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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Samuel and Sarah Hulme House

other names/site number _____

Name of Multiple Property Listing N/A

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

2. Location

street & number 1577 Franklin Ave

not for publication

city or town Trenton

vicinity

state Iowa

county Henry

zip code 52654

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: ___ national ___ statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A ___ B C ___ D

17 May 2019

Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

State Historical Society of Iowa

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain): _____

7/3/2019

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Samuel and Sarah Hulme House
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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	1	buildings
0	0	site
0	0	structure
0	0	object
3	1	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE / animal facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / single dwelling

DOMESTIC / secondary structure

VACANT / NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER / Late Georgian Revival Vernacular

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK

walls: BRICK

roof: METAL

other: _____

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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph (Briefly describe the current, general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

The Samuel and Sarah Hulme House sits on the west side of Franklin Ave (formerly Trenton-Wayland Road) along the southern edge of Jefferson Township in northwest Henry County. The property is rural, with Trenton located about one mile to the south in Trenton Township and Wayland about four miles to the north in Jefferson Township. The house sits on a cleared piece of land, with three outbuildings along the timber that composes the western portion of the property. The one-and-one-half-story brick house was built around 1862 for newlyweds Samuel and Sarah Hulme, and it is a modest and yet refined home for this period in Henry County. The brick house reflects some elements of the Late Georgian Revival style, though it is overall vernacular in design. The house sits on a brick foundation, and the side gable roof is clad in an older standing-seam metal roof. The house retains some original wood six-over-six-light double-hung windows. The first story is divided into four rooms, and the second story is divided into two rooms. The basement is also divided into four rooms. The property includes two frame outbuildings and a metal clad garage. Overall, the property has good integrity.

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable.)

(Iowa SHPO Additional Instructions: After the main **Narrative Description**, discuss any physical alterations since the period of significance under the subheading **Alterations**, and the seven aspects of integrity as it applies to the resource in a **Statement of Integrity** with each aspect discussed in its own paragraph.)

The Samuel and Sarah Hulme House is a one-and-one-half-story brick house built around 1862 in the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 34 at the southern edge of Jefferson Township, about one mile north of Trenton in Trenton Township (Figure 1). Section 34 was historically timber land, with the road from Trenton to Wayland (and on to Washington) running along the east edge (Figure 2). Thus, this house sits along the west side of this early road, with a creek and wooded land to the west. The land immediately around the house and to the south was cleared for buildings and farming operations, but this land was not suitable for raising crops. Thus, Samuel Hulme also owned about 60 acres on the east side of the road in Section 35 that was more suitable as cropland. When the Hulme properties were sold in 1974 at auction after the death of Max Hulme (Samuel's grandson), a parcel of 2.5 acres in the southeast quarter of Section 34 with the brick house and immediate yard/buildings was created and sold back to James Page Hulme (lived here until his death in 1999). This is the current parcel boundary for the property, as well as the recommended National Register boundary.

The one-and-one-half-story brick house faces Franklin Ave (former Trenton-Wayland Road) to the east. The vernacular design reflects basic elements of the Late Georgian Revival style, including symmetrical façade, centered entry, side gable design, and six-over-six-light double-hung windows. The other design elements are noted in brick. The house has a brick belt course at the floor level of the house (above the foundation/basement level). The frieze is detailed in brick, with four projected courses, a dentil course, and a further projected "cornice" course. Older photographs show a shed-roof front porch with turned columns that did not extend across the full width of the house, but wider than the current porch. This older porch deteriorated and fell off the house more than 20 years ago per the current owner, and the current shed-roof entry porch was constructed to provide access to the front door. The entry is centered on the façade, and it retains its original wood door with inset wood panels and two arch windows. An older wood storm/screen door also remains. A six-over-six-light double-hung wood window is found to either side of the entry. The south/left window (into the larger room) is missing its upper sash and it has a storm window, while the

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north/right window is intact with no storm window. Both windows retain stone sills and simple stone lintels. There are no basement windows on the east elevation.

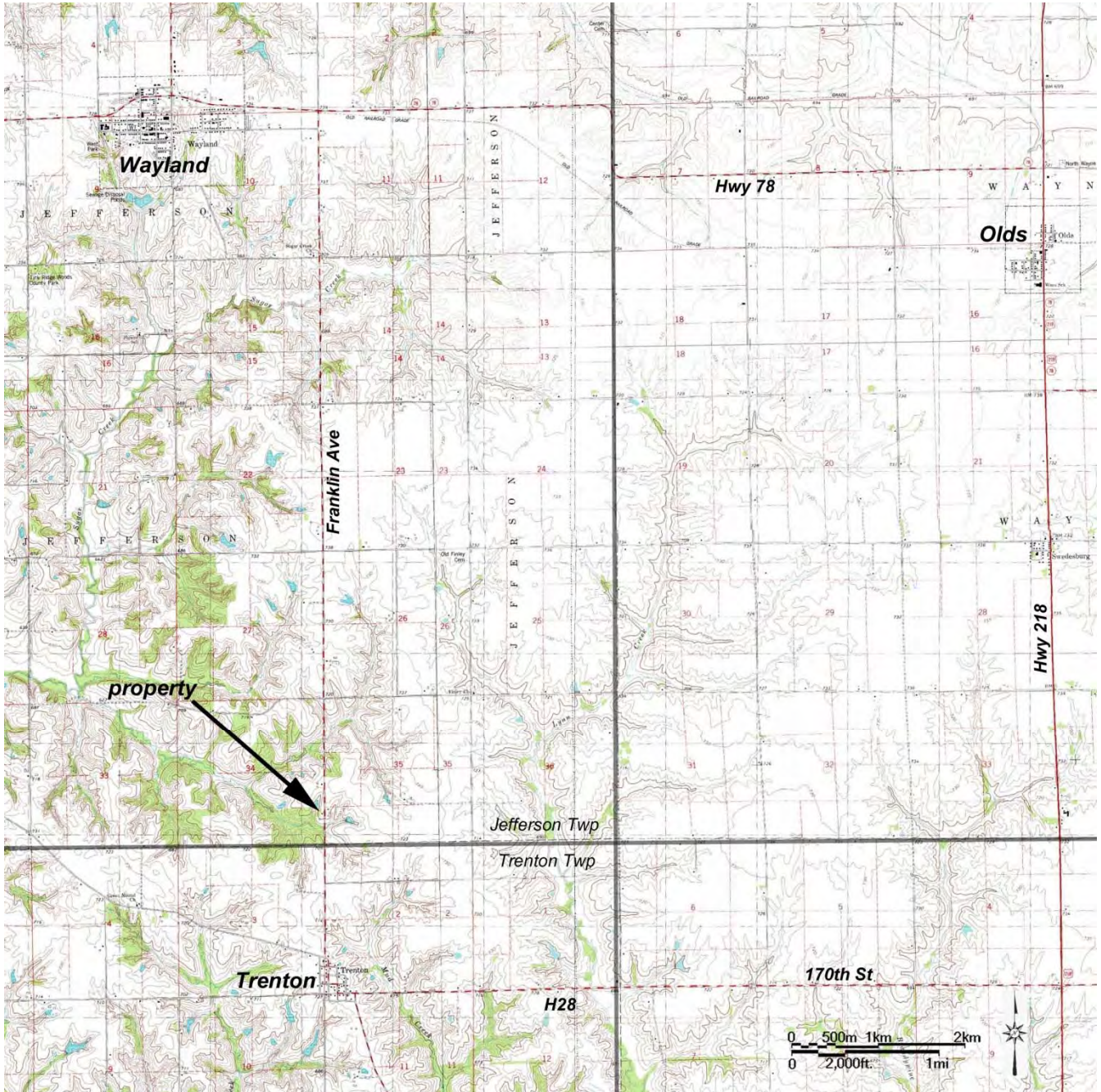


Figure 1. Location map showing Hulme House property in southern Jefferson Township.
(base map: Trenton, USGS topographic quadrangle map, 1981)

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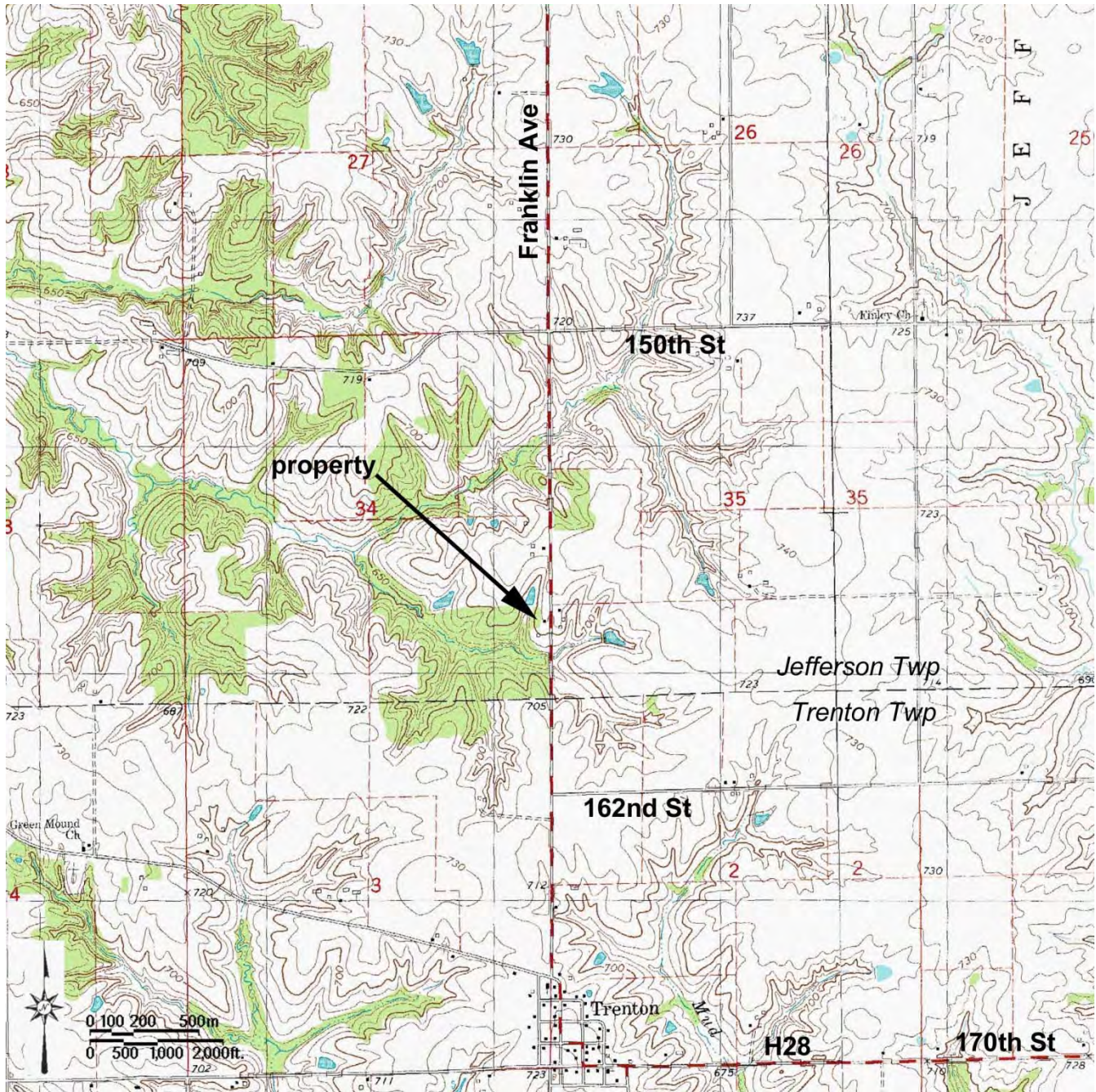


Figure 2. Location map showing Hulme House property in southern Jefferson Township.
(base map: Trenton, USGS topographic quadrangle map, 1981)

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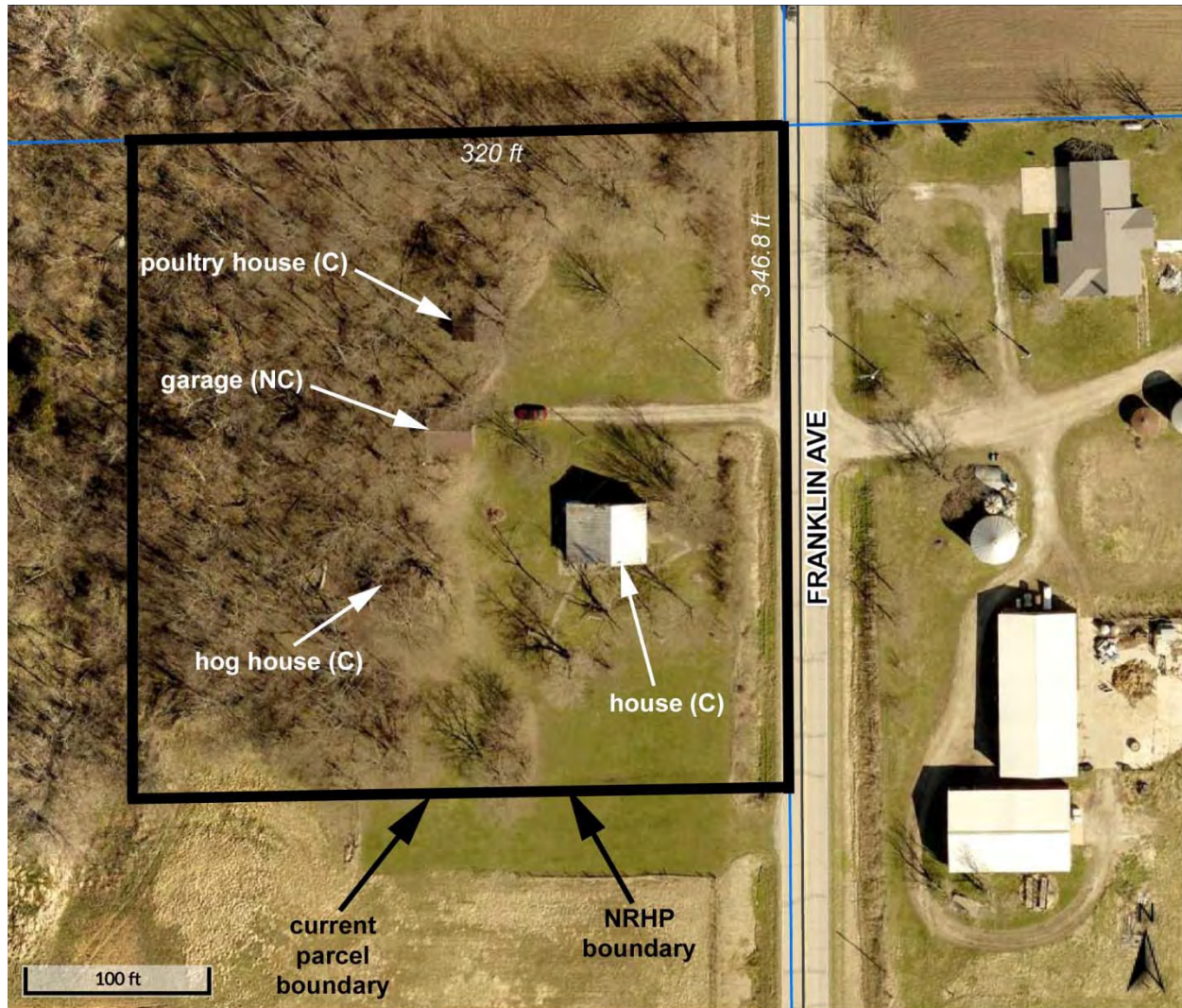


Figure 3. Site plan for Hulme House property, with boundary indicated (McCarley 2018).
(2016 base aerial photography, Henry County GIS)

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Figure 4. Aerial photograph of Hulme House property, looking west with boundary indicated (McCarley 2018).
(base photo: March 2016 pictometry, Henry County GIS)

The north elevation of the house faces the driveway into the property. It has no windows on the front/left half of the first story and two windows on the rear/right half of the first story. These two windows are associated with the kitchen on the interior, and they have replacement one-over-one-light double-hung windows with modern storm windows. The windows retain stone sills and jack arch brick lintels. The second story has a centered six-over-six-light double-hung wood window in the gable. It likewise retains a stone sill and jack arch brick lintel. Five metal tie rods extend through the house, with anchors on the north elevation. The anchors include a star, S, star, S, and S from left/east to right/west. The frieze has a wide wood board under the eave. A brick chimney that was on the exterior has been removed, with evidence in the brick and eave remaining. A metal flue for the furnace runs up the wall in this location currently. An earlier brick chimney on the roof associated with an internal chimney to the right/west of the gable window was removed, with metal roofing patching this section on the roof. There are three basement windows on this side, one on the left/east half and two under the windows on the right/west half. The windows retain three-light wood sashes in various conditions, with the windows covered on the interior and partially on the exterior. These windows also have jack arch brick lintels. The brick wall is in fair condition on this side, with some failure noted at the east corner and above the first basement window at the right.

The south elevation of the house has one window on the front/right half of the first story and two windows on the rear/left half of the first story. The front window is a six-over-six-light double-hung wood window that is covered with plastic on the exterior. The two rear/left windows have replacement one-over-one-light double-

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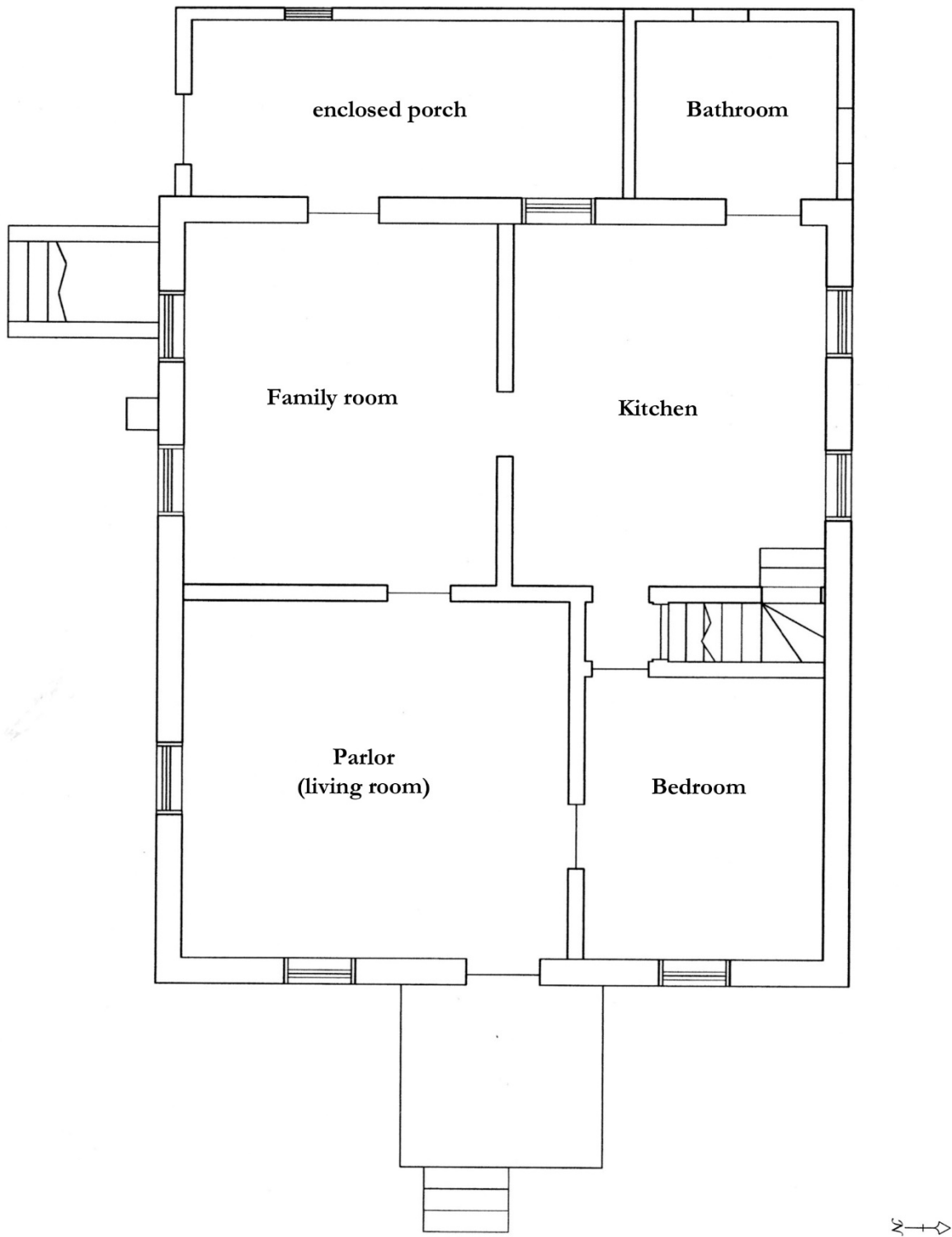
hung windows with modern storm windows. The windows retain stone sills and jack arch brick lintels. The second story has a centered six-over-six-light double-hung wood window in the gable. It likewise retains a stone sill and jack arch brick lintel. Five metal tie rods extend through the house, with anchors on the south elevation that correspond with the north elevation. The anchors include a star, S, star, S, and S from right/east to left/west. The frieze has a wide wood board under the eave. A brick chimney on the exterior between the two rear/left windows remains, an addition after the original construction. An earlier brick chimney on the roof associated with an internal chimney to the left/west of the gable window has been removed to the roofline level, with the base remaining on the roof. There is one basement window on this side, offset under the front/east window. The window retains a three-light wood sash, with the window covered on the interior and partially on the exterior. This window also has a jack arch brick lintel. The brick wall is in fair condition on this side, with some large cracks noted. The exterior basement entry is offset under the west/left window, and the entry also has a jack arch brick lintel. Older concrete steps lead down to the entry, and the steps are covered by a later wood cellar door. The brick sidewalls remain under ground level, with concrete sidewalls poured on top of them for the cellar door. The entry into the basement retains a historic two-panel wood door, with a diagonal wood member across each of the two inset wood panels.

The west/rear elevation is completely covered by the bathroom addition and enclosed rear porch. The bathroom addition sits at the north end, with a porch that extended to the south along the rear of the house. There is a basement space dug out under the bathroom portion, but the porch sits on a typical pier foundation. The porch was then later enclosed in the latter part of the 20th century, with framing replacing any porch columns. The rear brick elevation is visible within the enclosed porch. It has a rear entry into the south/right portion of the west elevation, and a two-over-two-light double-hung window near the center. Both openings have stone lintels, and the entry retains a historic wood door with upper window and three lower panels. An older historic door similar to the front door remains in the basement, and it was likely an original rear door. Beadboard remains on the ceiling of this enclosed porch, and it retains a wood porch floor. The northern third of the rear section is the bathroom addition, accessed from the house with an entry from the kitchen to bathroom on the interior. When the rear porch and bathroom section was clad in vinyl siding, a one-over-one-light double-hung window was added at the right/south end of the west/rear elevation, and a door was added on the south side. However, the vinyl siding covered two earlier windows in the bathroom, one on the north wall and one on the west wall. The foundation is covered in metal siding, likely installed at a different time than the vinyl siding.

The first story is divided into four rooms, each directly accessed from another room without any halls. The first story rooms retain simple flat door and window trim with no profile and simple tall baseboard (approximately eight inches) with no profile. The rooms retain wide-plank wood flooring, with some carpet/rugs over the wood floor. The rooms have plaster walls, which have some cracks. Acoustical tile ceiling has been installed in most of the rooms, covering the condition of the plaster on the ceiling. As noted, the front entry retains its historic wood door. The center dividing wall is located to the north/right of center, with the main entry directly into the living room. The living room has two windows, an entry to the bedroom to the north, an entry to the family room to the west, and a storage area added in the northwest corner. The wide-plank wood floor appears in good condition, and the plaster on the walls is in fair condition, with some cracks and a missing section by the south window. The door on the north wall to the bedroom appears to be an original four panel wood door. The bedroom is the smallest room on the first story, with the center wall offset for the front entry / living room and the stairs occupying space along the west wall. The wide-plank wood floor is covered by older linoleum, and the plaster on the walls is in fair condition, with some remnants of wallpaper. A coat rail remains on the south wall. A smaller four-panel wood door on the north wall opens to the space under the stairs, providing access to the basement stairs and into the kitchen. The basement entry and door to the kitchen both retain four-panel wood doors as well. The door from the living room to the family room on the south half of the rear half of the house is not original, replaced in the last decade or so. The

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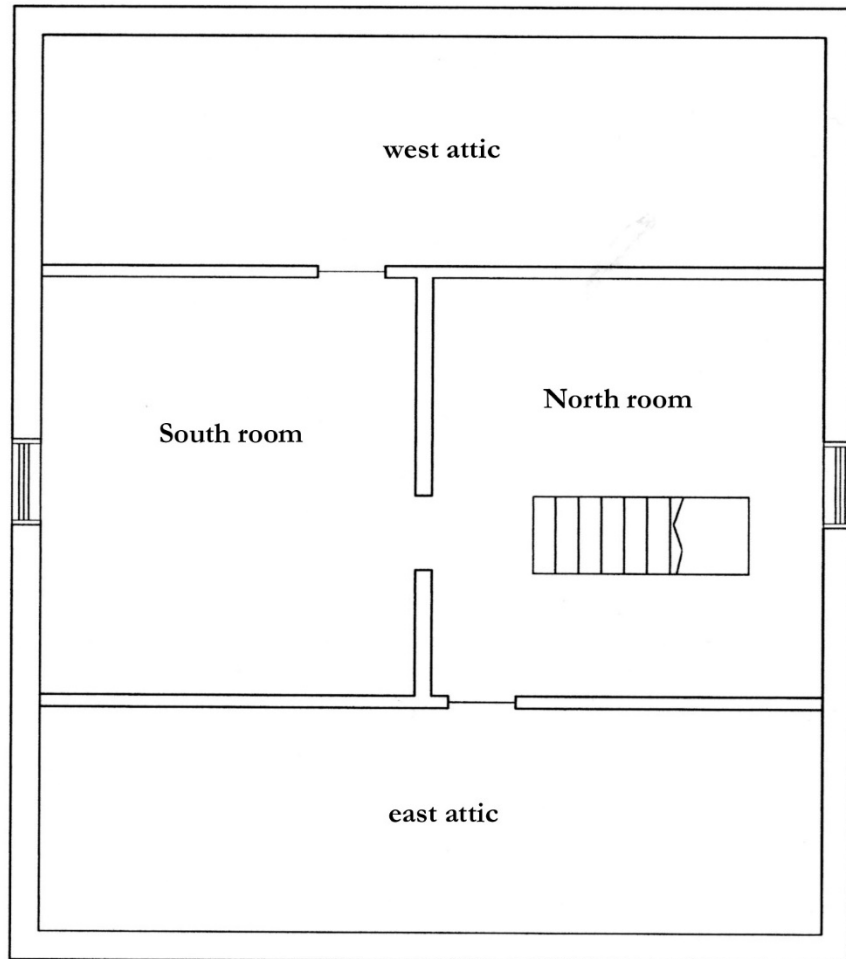
First story
Samuel and Sarah Hulme House
Jefferson Twp, Henry Co

1/10"=1' (sketch of general layout)
R.L. McCarley, SPARK Consulting
October 2018

Figure 5. First story plan.

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Second story
Samuel and Sarah Hulme House
Jefferson Twp, Henry Co

↔
1/10"=1' (sketch of general layout)
R.L. McCarley, SPARK Consulting
October 2018

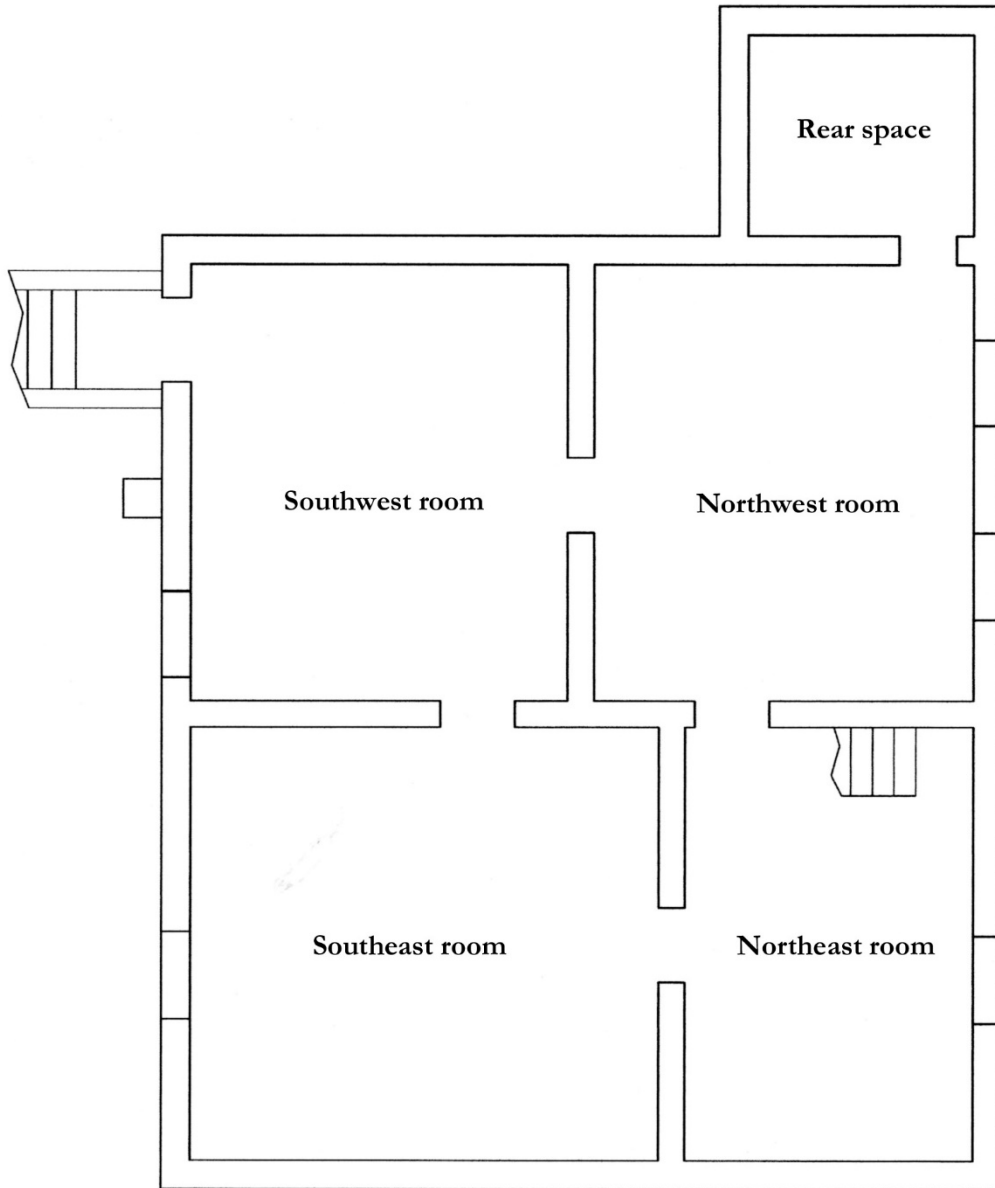
Figure 6. Second story plan.

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Basement
Samuel and Sarah Hulme House
Jefferson Twp, Henry Co

1/10"=1' (sketch of general layout)
R.L. McCarley, SPARK Consulting
October 2018



Figure 7. Basement plan.

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family room has two windows, the door to the living room, a door to the kitchen, and the rear entry to the enclosed porch. A large rug mostly covers the wide-plank wood floor in the family room, and the plaster on the walls is in good condition. The kitchen in the northwest corner of the house appears to have been remodeled in the middle of the 20th century. Metal cabinets on the west wall appear to date to this period. The floor is covered in carpet squares, and the east wall is covered in wide horizontal wood pieces. The exposed plaster walls are in good condition. The stairs to the second story are located enclosed along the east wall of the kitchen, with a four panel door to the stairs and two additional steps at the north end. The bathroom added on the north end of the rear of the house is accessed from the kitchen, with a four-panel wood door in this opening. The bathroom fixtures date from various periods from the middle to later 20th century. The bathroom has an older linoleum floor and a combination of wall materials, including horizontal wood siding. The ceiling is covered with acoustical tiles like the other rooms on the first story, and the ceiling is angled at the west/rear edge.

The enclosed stairs to the second story are located between the rooms on the north half of the house, with two steps and a four-panel door on the north end of the east wall of the kitchen. The kitchen steps ascend to turning steps that ascend to the main stairs to the second story. The stairs are simple wood treads. The second story is divided into a north room and a south room, and the stairs ascend into the north room, offset to the east. The stairs appear to retain their original simple square balustrade and beveled handrail. The second story rooms retain simple flat door and window trim with no profile and simple baseboard with no profile (approximately four inches). The north room has a window centered on the north wall, and a doorway with a three-light transom window on the south dividing wall. A smaller door accesses the attic space along the east side of the house from the south end of the east wall. The wide-plank wood floor is mostly covered by carpeting. The plaster walls and ceiling retain some wallpaper, and the plaster is in fair condition, with some cracks and a large ceiling section that has failed at the north end. The doorway to the south room has hinges but no door. The south room likewise has a window centered on the south wall, wide-plank wood floors covered in carpet, and some wallpaper on the plaster walls and ceiling, which are in good condition overall. Water damage is noted on the south wall to the right/west of the window where the original chimney exits the roof. A smaller door accesses the attic space along the west side of the house from the north end of the west wall.

The basement is divided into four rooms similar to the first story. The original interior basement stairs descend to the north from the small hall between the kitchen and bedroom on the first story, located under the stairs to the second story. The wood stairs are only partially intact, with the lower treads missing. The basement has also historically been accessed by an exterior entry on the south side, and this is the primary entry to the basement at this point. The concrete steps are irregular, with brick sidewalls near the bottom and later concrete sidewalls on top of the brick walls. The concrete sidewalls provide a solid surface for the wood cellar door. As noted, the exterior entry into the basement retains a historic two-panel wood door, with a diagonal wood member across each of the two inset wood panels. The basement has exposed brick foundation walls and a dirt floor in general. The exterior entry leads to the room under the family room, the southwest room in the basement. This room has a wood beadboard ceiling and evidence of plaster on the foundation walls. There also is a stovepipe hole on the south wall, between the entry and a window. This southwest room has a door to the southeast room under the living room and to the northwest room under the kitchen. The east rooms appear to have never been finished, and they have exposed brick walls and exposed floor joists for the ceiling. Doors are vertical plank wood doors with simple latches. The southeast room is the largest space, with a covered basement window on the south wall. The northeast room is the smallest room, with the interior stairs extending into this space along the west wall. It also has a covered basement window on the north wall. The northwest room, under the kitchen, has the furnace and water heater. It has wood beadboard on part of the ceiling, with it missing for ductwork in other areas. The basement area under the bathroom also has brick foundation walls, with a covered basement window on the west side.

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There are three outbuildings on the parcel currently associated with the house (Figure 3). They sit along the timber line behind the house, with the gable-roof poultry house at the north end, the gable-roof garage slightly to the north and west of the house, and the shed-roof hog house at the south end further within the timber land. Historic photographs show a number of outbuildings associated with the property in the middle of the 20th century. A 1956 photograph shows the poultry house, an earlier garage on the site of the current garage, at least three smaller outbuildings south of the house, the hog house without as many trees, and a larger barn to the south on land no longer associated with the property (barn demolished). The poultry house and hog house are frame construction that appears to date to the late 19th century or early 20th century, with framing consistent to this period. The poultry house is a gable-roof building with vertical wood siding on frame construction. The building is nearly square, measuring 24'2" wide and 26'2" long. The south end has four six-light windows with openings covered by chicken wire under the windows. There is a door at the east end of the south side. There is an additional six-light window on the east side, and a door within the siding on the west side. The interior is currently open space utilized for storage. The poultry house is counted as contributing under Criterion A to the property. The hog house does not appear to have been utilized in several decades, with trees growing up around it. The shed-roof building faces south, with the frame construction clad in vertical wood siding. The building is approximately 36 feet wide and 10 feet deep. The south side has a series of lower doors that provide access to interior pens, with swinging panels that open on the upper half. The wood dividers for the pens generally remain intact on the interior. The hog house is counted as contributing under Criterion A to the property. The gable-oriented garage sits in the same place as an earlier garage depicted on the 1956 aerial photograph, but it appears to date to the 1960s. The current garage is approximately 22 by 22 feet. The later frame construction is clad in metal siding and metal roofing. There is a sliding garage door on the east gable end, and a small window and pedestrian door on the east end of the south side. The garage is counted as non-contributing to the property.

Integrity

The Samuel and Sarah Hulme House retains good integrity. The house continues to sit on its original location in Section 34, and it retains its historic setting among rural/agricultural landscape of northwest Henry County. It retains its overall side-gable vernacular design, brick construction and details, some historic wood windows, interior layout, simple wood trim, original stairs, and wide-plank wood floors. Thus, it has good integrity of design, materials, and craftsmanship. The overall feeling of the house is a typical house of the middle of the 19th century, and it retains a strong association to this period. Specific aspects of the integrity of the property include:

Location: The house remains on its original site in Section 34 in southern Jefferson Township in northwest Henry County, Iowa, so its integrity of location is excellent.

Setting: The setting of the house remains a small agricultural tract in rural southern Jefferson Township on the west side of Franklin Avenue, the road leading from Trenton to Wayland, with timber to the west and larger agricultural lands to the east. The integrity of setting is excellent.

Design: The overall design of the house remains intact, clearly reflecting a middle 19th century vernacular brick house. The house retains its original side-gable design and original brick construction, with modest detailing in the brick bands and dentils on the façade. The house retains its overall symmetrical design, with centered entry and flanking six-over-six-light double-hung wood windows on the façade. It retains several historic wood windows, with some replacements. Likewise, an older porch has been replaced with a newer porch of a similar size. The bathroom and enclosed porch on the rear are modest and a typical alteration for a house of this period and size. The interior retains its original configuration of rooms, historic trim, wide-plank wood floors, and wood stairs and railing. Overall, the integrity of design is excellent.

Materials: The house retains good integrity of historic materials. On the exterior, the brick walls with simple façade details and some wood windows remain intact. Some windows have been replaced. The metal

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roof on the house appears to date to the early 20th century. On the interior, the wood floors and plaster on the walls and ceilings generally remain intact, with some damage to plaster or covering of wood floors. The paneled wood doors and trim remain intact, along with the wood baseboard. The house retains its original stairs and railing on the second story.

Workmanship: The historic workmanship of the house continues to be reflected in the overall historic design elements and materials, as noted above. There is some loss of some historic materials due to later modifications and lack of maintenance.

Feeling: The overall feeling of the house is rural vernacular house from the middle of the 19th century, with its exterior design and interior layout clearly reflecting this purpose. The integrity of feeling is excellent.

Association: The house retains a strong association to rural and agricultural life in Henry County in the second half of the 19th century. The integrity of association is excellent.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Agriculture

Period of Significance

1862-1913

Significant Dates

circa 1862

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

Architect/Builder

unknown

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Statement of Significance

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations).

The Samuel and Sarah Hulme House is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places at a local level of significance under Criterion A for its significance within the agricultural history of northwest Henry County and under Criterion C for the significant architecture of the house. The brick house was built for Samuel and Sarah (Howard) Hulme around 1862, noted for its early date of construction and for its brick construction in the middle of the 19th century in northwest Henry County. Samuel Hulme was a prominent rural resident in this period, pursuing agricultural interests as well as being actively involved with the Henry County Institute of Science (non-extant) in nearby Trenton. The period of significance spans from 1862 when the house was constructed until 1913 when Samuel Hulme retired from farming and passed the operations of the property to his grandson.

Narrative Statement of Significance

 (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

(Iowa SHPO Additional Instructions: For properties not nominated under Criterion D, include a statement about whether any archaeological remains within or beyond the footprint of the property were assessed as part of this nomination under the subheading **Archaeological Assessment**.)

The Samuel and Sarah Hulme House is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its historic significance within the agricultural history of northwest Henry County. With the railroad not arriving in Jefferson Township until 1880, the settlement period extended through the middle of the 19th century in northern Henry County. The property is significant within this period of early agricultural development of Jefferson Township, reflecting a typical house and farming operation of the middle and later 19th century. It is also one of the only extant houses from this period. The brick house was constructed around 1862 for newlyweds Samuel and Sarah (Howard) Hulme, and they lived here for their entire married life. After Sarah's death, Samuel continued to live here until his retirement from farming around 1913. Through this period, he acquired limited additional land, with his original purchase satisfying his needs for his agricultural endeavors. The house was located about a mile north of Trenton, and he was active in affairs related to Trenton as well as southern Jefferson Township. Notably, he was an active member in the Henry County Institute of Science from its formation in Trenton in 1870, serving as one of five managers of the organization by 1881 through the early 1900s as well as president from the middle of the 1890s into the early 1900s. The Institute was a unique institution in the social and cultural history of Henry County, and it thrived under his leadership through this period. Overall, Samuel Hulme appears to have been a gentleman farmer, pursuing both agricultural and learned endeavors.

The Samuel and Sarah Hulme House is also nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for the architectural significance of the vernacular brick house. The construction of the house around 1862 places it as one of the earliest identified extant houses in Jefferson Township. Only two extant brick houses from the 19th century are noted in the township, both along Franklin Avenue. Houses built throughout the middle of the 19th century in Jefferson Township were simple house types, with few including prominent stylistic details found in more populous areas. Thus, the one-and-one-half story vernacular form is an excellent example of a common house type of this period, and it is notable for its level of integrity as well as brick construction. The brick construction places it above other frame houses constructed in this period, providing a glimpse of the social status of the young couple at the time of the construction.

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Developmental history/additional historic context information

Settlement in Henry County and construction of the Hulme House

Though Henry County opened to settlement in 1833, early transportation routes through the southern and central portions of the county focused settlement in these areas of the county rather than in the northwestern Jefferson Township. Many settlers entered Iowa at Burlington on the Mississippi River in this period, with a road extending inland from Burlington to Mount Pleasant in Henry County. An early wagon road from Mount Pleasant extended northwest to Trenton, and it entered the southern part of Jefferson Township and continued through it into Washington County to the immediate north.¹ Jefferson Township was noted in early surveys and descriptions as roughly equally divided between timber and prairie land. A number of early settlers claimed land in both areas of the township, with the prairie land conducive for settlement and agricultural pursuit while the timber tract provided building materials and fuel. Timber land was primarily located in the western section of the township, in the hills along the Skunk River and stretching east along some sections of Sugar Creek. While a number of Swedes settled to the east in Wayne Township (Swedesburg) and a handful located to the west in Jefferson Township, this township was primarily settled by families moving from the eastern states and German immigrants.² The Territory of Iowa was established in 1838, with the first lands in Henry County officially sold in Burlington on June 12, 1838.³

Early settlements started in this period in Jefferson Township, though not significantly growing at this time. On August 12, 1837, John Jewett filed a plat for the town of Jefferson at the corners of Sections 22-23-26-27 in the center-south section of the township.⁴ This plat was along the wagon road that extended north from Trenton and Mt. Pleasant to the trading post in the northwest corner of Jefferson Township in Section 6. An early wagon road stretched across the northern section of the township as well, with the settlement of Crooked Creek noted near the intersection of the two roads. Voting precincts in October 1840 included both Jefferson and Crooked Creek. The precinct of Jefferson in the southern part of the township included over 70 men, while only a few men voted at Crooked Creek in the northern part of the township.⁵ Early settlers in Jefferson Township included Hiram Howard, Henry Payne Roberts, R.M. Pickel, T. Mosher, Harrison Matthews, and Daniel Turney.⁶ A map of surveyed portions of Iowa in 1840 shows the early settlement of Jefferson in Jefferson Township, as well as the early wagon road from Burlington to Mt. Pleasant that continued northwest to Trenton and Jefferson in northwest Henry County and further north to Washington (Figure 8). By 1842, the town of Jefferson appears to have been abandoned, with John Montgomery buying a large tract of land in this area that included the former town site.⁷ The settlement of Crooked Creek remained, and the town of Marshall (Wayland) was later laid out at this location on September 24, 1851. The wagon road north from Mount Pleasant and Trenton through Jefferson Township then went through Marshall and continued north to Washington and Iowa City. A stage line was started along this road from Iowa City to Mount Pleasant on December 7, 1851.⁸

The Samuel and Sarah Hulme House was built along this north-south road through Jefferson Township (now Franklin Avenue) in Section 34 of Jefferson Township, located at the southern edge of Jefferson Township and immediately north of Trenton Township. Trenton was the larger early town in northwest Henry County (in

¹ WCC 1980: 1-3

² *Portrait and Biographical Album* 1888: 680

³ Jaynes 1976: 2; WCC 1980: 1

⁴ WCC 1980: 242; HCHPC 2004: 55

⁵ WCC 1980: 5-6, 243; HCHC 1982: 55-57; McCarley 2016: 14

⁶ *Portrait and Biographical Album* 1888: 680

⁷ WCC 1980: 243

⁸ WCC 1980: 6

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sections 2-3 of Trenton Township), and this property is located about a mile north of Trenton. Thus, it is physically closer to Trenton to the south than to Wayland (Marshall) in Jefferson Township, about four miles to the north. Less timber land was found to the south in Trenton Township, and thus early settlers owned timber tracts to the north in Jefferson Township. The first town was laid out on the site of Trenton in spring 1836 as Lancaster. This claim of Michael Crane was then bought in spring 1837 by Samuel Brazleton, Colonel Parker, and George Miller, and the town was replatted as Trenton on May 27, 1837, named after the town in New Jersey at the suggestion of early settler James C. Green. By 1840, George Miller bought the interest of his partners, and thus became sole owner of the land. Early settlers in the area around Trenton included George Miller, Hon. James C. Green, James McPheran, J.H. McPheran, Joseph Morrison, Jacob Morrison, Perry Morrison, Isaac Jordan, J. Allendar, B.B. Allendar, Absalom Leeper, John Kephart, and A. Updegraff.⁹ The 1850 census of Trenton Township shows a large number of residents that had been born in Pennsylvania and Ohio. In 1848, Joel Turney moved west from Columbus, Ohio, stopping at Trenton along this route through Iowa. He opened a blacksmith shop, repairing wagons traveling through this area to the gold rush in California in 1849. His shop evolved to a business manufacturing wagons, which remained Trenton's main industry through the 1850s and 1860s.¹⁰

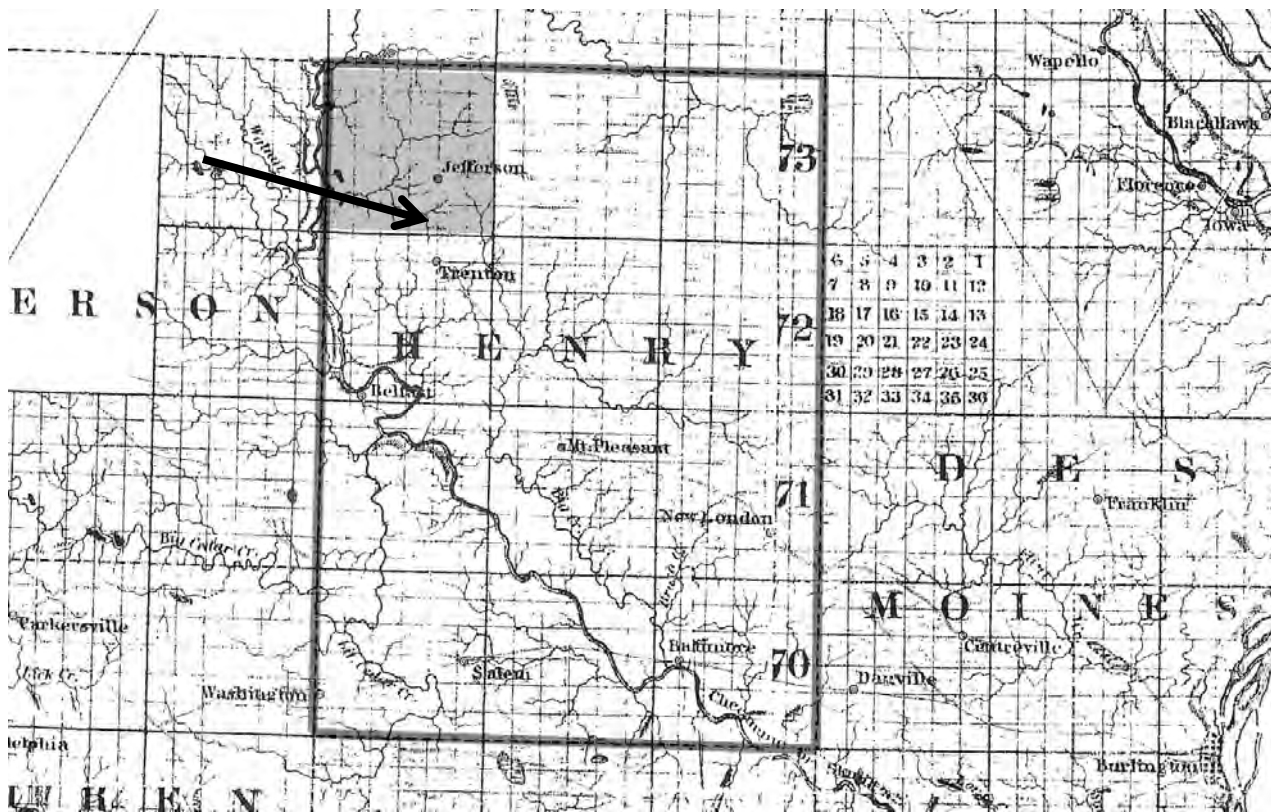


Figure 8. Part of the 1840 Map of the Surveyed Part of Iowa, with Henry County outlined and Jefferson Township shaded (Williams 1840; McCarley 2016: 14).

Jefferson Township was noted in the 1859-1960 directory as about equally divided between timber and prairie land, and the land was rich and well adapted for farming purposes¹¹ Overall, the township had 7,633 acres of improved land (5th of the 12 townships), including 112 acres of orchard, 658 acres of Hungarian grass, 733 acres of tame grasses, 127 acres of fall wheat, 2,103 acres of spring wheat, and 2,410 acres of corn.

⁹ *History of Henry County, Iowa* 1879: 547; *Portrait and Biographical Album* 1888: 688

¹⁰ Gingerich, 1941, 34-35

¹¹ Bowron 1859: 88

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Jefferson Township was an early producer of hogs, with the 1,813 hogs sold per the 1859 census ranking it as the highest in Henry County (followed by Tippecanoe – 1,289, Jackson – 966, Salem – 955). Additionally, 260 cattle were sold (6th of 12), 22,622 pounds of butter produced (4th of 12), and 1,654 pounds of wool sold (8th of 12)¹² The population of Jefferson Township stood at 1,017, and the town of Marshall was noted with 250 residents. In 1860, the census listed the population of Jefferson Township at 1,395, about average with townships outside of Center Township (Mount Pleasant), and 18,071 residents in the county.¹³

The 1859 map depicts the farmsteads throughout Jefferson Township. Sugar Creek is the major water source through the center of Jefferson Township, with Crooked Creek in the northern section. Many names associated with the early settlers and land patents are still associated with farms. Other lands have been purchased, creating both larger and smaller farms throughout the township. Most of the farms are 80 to 160 acres in size, with smaller tracts found scattered throughout the township but also concentrated along the creeks for timber tracts. All the portions of the township appear to be claimed in 1859.¹⁴ Timber along Sugar Creek and the Skunk River provided construction materials for houses and agricultural buildings. Early buildings in Iowa were typically log houses, one-story and two rooms, with a masonry chimney. These were regarded as temporary structures, replaced by a more permanent timber frame structure. Frame houses were the most common in Jefferson Township in this period. These houses were typically vernacular designs, with few details reflective of popular styles of the days such as Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and Italianate. Larger two-story houses followed the traditional I-house plan with a central hall flanked by a room on either side on both stories. A few examples of this house type remain in the township.

While larger brick homes were built in Mt. Pleasant, brick homes are more scattered throughout rural Henry County and smaller towns. Only two brick houses were identified in Jefferson Township during the 2015-16 architectural survey, including this one-story side-gable house in Section 34 and two-story I-house along the road to the north in Section 27 owned by early settler Daniel Turney (State # 44-01489).¹⁵ This brick house in Section 34 does not appear to have been constructed prior to the sale of this land to Samuel Hulme in 1862. This property in the southeast quarter of Section 34 in Jefferson Township was owned by early local residents Joseph and Sarah Morrison, who lived on their property to the south in Trenton Township.¹⁶ Early maps show that Section 34 was largely timber land, with a creek running through the section. Thus, it appears to have been purchased as a timber tract for the Morrises, noted as early settlers in Trenton Township. The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 34 (where the brick house is located) was sold to Emanuel Ernst on January 7, 1856, along with an additional 40 acres in Section 34 and 40 acres in Section 35 to the east across the main road north from Trenton. The 1859 county map shows that Emanuel Ernst also owned the 160 acres in the southeast quarter of Section 35, with a house indicated on this property. No houses are indicated in the southeast quarter of Section 34. Thus, it appears that this house was built after 1859. The 1859 map also shows that the Morrison family continued to own other land to the east and west of this property. Additionally, it shows that early settler Hiram Howard owned the 320 acres in the north half of Section 35. On January 24, 1862, Emanuel and Mary Ernst sold the 20 acres in the north half of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 34 to Samuel Hulme for \$400. This small 20 acre tract is where the brick house currently stands, and it appears that it was likely built for Samuel Hulme in 1862. In December 1862, Samuel Hulme bought the 40 acres in the southwest quarter of Section 35 to the east from James P. and Mallissa Morrison for \$800, a price that that aligns with the price for land for both purchases in 1862.¹⁷

¹² Bowron 1859: 17

¹³ Bowron 1859: 88-92; Jaynes 1976: iv

¹⁴ Cooper 1989: 15; McCarley 2016:18

¹⁵ This house has been recently sold, and its future is uncertain.

¹⁶ *Portrait and Biographical Album of Henry County* 1888: 431

¹⁷ Henry County Deed Book Q: 287

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Samuel Hulme was born near Trenton, New Jersey, on December 29, 1836 to Joshua and Elizabeth Page (Green) Hulme. Elizabeth was born to Robert M. and Anna (Page) Green near Bristol, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and she married Joshua Hulme in early 1836. The family moved to Pennsylvania prior to the birth of his brother James Page Hulme in 1838 and his sister Rebecca S. Hulme in 1841. Joshua S. Hulme then died in Pennsylvania on June 12, 1845. In spring 1850, Elizabeth P. Hulme moved west with her three children, settling in Mount Pleasant with her brother John S. Green. The 1850 census of Mount Pleasant lists John S. Green (34, clerk), with E.P. (Elizabeth Page) Hulme (38) and her children Samuel (14), James P. (12), and Rebecca S. (9). John S. Green then died on July 12, 1851. James C. Green, also a brother of Elizabeth, was among the earlier settlers of Trenton Township as noted, and Elizabeth then moved her family to Trenton in 1852. Meanwhile, Mary (Hall) Howard, wife of early Jefferson Township settler Hiram Howard, died in 1852, leaving Howard with three daughters - Jael, Sarah, and Martha A. The 1854 Iowa census lists his household as including one male and three females. The two widowers became acquainted, and Hiram Howard married Elizabeth Hulme later in 1854. Thus, Samuel Hulme became an older stepson of one of Jefferson Township's earliest and prominent farmers (Howard owned 320 acres by 1859).¹⁸ The 1856 Iowa census lists the combined household: Hiram Howard (55, 17 years in Iowa), wife Elizabeth (50, 6 years in Iowa), daughters Jael (23), Sarah (15), Martha (11), and stepchildren Samuel Hulme (20, 6 years in Iowa) and Rebecca Hulme (13). The 1860 census lists Hiram Howard with \$10,000 in real estate – one of the largest landowners – as a 59-year-old farmer. The census again lists the combined household – wife Elizabeth (46), daughters Jael (28), Sarah (18), Martha (16), and stepchildren Samuel Hulme (23) and Rebecca Hulme (17) – as well as three farm laborers.

On January 19, 1862, Samuel Hulme married Hiram Howard's daughter Sarah J., further solidifying family connections and his status in Jefferson Township. He then acquired the 20 acres in the north half of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 34 from Emanuel and Mary Ernst for \$400 on January 24, 1862. Thus, it appears that he likely bought this land to construct a home for the newlyweds to move out of their respective parents' house. Based on the purchase prices, it does not appear that a house was already present on the property, and the small tract of land along the road to Trenton was located less than a mile southwest of Hiram and Elizabeth Howard's property. Thus, he likely continued to work on Hiram Howard's farm while acquiring his own land to farm. No significant increase in assessed value is noted outside of normal adjustments from 1863 through the end of the 1860s when the house is depicted on the 1870 atlas, further confirming an 1862 construction date.¹⁹ The brick house is substantial construction for this period, one of only a handful of brick houses identified as built in Jefferson Township or northern Trenton Township. The vast majority of houses were frame construction in this period, and the use of brick reflects a decision for more substantial construction that likely reflects the status of the young couple of prominent parents. At the same time, the house follows a simple one-and-one-half-story form, reflective of the construction at the start of their life together. Thus, the brick house is both modest in design and substantial in nature.

The first homes in Henry County and Jefferson Township were log houses, usually one or two rooms with a loft. These houses were followed by heavy frame houses, with some more substantial homes of brick also constructed by the 1850s and 1860s.²⁰ The overall form of the brick house reflects an early vernacular typology with only hints of formal architectural stylistic details. Vernacular construction was typical in the settlement period in Iowa, with formal styles such as Georgian Revival lingering later in this area and Greek Revival arriving later. The simple side-gable form with four rooms on the first story reflects general typologies for larger homes in this period. This house begins to hint at the Late Georgian Revival style with the symmetrical façade, side gable design, brick detailing along the frieze, belt course, and six-over-six-light

¹⁸ Census records; "Samuel Hulme," *Mount Pleasant Daily News*, August 2, 1926, 3; "Obituary – Elizabeth Howard," *Mount Pleasant Free Press*, June 1, 1882, 3; *History of Henry County, Iowa 1879*: 605

¹⁹ Assessor books, basement of Henry County Courthouse, Mount Pleasant.

²⁰ Jaynes 1976: 4

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double-hung windows. However, it remains more vernacular in design, characteristic of the less heavily settled northern part of Henry County in the 1850s and 1860s. More formal Late Georgian Revival and Greek Revival houses were built to the south in Mount Pleasant and in Salem Township in the 1840s to 1850s. Overall, there are not a large number of brick houses extant outside of Mount Pleasant in Henry County. One other brick house remains extant in Jefferson Township, as identified in the 2015 survey of the entire township. The Daniel Turney House was built to the north of the Hulme House along the same road likely in the early 1850s (Iowa Site #44-01489). The brick house follows the typical I-house form popular throughout the Midwest in the 1850s, defined as a two-story, single pile house, with a central hall with one room on each side on each story. The overall symmetrical, five-bay form is common to I-houses, as well as reflective of basic Greek Revival characteristics. The house, however, does not have any strong stylistic features of the Greek Revival style on the exterior or interior either, as noted in a few other brick houses of this period in central and southern areas of Henry County.²¹

Any architect or builder has not been identified for the construction of this brick house, though Trenton Township is noted with both a brick kiln and a handful of other brick buildings by this period. The 1879 biographical profile of Hiram Howard in the county history notes that he worked as a mason in Cincinnati from 1830 to 1838 before returning home to England for a year and then returning back to the United States and settling in Henry County.²² However, it is unknown if he was involved in the construction, and probably more likely that other brick masons in this area by this time built the house. A brick kiln operated on the property of Daniel Black just to the southeast of Trenton in the southwest quarter of Section 13 by the late 1840s according to local history, noted as supplying the brick for the early brick Richwoods Church and nearby school (both demolished). Merchant and postmaster Jacob Morrison had a brick home in Trenton, and the Black family likewise lived in a brick house on their property (demolished). When the clay deposits were exhausted near the Black family land, the brick kiln was moved to the east to the John Traxler property near String Town, a brother-in-law of Black.²³ The 1850 census identified two brick masons near Trenton: Nathan Roberts was a 57-year-old brick mason born in Virginia, and the next household was that of son Robert Roberts, also listed as a 29-year-old brick mason born in Virginia. One prominent contractor and builder that lived and worked in Jefferson Township in this period was George H. Conover, who moved here from New York City in January 1856 after visiting his uncle and noting the need for contractors. His first job in spring 1856 was the elegant brick residence of Jacob Moore, built for \$6,000 and noted as the finest residence ever built in Jefferson Township (destroyed by fire prior to 1888). He also built the fine farm residences of John Montgomery, Perry Morrison, John Felger, Dr. Leeper, Oliver Stephenson (Wayne Twp), Evan Davis, and a host of others of greater or lesser importance by 1888.²⁴ Thus, brick for the house was likely locally produced, and the craftsmen were likely brick masons living in this area.

Samuel Hulme continued to acquire more land in this period, purchasing part of the south half of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter in Section 35 to the east from Susan Roberts and husband on March 18, 1865.²⁵ Their first son, Hiram Howard Hulme, had been born on January 17, 1863. Daughter Anna Page Hulme was then born on August 19, 1866, and daughter Mary Hall Hulme was born on August 13, 1869. The 1870 census lists Samuel Hulme (33, farmer, born in NJ) with \$3,120 in real estate and \$200 in personal property. His household includes Sarah (28, born in IA), Howard (8), Anna (4), and Mary (1). The 1870 agricultural census lists Samuel Hulme with 50 improved acres and 28 wooded acres of land. It confirms that his farm was valued at \$3,120, and he owned \$200 in implements and machinery. He also paid \$100 in wages. His farm included five horses, four milch cows, six other cattle, 19 sheep, and 14 swine, for a total livestock value of \$791. His cultivated acres produced 35 bushels of spring wheat, 40 bushels of winter

²¹ The house has been recently sold at auction, with the new owner noting that it will likely be demolished within the next year.

²² *History of Henry County, Iowa* 1879: 605

²³ Typed history clipping in "Trenton" file, vertical files, Mount Pleasant Public Library, Mount Pleasant.

²⁴ *Biographical Review of Henry County* 1906: 462-63

²⁵ Henry County Deed Book S: 86

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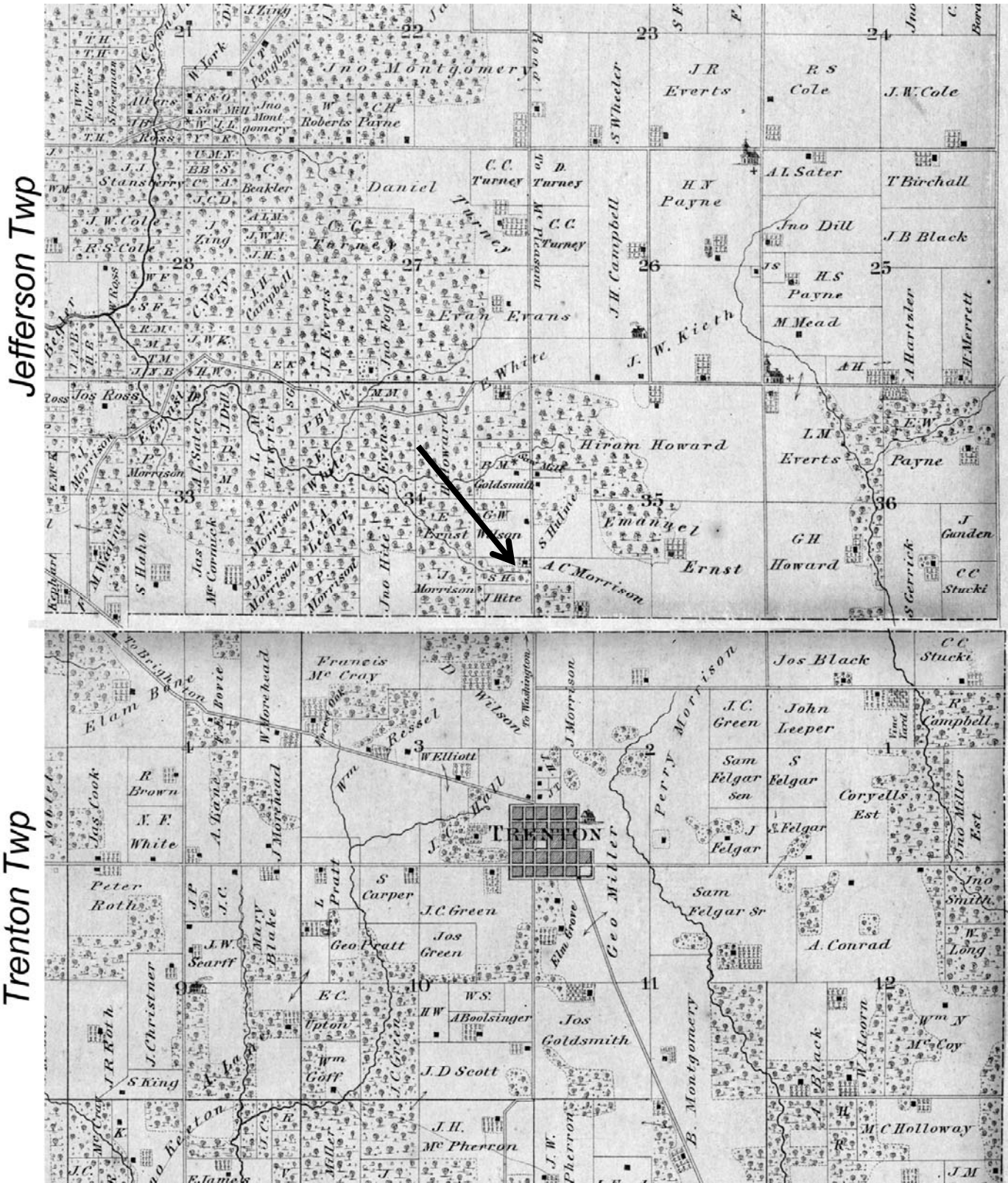


Figure 9. Jefferson and Trenton townships in 1870, with house indicated (Thompson and Everts 1870: 11).

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wheat, 150 bushels of Indian corn, and 100 bushels of oats. Thus, he fell among the small to average size of farming operations in Jefferson Township in this period. The 1870 atlas shows this small tract of land owned by "S.H" with the brick house on it (Figure 9). In addition to these 20 acres, he also owned about 58 acres across the road to the east in Section 35, towards the land of Hiram Howard. In 1870, Hiram Howard retained most of the north half of Section 35 as well as land in the northeast quarter of Section 34, and Emanuel Ernst continued to own a large tract of land in the south half of Section 25.

The 1870 atlas of Henry County noted that the fertility of the county "is believed to be unsurpassed; grain of all varieties, grasses, roots, and vegetables of all kinds grow here with luxuriance, and are produced in such a profusion as to literally astonish the agriculturist from Eastern States." Jefferson Township was noted as "a fine body of land laying in the north-west corner of the County" with "an abundance of timber for its own use."²⁶ According to the 1870 atlas, cattle, sheep, and hogs continued to be the primary livestock raised in the county. In 1869, 2,030 cattle, 3,211 sheep, and 3,076 hogs were on the farms in Jefferson Township. There were also 874 horses and 192 dogs in the township. The number of cultivated acres had increased slightly, reaching 11,957 acres. The primary crops were wheat, corn, and oats, with 185,057 bushels of corn, 30,919 bushels of wheat, 22,700 bushels of oats produced in 1868. Additionally, 2,055 tons of hay were yielded. Jefferson Township was also noted with 1,556 residents and 278 dwellings.²⁷ The 1870 map perhaps better represents the settlement and characteristics of Jefferson Township. The flatter prairie land is distinguished from the hillier timber land along the creeks. Based on this map, the timber land stretched through the southwest half of the township, with a line roughly from the southeast corner to the northwest corner. Flatter land associated with larger agricultural tracts is then found to the northeast of this line. Though many names are familiar from 1859, others represent shifting families in the area. Agricultural tracts continue to range from around 80 to 160 acres in size on average. Few landowners have over 200 acres, and a farm of over 300 acres is a rarity. Small tracts of land continue to be found in the southwest half of the township, primarily in the timber land.²⁸ Thus, this brick house stood at the edge between the timber land to the west in Section 34 and agricultural land to the east in Section 35, with Samuel Hulme owning property in both directions.

Agricultural and Social Development of Jefferson Township and Trenton

The towns of Marshall (Wayland) in Jefferson Township and Trenton in Trenton Township grew slowly through the 1860s and 1870s, with no railroad through this section of Henry County to spur significant growth or bring shipping points closer to local farmers. However, George Miller continued to work on the development of Trenton, continuing to own a significant amount of land through the 1860s. His interests brought a bit of refined culture and study, as well as a unique institution, to northwest Henry County in 1869 with the establishment of the Henry County Institute of Science. A biographical sketch upon his death notes that George Miller had an early interest in scientific studies, with a collection of botanical specimens and fondness of reading. Prior to moving to Iowa, he was a founder of the Delaware County Institute of Science in Pennsylvania in 1833, advocating for its value and directly involved in its organization. He loved to travel to study natural sciences, taking several long trips. In 1837, George Miller moved west to Iowa, crossing the Mississippi River at the new town of Burlington and continuing northwest to settle in Henry County, Iowa, remaining here until his death in 1869. While he engaged in agricultural pursuits, he never lost his interest in science. In 1869, he started construction of a two-story brick building on his land adjacent to the east side of Trenton that was designed to have a lecture room, museum, and library. The building was completed in time for a "festival" held by local residents in early December 1869 to raise money for the furnishings.²⁹ The Henry

²⁶ Thompson and Everts 1870: 11

²⁷ Thompson and Everts 1870: 11

²⁸ Thompson and Everts 1870: 11; McCarley 2016: 23

²⁹ The two-story brick building stood at the east edge of Trenton into the middle of the 20th century, in progressively deteriorating condition, and it was finally sold at a tax sale in 1972 and then demolished in 1979.

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County Institute of Science was officially established shortly before his death on December 31, 1869. In addition to donating the building, he also donated his collection of books and specimens to the institution as the basis of the library and museum components.³⁰ Samuel Hulme was noted as one of the early members of The Henry County Institute of Science, later serving as one of the five Managers in the 1880s and later also as president from the 1890s into the 1900s.³¹

The articles of incorporation for the Henry County Institute of Science were adopted on December 30, 1869, and they were officially filed on January 3, 1870. The object of the Institute was simply stated as "the promotion of the arts and sciences." Officers and five managers were elected at the first meeting on January 6, 1870, with terms extending for one year.³² The five original managers were the same as the five signatories on the articles of incorporation: Amos B. Montgomery, Henry Hipwell, Francis McCray, A.J. Wilson, and Abraham Stedwell. James C. Green was elected as the first president of the Henry County Institute of Science. He was noted in 1888 as one of the most prominent residents of Trenton, serving as a member of board of supervisors, in various local offices, and as a Democrat in the state legislature. He was frequently president and chair of the board of managers of The Henry County Institute of Science until his death on June 15, 1888.³³ His daughter Sarah Green served as the librarian. Thus, the institute held interest and value for other members of his family as well, such as his nephew Samuel Hulme. Members were accepted at each meeting by nomination of two existing members and a two-thirds vote. The initiation fee of \$2 was then paid, and members were entitled to attend meetings and take out two volumes at a time from the library for up to a month. Each year, the annual dues of \$1 were paid for members to remain in good standing. Membership grew quickly from the 24 charter members in 1869 to 79 members by 1873, including Samuel Hulme.³⁴ In addition to monthly meetings for members and free lectures open to the public, the managers were granted the power to rent the hall for other purposes. Thus, the Henry County Institute of Science quickly became the center of social, cultural, and fraternal life for Trenton and the surrounding area. Income for the Institute derived from membership fees, festivals/balls/dinners held as fundraisings, and rent to other organizations. The local I.O.O.F. organization rented the hall for their meetings starting in 1870, paying over \$960 in rent by 1900.³⁵ Money was utilized for the purchase of new books, bookcases, statuary of famous people that were placed on the bookcases, and framed pictures for the building.³⁶

The 1879 county history notes that The Henry County Institute of Science was organized in 1869 for the purpose of promoting literary tastes and desires, and they held literary meetings on the first Saturday of each month. The library was open to members twice a month, with Sarah M. Green serving as librarian from 1874 to 1889 (daughter of James C. Green and cousin of Samuel Hulme).³⁷ The library had grown to have 1,010 volumes by 1879, a substantial library in towns of any size in this period much less supported by a town of 150 residents. In their annual meeting in January, they had appropriated an additional \$150 for the purchase

³⁰ Gingerich, 1941, 37-42; Martin 1877: 481-482; "Henry County Institute of Science in Trenton," *Mount Pleasant Free Press*, January 20, 1881, 3, "Institute of Science," *Mount Pleasant Daily News*, February 9, 1901, 1, reprinted from *Burlington Hawkeye* article

³¹ "Samuel Hulme," *Mount Pleasant Daily News*, August 2, 1926, 3

³² The officers elected were James C. Green, president; Mrs. Nancy Hull, vice president; Fannie Nevins, secretary; Jacob Morrison, treasurer; C.C. Turney, librarian; Q.M. Noel, corresponding secretary. The five managers included: A.B. Montgomery, Francis McCray, Henry Hipwell, A.J. Wilson, and Abram Stedwell. There were 24 charter members: James C. Green, Samuel Green, Sarah M. Green, A.B. Montgomery, R. Montgomery, Dr. J.C. Hull, Nancy Hull, Q.M. Noel, C.C. Turney, Sarah Turney, Abram Stedwell, Fannie Nevins, Francis McCray, Esther M. McCrary, Orlando P. McCray, W.A. Wilson, H. Hipwell, Jacob Morrison, A.J. Wilson, Dr. J.A. Leeper, Annie Turney, Samuel Shade, J.S. Probasco, and Leu Nevins. "Retrospect of the Henry County Institute of Science at Trenton," January 1900, reprinted in "Pat's Bystander Notes," *Mount Pleasant News*, June 29, 1960, 1

³³ *Biographical Review of Henry County 1906*: 694

³⁴ Later references note that Samuel Hulme was a charter member, but he was not among the 24 listed charter members. He appears to have then been among the first new members after organization. "Henry County Institute of Science in Trenton," *Mount Pleasant Free Press*, January 20, 1881, 3; Gingerich, 1941, 48; "Retrospect of the Henry County Institute of Science at Trenton," January 1900, reprinted in "Pat's Bystander Notes," *Mount Pleasant News*, June 29, 1960, 1

³⁵ Gingerich, 1941, 60-62, 64

³⁶ Gingerich, 1941, 49-51, 58

³⁷ *History of Henry County, Iowa 1879*: 548; Gingerich, 1941, 53

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of additional books. The building was described as a large square two-story brick structure. Entry into the main hall led to a broad staircase to the grand library room. It had cases of books, specimens, curiosities, statuary, hanging portraits, landscapes, etc., as well as tables and ample seating facilities. The library was also utilized as meeting space for other organizations, such as the I.O.O.F. lodge. The board of managers in 1879 included Francis McCray, Hon. James C. Green, William Baker, Robert Brown, and Abner Lane. The building and The Henry County Institute of Science were noted as the pride of the residents of Trenton.³⁸ As noted, Trenton was not a large town by 1879, recorded with population of 150 while Marshall (Wayland) to the north had 200 residents. By comparison, Mount Pleasant had 4,410 residents and Salem in southwest Henry County had 524 residents. The town consisted of three dry goods stores, one grocery, one hotel, three physicians, three carpenters, and four blacksmith shops. Additionally, the successful wagon factory of Joel Turney manufactured about 200 vehicles yearly and employed 15 men.³⁹ Thus, The Henry County Institute of Science was a significant and unique cultural institution for Trenton, as well as northwest Henry County.

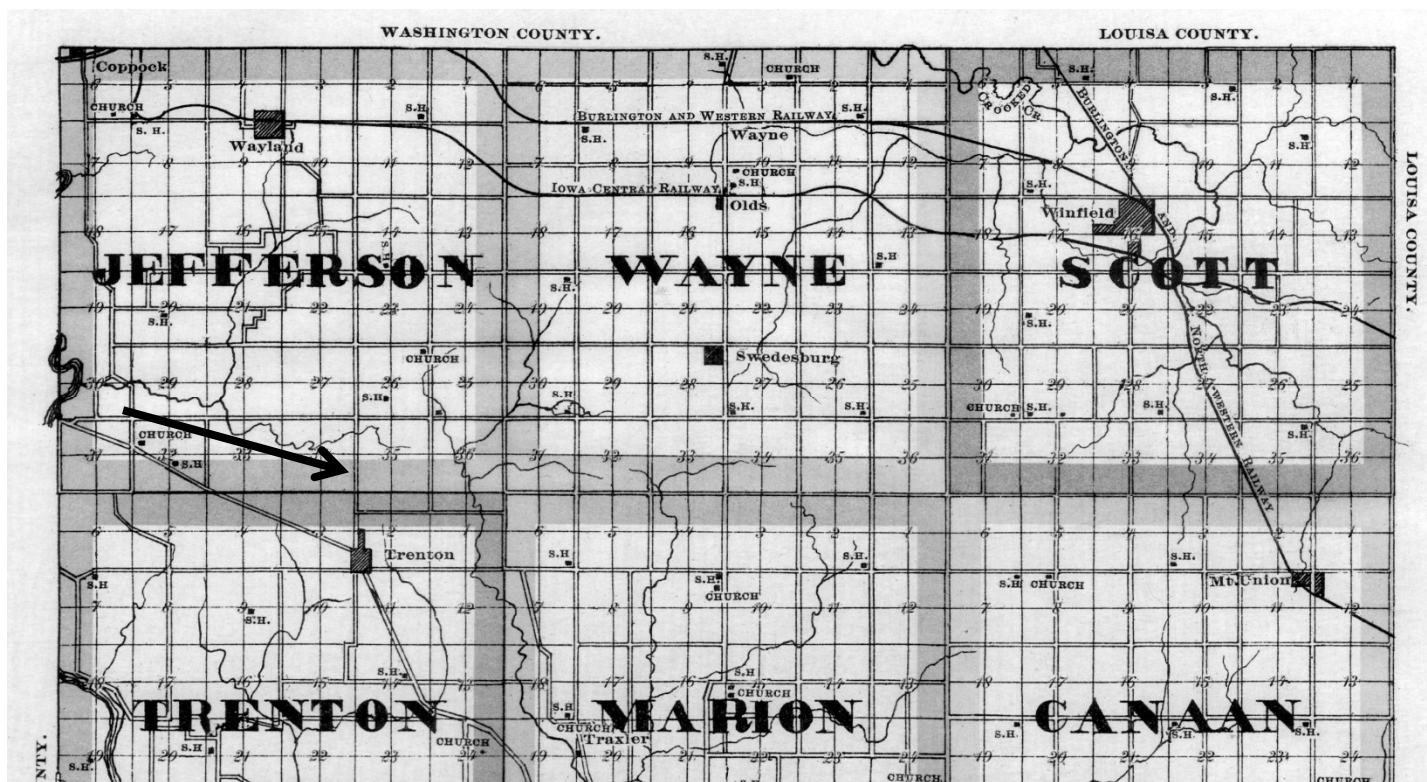


Figure 10. Railroads across northern Henry County in 1895, with property indicated (Brooks & Whiting 1895: 1).

Jefferson Township entered a new phase of development in the 1880s with the arrival of the railroad. As negotiations were underway for land and support, the post office requested that Marshall change its name to avoid continued confusion with Marshalltown, and Wayland was selected as the new name and announced in March 1880.⁴⁰ Discussions on a railroad through northern Henry County started in 1879, with the original companies lacking sufficient support and facing challenges in court. The Burlington and Western continued their narrow gauge line from Burlington to Winfield west across Wayne Township to Section 1 in northeast Jefferson Township, then looped north into southern Washington County, passing through Noble by January

³⁸ *History of Henry County, Iowa 1879*: 548

³⁹ *History of Henry County, Iowa 1879*: 548

⁴⁰ WCC 1980: 9

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1882 and across the southern edge of the county before looping south into Section 6 in the northwest corner of Jefferson Township at Coppock and then continuing northwest to Brighton.⁴¹ Meanwhile, Oskaloosa had been working on a railroad line to connect it to Burlington as well, and the Central Iowa Railroad built east from Oskaloosa to Coppock in the northwest corner of Jefferson Township in December 1882 and looped south across the northern section of Jefferson Township to pass through Wayland before continuing east to Olds and Winfield⁴² Thus, Wayland finally got a railroad connection and two sets of parallel tracks passed through Coppock. However, Trenton to the south was bypassed by the railroad construction. Joel Turney continued to grow his business manufacturing Charter Oak wagons in Trenton for several years, reaching an annual capacity of over 500 wagons by 1887. With the need for the railroad connection for shipping wagons, he moved his business about 20 miles to the west to Fairfield in Jefferson County in 1888.⁴³

Overall, Henry County peaked in population at 21,463 in 1870, declining to 20,986 in 1880 and to 18,895 in 1890. In this period, the northern townships, however, experienced growth that followed the completion of their railroad connections. While Jefferson Township had declined from a population of 1,438 in 1870 to 1,370 in 1880, it then grew to 1,410 in 1890 and 1,621 in 1900. Trenton Township, on the other hand, declined from 1,520 in 1860 to 1,435 in 1870 and 1,372 in 1880, falling to 1,135 by 1890. With the local development and the decline in population in other townships, Jefferson Township was among the largest in population by 1890. While Center Township remained the largest with over 2,000 rural residents, Jefferson Township's population of 1,410 was comparable to New London (1,406, SE), Salem (1,470, SW), and Scott (1,389, NE) townships. Trenton Township was similar to other rural townships that included a small unincorporated town, such as Tippecanoe Township and Wayne Township. In 1890, the 2,152 farms in the county averaged 120 acres.⁴⁴

In the 1880s, corn became a dominant crop across Iowa. Corn was promoted as a reliable crop, which could also be used as feed for hogs. Particular breeds of hogs were promoted, and the Poland Chinas were the most common fancy breed. Other breeds included Berkshire, Chester White, Duroc-Jersey, and Essex. By the end of the decade, Iowa led the nation in the production of corn and oats, a crop raised for field rotation, as well as hogs. Iowa was also known for its cattle, and the state became the leading importer of Hereford cattle in the 1880s. While beef cattle was a long established industry in Iowa, dairy cattle was just beginning to be popular in this period. Throughout the end of the 19th century, an emphasis was placed on the development of this industry and the associated creameries.⁴⁵ The 1882 agricultural report for Henry County noted that Shorthorn, Jersey, and Hereford cattle were raised in the county, as well as Poland China and Berkshire hogs. Farmers also grew corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, and buckwheat. Wire fence was the most common fencing, with little hedge planted. The number of orchards and groves had also increased in the county. Frank P. Porter reported that the advantages to Henry County included her rich and productive land, congenial climate, high quality schools, plentiful timber, available stone, pure water, and social and enterprising people. The most notable improvement in methods of farming in the last year was that "thousands of acres have been reclaimed by drainage."⁴⁶

Samuel Hulme ran a successful farming operation through the 1870s and 1880s, with his family growing. Daughters Alice and Bessie were born in 1872 and 1877 respectively. The 1879 county history lists him as a farmer in Section 24 among the basic listings, with his post office listed as Trenton (*History of Henry County, Iowa* 1879: 624). It does note that he had served as a justice of the peace for this part of the county in 1874.⁴⁷ The 1880 census lists the family in this house, including Samuel Hulme (42, farmer, born in NJ),

⁴¹ HCHC 1982: 16; WCC 1980: 180

⁴² HCHC 1982: 17; WCC 1980: 180

⁴³ Gingerich, 1941, 34; *Portrait and Biographical Album* 1888: 689

⁴⁴ HCBC 1982: 59; Jaynes 1976: iv

⁴⁵ Ross 1951: 72-76, 80-83

⁴⁶ Schaffer 1883: 466-468

⁴⁷ *History of Henry County, Iowa* 1879: 410

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Sarah (31, born in IA), Howard (17), Anna (13), Mary (11), Alice (8), and Bessie (4). The 1880 agricultural census continues to list him among the smaller to average farm operators, with 60 acres tilled and 39 acres in woodlands. The value of his farm including land and buildings was noted at \$4,000, with implements and machinery valued at \$150. His livestock was valued at \$600, and the estimated value of all farm production was \$1,000. He had paid \$50 in farm labor wages in 1879. His livestock included seven horses, five milch cows, nine other cows, and 60 swine. The census notes that 500 pounds of butter were made on the farm in 1879. Additionally, his 14+ sheep produced 100 pounds of wool. His livestock also included 100 barnyard poultry and 200 other poultry, and the poultry produced 200 dozen eggs.⁴⁸ His cultivated land included 80 acres of Indian corn that produced 1200 bushels, 10 acres of oats that produced 800 bushels, 10 acres of wheat that produced 200 bushels, a half acre of sorghum that produced 50 gallons of molasses, and a half acre of potatoes that produced 40 bushels. He also had 15 acres of mown grass and 24 acres of hay harvest. Finally, he had two acres of apple trees, including 100 bearing trees that produced 100 bushels of apples. His orchard products sold were valued at \$25. He had also cut 15 cords of wood valued at \$50. Thus, Samuel Hulme was a farmer in a wide spectrum of interests and products.

Samuel and Sarah Hulme remained connected to other family in Jefferson and Trenton Townships through the 1880s. His mother Elizabeth Page (Green, Hulme) Howard (age 75) continued to live a mile to the northwest in 1880 with her husband and Sarah's father Hiram Howard (age 79). Sarah's sister, Martha A. (Howard) Black (age 36), now a widow, was also listed in their household, along with a domestic servant / dressmaker.⁴⁹ Elizabeth Howard then died on May 25, 1882. Her obituary noted their early family history and that she will be missed in the neighborhood by a large circle of friends and neighbors.⁵⁰ The 1885 Iowa census lists the same family members in the brick house as in 1880: Samuel Hulme (48), Sarah (43), Howard (21), Anna (18), Mary (15), Alice (12), and Bessie (7). However, Alice then died on May 10, 1885 at age 13. On January 6, 1886, Howard H. Hulme married Anna M. Dill, who lived about two miles to the northeast in Section 25. The 1885 census lists Anna (24) and her sister Cora (19) living there with their parents John (66) and Abigail (51). Her father, John Dill, died later in 1886, and the Howard Hulme appears to have taken over the Dill family farming operations. They would have four children over the next six years, including oldest son Max Howard Hulme.⁵¹

The Henry County Institute of Science in Trenton remained the primary cultural and social institution in northwest Henry County in this period. Samuel Hulme was one of the five managers that controlled operations of the Institute by 1881, along with Mrs. Dr. Douthart, Mrs. S.M. Turney, Francis McCray, and Leo Noel. Officers elected on January 1, 1881 included James C. Green, president; Kate Montgomery, vice president; Leo Noel, secretary; J.H. Peck, treasurer; and Sarah M. Green, librarian.⁵² The "fine brick building" of the Institute was noted as containing two main rooms, with the lower room used for public speaking, lectures, dancing, etc. and the upper room including a museum, a library of about 1,200 volumes, and space for organizational meetings. The members were justly proud of their library, with the assertion that the state had no other community and very few cities which has the advantages of such a library furnished at so small a cost to readers. Membership fees remained at \$1 per year, after the \$2 initiation fee. For this small amount, members could take out two volumes at a time for up to one month. Income from dues and renting

⁴⁸ The poultry industry in northwest Henry County was later prominent in the middle of the 20th century, but little is known about early history at this time.

⁴⁹ Martha's husband appears to be William P. Black, who died in 1870 and is buried in Finley Cemetery in Jefferson Township. A number of branches of the Black family existed by 1870 in northwest Henry County, and his exact relationship to Daniel Black is unknown at this time.

⁵⁰ "Obituary," *Mount Pleasant Free Press*, June 1, 1882, 3

⁵¹ The property is later listed as the John Dill estate, with the house of H.H. Hulme. Cora continued to live with her sister Anna here for several years. Thus, Samuel's only son, Howard, had his own farming operations, and Samuel's property would be passed along to grandson Max Hulme. Children of Howard and Anna Hulme included Olive Alice Hulme (born September 16, 1887), Max Howard Hulme (born January 22, 1889), John Dill Hulme (born November 16, 1892). Samuel Seward Hulme was later born on April 4, 1898.

⁵² "Henry County Institute of Science in Trenton," *Mount Pleasant Free Press*, January 20, 1881, 3

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their building supported further development.⁵³ In 1881, the managers decided that a security deposit of twice the amount of the rental fee for the hall would be required for public dances, apparently after some issues with damage.⁵⁴ The number of members was generally steady in the early 1880s, noted as 40 in 1881 and 37 in 1885.⁵⁵ Regular meetings for members continued, and they decided in December 1881 to hold literary meetings every two weeks.⁵⁶

A reprint of the Constitution and Bylaws of The Henry County Institute of Science reaffirmed the purpose and structure of the organization during this period when Samuel Hulme served as one of the managers. It reads: "The object of this Society shall be to promote the study and diffusion of general knowledge by the establishment of a Library and Museum." The library and museum shall be located at and Institute shall hold meetings at the hall called the Henry County Institute of Science. Rules on membership remained the same, and meetings continued to be held on the first Saturday of each month, with five members considered to be a quorum. The managers had the authority to grant free use of the hall for free lectures on science, art, literature, and education, and they may rent it for other purposes, with the renters will pay for any damage. The historical and biographical committee continued its responsibilities as well.⁵⁷ An organ was purchased in 1882, with music then available for meetings and for theatrical performances at the hall.⁵⁸ The managers for 1883 included Samuel Hulme, Francis McCray, Kate Montgomery, Sarah Turney, and Leo Noel. Officers elected were Dr. J.I. Douthart, president; Mrs. Hester McCray, vice president; Leo Noel, recording secretary; Alice Green, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Mattie (Martha) Black, treasurer; and Miss Sarah Green, librarian. The library was noted as having nearly 1,260 volumes available to members, and all families in the community were encourage to join, with the membership fee a trifling amount in comparison with the vast amount of reading. A theatrical performance was planned to raise money for the library, and literary meetings continued on Friday evenings. There had been a large crowd at the Christmas ball held at the Institute, and the young folks had social hop on New Years evening at the Institute as well.⁵⁹

The Henry County Institute of Science in nearby Trenton continued to flourish in the late 1880s. The *Portrait and Biographical Album of Henry County* in 1888 notes that the large square brick building had been completed in 1869 and donated to the organization by George Miller as a library and place for social meetings. The library had grown to over 1,200 volumes by 1888, with more added each year. Meetings were held on the first Saturday of each month, with members discussing questions of social and political economy. The history noted that the Institute had done good work in northern Henry County over the last 20 years, giving people an opportunity to meet and talk over those problems of life that should be the study of every good citizen. The institute had a greater power for the good of society than Miller had ever anticipated.⁶⁰ The *Catalogue of the Books and Periodicals Belonging to Henry Co. Institute of Science at Trenton, Iowa* was published by the Mount Pleasant Journal Press on May 20, 1890 and sent to members, providing a list of around 1,400 volumes at their disposal for reading. The catalog was classified into 10 divisions: science; essays, addresses, etc.; historical / biographical; travels, adventures, etc.; fiction; poems; juvenile; family library, Treasure Trove series, miscellaneous, and anonymous. Fiction had the largest list of books, requiring 13 pages of the catalog. Overall, members borrowed 1,001 books in 1890, according to the ledger kept by the librarian.⁶¹ The catalog noted that "The Hall also contains a Museum, Statuary, Stereoscope, and much that is useful and instructive. Meetings of the Society are held on the first Saturday in every month, giving to its members an opportunity to meet and talk over those problems of life which should be the study of every

⁵³ "Henry County Institute of Science in Trenton," *Mount Pleasant Free Press*, January 20, 1881, 3

⁵⁴ Gingerich, 1941, 63

⁵⁵ Gingerich, 1941, 48

⁵⁶ Gingerich, 1941, 62

⁵⁷ reprint of Constitution and Bylaw of Henry County Institute of Science, January 1882, copy in vertical files for Henry County Institute of Science in Mount Pleasant Library, also copy with Henry County Historical Society

⁵⁸ Gingerich, 1941, 57

⁵⁹ "Trenton Items," *Mount Pleasant Free Press*, January 11, 1883, 3

⁶⁰ *Portrait and Biographical Album of Henry County* 1888: 689

⁶¹ Gingerich, 1941, 51-54

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good citizen.”⁶² From 1870 to 1890, a total of 163 new members had been added over the years, with membership evolving to remain around 35-40 members annual.⁶³ In addition to its contributions to the cultural life of northwestern Henry County, the Institute also continued to serve as the social center, the I.O.O.F. lodge continuing to meet in the building. A vote in 1888 requested that they refrain from using tobacco while in the upper room, with six spittoons bought shortly after to better equipment the facilities in the building.⁶⁴

While this type of institution was decidedly rare among small towns, it was unique among large cities in Iowa as well. The *Report of the Commissioner of Education for the Year 1890-91* listed two historical societies in Iowa (Iowa City and Wapello) and five “other learned societies” in Iowa. The Henry County Institute of Science in Trenton (unincorporated, 1890 population less than 200) was among these five organizations, along with the Davenport Academy of Science in Davenport (later Putnam Museum) (1890 population of 26,872), Iowa Institute of Science and Art in Dubuque (1890 population of 30,311), Iowa Academy of Sciences in Iowa City (1890 population of 7,016), and the Muscatine Academy of Science in Muscatine (1890 population of 11,454).⁶⁵ In addition to serving its educational function, the hall in the Institute continued to be utilized by the I.O.O.F. lodge as well as being rented to other organization throughout the 1890s. In 1892, it was rented by Republicans for four events, by the Democrats three times, and twice by the Populists. Theatrical companies also rented it for performances, as well as colored minstrel entertainments. Patent medicine companies also rented the hall for period of days.⁶⁶ The Board of Managers in 1894 included Samuel Hulme, William Sater, Dr. Lessenger, Alice Green, and Kate Montgomery. Officers elected at the January annual meeting were Miss Kate Montgomery, president; Mrs. Hester McCray, vice president; Miss Myrtle Carper, recording secretary; Mrs. Martha Black, treasurer; and Carrie Morrison, librarian.⁶⁷

Samuel Hulme continued his life as farmer in southern Jefferson Township through the 1890s and into the early 20th century. Hiram Howard died on September 14, 1891, with his property and land inherited by his three daughters, Jael H. Williams, Martha Black, and Sarah Hulme. Sarah Hulme ended up with full title to the 80 acres in the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 34. The 1895 atlas of Henry County then shows Samuel Hulme as the owner of this 40 acres in the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 34 with the brick house and the owner of the 60 acres across the road in Section 35, and it shows his wife Sarah Hulme as owner of the 80 acres in the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 34 (Figure 11). The 1895 map also shows that Samuel Hulme owned 40 acres in the northeast quarter of Section 2 in Trenton Township to the southeast. Thus, the Hulme family remained among the average landowners in this area in this period. From 1870 to 1895 the dispersion and size of farms within the county changed very little. The 1895 *Atlas of Henry County* shows a comparable distribution of farms throughout Jefferson Township as the 1870 atlas. As expected, some farms have grown while others have been divided, but overall the average farm size appears to remain at 80 to 160 acres, comparable to the countywide average of 120 acres. The timber lands appear less dense along Sugar Creek in the southwest portion of the township, though the depiction may merely be different than the 1870 map. However, the more agricultural nature of the east half of the township continues to be demonstrated. The Iowa Central Railroad line is clearly visible running through northern Jefferson Township (sections 12, 11, 10, 4, 5, and 6) and Wayland.⁶⁸

⁶² *Catalogue of the Books and Periodicals Belonging to Henry County Institute of Science*, Trenton, Iowa, May 20, 1890, Mt. Pleasant Journal Press, in collection of Henry County Historical Society.

⁶³ “Retrospect of the Henry County Institute of Science at Trenton,” January 1900, reprinted in “Pat’s Bystander Notes,” *Mount Pleasant News*, June 29, 1960, 1; Gingerich, 1941, 48

⁶⁴ Gingerich, 1941, 64

⁶⁵ *Report of the Commissioner of Education for the Year 1890-91* 1894: 1513

⁶⁶ Gingerich, 1941, 64

⁶⁷ “Trenton Letter,” *Mount Pleasant Daily News*, January 9, 1894, 1

⁶⁸ Brooks & Whiting 1895: 11

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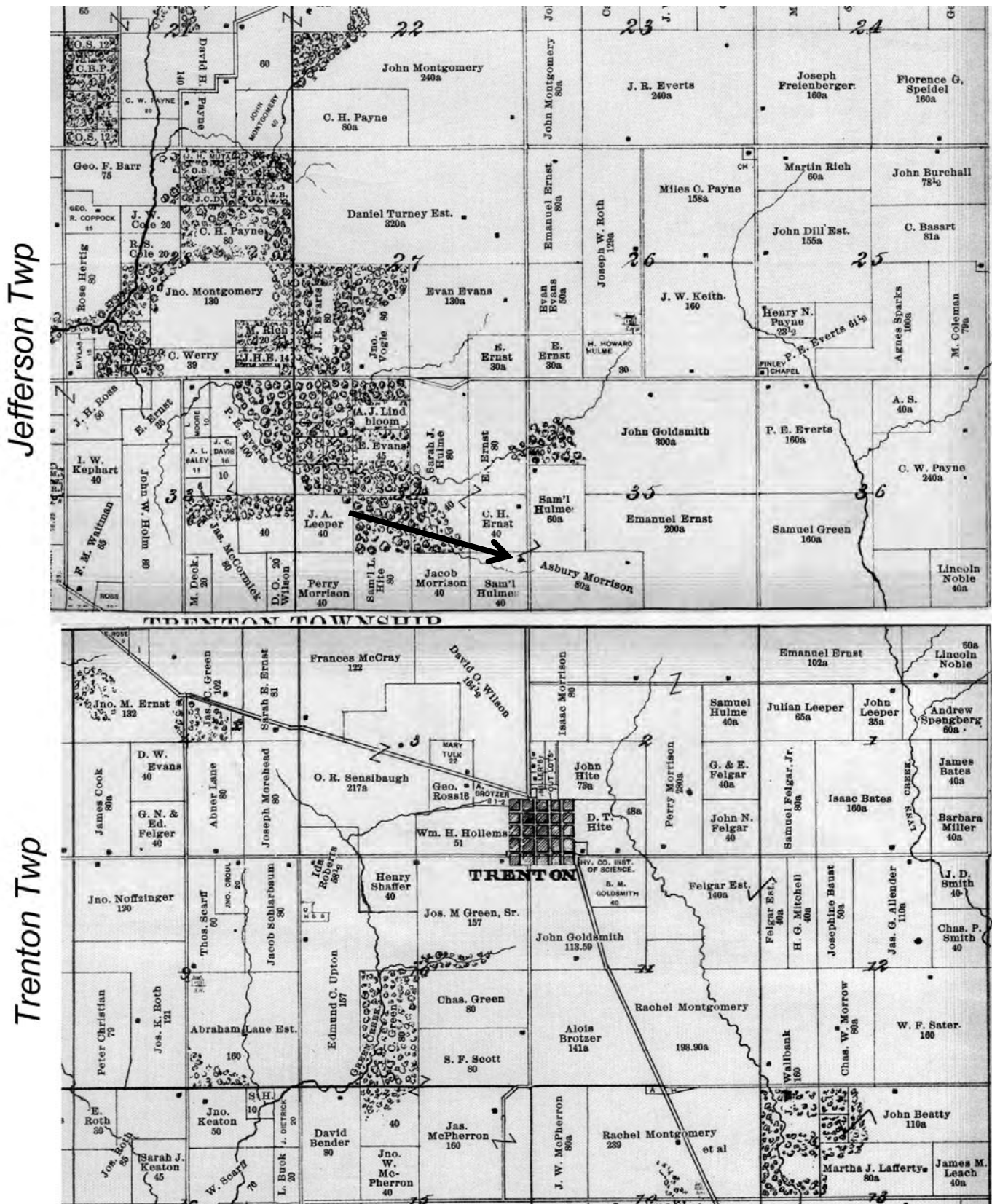


Figure 11. Jefferson and Trenton townships in 1895, with house indicated (Brooks & Whiting 1895: 4).

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In addition to his role at The Henry County Institute of Science, Samuel Hulme also was active in politics and other aspects of social circles in Henry County in this period. His name is mentioned in various articles related to leadership at meetings and conventions of the Democrats in Henry County, though he is not noted as running for office.⁶⁹ Samuel Hulme was part of the nominating committee during the county convention of Democrats in May 1896 that ended up split over the issue of free silver.⁷⁰ He was then among the delegation of "Sound Money Democrats" (gold men) that went to Des Moines to make their voice heard in August 1896.⁷¹ The Green/Hulme family was associated with the Green Mound Church of God in Section 4 in northwest Trenton Township, with had a large cemetery on the south side of the road. Three managers and four officers ran the Green Mound Cemetery Association, with officers elected in May 1898 including Samuel Hulme, president; Frank B. Montgomery, secretary; and Miss Alice Green, treasurer.⁷² They built their current church on the north side of the road from the cemetery in 1901.⁷³

While son Howard H. Hulme had previously married in 1886, the three daughters of Samuel and Sarah Hulme remained in the family home into 1895, with each then marrying prominently within the county over the next five years. On September 18, 1895, their second daughter, Mary Hall Hulme, married John Calvin (J.C.) McCoid, a lawyer in Mount Pleasant. Their wedding was celebrated at the "comfortable home" of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hulme, with furniture removed from the parlor for the ceremony. Mary was noted as well known not only in Trenton but also in Mount Pleasant and around the county, having attended Iowa Wesleyan University in Mount Pleasant. She was accomplished in mental attainments and well versed in art of housewifery. The couple moved into a new home on E. Monroe Street in Mount Pleasant when it was completed.⁷⁴ Then, their eldest daughter Anna Page Hulme married prominent Trenton Township farmer Benjamin Franklin (Frank B.) Montgomery on December 2, 1898, one of the sons of early settlers Amos and Rachel Montgomery. Her wedding was also held in the home of her parents, and they moved into the house on the fine Montgomery farm south of Trenton. A reception was later held at the home of friends in Mount Pleasant, and the *Mount Pleasant Daily News* noted that both husband and wife were from old families that stand high in the estimation of the communities.⁷⁵ The youngest daughter Bessie taught for several terms in local schools, including Maple Grove School.⁷⁶ On April 11, 1900, Bessie Howard Hulme married Richard Clyde (Clyde) Dutton, the son of son of Jasper and Mary Dutton of Mount Pleasant. This marriage likewise was noted to join two well-known families, with the young people having a wide circle of friends. They then made their home in Mount Pleasant as well.⁷⁷ Sarah's sister Martha Howard Black died in Trenton on June 6, 1899, with Samuel Hulme appointed as special administrator of her large estate. As she had not remarried or had any children, her estate was left to her nephew and four nieces, the four Hulme children and a daughter of sister Jael Williams, who resides in Wayland.⁷⁸ The 1900 federal census then lists only Samuel Hulme (age 63, farmer) and wife Sarah J. Hulme (age 58, four of seven children living) living in the brick house in Section 34 of Jefferson Township, about a mile north of Trenton.

At the annual meeting of the Henry County Institute of Science in January 1896, Samuel Hulme was elected as president, a position he then retained for the next decade. He also remained as one of five managers for the Institute. Other officers included W. Moore, vice president; Myrtle Carper, recording secretary; Carrie Morrison, corresponding secretary and librarian; and Mrs. Martha Black, treasurer.⁷⁹ The Institute had 27

⁶⁹ "Named a Ticket," *Mount Pleasant Daily News*, September 29, 1894, 1

⁷⁰ "Gold Bugs Bolt," *Mount Pleasant Daily News*, May 18, 1896, 1

⁷¹ "Sound Money Democrats," *Mount Pleasant Daily News*, August 27, 1896, 1

⁷² "Trenton Letter," *Mount Pleasant Daily News*, May 17, 1898, 1

⁷³ *Green Mound Church of God. 125th Anniversary booklet, 1847-1972.*

⁷⁴ "McCoid-Hulme," *Mount Pleasant Daily News*, September 19, 1895, 1

⁷⁵ "Married at Trenton," *Mount Pleasant Daily News*, November 4, 1898, 1; "Mr. and Mrs. Keeler Entertain," *Mount Pleasant Daily News*, November 11, 1898, 1

⁷⁶ "Trenton Letter," *Mount Pleasant Daily News*, June 16, 1896, 1

⁷⁷ *Mount Pleasant Daily News*, March 31, 1900, 4

⁷⁸ *Mount Pleasant Daily News*, June 29, 1899, 1)

⁷⁹ *Mount Pleasant Daily News*, January 10, 1896, 1

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members in 1896, which remained nearly steady through the end of the century with 30 members noted in 1905.⁸⁰ Ella Smith is noted as taking out 40 books in 1897, the most of any members.⁸¹ At their regular monthly meeting in March 1897, the officers and members voted to construct a sidewalk and crossing from Dr. Mason's corner to the hall.⁸² Officers elected in January 1898 remained the same as 1896, with Mrs. H.M. McCray taking over as vice president. Managers included Samuel Hulme, Wilson Moore, Lincoln Noble, James Bates, and Myrtle Carper. A committee of five was appointed to purchase new books to the amount of \$50.⁸³ In 1899, the managers included four of the same people, with Mrs. P.L. Roth replacing James Bates. Officers elected in January included Samuel Hulme, president; Mrs. Hester M. McCray, vice president; Miss Myrtle Carper, recording secretary; Mrs. Martha Black, treasurer; and Mrs. Carrie Morrison, librarian.⁸⁴ Officers remained the same for 1900, other than Anna Montgomery (Samuel's daughter) taking over responsibilities as treasurer from Martha Black (Samuel's sister-in-law, who died in 1899). The managers shifted to include Samuel Hulme, Wilson Moore, Lincoln Noble, Emma Morrison, and Anna Montgomery.⁸⁵

In addition to electing these officers and managers, the annual meeting of the Henry County Institute of Science at Trenton in January 1900 under the leadership of Samuel Hulme included a written retrospective of the organization by Esther M. McCray to mark their 30th anniversary. The early history and organization was outlined, with the 24 charter members listed and a note that three remained as members in 1900 (of 13 still living): Jacob Morrison, Samuel Green, and Esther M. McCray. In the last year, the Institute had 26 members regularly checking out books, with the librarian paid \$12 each year, secretary paid \$6, and janitor paid on basis of work for meetings and events. Over the last 30 years, the library had grown to 1,634 volumes, with \$1,780.70 invested in books (average of \$59 per year). The biographical and history committee wrote biographies of members and other remarkable men and women, with 12 deaths of members in full membership noted over the 30 years. Three had recently occurred in 1899 (Francis McCray, Martha Howard Black, and Laura Shoemaker). In addition to regular monthly meetings, the Institute hosted literary meetings that were well attended by residents of Trenton and the surrounding area. They also held festivals that were attended liberally by area residents to raise money to purchase books, statuary, pictures, book cases, and for repairing the building. The I.O.O.F. lodge continued to meet in the hall, paying a total rent of \$960 by 1900.⁸⁶ The receipts for the Institute from July 1 to December 7, 1901 for additional rental fees included Yeomen (\$11), Rebekahs (\$11), Modern Woodmen (\$11), Kauffman concert (\$3), Republican speaker (\$2), and township trustees meeting (\$1.50).⁸⁷

In 1901, Dr. George T. Mason of Trenton reported on a visit to Burlington that the Henry County Institute of Science was thriving in northwestern Henry County. Sam Hulme remained at the head as president. At the annual meeting in January, 20 new members had been added, bringing the total membership to nearly 100 (perhaps a slight exaggeration). Each member paid \$1 in annual dues, and other income was generated for the institute by renting the hall for meetings of fraternal, political, and social groups. Overall, the institute had annual revenue around \$250. Each year, they spent \$50 on new books, divided among fiction, historical, scientific, and other works. Thus, the library had an up-to-date selection of books. The library was open every other Saturday, with members permitted to borrow two books at a time. Also, the Institute had a collection of artifacts, including Indian arrow heads, fossils, relics, etc. The *Burlington Hawk-Eye* noted: "Trenton's record as a library town is one that might well be patterned after by much larger and wealthier

⁸⁰ Gingerich, 1941, 48

⁸¹ Gingerich, 1941, 46

⁸² "Trenton," *Burlington Hawk-Eye*, March 11, 1897, 5

⁸³ "Trenton Letter," *Mount Pleasant Daily News*, January 4, 1898, 1

⁸⁴ "Trenton Letter," *Mount Pleasant Daily News*, January 9, 1899, 1

⁸⁵ "Trenton Letter," *Mount Pleasant Daily News*, January 9, 1900, 1

⁸⁶ "Retrospect of the Henry County Institute of Science at Trenton," January 1900, reprinted in "Pat's Bystander Notes," *Mount Pleasant News*, June 29, 1960, 1

⁸⁷ Gingerich, 1941, 50

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communities. The enthusiasm of the citizens and their loyalty to the society speaks volumes for their literary and intellectual development.”⁸⁸

The five managers of the Henry County Institute of Science in 1904 included Samuel Hulme, Lincoln Noble, John Lyon, James Bates, and W.E. Moore. Officers elected at the annual meeting in January were Samuel Hulme, president; W.E. Moore, secretary; Anna Montgomery, treasurer; and Mrs. Carrie Morrison, librarian.⁸⁹ Carrie Morrison kept a large ledger of books checked out and returned, including the number and titles of books read by each member. A member of the Institute from this period described the library as containing “all kinds of literature, from the trashiest novel up to the best standard works of literature, history, and science.”⁹⁰ While only \$20 was spent on books in 1904, the normal \$50 was again spent in 1905. The library remained open twice during the month on Saturday afternoons, and a circulation of 743 volumes was noted for the members in 1905.⁹¹ Records indicate 30 members in 1905.⁹² A sampling of these members who regularly checked out books in 1906 included Etta Carper, Samuel Hulme, Sarah Noble, George Turney, and Dr. George T. Mason.⁹³ In November 1911, \$3 of rent for two days use of the hall was paid to Sam Hulme from the county superintendents for use of the Institute for elections, a use of the building that continued through the middle of the 20th century.⁹⁴

Samuel and Sarah Hulme celebrated their 40th anniversary in this brick house in 1902 and continued to live in this home through the first decade of the 20th century. On February 17, 1910, Sarah Hulme died unexpectedly after a brief illness at her home. She was survived by her husband and four children: Mr. H.H. Hulme of Jefferson Twp, Mrs. F.B. (Anna) Montgomery of Trenton Twp, Mrs. J.C. (Mary) McCoid of Mt Pleasant, and Mrs. Clyde (Bessie) Dutton of Mt. Pleasant. She was buried in the family plot at Green Mound Cemetery in northwest Trenton Township.⁹⁵ Thus, the 1910 federal census lists Samuel Hulme (73, farmer on a general farm) as a widower, living in this house with a housekeeper, Ada B. Zuhn (22, single, born in Iowa). As noted, son Howard Hulme had taken over the family farm of his wife Anna Dill’s family in Section 25. The 1910 census lists the family: Howard H. Hulme (47, farmer), Anna M. (48), Olive A (22), Max H. (21, farm laborer on home farm), John D. (19, farm laborer on home farm), Harold H. (17, farm laborer on home farm), Samuel S. (12), and sister-in-law Cora Dill (44, teacher).

Plans appear to have then been made for the future of this property in the early 1910s. The 1911-12 county directory lists Samuel Hulme as living in Section 34 of Jefferson Township, owning 137 acres. Howard H. Hulme was listed in Section 25 of Jefferson Township, owning 340 acres. His sons, (John) Dill Hulme and Max Hulme, were also listed as laborers in Section 25. On March 19, 1913, Max Howard Hulme married Ada Edna Wenger, with their first son James Page Hulme born on November 3, 1913. The start of this family appears to have coincided with the retirement of his grandfather Samuel Hulme. It is unconfirmed at this time if Max and Ada immediately moved into the house upon their marriage in 1913 and took over farming operations; however, that seems probable. Thus, Samuel Hulme lived in this brick house for approximately 50 years, and his grandson Max Hulme would then live in this house for the next 60 years. The 1915 Iowa census lists Max Hulme (25) as living in Jefferson Township and Samuel Hulme (age 78), as retired and living in Trenton Township. He owned \$8,000 in property, likely including his real estate in both Trenton and Jefferson townships. Max Hulme would later acquire title to the property with the brick house in Section 34 upon his grandfather’s death in 1926.

⁸⁸ “Institute of Science,” *Mount Pleasant Daily News*, February 9, 1901, 1, reprinted from *Burlington Hawkeye* article

⁸⁹ “Trenton,” *Burlington Hawk-Eye*, January 12, 1904, 3

⁹⁰ Gingerich, 1941, 51

⁹¹ Gingerich, 1941, 53-54

⁹² Gingerich, 1941, 48

⁹³ HCHPC 2005: 312

⁹⁴ “Trenton Township,” *Mount Pleasant Daily News*, February 14, 1912, 2

⁹⁵ “Mrs. Samuel Hulme Called,” *Mount Pleasant Daily News*, February 17, 1910, 3

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Figure 12. Four generations of the Hulme family around 1916 (Johnson collection).

James Page Hulme, Max Howard Hulme, Howard Hiram Hulme, and Samuel Hulme

After living for a short period in Trenton Township, Samuel Hulme then lived with his daughter Anna Montgomery for the remainder of his life until his death in 1926. Frank and Anna Montgomery had built a new modern home on their farm south of Trenton in 1906, remaining in rural northwest Henry County. However, in May 1914, their fine farm was listed for sale, including the modern house that was “finished as a Montgomery or a Hulme would finish any property, the best in the land.”⁹⁶ The couple then moved into Mount Pleasant. The 1920 census lists Samuel Hulme (age 83) as living in Mount Pleasant with his daughter Anna Montgomery (53) and her husband Frank B. (56). The 1920 census also shows Max H. Hulme (age 30, general farmer), as living in Jefferson Township with his family, renting the farm that he was working. The 1925 Iowa census continues to list Samuel Hulme (age 88) living with Frank B. (61) and Anna (58) Montgomery in Mount Pleasant. Samuel Hulme then moved to Muscatine with Frank B. and Anna Montgomery, where he lived only briefly before passing away on July 6, 1926 at age 89. He was noted in poor health when he was visited by family and friends in April, with the corresponding columnist noting: “He is one of our earliest acquaintances and a splendid man.”⁹⁷

The initial obituary for Samuel Hulme appeared in the *Mount Pleasant Daily News* on July 6, with the newspaper then reporting on his funeral on July 8. Samuel Hulme died on the morning of July 6 in the home of his daughter in Muscatine, having been in failing health for some time. He lived in Henry County for nearly all of his life, and he left son H.H. Hulme of Wayland and three daughters, Mrs. Frank (Anna) Montgomery of

⁹⁶ *Mount Pleasant Daily News*, February 10, 1906, 8; “The Montgomery Farm,” *Mount Pleasant Daily News*, May 18, 1914, 4

⁹⁷ “Alex Miller’s Column – Washington County News,” *Davenport Democrat and Leader*, April 25, 1926, 33

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Muscatine, Mrs. J.C. (Mary) McCoid of Mt. Pleasant, and Mrs. Bessie Dutton of Mt. Pleasant.⁹⁸ His funeral was held from the home of his daughter Mary McCoid on East Washington in Mt. Pleasant, with a large number of friends and relatives. The funeral party then drove to his old neighborhood in northwest Henry County for burial in Green Mound Cemetery.⁹⁹ A more detailed obituary appeared in regional newspapers over the next week, including newspapers in Burlington and Davenport. Samuel Hulme was described as an old-time resident of northwest Henry County, spending most of his life as a farmer.¹⁰⁰ He was noted as “one of the early money leaders of Jefferson Township, a little ways south of Wayland” close to the Trenton Township line. The columnist noted: “He was a fine citizen and knew how to make money.” In addition to being personally well-known to many readers, he was the father of Howard Hulme and Mrs. J.C. McCoid, wife of the Mt. Pleasant lawyer.¹⁰¹

Finally, a longer obituary for Samuel Hulme appeared in the *Mount Pleasant Daily News* on August 2, 1926. It included the same basic information as the earlier obituaries, as well as some additional details and comments. While not confirmed, it appears of length and depth of one produced by the historical and biographical committee of the Henry County Institute of Science. It includes his birth in New Jersey on December 29, 1836, move to Iowa, and marriage to Sarah J. Howard in January 1862. It notes that their “home was thereafter a model of contentment and happiness until in 1910, when Mrs. Hulme died, after a short illness from pneumonia.” Samuel then later made his home with his daughter Anna Montgomery, with whom he lived when he died. His care and love for his house and farm was noted: “Mr. Hulme’s attachment to his home was marked. Of English ancestry, like that people, he loved one spot of ground and lived continuously on his farm near Trenton until some sixteen years ago.” As he settled in Henry County at a comparatively early day, he was known as always hospitable to those seeking a home, and a beautiful camping site on his farm was never known to turn anyone away. A local philanthropist built and gave Trenton a two-story brick building for the Henry County Institute of Science in 1869, which was a notable gathering place for the community. Samuel Hulme was one of its charter members, and he served as president for many years. The obituary notes: “An honored, upright gentleman, he will long be remembered by friends and neighbors. Quiet and dignified, he made few friends along the way but those few were riveted to him by bands of steel.” Rev. McFerran returned to Henry County for his funeral, speaking highly of Samuel Hulme as well: “Of such men as Mr. Hulme is made the backbone of our Republic. We may have brilliant leaders but unless there are some conscientious followers such as Mr. Hulme, their leadership is in vain.”¹⁰²

The membership of The Henry County Institute of Science would gradually decline through the first decades of the 20th century, with deaths of long-time members, members moving to new locations, and a lack of new members. The Community Club in Trenton was also started in this period, drawing residents into this new organization as opposed to the Institute. In 1933, Mrs. Anna McCray of Iowa sent a photo of the Henry County Institute of Science, copy of bylaws, and pictures of founder George Miller to the Delaware County Institute in Pennsylvania at time of the celebration of their centennial.¹⁰³ In 1936, there were only three members left that renewed their annual dues, still only \$1. Only 11 books were borrowed in 1937, resulting in no librarian then hired the following year and library books remaining locked in bookcases rather than circulating.¹⁰⁴ A profile of the Henry County Institute of Science appears in *The Palimpsest* in February 1941, as the organization was fading further away. However, the managers continued to keep up with records of the Institute, pay insurance on the building, and rent the hall to other organizations. Starting in 1938, the American Legion post at Trenton began renting the hall for their meetings and events, with an agreement to

⁹⁸ “Mr. Samuel Hulme Dies at Muscatine,” *Mount Pleasant Daily News*, July 6, 1926, 1

⁹⁹ “Mr. Hulme Laid to Rest Today,” *Mount Pleasant Daily News*, July 8, 1926, 1

¹⁰⁰ “Samuel Hulme, Wayland, Dies in Muscatine,” *Burlington Hawk-Eye*, July 10, 1926, 3

¹⁰¹ “Alex Miller’s Column – Washington County News,” *Davenport Democrat and Leader*, July 12, 1926, 2

¹⁰² “Samuel Hulme,” *Mount Pleasant Daily News*, August 2, 1926, 3

¹⁰³ “Science Group Officers Chosen,” *Chester Times*, May 10, 1933, 6

¹⁰⁴ Gingerich, 1941, 48, 54

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perform maintenance on the building as needed.¹⁰⁵ Thus, 1938 has been recognized as the year that The Henry County Institute of Science ceased operations.¹⁰⁶

The building of The Henry County Institute of Science continued to serve residents of Trenton for several more decades. In 1947, the *Mount Pleasant News* reported that while use of the building was negligible for many years, the women in Trenton had recently realized that it was a strong resource, beginning to again use it for meetings for local and township organizations. It became the headquarters of township trustees and other officers, as well as the meeting place of community clubs. It was noted as once again the center of social life of the community, with an excellent library and reading room that was again a real attraction and benefit to the young and old.¹⁰⁷ However, use of the building again waned with other facilities utilized in Trenton. The Institute, as it was known, remained used as a polling site for elections through 1960.¹⁰⁸ When the Henry County Historical Society met in June 1960 in Trenton and toured the building, it was noted in a state of disrepair with broken windows that had allowed birds inside, roof work needed, and a large crack in the wall on the southwest corner. The building was noted as needing immediate attention to be retained as a Trenton landmark.¹⁰⁹ Various students wrote short articles or essays on the building in the late 1960s and early 1970s, noting the further deteriorating and vandalized condition of the building. The books remained in the library as well as the librarian's ledger, and records from the Institute, American Legion, Legion Auxiliary, and past elections remained scattered around the building.¹¹⁰ The Henry County Institute of Science and Ackles Roberts American Legion Post No. 478 were both notified through newspaper notices in fall 1976 of the pending finalization of the tax sale from December 1972 of the building to B. Max Bates with no response, and the tax sale was completed.¹¹¹ No further use for the building was found, and it was demolished in 1979 in poor condition.¹¹²

Later history of the Hulme family farm

While Samuel Hulme continued to own this property until his death in 1926, it appears that Max and Ada Hulme likely moved into the brick house in 1913, with Max later acquiring title to the property upon his grandfather's death. Max Howard Hulme married Ada Edna Wenger on March 19, 1913, with their first son James Page Hulme then born on November 3, 1913. Their daughter Alice was then born on February 9, 1915. The start of this family appears to have coincided with the retirement of his grandfather Samuel Hulme. Thus, it appears likely that Max and Ada immediately moved into the house in early 1913 and took over farming operations. The 1915 Iowa census lists Samuel Hulme (age 78), as retired and living to the south in Trenton Township, owning \$8,000 in property including his real estate in both Trenton and Jefferson townships. At the same time, Max Hulme (25) was listed as living in Jefferson Township with wife Ada (22), and he did not own the farm where he was living. He was noted with \$100 in earnings in 1914. Thus, Samuel Hulme lived in this brick house for approximately 50 years, and his grandson Max Hulme would then live in this house for the next 60 years.

The 1917 atlas notes Samuel Hulme as the formal owner of this brick house in the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 34 along with a tract that has grown to 160 acres (Figure 13). The estate of

¹⁰⁵ Gingerich, 1941, 64

¹⁰⁶ HCHPC 2005: 314

¹⁰⁷ "The Bystanders' Notes," *Mount Pleasant News*, August 20, 1947, 4

¹⁰⁸ "Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of Henry County," *Mount Pleasant News*, April 23, 1960, 4

¹⁰⁹ "History of 3 Townships Re-Lived at Historical Society Meeting at Trenton," *Mount Pleasant News*, June 29, 1960, 1; "Pat's Bystander Notes," *Mount Pleasant News*, June 29, 1969, 2

¹¹⁰ Typed articles in Henry County Institute of Science file in vertical files at Mount Pleasant Library, many reprinted in HCHPC 2005: 311-315

¹¹¹ "Notice of Expiration," *Mount Pleasant News*, October 11, 1976, 5

¹¹² HCHPC 2005: 314

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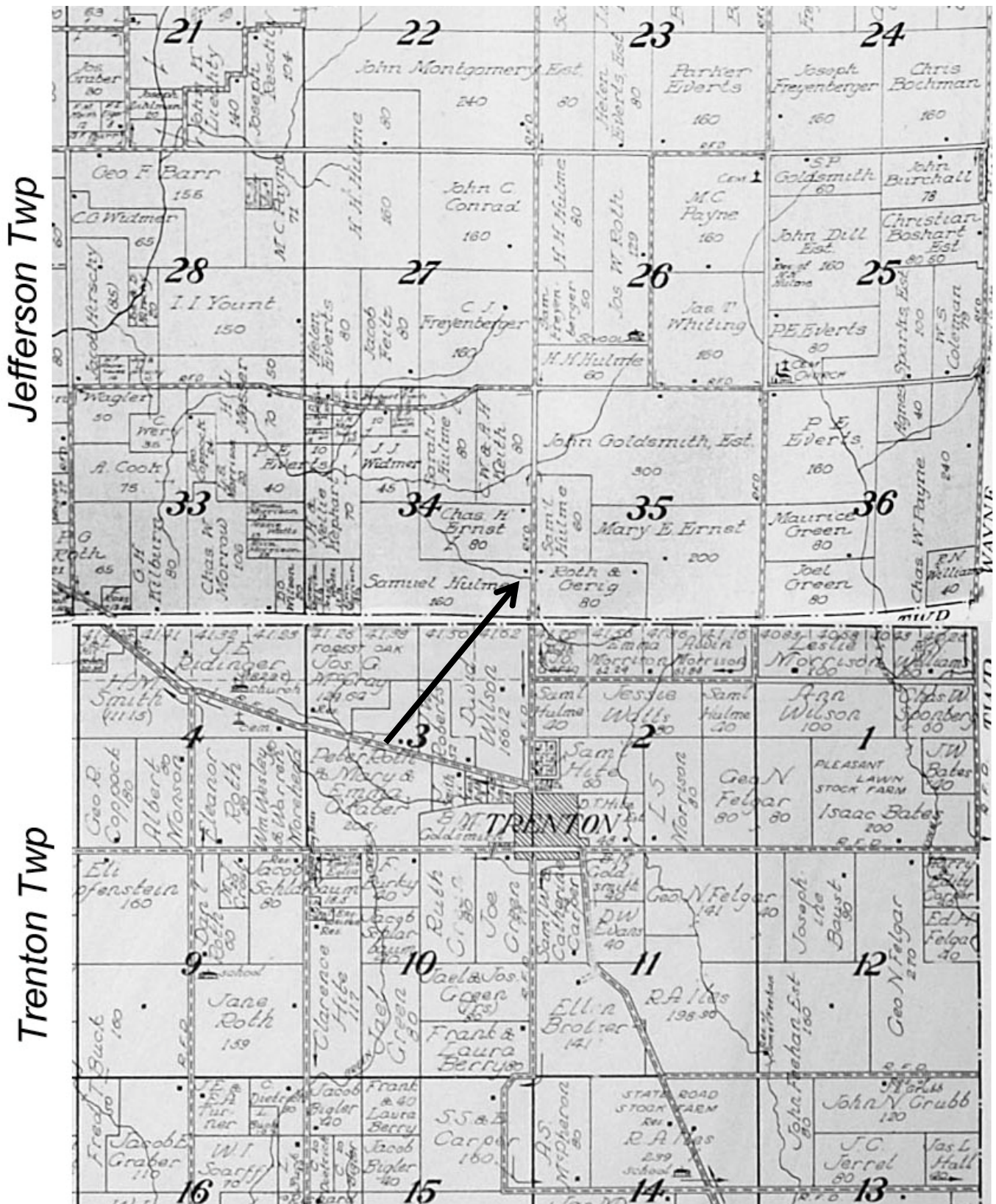


Figure 13. Jefferson and Trenton townships in 1917, with house indicated (Ogle 1917: 32).

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Sarah J. Hulme is noted as owning the 80 acres to the north in Section 34. Additionally, Samuel Hulme owned two 40-acre tracts to the south in Section 2 of Trenton Township. The residence of H.H. Hulme (son of Samuel and father of Max) is indicated on this map on the property owned by the John Dill estate in Section 25. The heirs of Sarah J. Hulme transferred the 80 acres in the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 34 to Howard Hulme on April 17, 1918. Max Hulme's brother John Dill Hulme served in World War I, dying in France in October 1918. He was one of two deaths from Jefferson Township in WWI, leading to the naming of Bain-Hulme American Legion Post in Wayland for Earl C. Bain and John Dill Hulme in 1920.¹¹³ The 1920 census also shows Max H. Hulme (30, general farmer), as living in Jefferson Township, renting the farm that he was working. His household included wife Ada E. (27), son James P. (6), and daughter Alice (4). Their family grew with the birth of daughter May in 1920, daughter Edith M. in 1922, and son Stanley M. in 1924. Thus, they had five children living in the house with them by the time that his grandfather Samuel Hulme died in 1926.

On March 2, 1927, Howard H. Hulme, executor of the estate of Samuel Hulme, formally sold this brick house and the 80 acres in the south half of the southeast quarter of Section 24 to Max H. Hulme for \$18,000. Thus, Max H. Hulme officially owned his grandfather's house and farm, and he would continue to own it until his death in 1974. The 1930 census list Max H. Hulme (41, farmer) as the owner of his property, valued at \$19,400. His household included Ada E (37), James P. (16), Alice A. (15), Mae (10), Edyttie M (8), Stanley M (5), Helen L (3), and Jean (4 months). The 1931 map shows Max Hulme as the owner of 80 acres in the south half of the southeast quarter of Section 34, as well as the connected 60 acres to the east in Section 35 (Figure 14). He was also listed as the owner of his grandfather's 40 acres along the road to the south in Section 2 of Trenton Township. His mother, Anna M. (Dill) Hulme died on March 2, 1936. The 1940 census lists Max H. Hulme as a 51-year-old farmer, living here in Jefferson Township. His household includes wife Ada E. (47), Stanley M. (15), Helen L. (13), Jean (10), Arlene (9), and Andrene (8). His eldest son, James Page Hulme, lived in Wayland at the time that he entered service in the Army for World War II on March 8, 1941. He was overseas in service from January 14, 1942 until September 2, 1945, honorably discharged on September 7, 1945. He returned home to live in the family home, working for Henry County Maintenance from 1946 to his retirement in 1976.¹¹⁴ On December 28, 1946, Max's father, Howard Hiram Hulme, died, and his youngest brother, Samuel S. Hulme, ended up owning the Dill/Hulme family property in Section 25 and Section 34.

While farmers in Jefferson Township followed the overall trends for the county in the first half of the 20th century, they were also higher among the producers of poultry in this period. From 1900 to 1940, a flock of chickens was found on nearly every farm in the township, consisting of 150-300 laying hens. Breeds included Leghorns, Minorcas, Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, and Orpingtons. Chickens were raised for eggs and meat for farm residents, as well as processed through the industry to the east in Winfield. Free range chickens caused issues with automobile traffic by the 1920s, resulting in the need to fence them in.¹¹⁵ Hog production continued to be important in Jefferson Township as well. It was noted as the largest source of income for many farmers in many years, a reliable source of income to pay mortgage. During this period, nearly all farmers had hogs, though not in large number due to the prevalence of disease in large herds. Jefferson Township farmers were focused on raising beef cattle and were slow to add dairy herds. Early herds consisted of Brown Swiss milk cows, and Holsteins were later more popular¹¹⁶ Corn remained the dominant crop in Henry County through the middle of the 20th century, followed by oats, soybeans, and hay. Hogs, beef cattle, dairy cattle, and poultry continued to be the main livestock raised on Henry County farms. The number of dairy cattle in the county increased to 73,303 by 1950. The poultry industry continued to grow through the middle of the 20th century. A total of 238,078 chickens and 125,801 turkeys were raised in the

¹¹³ WCC 1980: 211

¹¹⁴ "James P. Hulme," *Mount Pleasant News*, September 7, 1999, 2

¹¹⁵ WCC 1980: 281

¹¹⁶ WCC 1980: 279-281; McCarley 2016: 50

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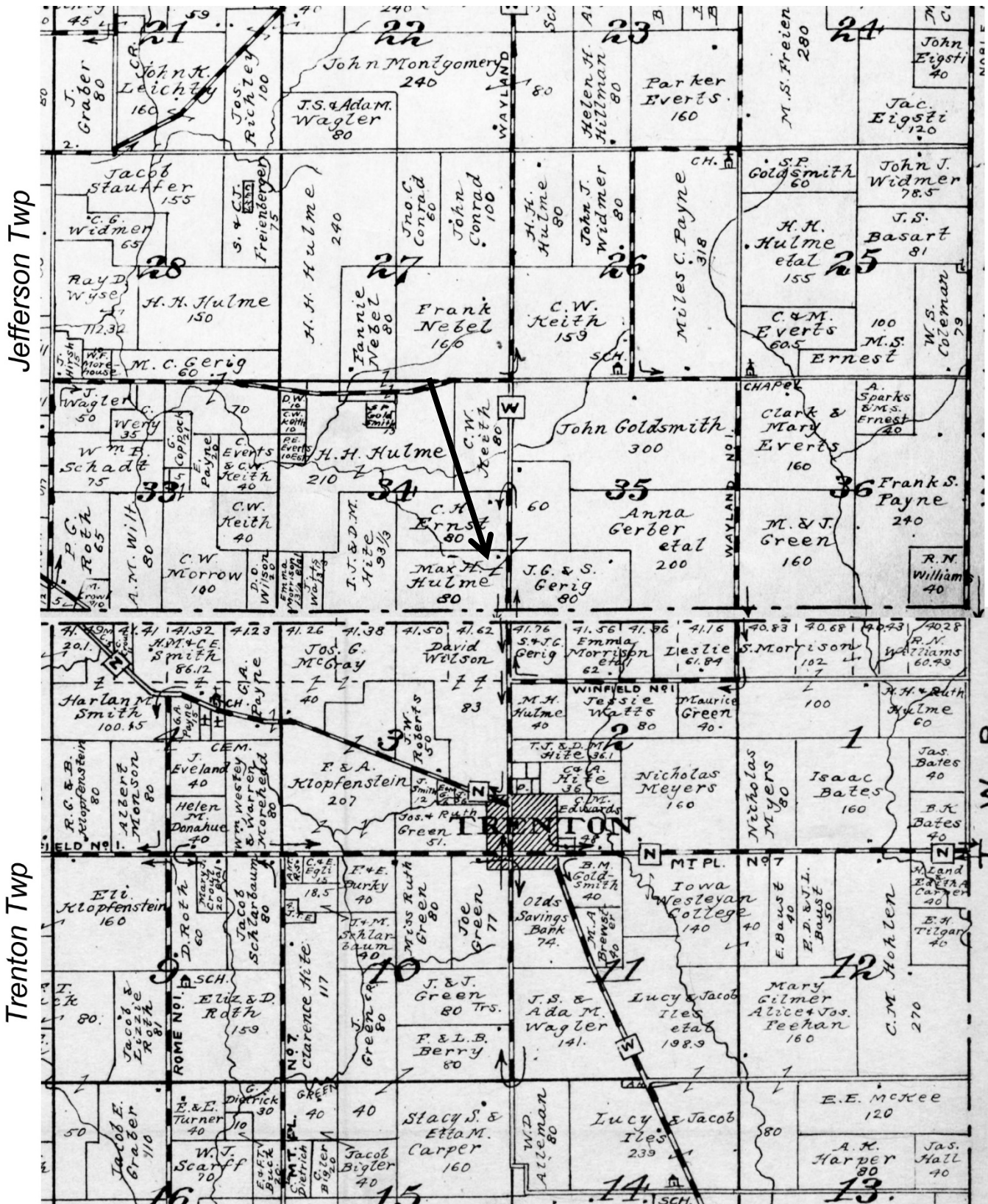


Figure 14. Jefferson Township in 1931, with house indicated (Kean Map Company 1931).

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county in 1950. Only Hamilton, Johnson, and Washington counties raised more turkeys in 1950 than Henry County.¹¹⁷ In Henry County, Jefferson Township continued to be a leading producer of turkeys through this period. A local headline noted in the early 1950s that Wayland was “The Heart of a \$2,000,000 Turkey Industry.” The Turkey Growers Association and Businessmen operated in town, and Turkey Day was an annual event through the 1950s.¹¹⁸ Max H. Hulme continued to own this property until his death in 1974. He continued to operate the farm through the 1950s and into the 1960s before retiring. The 1956 pictorial book of farms in Henry County, *This is Henry County, Iowa*, shows the farm as owned and operated by Max H. Hulme (Figure 15). The farm included 180 acres on route 1 south of Wayland. The existing brick house is depicted (facing east), along with the poultry house / barn to its northwest. Additional small buildings stood to the west and south of the house, with a larger barn to the south. An aerial photograph in the collection of the current property owner appears to date from this period as well, and it shows the same set of buildings (Figure 16). Further research on the farming operations through the middle of the 20th century has not been completed to date. The 1961 map of Henry County shows Max H. Hulme as the owner of the same 80 acres in Section 34 and 60 acres across the road in Section 35 that had been owned by his grandfather since 1862 and 1865. His wife Ada Edna Hulme died on September 15, 1965. On July 17, 1974, Max Howard Hulme died at age 85 at the Washington County Hospital. He was a retired farmer, preceded in death by his parents, three brothers, a sister, and a daughter Edith Plummer. He was survived by two sons, James Hulme of Wayland and Stanley Hulme of Camp Point, IL, and six daughters, Alice Ross (Lester) of Trenton; Helen Hinkle (John) of rural Wayland; Mae Parenti (Tony) of Santa Anna, CA; Jean Campbell (Max) of Mt Pleasant; Arlene Wilson (Ronald) of Osco, IL; and Audrey Brady of Muscatine. Funeral services were held at Trenton Missionary Church, and he was buried with other Hulme family members in Green Mound Cemetery.¹¹⁹



Figure 15. Farm of Max H. Hulme in 1956 (Drury 1956: 126).

¹¹⁷ Spry 1950: 13, 15, 17, 23, 29-35

¹¹⁸ WCC 1980: 65

¹¹⁹ “Max H. Hulme,” *Winfield Beacon*, July 25, 1974, 2

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Figure 16. Aerial photograph of farm of Max H. Hulme in the 1960s (Johnson collection)



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Name of Property

County and State

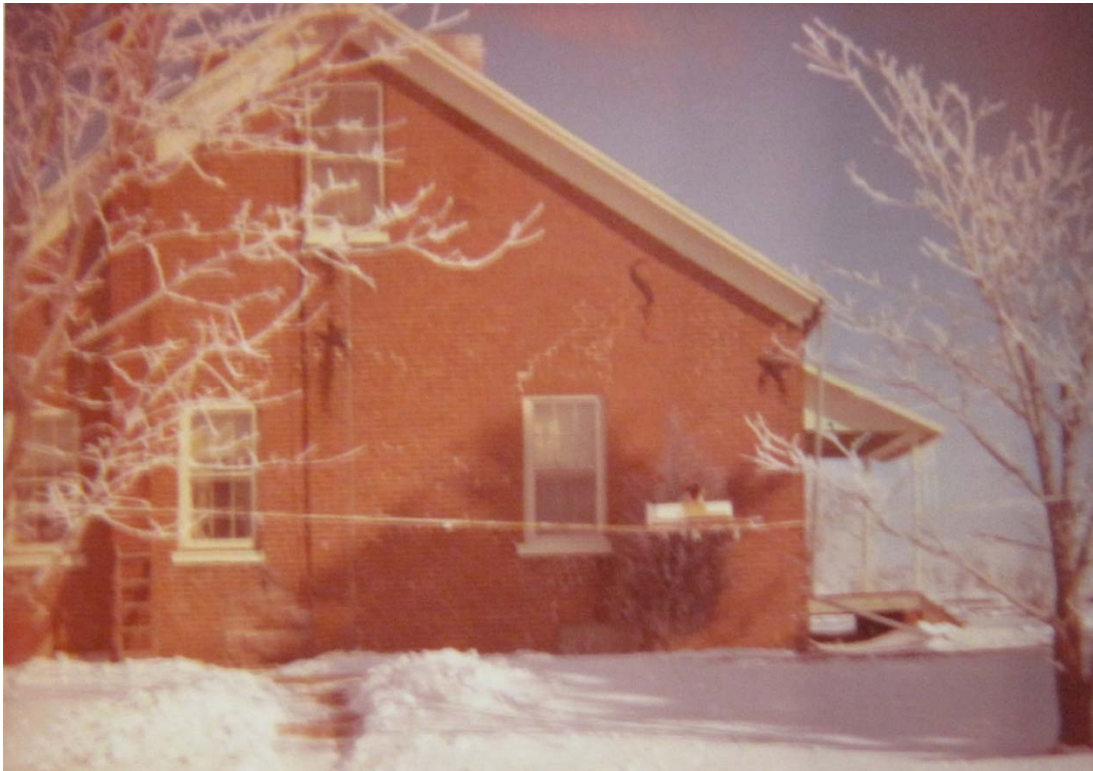


Figure 17. South side of the brick house, showing earlier front porch (no date) (Johnson collection)



Figure 18. Rear/west side of the brick house, showing rear porch (no date) (Johnson collection)

Samuel and Sarah Hulme House

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After the death of Max Hulme, the house and 80 acres in the southeast quarter of Section 34 were sold by his estate to Harold H. and Lucille A. Van Syoc on March 4, 1975. They then sold the portion of the property with the house to James (Jim) Page Hulme on May 16, 1975 (east 320' of north 346.8' of southeast quarter of southeast quarter; current boundary of property/parcel). Thus, the great-grandson of Samuel Hulme continued to live in retirement in his family home, where his parents had likely lived at the time of his birth in 1913. He continued to work for Henry County Maintenance until he retired in 1976. He then continued to live here in his retirement until his death on September 6, 1999 at age 85. His obituary notes that he lived on the Hulme family farm north of Trenton all of his life. He was a member of the Trenton American Legion and enjoyed fishing and hunting. He was buried in the Hulme family plot in the Green Mound Cemetery west of Trenton, noted as the son of Max and Ada Hulme on his marker.¹²⁰

In August 2000, the estate of James Page Hulme transferred this property to the current owner, Sandra Hoover. She was a family friend and companion for Jim Hulme, assisting him in his later years. Sandra Hoover continues to utilize the house as her personal residence. She would like to see it listed on the National Register of Historic Places to potentially tap into historic grants and historic tax credits to assist her in properly maintaining the property.

¹²⁰ He was survived by sisters Mae Parenti, Fort Madison; Jean Campbell, Mt Pleasant; Audrene Brady, Muscatine; and Ariene Nelson, Cambridge, IL. "James P. Hulme," *Mount Pleasant News*, September 7, 1999, 2

Samuel and Sarah Hulme House

Henry County, Iowa

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

Iowa Site #44-02142

Samuel and Sarah Hulme House
Name of Property

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property

approximately 2.55 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>41.079230</u> Latitude	<u>-91.640400</u> Longitude	3	_____ Latitude	_____ Longitude
2	_____ Latitude	_____ Longitude	4	_____ Latitude	_____ Longitude

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary begins at the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 34 in Jefferson Township (73N-7W). It then extends 346.8 feet to the south along Franklin Avenue, west 320 feet, north 346.8 feet, and east 320 feet to the point of the beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The Samuel and Sarah Hulme House was historically associated with property encompassing the 20 acres of the north half of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 34. A "homestead" parcel with the house and immediate buildings was created in 1975 (E 320 feet of north 346.8 feet), with this property then remaining in the Hulme family. This parcel is approximately 2.55 acres, and it remains the property currently associated with the early brick house. Thus, the current parcel boundary is the recommended National Register boundary for this property.

Samuel and Sarah Hulme House
Name of Property

Henry County, Iowa
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Rebecca Lawin McCarley date May 6, 2019
organization SPARK Consulting telephone 319-200-9767
street & number 1630 Park Ave SE email sparkconsulting@octaspark.com
city or town Cedar Rapids state IA zip code 52403

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **GIS Location Map (Google Earth or BING)**
- **Local Location Map**
- **Site Plan**
- **Floor Plans (As Applicable)**
- **Photo Location Map** (Key all photographs to this map and insert immediately after the photo log and before the list of figures).

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Name of Property _____, Iowa
County and State _____

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs under separate cover. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and does not need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Samuel and Sarah Hulme House
City or Vicinity: Trenton
County: Henry County **State:** Iowa
Photographer: Rebecca Lawin McCarley
Date Photographed: October 11, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1. House, camera facing northwest
2. East elevation, camera facing west
3. Detail of entry, window, and brick on east elevation, camera facing west
4. North elevation, camera facing south
5. South elevation, camera facing north
6. Detail of brick, anchors, and frieze on south elevation, camera facing north
7. West elevation, camera facing east
8. Parlor (living room) on first story, camera facing northeast
9. Bedroom on first story, camera facing southwest
10. Family room on first story, camera facing southwest
11. Kitchen on first story, camera facing east
12. North bedroom on second story, camera facing north
13. South bedroom on second story, camera facing northwest
14. Southwest room in basement, camera facing southwest
15. Southwest room in basement, camera facing northeast
16. Northeast room in basement, camera facing west
17. Poultry house, camera facing northwest
18. Interior of poultry house, camera facing west
19. Interior of poultry house, camera facing northwest
20. Garage, camera facing northwest
21. Hog house, camera facing northeast
22. Interior of hog house, camera facing northeast

Name of Property

, Iowa
County and State

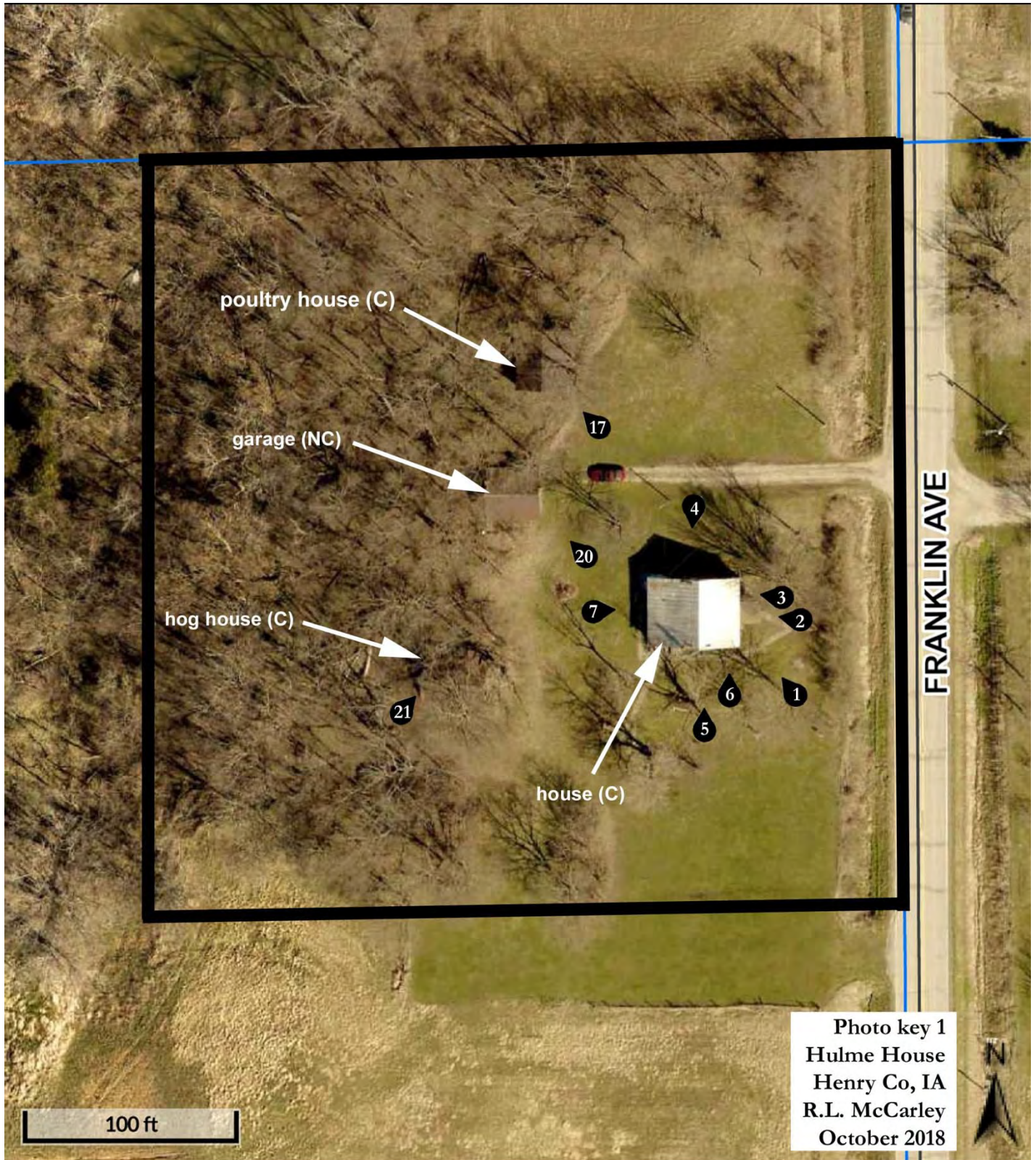


Photo key 1
Hulme House
Henry Co, IA
R.L. McCarley
October 2018

Name of Property

, Iowa
County and State

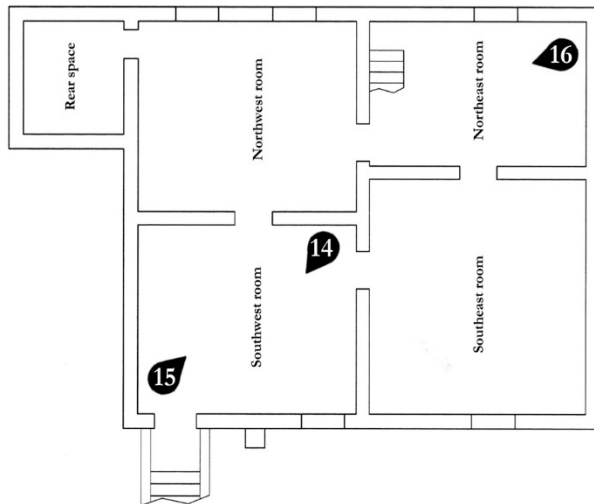
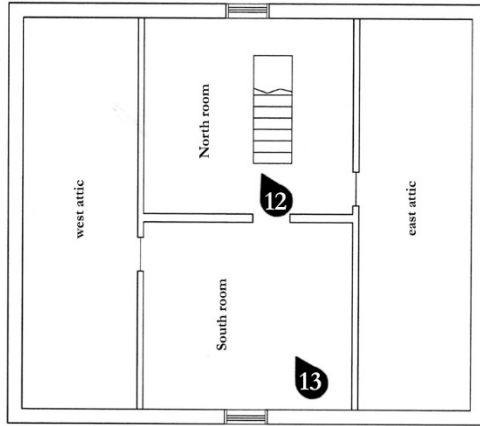


Photo key 2
Hulme House
Henry Co, Iowa
R.L. McCarley
scale: 1" = 20'
October 2018













The building is a two-story red brick house with a gabled roof. On the left side, there is a white door with a small porch and a set of concrete steps. To the right of the door are three windows: a double-hung window, a window with an air conditioning unit, and a window with a missing pane. A brick chimney is visible on the left side of the roof. The brickwork shows signs of aging and peeling paint. A large tree is on the left, and a wooden deck is on the right.

Red and black patterned fabric hanging on the left side of the image.













Peebles

WHEATIES



















Dyna-Pur
High Performance
purging compound

M	D
E	F
P	I

BONELESS SKINLESS
CHICKEN BREAST

SPIN SET







IOWA DEPARTMENT OF
CULTURAL AFFAIRS

IOWA ARTS COUNCIL PRODUCE IOWA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA

CHRIS KRAMER, DIRECTOR



KIM REYNOLDS, GOVERNOR
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May 17, 2019

Joy Beasley, Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms Beasley:

The following National Register nomination(s) from Iowa are enclosed for your review and listing if acceptable. For the **Davenport Motor Row and Industrial Historic District** there was one objection received (enclosed) out of 24 property owners. No objections were received for either of the other two nominations.

Samuel and Sarah Hulme House

The Samuel and Sarah Hulme House is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places at a local level of significance under Criterion A for its significance within the agricultural history of northwest Henry County and under Criterion C for the significant architecture of the house. The brick house was built for Samuel and Sarah (Howard) Hulme around 1862, noted for its early date of construction and for its brick construction in the middle of the 19th century in northwest Henry County. Samuel Hulme was a prominent rural resident in this period, pursuing agricultural interests as well as being actively involved with the Henry County Institute of Science (non-extant) in nearby Trenton. The period of significance spans from 1862 when the house was constructed until 1913 when Samuel Hulme retired from farming and passed the operations of the property to his grandson.

Davenport Motor Row and Industrial Historic District

The Davenport Motor Row and Industrial Historic District is locally significant under Criterion A for Commerce, Industry, and Transportation. The commerce and industry represented includes warehousing, wholesaling, specialty manufacturing including furniture, food, and carriages, and auto-related retail and service typical in Davenport during the late-nineteenth through mid-twentieth centuries. The district provides a rare-surviving grouping of late nineteenth-century and early-twentieth-century manufacturing, warehousing, automotive-related commercial, and railroad-related properties in Davenport. The district's commercial and industrial building stock includes locally rare-surviving examples of automotive and industrial building types and styles in an evolution of architectural styles and responses; also included is an 1877 fire station, built by a private fire brigade to provide fire protection to commercial and industrial businesses. Transportation is represented via adjoining railroad grade and bridges and the location of a former rail siding that played an

important role in local early-1900s efforts to redevelop the southern portion of the neighborhood from a red-light district into an industrial area. The period of significance is 1877, the date of the earliest resource in the district, to 1959, the year prior to the opening of the interstate freeway north of the city, which would lead to changes in traffic and retailing patterns.

Pleasant View Stock Farm Historic District

The Pleasant View Stock Farm Historic District is eligible at the local level under National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criterion A for the significant association of this property with the world-famous Aberdeen-Angus sire bull, Earl Marshall. This bull lived the majority of his reproductive life on this farmstead and is the traceable ancestor to over 99.9% of all purebred Angus cattle registered by the American Angus Association between 2000 and 2010. In other words, of the 3,072,429 cattle registered during that period, all but 964 have pedigrees that can be traced to Earl Marshall. The farm is further significant under Criterion A for its association with the purebred Angus cattle operation of Charles Escher Jr. and Earl Ryan (as the firm of Escher & Ryan). Under their management, the farm produced a disproportionately-high number of national and international purebred Angus champions. They were leaders in the transition of American agriculture to commercialization, helped increase the national awareness of the breed overall, and propagated the breed's most significant genes. The district is also locally significant under Criterion C for the architectural significance of the extant residential and agricultural buildings that reflect the peak of this cattle raising operation and its success overall until felled by farm crisis of the 1920s and the onset of the Great Depression in 1929. The period of significance for this district is 1882 when the farmstead was established by Thomas J. Ryan and 1924, when the property was lost and the farm was no longer associated with the raising of Angus cattle. Significant dates include: 1884 when the extant gable-front-and-wing house was built by Thomas Ryan and the oldest extant barn built soon after; circa 1910 when the two other extant barns were built; 1913 when the foursquare house was built; and 1916 when Escher & Ryan purchased the Angus herd that included the bull Earl Marshall.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,


Laura Sadowsky
State Historian and National Register Coordinator
State Historical Society of Iowa

Enclosures.