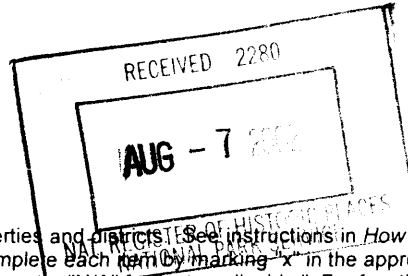


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form



1031

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If 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 Grant Commercial Historic District

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number Parts of Second Street and U Avenue N/A  not for publication

city or town Grant N/A  vicinity

state Iowa code IA county Montgomery code 137 zip code 50847

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. Laska*

*August 2, 2002*

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

**STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA**

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

*Edsart B. Ball*

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

*9/12/02*

**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	
15	1	buildings
<hr/>		
		sites
<hr/>		
2	0	structures
<hr/>		
		objects
<hr/>		
17	1	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**

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

Iowa's Main Street Commercial Architecture

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

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

RELIGION/religious facility

SOCIAL/meeting hall

GOVERNMENT/post office

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

RELIGION/religious facility

GOVERNMENT/post office

GOVERNMENT/fire station

GOVERNMENT/city hall

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN

MOVEMENT

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/Limestone

walls WOOD/Weatherboard

\_\_\_\_\_

roof ASPHALT

other \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

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

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

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

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

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

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- ARCHITECTURE
- COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING
- COMMERCE

**Period of Significance**

1871-1952

**Significant Dates**

N/A

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** \_\_\_\_\_ 5 acres \_\_\_\_\_

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 [1]5 [3]3[3]4[0]5 [4]5[5]6[2]7[2]  
Zone Easting Northing

2 [1]5 [3]3[3]4[0]5 [4]5[5]6[1]7[6]  
Zone Easting Northing

3 [1]5 [3]3[3]4[5]1 [4]5[5]6[1]0[0]

4 [1]5 [3]3[3]5[9]3 [4]5[5]6[1]2[5]

[ ] 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 \_\_\_\_\_ Leah D. Rogers and Joyce Barrett \_\_\_\_\_

organization \_\_\_\_\_ Tallgrass Historians L.C. \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_ March 27, 2002 \_\_\_\_\_

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ 2460 S. Riverside Drive \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_ 319-354-6722 \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ Iowa City \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ IA \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_ 52246 \_\_\_\_\_

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the complete form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

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

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

**Photographs**

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

**Additional items**

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

**Property Owner**

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

name \_\_\_\_\_ see continuation sheet \_\_\_\_\_

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Grant Commercial Historic District  
Montgomery County, IA

Section number 7 Page 1

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## 7. Description continued

### Materials

Foundation: CONCRETE

Walls: BRICK

CONCRETE

STUCCO

### Narrative Description

The Grant Commercial Historic District is situated in the small town of Grant in the northeastern part of Montgomery County, which is situated in the southwest quadrant of the State of Iowa. The town's population in the year 2000 stood at 123. The district is basically L-shaped in overall plan and encompasses the town's main commercial area along Second Street (a.k.a., Main Street) between A Avenue (now called U Avenue, a.k.a. old Highway 71) and Adams Avenue. The district consists of the main commercial area in this small southwestern Iowa town throughout its history. It contains a total of 18 properties, 15 of which are considered contributing buildings and two are contributing structures (i.e., the streets) with only one non-contributing building. There are no buildings that had been previously listed in the National Register within the district boundary, which have been previously listed in the National Register.

The district is situated on a slight rise, with land sloping to the north and southwest. Second Street has a gravel surface, while U Avenue is a paved highway. There is an old concrete sidewalk and curb along both sides of Second Street, with only a partial sidewalk along U Avenue, with grassy ditches now lining the roadways and in some areas overtaking parts of the road. A number of the buildings are vacant; however, there is strong community support for preserving these buildings and reviving the community. The Grant Commercial Historic District, while small, presents a strong sense of time and place and reflects the growth and decline of Iowa's small towns.

### COUNTING SYSTEM FOR BUILDINGS

In Grant the counting system for buildings is much simpler than for other commercial districts of much larger size because the buildings are predominantly stand-alone structures, separated by lots from neighboring buildings, or were clearly built as separate buildings. As a result, each property is counted as a single building or structure.

### PROPERTY TYPES

The property types follow those devised for the *Iowa's Main Street Commercial Architecture* Multiple Property submission to the National Register. The following is a brief listing and summary of each type, with more detailed descriptions summarized in the cover document for the MPS. Type I is the commercial district itself. Type II consists of the first generation of buildings, structures, sites and objects constructed along Main Street. Type III represents the second generation of construction along Main Street often tied to a building boom associated with prosperity and growth. Type VI consists of specialized buildings constructed for a specific purpose such as a courthouse, Carnegie public library, post office, grain elevator, or gas station. Type V represents properties that have undergone substantial modification reflecting the updating of commercial properties in the form of façade remodeling as well as buildings, structures, sites and objects that are late additions to the district but within the period of significance. Type VI consists of modern infill properties added to the district after the period of significance.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Grant Commercial Historic District  
Montgomery County, IA

The Grant Commercial Historic District as Property Type I meets the registration requirements set forth in the Iowa's Main Street Commercial Architecture MPS by retaining sufficient integrity and by reflecting the settlement and development of the town of Grant and by containing resources that reflect the early "boom town" development of Grant's commercial buildings as well as its final rebuilding following devastating fires in the early twentieth century.

## INDIVIDUAL BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

The following descriptions discuss each of the buildings in the Grant Commercial Historic District where known by Iowa Site Inventory number, address, date of construction, historic name, descriptive comments, evaluation as either contributing or non-contributing to the district, and the known history of the property. There are currently few numbered addresses for properties in the Grant Commercial District, primarily because so many of them are vacant or uninhabited. Therefore, the addresses listed below are generalized and site numbers are used on the maps. Additional historical information was gleaned from local historical accounts and the available Sanborn fire insurance maps. Jacky Adams of Red Oak, Iowa, conducted the field investigation and completed the photography for this nomination. Ms. Adams also worked with local residents in Grant to gather historical photographs and additional information. Joyce Barrett of Tallgrass Historians L.C. compiled the historical and building descriptive information and completed the district inventory form. Leah D. Rogers of Tallgrass Historians L.C. completed the nomination form, with the assistance of Joyce Barrett.

### #69-00137

Address: Second Street

Date of Construction: street platted in 1850s, graveled in late twentieth century; concrete sidewalks 1905

Historic Name: Main Street

Property Type: II: gravel street with adjacent sidewalks

Evaluation: Contributing structure

Comments: This road has been little changed since first platted. It was a dirt road throughout much of its history until the twentieth century, when automobile transportation warranted the application of gravel. Included as part of the significance of the road are the concrete sidewalks and grassy ditches along both sides of the streets.

History: This street was platted as part of the town plat in the late 1850s. It was graveled in the mid to late twentieth century. The concrete sidewalks were laid beginning in 1905.

Significance: Strongly contributes to the sense of time and place and the historical appearance of this district.

### #69-00138

Address: U Avenue (Highway 71)

Date of Construction: 1930

Historic Name: A Avenue

Property Type: III: paved road

Evaluation: Contributing structure

Comments: This road was paved with concrete in 1930 as part of its designation as Highway 71. The road retains a prominent crowned profile and concrete gutters along both sides.

History: "B" line route established c.1913, was the predecessor to current Highway 71 and connected Minneapolis, Minnesota, to St. Joseph, Missouri. Between 1913-1924, Iowa registered routes, with the route through Grant designated as the "M.C. Trail," or the Marysville-Carroll Trail, registered December 6, 1919. Highway 71 was paved in 1930.

Significance: Strongly contributes to the sense of time and place reflecting the importance of automobile transportation in the early twentieth century.

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Grant Commercial Historic District  
Montgomery County, IA

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#69-00136

Address: Northeast corner of Second Street and U Avenue

Date of Construction: c.1876; north addition 1877; east addition for P.O. 1898

Historic Name: D. Vetter's Store

Property Type: II: Retail commercial

Evaluation: Contributing building

Comments: This false-front, one-story frame commercial building has a limestone rubble foundation. The parapet is clad with horizontal board siding, while the storefront has been covered over by more recent vertical boards and modern windows. There were small early additions to the east and to the rear (north). A notable detail is the small cornice overhang above the storefront, which is decorated by paired brackets, and the recessed central entry. A set of wooden stairs with wood railings leads up to the store entry from the lower sidewalk level.

History: Amos Warfield purchased Lots 7 & 8 and the south half of Lot 1 in 1875. The newspaper reported on Jan. 27, 1876, "Warfield Bros. are now occupying their new store." The business went bankrupt in 1877-78. This building housed the Dave Vetter Store from 1887-1950 (it was owned by Chapman just prior). In November 1897, the newspaper noted, "a cement floor has been laid in the cellar under David Vetter's store in the hope of shutting out rats." The cellar floor was again cemented in 1904 suggesting an ongoing problem with damp. On January 21, 1898 "Sam Smith is building an addition to his store building, occupied by D. Vetter." November 1899 "a new heating and ventilating apparatus will be put in...D Vetter's store." In 1905 Postmaster Vetter built the first cement sidewalk in Grant, and in August 1905 "D. Vetter has added a new porch to the south side of his store." The last owner, Grace Woolenhouse, operated the Grant Food Market grocery in this building from 1950-1996. A 1908 newspaper article noted this lot had been the 1858 home site of town leader Sam Smith.

Significance: Despite the storefront alteration, this building retains fairly good integrity, with the alterations likely reversible. The building represents one of several early Type II frame commercial buildings from Grant's heyday and certainly adds to the district's sense of time and place.

#69-00139

Address: North side of Second Street

Date of Construction: 1915

Historic Name: Bryant Building 1915-1918; Ashbaugh Building 1918-1930+

Property Type: III: Retail commercial

Evaluation: Contributing building

Comments: This commercial two-story, brick building is painted white. The storefront has a recessed central entry flanked by two modern windows, with the remainder of the storefront filled-in with vertical wood siding (potentially reversible). The upper level has two pairs of double-hung windows. There may be a light coat of stucco on the building as well.

History: This building is located on Lot 7 of Block 1. "In the fall of 1915 [John L] Bryant constructed a building between the barber shop and the GAR hall. In January 1916 he opened a restaurant in half of the building.... In December, Bryant moved his barber shop into the west half of the building." May 1916, the Post Office locates into "old" Bryant Barber Shop. Local resident, Helen Blackburn remembers the J.B. Christenson butcher shop and grocery store in this building. It currently houses the U.S. Post Office. The GAR once located to the west is no longer extant.

Significance: This Type III building, while updated through the years, still retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing to the district and adds to the district's historic look.

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Grant Commercial Historic District  
Montgomery County, IA

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# 69-00141

Address: North side of Second Street

Date of Construction: 1901

Historic Name: Masonic Lodge Building

Property Type: II: Fraternal Hall/Retail commercial

Evaluation: Contributing building

Comments: This two-story, wood-frame, clapboard-sided building, has a raised, centered and recessed entry, with display windows to either side. The entry is reached by two-sided concrete steps, which have a metal pipe rail. The entry doors are canted within the entryway, with doors to either side. The windows on the second floor are boarded over and may still be intact. A bracketed metal cornice tops the façade and has a triangular pediment embossed with the Masonic symbol and the date 1901. The building has a limestone rubble foundation.

History: The Masons purchased the southwest corner (west half of Lot 6 of Block 1) on October 25, 1901, and erected a building. In February 1917 they purchased another portion of Lot 6 expanding their property to a 36 x 132 ft lot. Various businesses occupied the main floor portion. In 1902, Ada Warfield had a millinery shop, with Ed Duff's insurance agency also in the building. Subsequent businesses included Hardin jewelry (c.1906) and Schuler Hardware (c.1915), which was here temporarily after their building had burned out across the street. Schuler Hardware later moved down to the Coffee and Irwin Building east of auto garage. In 1917, the building housed the *Chief* newspaper and, by 1928, Mrs. Seymour Enarson had a bakeshop and restaurant. In 1974 the Masons merged with the lodge in the town of Griswold and gave the hall to the Legion Auxiliary, who finally sold it in 1991. The building is currently vacant.

Significance: This well-preserved frame hall and commercial building is one of the more significant survivals in the Grant district and is key building to the district. This building reflects the importance of fraternal organizations in the commercial lifeblood of small communities and Iowa Main Streets as a whole. It is also a well-preserved example of a relatively rare survival of Type II wood-frame commercial building.

#69-00142

Address: 511 Second Street

Date of Construction: By 1875

Historic Name: Samuel Smith House

Property Type: II: Residential Dwelling

Evaluation: Contributing building

Comments: This two-story, wood-frame L-shaped front-gable with small side-gable ell house is designed with Greek Revival influence, due to its temple front. It has a wrap-around porch supported by round wood columns. The rather broad front-gabled roof has asphalt shingles. The siding is clapboard, with a wide freizeboard and cornice molding under the eaves. The entry is through a central front door which has two flanking windows. The windows are 1/1 double-hungs. Though in poor physical condition, the house is still an owner-occupied dwelling.

History: This is the home of town patriarch, Samuel M. Smith. Smith owned the mill and much of the land in town. He also had a store across the street from his home, to the south that is no longer standing. This house was also the location for Baptist church services, until the church was built across the street to the east. The 1931 fire insurance map indicates that the Post Office was located in this home.

Significance: This Type II residential dwelling retains good integrity and reflects the historical context of living on Main Street, a feature typical of most commercial districts across Iowa. In this case, this property was built exclusively as a dwelling, although it later housed a commercial feature in the U.S. Post Office. This building is also considered contributing for its association with town founder and local entrepreneur, Samuel M. Smith.



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Continuation Sheet

Grant Commercial Historic District  
Montgomery County, IA

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# 69-00144

Address: Southeast corner of Second Street and Adams Avenue

Date of Construction: 1912

Historic Name: Grant Auto Company

Property Type: III: Transportation, auto-related

Evaluation: Contributing building

Comments: This large two-story, rock-faced concrete block auto garage is now used for storage. The concrete blocks at the corners are a lighter shade of gray than the main building blocks imparting something of a quoined effect. The parapet is stepped, with a metal-covered gambrel roof behind. The windows are 1/1 and 2/2 double-hungs with plain concrete lintels and sills that are either an even lighter color or have been painted white. There is one central garage opening and two flanking display windows: one broken out and the other boarded over. Another garage door opening is on the west side of the building. A pass door is to the left on the storefront.

History: From 1912 newspaper: "Benj. Leonard, Fred Bourck, and Chas Kilpatrick are erecting a new automobile garage.... The building will cost about \$5,000." The building was used for both auto sales and service. Upstairs has been locally referred to as an "opera house" used by the community as a skating rink, movie house and for basketball games. Fred Bourke sold the building to Cecil Grennell in 1920, with the Grant Light and Power Company located in basement of and generating some electricity to area businesses c.1913. The building housed the B. Spiker Chevrolet auto dealer and garage in 1928. In 1931, it became known as Jones Amusement Hall, with the ground-floor basketball court used by the school, which purchased the building in 1942.

Significance: This prominent masonry building was a major addition to the Grant Commercial District in the early 1910s. It reflects the growing importance and impact of the automobile on Iowa's Main Streets and on Grant in particular. It retains good integrity and is a key building in the district.

#69-00146

Address: 506 Second Street

Date of Construction: 1920

Historic Name: Red Oak Auto Company

Property Type: II: Transportation, auto-related

Evaluation: Contributing building

Comments: One-story rectangular building is possibly wood-frame construction covered with metal or other cover-up siding. One garage opening on the front has an overhead door, with some boarded-over and reduced openings to the west side of the garage door. Has some potential for reversibility, but is still recognizable as an auto garage-related building. It is still used as an auto and engine repair shop.

History: The former buildings on this part of the block burned in October 1915. This building was constructed in the wake of that fire and served as the Earl Spiker Garage, followed by Swart Implement in the 1960s.

Significance: While this late Type II building has undergone modification in more recent years, it is still recognizable as an auto-related building and is still being used for that purpose. As such, it reflects the growing importance of the automobile as a form of transportation and the impact of the automobile on the related services needed on Main Street.

# 69-00148

Address: 504 Second Street

Date of Construction: 1916

Historic Name: Kenworthy Building

Property Type: III: Retail commercial

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Grant Commercial Historic District  
Montgomery County, IA

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Evaluation: Contributing building

Comments: One-story tile block building has dark red brick veneered façade. Recessed central entry flanked by 16-pane display windows, with a ribbon window above that appears to have textured glass panes.

History: This building replaced a one-story false-front frame building following the 1915 fire that destroyed most of this block. The frame building was not burned but was moved down the street, with this tile-block building constructed in its place. A newspaper article appeared to be referring to this building in November 1915 where it was noted, "Tylers of Villisca have a new fire proof tile building nearly finished. Frank Kenworthy will commence a building 33x58. It will also be hollow tile." A notice in March 1916 indicated that Workman Drug Company was moving to the "new Kenworthy building." Workman's Drug Store operated at this location until the mid-1940s. This building subsequently housed Ed Brown's hatchery and an antique store c.1976. It has been vacant for a long time.

Significance: This tile block building reflects the use of new buildings materials on Main Street and the simpler, less elaborate storefronts that marked the early twentieth century commercial building construction in general.

**# 69-00149**

Address: 502 Second Street

Date of Construction: By 1915

Historic Name: Dr. D.J. Chalmers Veterinarian

Property Type: II: Veterinarian Office

Evaluation: Contributing building

Comments: One-story wood-frame Type II building has a front-gable orientation and a nearly square ground plan. The roof is covered with metal, with a slight eave overhang. The front façade has a pass door on the west side, with a band of four, small windows to the east of the door.

History: This building was constructed by 1915 and housed the veterinarian office of Dr. D.J. Chalmers in its early years. Purchased by the town in 1962 to be used as town hall, which remains its current use.

Significance: This small front-gabled wood-frame late Type II building harks back to the early period of commercial building construction on Main Street but appears to be a twentieth century addition to this particular district. The fact that it was built as a small office may, in part, explain its form.

**# 69-00150**

Address: 500 Second Street

Date of Construction: 1954; addition 1979

Name: Grant Fire Department

Property Type: VI: Civic, fire department

Evaluation: Non-contributing building

Comments: This one-story modern infill building has a poured concrete slab foundation, sheet metal siding and roofing, and a front-gabled orientation. The façade consists of two garage openings with modern overhead doors. The emergency siren is mounted on a metal frame tower to the east side of the building. An addition was made to the west side in 1979 fronting U Avenue (Highway 71). On the U Avenue side of the lot is a commemorative rock recognizing the town's historic mill beginnings. The rock memorial was placed during the country's bicentennial in 1976.

History: This lot was the site of the old hotel, which was torn down in 1922. Purity Oil Station then built on this lot, with that building down in 1954. This building was constructed in 1954 and has served as the Grant Fire Station ever since. Though Grant was plagued with major fires, their fire department was not organized until 1935.

Significance: This building, while nearly 50 years of age, was constructed two years after the period of significance for this district and is considered non-contributing as a result.

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Grant Commercial Historic District  
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**#69-00151**

Address: 102 U Avenue

Date of Construction: c.1948

Historic Name: Wahlund Building

Property Type: V: Machine Shop

Evaluation: Contributing building

Comments: One-story metal-roofed, metal-sided building. Front façade is tile block veneer with a stepped parapet. The building is banked into the hillside. The façade has one door with three squat windows to the left.

History: Built as a machine shop, used by Spiker's as a body shop; was vacant for a while, but has been a restaurant/tavern since 1974. Currently known as The Hayloft.

Significance: This building was a late addition to the district but was built within the period of significance and reflects the growing importance of automobile-related services in the twentieth century.

**69-00153**

Address: West side of U Avenue at the northwest corner of U Avenue and Second Street

Date of Construction: c.1931

Historic Name: Shell Oil

Property Type: III: Transportation, auto-related

Evaluation: Contributing building

Comments: This one-story automobile service garage was built by the early 1930s with café space attached. The building is set back on the lot to accommodate vehicular traffic. The back shows hollow tile construction similar to the buildings to the north. The front has a plain parapet and is wood frame, with cover-up siding, which may be masking the original siding treatment. The doors are older, with one square fixed pane window and a 1/1 double hung window on the façade. The building is now vacant.

History: Built as a Shell Oil station c.1931, it was also the former site of the Bert Smith restaurant and home, with the dwelling lost in a 1927 fire.

Significance: This building reflects the growing importance of the automobile and related services in the early twentieth century. This building also reflects the development of U Avenue into a paved highway around the same time.

**#69-00158**

Address: U Avenue

Date of Construction: c.1927

Historic Name: J F Mueller Hardware

Property Type: III: Retail commercial

Evaluation: Contributing building

Comments: A one-story dark red tile-brick building with original storefront. Two plate-glass display windows, one of which has been replaced or covered over by a plywood sheet, flank recessed central entry. A ribbon window with textured glass is above the storefront, with a soldier course of brick above. The building is currently vacant. There is an old wood shed set back deep on the rear of this lot that may have been added after the 1927 fire or moved in from another location.

History: At one time the George Cary Drugstore was located on this site and across the street from his home; however, a 1927 fire removed most of the buildings then on this block. The J.F. Mueller Hardware had been located in the old drugstore building at the time of 1927 fire and Mueller built the current store in its place. The hardware store operated here until Mueller's death in 1968.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Grant Commercial Historic District  
Montgomery County, IA

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Significance: Well-preserved late 1920s commercial building reflects new materials then available and the simpler commercial building designs then in vogue. This building also reflects some vitality in the Grant commercial district in the late 1920s, with the burned out buildings on this block quickly replaced by new store buildings.

**#69-00159**

Address: U Avenue

Date of Construction: c.1927

Historic Name: retail commercial building

Property Type: III: Retail commercial

Evaluation: Contributing building

Comments: This one-story tile-brick commercial building is deeper than the adjacent building to the south but is slightly lower in height even though both buildings are only one story. The façade has a central pass door with a transom window above and is flanked by two square plate-glass windows. The building is capped by a coping of lighter colored brick.

History: This lot was the former site of a small wood-frame store that was the V.O. Ashmore Produce Station. That building burned in 1927, along with most of the buildings on this block. The current building was built in the wake of the fire and housed the produce station for a time and Ed Weeks' Honey House. The building is currently vacant.

Significance: Well-preserved late 1920s commercial building reflects new materials then available and the simpler commercial building designs then in vogue. This building also reflects some vitality in the Grant commercial district in the late 1920s, with the burned out buildings on this block quickly replaced by new store buildings.

**# 69-00160**

Address: 207 U Avenue

Date of Construction: c.1874; 1906 extensively remodeled

Historic Name: Milford Methodist Episcopal Church

Property Type: IV: Church

Evaluation: Contributing building

Comments: This church building is of wood-frame construction painted white. It has a hipped roof with lower cross-gabled eaves and a corner bell tower. Distinctive features include the gothic-arched stained glass windows, the round-arched openings and decorative shingle siding on the Queen Anne-inspired bell tower, and the Colonial Revival-inspired portico supported by round columns. A handicapped entry was added to the northeast corner.

History: The Milford Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1856, with their frame church built in August 1874 at the cost of \$2700 (Iowa Historical and Biographical Company 1881). The church spire was added in 1891, with a more extensive remodel of the building in 1906. The remodeling was so extensive that many referred to this building as a new church. The old foundation was replaced in 1916. The church has always functioned as the Methodist Church and continues as such to the present day.

Significance: While extensively remodeled, the changes were made during the period of significance for the district and reflect the popular architectural styles of the day. This building reflects the varied uses of Main Street, with the church marking the north end of the district.

**#69-00161**

Address: 208 U Avenue

Date of Construction: 1922

Historic Name: Methodist Episcopal Church Parsonage

Property Type: III: Residential Dwelling

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Evaluation: Contributing building

Comments: This house is a two-story, pyramidal hip-roofed foursquare dwelling, with a wrap-around front porch supported by modern wood posts and partially enclosed. Though the 1931 fire insurance map shows this building to be stucco, it is now covered with a replacement vinyl siding. There is a hipped dormer, and the roof has a wide eave overhang typical of the Prairie School stylistic influence. The windows are Craftsman-type multi-pane over single pane double-hungs.

History: This is the second parsonage. In 1874 the Methodists bought the north half of Lot 1, Block 1, and built a parsonage. Newspaper reference to cellar work on the new parsonage in May 1922. The home is owner occupied, but is no longer the church parsonage.

Significance: This dwelling was located across the street from the church for which it served as the parsonage. It was built within the period of significance for the district and reflects the context of living on Main Street, in this case in association with the Methodist Church, Prairie/craftsman a specialized building on Main Street.

**#69-00162**

Address: East side of U Avenue

Date of Construction: 1871

Historic Name: Baptist Parsonage

Property Type: II: Residential Dwelling

Evaluation: Contributing building

Comments: This 1.5-story wood-frame front-gabled dwelling has a hip-roofed open portico front porch supported by turned spindleposts with decorative brackets. The house retains clapboard siding and 4/4 double-hung windows. The rear ell is original.

History: In 1871, the Baptists purchased the south half of Lot 8 from S.M. Smith and built a parsonage. In 1875, the Baptists sold their property back to S.M. Smith, who in turn sold it to Mr. Warfield. In 1881, Henry Howard purchased this property, with George and Ellen Cary owning this home beginning in 1892. The Cary drugstore was located across the street, but that building burned down in 1927. This is currently the home of Grace Woolenhouse, who operated the Grant Food Market from 1950-1996 in the building adjacent to this house to the south.

Significance: This home served first as a parsonage and later as the home of business owners in the commercial district. It reflects the context of living on Main Street and retains a high degree of integrity. As a result, it is considered contributing to the district.

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## Statement of Significance

The Grant Commercial Historic District is locally significant under Criterion A for its historical significance and under Criterion C for its architectural significance. It is being nominated under the *Iowa's Main Street Commercial Architecture* Multiple Property Documentation Form. The historical significance of the Grant Commercial District lies in its representation of a small town business district from the 1870s to the 1950s and its reflection of the slow but persistence growth of this southwestern Iowa town. It also reflects the growing importance of the automobile as a mode of transportation and its impact on Iowa's Main Streets, with the numerous businesses and buildings added to this small district in the early twentieth century along what was becoming the main paved highway through town. The architectural significance of the district lies in the retention of an unusual collection of early frame commercial buildings and the addition of a series of small brick, primarily automobile-related, buildings in the early twentieth century. While Grant did not thrive to the same degree as many other towns in Iowa, it persisted as a viable commercial area into the mid-twentieth century without the benefit of a major rail connection. The period of significance for this district is from 1871, when the earliest extant buildings were constructed in the district, until 1952, the 50-year cut-off date for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

## Historical Significance of the Grant Commercial Historic District

Although the name of the town's post office was Grant, the town itself went by the name of Milford until the early 1900s. Originally the town's mail was dispatched to the south through Sciola, the first post office in Montgomery County, and then later (c.1881) through Elliot, which was the closet rail station nine miles to the west. The West Nodaway River runs from the northeast to the southwest around the town (this branch earlier went by Sixteen-Mile Creek).

The town was platted by Thomas Donaho in June 1858 a year after he had built a house at this location. Samuel M. Smith purchased the entire town plat in August 1859, with Smith platting additions to the north and south sides of the original town. Plaquet and Donahue (or Donaho) also filed later additions. Isadore Plaquet, or Plaquet as it is variously spelled, was one of the early town pioneers who platted a new section of town in the area across U Avenue west of where the Wahlund building now stands. A French native, Plaquet came to Iowa in 1866. The following year had purchased 10 acres of land from S.M. Smith and built a small general merchandise store and a dwelling. He appears to have remained in Grant into the 1880s, but the family does not have a lasting history within the community.

Samuel Smith built the first sawmill c.1856 and continued as the major landowner in town for years. Smith's first home was located where Vetter's store was later built on the northeast corner of U Avenue and Second Street, with his second home built by 1875 at the northwest corner of Second Street and Adams Avenue. That home was illustrated in the 1875 Andreas Atlas and is still extant and largely unchanged in the current district. It has long been a fixture on the Main Street landscape in Grant. In addition to the mill, Smith had a general store across the street (south) of his home, but this building is no longer standing. He also kept a large herd of cattle adjacent to the mill property and, as the town's major landowner, actively engaged in transactions with all of the people coming to and settling in town. By the 1870s, these early settlers were primarily American-born persons who had migrated from eastern states including New Hampshire, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania as well as some southern states including Virginia and Alabama. There were a few migrants from Missouri as well (Andreas 1875:543).

The town struggled with growth during the 1860s-1870s. In 1861 Smith deeded land to the school, but the next deed recorded in the entire town was not until 1869. However, by the 1870s, the town was growing again as reflected in the 1876 construction of the Milford School House (an impressive two-story, mansard-roofed brick building), the Masonic Lodge (established in 1876), and the Methodist Episcopal Church built in 1874. It is likely that the Vetter Store was built around 1875-76.

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Samuel Smith's combination saw/flour mill was the primary business in the town's early development. The first saw mill was built in 1856 by Smith, with a new three-story, water powered mill costing \$15,000 built in 1873-74. This new mill operated as the Milford Mill and was both a saw and flourmill. A water shortage in 1879 kept the mill from running much of the time. In June 1885 high water took out the bridge (an 1878 iron bridge) near the mill but the bridge was retrieved and rebuilt that winter. A series of water shortages or washouts kept the mill struggling for years. In 1892 Smith planned to build a dam by the mill to better control the water flow and to add a new roller mill (Pansifter Roller Process). However, when installed, there was not enough water to operate the new equipment. In September of that same year, Smith added a gasoline engine to keep the mill running in times of low water. Smith retired in 1897, and after his retirement the mill went through a series of owners and hard times. The gasoline engine exploded in 1901; the dam sprang a leak in 1903; and the dam washed out in 1909 and was idle until new owners rebuilt the dam in 1913. The continual dam, mill, and bridge repairs must have taxed the community's resources and development through the years. The mill was operating again for a short time c.1939 milling flour for local farmers, but the mill shut down in 1940 and the building was demolished by 1945.

The railroad was very late in coming to Grant, with the Atlantic Southern Railroad building along the east side of town in 1910. The railroad did not operate for long, ceasing operations on January 1, 1915. Thus the railroad had little impact on the town. The local newspaper bemoaned the lack of experience in the railroad companies' officers as the fault in the loss of the railroad. The train route connected to Villisca to the south and Atlantic, Iowa, to the north.

The highway was of greater importance to the continued viability of Grant, with the "B" line route established through this community c.1913. This route was the predecessor to current Highway 71 and connected Minneapolis, Minnesota, to St. Joseph, Missouri. Between 1913-1924 Iowa registered routes, with the route through Grant designated as the "M.C.Trail," or the Marysville-Carroll Trail, registered December 6, 1919. The starting point for this route was Marysville, Missouri, terminating in Carroll, Iowa, and was sponsored by the Marysville-Carroll Trail Association. Highway 71 was paved in 1930, with the businesses along U Avenue (a.k.a. old Highway 71) in Grant benefiting from their location along this paved automobile route. A Highway 71 bypass around Grant was approved in 1968, but not built until the 1980s, adding to the decline of Grant's commercial enterprises in the late twentieth century.

The frequent changing ownership of buildings, businesses, and property make it very difficult to follow the progression of Grants' commercial district. Many people ran their businesses from their homes, and notices ran in the local newspaper announcing: the blacksmith's move to his home in 1891, or Mrs. Susan Wickham's move to the George Smith house where she could be found for those desiring her services for carpet weaving; or the Misses Maude and Eva Ruckman, who took in sewing in their residence east of the hotel. Women did play a notable role in the businesses of Grant's commercial district, with Ada Warfield's c.1902 millinery, Mrs. Enarson's c.1928 bake shop and restaurant, and more recently Grace Woolenhouses' Grant Food Store from 1950 until 1996 occupying business buildings along the Main Street (i.e., Second Street).

The most significant boom period in the Grant Commercial District was from 1900-1920s. The paper of the day was filled with reports of merchants' building projects and additions. The most significant building addition would be the Grant Auto Company built c.1911-12 at the southeast corner of Adams Avenue and Second Street. This building not only reflects the importance of the automobile in the early twentieth century, but the large building was a catch-all for many community activities, serving a function often reserved for buildings associated with fraternal organizations or specialized buildings built specifically for community recreation and entertainment. This building was locally referred to as the opera house, with the third level used variously for a skating rink, basketball court, and movie theater. Beginning in 1912, electricity was generated to several businesses from this location. And then in 1920 the electric light plant operated out of the basement of this building.

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An interesting business enterprise of Grant's was a chinchilla breeding operation south of Second Street on Third Street run by Dr. and Mrs. C.R. Ayers from the 1930s to the 1950s. They built a specialized concrete facility 50 by 25 feet, which housed 70 pairs of chinchillas.

Grant experienced its share of both major and minor fires. In 1915 a fire on the south side of Second Street (Block 2) took out five buildings and ten businesses. This fire originated in Fleharty's Restaurant, spread to Schuler Implement and Hardware, Atlantic Produce Company, Frank Kenworthy's pool hall, Farmers Savings Bank, and Bob Bacon's poultry and cream station. Earlier that same year, another fire had claimed the Smart and Co. Mercantile Store on this same block. The city discussed an ordinance forbidding the construction of any new frame buildings in the commercial district following the 1915 fires, with most of the new buildings added to Grant's commercial district after 1915 being of masonry construction. The early emphasis on wood construction may have been largely the influence of town patriarch Samuel Smith, who operated the local sawmill. An 1890 reference noted the presence of a brick kiln in Grant, but in 1902, in order for Westrope to build his new brick store, it was noted that the bricks were being hauled in from Elliott, a town nine miles to the west. It is probable that the early brick kiln was manufacturing brick solely for foundations and chimneys.

In July 1920 a fire took out the north side of the block to the east destroying three businesses, the Baptist church, and three residences. These buildings included those of the Fullerton Lumber Company, the old blacksmith shop, which had been used by the Red Oak Auto Company as a garage, the O.H. Christopher carpenter shop, the old Baptist Church, and several dwellings. The lumberyard was rebuilt that same year, with all but the lumberyard office and one room of the lumberyard torn down in 1934. Another fire in 1927 took out several businesses and a home on the west side of Highway 71. Typically, devastating fires of this nature tested the viability and vitality of small towns in Iowa, with many failing to thrive as evidenced by the failure to rebuild in the wake of such disasters. However, in Grant, despite its small size and lack of a strong railroad connection, buildings were rebuilt in the wake of each fire, albeit as small, modest-sized buildings. It was not until the late twentieth century, that the full impact of the automobile, highway construction, and the consolidation of services in larger urban areas began to adversely impact Grant's commercial viability. Gradually, the businesses closed until only a few of the buildings in the district remain occupied and in use.

Interestingly enough, despite a long history of fires in this community, a city fire department was not organized until 1935, with the current fire department building constructed in 1954. The first town well was in the middle of Main Street (a.k.a. Second Street), which had both trough and dipper. They had no fire equipment in town, but used a bucket brigade.

Grant's population decline began after 1915 when the population total peaked at 314. By 1925, the population stood at 285, just up slightly from the total of 282 in 1920. The Farmer's Savings Bank closed its doors Sept 1930, with the flourmill on the West Nodaway River closed in 1940 and torn down shortly thereafter. The school was closed in 1971, with the building torn down in 1973. The Highway 71 bypass to the west of town was completed in the early 1980s. Today, the majority of the business buildings are vacant, many having been vacant for decades. The town's population had dropped to 123 in the year 2000. The evident business interest, in addition to the post office, is the tavern/café known as The Hayloft located on the East Side of old Highway 71.

**Architectural Significance of the Grant Commercial Historic District**

The Grant Commercial Historic District represents an unusual collection of both early (late nineteenth century) commercial building types but also an interesting collection of small-scale early twentieth century automobile-related business buildings. The earliest buildings were of frame construction, including the well-preserved Masonic Hall. The early twentieth century additions to the district were primarily one-story in height and of tile block and brick construction, with one notable addition of a two-story concrete block building to the southeast corner of the district.

Unlike the typical Iowa Main Street district, Grant's commercial buildings were not built as contiguous buildings and blocks of buildings but rather as stand-alone buildings separated by empty lots, narrow spaces, or significant firewalls.



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One factor contributing to this configuration was demolition of some of the in-between buildings through the years, but a more significant factor was the impact of devastating and somewhat frequent fires in the early twentieth century in the district. There may have been a reluctance in the wake of these fires to build contiguous buildings.

The Grant Commercial District presents a strong sense of time and place in its appearance and setting largely because the community failed to thrive in the late twentieth century when many other communities were undergoing major face-lifts. It may be largely because the businesses gradually closed and the buildings were left vacant and somewhat neglected, that they retain such good historic integrity. It is hoped that the current interest in the preservation of these buildings and the revitalization of the Grant commercial area, will result in a preserved and restored commercial district.

Table 1. List of Properties in Grant Commercial Historic District

Property Address	Inventory #	Property Type	Year Built	Status in District
Second St	69-00137	Gravel Road	late 20th century	Contributing structure
U Avenue	69-00138	Paved Road	c. 1930	Contributing structure
Second Street	69-00136	Grocery	c.1876	Contributing building
Second Street	69-00139	Retail commercial	1915	Contributing building
Second Street	69-00141	Masonic Lodge	1901	Contributing building
511 Second Street	69-00142	Dwelling	by 1875	Contributing building
Second Street	69-00144	Garage	1912	Contributing building
506 Second Street	69-00146	Garage	1920	Contributing building
504 Second Street	69-00148	Retail commercial	1916	Contributing building
502 Second Street	69-00149	Veterinarian's office	by 1915	Contributing building
500 Second Street	69-00150	Fire Department	1954	Non-Contributing building
102 U Avenue	69-00151	Machine shop	c. 1948	Contributing building
U Avenue	69-00153	Garage	c. 1931	Contributing building
U Avenue	69-00158	Retail commercial	c. 1927	Contributing building
U Avenue	69-00159	Retail commercial	c. 1927	Contributing building
207 U Avenue	69-00160	Church	1876/1906	Contributing building
208 U Avenue	69-00161	Dwelling	1922	Contributing building
U Avenue	69-00162	Dwelling	by 1875	Contributing building

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Iowa Highway Routes Map and Key, 1914-1925, Iowa Department of Transportation.

Iowa Insurance Service Bureau Fire Insurance Map, June 1931.

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**Geographical Description**

UTM References (continued)

5	Zone 15	Easting 333,558	Northing 4,556,222
6	Zone 15	Easting 333,502	Northing 4,556,272

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Grant Commercial Historic District is shown as the dashed line on the map entitled "Map of Grant Commercial Historic District" (Page 17).

Boundary Justification

This boundary encompasses the major area historically associated with the commercial development of Grant along Second Street and U Avenue.

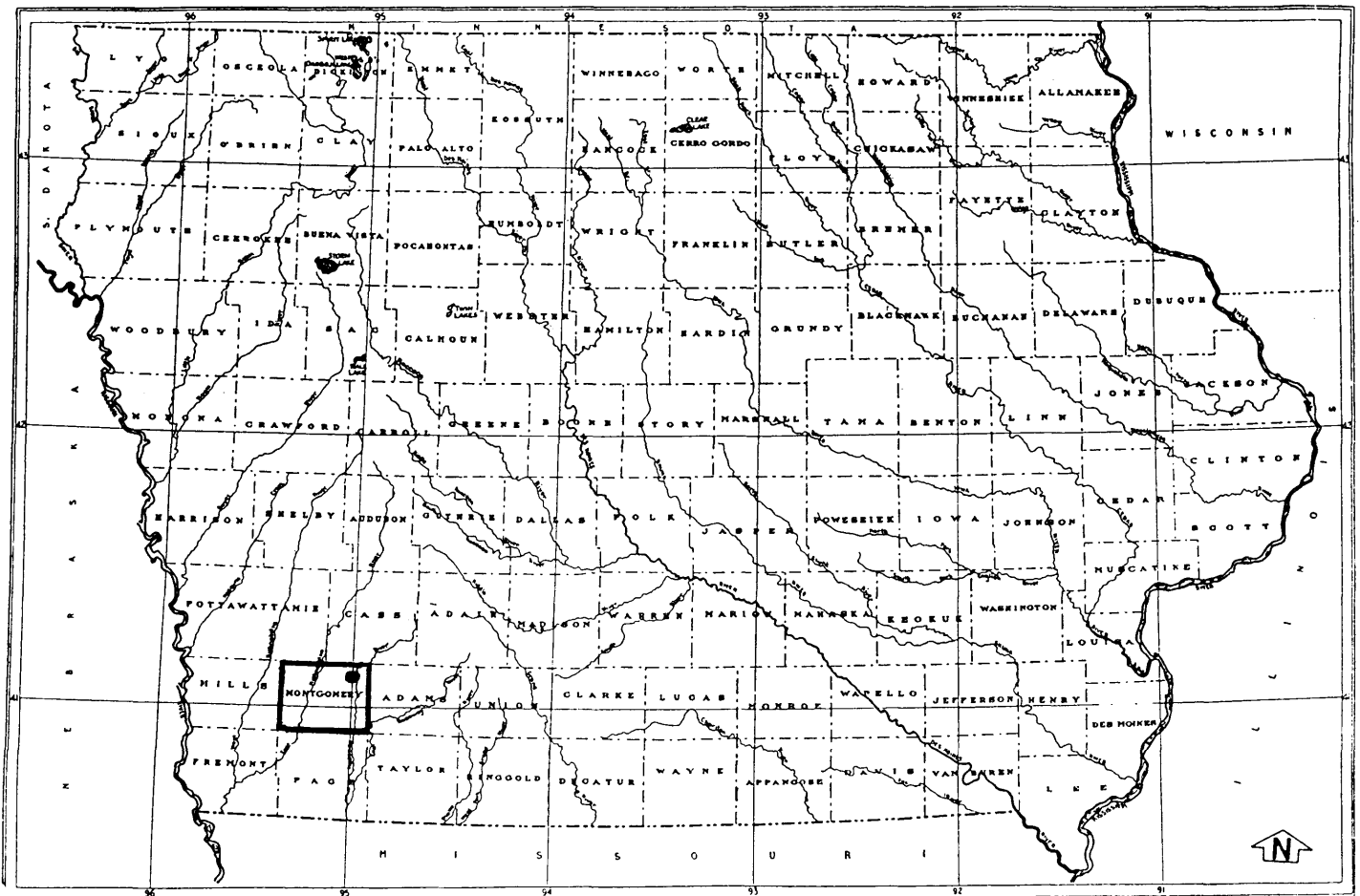
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General Location of Grant, Iowa



MAP OF IOWA

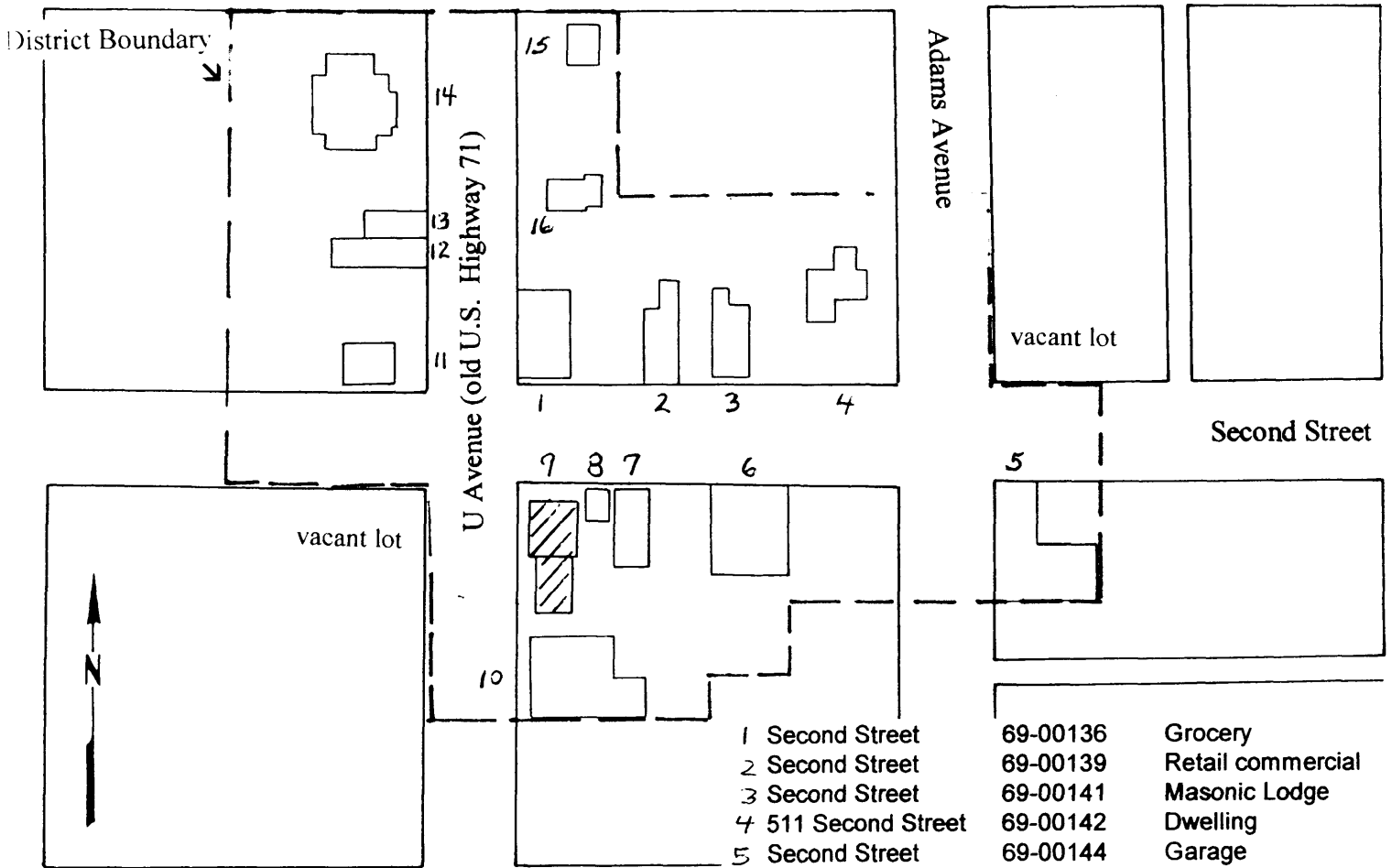
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Map of the Grant Commercial Historic District



1	Second Street	69-00136	Grocery
2	Second Street	69-00139	Retail commercial
3	Second Street	69-00141	Masonic Lodge
4	511 Second Street	69-00142	Dwelling
5	Second Street	69-00144	Garage
6	506 Second Street	69-00146	Garage
7	504 Second Street	69-00148	Retail commercial
8	502 Second Street	69-00149	Veterinarian's office
9	500 Second Street	69-00150	Fire Department
10	102 U Avenue	69-00151	Machine shop
11	U Avenue	69-00153	Garage
12	U Avenue	69-00158	Retail commercial
13	U Avenue	69-00159	Retail commercial
14	207 U Avenue	69-00160	Church
15	208 U Avenue	69-00161	Dwelling
16	U Avenue	69-00162	Dwelling

□ = Contributing  
▨ = Non-contributing

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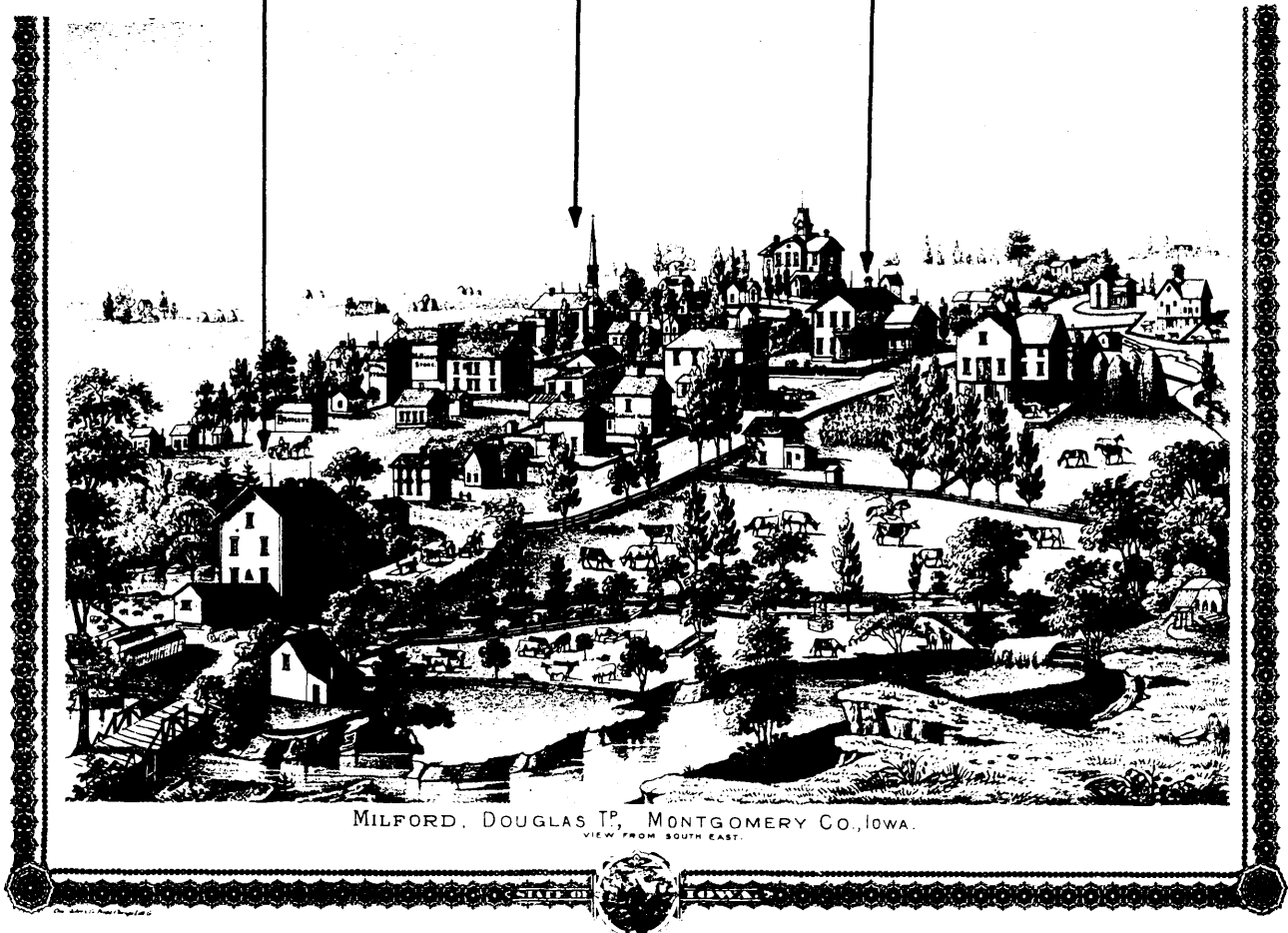
Artist's Illustration of Grant, Iowa, in 1875  
(Andreas 1875)



The Mill

Methodist Church

S. M. Smith Home



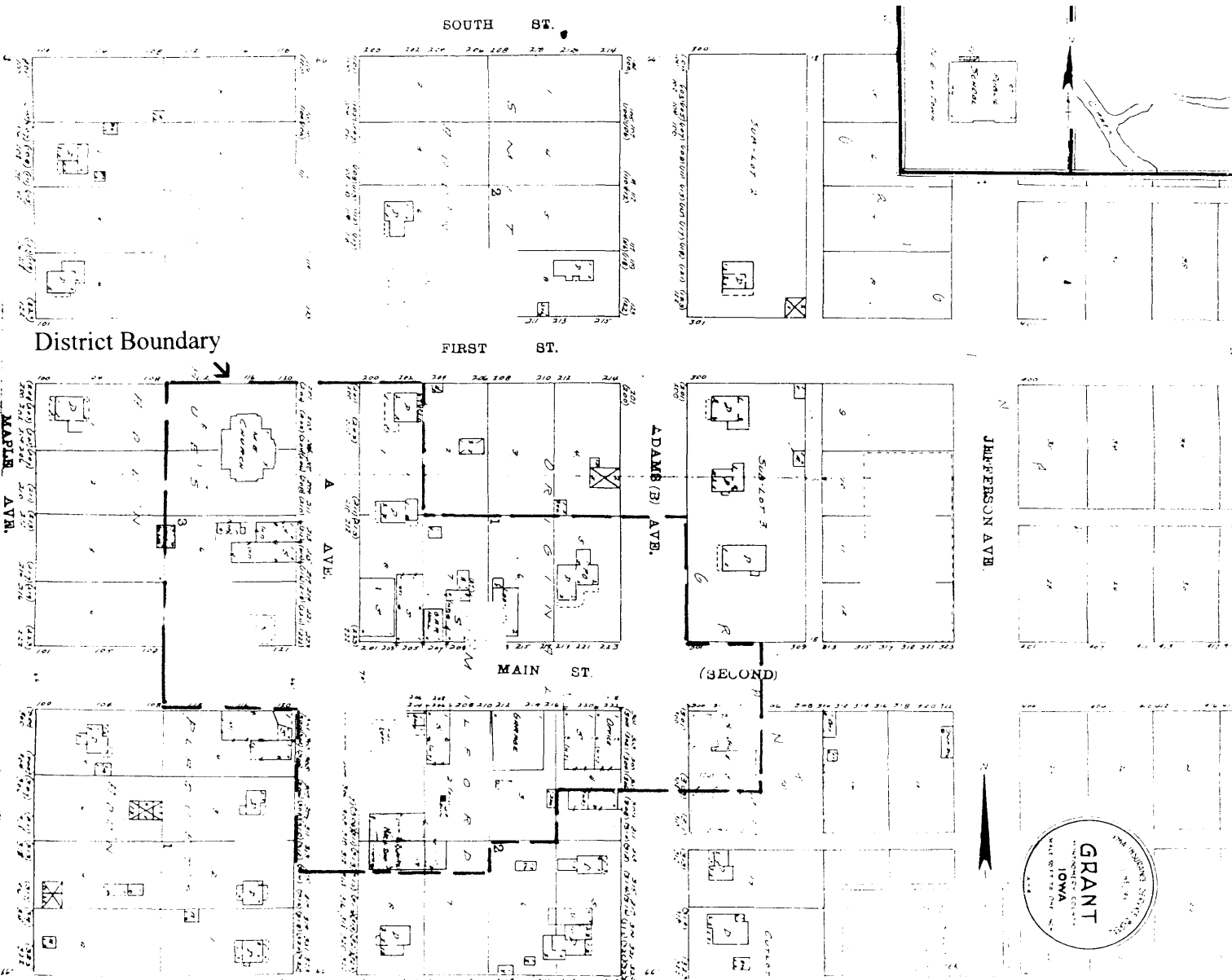
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1931 Fire Insurance Map of Commercial District



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October 1915 Photograph of North Side of Second Street  
Showing Masonic Hall (center) and S.M. Smith's House (right)



October 1915 Photograph of south side of Second Street.  
View to the SE with Grant Auto Company building on left



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October 1915 Photograph of Second Street, View to the West Showing Masonic Hall on Far Right

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List of Photographs

Name of Photographer: Jacky Adams  
Date of Photographs: October 2001  
Location of Original Negatives: State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines

- #1 North side of 500 block, North side of Second Street, View to the ENE, from intersection of U Avenue
- #2 Detail of Masonic Hall, Second Street, View to the North
- #3 North side of 500 block of Second Street, View to the WNW, from just east of Adams Avenue
- #4 Detail of Grant Auto Garage, Second Street at intersection with Adams Avenue, View to the SE
- #5 South side of 500 block of Second Street, View to the WSW, from just east of Adams Avenue
- #6 South side of 500 block of Second Street, View to the WSW, from the intersection with Adams Avenue
- #7 South side of 500 block of Second Street, View to the SE, from U Avenue
- #8 East side of 100 block of U Avenue, View to the SE, from intersection with Second Street
- #9 West side of 200 block of U Avenue, view to the NW, from intersection with Second Street
- #10 Rear of properties on west side of 200 block of U Avenue, view to the NE, towards the Methodist Church
- #11 East side of 200 block of U Avenue, view to the NE, from Second Street intersection
- #12 Rear of north side of 500 block of Second Street, View to the SE, from U Avenue

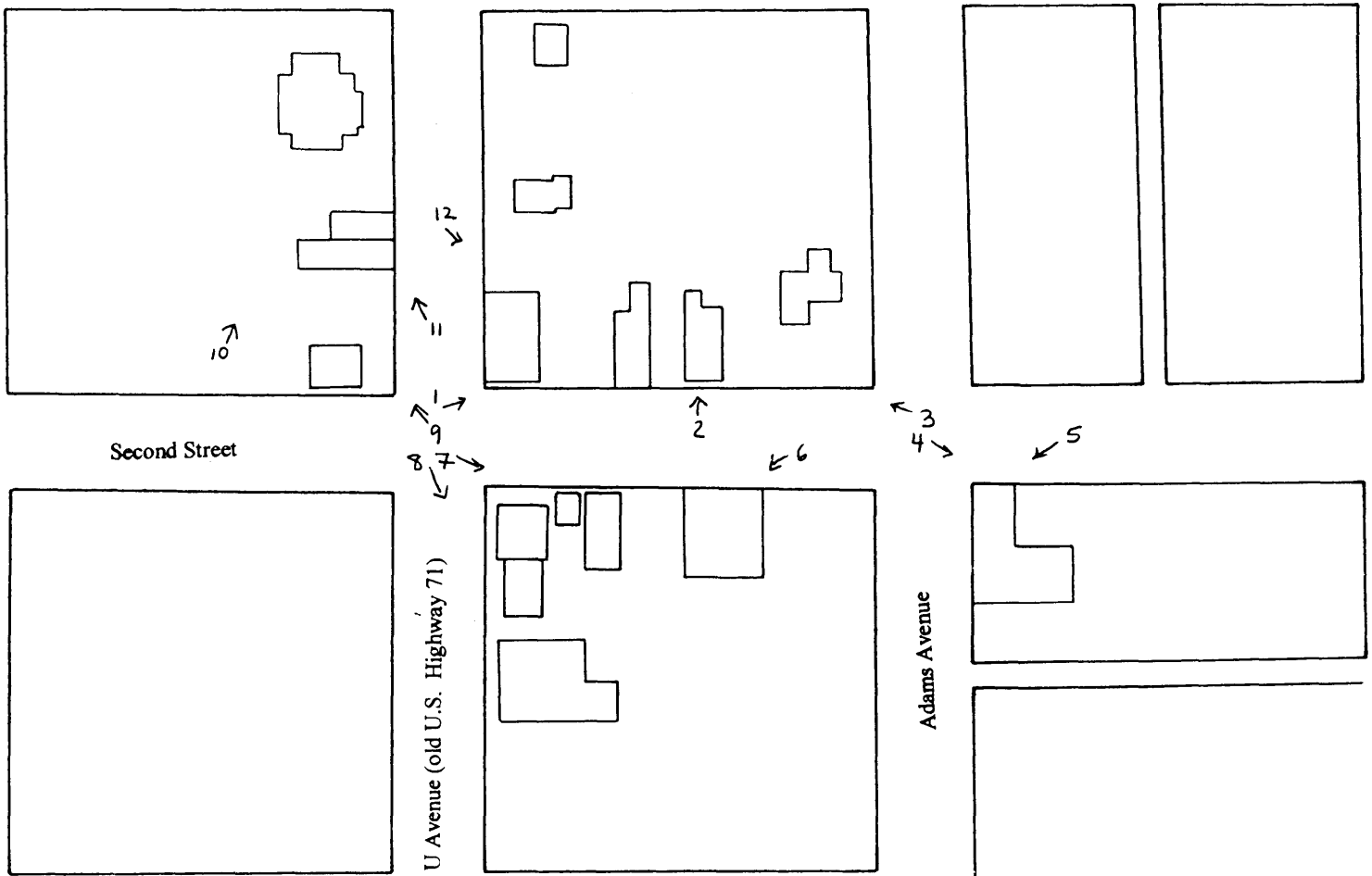
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Map Showing Direction of Photographs



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List of Property Owners

1- Second St. NE cor. At U Ave Second St., north side, W of P.O. Second St., north side, W of P.O.	Audie Rainey	307 Maple	Box 216	Grant, IA	50847	food market 69-00136 vacant 69-00137 vacant 69-00138
2- Second St., north side, P.O. Second St., north side, E of P.O.						post office 69-00139 vacant 69-00140
3- Second St., north side, Masonic						masonic 69-00141
5- Second St. SE cor at Adams						garage 69-00144
16- U Ave, east side S. of 208						dwelling 69-00162
4- 511 2nd Ave Adams NE cor. at Second St. Second St, south, west of 506	Lois Shaffer Bill Taylor Don Chase	511 2nd Ave 305 Adams 506 2nd St.		Grant, IA Grant, IA Grant, IA	50847 50847 50847	dwelling 69-00142 vacant 69-00143 vacant 69-00147
6- 506 Second St Second St, south, east of 506			Box 168	Grant, IA	50847	garage 69-00146 vacant 69-00145
7- 504 Second St.	City of Grant	500 2nd St		Grant, IA	50847	brick 69-00148
8- 502 Second St.						city hall 69-00149
9- 500 Second St.						fire dept. 69-00150
10- 102 U Ave U Ave SW cor. at Second St	Zelda Swartz Helen Blackburn	102 U Ave 400 2nd Street	Box 244 Box 215	Grant, IA Grant, IA	50847 50847	tavern 69-00151 vacant 69-00152
11- U Ave NW cor at Second St.	Alice Shaffer	208 Adams	Box 277	Grant, IA	50847	garage 69-00153
12- U Ave, west side, S. of church	Kenneth Lappe	2179 310th Rd		Casey, IA	50048	hardware 69-00158
13- U Ave, west side, S. of church U Ave, west side, S. of church U Ave, west side, S. of church						brick 69-00159 vacant 69-00154 shed 69-00157
14- 207 U Ave	United Meth. Church	207 U Ave		Grant, IA	50847	church 69-00160
15- 208 U Ave	Debbie Pelzer	208 U Ave	Box 243	Grant, IA	50847	dwelling 69-00161

This project has been funded with the assistance of a matching grant-in-aid from the State Historical Society, Community Programs Bureau through the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior or the State Historical Society of Iowa, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior or the State Historical Society of Iowa.