably. Many storefronts are narrow.

Although the widths of commercial town lots in Iowa towns vary, they typically remain consistent from block to block. A standard commercial town lot in Ames, for example, possesses a 25' width. Commercial buildings typically abut one another, so that the width of a commercial lot predetermines the width of improvements.

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As can be seen by the above list, the storefront widths in Ely are generally narrower than standard, and these storefronts also vary in width from building to building. Since entrepreneurs often seemed satisfied with small commercial buildings, lots were subdivided to conform to these requirements; and this practice bestowed a distinctive look upon the streetscape.

The presence of narrow storefronts--interspersed with wider examples--confers a distinctive appearance on the Ely streetscape. Two-story buildings with narrow storefront dimensions--like the commercial building at 1665 Dows Street--appear particularly slender.

Boomtown Fronts

The boomtown front is a distinctive vernacular feature of commercial architecture in the Dows Street Historic District. The boomtown front is architecturally significant in this context because it conveys a sense of order and visual unity to the district. Local builders used boomtown fronts to distinguish small commercial buildings from residential architecture in the community. Without them, these small buildings would have lacked the projection of trust and reliability that commercial architecture should convey.

The presence of boomtown fronts helps visually unify the historic district. They integrate the facades of shorter buildings with the heights of the larger buildings and help confer a feeling of order in the district. The presence of cornices and other architectural embellishments, which cap many of these boomtown fronts, provide additional points of visual unity among the buildings. (See below.) A cornice is defined as the outwardly projecting cap that tops a facade; a frieze is defined as the horizontal band below the cornice that forms a distinct surface from the facade; and a bracket is self-explanatory. All of the boomtown front buildings are constructed of wood. The table on the following page lists them:

BOOMTOWN FRONTS IN DOWS STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site #	Address	Historic Name	Notes
4	1655 Dows St.	Adolph Kohl Butcher Shop	cornice, frieze & brackets
6	1675 Dows St.	Frank Krall General Store	includes addition w/boomtown front
7	1685 Dows St.	Dvorak Farm Implement Store	cornice, frieze & brackets
8	1695 Dows St.	Dvorak Hardware Store Int'l Order of Odd Fellows Lodge	cornice, frieze & brackets
15	1650 Dows St.	Commercial Bldg.	cornice, frieze & brackets
16	1640 Dows St.	Roztocil General Store	cornice & frieze
20	1576 Dows St.	Commercial Bldg.	rudimentary cornice

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The heights of the boomtown fronts vary. When a flat roof covers the building, the height of the boomtown front is optional. The flat-roofed building at 1576 Dows Street, for example, possesses a boomtown front only about one foot in height. When a gable front roof covers the building, the height of the boomtown front must match or exceed the height of the roof. Because the pitches of roofs in Ely are moderately steep, boomtown fronts can exceed eight feet in height. The Roztocil General Store at 1640 Dows Street provides a good example.

The boomtown fronts vary as to decoration. Some remain plain, while others are embellished with architectural detailing. The plain boomtown fronts are generally found on small buildings. They include the property at 1576 Dows Street and the addition to the Frank Krall General Store at 1675 Dows Street.

Many of the boomtown fronts in the historic district are embellished with cornices. (See table above.) These cornices vary in their level of architectural detailing. The building at 1576 Dows Street exhibits the simplest design. It consists of shiplap siding capped with a fascia board and a coping board. Most of the cornices in the district are more elaborate. The Roztocil General Store at 1620-1640 Dows Street features a cornice embellished with inset panels. Brackets are another popular decorative feature. (See discussion of "Style" and the above table.) These brackets are invariably arranged as singletons. The commercial building at 1650 Dows Street, for example, possesses a series of five. (The Roztocil General Store originally possessed brackets on its boomtown front, but they have been removed.)

The above-storefront canopy is another vernacular element of some presence in the historic district. The commercial building at 1650 Dows Street provides a good example. Suspended by three metal rods, this canopy provides shelter from the elements. Other examples of this vernacular architectural feature in Ely included buildings 1655 Dows Street and 1665 Dows Street. Both are nonextant. The survival of the above-storefront canopy at 1650 Dows Street is particularly interesting because it is located on the south side of the street. The protection provided by these canopies from the elements is greater on the north side of the street.

Style

The Dows Street Historic District calls attention to the influence of architectural style on the vernacular design of its commercial buildings. Late Victorian styling is particularly in evidence. It is most noticeable in the Woitishke Commercial Block, but many of the boomtown fronts in the district show this influence.

The Woitishke Commercial Block is the most sophisticated example of commercial architecture in the district and also one of its oldest. Completed in 1889, this building follows the Victorian tradition of the 2-room, 2-story commercial block. The relatively narrow width of the facade is by the symmetrical arrangement of the storefront, with its two entryway flanked by storefront windows. This arrangement conveys a feeling of breadth to the facade in spite of its narrow 30-foot width. The Late Victorian styling of the building is most noticeable in its pressed metal details on the building's north facade. These include a series of cornices and hood molds above the second floor windows. One cornice is

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situated at the top of the building. Another cornice is situated between the first and second floors. Both feature denticulation. The top cornice is additionally embellished with brackets and panels set between them. The hood molds above the second floor windows are shaped to conform to the segmental arches that cap the windows. All of these pressed metal features lend a horizontal feeling to the facade and visually increase its breadth.

The architectural design of the Woitishek Commercial Block set a standard for other entrepreneurs to emulate. This occurred in two ways. Many of the boomtown fronts in the district ape its cornice, frieze, and bracket treatment. (See discussion above.) The Dvorak Farm Implement Store and the Dvorak Hardware Store-International Order of Odd Fellows Lodge are notable examples.

The Dvorak Farm Implement Store (1685 Dows Street) and the Dvorak Hardware Store-International Order of Odd Fellows Lodge (1695 Dows) Street illustrate a Late Victorian design influence as constructed in wood. Both buildings were completed in 1901. Each features a similar cornice, frieze, and bracket design. The cornices project about 20 inches from the facades and are fringed with scalloped trim. The brackets feature foliated millwork. The friezes are quite unusual. Their bottom edges are sawtooth-shaped, and each of the "teeth" is situated below a bracket. Vertical wood siding clads the friezes and adds a further note of visual interest.

The two Dvorak buildings are located at a key intersection in the historic district. They are large in size and feature 2-stories. The cornice, frieze, and brackets on the 1695 property wrap around the south and east facades of the building; and, with the companion building at 1685, dominate the north side of Dows Street. The prominent cornice treatment of these two buildings unifies other treatment examples within the streetscape.

It is interesting to note that buildings with paired brackets are lacking in the district. Even the most architectural sophisticated building--the Woitishek Commercial Block--features singleton brackets. No immediate answer can be given for this preference, but a sense of thrift is likely.

REPRESENTATION IN OTHER CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEYS

Ely was surveyed during a reconnaissance and intensive survey project completed by the Linn County Historic Preservation Commission, Leah D. Rogers, and William C. Page in 1996. That survey identified Ely's central business district as potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register. (Rogers & Page 1996:II 5-6) Every building in the district was photographed. An Iowa Site Inventory Form was completed for each building, including written physical descriptions and statements of significance. The survey recommended that the project move forward with National Register nominations. A Certified Local Government grant-in-aid from the State Historical Society of Iowa in 2001, along with matches by the Ely Historic Preservation Commission (which had been organized in the meantime), underwrote this nomination.

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POTENTIAL FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Although the site's potential for archaeological research is, as yet, unevaluated, the likelihood of discovering prehistoric data is slight, given the disturbance caused to the ground by construction. The possibility does exist for the discovery of historic data. Chief among them would seem to be the evidence of previous structures located on vacant lots.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This nomination is a collaborative effort. Clary Illian, Katie Miller, Sharon Furler, Dorothy Harger, and Dean Rathje provided coordination, research, and oral history information to the project. The Ely Historic Preservation Commission also provided the photographs.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH AND REGISTRATION ACTIVITIES

Good potential exists for research and registration activities for resources associated with the Bohemian settlement of Ely. They include a series of modest dwellings of small size and in good condition. A Multiple Property Documentation Form, focusing on Bohemian Settlement in Ely, is recommended.

Further research in abstracts of title and Linn County property records will reveal the ownership of the town lots in Ely east of Main Street along the railroad tracks. This information will add to the knowledge of Ely's development by enabling historians to identify title-holders, analyze their effects on Ely's commercial development, and, thus, understand in greater detail the context of merchant decisions to locate their businesses to the west of that area.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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DVORAK ADVERTISEMENT

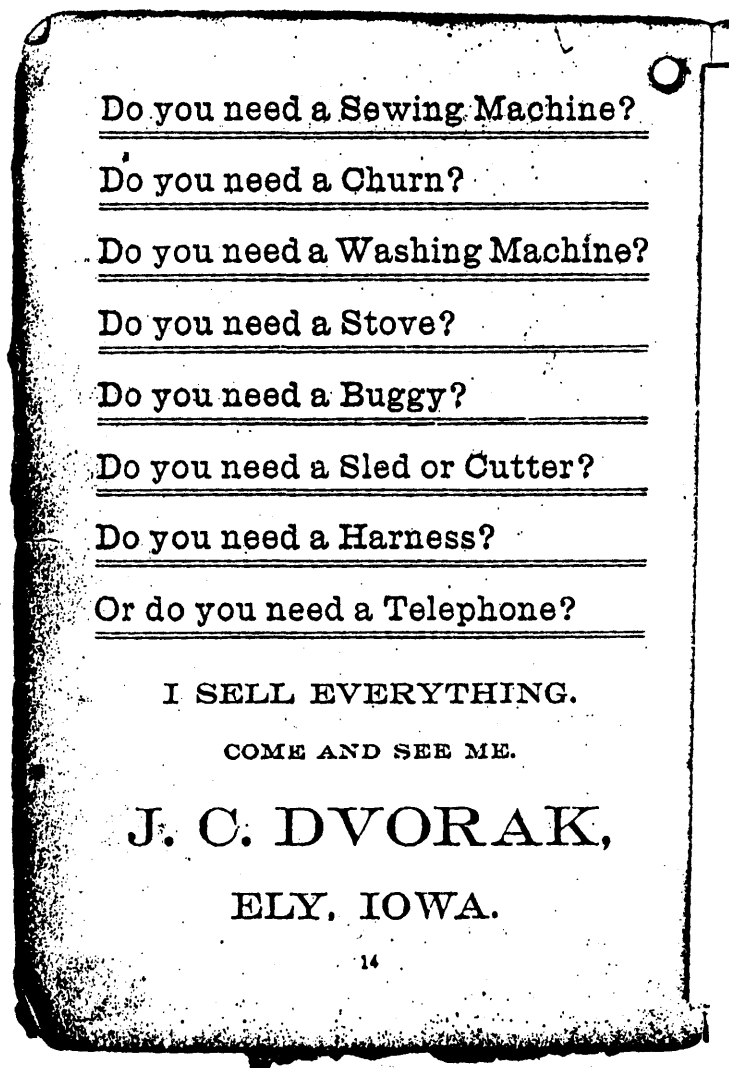


Figure 8-1

The blithe spirit of this 1904 advertisement stands in contrast to earlier business practices in Ely and calls attention to the boosterism, which pervaded its business community around the turn of the Twentieth Century.

Source: 1904 Ely Telephone Directory.

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Dows Street Historic District, Linn County, Iowa.

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Telephone Directories

1904 Directories of 14 independent telephone companies in Ely and the surrounding area, including the names and telephone numbers of the subscribers and advertisements for local merchants and services. Property of the Ely Historic Preservation Commission, donated by Justina Skripsky.

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MAPS

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Dows Street Historic District, Linn County, Iowa.

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1934 Sanborn Map Company, New York, NY. Ely fire insurance map for the year 1934.

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CENSUSES EXAMINED

Iowa State Population Census 1856
U.S. Population Censuses 1870
U.S. Agricultural Censuses 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1910, 1920-1964

ORAL HISTORY

The following persons provided oral informant information to this project:

Joe and Ed Vavra, Evelyn Stastny, Bill and Helen Kadlec, Verne Upmier, Lloyd Duffe, Tom Tjelmeland, Dick Netolicky, Paul Walshire, Henrietta Klouda, Nancy Nagle, Lumir and Lenore Biderman, Leonard Biderman, Florence Duffe, Raphael Pisarik, Howard Kroul, and Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Montross.

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Dows Street Historic District, Linn County, Iowa.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The dashed line on the map entitled "Historic District Sketch Map," found on the following page, shows the boundaries of the Dows Street Historic District.

Boundary Justification

Contains all historic resources that illustrate the historical and architectural evolution of the Dows Street Historic District as a locally significant transportation route and corridor of preference for commercial development. It should be noted that the included properties reflect the extent of commercial development in 1941 and that they all abut Dows Street with the exception of the Novotny Cottage at 1525 Walker Street, which served historically as a shop and home for a cobbler and is included in this nomination because of its commercial function and logical location in a transition area between Ely's central business district and a residential section of the community.

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Dows Street Historic District, Linn County, Iowa.

HISTORIC DISTRICT SKETCH MAP



Numbers prefaced by the pound sign (#) are keyed to the photographs and show the direction the camera is looking.
The other numbers refer to site numbers as listed in Section 7.
One inch equals 200 feet.

Source: Linn County Auditor's Office, 2003.

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Dows Street Historic District, Linn County, Iowa.

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Dows Street Historic District
Ely, IA
1600 Block of Dows Street
Looking northwest
Sites #4 through 7
Dean Rathje, Photographer
June 6, 2001

2. Dows Street Historic District
Ely, IA
Woitshek Commercial Block, 1680-1690 Dows Street
Looking southwest
Site #13
Dean Rathje, Photographer
June 6, 2001

3. Dows Street Historic District
Ely, IA
South side of Dows Street
Looking southwest
Sites #13 though 22
Dean Rathje, Photographer
June 6, 2001

4. Dows Street Historic District
Ely, IA
Dows Street from Main Street to State Street
Looking west
Dean Rathje, Photographer
June 6, 2001

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Dows Street Historic District, Linn County, Iowa.

5. Dows Street Historic District
Ely, IA
1655 (left), 1665 (center), and 1675 (right) Dows Street
Looking northwest
Sites #4, 5, 6
Dean Rathje, Photographer
June 6, 2001

6. Dows Street Historic District
Ely, IA
Woitishek-King-Krob Grain Elevator, 1700 Dows Street
Looking southeast
Site #33
Dean Rathje, Photographer
June 6, 2001

7. Dows Street Historic District
Ely, IA
1620-1640 Dows Street
Looking southeast
Sites #16, 17
Dean Rathje, Photographer
June 6, 2001

8. Dows Street Historic District
Ely, IA
Cottage, 1580 Dows Street
Looking southwest
Site #19
Dean Rathje, Photographer
June 6, 2001

9. Dows Street Historic District
Ely, IA
1576 Dows Street
Looking southwest
Site #20
Dean Rathje, Photographer
June 6, 2001

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Dows Street Historic District, Linn County, Iowa.

10. Dows Street Historic District
Ely, IA
Novotny Cottage, 1525 Walker Street
Looking southwest
Sites #4, 3
Dean Rathje, Photographer
June 6, 2001

11. Dows Street Historic District
Ely, IA
Charles Vanorny House, 1585 Walker Street
Looking north
Site #3
Dean Rathje, Photographer
June 6, 2001

12. Dows Street Historic District
Ely, IA
Martin Vanorny House, 1505 Dows Street
Looking northwest
Sites #1, 2
Dean Rathje, Photographer
June 6, 2001

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Dows Street Historic District, Linn County, Iowa.

Property Owners

Dick & Dorothy Harger (I.D. # 13)
P.O.B. 108
Ely, Iowa, 52227

City of Ely (I.D. #3)
P.O.B. 248
Ely, Iowa, 52227

George and Carol Storm (I.D. #1)
P.O.B. 412
Ely Iowa, 52227

Mark and Kathleen Banowetz (I.D. #'s 4, 5, 18 plus addition, N.C. No number, & 19)
P.O.B. 295
Ely, Iowa, 52227

Tom & Kris Duffy (I.D. # 14 & 15)
811 32nd Ave
Amana, Iowa, 52203

Nancy Nagle (I.D. # 20 & 22)
11 Castledown Rd
Pleasanton, CA, 94566

Clary Illian (I.D. #7)
P.O.B. 191
Ely, Iowa, 52227

Henrietta Klouda (I.D. # 16 & 17)
P.O.B. 126
Ely, Iowa, 52227

Tom Tjelmeland (I.D. # 21)
P.O.B. 95
Ely, Iowa, 52227

Mary & Burdette Voss (I.D. # 6)
P.O.B. 174
Ely, Iowa, 52227

Mary & Bob Ballantyne (I.D. #2)
P.O.B. 111
Ely, Iowa, 52227

F.J. Krob & Co. (I.D. #33)
P.O.B. 159
Ely, Iowa, 52227

Helen and Bill Kadlec (I.D. #48)
P.O.B # 98
Ely, Iowa, 52227