

56-1793



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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Nomination Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any 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 I.O.O.F. (International Order of Odd Fellows) Valley Junction Lodge Hall No. 604

other names/site number Valley Junction Odd Fellows Hall, Yeaton & Burnette Building

**2. Location**

street & number 216-218 Fifth St. not for publication N/A

city or town West Des Moines vicinity N/A

state Iowa code IA county Polk code 153 zip code 50265-4718

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

*[Handwritten Signature]*

20 SEPT 2017  
Date

Signature of certifying official

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 commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I, hereby certify that this 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

*[Handwritten Signature: Patrick Andrews]*

Date of Action

11/8/2017

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box)

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

**Number of Resources within Property**

(do not include previously listed resources in count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>  1  </u>	<u>  0  </u>	buildings
<u>  0  </u>	<u>  0  </u>	sites
<u>  0  </u>	<u>  0  </u>	structures
<u>  0  </u>	<u>  0  </u>	objects
<u>  1  </u>	<u>  0  </u>	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

  0  

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

  COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store  

  SOCIAL: meeting hall  

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

  COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store  

  COMMERCE/TRADE: business  

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

  COMMERCIAL STYLE  

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation   BRICK  

walls   BRICK  

roof   SYNTHETICS  

other   STONE  

\_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

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

### 8. Statement of Significance

#### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

#### Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a 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.

#### Narrative Statement of Significance

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

### 9. Major Bibliographical References

#### Bibliography

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

#### Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

#### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL HISTORY

#### Period of Significance

1897- 1966

#### Significant Dates

1897

circa 1923

#### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

#### Cultural Affiliation

#### Architect/Builder

C. C. Cross & Co.

Dougher, Rich and Woodburn

I.O.O.F. Valley Junction Lodge Hall No. 604  
Name of Property

Polk, Iowa  
County and State

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## 10. Geographical Data

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**Acreage of Property** less than 1 acre

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates** (decimal degrees)

(Enter coordinates to 6 decimal places; place additional references on a continuation sheet)

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
1	<u>41.572007 -</u>	<u>-93.709223</u>	3	_____
2	_____	_____	4	_____

See continuation sheet.

**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

**Boundary Justification**

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

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## 11. Form Prepared By

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name/title Jennifer James, MAHP organization Jennifer James Communications, LC

street & number 4209 Kingman Blvd. telephone 515/250-7196 email jenjames123@gmail.com

city or town Des Moines state IA zip code 50311 date July/16, revised December/16

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## Additional Documentation

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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)

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## Property Owner

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

name Stanly V. Glawe, Glawe Properties LLC

street & number 5061 Copper Creek Drive telephone 515/480-9346 email reginaglawe@yahoo.com

city or town Pleasant Hill state IA zip code 50327-7062

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**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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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County and State Polk, IA

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**7. Narrative Description**

**Summary**

Located in Polk County, Iowa, in the Des Moines suburb of West Des Moines, the I.O.O.F. (International Order of Odd Fellows) Valley Junction Lodge Hall No. 604, 216-218 Fifth Street, West Des Moines (henceforth I.O.O.F. Hall) occupies a building lot within the main street central business district of the historic Valley Junction neighborhood, which is the nucleus of today's West Des Moines suburb. Designed to house the Yeaton & Burnette grocery and hardware store business with a second-story fraternal organization meeting hall used by the Valley Junction I.O.O.F., the two-story 1897 building is located midblock on a regular shaped 50 x 111-foot lot. As designed by Des Moines architectural firm C. C. Cross & Son, the nearly symmetrical two-story two-part double storefront commercial block measures 45 feet wide (north-south) by 71 feet deep (east-west) with a narrow circa-1923 enclosed staircase addition on the north end, designed by the Des Moines architectural firm Dougher, Rich and Woodburn; this addition measures 5 feet wide (north-south) by 76 feet deep (east-west); and a small one-story rear masonry addition measures 21 feet wide by 35 feet deep. The main building façade is of two tones of brown finish brick; stone accents consist of the bases of the masonry piers, the continuous sill underlying the second-story windows, the name stone centered in the parapet. The north staircase addition is of different variegated brick, with a fanlight over the entrance door, bas-relief decorative stone plaque, and a lower roofline that matches that of the adjoining Masonic lodge hall to the north. The partially exposed south and north downward stepping parapet sidewalls as well as the rear west elevation and rear one-story addition are of masonry covered with white-painted stucco or parging.

**Setting and Site**

The building site is situated on the mostly flat flood plain of the Valley Junction main street central business district, which is concentrated (but not limited to) along Fifth Street between Railroad and Elm streets. Between the 1891 platting and circa 1925, this portion of the central business district developed into a thriving business district supporting retail, lodging, service, financial, religious, and social club buildings. A number of Victorian-era buildings remain, but this stands as the oldest extant social hall building, built above first-floor retail. The I.O.O.F. Hall building is built on Lot 5, Block 10, of the Valley Junction town plat, first filed in April 1891. (Polk County Recorder's Office) The building with north addition is built up to the east, north, and south lot lines and adjoins neighboring buildings to the north and south. The front east elevation of the building adjoins the public concrete sidewalk along Fifth Street. The rear west side of the property adjoins a grassy rear yard with a concrete walk leading to the rear door of the south storefront; the north storefront has an L-shape concrete walk that outlines the one-story rear addition and extends under the north staircase addition. Beyond the rear yard property line is a rear public sidewalk and rear public parking area; the city has a permanent easement to the rear 25 feet of Lots 1-5 created circa 1974 perhaps in response to the 1974 flood. (Abstract)

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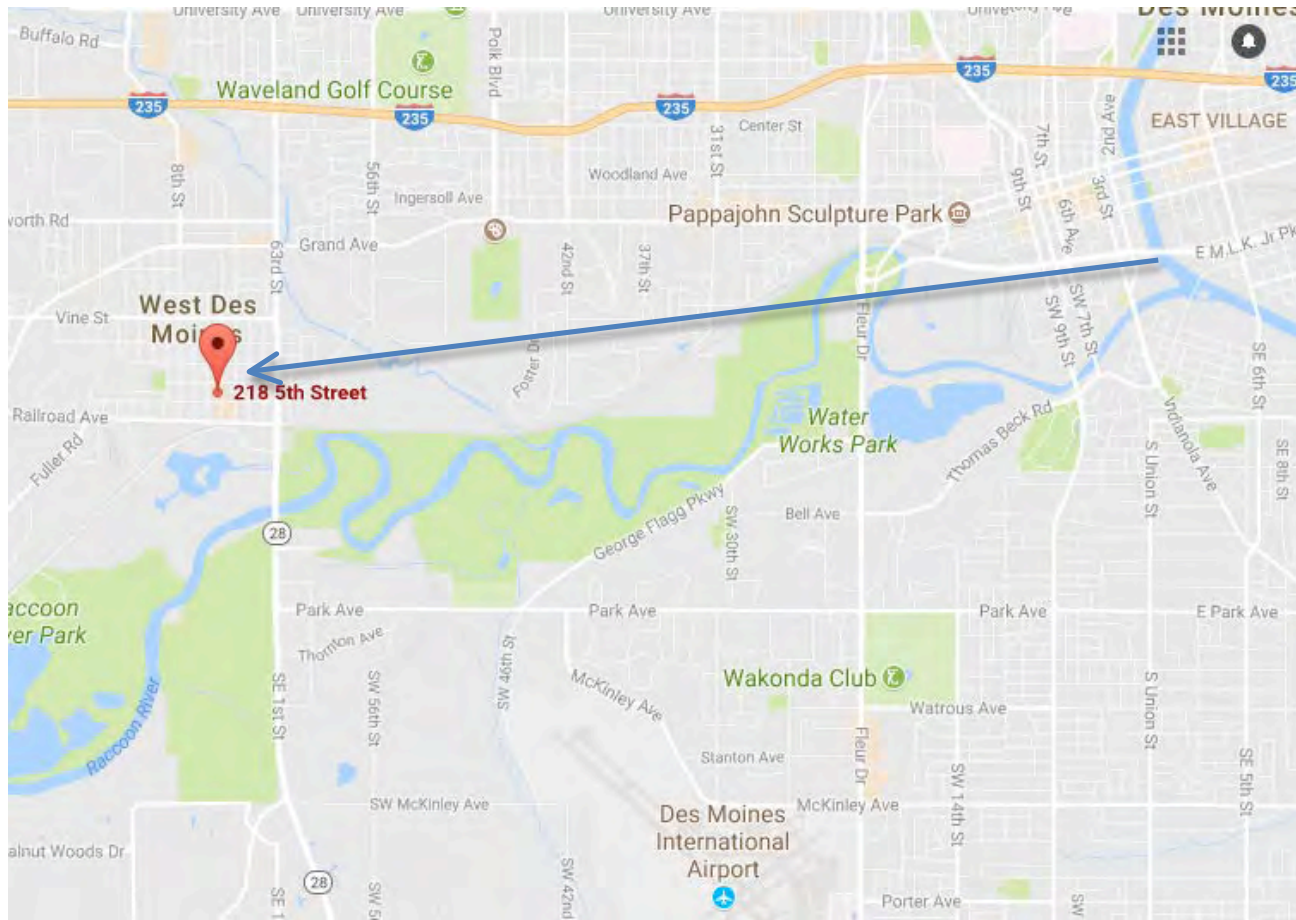


Figure 1: Location of the subject building relative to Raccoon River (to south) and Des Moines, Iowa, (to east). (Google map, 2017)

To the south is a one-story commercial building clad in cover-up wood siding. To the north is the brick two-story masonry Masonic lodge, completed in 1925 with plans by Dougher, Rich and Woodburn; the architectural renderings for the Masonic lodge show that the I.O.O.F. stairwell addition was conceived of at the same time and was built on the I.O.O.F. lot as a shared stairwell for both the I.O.O.F. second-story lodge hall and the Masonic second- and third-story lodge spaces. Although the Masons have a lease to use the stairwell, it has always been owned by the I.O.O.F. lodge (and now the current owner of the I.O.O.F. building). Note: The Masonic lodge was severely damaged in a 1946 fire, and was reconstructed after the fire to be only a two-story building.

The building has three street addresses associated with it: 216 Fifth Street for the south storefront, 218 Fifth Street for the north storefront, and 218-1/2 Fifth Street for the second floor hall. In the historical past, some





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dividing the two storefronts. The façade, particularly the second story, features running bond (stretcher) brickwork inset with patterns: subtly striped polychromatic brickwork as well as a decorative geometric projecting design inset near the cornice area. A brick cornice surmounts the steel beam signboards, under which are located the storefront display windows and transom areas. Flat segmental arches cap the extra tall second-story windows. The stepped parapet contains a name stone, into which is carved the abbreviation "IOOF" in bas relief; I.O.O.F. stands for International Order of Odd Fellows, a branch of which used the hall before purchasing the building in 1907 through 2010.



*Figure 2: Aerial pictometry photograph showing the subject building (arrow), 218 Fifth Street, West Des Moines. (Polk County Assessor's Office map, 2015-16)*

The storefronts each have centered recessed entrance doors flanked by display windows on bulkheads that angle toward the door; transom openings surmount the storefront system but original windows appear to have been removed and cover-up material infills the transom areas now. Each storefront transom area abuts the horizontal steel beam with decorative rosettes. Comparison with historic photographs shows these storefront window systems to be likely third generation (if not fourth); a 1930s photograph shows recessed doors located on the north side of each of the storefronts. Three earlier photographs, dating from 1898 and early 1920s, are too far away to show detail of the storefront systems. Directly north of the storefronts is a third entrance door, leading to the enclosed staircase to the second-floor I.O.O.F. lodge hall; a recessed infilled fanlight tops the door, and above it is a bas-relief decorative stone plaque; a thicker continuous sill marks the division to the second story stairwell window. A hanging glass globe sign is affixed here.

The north and south walls have no windows and the parapet walls stair-step down to the rear. The exposed portions of these walls are brick parged with stucco or similar material and painted white. The rear west original brick wall and rear one-story clay tile addition also are parged and painted white. The west wall of



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the main building has a squared chimney centered at the rear. The south storefront at the rear has two enclosed windows flanking the centered door; and the double-doored cellar entrance is located here, behind which are concrete steps leading to the partial basement. Four window openings exist on the second floor but two have been fully enclosed and two have reduced-size windows. The rear addition's walls also stair step down to the rear; no window openings are visible; the modern rear door has a modern fabric canopy above it. Along the west wall of the main building and also the rear addition, rear gutter and downspouts drain water.

A note about flood damage: The storefront systems and some interior finishes within the first-floor retail areas may have been replaced following one or more of several catastrophic floods that occurred in 1947, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1986, 1990, and the "Great Flood of 1993" (so-called by the National Weather Service). According to the centennial history of Valley Junction/West Des Moines, from Valley Junction's incorporation in 1893 through 1993, flood data has only been collected since 1915 but throughout Valley Junction's existence floodwaters have caused damage about every decade. Flood protection installed following the 1993 flood has stopped flooding in Valley Junction. (Frederickson and Post: 177-183; National Weather Service)

**Interior:**

The two retail spaces have similar interiors:

*South storefront:* The first-floor south storefront has plastered walls, modern replacement wood floor, wood ceiling, and an archway that connects the two storefronts. In the rear are a non-original restroom, furnace area, and storage space with the rear exit door.

*North storefront and rear addition:* The first-floor north storefront has one plastered wall (south wall) and one exposed masonry wall (north wall), wood ceiling, and non-original wood floor at the front with concrete floor in the rear addition. In the rear is a non-original restroom. To the north is a doorway leading to a storage area that extends under the north staircase (addition); walls are a mix of painted exposed masonry and painted finished material; concrete floor. The rear one-story painted masonry addition was in place by the 1920 Sanborn map; it flows seamlessly into the main north storefront, with concrete floor and painted masonry walls.

*North staircase addition:* The staircase enters from the Fifth Street sidewalk. The stairs and four upper landings occupy the entire narrow addition. The stairs are painted wood with rubber-type tread covers. Walls and tall ceilings are plaster; floor landings are covered with carpet or rubber floor material. Dark finished wood base and two continuous stair-stepped flat wood casings angle upward following the stairs. A modern chair lift is affixed to the north wall and owned by the Masonic Temple. The first landing breaks up the long run of stairs. At the second landing, on the north wall, older wood French doors trimmed with wood casing open to the Masonic Temple second-floor rooms. Steps lead up to the third and top landing on the south wall is a tin-clad rolling fire door, behind which is a recessed-panel wood door that opens into the I.O.O.F. Hall. A cased half-glazed/recessed panel wood door opens to three steps leading down to the

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fourth landing at the rear of the building. In the rear portion on the north wall is a cased wood panel door that opens to the rear of the Masonic Temple second floor. The west wall contains the cased modern rear egress door, which opens to a modern rear egress stair of treated lumber that was built by the prior owners. A mixture of pendant lights illuminate the stairs along with modern exit signs.

*Second-floor I.O.O.F. Hall:* The second-floor I.O.O.F. hall is divided into east front meeting hall and west rear back-of-house functions (entryway, restrooms, kitchen, and wall of storage closets). Throughout the space has finished plaster ceilings and walls; all casing and doors are painted white. The front hall is reached from the entryway via a cased wood paneled door; a second larger cased entryway with a non-original accordion-fold door closure is located to the south near the storage closets; it would have accommodated scenery, props, and other such items that would have been stored in the two-level storage closets along the rear south wall. The front meeting hall is lit by six cased window opening that stretch to the ceiling (estimated 12.5 feet high). On the non-window walls, a wainscot and a picture rail ring the room. Wood strip floors are underfoot. The hall is otherwise unadorned and wide open.

Back of house, the entryway extends the width of the second floor and has modern square vinyl floor tiles under foot. Opposite the doorway into the hall stand two small older non-ADA-compliant restrooms and a furnace room; reduced-size windows occupy two of the original segmental-arch-top window openings. Opposite the entry door stands the south wall of storage closets. A full-length cased window on the west wall illuminates the storage closet area, with three wood paneled doors opening into lower closets (one of which has been converted into an extra men's restroom). A built-in wood ladder near the window provides access to balcony-level shallower upper closets. Opposite the balcony storage ladder is the entrance into the enclosed modern kitchen, which has a low finished ceiling.

*Partial basement:* The basement extends partially under both storefronts. The south half is larger and includes a partial stone foundation, brick knee walls, and some modern concrete walls. The floor is concrete. The ceiling is exposed. Framing adds support. The partial basement under the north storefront is smaller; a doorway connects these two.

*Utilities:* The building is heated by furnaces and cooled by air-conditioning units. There is a fire sprinkler fire suppression system installed in 1989 by the City of West Des Moines via funding from the Iowa Great Places Program (Department of Cultural Affairs) and owned by the Historic Valley Junction Foundation. (Abstract)

Over the decades, the building has been fairly well maintained, occupied by the I.O.O.F. organization, plus various tenants—until the Lodge disbanded in 2010. At that time, all Odd Fellows items were sold or otherwise removed from the property.

**Integrity**

The I.O.O.F. Hall Building retains integrity for National Register listing as a late-nineteenth-century fraternal

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social hall with commercial storefronts on the ground floor, as designed by C.C. Cross & Son.

The building's high degree of integrity strongly conveys its original location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The circa-1923 north staircase addition and pre-1920 rear addition are well within the period of significance. On the exterior, changes have been minor over the decades: the side brick and rear brick/clay tile walls have been parged with stucco by previous owner; storefront windows have been replaced by previous owner perhaps due to flood damage; and second-floor windows had been changed by previous owner (I.O.O.F. lodge) prior to the 2010 sale of the building. On the interior, limited first-floor finishes have changed also likely due to flood damage, and minor finish/kitchen changes have occurred in the back-of-house second-floor lodge area. These minor changes have not diminished the original architecture. In sum, the building clearly expresses its original design by C.C. Cross & Son, with staircase addition designed by Dougher, Rich and Woodburn.

*Seven Aspects of Integrity:*

The I.O.O.F. Hall Building retains excellent integrity in one aspect, and very good historic integrity in six aspects.

Location: With regard to location, its integrity is excellent. The I.O.O.F. Hall Building remains at its original mid-block site, with the original orientation of public sidewalk in front of the east facade and public alley at the rear, with adjoining buildings to the south and north elevations.

Design: The design continues to reflect the building's historic dual function of retail storefronts on the first floor with second-floor fraternal social hall above. The main elevation still retains the original brickwork with original façade detailing including engaged brick piers with stone bases, original window openings, decorative brickwork, and brick cornice. The interior storefronts retain some original plaster walls and remnants of original or early tin ceiling. The second-floor hall with back-of-house areas is accessible from the circa-1923 enclosed staircase addition; these spaces include original plaster walls and ceilings, wide wood casing, some original or early wood doors, wood strip flooring, and two-tiered storage closets. The building is well preserved, and the staircase addition was built on the I.O.O.F. building lot during the period of significance to accommodate the Odd Fellows members as well as the adjoining Masonic Hall, which still leases use of the staircase. In these regards, its integrity is very good.

Setting: The overall integrity of setting is very good. The I.O.O.F. Hall Building is located on the west side of Fifth Street, in a block that retains many commercial buildings that were built during the period of significance. These buildings share a common "Main Street" heritage, although some have had more significant cover-up materials or remodeling than the I.O.O.F. Hall Building.

Materials: The integrity of materials is very good. The exterior remains relatively unchanged from when it was originally constructed and the overall condition of materials remains good to very good. The brick that predominates is in very good condition. The stone that accents the main facade is in good condition.

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Original storefront display window, transom, and second-story hall window openings remain. First-story windows may have been replaced at least three times, perhaps due in part to flood damage due to repeated flooding during the twentieth century; second-story windows have been replaced at least three times. Historic connections to the rear alley remain via back doors and the cellar. The interior spaces, from finished storefront areas with rear work/storage areas to finished enclosed staircase addition to finished second-floor hall with back-of-house functions retain key original building materials. The staircase and hall remain little changed since original construction.

Workmanship: The integrity of workmanship is very good. It is clearly expressed via quality brickwork, facade brick detailing, and stone trim. Inside, workmanship is expressed via smooth plaster walls and ceilings, carefully installed wood trim and wood-strip floors.

Feeling: The integrity of feeling is very good. The front facade and first-floor interior retail spaces readily convey late-nineteenth-century retail spaces; the second-floor hall readily conveys the historic character of a fraternal social hall; the finished staircase addition remains a gracious entry to the second-floor hall.

Association: The integrity of association is very good. The building retains its association as a late-nineteenth-century retail commercial building through its large storefront window openings with transoms above; the tall-ceilinged second floor strongly retains its original fraternal hall association with the main front meeting hall with rear built-in storage closets relatively unchanged. It retains its association as part of West Des Moines' original commercial main street, Fifth Street, through its location on the west side of Fifth Street, in a block that contains other early commercial buildings.

**Future Plans**

The City of West Des Moines has zoned the Valley Junction commercial district as "Valley Junction Historic Commercial District," and the city and local business owners are a participating Main Street Community. These efforts recognize the historic nature of the area. However, in the past, property owner/business owner reluctance to support a National Register historic district has hindered historical survey work. The new current owners of the I.O.O.F. Hall are supportive of National Register listing for their building and hope to use their rehabilitation as a demonstration of the benefits of National Register status and historic tax credit rehabilitation in order to persuade other property owners to support a forthcoming historic district nomination.

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**8. Narrative Statement of Significance**

**Summary**

The I.O.O.F. Hall Building is significant under Criterion A—Social: meeting hall being associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history: the rise of fraternal organizations in West Des Moines, Iowa, for its longstanding use and ownership by the International Order of Odd Fellows (“Odd Fellows”), Valley Junction Lodge No. 604. This organization was the second fraternal organization founded in Valley Junction and the longest running such social organization in the community, founded in 1894 and operating until 2010. The building also was used by the women’s parallel organization, the Amaryllis Rebekah Lodge 81, which was founded in 1900.

The period of significance for the building is 1897 through 1966, representing the year it was constructed through the fifty-year mark. The significant dates are 1897, marking the year that the building was completed and used by grocer-hardware retailers and building owners Yeaton & Burnette, with the upper hall used by the I.O.O.F. chapter; and circa 1923, the year the narrow enclosed north staircase addition was added as designed by Des Moines-based architecture firm Dougher, Rich and Woodburn.

Criterion A: The I.O.O.F. Hall Building derives local significance for its association with Social History due to its construction as a late-nineteenth-century two-story building with upper social hall and lower double storefronts; it appears to be the oldest extant social hall in the Valley Junction commercial district of West Des Moines. This social hall played an important role in the community through the programming and outreach by I.O.O.F., as well as by allowing other local organizations to use the hall, including the Gnemeth Lodge (Valley Junction Masons), Valley Junction International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Local 491, and the fledgling Rotary Club of West Des Moines. This masonry double storefront with upper social hall also calls attention to the work of C.C. Cross & Son, an early and prolific Des Moines-based architecture firm that operated in Des Moines from 1891 through circa 1907.

**Construction History and Early Occupancy**

The Hawkeye Investment Company laid out the plat of the town of Valley Junction as a railroad town in April 2, 1891. The Town of Valley Junction was incorporated in 1893. Hawkeye Investment Company first sold Lot 5 in Block 10 of the recorded plat of Valley Junction August 23, 1894 to A.H. Dyke. The land then transferred a few times: A.H. Dyke and wife Minnie E. to John P. Cook in February 5, 1896. And John P. Cook and wife Ella to C.S. Yeaton and A.M. Thurtle May 1, 1897. Thurtle then conveyed an undivided one half of Lot 5 to Albert S. Burnett(e). Charles S. Yeaton and Burnett(e) received a \$2,5000 mortgage from Wallace Slocum in August 1897 (recorded November 3, 1897) – due 1901. Mechanics liens such as by Ewing & Jewett lumber company were placed on the property in August 1897 through April 1, 1898 (filed November 1897 through September 1898), indicating construction.

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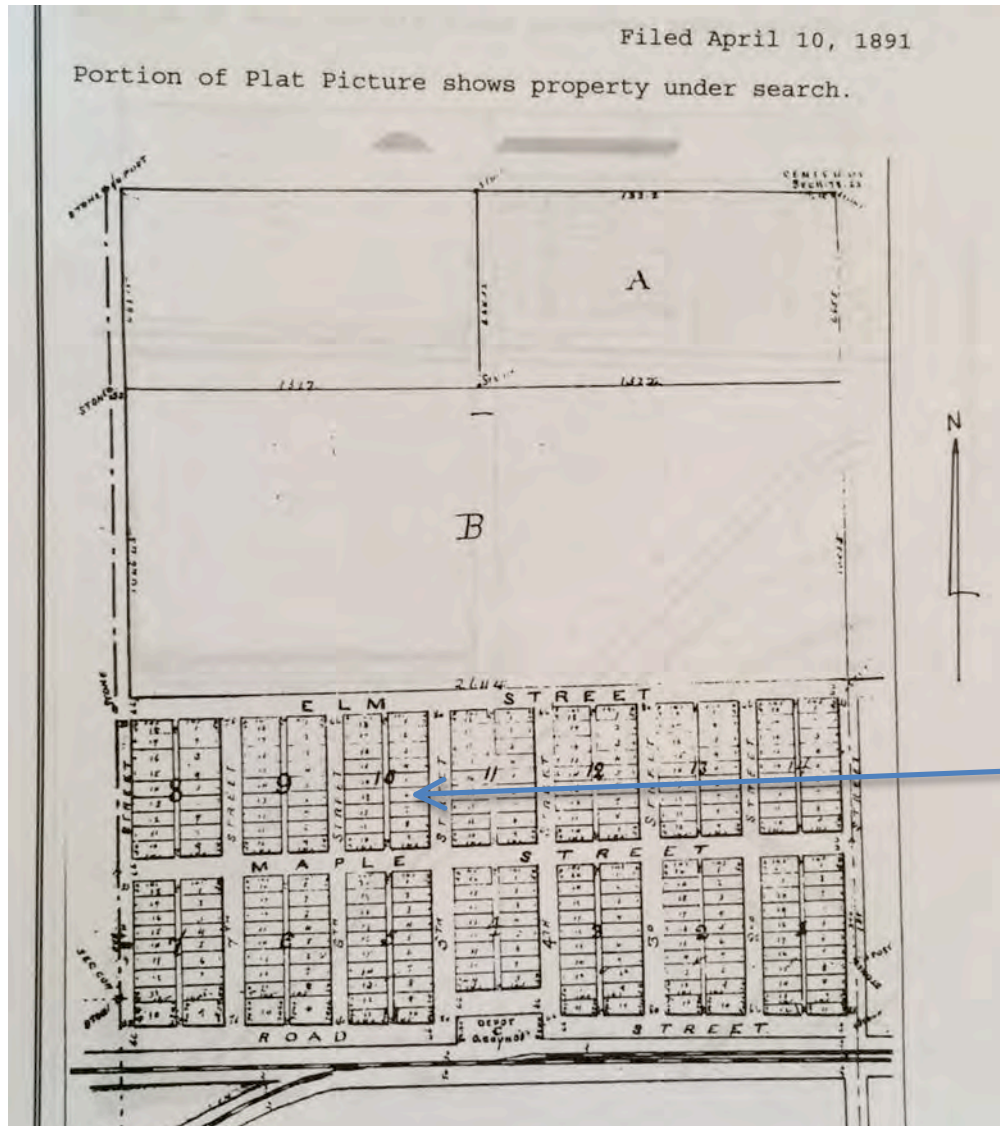


Figure 4: Portion of original Plat of Valley Junction, 1891, with arrow pointing to Lot 5, Block 10. (Abstract)

C.S. Yeaton and A.S. Burnette, grocers and hardware dealers constructed the building. They hired Des Moines architectural firm C.C. Cross & Company to draw up plans, which were complete by the time of a July 3, 1897, *Des Moines Daily News* story about projects various architectural firms were working on. Under the subhead "C.C. Cross & Co., four projects were described, including the Yeaton & Burnette store building: "C.S. Yeaton, also of Valley Junction, will build a double store building at that place soon. The plans are drawn." (*Des Moines Daily News*, "Building in the City," July 3, 1897: 8) The store opened in



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December 1897, and the architecture was noted in a *Daily Iowa Capital* news brief: "C.S. Yeaton and A.S. Burnette are moving into their new building. This is one of the nicest buildings in the Valley and is a great improvement to the town." (*Daily Iowa Capital*, December 15, 1897: 7)

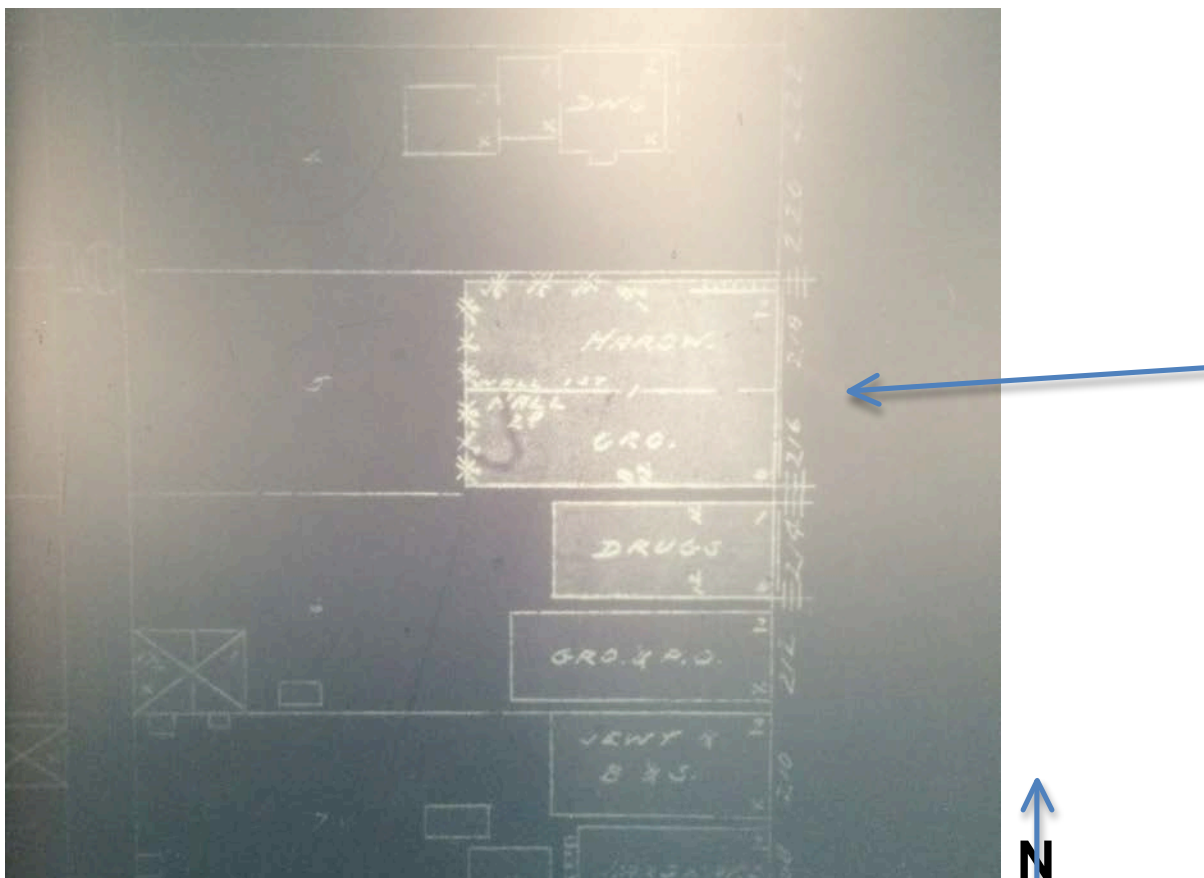


Figure 5: Portion of 1898 Bennett Fire Insurance Map for Valley Junction, Iowa (now part of West Des Moines) showing subject building (arrow) built of brick; the south half, 216 Fifth St., is marked "Gro." (grocery) and the north half, 218 Fifth St., occupied by "Hardw" (hardware), with "Hall 2<sup>nd</sup>" indicated. (State Historical Society of Iowa Collection)

The 1898 Bennett Fire Insurance Map shows two retail storefronts with a second-floor hall. The name stone set within the parapet wall is carved "IOOF" and it is visible in an 1898 photograph of the building, lending credence to the hall having been established for the use by the I.O.O.F. lodge. Records from the Lodge No. 604 have not been found, but in an informant interview with Lawrence Shilling, Grand Secretary, I.O.O.F. Grand Lodge of Iowa, he stated that he believes the building was originally constructed with an Odd Fellows Hall on the second floor, rather than a general social or rental hall. (Shilling) Prior to construction of the

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I.O.O.F. Hall, the Odd Fellows of Valley Junction used the Knights of Pythias hall (specific location unknown) for at least one event in 1896. (*Daily Iowa Capital*, "Valley Junction News," August 10, 1896: 5)



Figure 6: 1898 photograph of west side of Fifth Street looking north from Maple Street toward Elm Street. Subject building with arrow. (McCue: 22)

The I.O.O.F. Hall building changed hands three times between 1899 and 1907, at which time the Valley Junction Lodge I.O.O.F. No. 604 Incorporated purchased the building for \$8,000. (In late 1899, Burnette and Yeaton sold to Frederick Rapp for a \$7,500 warranty deed including "all the improvements and buildings," which per the 1920 Sanborn map consisted of the main commercial building plus an outbuilding shed in the rear; the rear addition may not have been built yet. Rapp then sold to J.W. Blackman, filed September 11, 1900. J.W. Blackman and wife Jennie conveyed to Valley Junction Lodge I.O.O.F. No. 604 Incorporated and said trustees dated July 31, 1907 filed August 3, 1907 for \$8,000.) (Abstract)

In circa 1923, the Valley Junction Odd Fellows built a new enclosed staircase on the north end of the building. News of remodeling at the Odd Fellows Hall made the out-of-town newspaper *Estherville Vindicator and Republican*: "Valley Junction: Odd Fellows building being rebuilt." (*Estherville Vindicator and Republican*, July 17, 1923: 7) The Des Moines-based architectural firm of Dougher, Rich and Woodburn designed this staircase addition at the same time as the firm designed the adjoining Ashworth Memorial Masonic Temple, 220-222 Fifth Street, per review of various iterations of architectural drawings for the Masonic Temple (many unbuilt version) on file at the State Historical Society's library in Des Moines. (Dougher, Rich and Woodburn) The staircase and temple would have been an early project for the firm, which started in 1923 and grew to specialize in public and semi-public buildings, completing various projects

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for the Public Works Administration program, schools, and churches and the 1932 Temple B'nai Jeshurun Temple less than a mile away in Des Moines, among other commissions. (James, 2012) The firm's principals James A. Dougher and Herbert E. Rich both worked for the prolific Des Moines firm Proudfoot, Bird and Rawson before partnering with Chester C. Woodburn; the partnership dissolved after the circa 1950 death of Rich. (Shank: 52, 141, 178-179)

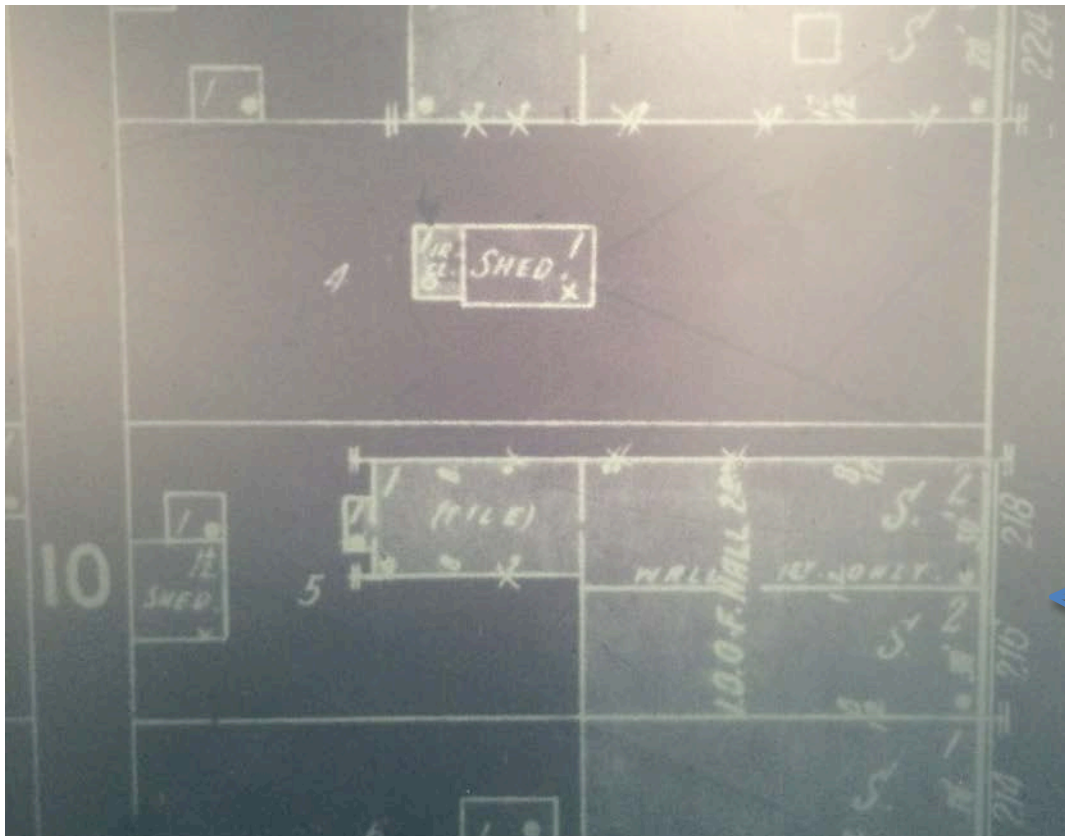


Figure 7: 1920 Sanborn map detail, with arrow pointing to two stores, "I.O.O.F. Hall 2<sup>nd</sup>," and rear tile addition, plus nonextant rear shed. (State Historical Society of Iowa Collection)

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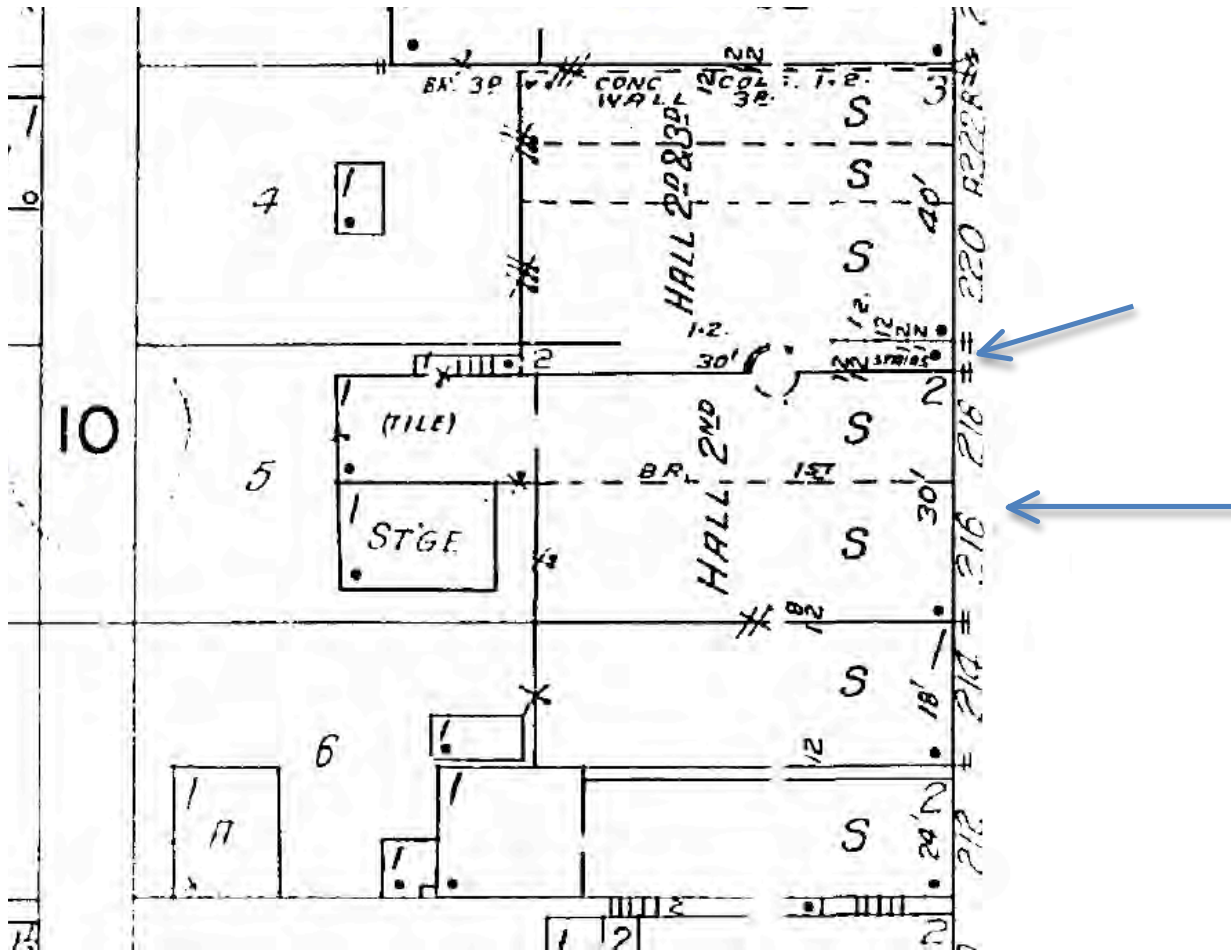


Figure 8: 1937 and 1941 Sanborn maps both show the same detail showing the subject building (lower arrow) with north staircase addition (top arrow), rear north addition, with nonextant south addition to the rear addition.

While it appears that the I.O.O.F. staircase addition is integrated into the Masonic Temple façade, historically and functionally the staircase has been owned by the I.O.O.F. and is located on 216-218 Fifth Street property (all built on Lot 5). The Masonic Temple (built on Lot 4) has leased use of the staircase to access its upper-level social hall and rooms, apparently since construction in about 1925. On February 23, 1946, the original three-story Masonic Temple suffered a major fire, and the third floor was removed (the remainder of the first and second floors retain key features of the original 1925 design). (Frederickson and Post: 114, 183-184)



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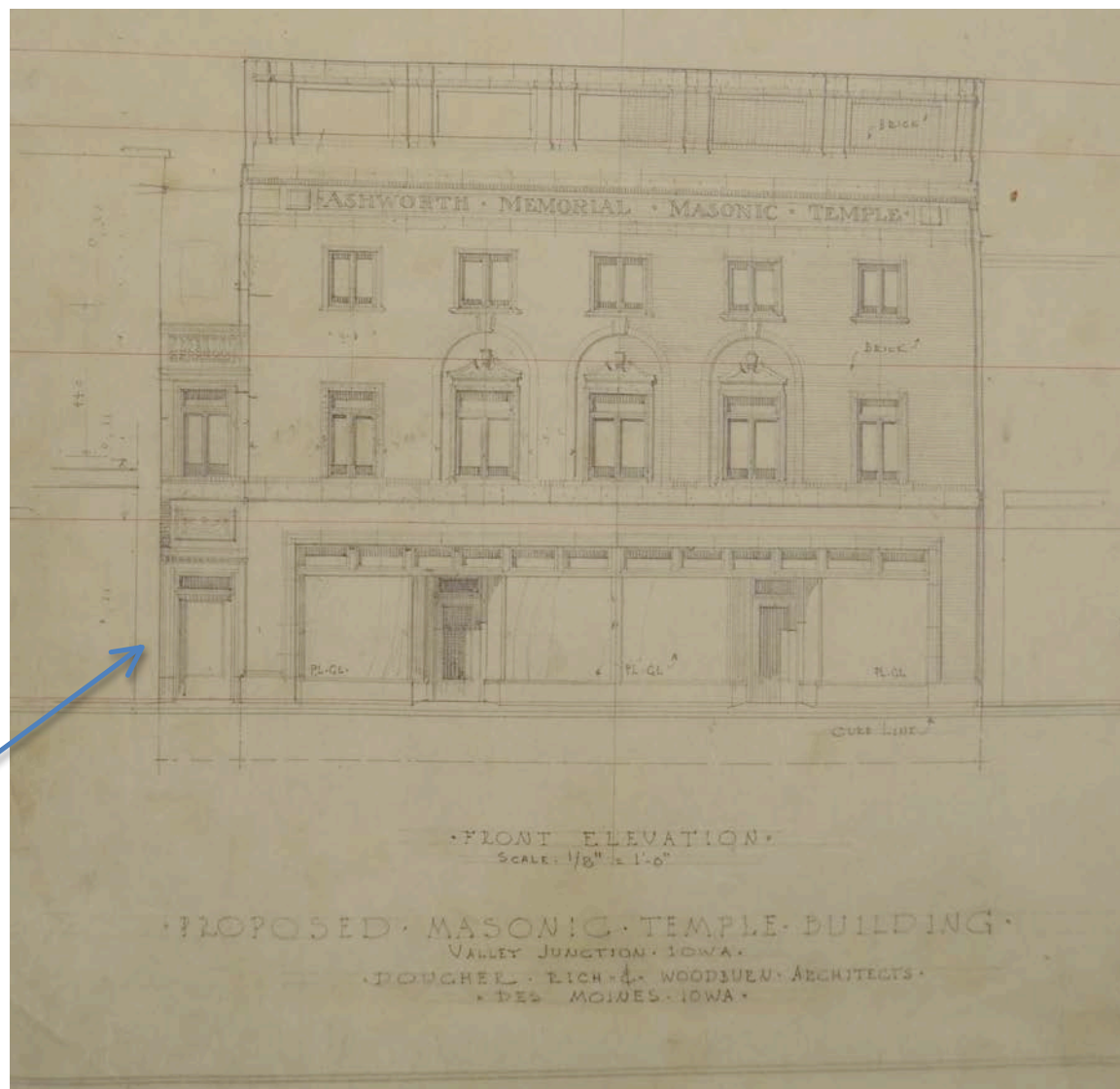


Figure 8: Draft rendering (not built as shown) showing three-story or possibly four-story "Proposed Masonic Temple Building" with two-story north enclosed staircase building for I.O.O.F. at left (arrow). (Dougher, Rich and Woodburn)

The earliest Valley Junction city directories listed business names only; by 1909 I.O.O.F. was listed as "w.s. [west side] 5<sup>th</sup> near Elm." (City directory) This makes tracking retail uses harder. By the 1915 city directory, Lazarus Bros. grocery and Frank D. Gray meats appear to have occupied the two storefronts, based on the same "west side 5<sup>th</sup> Street near Elm" address; by the 1920 city directory, these two businesses were listed

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as F.D. Gray meats, 216 Fifth Street, and Louis Lazarus, grocery, 218 Fifth Street. By 1925, John F. Vass Hardware occupied both storefronts, addressed 216-218 Fifth Street. Vass's hardware store remained in the building through the 1943 city directory listing. As of the 1946 city directory, the hardware store was owned (or operated) by Joe E. Lambert, 216-218 Fifth Street. By 1954, Larson's Cleaners occupied 216 Fifth Street, and Jos. E. Lambert hardware 218 Fifth Street, with second-floor I.O.O.F. Hall: Amaryllis Rebekah Lodge 81 and Valley Junction Lodge No. 604.



The interior of Frank Gray's Meat Market is shown in this picture.



Figures 9-10: Left: Circa-1915 Frank Gray's meat market interior, south storefront (216 Fifth Street). (Detailed History of the Birth: n.p.) Right: Interior of subject building reported to show Valley Hardware celebrating its grand opening Saturday, May 25, 1940. This date appears to conflict with the city directory listings, which list John Vass as the store's namesake from the 1920s through early 1940s. (McCue: 76)

**Social Hall Significance: Late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century social halls**

The International Order of Odd Fellows fraternal organization was founded in the United State of America in 1819 by British immigrants who had belonged to the organization in their country of origin. Historian Mark C. Carnes in his book *Secret Ritual and Manhood in Victorian America*, summarized the early history of the I.O.O.F. organization as such: "Odd Fellowship originated in the late eighteenth century in Great Britain. Its working-class founders sought to mitigate the effects of the Industrial Revolution and the English Poor Laws. Members in dire circumstances could freely appeal to "brothers" for aid; the order also guaranteed members a decent burial." The U.S. organization met in taverns and became associated with laborers who gathered in alcohol-fueled fellowship. Carnes writes that by the mid-nineteenth century, the American I.O.O.F. had been reformed with stricter middle-class membership standards, higher fees for membership, careful bookkeeping, centralized jurisdictional powers in its Grand Lodge, and an agenda heavy on ritual and socialization. To insure the growth of the organization, "[O]fficials embarked upon a major construction program to build Odd Fellows' temples, thus ridding the lodge of the influence of the tavern. By 1860 alcohol



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had been prohibited in all lodges.” (Carnes: 26-27) The lodges drew in money from dues and initiation fees and selling regalia, which allowed many to build and/or own their own buildings. Carnes found that during the last half of the nineteenth century, Odd Fellows revenues surpassed \$175 million. (Carnes: 4-5)

As of 1897—the year the Valley Junction grocery/I.O.O.F. Hall was built—the Odd Fellows were the most popular by way of membership fraternal organization in America, according to Carnes. He writes: “In 1897, W.S. Harwood, writing for the *North American Review*, described the last third of the nineteenth century as the “Golden Age of Fraternity.” A total adult male population of nineteen million in 1896 provided five and a half million members for fraternal groups such as the Odd Fellows (810,000 members), Freemasons (750,000), Knights of Pythias (475,000), Red Men (165,000), and hundreds of smaller orders. Because many men joined more than one order, Harwood estimated that every fifth or perhaps eighth man, belonged to one of the nation’s 70,000 fraternal lodges.” (Carnes: 1, quoting W.S. Harwood, “Secret Societies in America,” *North American Review* 164 (May 1897: pp 620-23.)

The Odd Fellows history in Iowa began in 1844, when the order granted a charter for the first lodge in the territory of Iowa, located in the Mississippi River city of Burlington—then a far western post. By 1857, the organization had established a lodge in Des Moines on the East Side: International Order of Odd Fellows Capital Lodge, with early land developer H.H. Griffiths one of the charter members; the lodge built its own facility at the southeast corner of East Sixth and Sycamore Street/Grand Avenue (nonextant). (*History of Polk County*: 694) The first women’s Rebekah organization, a women’s auxiliary, was begun in Bloomfield, Iowa, in 1868. (The Three-Link Fraternity: 366) The organization grew rapidly in Iowa, with the Valley Junction lodge becoming the 605<sup>th</sup> to be chartered in the state as of 1894 (it was founded a few months after the Knights of Pythias founded a Valley Junction lodge in December 22, 1893). (Frederickson and Post: 112) The Odd Fellows women’s auxiliary was founded shortly after, in 1900. (Frederickson and Post: 106) In a historical chapter on social organizations of Valley Junction/West Des Moines, writer Alda Post described the long-standing I.O.O.F. lodge’s community impact:

Founded in 1894, the primary purposes of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Lodge 604 were to build character in men, care for members’ widows and children, and to support a home for the aging. The group was involved in community service and promoted cultural, social, and fraternal relations with Odd Fellows families. [In 1993], the lodge’s community service purpose remains strong. It supports the Arthritis Foundation, eye research programs, West Des Moines Human Services, and a home for the aging in Mason City [Iowa]. The group funds scholarships and loans and is active in Valley Junction revitalization. Each year the Odd Fellows send a young person to the United Nations.

The Amaryllis Rebekah Lodge #81 was chartered on April 10, 1900. Based on the women of the Bible, this organization is an extension of the Odd Fellows and members worked to support the home of the aging and help educate orphans. Today, members continue to work with the Arthritis Foundation and provide funds to the eye bank. (Frederickson and Post: 187)

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Figure 11: Late 1930s view of I.O.O.F. Building (left arrow) and three-story Masonic Lodge (right arrow) before the 1946 fire destroyed the third floor. West side of Fifth Street looking southwest from Elm Street toward Maple Street. (McCue: 72)

The Valley Junction I.O.O.F. leased or allowed use of its hall and north staircase addition to other organizations. For example, in 1904 the local Masonic lodge voted to hold meetings at the I.O.O.F. Hall, where it continued to meet until moving to the Raaz Block in 1914. Since of completion of the 1925 Ashworth Memorial Masonic Lodge next door, the Odd Fellows allowed the Masons to use its enclosed staircase for a \$1 annual fee. The Odd Fellows invited the Masons to again use the I.O.O.F. Hall during reconstruction of the Masonic lodge rooms following the disastrous 1946 fire. (Gnemeth) As of 1915, the Valley Junction International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Local 491, met twice a month at I.O.O.F. Hall. (*Boilermakers' Journal*: 236) And the Rotary Club of Valley Junction, organized in 1926, held its Charter Night Banquet and early meetings at the Valley Junction Odd Fellows Hall; later it moved to the Masonic Temple next door, which had from 1925 until the 1946 fire damaged the Masonic lodge rooms. (Hillman)

Other extant social halls in the Valley Junction commercial area are as follows:

- The 1899 Raaz Block, 201 Fifth Street (extant), included first-floor store rooms and upper lodge rooms, which the Masons used for a time before constructing its own Masonic Temple; the Raaz Block was designed by Proudfoot, Bird and Rawson for Valley Junction businessman Herman Raaz. (*Improvement Bulletin*, "Des Moines," July 1, 1899: 14)
- The Ashworth Memorial Masonic Temple, 220-222 Fifth Street (extant but remodeled in 1946 after a fire), completed as a three-story building circa 1925 and remodeled into a two-story building after a 1946 fire (described above)
- The two-story stone-facaded circa-1950 American Legion West Des Moines Post 620 hall, 217 Fifth Street (extant), now used as a West Des Moines community center.

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Figure 12: 1975 view of west side of Fifth Street from Maple looking north to Elm. Arrow points to the subject building. Note the Masonic Lodge to the right is now in its reduced two-story configuration. South elevation of subject building appears to show cracking in stucco/parging. (McCue: 107)

Thus, the I.O.O.F Hall stands as the oldest and oldest continuously operated extant social hall in the Valley Junction commercial area, spanning 1897 through 2010 as an active I.O.O.F. lodge hall. The Raaz Block is likely also locally significant, but the condition of its second-floor hall is unknown. The Ashworth Memorial Masonic Temple and American Legion halls both reflect the twentieth-century post-war importance of social halls, providing a different historical context than that offered by the I.O.O.F. Hall.



Figure 13: 1976 historical survey photograph of subject building, part of the Valley Junction commercial building survey. (SHPO)

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Figure 14: Undated photo postcard showing Pleasantville, Iowa, "K. of P. and I.O.O.F. Building," constructed in 1906 as designed by C.C. Cross & Son. (Grinnell)

Other known extant nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century I.O.O.F. halls in central Iowa include the following masonry buildings, each designed with first-story commercial space and hall above; names, addresses, and construction dates are drawn from records at the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office:

- I.O.O.F. building, 103 N. 9<sup>th</sup> Street, Adel; 1873, 3-story.
- I.O.O.F. Horeb Lodge No. 408, 1012 2<sup>nd</sup> Street, Perry; 1895, 3-story.
- I.O.O.F. Hall, 315 SW Walnut Street, Ankeny; 1897, 2-story.
- International Order of Odd Fellows Commercial Block, 710 Marshall Street, Dexter; 1898. 2-story.
- Independent Order of Odd Fellows Building, 212 SE Main Street, Grimes; 1900, 2-story.
- Odd Fellows Temple, 225 Main Street, Ames; 1900, 3-story.
- K of P (Knights of Pythias) and I.O.O.F. Building\*, Pleasantville: 1906, 2-story.

\*Design by C.C. Cross; see Figure 14.

- Odd Fellows Hall, 915 8<sup>th</sup> Street, Boone. Built 1916, 3-story.

I.O.O.F. lodges still operate in neighboring Des Moines, but it appears that the early lodge locations are non-extant, including the 1891 Odd Fellows Hall, 1401 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue, and n.d. Odd Fellows Temple, 613-15 Locust Street, Des Moines.



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**Architectural Background: Architects C.C. Cross and H.C. Cross**

The I.O.O.F. Hall Building was designed by Des Moines architects Charles C. Cross (1855-c. 1931) and son Herbert C. Cross (1878-1964), practicing as C.C. Cross & Company (or C.C. Cross & Son). C.C. Cross had a prolific career in Iowa during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, before moving to California circa 1907 to practice architecture there through circa 1916. His commissions in Iowa included at least one other I.O.O.F. hall, the 1906 Pleasantville Odd Fellows' and K.P. Block by the architects C.C. Cross & Son of Des Moines. (*Engineering-Contracting*, "Bids Received," June 27, 1906: 13)



Figure 15: This advertisement in the 1896 Des Moines Illustrated Souvenir shows C.C. Cross & Co. architects designed homes.

C.C. Cross was a craftsman-builder who practiced as an architect in an era before widespread formal licensing. As of the 1880 federal census, Charles Cross worked as a carpenter and lived with wife lone and two-year-old son Herbert in Lanark, Illinois, where he worked as a carpenter. By the 1891 Des Moines city directory, the Cross family had moved to greater Des Moines, Iowa, to the University Place suburb; the elder Cross worked from an office in a commercial building on what is now University Avenue. By 1892,

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Cross had moved his office to downtown Des Moines. Just a few years after moving to Des Moines, Cross promoted his large frame mansions designed for some of the city's elite, in an 1895 special illustrated souvenir publication. (See Figure 15.) The Cross firm's work included business blocks, churches such as the 1900 Pleasantville Christian Church, and government commissions such as the 1899 Oak Park School in Des Moines and an 1896 design for a \$20,000 poor house in Jefferson County. (*The Improvement Bulletin*, "Construction and Contract News: Des Moines," June 16, 1900: 17; *Daily Iowa Capitol*, "Notice to Contractors," 5.1.1899: 12C; *The American Architect and Building News*, "Building Intelligence," April 4, 1896: xix) The firm's Iowa practice appears robust based on a review of found commissions listed in newspapers and trade journals. (See Appendix for supplemental information.)

In 1897, the C.C. Cross firm designed the I.O.O.F. Hall Building as well as the Valley Junction Congregational Church. The *Des Moines Daily News* newspaper reported:

A Congregational Church will be soon built by C.C. Cross & Co. at Valley Junction. The plans are drawn and the necessary \$8,500 is being raised by the people. Ground will be broken about the 13<sup>th</sup>. It will be a frame building. The main auditorium will seat 250 without the gallery, which will not at first be put in. A special feature will be the commodious and convenient basement. In it will be a lecture room, a reading room, a kitchen, a furniture room and a janitor's room, besides the furnace room. The reading room will have a good library." (*Des Moines Daily News*, "Building in the City," July 3, 1897: 8)

Other C.C. Cross projects noted in the same story were alterations to the Sixth Presbyterian Church at 24<sup>th</sup> Street and Cottage Grove Avenue in Des Moines (nonextant; church was rebuilt), which had been planned long ago, and a \$7,000 brick and stone commercial building in Britt. (*Des Moines Daily News*, "Building in the City," July 3, 1897: 8)

The firm received praise in the press, such as a 1900 *Des Moines Daily News* story about various architectural and building trade firms that described the C.C. Cross & Son firm as:

The modern, practical school of architecture, to suit the demand of the American public, is exemplified in the professional career of the firm of Messrs. C.C. Cross & Son, one of the most widely known and successful firms of architects in the Capital city. They have been practicing their profession here for a number of years, and have done much noteworthy work in all classes of buildings. They are fully prepared to execute any architectural undertaking, not only promptly but with the intelligent apprehension of the beautiful and the practical, which render their services so highly appreciated. (*Des Moines Daily News*, "Building Interests," September 22, 1900: 14)

The elder Cross partnered with his children (son Herbert C., daughter Jessie, and possibly son John) as well as briefly with at least three architects outside his family. In the 1892 city directory, Charles C. Cross's firm C.C. Cross & Co. also listed architect G.W. Shaffer, at an office downtown (nonextant). Circa 1894, son Herbert C. began working for his father. In 1898, C.C. Cross partnered with J.P. Eisenhaut under the name Iowa Architectural Company to prepare plans for promoters of a new 6,000-seat auditorium that was planned for Seventh and Mulberry Streets (unbuilt). In 1899, a newspaper brief reported that H.C. Cross of



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C.C. Cross & Son architects left for Chicago to enter the Homer Institute to complete his architectural studies. "Young Mr. Cross has had five years of practical experience in his father's office and will make his mark in the profession." (*Des Moines Daily News*, "Personal and Social," September 18, 1899: 4) The 1900 census shows Charles C. Cross and family were renting a house on Beaver Avenue; both he and 22-year-old son Herbert were listed as architects, and 16-year-old daughter Jessie was listed as "typewriter & architect" (b. 1883), with 18-year-old son John (b. 1881) listed as a carpenter who may have been affiliated with the firm. C.C. Cross and H.C. Cross both moved to greater Los Angeles, California, circa 1905-1906. The 1907 Des Moines city directory lists what appears to be a final associate, architect F.A. Harris, who maintained the C.C. Cross Son & Co. office at the Good Block (nonextant) for a time.

The two generations of the Cross family who moved to California around 1905 or 1906, joined one or more married daughters, as well as a sizable number of other lowans. (As documented, a number of lowans moved to California in the early twentieth century, some for weather and business interests, others for health benefits; see Cady in bibliography.) In California by 1909 (and perhaps earlier), C.C. Cross and H.C. Cross advertised themselves as architects based in Santa Monica—later they used the terms "architectural designers" and "builders" in Santa Monica. It appears that the growing professionalism within the California architectural community led to this change in status, as witnessed by a mention of the firm in a 1910 story about growth in Santa Monica that identified the Crosses as "non-certificated architects": "C.C. Cross & Son, non-certificated architects, report a number of sketches on the boards for projects that will go forward after the first of the year," (*Southwest Contractor and Manufacturer*, "Santa Monica Growing," December 17, 1910: 20) By 1916, H.C. Cross had moved back to Des Moines to practice architecture, and C.C. Cross was no longer listed in the California *Southwest Contractor* journal's Architectural Directory. (*Southwest Contractor*, "Directory of Architects of Southern California," February 5, 1916: 34)

By the 1916 Des Moines, Iowa, city directory, H.C. Cross was listed as an architect draftsman at the esteemed firm of Proudfoot, Bird & Rawson. H.C. Cross remained at Proudfoot, Bird & Rawson and successor firms until circa 1939, when he moved to Tinsley, McBroom & Higgins as a draftsman. By the 1940 city directory and census, he was a draftsman for the State Board of Control, State Institutions, and was still working there as of the 1960 city directory; he died in 1964 in Des Moines. (U.S. Census) Meanwhile, by the 1920 federal census, C.C. Cross was living in Lake City, Iowa, with his second wife and listed his occupation as architect. By the 1925 state census the elder Cross was living in Webster City; and in the 1930 federal census he listed his occupation as shop owner. (See also James 2017, on file at SHPO) (Note: This research conflicts with the brief summary of C.C. Cross in Wesley I. Shank's *Iowa's Historic Architects*, which attributed the Crosses to maintaining a Des Moines practice until 1925 and then moving to Florida with partner F.A. Harris. However, this author has found no evidence to support a Florida move for the Crosses. F.A. Harris moved back to Mount Ayre, Iowa, by the 1910 U.S. Census, and then back to Des Moines by 1915 where he worked independently as an ecclesiastical architect. For more about F.A. Harris, see Jennifer James, "Iowa Site Inventory Form for First Presbyterian Church, Colfax, Iowa," on file at Iowa SHPO.)

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*Grinnell: postcard of K. of P. and I.O.O.F. Building, Pleasantville, Iowa, Historic Iowa Postcard Collection, Special Collections and Archives, Grinnell College Libraries. Circa 1906. <Available online: <http://hdl.handle.net/11084/16116>>*

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Rotary 80th Year Anniversary Celebration, March 3, 2007, West Des Moines, Iowa.

*The History of Polk County, Iowa, Containing a History of the County, Its Cities, Towns, &c., Biographical Sketches of Its Citizens, War Record of Its Volunteers in the Late Rebellion, General and Local Statistics, Portraits of Early Settlers and Prominent Men, History of the Northwest, History of Iowa, Map of Polk County, Constitution of Iowa, Miscellaneous Matters.* Des Moines: Union Historical Company, 1880.

James, Jennifer. Iowa Site Inventory Form for First Presbyterian Church, Colfax, Iowa. On file at SHPO.

James, Jennifer Irsfeld. *Historical Background on Architects C.C. Cross and H.C. Cross: An addendum to the National Register of Historic Places nomination for the C.C. and H.C. Cross designed I.O.O.F. (International Order of Odd Fellows) Valley Junction Lodge Hall No. 604, 218 Fifth St., West Des Moines.* June 2017. Additional information on file at Iowa SHPO. (James 2017)

Johnson, Guy A. Informant interview with P.M. (Past Master) Secretary of Gnemeth Lodge No. 577 (historically known as Ashworth Memorial Masonic Lodge), a fraternal organization that owns the building, 220-222 Fifth Street, next door to the I.O.O.F. Hall and leases use of the I.O.O.F. north staircase.

Lease Agreement. Between Trustees of Valley Junction Lodge No. 604 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Trustees of Gnemeth Lodge No. 577 A.F. and A.M., regarding the north staircase addition located on the north five feet of the I.O.O.F. lot. Dated November 25, 1974. Available from Stanley Glawe.

Longstreth, Richard W. *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture.* Walnut Creek, CA: AltaMira Press, 2000.

McCue, Craig S. and the West Des Moines Historical Society. *West Des Moines and Valley Junction: Images of America.* Chicago: Arcadia Publishing, 2009.

Polk County Assessor's Office. Property tax records for 218 Fifth Street. Available online.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of West Des Moines, Iowa, 1920, 1937, 1941.

Santa Monica, California, City Directories, various years. Viewed on Ancestry.com.

Schemmel, Linda, AIA. Informant interview with a city planner with the City of West Des Moines regarding historic building permit records, which were lost in the Great Flood of 1993, zoning, and other issues related to the property. (September 14, 2015)

Shilling, Lawrence. Informant interview with Grand Secretary, I.O.O.F. Grand Lodge of Iowa, regarding the history of the Valley Junction lodge and hall building. (November 2015)

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State Historic Preservation Office of Iowa. File on 216-218 Fifth Street, West Des Moines (Valley Junction) including Iowa Site Inventory Form and architectural windshield survey photos.

*The Official History of Odd Fellowship, The Three-Link Fraternity.* Boston, Mass: Fraternity Publishing Company, 1898.

United States of America, Bureau of the Census. *Census of the United States, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940.* Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration. Viewed on Ancestry.com.

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The I.O.O.F. Valley Junction Lodge Hall is located at 216-218 Fifth Street, West Des Moines, Iowa, on Lot 5 (all except the west 34 feet) Block 10 of Valley Junction plat.

**Boundary Justification**

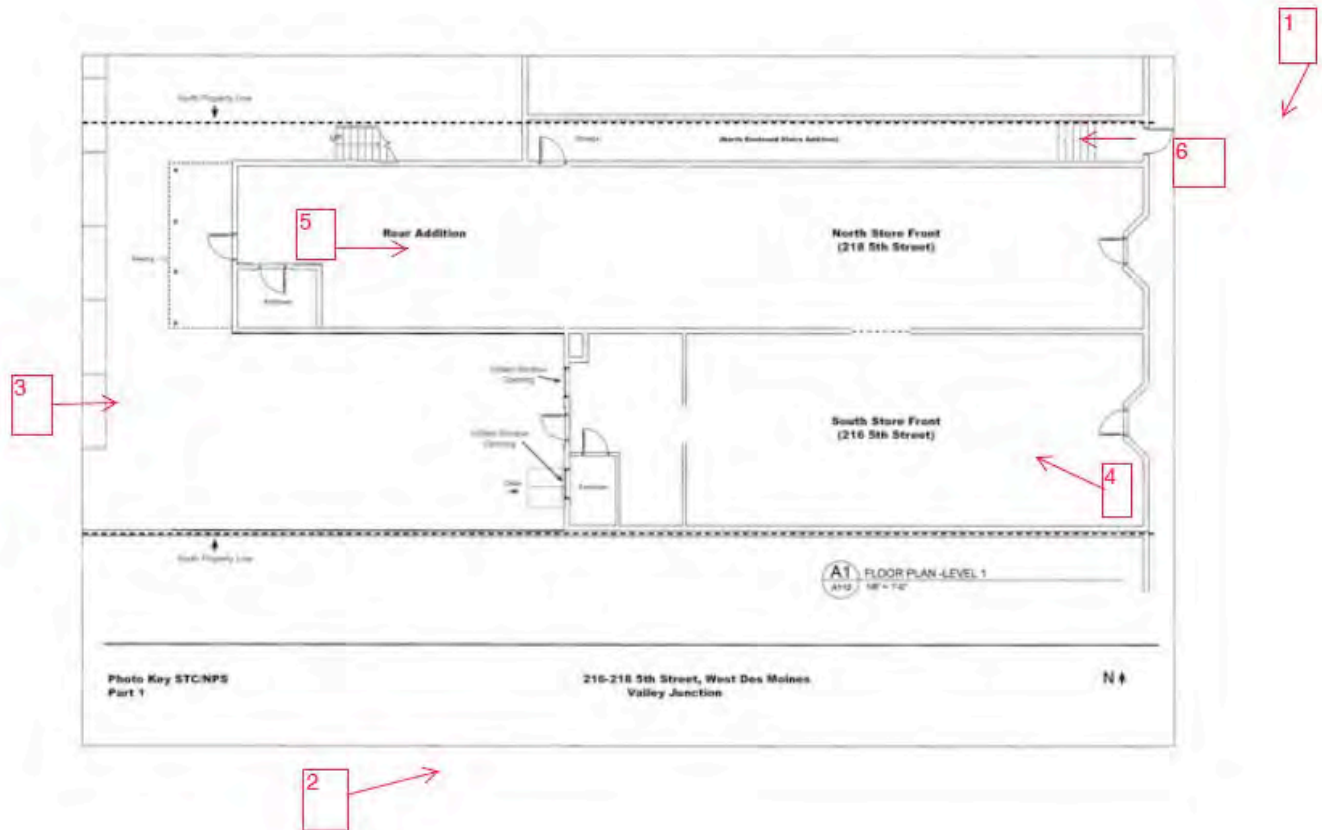
The boundary includes the building on its original parcel historically associated with the I.O.O.F. Valley Junction Lodge Hall.

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**Photo Key – Exterior and First Floor, 2015**



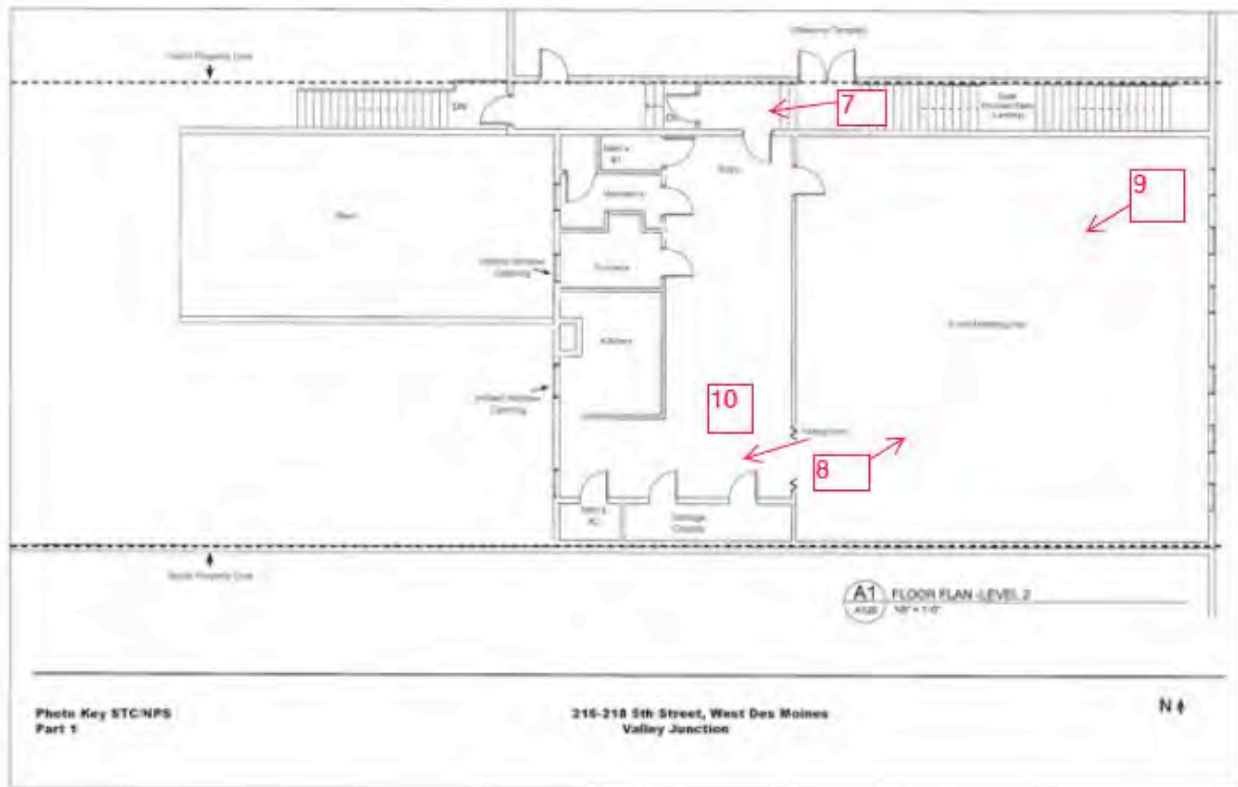


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**Photo Key – Second Floor, 2015**



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**Photographs**

**Photo Log**

I.O.O.F. Valley Junction Lodge Hall, West Des Moines, Polk County, Iowa. All photographs taken 2015 and 2016 by Jennifer I. James, Jennifer James Communications, L.C., Des Moines, Iowa. A CD-ROM of all images will be on file with the Iowa SHPO and the property owner.

[Photo 0: Historical image - 1898 - Fifth St. looking NW from Maple St.]

Photo 1: East front facade looking southwest from Fifth St.

Photo 2: South side elevation from 210 Fifth Street looking north.

Photo 3: Rear west elevation looking east.

Photo 4: South storefront first floor looking northwest.

Photo 5: North storefront first floor looking east.

Photo 6: North staircase addition first floor looking west up stairs.

Photo 7: North staircase addition second floor looking southwest at entrance into I.O.O.F. Hall.

Photo 8: Second floor front I.O.O.F. meeting hall looking northeast.

Photo 9: Second floor front I.O.O.F. meeting hall looking southwest.

Photo 10: Second floor rear I.O.O.F. storage cabinets and kitchen entrance looking west.

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**C.C. Cross City Directory Listings in Des Moines, Iowa, and Santa Monica, California**

C.C. Cross first appears in the 1891 Des Moines, Iowa City Directory; he and his family moved to California circa 1905, but remained listed in the Des Moines directory until 1907.

1891 Des Moines city directory: ad: C.C. Cross, architect, "furnishes plans and specifications for all kinds of public buildings, business blocks, and residences," 2329 W. North St. (University Avenue; extant but remodeled), Des Moines; residence 1236 W. 23<sup>rd</sup> Street.

1892 city directory: Charles C. Cross, 1035 23<sup>rd</sup> Street (nonextant – site of Grant School addition); C.C. Cross & Co. with G.W. Shaffer, 520 Walnut Street.

1893 and 1894 city directory: C.C. Cross & Co. (only Charles C. listed), offices at The Equitable Building downtown, home at 1238 23<sup>rd</sup> Street.

1895 and 1896: C.C. Cross & Co. (only Charles C. listed), offices at The Equitable Building downtown, home at 1336 23<sup>rd</sup> Street (extant but remodeled); Herbert C. was listed as a draftsman boarding with his father at 1330 23<sup>rd</sup> Street (nonextant?) in 1895.

1897: C.C. Cross & Co. (only Charles C. listed), offices at 9<sup>th</sup> and Walnut; residence Beaver Ave. 4 north of Hickman Ave. Herbert C. is a draftsman.

1900: C.C. Cross & Son, architects, Good Block, living at Beaver Ave. NW corner of Forest Ave.

1901-1904: C.C. Cross & Son, architects and superintendents, was one of about nine firms and sole proprietor architects listed in the city directory in Des Moines. Charles C. and Herbert C., Good Block; residence for both 2915 Rutland Ave.

1905: C.C. Cross & Son. architects and superintendents, Charles C. and Herbert C.; residence for both 3025 Kingman Blvd.

1906: Charles C. and Herbert C. both roomed at 1212 Grand Avenue, with architects officed from 572-576 Good Block.

1907: Charles C. Cross and son Herbert C. Cross of C.C. Cross Son & Co. residing in Los Angeles, California. Des Moines office consisted of Charles C. and Herbert C. Cross and F.A. Harris at 572 Good Block.

1908: No Cross firm and no F.A. Harris listed.

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1908 newspaper article: Mrs. Remeses R. Swan of Santa Monica, CA, coming back to Des Moines for her brother's wedding. She left Des Moines three years ago. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C.C. Cross, were formerly residents of Des Moines. (*Des Moines Capital*, "Coming Back to Des Moines" December 11, 1908: 9)

1910 federal census: Charles C. and Herbert C. renting a house in Santa Monica, California with Charles's wife lone and daughter Gladys.

1912 Santa Monica city directory: C.C. Cross & Son with Charles and Herbert listed as architects.

1913-1915 Santa Monica city directories: Charles C. listed as architect, with Herbert C. and Gladys (no occupations for either listed – but only listed in 1913)

**C.C. Cross and H.C. Cross Designed Buildings**

The firm advertised regularly in Des Moines newspapers and submitted projects to a variety of journals as means of promotion. The following is a list compiled while searching the limited digitized Des Moines, Iowa, newspapers for references to the Valley Junction I.O.O.F. Hall, as well as searching using Google for "C.C. Cross" and "H.C. Cross." The early date of these houses, churches, and commercial buildings designed by the father-son architects appears to have resulted in many of these buildings being remodeled, expanded, or demolished. That makes the rare-surviving intact Yeaton & Burnette – I.O.O.F. Hall Building additionally significant.

By 1895: Four houses designed by C.C. Cross listed in the 1895 Des Moines Illustrated Souvenir publication: Residences Designed by C. C. Cross: J. H. Nichols, William Miller, John Newborn, Wm. M. Black. (*Des Moines Illustrated Souvenir*. Des Moines: Iowa Historical Illustrative Co., 1896.)

1895: C. C. Cross & Co. "*Plans of Modern Dwellings: Containing estimates of cost, elevations and floor plans of dwellings, churches, and school houses ...*" Copyrighted book published in Des Moines, Iowa, by The Kenyon Press, c. 1895. 118 paged, illustrated including plans – copy of this book has yet to be located. (*Catalogue of Title Entries of Books and Other Articles Entered in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington, D.C....* (Copyright Catalog) Dec. 30, 1895-January 4, 1896, No. 235. Washington (D.C.): Government Printing Office, 1896: 4)

1896: C.C. Cross of Des Moines is to make plans for a new \$20,000 poor house for Jefferson County (Fairfield, Iowa). (*The American Architect and Building News*, "Building Intelligence," April 4, 1896: xix)

1898: C.C. Cross, architect, has plans for a residence to be erected by Mr. Ryan at 33<sup>rd</sup> Street and University Ave. Specification: 2-story, frame, hot water heat, electric and gas fixtures, plumbing, bathrooms, leaded glass, oak and cypress interior finish, mantel. Cost \$3,000. (*The Improvement Bulletin*, "Des Moines," February 12, 1898: 11)

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c. 1897: Colonial Revival house, circa 1897, 1814 Arlington Avenue, attributed to C. C. Cross & Company (National Register of Historic Places Nomination, "The Oaklands' Historic District," William C. Page, 1996, 7-13, 7-17)

1890s: 415 28<sup>th</sup> Street, Rectilinear Queen Anne, C.C. Cross & Co.; National Register of Historic Places Nomination: "Owl's Head Historic District," 1978: 7-10; Appendix 2)

1890s: Figure 10-2: William A. Black's residence, 1031 21st Street, designed by C. C. Cross (non-extant) in Drake Survey: 170; Figure 10-1: 2919 Cottage Grove Avenue, designed by C. C. Cross (extant but the front dormer has been extended across the entire front wing)

1899: Perry Christian Church (new and already built) and rebuilding Mr. Breed's three-story business blocks including the Masonic hall. (*Des Moines Daily News*, "City to Rebuild: Perry, Iowa, the Town Recently Burned," January 16, 1899: 3) Breed Block, 1210 2nd St., Perry, Dallas - (25-01074) (NRHP) (1902 added North Unit to Breed Block, 1214 2nd St, Perry, (25-01051) (NRHP)

1899: Oak Park School, Des Moines (1899) (*Daily Iowa Capital*, "Notice to Contractors," 5.1.1899: 12)

1899: Panora Presbyterian Church, \$4,500 (*Des Moines Daily News*, "Proposals will be received..." May 5, 1899: 7)

1899: Evans, Edward B. and Nettie E., House, 1410 19th St., Des Moines (NRHP)

1900: Plans for the new H.S. Chase grocery store building, 24<sup>th</sup> and University and 2-story bank building for Exchange State Bank of Stuart. (*Daily Iowa Capital*, "With the Architects," January 30, 1900: 4)

1900: Bids for Christian Church in Pleasantville, Iowa, being received; plans prepared for Henry Denney residence, 20<sup>th</sup> and Pleasant streets (\$2,500 frame, brick foundation 26x28); for J.W. Day residence, E. 9<sup>th</sup> St. in Capital Park (frame, brick foundation, 20x36) (*The Improvement Bulletin*, "Construction and Contract News: Des Moines," June 16, 1900: 17)

1900: C.C. Cross, architect, is preparing plans for a store building to be erected at the corner of 22<sup>nd</sup> and Cottage Grove Ave. for F.M. Widner. 60x80 2-story and basement of brick, stone trimmings, galvanized iron cornices, gravel roof, plumbing and plate glass. Cost: \$8,000. Mr. Cross also reports plans for a Baptist Church to be erected at Newton, Iowa. It will be of brick, with stone trimmings, slate and gravel roof, art glass and oak interior finish. Seat about 600 and cost \$7,000. (*The Improvement Bulletin*, "Construction and Contract News: Des Moines," July 28, 1900: 13)

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1900: G. C. Jameson will erect four flats at West Twenty-fifth Street and University Avenue, after plans by C. C. Cross & Sons. (*Stone*, "Business Buildings, Residences, Hotels, Opera Houses, Etc." October 1900: 380)

1900: \*Many other houses listed in 1900 *Improvement Bulletin*, mostly in Des Moines.

1900: Charles Latig (sp?) house in Anita, Iowa (*Des Moines Daily News*, "Architects Are Busy," September 20, 1900: 6)

1902: A new dormitory will be erected for the Swedish Lutheran College in Jewell, Iowa, after plans by C.C. Cross & Sons, Des Moines (*Stone*, "Contracts and Building," March 1902: 280)

1902: "Mr. C.C. Cross of Cottage Grove Avenue is beginning the erection of a handsome home on Rutland Street" – presumably 2915 Rutland Ave., the Cross family's residence as of the 1902 city directory, a 2-story Colonial Revival brick/frame house) (*Des Moines Capital*, "Northwest Des Moines," May 30, 1901:2.)

1902: Preparing plans for a 3-room school, Ankeny, C.C. Cross & Son (*School Board Journal*, "South Dakota," (typo – likely Iowa), October 1902: n.p.)

1901: Two \$12,000 double houses for Thomas McDanielson on Seventh Street four blocks north of Center St. Also \$2,000 dwelling for L. Robbins, 1143? Eighth Street. (*Des Moines Capital*, "Double House Contracts," August 9, 1901: 1.

1901: Frank Dago residence W. 23<sup>rd</sup> and University Ave.; completed plans for brick double front with six steam-heated flats at Sixth Avenue and State street for Lamott Pyrum. (*Des Moines Daily Leader*, "City in Brief," December 29, 1901: 6)

1902: A.V. Nelson (?), East Des Moines, \$3,000, U. O'Dea? frame residence, 26<sup>th</sup> and Kingman, \$1,500? (text illegible), Plans completed for George A. Thompson houses – ready to receive bids (*Des Moines Capital*, "For Handsome Residences," February 20, 1902: 20)

1902: F.C. McCay residence, Arlington, \$3,600?, C.B.? Leeds, Arlington Ave., \$2,500? (hard to read) (*Des Moines Capital*, "Work of the Architects," March 20, 1902: 8)

1902: Dr. Emery residence, North Des Moines; three houses for George Holdefer on Washington Street; business block 44x150 feet for C.W. Burt in Valley Junction. (*Des Moines Daily Leader*, "The City in Brief," March 30, 1902: 10.)

1902: Mrs. W. W. Thompson, brick \$3,000 house Indiana Avenue (*Des Moines Capital*, "Mrs. Thompson's New Home," July 31, 1902: 3.)

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1904: Apartment brick 3-story building for C.B. Marino, W. 5<sup>th</sup> and Center streets and 4-flat apartment building, E. Ninth Street (*Des Moines Capital*, "Plans for Apartments," May 21, 1904: 10)

1904: 3-story brick commercial building for B.A. Younker, 10<sup>th</sup> and Walnut streets, plans by C.C. Cross & Son. (*Des Moines Capital*, September 17, 1904: 7)

1904: Frank A. Baylies erecting new building for Tent & Awning Co. on Walnut between 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> streets (nonextant), C.C. Cross is the architect. (*Des Moines Capital*, "New Building for Tent & Awning Co.," December 20, 1904: 8.)

1904: Three storefronts at 20th and Forest, 1904 (the only surviving buildings are 2001, 2009 Forest Avenue) (Drake Survey: 169)

1905: Large store building by C.C. Cross & Sons architects in Des Moines finished with Tiffany Enameled Brick. (*The Brickbuilder*, "In General," February 1905: 44)

1905: "The Union Congregational church to be erected at the corner to Tenth and Park streets, Des Moines, Iowa. The plans were secured through C. C. Cross and Son, the leading architects in Des Moines. The building committee, headed by Rev. H. W. Porter, who is a mechanic and builder, has put forth every effort to give to the people a handsome brick structure trimmed with stone and with ample accommodations for all the convenience of church life. The seating capacity of the auditorium will be three hundred and the gallery 125." (*Iowa State Bystander*, "Proposed Union Congregational Church," April 21, 1905: 1, <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83025186/1905-04-21/ed-1/seq-1/>)

1905: "J. D. Ryan has had plans drawn by C.C. Cross & Son, architects, for a new business block to be erected at 420 South East Seventh Street... the materials being Flint black brick with Bedford stone trimmings. J. Rendall has had plans drawn by C.C. Cross & Son, architects, for a new residence to be erected at Twenty-eighth and Rutland Avenue to cost about \$3,500. It will be two stories, 28x30, with modern appointments. Jewell, Ia., is to have a new public school building to cost about \$7,000. The plans have been prepared by C.C. Cross & Son. Another building to be erected at Jewell this spring for which this firm prepared the plans is a two story business building 24x80, to cost about \$6,000. The People's Savings bank of Nevada, Ia., has adopted plans prepared by C.C. Cross & Son for a new bank building.... First class materials are to be used throughout, the cost of the structure being estimated to be about \$10,000." (*Des Moines Register*, "Des Moines Contractors and Architects Have Much Work in Prospect In Smaller Towns," May 3, 1905: 2)

1905: Schools: Dexter: architects C.C. Cross & Son, Des Moines, planned 2-story \$12,000 school (*School Board Journal*, March 1905: 26); Schools in Jewell \$7,000; Osceola \$6,000; (*School Board Journal*, June 1905: 26)

c. 1905: Des Moines College Gymnasium (by 1905 city directory)

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1905: 2814 Rutland, home of Andrew G. McKay, Treasurer, Keystone Coal Co., 1905 (Drake Survey: 169)

1905: House, 2800 Forest Dr., Des Moines (NRHP)

c. 1906: George B. Peak residence, (22<sup>nd</sup> Street?); Charles Worth residence, Union Park; Dr. L.D. Rood, 31<sup>st</sup> and Grand (nonextant?); Mr. Lichty, 28<sup>th</sup> and Forest Drive (possibly 2800 Forest Drive, circa 1905; contributing to Owl's Head Historic District?); W.S. Goodell, 10<sup>th</sup> and Mary Ave.; E.A. Brecht, 9<sup>th</sup> and Clinton, by 1906 (*Des Moines Daily News*, C.C. Cross advertisement, April 29, 1906: 5 supplement)

1906: Pleasantville First Methodist Church, C.C. Cross & Son of Des Moines have accepted the contract to erect the \$17,695 church (*The Engineering Record*, "Churches and Dwellings," June 23, 1906: 55)

1906: Pleasantville Odd Fellows' and K.P. Block by the architects C.C. Cross & Son of Des Moines awarding contract to erect to Teas & Stephens of Charlton, IA (*Engineering-Contracting*, "Bids Received," June 27, 1906: 13) (See Figure 3)

1906: J.K. and W.H. Gilcrest of Gilcrest Lumber Co. will erect an 8-story business block on the NE corner of 6<sup>th</sup> and High streets, with plans by C.C. Cross. (constructed?)

1907: Chariton Presbyterian Church, extant but dome removed (1907)

1907: St. Mary's German Roman Catholic Church convent, \$60,000, by plans by C.C. Cross & Sons. (*The Engineering Record*, "Churches and Dwellings," March 9, 1907: 54a)

1909: Brick store building in Santa Monica, plans by C.C. Cross & Son. (*Southwest Contractor and Manufacturer*, "Business Buildings," March 13, 1909: 10)

1909: Frame \$2,200 house under bid in Sunset Beach tract (Los Angeles?) and another frame \$2,200 house completing plans in Santa Monica; plans completed for a third house, \$18,000 stone and shingled exterior with ballroom, billiard room to be erected in Winnetchee, Washington. (*Southwest Contractor and Manufacturer*, "Residences," June 12, 1909: 8)

1910: "C.C. Cross & Son, non-certificated architects, report a number of sketches on the boards for projects that will go forward after the first of the year," (*Southwest Contractor and Manufacturer*, "Santa Monica Growing," December 17, 1910: 20)

1911: 6-room bungalow at Short Line Beach, Ocean Park, plans by C.C. Cross of Santa Monica, being built (*Southwest Contractor and Manufacturer*, "Los Angeles Notes," March 4, 1911: 8)



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1911: Apartment House in Santa Monica with C.C. Cross & Son designer, T.E. Bundy contractor. (*Southwest Contractor and Manufacturer*, "Santa Monica," April 8, 1911: 36)

1912: Stores, brick 52x60 ft, 2726 W. Pico St., Santa Monica, \$6,000, C.C. Cross & Son. (*Southwest Contractor and Manufacturer*, Volume 8, January 13, 1912: 29)

1912: Double dwelling, 8 rooms, 32x46 feet, 1823 W. Jefferson St., C.C. Cross & Son, Santa Monica. (*Southwest Contractor and Manufacturer*, "Building Permits: Los Angeles," February 15, 1913: 15)

1913: Residence for T.E. Bundy, 1658 Fifth Ave., has secured a permit for a 2-story and basement, 13-room frame and plaster residence, which he will build for himself at 2123 W. 21<sup>st</sup> St. Cost \$10,000. Plans by C.C. Cross & Son. (*Southwest Contractor and Manufacturer*, "Los Angeles Notes," December 28, 1912: 37)

1913: "C.C. Cross, 316 Ocean Ave., Santa Monica, has prepared plans for public market building to be erected on Brooks Ave. (Venice, California), upon property belonging to Dr. J.M. Stanwood." (*Southwest Contractor and Manufacturer*, "Industrial," March 8, 1913: 23)

1913: "C.C. Cross, 316 Ocean Ave., Santa Monica, has prepared plans for public market building to be erected on Brooks Ave. (Venice, California), upon property belonging to Dr. J.M. Stanwood." (*Southwest Contractor and Manufacturer*, "Industrial," March 8, 1913: 23)

1913: Residence, 6 rooms, 1418 11<sup>th</sup> St. (Santa Monica), W.C. Thompson, owner, C.C. Cross, builder, \$1,200. (*Southwest Contractor and Manufacturer*, "Santa Monica," April 19, 1913: 36)

1915: Permit pulled for \$1,500 Santa Monica apartments, C.C. Cross & Son, builders. (*Southwest Contractor and Manufacturer*, "Santa Monica Permits," January 16, 1915: 30)

1916: Permit pulled to repair building, 2939 Ocean Front, Santa Monica by C.C. Cross, builder. (*Southwest Contractor*, "Santa Monica Permits," October 21, 1916: 30)





ARTISAN GALLERY 218

Fun on 5th

Fun on 5th

Fun on 5th







218 1/2

218

216

Squiggles  
Gifts & Decor









MAXIMUM  
OCCUPANCY  
120

00











GENTS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: I.O.O.F. (International Order of Odd Fellows) Valley Junction Lodge Hall No. 604

Multiple Name:

State & County: IOWA, Polk

Date Received: 9/25/2017 Date of Pending List: 10/26/2017 Date of 16th Day: 11/13/2017 Date of 45th Day: 11/9/2017 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: SG100001793

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

Accept  Return  Reject 11/8/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary  
Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria Accept, National Register Criterion A.

Reviewer Patrick Andrus *Patrick Andrus* Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2218 Date 11/8/2017

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF  
CULTURAL AFFAIRS

KIM REYNOLDS, GOVERNOR  
ADAM GREGG, LT. GOVERNOR

CHRIS KRAMER, ACTING DIRECTOR

September 20, 2017



IOWA ARTS  
COUNCIL

PRODUCE  
IOWA

STATE HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY OF IOWA

STATE HISTORICAL  
MUSEUM OF IOWA

STATE HISTORICAL  
LIBRARY & ARCHIVES

STATE HISTORIC SITES

STATE HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION  
OFFICE OF IOWA

IOWA HISTORICAL  
FOUNDATION

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228  
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Mr. Loether:

The following National Register nomination from Iowa are enclosed for your review and listing if acceptable.

**I.O.O.F. (International Order of Odd Fellows) Valley Junction Lodge Hall No. 604**

The I.O.O.F. Hall Building is significant under Criterion A–Social: meeting hall being associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history: the rise of fraternal organizations in West Des Moines, Iowa, for its longstanding use and ownership by the International Order of Odd Fellows (“Odd Fellows”), Valley Junction Lodge No. 604. This organization was the second fraternal organization founded in Valley Junction and the longest running such social organization in the community, founded in 1894 and operating until 2010. The building also was used by the women’s parallel organization, the Amaryllis Rebekah Lodge 81, which was founded in 1900. The period of significance for the building is 1897 through 1966, representing the year it was constructed through the fifty-year mark. The significant dates are 1897, marking the year that the building was completed and used by grocer-hardware retailers and building owners Yeaton & Burnette, with the upper hall used by the I.O.O.F. chapter; and circa 1923, the year the narrow enclosed north staircase addition was added as designed by Des Moines-based architecture firm Dougher, Rich and Woodburn.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Laura Sadowsky  
State Historian  
State Historical Society of Iowa

Enclosure.