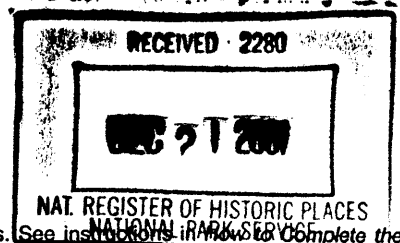


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV - 8 2001



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. *See instructions on how to complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A).* Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Rector, Jason and Elizabeth (Baylor) House

other names/site number The Rector House

2. Location

street & number 2174 Bluff Road N/A not for publication

city or town Thurman vicinity

state Iowa code IA county Fremont code 071 zip code 51654

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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Donell J. Salko, DSHPO, November 9, 2001
 Signature of certifying official Title Date

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain):

Edson W. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action
2.4.02

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
2		structures
		objects
3		Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Mid 19th Century/Greek Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls brick

roof wood/shingle

other wood

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1859

Significant Dates

1859

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Rector, Jason

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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Fremont County Assessor's Office

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 15 271160 4512420
Zone Easting Northing
2

3
Zone Easting Northing
4

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Robert and Beverly Collins

organization family date May 15, 2001

street & number 194 Tahiti Circle telephone 941-642-5277

city or town Naples state Florida zip code 34113-4029

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name Beverly Collins

street & number 194 Tahiti Circle telephone 941-642-5277

city or town Naples state Florida zip code 34113-4029

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Continuation SheetRector, Jason and Elizabeth (Baylor) House
Fremont County, IowaSection number 7 Page 1

The Jason and Elizabeth (Baylor) Rector House is a two-story, Greek Revival style home built in 1859 at the base of the Loess Hills in Fremont County, Iowa. The house is located on an 80-acre farm (East Half of the SE Quarter of Section 31, Township 69, North of Range 42, West of the 5th P.M.), part of the land Jason Rector purchased during the 1850's from the U.S. Land Office in Council Bluffs. Almost half of this 80 acres, including the site of the house, is on the Loess Hills side of County Road L44 (Bluff Road).

Like many Greek Revival style houses, the Rector home has a low-pitched gable roof. The cornice lines are emphasized by the wide band of wood trim representative of classical entablature. Roman-Tuscan-type Doric columns support the one-story entry porch roof; the porch leads to a four-panel front door which is surrounded by characteristic rectangular sidelights and a row of separated transom lights. Many of these panes are the original "wavy" glass. All the windows in the Rector House are six-paned and are crowned by wooden lintels set into the brick walls. Again, characteristically, the first-floor windows are taller than those on the upper story.

The soft brick Jason Rector used to build his house, according to local oldtimers, was fired at a nearby kiln. The walls are constructed of three wyths of this brick, with an air space as insulation between the second and third wyths. The house consists of two gable-roofed wings joined in a T-shape. Each floor is made up of three rooms: a living room, parlor and kitchen downstairs and three bedrooms upstairs. The downstairs floor also includes an enclosed porch on the northwest side of the kitchen and a one-story wing on the southeast side of the kitchen. This wing is comprised of a pantry (now used as a galley-type kitchen) and a summer kitchen (now enclosed as a bathroom). Outside the former summer kitchen just southeast of the house are the storm/fruit cellar as well as the cistern and handpump which served the house's residents for so many years. The exterior wall of the two-story wing abutting the summer kitchen shows the roof outline of an old porch which, with the prevailing south breezes, must have provided a comfortable gathering place on hot summer afternoons.

All interior walls on the first floor and the wall between the two wings on the second floor are constructed of the same brick as are the outside walls. These interior walls are covered with horsehair plaster. Recent stripping of old wallpaper in the big kitchen revealed traces of very old decorative stencils which the early residents must have applied.

The staircase from the first to the second floor originally rose from the hall between the two front rooms up to the present hall between the two front bedrooms. Sometime in the past century, the staircase was reversed so

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Rector, Jason and Elizabeth (Baylor) House
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that it rose from the kitchen to the second floor, enclosed to save heat. When the staircase was returned to its original conformation in 1985, the pattern of the original construction was visible on the old plaster wall.

The only "regular" interior walls (vertical wooden studs with lathes and plaster) in the house enclose the front bedroom on the left as one faces the house. The other front bedroom is partitioned from the hall with a wall made of wood paneling. The upstairs hall between the two front bedrooms has an exterior door directly above the front door on the first floor. This upper door opens onto a porch which originally ran almost the full width of the front of the house. The back bedroom also has an exterior door that opens onto the roof of the kitchen porch.

Most of the floors in the house are the original wood planking; only the big kitchen and living room at some point in time received new resin-pine flooring. In the old floor planks and in the deep, natural-finish window sills, one can see the square heads of the handmade nails in use when the Rector House was built. None of the woodwork in the house has mitered corners. In all the doorways but those in the living room and parlor, a four-inch wide board rests horizontally across two four-inch wide vertical side boards. In the downstairs front rooms, however, Mr. Rector used trim on the outer edges of the woodwork to form a federal-style decorative pattern. Another woodwork feature is the occasional two-inch or four-inch wide board built horizontally into the plaster walls of the bedrooms and kitchen. Some of these boards were set in between windows or doors; others seem to have been placed randomly, high on the walls. One obvious use for these boards was as supports for clothing hooks, which would have been particularly helpful in a closetless house. The boards also may have served as bases for hanging pictures and mirrors.

Perhaps the most distinctive interior architectural features of the Rector House are the fireplace and adjoining built-in cupboards in the living room. The walnut mantel is original, although the firebrick and hearth were replaced when the house was purchased in 1960. The cupboards next to the fireplace are typical of those in Fredericksburg, Virginia, homes.

The fireplace, of course, was the source of heat for the living room, and the three chimneys still standing at the three exterior ends of the wings of the house made it possible to heat the rest of the house with pot bellied stoves and a kitchen cookstove. Only the vent for the kitchen stove remains visible on the interior walls.

A basement was dug out under the kitchen to allow installation of a furnace and central heating after the house was sold in 1960. At that time, also, the

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Rector, Jason and Elizabeth (Baylor) House
Fremont County, Iowa

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exterior brick was repointed and cleaned, new electric wiring and plumbing were installed, and, of course, the house was redecorated then and in the 1980's. The wood shingle roof was replaced and central air installed in the mid 1980's. Over the years, there has been settling, particularly along the fireplace wall, and the kitchen badly needs renovation. Also, the roof should be repaired or replaced, and some of the brick requires another repointing job. Primarily, we are concerned about the structural stability of an old home we believe to be of historical value to the area and to the State of Iowa.

Probably because the Rector House was rented for decades after Elizabeth and Jason Rector's deaths and because the farm has not been operated by the residents of the house for more than 40 years, the farm buildings were not well maintained. The barn, obviously a replacement of uncertain age for the original, is an undersized, tin-roofed structure. The corn crib is almost roofless and is covered with weeds. Of course, it has not been used for storing anything for many years. Because these buildings lack the historic and architectural integrity of the house, they have not been included in this nomination.

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Continuation SheetRector, Jason and Elizabeth (Baylor) House
Fremont County, IowaSection number 8 Page 4

The Jason and Elizabeth (Baylor) Rector House, built in 1859 at the base of the Loess Hills in Fremont County, Iowa, is locally significant under Criterion C as a remarkably intact example of a mid-19th Century Greek Revival structure. The original owner and builder, Jason Rector (1825-1904), was among the earliest European-American settlers in this southwest corner of Iowa. He and his father, the Rev. William Rector, came from Indiana in the 1840's to this area that later became Fremont County, Iowa. William Rector (1792-1873) was a circuit rider preacher who helped establish at least two local Methodist-Episcopal churches, one in Sidney and the other in Knox, a small village along the Loess Hills, a few miles south of the site where Jason later built his home. The area, when the Rectors first arrived, was still populated by Chief Waubonsie and his Potawatamie tribe, and the new settlers as yet had no legal status. An 1848 visitor from Oberlin, Ohio, who was himself looking for a place to settle, wrote about his travels in southwest Iowa, including his meeting with the Rev. William Rector in his home at the foot of the bluffs southwest of the present location of Sidney, Iowa. The visitor commented, "All the settlers were but squatters, as the land had not yet been surveyed and could not be bought"; and he described a political meeting near the present site of Percival whose attendees petitioned the Iowa Legislature for the organization of a county in southwestern Iowa. The area was surveyed, and Jason Rector, who had traveled back to Indiana for his March, 1849 wedding with Elizabeth Baylor of Cincinnati, during the 1850's purchased farmland from the government, including the 80 acres on which they built their home. Like most of the early Loess Hills settlers, Jason and Elizabeth Rector built their home near one of the "draws" in the bluffs. Local residents still refer to the cool breezes through these natural gaps in the Ice Age Hills as "nature's air conditioning".

Jason and Elizabeth Rector's choice of Greek Revival architectural style for their home came at the end of that style's period of predominance in this country. As architectural historians Virginia and Lee McAlester stated in their Field Guide to American Houses (P. 177), "Architectural models evocative of Greek democracy were thought to be especially appropriate in the new republic, as it rejected traditional ties to England in the decades following the War of 1812". Jason and Elizabeth may well have shared this philosophy. Jason's father had served in the War of 1812, and Jason and his brother continued the family tradition of service to their country. Jason's older brother, Benjamin, was killed in the Civil War, and Jason himself volunteered for the Southern Border Brigade, which was organized in Iowa's southern counties during the Civil War to protect against invasion by armed bands from Missouri.

When their marriage produced no children, Jason and Elizabeth Rector fostered four children in need of homes. The first, William Hinchman, enlisted in the Union Army at 17 and was killed in the War. The second beneficiary of the help was Elizabeth Fall, who lived with them until she married a young man named John Horsman. Unfortunately, Elizabeth Fall Horsman died at 22, shortly after giving birth to an infant called Lulu. Lulu was formally adopted by the Rectors

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Rector, Jason and Elizabeth (Baylor) House
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and later became their principal heir. The fourth child the Rectors took in was a girl named Maggie Norman, who later married Abe Birkby, son of a neighboring family along the Bluff Road.

Jason and Elizabeth Rector both lived until 1904 in their home along the Bluff Road. He was active for many years as a class leader in the church his father helped establish in nearby Knox. In 1887, Jason Rector gave land northwest of his house for a school named Grandview, which operated until 1950. When the school closed, the land reverted to the Rectors' heir. For several years, the school building was rented by the Waubonsie Saddle Club. When the saddle club moved out, the school building stood empty until, after repeated incidents of vandalism, it was razed in the early 1990's. In a series of transactions dating from 1879 to 1904, Mr. Rector sold land, usually for nominal sums, to the Grandview Cemetery Association for the cemetery which still is in use atop the bluffs on the northeast corner of the 80-acre farm. As the local newspaper commented in their account of Jason's life and death, "He experienced the hardships and privations of frontier life and saw the country develop step by step until the modern conveniences of our present day".

Perhaps because the Rector house has been owned by only two families in its 140-year history, its overall architectural integrity is high. The three-wyeth soft brick walls are intact, as is the horse-hair plaster on the interior walls. The original unmitered woodwork around doors and windows remains as installed in 1859. A number of the doors have their original locks, and the worn wood thresholds at the kitchen doors and other exterior doors are original. The wood plank floors in most of the house are those installed when the place was built. Although the windows were replaced when the house was purchased after Lulu Rector Shirley's death in 1960, the new windows are duplicates of the old, which now are stored in the barn. The living room fireplace and the built-in cabinets that adjoin it are perhaps the most attractive interior relics of Jason Rector's work. The fireplace mantel of local walnut is handsome and unmarred. The deep cabinets hold books of every size and two of the shelves also offer wooden props to support the family's prized china, just as they did 140 years ago.

Outside, on the southeast side of the house, the storm/fruit cellar, like those at other area homes of the same period, offered a refuge during violent weather and provided a storage place for fresh fruits and vegetables and for the home-canned foods which farm wives processed each summer to see their families through the cold Iowa winters. The nearby cistern and handpump provided water for the family's needs during the decades before well water could be pumped into the house.

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Continuation SheetRector, Jason and Elizabeth (Baylor) House
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Although porches on the southwest (front) and southeast sides of the house no longer exist as built, mementos of local residents and neighbors remain carved into the brick walls that served as backdrops for the old porches. Some of the names have dates carved next to them. The earliest date is 1866 and has no name adjoining it. One name, A.H. Copeland -1870, is carved into the brick near the front door in a script. Others, W.T. Lyons - 1872, R.H. Stuart, A.T. Birkby - Nov. 14, '86, J.M. Hume (a contemporary and next door neighbor of Jason Rector), V.L. Snell - 1931, appear in more conventionally carved letters. One, C.I.M. - 1916, belonged to a man who rented the house for his family during World War I. The initials were identified in the late 1980's by an elderly woman from California who said that when her family lived in the house during her childhood, she had great fun running on the tin-floored porch above the front door, thus "driving the adults to distraction".

Most of the names carved in the bricks of the Rector House also can be found in the local cemeteries, either Grandview or those in nearby towns. Both Jason Rector and his wife of 55 years are buried in Grandview Cemetery. Also buried in their plot and commemorated on their burial stone is Elizabeth ("Lizzie") Fall Horsman, mother of Lulu, the infant the Rectors formally adopted after Lizzie died in 1877. Lulu's adoption and status as her adoptive parents' primary heir are recorded in the abstract for the 80-acre Rector property on which the house stands. Lulu inherited the house and land in 1904 after both her parents died. Her marriage to W.A. Watson, which produced five daughters, ended with his death, and she later married E.A. Shirley and lived as Lulu Shirley until her death in 1960.

Although the Rector House was rented for many years before Lulu Shirley's death, few major changes were made, probably because of the costs involved. Most major modernization and preservation work was done after G.M. and Jessica Hume Benson bought the house from Lulu's estate as a retirement home. Both G.M. and Jessica Hume Benson had grown up nearby. Jessica Hume Benson's father was raised on the adjoining farm to the southeast, and she grew up in a house visible across the bottom land to the southwest. G.M. Benson was raised on a farm a few miles away. Both were aware of the historical significance of the Rector House, especially as they watched other original homesteads in the area disappear. The person with a current life interest in the Rector House is the applicant, Beverly Benson Collins. Our three children will inherit the house when I die, and one of them, Maureen Collins, is now living in the house.

The Rector House is one of very few left which gives a picture of how the original settlers of southwest Iowa lived in the mid and late 19th century.

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Continuation SheetRector, Jason and Elizabeth (Baylor) House
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SUMMARY

Jason Rector was not a tycoon. He did not design inventions which changed life in America or even in Southwest Iowa. He did not become a political power in the area, having finished second in his only try for public office - as a candidate in 1852 for Fremont County's school fund commissioner. However, Jason Rector is a good example of the best of the European-American settlers who made this country what it is today.

Jason Rector came to Southwest Iowa with his father in 1847 or 1848 and then returned to his native Indiana to marry the woman who would be his helpmate until they both died 55 years later. He chose fertile ground in a Missouri River Valley and a beautiful homesite along the Loess Hills. He built a home so well constructed that it still is essentially intact, one of few extant original homesteads, and so well designed that it still evokes admiring comments from passers-by.

When Jason and Elizabeth Rector could not have children, they took in and nurtured several homeless youngsters. They formally adopted the baby of one of those foster children after she died shortly after giving birth. When a school was needed for children in their immediate neighborhood in the late 1880's, the Rectors donated land for the school and helped create a lane leading to the school from the bottomland to the southwest.

Jason Rector also sold for nominal sums land for a cemetery and right-of-way for a road to the trustees of the Grandview Cemetery Association, thus creating one of the most beautiful final resting places in this part of the country. When leaves are off the tall trees which have grown up around the cemetery in the last century, one can still see the grand view, which includes parts of the states of Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska.

Like his father, the Rev. William Rector, who served in the War of 1812, and his brother, Benjamin, who died as a volunteer in the Civil War, Jason Rector served his country as a volunteer; Jason was a volunteer in Iowa's Southern Border Brigade during the Civil War. In addition, one of the youngsters he and Elizabeth took into their home, William Hinchman, died at 17 in that same war.

For years, Jason Rector served as a class leader in one of the two local churches his father helped establish, the Methodist Episcopal Church at Knox. Like other pioneer farmers in the area, Jason worked hard on his farm and on the upkeep of his home. Descendants of neighboring pioneer families recall stories about Jason, in his 80's, walking several miles north on the Bluff Road and then up Horse Creek to his family timber, where he cut wood to keep his home heated in the winter. His trips by foot were considered notable, apparently, because most of the neighbors rode horses, even if they weren't bringing logs home immediately.

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Continuation Sheet**

Rector, Jason and Elizabeth (Baylor) House
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No, Jason and Elizabeth Rector were not the "stars" of Fremont County, Iowa. The unusual factor about their pioneer property is that their house, if not the farm buildings, has survived in a remarkably intact state. It offers a glimpse of the kind of design and construction a pioneer settler could and did produce in the mid 19th century on the edge of the American Frontier.

The Rector House is a memento of our common past which deserves to be commemorated and preserved.

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Continuation Sheet

Rector, Jason and Elizabeth (Baylor) House
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Section number 9 Page 9

Bibliography:

Abstract of Title to the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31, Township 69, Range 42, which provides a copy of the official plat, records purchase of the land, sale of pieces of the land for the Grandview Cemetery, adoption of Lulu Horsman, donation of land for Grandview School, and the last will and testament of Jason Rector.

Interviews with:

Jerry Birkby, 2145 Bluff Rd., whose family has lived just northwest of the Rector House since the 1870's. He provided information on the nearby brickyard and how the bricks were made and dried as well as personal family recollections.

Verlin Holt of rural Hamburg, retired real estate agent whose firm provided photograph #9 of the Rector House.

Joe Wilson of Sidney, Iowa, grandson of Lulu Shirley, who shared his memories of the house, including recollections of a spring that used to exist just northwest of the house.

A Field Guide to American Houses by Virginia and Lee McAlester; Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1984.

Fremont County Assessor's Office Tax Lists confirmed 1859 as the date of construction of the Rector House.

Fremont County Herald, September 20, 1904, Jason Rector's obituary.

Glenwood, Iowa, Tribune, May 27, 1940; article on William Rector, detailing his service in the War of 1812 and Jason Rector's service during the Civil War with the Iowa Southern Border Brigade.

Grandview Cemetery The Rector stone provided the link the Rectors had with the young Horsman couple and made their formal adoption of their motherless infant understandable and poignant.

History of Fremont County, published in 1881 by the Iowa Historical Co., contains numerous items on the Rectors and the early days in southwest Iowa.

Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide for Styles and Terms, 1600-1945, by John J.G. Blumenson; American Association for State and Local History, Nashville, 1981.

Thumbprints in Time, published in 1996 by the Fremont County Historical Society. Special thanks to Robert and Evelyn Birkby for their invaluable help.

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Continuation Sheet**

Rector, Jason and Elizabeth (Baylor) House
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Verbal Boundary Description

Less than one acre, which encompasses the Rector House and the two other intact elements of the property; i.e., the cistern and well and the storm/fruit cellar. The less than one acre site of the surviving elements of the Rector farm are located (as indicated on the enclosed plat) on the northeast side of the Bluff Road (I44) on part of the East half of the Southeast quarter of Section 31, Township 69, Range 42 in Fremont County, Iowa.

Boundary Justification:

None of the original farm buildings besides the house is still standing. The existing barn and corn crib were built later and have no particular architectural nor historical significance. Therefore, they have not been included in this proposal.

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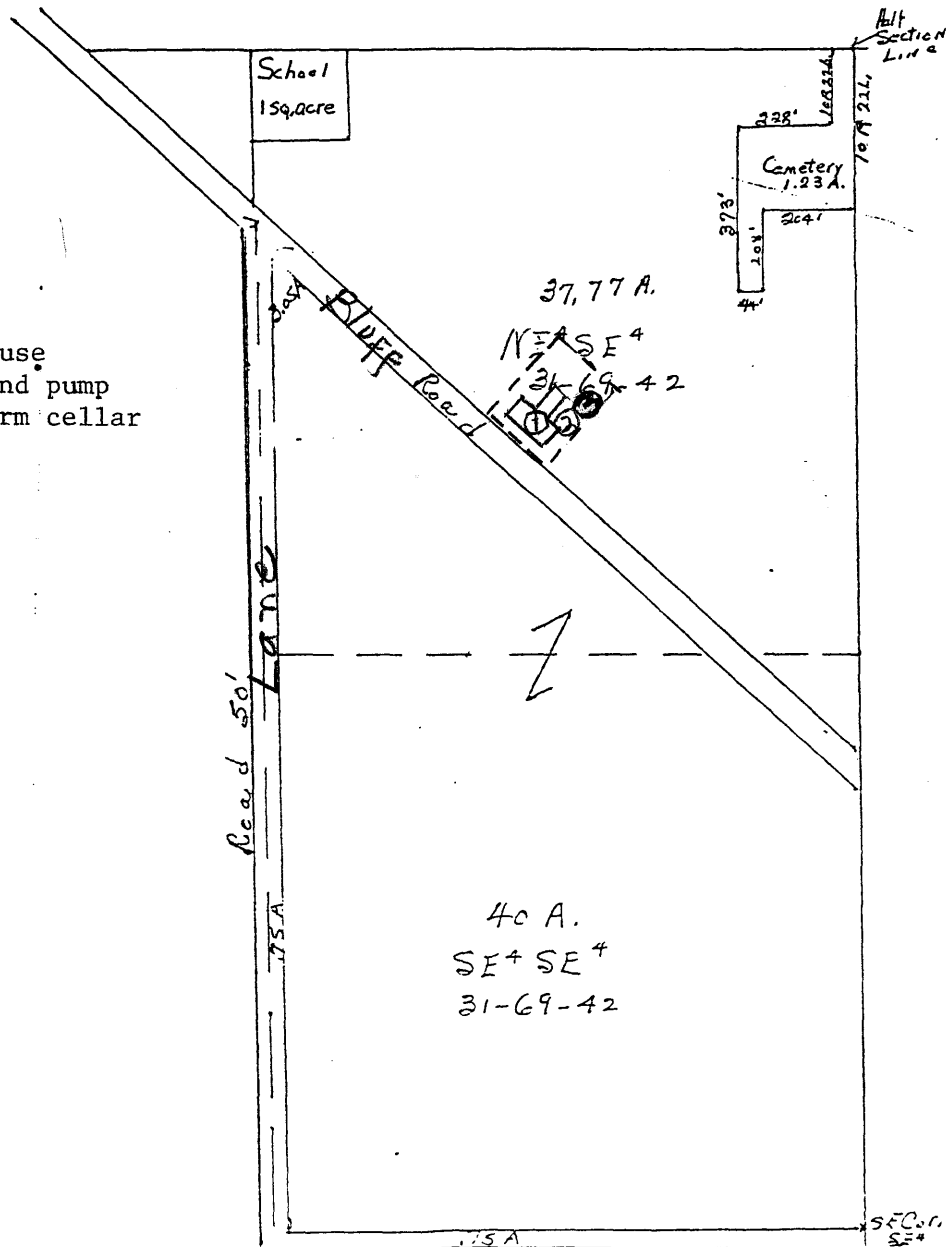
National Register of Historic Places
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Rector, Jason and Elizabeth (Baylor) House
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Section number 11 Page 11

1--- Copy of the Official Plat in the Auditor's Office showing the E.1/2 SE.1/4
of Section 31, Township 69, North of Range 42, West of the 5th P.M.

1. Rector House
2. Cistern and pump
3. Fruit/storm cellar



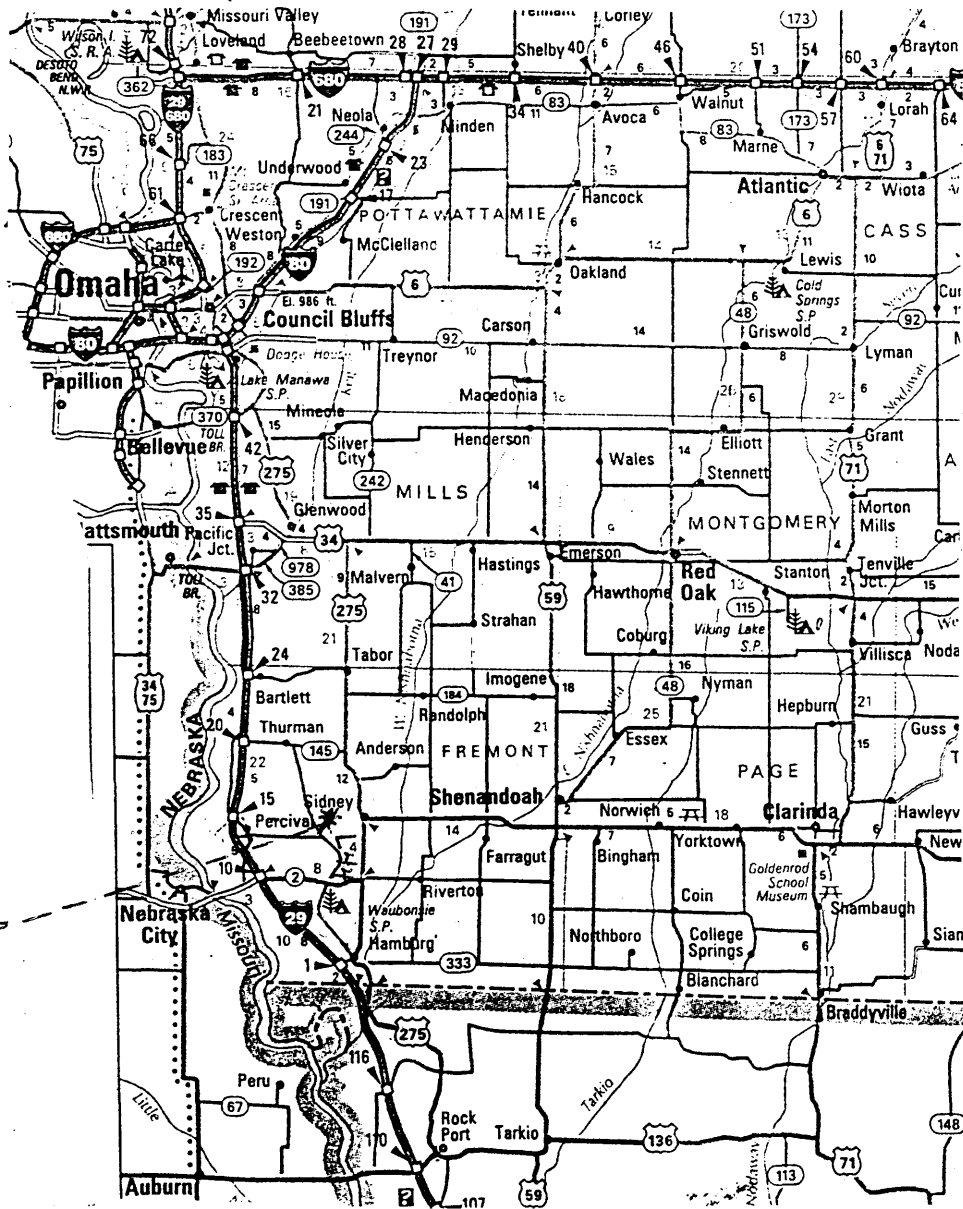
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Rector, Jason and Elizabeth (Baylor) House
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Map of Southwest Iowa Showing Location of the Rector House⁽¹⁾



* Rector House

(1) The map above is an enlargement of the lower left corner of page 34 (Iowa) of the 1997 Rand McNally Road Atlas.

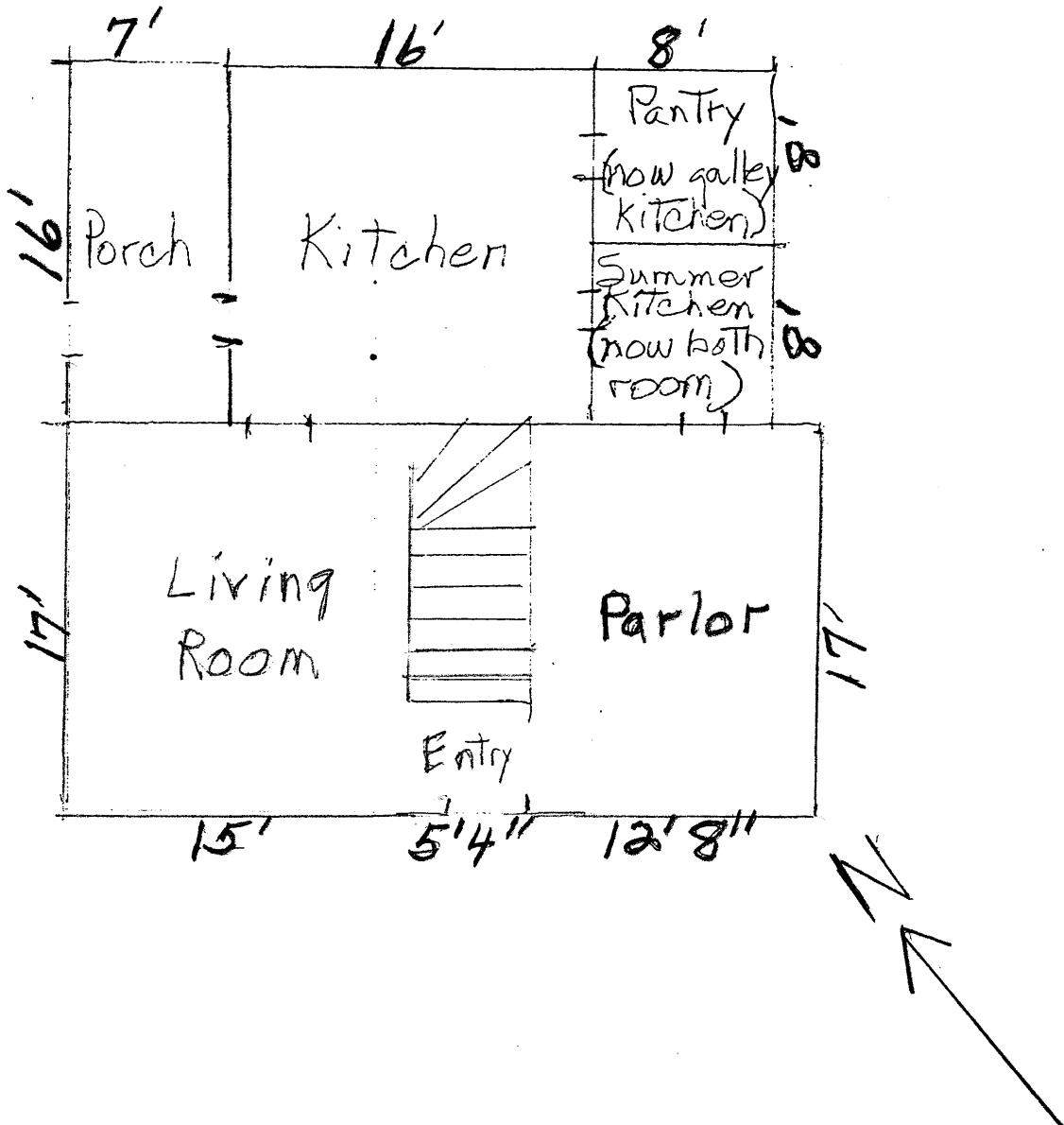
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Rector, Jason and Elizabeth (Baylor) House
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Floor Plan - first floor



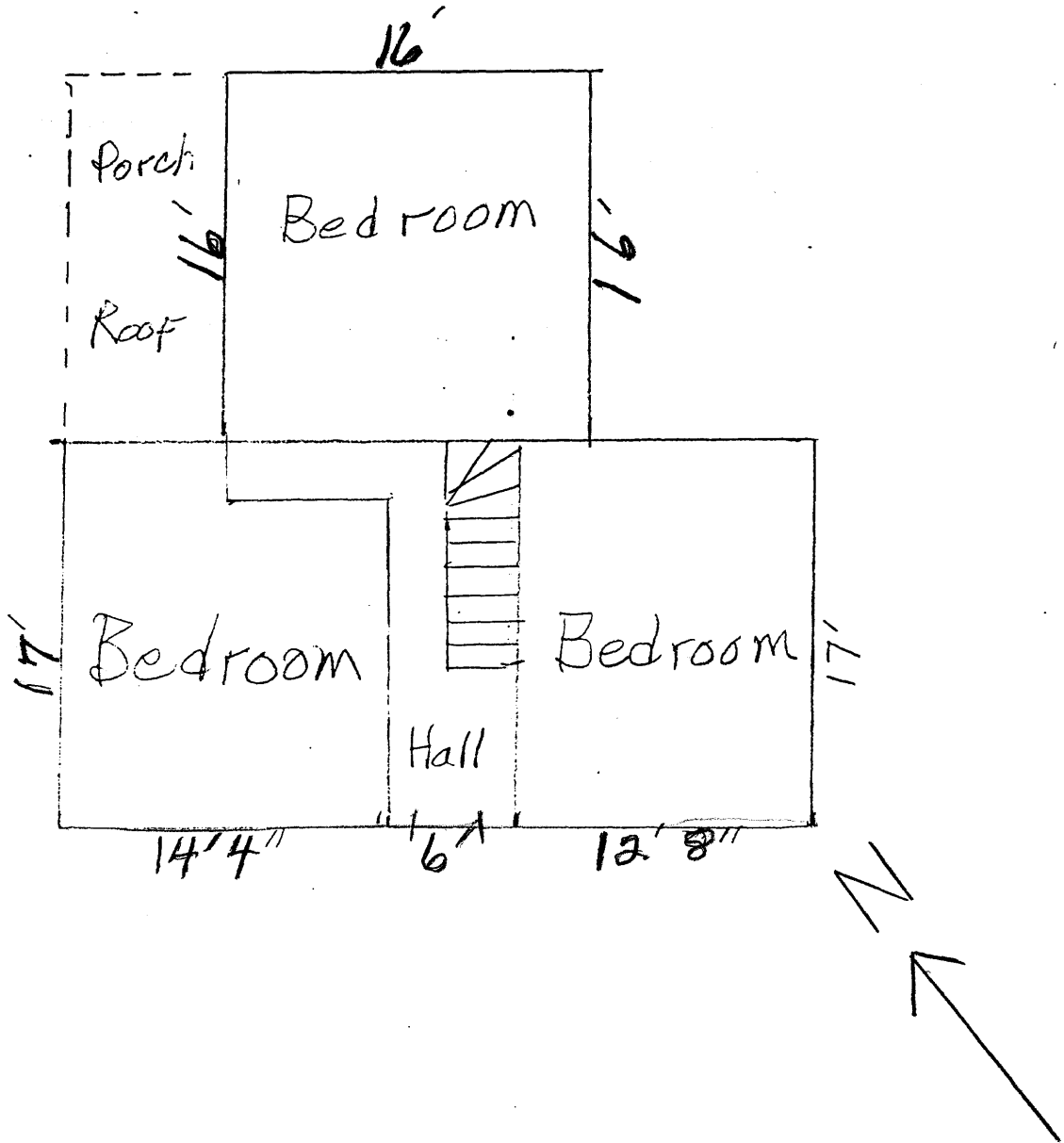
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Rector, Jason and Elizabeth (Baylor) House
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Floor Plan - second floor



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Rector, Jason and Elizabeth (Baylor) House
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Photographs 1 through 8 were taken during the summer of 2000 by Mark Jewell, Sidney, Iowa, 51652. Mr. Jewell copied photo #9 from an old real estate snapshot. Photo #10 was taken by Mr. Jewell in March, 1991. He has all the negatives.

1. Southwest (front) side of house. Camera facing northeast.
2. Closer view of front entrance of house. Camera facing northeast.
3. Northwest side of house showing enclosed kitchen porch and exterior door to the back bedroom. To the right is the fireplace wall. Camera facing southeast.
4. Northeast and southeast sides of the house, illustrating how the two wings join in a T-shape. Also pictured is the one-story wing which includes the pantry and the former summer kitchen, now a bathroom. Camera facing west. Mound in the foreground is the back of the fruit/storm cellar.
5. Straight shot of the southeast side of the house. Barely visible at the juncture of the brick and wood siding is the hand pump for the old cistern. The outline of the old porch roof on the wall of the front wing is not visible in this photo. Camera facing northwest.
6. Northwest and northeast interior walls of living room showing the old walnut fireplace mantel and the adjoining built-in cupboards. Camera facing north.
7. Southeast and southwest interior kitchen walls picturing the unmitered woodwork around doors and the boards set horizontally into the plaster. Door on the left leads into the summer kitchen/bathroom; door on the right leads to storage space under the staircase. Camera facing south.
8. Doorway on northeast wall of parlor illustrating the decorative touches Jason Rector used on the woodwork in the two front rooms. Camera facing northeast.
9. Southwest side of house in a photo taken by a realtor before the house was sold and renovated. The lighter area on the brick shows the space originally shaded by a long front porch roof. Camera facing northeast.
10. Entrance door to old storm/fruit cellar located near the east corner of the southeast side of the house. Camera facing NNW.