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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

JUL 17 1995

INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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 Kimballton West 2nd/West 3rd Street Residential District

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

2. Location

street & number West/South 2nd, West 3rd, Odense, Alfred, Esbeck St.  not for publication

city or town Kimballton  vicinity

state Iowa code IA county Audubon code 009 zip code 51543

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.)

Patricia Christensen 7-13-95  
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 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): \_\_\_\_\_

Patricia Christensen Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 8/12/95

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	
43	27	buildings
		sites
		structures
11	0	objects
54	27	Total

Name of related multiple property listing  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)  
Ethnic Historic Settlement of Shelby  
and Audubon Counties: 1860-1941

Number of contributing resources previously listed  
in the National Register

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

RELIGION/religious facility

RELIGION/church-related residence

Current Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

RELIGION/religious facility

RELIGION/church-related residence

7. Description

Architectural Classification  
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Gothic

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne

Materials  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls WOOD/weatherboard

WOOD/shingle

roof ASPHALT

other CERAMIC TILE

GLASS

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- ARCHITECTURE
- COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
- ETHNIC HERITAGE
- RELIGION

Period of Significance

1904-1940

Significant Dates

1904

1907

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Hans P. Boldt

Edward Jensen (see page 64)

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:

\_\_\_\_\_

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 19.2 ac

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	15	327180	4610680
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	15	327180	4610050

3	15	326980	4610680
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4	15	327100	4610050

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/Consultant

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date 3-6-95

street & number 217 NW 5th Street telephone 319-895-8330

city or town Mount Vernon state Iowa zip code 52314

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

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

Property Owner

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

name see continuation sheets pages 90-93

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

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

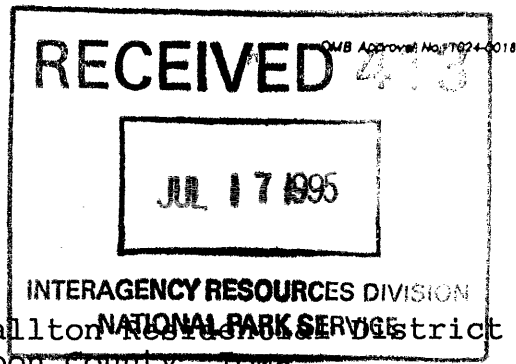
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain 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

Section number 7 Page 1



Kimballton Residential District  
Audubon County, Iowa

Continuation of 7. Architectural Classification:

LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival  
LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Prairie School  
/Bungalow/Craftsman

Continuation of 7. Materials:

foundation: a CONCRETE

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## Narrative Description

## INTRODUCTION

The Kimballton West 2nd/West 3rd Street Residential District is roughly an inverted "L" in shape and consists of the historic residential areas along the north-south West 2nd and West 3rd streets (see Map 7-1, pages 7-40). The southeast portion of West 2nd Street was not included because of lost integrity and modern construction. This area was largely undeveloped until modern times. The district is composed of a total of 81 residential and domestic support buildings and objects, 54 of which are contributing. One of the buildings, the Immanuel Danish Lutheran Church (Building 2 on Map 7-1) was listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places in 1991 under *The Ethnic Historic Settlement of Shelby and Audubon Counties: 1860-1941* multiple property document form. The buildings of the Kimballton Residential District are of frame construction, with the majority having either brick, clay tile block, or concrete block foundations. These building materials were made at local manufactories, which were established and operated by Danish immigrants and first-generation Danish-Americans. The houses are one to two-stories in height, with the majority being one-and-one-half stories in height. The size of the houses was determined by local tastes and preferences rather than lot size, which are quite large by most standards. The smallest lots are 50 ft by 125 ft, with the largest being 186 ft by 200 ft. All of the lots are oriented east-west with the narrow width providing the street frontage. In addition to houses, the district includes domestic support buildings such as garages and sheds, with one privy, one blacksmith shop/horse barn, and one "Grandfather's House." The latter was a small building moved in and placed at the rear of a house lot to provide separate housing for a family member's stepfather. Objects of note within the district include concrete and fieldstone birdbaths and retaining walls constructed primarily by Danish immigrant mason, Niels Bennedsen, and others, and concrete planters and retaining walls and stairways made at the local concrete factory. The district presents a cohesiveness in the use of locally-manufactured materials, a common small scale and setback, and the reflection of Danish immigrant-influenced design and building trends. This district imparts a strong sense of time and place, with 27 (77%) of the 35 total houses having been built between 1907-1917 during the boom period of population growth following the arrival of the railroad into this Danish American community (Map 7-2, page 7-41). Two houses were added in the 1920s as both population and commercial growth declined along with the decline of the railroad. Five were added in the 1940s-1950s, with only one modern (i.e., built within the last 10-20 years) dwelling within the district.

The present district nomination resulted from the previous survey/evaluation project conducted in Kimballton from 1992-93 and funded through the Certified Local Government grants program (Rogers 1993). That project recorded a total of 284 architectural properties and one archaeological

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site. The evaluations of these properties indicated the potential for a commercial and a residential district in addition to 26 individually eligible properties. The commercial district is also being nominated to the National Register at the present time under a separate document. Both the previous and present studies are rooted in the ethnic study conducted in 1990-91 in Shelby and Audubon counties under the State Historical Society of Iowa's Preservation Partnership program (Rogers 1991). That study resulted in a multiple property NRHP cover document entitled *The Ethnic Historic Settlement of Shelby and Audubon Counties: 1860-1941* and the listing in the NRHP of 14 properties including two districts and two farmsteads in the Shelby/Audubon area. Of the 14 properties listed, five are located within the corporate boundaries of the town of Kimballton. These include the Hans J. Jorgensen Barn/Silo, the Bennedsen, Boldt and Hansen Building, the Immanuel Danish Lutheran Church, the Jens T. Larsen House, and the Hans Koch House (Rogers and Johnson 1991). The multiple property cover document and associated properties were listed in the NRHP in October 1991. The Kimballton West 2nd/West 3rd Street Residential District is also being nominated under this cover document.

The Kimballton Residential District is located to the west of the original town plat, which was recorded in 1888, although the town was reportedly surveyed and mapped as early as 1883. The residential district is within an area that was platted in 1907 and 1908 in the wake of the arrival of the railroad into Kimballton. In fact, the largest portion of the district, that area platted in 1907 (see Map 7-3, page 7-42) was actually a replat of an earlier addition (that did not sell any lots) and of two irregular surveys (only one lot of which was developed). The replat was made by a partnership comprised of the prominent businessmen of the Kimballton community and included town founder, Hans J. Jorgensen, and his brother, Peter N. Jorgensen; hardware dealer and town promoter, Martin N. Esbeck as well as M.N. Esbeck and Company and J.J. Esbeck; and finally, concrete contractor/mason, George Henningsen. The plat was filed December 27, 1907, in anticipation of the railroad being built to Kimballton, a feat that was accomplished in early 1908 (Village Record K, pages 6-7, Audubon County Recorder's Office, Audubon, Iowa).

In general, the growth of the Kimballton town plat was tied to several major events in the history of the Kimballton community. The first of these additions, made in 1894, coincided with the split in the Danish Lutheran Church nationwide, which locally resulted in the establishment of a Grundtvigian church and congregation in Kimballton that same year. The presence of this church served as a draw for Danish immigrants to settle in this Grundtvigian community (Christensen 1943:105-112). Thomas P. Christensen (1952:87) has noted that "the rift in the Lutheran Church in 1894, caused the rapid development" of Kimballton and that this community "became the headquarters of the Grundtvigians after 1894, while the Inner Mission People kept the old center at Elk Horn."

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The second addition to the town plat in 1903-04 (see Map 7-3, page 7-42) reflects the importance and strength of the Lutheran Church in this community and consists of a large block of land donated by Hans J. Jorgensen for the construction of the new church, which was completed in 1904.

The larger additions (including the residential district) made in 1907-1908 and the incorporation of the town in 1908 reflect the influx of immigrants into this community in the early 1900s and the boom in population growth associated with the arrival of the Atlantic Northern Railroad, which was completed in 1907-08 between Elk Horn and Kimballton. The continued subdivisions of, and additions to, the plat after 1908 reflect to some extent the attraction of this Danish community for retiring Danish immigrant farmers from the surrounding countryside. Growth, in general, slowed after the 1930s when the railroad was discontinued (Christensen 1987:8; History Book Committee 1983:II-22; Petersen 1987:40-50; Webb 1991:12).

**COUNTING SYSTEM FOR BUILDINGS IN DISTRICT**

The counting system utilized in the determination of building counts within the district is based on the definitions of buildings, structures, and objects in National Register *Bulletin 16a* (1991). Therefore, all of the resources within the district except for yard ornaments and retaining walls are counted as buildings, with each building counting as one unit. The remaining resources (i.e., the yard ornaments and walls) are counted as objects each representing one unit, no matter how large or small.

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF DISTRICT**

The unifying element of the Kimballton Residential District is the strong linear emphasis to its development. This linear emphasis holds true of development and construction in general within this community. The commercial district is located along Main Street, which is situated on the footslope of an upland interfluvial overlooking the Indian Creek Valley. From Main Street, the town literally rises to the west, with the commercial district below (see Photos 1 and 2 attached to nomination). The construction of the 1904 church along West 2nd Street on the summit to the west served as a beacon for the surrounding community and reflected the importance of the church to the Danish immigrant population. Initial construction along West 2nd Street faced the church and the valley below. Only one house along West 2nd Street pre-dated the church's construction, this was a dwelling built in 1895 to the northwest along what would become West 2nd Street. That dwelling is nonextant.

The entire building stock of the town of Kimballton was recorded and evaluated as part of the 1992-93 study (Rogers 1993). At that time, the West 2nd/West 3rd Street Residential District was delineated. The



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boundaries as then defined are maintained within the present nominated district boundaries. These boundaries are largely defined by the limits of the historical residential development along the north-south West 2nd and West 3rd streets and by integrity considerations (see Map 7-1, page 7-40).

All of the buildings within the district are of frame construction and are predominantly one-and-one-half stories in height, although several one-story and two-story buildings are included. Both gabled and hipped roof forms are represented, with gabled forms predominating. One particular house type, designated as the "gabled double-pile" by previous studies (Carter 1987; Rogers 1991, 1993), is represented by 10 houses (29% of the 35 total dwellings) within the district. This house type is considered to have a Danish-ethnic influence and will be further discussed in following sections.

Locally-manufactured brick, clay tile blocks, and concrete blocks as well as concrete porch posts and balustrades were used in the construction of the foundations and porches of the buildings within the district. All of the dwellings built between 1907 and 1940 exhibit these local materials.

The inventory of the products manufactured at the local concrete factory is known to have included three sizes of rusticated blocks, a smooth block, a floral patterned block, fluted porch columns, rusticated columns and balusters, "turned" balusters, ribbed finials, planters or urns, grave frames, sidewalks and walls, and bridge culverts. A number of the blocks, porch posts/balusters, walls, and planters/urns are present within the district.

Architectural influences on the design and decorative elements of the buildings within the district include Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Prairie School, and Craftsman styles. Pattern book house designs are most common and utilize some of these stylistic influences in decorative treatments and overall form.

Progressive remodeling has had the greatest impact on the present configuration of the residential district, with demolition and fire having a very minor influence. Only one historic dwelling was demolished within the district boundaries, while one house was destroyed by fire. The demolished house site remains a vacant lot (although the outbuildings are extant) in the north block on the west side of West 2nd Street. The burned house was replaced by the former garage building, which was moved to the house site and remodeled into a dwelling in the 1940s (Building 33) in the northwest corner along West 3rd Street.

Remodeling within the district has included (in some cases) replacement windows and doors, replacement siding, additions, and porch removal or modification. Many of the modifications are reversible and are considered compatible modifications on contributing buildings. Some porch removals on

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particular house forms are not considered adverse impacts because the porch was not integral to the significance of the house type. This is particularly true with the gabled double-pile house type. Replacement siding is considered acceptable if the siding does not present a jarring or remarkably different appearance in contrast to the original appearance or stylistic influence on the house design. Such replacement siding is even more acceptable if the original siding remains intact underneath, thus presenting the opportunity for restoration. Loss of decorative trim is also considered acceptable if that trim was a minor component of the overall house design, such as the gable screens on a gabled double-pile house.

Moved houses are considered acceptable if that move was related to the historic development of the district, particularly if related to the context of the Kimballton community as a retirement community for Danish immigrant farmers. Such house moves are even more acceptable if the type and form of the moved-in house is compatible with the building trends of the district. Three houses were moved into the Kimballton Residential District, with two moved in within the period of significance and of compatible house types and one moved in only recently. While the latter (Building 15) is a compatible house type, the recent age of its move, unrelated to the historic contextual development of the district, makes this property ineligible. The other two moved-in houses, on the other hand, are considered contributing.

The landscape of the Residential District consists of manicured grass lawns with many of the original tree plantings still alive, particularly along West 2nd Street south of Odense Street (see Map 7-1, page 7-40). Pines and evergreens are also common plantings, with some of the pine trees having been plantings dating from the 1910s-1920s. A break of pine trees along the northern edge of the district is original to that period.

Yard ornaments such as planters and birdbaths are generally found in the side and rear yards. Retaining walls and sidewalks line the street frontage. Many of these objects date from the period of significance for this district, are associated with the local building trades and products, and are considered contributing to the district.

**EVOLUTION OF THE KIMBALLTON RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT**

The following subheadings discuss the historic physical appearance and evolution of the Kimballton Residential District between 1895 and the present.

*Early Settlement of West 2nd Street, 1895-1906*

The original town plat was not recorded until 1888; however, settlement by Danish immigrants of the future townsite began in the mid-1870s. Hans J.

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Jorgensen, was one of the first settlers having emigrated to this location from Lille Rise, Aero, Denmark. Jorgensen donated the land for the town plat as well as donations for the 1904 church (i.e., Block 3; see Map 7-3, page 7-42) and first school along West 2nd Street. Growth was initially slow to stagnant; however, a variety of commercial enterprises took hold indicating the potential for a viable town. This community was attractive to Danish immigrants particularly after 1894 when the Danish Lutheran Church split into Pietistic and Grundtvigian factions. A Grundtvigian congregation was established in Kimballton serving as a draw for immigrants adhering to this faction. As a result, the ethnic community that developed here was comparatively homogeneous in its composition, both for its concentration of immigrants from Aero and for its concentration of Grundtvigian Lutherans.

The earliest residential development in Kimballton was along Main Street and West 1st Street. The platting of the western portion of the town did not come until after the 1904 church had been built along what would become West 2nd Street. The first house along this street was actually built in 1895, but it would be another 12 years before another house was constructed. In the meantime, the Immanuel Danish Lutheran Church was built on the east side of West 2nd Street in 1904. This prominent Queen Anne-influenced edifice served as a beacon to the surrounding hinterlands and served to anchor the residential development that would follow along this street. Many of the historic photographic views of West 2nd Street housing were taken from the bell tower of the church.

The first house built along West 2nd Street in 1895 is no longer extant having been demolished. The site is presently a vacant lot, although it is maintained. This house was a frame gabled cottage house type with a centrally-placed, triangular gabled wall dormer. The next house (Building 12) was not built until 1907 and signaled the beginning of the boom period in residential construction along West 2nd and West 3rd streets.

*Railroad Boom, 1907-1918*

One of the most important developments in Kimballton's twentieth century development was the construction of the Atlantic Northern Railroad connecting Elk Horn and Kimballton with the market outlet in Atlantic in 1907-1908. It was during the period immediately following the railroad's arrival that the greatest expansion in commercial and industrial enterprises and in residential construction occurred. This period represents the apex in both commercial and residential construction.

During this period, 27 of the dwellings within the residential district were either constructed or moved in. This total represents 77% of the total houses within the district. Stylistic influences included Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman, although there are no high style examples in the district. Vernacular pattern book type houses were most common.

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Residential development during this period in Kimballton as a whole concentrated along West 2nd and West 1st, East 1st Street, Maple Street, and West 3rd Street (see Map 7-3, page 7-42). Of these streets, West 2nd and West 3rd streets were almost completely settled during this period (see Map 7-2, page 7-41). Graph 7-1 (page 7-40) illustrates the trend in residential housing construction in the entire community of Kimballton.

*Rise of the Danish Immigrant Retirement Community, 1910s-1920s*

Besides the attraction of the Kimballton Danish community as a center of Grundtvigian Lutheranism as well as for its cooperative creamery, viable business community, and construction industries, a number of immigrants were attracted to this community as they retired from farms in the Shelby/Audubon Danish settlement area. This trend was most evident in the 1920 census when 33 of the 96 heads-of-households were over the age of 50 and listed no occupation. These retirees represent 34% of the listed households and all were Danish immigrants. This trend, which began in the 1910s continues to the present day.

In the Kimballton Residential District, five of the houses were constructed for retirees. These include Buildings 14, 17, 19, and 26 along West 2nd Street, and Building 27 on West 3rd (see Map 7-1, page 7-40). In addition to these houses built originally as "retirement" homes, are an unknown number that were later purchased by retirees. At least one other house (Building 29) was moved in for a retiree.

*Post-1940, Stabilization and Retirement*

The trend of Kimballton as a retirement community continues to the present day, with many of the post-1940 houses built for retirees. The older residential neighborhood, including West 2nd and West 3rd streets, stabilized during this period. New subdivision and tract housing developments have tended to focus on the outer edges of the town plat.

During this period, the building stock within the residential district has been maintained, with updates from remodeling and repairs. New additions have been largely confined to garages, although six of the houses were either constructed or moved into the district after 1940. These include Buildings 30 and 33 along West 3rd Street and Numbers 1, 4, 15, and 18 along West 2nd (see Map 7-2, page 7-40). One of these (#1) is the parsonage for the Immanuel Lutheran Church, while another is a moved and remodeled garage (33) that replaced a burned dwelling. Buildings 4 and 30 represent houses built in the 1940s-50s, while Building 15 is a 1920s-30s era house that was recently moved into the district. Building 18 is a modern trailer home that is an intrusion into the district but is not considered a serious detraction because of the impermanence of its construction.

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### BUILDING TYPOLOGY

Seventy buildings are included within the set boundary of the Kimballton Residential District. These include both dwellings and outbuildings such as garages, horse barns, and sheds. Despite modifications from additions and exterior updating and repairs, the district imparts a strong sense of time and place and reflects the look of this area at its peak during the railroad boom years from 1907-1918. The oldest building in the district is the Immanuel Lutheran Church built in 1904 and marks the beginning date for the district. The closing date of 1940 marks the end of the building boom as well as the end of the main operations of the railroad in Kimballton. The majority of houses within the district were constructed during this period, with only six houses added after 1940.

The building types defined for this district are based on design and form. The typology is based on that formulated by the previous architectural survey of the building stock in Kimballton in 1992-93 (Rogers 1993). All of the buildings then extant in the Kimballton community were recorded and evaluated by that project. The present investigation re-examined all pertinent buildings and objects within the previously defined district, confirmed the district boundaries, and updated information on any modifications. The support buildings were also fully recorded during the present investigation. The interiors of houses were investigated by means of a questionnaire distributed to property owners as well as by some interior examination. Representative floorplans were drawn. Construction dates were determined through extensive historic newspaper research, examination of town lot transfer records and mechanic's liens, historic photographs, and oral history information. The majority of this building-specific research was conducted by local volunteers during the previous 1992-93 survey (Rogers 1993).

Architectural styles had only a marginal influence on the design of the residential buildings within the district and the community as a whole. Most of the buildings reflect vernacular residential designs common to small-sized, rural communities. There are, however, some stylistic details and designs that reflect influence from the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman/Prairie styles of architecture that were popular in the early 1900s-1930s.

The typology is also based on the previous Preservation Partnership project survey of the Shelby/Audubon area where 103 houses were recorded and evaluated including 17 in Kimballton (Rogers 1991). The 1992-93 survey in Kimballton recorded an additional 79 pre-1942 houses and 49 post-1942, or modern houses. The house types identified for the entire Kimballton community include the gabled cottage (n= 13), the gabled ell (n= 7), the gabled double-pile (n= 23), the side-passage (n=4), the four-square (n= 10), the hipped cottage (n= 6), the bungalow (n= 18), and the pattern-book cottage

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(n= 11).\* In addition were four houses that were unidentifiable as to form having been greatly modified. The terms "gabled double-pile," "side-passage," and "four-square" are taken from Thomas Carter's 1987 study of Elk Horn and Kimballton. The definition of the pattern-book cottage house type is influenced by the typology formulated by Gottfried and Jennings (1988) but is also influenced by the overall form and detailing of the houses themselves. The entire house typology is based primarily on *form*.

The following is a description of the building typology:

*Religious Buildings*

Only one religious building is present within the residential district boundaries. This is the Immanuel Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church (individually listed in the NRHP), the construction of which served as an impetus for the initial settlement and growth of the West 2nd Street residential neighborhood. The church is a frame structure built in a cross-shape plan and exhibits Queen Anne style decorative detailings in the shingle siding and scrollwork screens and Gothic Revival in the pointed-arched windows. Its plan and design is typical of Danish immigrant religious properties in the region.

Religious Buildings in District:

BUILDING #		
2	East side of West 2nd Street	Contributing

*Residential Buildings: Type I*

Type I buildings are labeled "gabled cottages" which is an early house type characteristic of the Danish immigrant settlement of both Kimballton and the surrounding Danish settlement area. This house type is characterized by a front or side-gabled, one to one-and-one-half story frame building that is one room deep by one-two rooms wide. It is a simple house form with few exterior elaborations, although many exhibit centrally-placed gabled wall dormers. A number were subsequently enlarged with the addition of rear or side wings. The general temporal range for this house type in the Danish settlement area is from the 1870s-1890s, with those in Kimballton dating from 1874-c.1909. The only extant gabled cottage example in the Kimballton Residential District is an older house moved into the district in 1917, although a nonextant example dated from 1895.

Type I Buildings in District:

31	East side of West 3rd Street	Contributing
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\* n= Number of resources

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Type II residential buildings are also termed "gabled ells." This house type is an early type in the Danish settlement area and is related to the gabled cottage house type but differs in that it consists of two ells placed at right angles to one another forming a "T" or an "L" shape as the original configuration of the house plan and not as the result of later additions. The gabled ell house type has the same general temporal range as the gabled cottage, with those in Kimballton dating from c.1885-early 1900s. The previous studies noted that gable screens and highly decorative porches appear on many of the Danish immigrant gabled ell houses, with a number also exhibiting centrally-placed gabled wall dormers on one or both of the ell facades.

Two varieties exist in the Danish settlement area and in Kimballton. These include one with the side-gabled ell as the front facade and the second with the side-gabled ell as the side facade. Gabled ell houses are one-and-one-half to two stories in height, although some examples exhibit ells of differing heights. Open porches are common and generally exhibit late Victorian stylistic elaboration. Only one gabled ell house is located within the residential district. This example has the side-gabled ell as the front facade and exhibits a central gabled dormer, although it is not a wall dormer (Photo 7-1, page 7-44). This house was moved to this location from elsewhere in the Danish settlement area and has a Colonial Revival front porch. This porch was likely added after the move to Kimballton in the 1910s.

## Type II buildings in District:

29 East side of West 3rd Street Contributing

*Residential Buildings: Type III*

Type III residential buildings are also termed "gabled double-pile" houses. This type was defined by Thomas Carter (1987:3) as being one-and-one-half stories in height, with a broad gable roof and has a two-rooms-wide-by-two rooms-deep floorplan (Map 7-4, page 7-45). In the Elk Horn/Kimballton area, this type generally also exhibits a centrally-placed wall dormer and a front porch that has either a bungalow-style gabled roof or a low-pitched hipped roof supported by round columns of the Colonial Revival style. Three varieties of wall dormers have been noted in the Danish settlement area: a broad, triangular wall dormer where the roofline of the dormer meets the raking eaves of the house; a broad, wall dormer whose gabled roofline terminates above the house roof slope and the dormer itself has side walls (Photo 7-2, page 7-46); and a broad, gabled wall dormer which projects out from the house facade down to the porch roof (Photo 7-3, page 7-47). Gabled double-pile houses generally have few exterior elaborations, although most have one-story bay windows and a few have spindlework screens

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in the gable peaks and Free Classic or Revival style porches. At least two examples in the district have oddly angled walls on the interior (see Map 7-4, page 7-45), a characteristic noted in the previous Preservation Partnership study (Rogers 1991; Rogers and Johnson 1991) in the Danish settlement area.

The general temporal range of the gabled double-pile house type in the Danish settlement area extends from the mid-1890s to the mid-1910s. In Kimballton, the temporal range is generally from c.1895-1917, with the majority built after 1905.

It is recognized that, in general, the gabled double-pile house type is probably a pattern-book type but is separated in the present study from the pattern-book cottages because it is so prevalent in the study area and may have some ethnic association in its selection by the Danes and their descendants who settled here. Therefore, the present study further refined the definition of the gabled double-pile to include the presence of symmetrical fenestration on the front facade that consists of a centrally-placed entry door flanked by an equal number of windows to either side. This refinement further emphasizes the two-room-by-two-room massing of the ground plan as opposed to houses that resemble the double-pile but have the door to one side and are narrower in width.

Three variants of the gabled double-pile house type have been identified in the Kimballton area (Rogers and Johnson 1991). These include a form which has a broad cross-gabled "dormer" which extends across the entire front facade; a form which has a front-gabled orientation with hipped or gabled wall dormers on the sides (Photo 7-4, page 7-48); and a form which has a front gabled ell extending out from the typical gabled double-pile house form. Typically, the front gabled form has double or paired windows in the front gable end and a simple portico front porch supported by round columns of full or half height. The front gable variant is the form that most closely resembles others in this study identified as pattern-book cottages but differs from that type by the presence of the double-pile massing of the ground plan and the central entry door flanked by windows.

### Type III buildings in District:

3	East side of West 2nd Street	Contributing
5	East side of West 2nd Street	Contributing
6	West side of West 2nd Street	Noncontributing
7	West side of West 2nd Street	Noncontributing
10	West side of West 2nd Street	Contributing
25	West side of West 2nd Street	Contributing
27	East side of West 3rd Street	Contributing
28	East side of West 3rd Street	Contributing
32	East side of West 3rd Street	Contributing
35	West side of West 3rd Street	Noncontributing



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*Residential Buildings: Type IV*

Type IV houses are also termed "side-passage" house types as defined by Carter (1987) as a "Victorian Side-Passage," which is generally irregular in ground plan (Map 7-5, page 7-49), highly ornamental, and having a "roughly square or rectangular plan with an entrance passage inserted in an indentation to one side of the principal elevation" (*Ibid.*:6). The previous multiple property document (Rogers and Johnson 1991) further defined the side-passage as having a pyramidal or truncated hipped roof with lower gabled eaves typical of Queen Anne styling. Other late Victorian derivations, which may or may not be present, include wrap-around porches, elaborate bargeboards, canted bays or eaves, and towers. At least one example (#12) in the district also has an oddly angled wall on the interior (see Map 7-5) similar to others noted in Kimballton and the Danish settlement area.

Later versions of the side-passage exhibit more Free Classic and Revival stylistic derivations such as round porch columns, pedimented porch entries, and less elaborate exterior decorative detailing (Photo 7-5, page 7-50). The general temporal range for the side-passage house type extends from the late 1890s to c.1910. In Kimballton, this house type generally dates from the early 1900s.

Type IV Buildings in District:

11	West side of West 2nd Street	Contributing
12	West side of West 2nd Street	Contributing

*Residential Buildings: Type V*

Type V houses are also termed "four-square" house types. Carter (1987:7) defined the four-square as being a one to two story cube-shaped house with a hipped roof, a wide one-story front porch, and a centrally-placed hipped dormer or dormers on the roof slope (Photo 7-6, page 7-51). This house type is derived from Prairie School, Neoclassical, and Colonial Revival styles with some influence from Queen Anne and Free Classic styles on the porches. At least one example in the district (#37) has oddly angled walls on the second floor (Map 7-6, page 7-52), while others exhibit a more typical four-square floorplan (Map 7-7, page 7-53).

The previous multiple property study (Rogers and Johnson 1991) noted two variants of the four-square type in the Danish settlement area, only one of which is present in Kimballton. This variant exhibits a large two-story front porch and is located outside of the district. The general temporal range of the four-square type in the Danish settlement area is from 1901-1924, with the majority dating from 1901-1908. In Kimballton, the four-square house type dates from 1908-c.1914. In Kimballton, the strongest stylistic influences on this house type are Prairie School and Revival.

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Type V buildings in District:

16	West side of West 2nd Street	Contributing
19	West side of West 2nd Street	Contributing
24	West side of West 2nd Street	Contributing
37	West side of West 3rd Street	Contributing

*Residential Buildings: Type VI*

Type VI houses are also termed "bungalow" house types. This type became nationally popular in the 1910s and is a pattern-book form derived from the Prairie and Craftsman styles of architecture. Two main varieties were noted in the previous studies of this area: a one to one-and-one-half story variety that is rectangular in plan with the narrow end to the street (Map 7-8, page 7-54) and has a low-pitched Prairie School-style hipped roof or a Craftsman-style gabled roof; and a variety that has the broad side oriented towards the street and has a steeply pitched side-gabled roof pierced by a large central gable or shed-roofed dormer and Craftsman-style design components (Photo 7-7, page 7-55). It was noted that the latter variety was very popular in the Danish settlement area and is reminiscent of the gabled double-pile house form. A third variety was noted in the Kimballton study (Rogers 1993) and consists of a two-story hip-roofed Prairie School-influenced rectangular house, with the broad side oriented to the street. The general temporal range of the bungalow house type in the Danish settlement area is from 1910-1930s, while in Kimballton this house type dates from 1912-1934. One of the examples in the district was built during this period elsewhere in the Kimballton vicinity but was not moved into the district until recent years.

Type VI Buildings in District:

14	West side of West 2nd Street	Contributing
15	North side of Alfred Street	Noncontributing
19	West side of West 2nd Street	Noncontributing
21	South side of Odense Street	Contributing
26	West side of West 2nd Street	Contributing

*Residential Buildings: Type VII*

Type VII residential buildings are also termed "pattern-book cottages" by the 1993 survey of Kimballton (Rogers 1993). This house type is defined as a gabled-roofed, rectangular house generally having a front-gable orientation and is one-and-one-half to two stories in height. It is differentiated from the gabled double-pile by its narrower width and does not exhibit a true double-pile floorplan (Map 7-9, page 7-56). At least one example in the district (#17) has an oddly angled wall on the second floor similar to others noted in Kimballton and the Danish settlement area.

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Stylistic influence, where present, includes Colonial Revival and Craftsman details. Porches are generally one-story porticos that are either full-width or only cover the entry which is to one side or offcenter. Other varieties identified within this category include a later front-gabled version that was built after 1940 and is smaller in proportion and generally only one story in height. This variety generally lacks any exterior decorative elaboration but may have Craftsman-type windows. Another variety is a side-gable version that has pent gables, an integral porch, and an unusual pyramidal hipped dormer centrally-placed on the front roof slope (see Photo 7-8, page 7-57). Only one house of this variety is present in Kimballton and in the district; however, at least two of the same design are known in Elk Horn. The final variety identified in the study area is a gabled ell form, with a recessed side-passage type entry but exhibits the same squat, massive form as the side-gable version as well as the Revival stylistic details of some of the front-gabled varieties. This final variety is exhibited by one house in Kimballton and in the district but none are known at present in Elk Horn. The general temporal range for the pattern-book cottage type in Kimballton is from 1908-1940s, although further analysis and intensive survey of the post-1942 housing stock will likely extend the temporal range.

Type VII buildings in District:

8	West side of West 2nd Street	Contributing
13	West side of West 2nd Street	Contributing
17	West side of West 2nd Street	Contributing
22	West side of West 2nd Street	Contributing
23	West side of West 2nd Street	Contributing
34	West side of West 3rd Street	Contributing

*Outbuildings: Type VIII*

A total of 34 outbuildings are included within the district boundaries. Of these 34 buildings, 27 are detached garages, one is a horse barn/blacksmith shop, two are small sheds, one is a privy, and one is a former summer kitchen moved to this location and turned into a residence or "Grandfather's House" behind the main residence. Two other garages are attached to houses by hyphens or direct entryways. Of the 29 total garages, 16 are modern in either construction or remodeling and are considered noncontributing to the district. The remaining garages are either contemporaneous in construction with their associated dwellings or were built within the period of significance. These buildings are generally considered contributing if they retain sufficient integrity. The contributing garages are generally single-stall garages that reflect Craftsman stylistic details or are simple gable-roofed rectangular structures (Photos 7-9 and 7-10, pages 7-58 to 7-59). The horse barn is comparatively small in size but is larger than the single-stall garages (Photo 7-11, page 7-60). The two sheds are small in size, with one built during the period of significance and the

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other a modern prefab building. The privy is located on the lot north of Building 10 where a former house once stood but was later demolished. The house was not rebuilt but the privy and a garage were left standing. This privy is the only extant privy in Kimballton. Finally, the "Grandfather's House" is a former summer kitchen moved from a farmstead in the Kimballton vicinity to the rear lot behind Building 22 to serve as a residence for the elderly stepfather of one of the residents (Photo 7-11, page 7-60). Of the 34 outbuildings, 17 are contributing and the remainder are noncontributing.

*Objects: Type IX*

Within the residential district, and elsewhere within the town of Kimballton, are notable objects that were added to the residential lawns and lots within the period of significance. Some were constructed by local craftsmen, such as mason, Niels Bennedsen, while others were manufactured at the local concrete factory. These objects reflect the Danish decorative arts as well as the use of locally manufactured materials. The types of objects are identified by their materials: concrete and stone. Several types are combinations of concrete and stone. Generally, the type of stone utilized is glacial till, either small pebbles and cobbles or large boulders. Varieties of objects include: birdbaths (concrete and stone), planters or urns (concrete), retaining walls and stairways (concrete or stone), and decorative markers (stone).

The two birdbaths within the district are both constructed of formed concrete with glacial pebbles embedded around the bowl and along the stand (Photo 7-12, page 7-61). One example (behind Building 22) is more elaborate than the other, but both utilize the same method of construction, with the concrete formed around a metal rebar. These birdbaths are different in style from those commonly attributed to Niels Bennedsen in Kimballton (those utilize more fieldstone than concrete and are different in shape) and their builder is unknown.

The retaining walls and stairways are constructed primarily of concrete within the district and are either plain with stairways that fan or curve out as they descend or have molded coping along the wall and finials at the stairway (Photo 7-13, page 7-62). Both types were manufactured and/or constructed by the local concrete factory and represent significant survivals of a once-common feature in Kimballton. Other retaining walls were known in Kimballton but most have since been removed.

Another type of retaining wall present in the district is constructed of fieldstone and concrete, with the fieldstone predominating. At least one of these walls was probably constructed by Niels Bennedsen. These walls are considered significant features in the district because they reflect the use of local materials and local craftsmanship.

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The concrete planters or urns were manufactured in molds at the local factory and were once common in the residential district (Photo 7-14, page 7-63). Only a few survive in the town as a whole, so the few rare survivals are considered significant for their representation of the decorative products of this factory.

The glacial boulder that serves as a decorative marker (it once marked a circular driveway) is also considered a significant object because it reflects the use of locally available materials and the Danish love of decorative arts (Photo 7-14, page 7-63).

Objects in District:

Concrete Planter/Urn	Located at Building 24	Contributing
Concrete Planter/Urn	Located at Building 27	Contributing
Stone Marker	Located at Building 24	Contributing
Stone/Concrete Birdbath	Located at Building 22	Contributing
Stone/Concrete Birdbath	Located at Building 13	Contributing
Concrete Wall/Stairway	Located at Building 20	Contributing
Concrete Wall/Stairway	Located at Building 6	Contributing
Concrete Wall/Stairway	Located at Building 37	Contributing
Fieldstone Wall	Located at Building 21	Contributing
Fieldstone Wall/Stairway	Located at Building 21	Contributing
Fieldstone/Concrete Wall	Located at Building 19	Contributing

*Residential Buildings: Modern and Modern Modifications*

The modern houses of Kimballton show some interesting patterns, one of which is the continuation of the pattern-book type forms into the 1940s-1950s and the preponderance of simple front and side-gabled cottages during this period. The various types of modern houses identified to date in Kimballton include the side-gabled cottage (n= 14), front-gabled cottages (n= 4), English cottage (n= 8), bungaloid (n= 1), ranch (n= 20), split-level (n= 1), modular (n= 1), mobile (n= 1), and other prefabricated (n= 1). An additional modern house present in Kimballton is the Immanuel Lutheran Church parsonage (Building 2) which is a massive rectangular gabled building with a brick veneer and side gable orientation. The only stylistic detail is in the entry door which is round-arched and framed by stone quoins and may reflect a Spanish Eclectic stylistic influence. Eight of the side-gabled cottages exhibit a salt-box type gabled portico ell or entry vestibule and have been described as "English-style" cottages in mail-order house catalogs (see Stevenson and Jandl 1986). This type is also sometimes termed as Tudor cottages. In general, however, the post-1942 gabled cottages are lacking in stylistic or decorative detailing. As for temporal range, the following general ranges are estimated from present data: gabled cottages (1940s-1950s), bungaloid (1940s), ranch (1960s-present), split-level (1960s-1970s), modular (1980s-present), mobile (1940s-present), and prefabricated brooder house type (1940s).

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There is one example of a modern modification in the district, this is Building 33 which is a former garage that was moved forward on the lot in 1940 and converted into a dwelling to replace a dwelling destroyed by fire. This building has recently been further modified by the addition of a modern attached garage.

Modern and Modern Modification Buildings in District:

1	East side of West 2nd Street	Noncontributing
4	East side of West 2nd Street	Noncontributing
18	West side of West 2nd Street	Noncontributing
30	East side of West 3rd Street	Noncontributing
33	West side of West 3rd Street	Noncontributing

**INDIVIDUAL SITE DESCRIPTIONS**

The following descriptions discuss each of the buildings in the Kimballton West 2nd/West 3rd Street Residential District where known by site number, address, historic name, date of construction, contractor/builder, type designation, description, alterations, status as either contributing or noncontributing to the district, and historical background. Associated outbuildings such as garages and sheds as well as associated objects such as retaining walls and yard ornaments are discussed with their associated dwelling even though each of these buildings and objects are counted as single units in and of themselves.

The historical data contained in these descriptions are based on the results of the research conducted by local volunteers and project personnel into the region's historic newspapers, courthouse records, historic photographs, and oral history concerning the residential district. None of the available fire insurance maps for Kimballton showed the residential district. The majority of this research was conducted during the previous architectural survey of Kimballton conducted in 1992-93 (Rogers 1993). Based on the results and recommendations of that survey, the Kimballton Historic Preservation Commission applied for a Certified Local Government grant to complete the present nomination and an additional nomination of the Kimballton Commercial District. As part of the present investigation, additional survey of the residential buildings was conducted to refine the district boundaries and to update site forms to reflect modifications made since the initial survey was completed. The Iowa Site Inventory forms for all of the buildings surveyed in Kimballton are curated at the State Historical Society of Iowa in Des Moines and at the General Store Museum office in Kimballton.

The integrity of each building was assessed through visual examination of the exteriors, with some interior examinations. These assessments addressed building materials, design treatment, fenestration, stylistic influence, building type, and alterations/modifications. In general, the condition of

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the residential building stock of the district is good, with the major intrusions being some unsympathetic additions and renovations of historic buildings with very little infill of modern buildings. Most of the modern buildings are outbuildings, with only four modern houses (one of which is a mobile home). While the mobile home intrudes upon the district, it is considered a transient intrusion in that it is an impermanent, moveable structure that may not reside long in the district. Several of the noncontributing houses could become contributing if more sympathetic restoration or treatments are undertaken. Recommendations for such restorations are included in each building description where appropriate.

The following building descriptions are organized from north-south and south-north along West 2nd and West 3rd streets:

BUILDING  
NUMBER

1 208 West 2nd Street, **Immanuel Lutheran Church Parsonage (one unit)**: 1950s; builders unknown. This is a **modern building** constructed after the period of significance of the district. It is a two-story, broad gable-roofed dwelling with a brick veneer and a round-arched projecting doorway accented by cast concrete quoins. Metal awnings added to the windows have been the only modification. The stylistic influence is minimal but shows some "Spanish Eclectic" influence in the design of the front entryway (McAlester and McAlester 1984:417). A garage is attached on the north side of the dwelling and is original to the dwelling construction and design. The garage is not considered a separate unit. The massive scale of the building is larger than the average dwelling in the district. The building is considered **noncontributing** to the district because of its modern construction and because it does not conform to the common building types or scale of the district.

This dwelling was built as the parsonage for the Immanuel Danish Lutheran Church in the 1950s. It still functions in that capacity.

2 206 West 2nd Street, **Immanuel Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church (one unit)**: 1904; Niels Hansen and Jens Rasmussen. This **religious building** is of frame construction on a brick foundation and was the second building to be constructed along West 2nd Street. The first was a dwelling now nonextant. The church was built by Danish immigrant craftsmen from West Denmark, Wisconsin. The design of the church was patterned after a church in that same community from which the pastor (in 1904), Jens Gregersen, had migrated. Niels Hansen, drew up the plans, while Jens Rasmussen worked on the interior features including the raised pulpit, altar, and communion railing. The church has a cross-shaped plan with a rounded apse at the east end and a 3.5 story central entry tower on the west (front) facade. The

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decorative detailings of the building show Queen Anne and Gothic Revival influence. Modifications have included the replacement of the window panes with stained glass, the replacement of the west and south doors with metal doors, the repairing of the front stoop and steps, the removal of the metal roof ridge cresting, the addition of a metal chimney on the north roof slope, and the addition of a brick building to the north wall of the church in 1965. Despite these modifications, the building retains the majority of its original design and decorative elements and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places under the *Ethnic Settlement of Shelby and Audubon Counties* multiple property document. It is considered **contributing and pivotal** to the district. It is recommended that the tower be completely restored to its original appearance and that the building be painted in a more historic paint scheme.

Built in 1904 as the Immanuel Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church for the Grundtvigian congregation in Kimballton.

3 110 West 2nd Street, **Hans P. Boldt House and Garage (two units)**: 1908; Hans P. Boldt. This **Type III** gabled double-pile house is distinguished by the massive gabled wall dormer centrally placed on the front roof slope, the cornice returns, the one-story rounded bay window on the south side, and the locally-manufactured rusticated concrete block foundation. It is also significant for its construction by and for local Danish immigrant carpenter/lumberyard manager, Hans P. Boldt. Modifications have included the removal of the front porch, the addition of a small front stoop with metal railing, and the placement of metal awnings over the front windows. It is recommended that the awnings be removed and the porch restored, although removing the awnings alone would greatly enhance the historic appearance of this building. While the loss of the porch is an impact, the porch is not integral to the significance of the gabled double-pile house type. The importance of this house type is the double-pile massing and the central dormer. This particular house is a good representation of the classic expression of this house type in the Danish settlement area and the community of Kimballton. As such, it is considered **contributing** to the district. Also **contributing** is the single-stall, gable-roofed garage at the rear of the lot to the east of the house. The garage has board-and-batten siding and is the original garage associated with this dwelling. The only modification to this building has been the replacement of the door with an overhead door.

Built in 1908 by Danish immigrant carpenter, Hans P. Boldt, as his own dwelling. Boldt worked as the Green Bay Lumberyard manager in Kimballton from 1907 into the 1930s. Prior to that he had a carpenter gang based in nearby Jacksonville, Iowa. Boldt was very influential in the construction industry of the Danish settlement area and is



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responsible for the design and construction of a number of extant farm buildings and dwellings.

4 108 West 2nd Street, **Nettie Thompsen House (one unit)**: 1950s, with a 1994 addition on south side; builders unknown. This **modern building** is a small gabled cottage that is rectangular in plan and one-story in height. It has wide replacement siding, modern windows and doors, concrete stoops with metal railings, and metal window and porch awnings. It was modified recently with the addition of a gable-roofed ell to the south and east sides nearly doubling the size of this small dwelling. As a modern building constructed after the district's period of significance, this property is considered **noncontributing**. However, it does not greatly intrude on the visual appearance of the district because of its small scale and because the gabled-cottage type design is compatible with the historic housing stock of the district.

Built in the 1950s for Nettie (Jorgensen) Thompsen as a dwelling. It continues to function in that capacity and is now owned and occupied by Dallas Hansen.

5 106 West 2nd Street, **Thor Nelson House (one unit)**: 1911; Hans P. Hansen. This **Type III** gabled double-pile house is a variant of the classic double-pile form in the Danish settlement area. This variant is characterized by a projecting gabled wall dormer centrally-placed on the front facade. Otherwise, it has the classic features of side gable orientation, double-pile massing, cornice returns, and one-story rounded bay window on the south side (see Map 7-4, page 7-45). Modifications have included the removal of the front porch and its replacement with a concrete stoop and metal railing and the addition of a scalloped baseboard to the base of the central dormer. Other features of note include the brick chimney and the retention of the original siding and windows. Of note on the interior is the presence of an angled wall on the first floor, a feature that has been noted in a number of other houses in the Danish settlement area. The building is **contributing** to the district and should be maintained in its present state. The only recommendation is for the restoration of the original porch; however, the porch was not integral to the significance of the gabled double-pile design and is not considered a major detraction to the property's integrity.

The house was constructed in 1911 by Danish immigrant carpenter Hans P. Hansen for T.G. Muller, who built the house to sell. The first purchaser was Thor Nelson, although the house is more strongly identified locally with veterinarian, George C. Rasmussen, who lived here after the 1910s. The house may represent a property built by Muller for the benefit of newly arriving Danish immigrants and not just as a simple financial investment. It is presently owned and

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occupied by Mrs. Emmanuel Rasmussen.

6 309 West 2nd Street, **Chris Christensen House, Garage and Retaining Wall (three units)**: c.1909; builders unknown. This **Type III** gabled double-pile house type is of the front-gabled variant. It has the central gabled wall dormers on the side (north and south) facades and a rounded bay window (one-story) on the south side. Other features of note include the cornice returns, original siding, locally-manufactured brick foundation, and original windows. Modifications have included a one-story addition on the rear (west side) and the enclosure of the front porch. The latter modification has compromised the integrity of the building because it is seriously detracting from the historic appearance of the dwelling. The porch was completely enclosed with modern siding and has modern windows and doors. The porch also now features a wooden deck at the front door, which replaced the original concrete steps. It is recommended that the porch be restored to its original open appearance which featured four round Classical Revival columns and a turned balustrade. In its present condition; however, the property is considered **noncontributing** to the district. If the porch is ever restored, then the property should be re-evaluated. In addition to the house, the property includes a concrete retaining wall and stairway along the northeast corner and east side of the lot and constructed by the local concrete factory/construction company and an older gabled garage that has been completely remodeled in recent years. The concrete wall is considered **contributing**, while the garage is **noncontributing**.

Built c.1909 for Chris Christensen as a dwelling. It continues in that capacity for the present owner/occupant Lynn Mortensen.

7 307 West 2nd Street, **Marius Christensen House and Garage (two units)**: c.1910; builders unknown. This **Type III** gabled double-pile house is of the front-gabled ell variant. It features a gabled dormer on the front roof slope (offcenter because of the front ell), a Classical Revival front porch (featuring a pedimented entry and three round columns), a one-story rounded bay window on the south side, and cornice returns. Modifications have included wide replacement siding on the front facade and the recent construction of a front and north side addition to the ell. Prior to the construction of this new addition, the property was considered contributing; however, the new addition is large and commands the dominant view of this property. As such, the dwelling is considered **noncontributing**. Associated with this dwelling is a gabled garage and workshop at the rear (west end) of the lot. The garage has drop siding and double four-pane fixed windows. There is newer siding on the north side of the garage. This support building retains sufficient integrity to be considered **contributing** to the district.

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Built c.1910 for Marius Christensen, the property continues to serve as a private dwelling. The current owner/occupant is Jordan Larsen.

8 305 West 2nd Street, **Franklin Jorgensen House and Garage (two units)**: 1909; Marinus Larsen. This **Type VII** front-gabled pattern-book cottage house type is distinguished by decorative shingle siding in the gable peaks, cornice returns, hipped wall dormers on the north and south sides, and the open, Colonial Revival front porch. The house retains a high degree of integrity having its original siding, windows, and front porch. The only modifications have been the replacement of the front steps with new wooden steps (in the same configuration as the original) and the enclosure of the rear porch with vertical carboard siding. Neither modification is considered greatly detracting to the property's historic appearance. The dwelling is considered **contributing** to the district and should be maintained in its present state. Associated with this dwelling is a gable-roofed garage at the rear (west end) of the lot. This garage has drop siding and both open-out and overhead doors. It retains sufficient integrity to be considered **contributing** to the district.

The house was built in 1909 for Franklin Jorgensen by Danish immigrant carpenter Marinus Larsen. It presently serves as the private residence of Bruce Poldberg.

9 303 West 2nd Street, **Privy and Garage (two units)**: date unknown; builder unknown. These **Type VIII** outbuildings were once associated with a nonextant gabled cottage house. The former house site is now a vacant but maintained lot, with the privy and the garage located at the rear (west end) of this lot. The privy is a small gable-roofed structure with wide board lapped siding and a wood-shingled roof. It is the only extant privy in the town of Kimballton. The garage is a newer gabled double-wide garage with horizontal siding. The privy is considered **contributing** as a rare surviving early outbuilding, while the newer garage is considered **noncontributing**.

The house once associated with these outbuildings had been built in 1895 for Hans Madsen by carpenter, Nels B. Andersen (Betsinger 1970).

10 301 West 2nd Street, **Niels A. Hansen House and Garage (two units)**: 1916; builders unknown but was probably done by Hansen who managed one of the local lumberyards. This **Type III** gabled double-pile house is of the front-gabled variant. It features gabled wall dormers centrally-placed on the south and north sides, a one-story rounded bay window on the south side, cornice returns, and a foundation of locally-manufactured brick. Of note on the interior are the egg-and-dart molding, the colonnades between the dining and living rooms, and the pocket doors between the bedroom and living room on the first floor. Modifications have included replacement of the porch

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posts and the addition of the metal awning to a south-side window. The porch retains its original brick piers and roof; however, the original round half-height columns have been replaced with square posts and a cross-board railing. Otherwise, the building retains most of its original components and still presents a historic appearance. It is recommended that the porch posts be restored, otherwise the property should be maintained in its present state. It is considered **contributing** to the district. A garage is associated with this dwelling and is located at the rear (west end) of the lot. This garage is a modern gabled garage built in 1992. While its single-stall size and gabled roof are compatible with the historic buildings of the district, its modern construction post-dates the period of significance. The garage, therefore, is considered **noncontributing** to the district.

Built in 1916 for (and possibly by) Niels A. Hansen, who managed one of the Kimballton lumberyards. The house is presently owned and occupied by Norma Hansen.

11 207 West 2nd Street, **Peter Lykke House and Garage (two units):** 1908; Marinus Larsen. This **Type IV** side-passage house is one of the larger houses in the district. It is two stories in height and is of frame construction on a foundation of locally-manufactured rusticated concrete blocks. Local concrete blocks of the floral pattern variety were used in the porch foundation. The stylistic influence of this house design is Free Classic Queen Anne and Colonial Revival. The roof is hipped with lower cross-gabled eaves. Other features of note include the original narrow board siding, the one-story rounded bay window on the south side, the pedimented roof over the porch entry, decorative shingle siding in the gable peaks and pediment, cornice returns, and most of the original windows including leaded and tracery headers and small windows. The modifications have included the replacement of the porch posts and balustrade with metal posts and railing and the replacement of one north-side window with a later glass block window. The rear porch was also later enclosed. Except for the porch post replacements, the house retains most of its original elements and is considered a well preserved example of the classic side-passage house type in the district and in Kimballton. As such it is considered **contributing** to the district. Associated with this dwelling is a Craftsman-style single-stall garage at the rear (northwest corner) of the lot. This garage has drop siding, a poured concrete foundation, a sliding double door, exposed rafter ends, and decorative purlins. It was likely constructed in the late 1910s-1920s. The garage is considered **contributing** to the district.

The house was built in 1908 for Peter Lykke by Danish immigrant carpenter Marinus Larsen, who also built the Franklin Jorgensen House (8) in the district. Peter Lykke was a founder of the Danish Savings

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Bank (located within the Commercial District) which was built in 1907. Both the bank building and Lykke's large, impressive home exemplify the boom period in Kimballton's development following the arrival of the railroad in 1907-08. The house is currently owned and occupied by Mike Jensen.

12 205 West 2nd Street, **H. Niels Nielsen House and Two Garages (three units)**: 1907; builders unknown although Nielsen managed one of the Kimballton lumberyards. This **Type IV** side-passage house type is set back farther from the street than the other dwellings along West 2nd Street. The reason for this greater setback is likely related to its early construction date (it was the first house built along West 2nd Street after the 1904 church had been constructed) and its setback likely matched that of an earlier house (the first to be constructed on West 2nd Street) dating from 1895. The house is one-and-one-half stories in height and features a hipped roof with lower cross-gabled ells, a wrap-around porch, cornice returns, a triangular gabled wall dormer on the north side, and a one-story rounded bay window on the south-side ell. While the latter is a later addition, it reflects the design and location of bay windows on most of the houses within the district. Of note on the interior (see Map 7-5, page 7-49) is the angled wall on the second floor, a feature that has been noted in a number of other Danish immigrant homes in the area. Modifications have included the replacement of the porch posts with metal posts and a newer concrete floor, the removal of the spindlework screens in the gable peaks, and the replacement of the original siding. While the siding and porch modifications have impacted the building's integrity, the importance of the overall form of this house type within the context of the building trends of the ethnic community outweighs the impacts. It is considered **contributing** to the district. It is recommended that the siding be restored with a more compatible width of board and that the porch posts also be restored. Otherwise, the building should be maintained in its present state. Associated with the house are two garages located to the west of the house towards the rear of the lot. The older of these garages is a gabled building with horizontal siding and an attached shed-roofed carport. The second garage is modern (1994) in construction and is gable-roofed and double-wide. Both garages are considered **noncontributing** to the district.

The house was built in 1907 for H. Niels Nielsen, who managed one of the Kimballton lumberyards. It is presently owned and occupied by Jim McClain.

13 203 West 2nd Street, **Poul Bjorn House, Garage, and Birdbath (three units)**: 1915; builders unknown. This **Type VII** pattern-book cottage design is strongly influenced by the Bungalow/Craftsman architectural style in its wide overhanging eaves, knee brace

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brackets, shed-roofed cantilevered bay window (on the south side), multi-pane over single pane Craftsman-type windows, and the use of squared shingle siding on the second floor. This is a front-gabled pattern-book house type that is two stories in height and has a locally-manufactured brick foundation. The house retains its original siding, windows, and porch and has seen few modifications since it was built. One recent, minor modification was the replacement of the small rectangular attic window with a piece of plywood. This is likely a temporary replacement. Of note on the interior are the built-in cabinets between the living and dining rooms and the leaded glass doors. Because of the good integrity of this property, it is considered **contributing** to the district. Associated with the dwelling is a gambrel-roofed garage located off the northwest corner of the house. The garage has horizontal drop siding and is the original gable-roofed garage that was later split and spread apart, with a higher central portion added to make it into a larger garage. Because of this modification, the garage is considered **noncontributing**. Also associated with the dwelling is a concrete and fieldstone birdbath located in the rear yard. This small birdbath may not be the work of Niels Bennedsen (a local Danish immigrant mason) but it is similar to another in the district and were likely constructed by a local mason. It is considered a **contributing** object to the district.

The dwelling was built in 1915 for Poul Bjorn, a Danish immigrant who as a retired farmer settled in Kimballton and subsequently established the Farmer's Shipping Union, a co-operative elevator enterprise founded in 1911. The house is currently owned by Steven Buller and used as a rental property.

14 201 West 2nd Street, **Jens Larsen House (one unit)**: 1912; builders unknown. This **Type VI** one-story bungalow type house shows influence from the Prairie and Craftsman styles of architecture in its wide overhanging eaves with covered soffits and Queen Anne in its colored glass attic windows (now covered over with plywood). Features of note include the one-story rounded bay window on the south side, the hipped dormers on the front and north roof slopes, the front cottage windows, and the tooled concrete block foundation (possible local manufacture). The house retains its original narrow board siding. Modifications have included the above-noted covering of the dormer windows, the replacement of the porch posts and floor with concrete blocks and metal railings and posts, and the addition of a newer below-grade, basement-level garage to the rear. It is recommended that the porch and front dormer windows be restored to their original appearance, otherwise, the building should be maintained as is. While the garage and porch modifications have impacted the integrity of the dwelling, it retains sufficient integrity to be considered **contributing** to the district.

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The house was built in 1912 for Jens Larsen, a retired Danish immigrant farmer. It is currently owned and occupied by John Nowatzki.

15 North side of Alfred Street just west of West 2nd Street, **unknown house (one unit)**: 1920s, moved into Kimballton in the 1980s; builders unknown. This **Type VI** Craftsman-style bungalow house was built elsewhere and was moved only recently into Kimballton to this house lot. It has been modified by the construction of a large attached modern garage and a newer concrete foundation. While moving houses into this community is not considered a negative impact, the recent nature of the move of this particular property makes it **noncontributing** to the district despite the compatible design and age of the bungalow itself.

This dwelling was likely built in the 1920s; however, it was only recently moved to this location. Its historic associations are not known.

16 107 West 2nd Street, **Dr. Peter Soe House, Garage, and Garage/Machine Shed (three units)**: c.1907-09; Hans Peter Hansen. This **Type V** four-square house is two stories in height, has a cube-like form, a hipped roof with a hipped dormer on the front roof slope, a one-story rounded bay window on the south side, and a Colonial Revival front porch. The brick foundation is likely of local manufacture. Modifications have been few and are limited to some replacement windows. Otherwise, the building retains its original siding and most of its original design components. Of note on the interior is the turned balustrade on the second floor stairway and the original doors. A colonnade was removed in 1953. The dwelling is a comparatively large and impressive home and is considered **contributing** to the district. Associated with this dwelling is a small, single-stall, gable-roofed garage to the south of the house and a new (1994) garage/machine shed to the southwest. The latter is large in size compared to other outbuildings in the district and is considered a **noncontributing** intrusion. The garage is comparatively modern in construction and is also considered **noncontributing** to the district. It is recommended that it be painted in a more compatible color scheme to lessen the building's impact. A gabled horse barn was recently demolished. This barn was located to the west of the house (see Map 7-1, page 7-40).

The dwelling was built c.1907-09 for Dr. Peter Soe, who emigrated from Denmark in the late 1880s, was trained in Chicago in Homeopathic Medicine (graduated 1893), and practiced in the Danish communities of Elk Horn and Kimballton. The home also housed his office. He practiced in Kimballton from 1907 until he retired. It is currently owned and occupied by Leland Kaltoft.

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17 105 West 2nd Street, **Rasmus Petersen House and Horse Barn/Blacksmith Shop (two units)**: 1915; builders unknown, although the barn/blacksmith shop was built by Olaf Hansen. This **Type VII** pattern-book front-gabled cottage has a locally-manufactured rusticated concrete block foundation and concrete porch posts, a two-story rounded bay window on the south side, and its original narrow board siding. The only discernible modification has been the addition of a wood deck to the rear of the house (not visible from West 2nd Street). Interior features of note include an angled wall on the second floor (see Map 7-9, page 7-56), egg-and-dart molding, and paneled newel posts on the stairway. The dwelling is considered **contributing** to the district. Associated with this dwelling is an older, L-shaped gabled horse barn/blacksmith shop built by and for Olaf Hansen to the rear of the lot. The barn/blacksmith shop is an interesting and well preserved outbuilding in the district and is considered **contributing**. Of note on this outbuilding is the tooled/rusticated concrete block foundation of local manufacture. This building has seen few modifications.

Built in 1915 for Rasmus Petersen as his retirement home. It is presently owned and occupied by Kelly Jacobsen.

18 103 West 2nd Street, **unknown house and garage (two units)**: 1980s; builders unknown. This **modern dwelling** is a mobile, modular type home that is situated on a small, narrow lot within the residential district. Because of its modern construction, this gable-roofed building is considered **noncontributing**. Associated with the dwelling is a gable-roofed single-stall garage which is "attached" to the house by a gable-roofed enclosed porch or hyphen. It is, however, considered a separate unit and is also **noncontributing** to the district. These buildings are intrusions into the district but because of the impermanence of their construction will not be permanent fixtures within the district.

19 101 West 2nd Street, **Jorgen Hartvigsen House, Garage and Retaining Wall (three units)**: 1917; Edward Jensen. This **Type VI** bungalow house type is one-and-one-half stories in height, has a broad overhanging side-gable roof with a gabled dormer on the front roof slope, a rounded one-story bay window on the south side, and a locally-manufactured brick foundation. The design of the dwelling is influenced by the Craftsman style of architecture as evidenced in the overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, knee brace brackets, and several of the original Craftsman style windows and doors. The modifications have included wide replacement siding and the alteration of the front dormer windows and one of the first-floor facade windows. These modifications, particularly the modified dormer windows, have adversely impacted the historic integrity to the point that the building is **noncontributing** to the district. It is recommended that the



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windows and siding be restored to more compatible types. If these restorations are accomplished, then the building should be re-evaluated. Associated with the dwelling is the original 1917 gable-roofed, single-stall stucco and "half-timbered" garage and a field-stone retaining wall along the driveway into the property. Both the garage (which is built of locally-manufactured tile blocks) and the retaining wall are considered **contributing** as a building and as an object, respectively.

The house and garage were built in 1917 by Danish immigrant carpenter, Edward Jensen, for Jorgen Hartvigsen as his retirement home. It is currently owned and occupied by Elna Hartvigsen.

20 101 West 2nd Street, **Soren Sorensen House and Retaining Wall (two units)**: 1910; builders unknown. This **Type V** four-square house is two stories in height, square in plan, and distinguished by a hip roof with a hipped dormer on the front roof slope, a one-story rounded bay window on the south side, and the locally-manufactured rusticated concrete block foundation and concrete porch posts and balustrades on the front porch. The house has seen few if any modifications and retains its original narrow board siding, square casement windows in the front dormer, and original doors and windows. The bay window has a denticulated friezeboard. Interior features of note include egg-and-dart molding, paneled newel posts, and original doors and hardware. Because of the dwelling's high degree of integrity and its elaborate use of locally manufactured concrete products, this property is considered **contributing** to the district. Associated with the dwelling is the concrete retaining wall that surrounds the north and east edges of the front lawn. This wall was constructed by the local concrete factory/construction company and exhibits a rounded coping and decorative finials which flank the front steps. The wall is considered a **contributing** object to the district.

The house was built in 1910 for Soren Sorensen, a local hardware dealer. It is one of several comparatively large, impressive homes along that portion of West 2nd Street known locally as "banker's row." It reflects the boom period of Kimballton's growth following the arrival of the railroad.

21 305 West Odense Street, **Edward Jensen House, Garage, and Two Retaining Walls (four units)**: 1922; Edward Jensen. This **Type VI** bungalow house is a one-story front-gabled house with squared shingle siding, an open recessed entry porch, and a cantilevered rectangular shed-roofed bay window on the east side. The design of this house is influenced by the Craftsman style as evidenced by the shingle siding, cantilevered bay window, and Craftsman style windows. The house has a poured concrete foundation. The house has seen few modifications other than a reduction in the size of the original porch (it used to

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wrap around the northeast corner slightly) and retains a high degree of historic integrity. It is considered **contributing** to the district. Associated with the house is a gable-roofed single-stall garage banked into the sideslope to the east of the house. The garage, while compatible in size and form, was built in 1947 after the period of significance. As a result, it is considered **noncontributing**. Also associated with the dwelling are two fieldstone retaining walls, one built along the slope and the edge of the driveway and the other built down the hillside to the east connecting this property with that of Dwelling 20. The concrete steps and stone wall built down the hillside were constructed to connect the parents' house (20) with their daughter and son-in-law's house (21). Both walls are considered **contributing** objects to the district.

The dwelling was built in 1922 by and for Danish immigrant carpenter Edward Jensen. It is currently owned by Julie Gray.

22 103 South 2nd Street, **Matis Nissager/Edward T. Esbeck House, Shed, Grandfather's House, and Birdbath (four units)**: 1912; Simon Faaborg. This **Type VII** pattern-book cottage is the side-gable variant which has pent gables, an integral porch, and an unusual pyramidal-hipped central dormer on the front roof slope. Other features of note include the hipped dormer on the rear roof slope, the locally-manufactured brick foundation, the one-story rounded bay window on the south side, and the Colonial Revival style front porch. The porch is further distinguished by round half-height columns on brick piers and a projecting pedimented entry over the front steps. The house has seen few if any modifications and retains its original siding, windows, and doors. Interior features of note include leaded glass windows, beaded molding, turned balusters, chair rail, and the original doors and other woodwork. Also of note was the one-time presence of an enclosed area on the porch that could be directly entered from a room in the house and was used as a "lythus," which in Denmark is a small house that might "be located in a garden near the main residence [and] used for example to entertain guests for coffee" (Betsinger 1970:179). This enclosed area was later removed. Because this distinctive house type retains a high degree of integrity, it is considered **contributing** to the district. Associated with the dwelling are a "Grandfather's House" (which is a moved and remodeled former summer kitchen), a gable-roofed shed (which has board-and-batten siding), and a fieldstone birdbath located in the rear yard. The latter is considered a **contributing** object, while the Grandfather's House and shed are considered **contributing** buildings. The Grandfather's House was originally located on an Esbeck family farm and was moved in the early 1940s to its present site and remodeled on the interior into a residence for Gudrun Esbeck's stepfather to live in. It has a locally-manufactured clay tile block foundation and faces south. A gabled entry portico was added following the move. While

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the Grandfather's House may slightly post-date the period of significance, its significance as a reflection of Danish tradition to care for the extended family and its earlier construction make the property contributing.

The dwelling was built in 1912 for Matis Nissager, a Danish immigrant who was a banker in Kimballton for a short time. He subsequently returned to Denmark, and the house then became associated with the Edward T. Esbeck family, who retain possession to the present day. Esbeck operated one of the early auto dealerships in town and was the son of Martin N. Esbeck, one of the town's early and influential businessmen. The house is one of several along this block of West 2nd Street that is known locally as "banker's row."

23 105 South 2nd Street, **H.C.M. Nordby House and Garage (two units):** 1910; builders unknown. This **Type VII** pattern-book cottage house type is the front-gabled ell variant noted in the building typology. It has a rusticated concrete block foundation and porch piers, a full-length porch with recessed entry, round columns on the porch, a rounded one-story bay window on the south side, cornice returns, and a second floor entry door onto the roof of the porch. Interior features of note included the oak and fir woodwork, the beaded molding, the square newel posts, the original doors and brass hardware, and the built-in china cabinets within a colonnade. The building has been recently refurbished, with modifications including a 1990 rear addition and the restoration of the leaded glass windows. Otherwise, the building retains most of its original elements including narrow siding, windows and doors. It is considered **contributing** to the district. Associated with the dwelling is a modern (1992) gabled garage located at the rear of the lot. This garage is considered **noncontributing** because of its modern construction.

The dwelling was built in 1910 for Hans C. Madsen Nordby, an influential Danish immigrant businessman, who operated a jewelry store when this house was built. For a time he also gave music lessons in this home until his music store was completed in 1918. The house is one of several along this block of West 2nd Street that is known locally as "banker's row." It is currently owned and occupied by Byron Nielsen.

24 107 South 2nd Street, **Hans Madsen House, Garage, Planter, and Rock Garden (four units):** 1908; Hans Peter Hansen. This **Type V** four-square house differs somewhat from the common cube-shape plan of the typical four-square in its L-shape plan with recessed second front door and wrap-around front porch. It appears to be a combination of four-square and side-passage house types; however, its massive, square main core predominates the form of the house. Other features of note include the brick foundation, the hip roof with hipped dormer on the front roof slope, a two-story rounded bay window on the south side,

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and the Colonial Revival-style front porch with round columns and balustrade. Interior features of note include built-in china cabinets, double doors between the dining and living rooms and the living room and den, original woodwork, square newel posts and balusters, and the original doors (one with a beveled glass pane and decorative wood appliques) and hardware. The house may have some replacement windows but remains otherwise unchanged. It retains a high degree of historic integrity and is considered **contributing** to the district. Associated with the dwelling is a one-and-one-half story, gabled double-wide garage built into the hillslope at the southwest corner of the lot; a pink sandstone boulder with surrounding fieldstones set as a focal point for a rose garden that once graced a circular drive (nonextant) in the southeast corner of the front yard; and a concrete planter that was manufactured at the local concrete factory and is located in the rear yard. The planter and rock garden are considered **contributing** objects, while the garage is considered a **contributing** building.

The house was built by Danish immigrant carpenter, Hans Peter Hansen, in 1908 for Hans Madsen, a Kimballton banker and a Danish immigrant. Madsen was an influential early businessman in the Kimballton community. It is presently owned and occupied by Craig Larsen. Hans P. Hansen also built Dwelling #16 within the district as well as his own house on East 1st Street. All of these dwellings are large four-square house types.

25 201 West 2nd Street, **Hans C. Hansen House and Garage (two units):** 1910; builders unknown. This **Type III** gabled double-pile house is distinguished by a side-gable orientation, a broad centrally-placed gabled wall dormer, and cornice returns. It has a rusticated concrete block foundation of local manufacture. Interior features of note include the angled walls on the second floor (see Map 7-5, page 7-49) and the original woodwork and doors with brass hardware. Modifications have included wide replacement siding, some replaced and modified windows (including a south-side picture window that may have replaced a bay window), and the replacement of the original front porch with an enclosed gable-roofed projecting vestibule entry and concrete steps. While these modifications have impacted the integrity of the building, it retains the most important components of this house type--its central gabled dormer and double-pile ground plan. As such, it is considered **contributing** to the district. It is recommended that it be resided with more compatible siding and that the porch be removed and/or restored. Associated with the dwelling is a garage in the northwest corner of the rear lot. This garage is a gambrel-roofed building with a concrete foundation and rolled asphalt sheet siding. The garage is considered **contributing** to the district.

Built in 1910 for Hans C. Hansen, who operated a hardware store in Kimballton. It is currently owned and occupied by Beulah Nielsen.

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26 203 West 2nd Street, **Lars Larsen House and Garage (two units)**: 1923; builders unknown. This **Type VI** bungalow house is front-gabled in orientation, one-and-one-half stories in height, and has a locally-manufactured rusticated concrete foundation. Its design is influenced by the Craftsman architectural style as evidenced in the overhanging eaves, the exposed rafter ends, the stuccoed gable-roofed portico porch, the kingpost truss on the front gable peak, and the Craftsman-style windows and doors. A gable-roofed dormer is on the north side roof slope. The house retains its original siding and most of its original doors and windows. Interior features of note include the original oak woodwork, a built-in bookcase/colonnade between the dining and sitting rooms, a built-in china cabinet with pass-through to the kitchen, the original doors and hardware, and an unusual pressed wall covering in the front vestibule (a similar wall covering is found in Building 37). The major modification has been the modern addition made to the south side of the building. This addition, while large, is situated downslope from the main core and does not obscure the West 2nd Street view of the historic house. As a result, the building is considered to retain good integrity and is considered **contributing** to the district. Associated with the dwelling is the original 1923 double-wide Craftsman-style garage located at the north-west corner of the rear lot on the north side of the circle drive. This garage has a gabled roof, board-formed poured concrete walls, a stuccoed exterior, and exposed rafter ends. It is considered **contributing** to the district.

The house and garage were built in 1923 for Lars Larsen, a retired Danish immigrant farmer whose original farmstead is located just west of Building 25. Larsen settled here in the 1870s with his parents having emigrated from the island of Aero. The house is presently owned and occupied by Eivind and Jeanette Lillehoj.

27 306 West Esbeck Street, **Hans Nissen House, Garage, Shed, and Planter (four units)**: 1916; builders unknown but probably by Simon Faaborg and Martinus Nielsen. This **Type III** gabled double-pile house is distinguished by flared eaves (similar to the house to the north built by Faaborg and Nielsen also in 1916--Building 28), a one-story rounded bay window on the south side, gabled central wall dormers on the front and rear sides, and a locally-manufactured rusticated concrete block foundation and concrete porch piers. Interior features of note include egg-and-dart molding, turned newel posts and balusters, and the original doors and hardware. The front door features an oval pane. Modifications have included wide replacement siding, some replacement windows, the addition of metal awnings over the south-side windows, and the enclosure of the rear porch including the addition of a small wooden deck and steps. The house does retain its original porch and overall gabled double-pile form and is considered **contributing** to the district. It is recommended that it be resided with a

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more compatible board width and that the metal awnings be removed. Associated with the dwelling is the original garage, a modern pre-fabricated shed, and a concrete planter or urn on the front porch post. The planter/urn is a molded concrete product produced at the local concrete factory and is a rare survival (one of only two left in the district). It is considered a **contributing** object. The shed is a small tool shed located just west of the garage at the rear of the lot and is considered **noncontributing** to the district. The garage is a single-stall gable-roofed building with drop siding and four-paned fixed windows and a kingpost truss in the gable peak. A shed-roofed extension with overhead door was added to the front facade to accommodate longer automobiles. The garage is contemporaneous with the house construction or shortly thereafter and is considered **contributing** to the district.

The house was built in 1916 for Hans Nissen, a Danish immigrant farmer who retired to Kimballton. It may have been built by carpenters Simon Faaborg and Martinus Nielsen, who built the house next door in the same design and in the same year. The house is presently owned and occupied by Liane Christensen.

28 302 West 3rd Street, **Christian P. Lauritsen House and Garage (two units)**: 1916-17; Simon Faaborg and Martinus Nielsen. This **Type III** gabled double-pile house is distinguished by flared eaves, a one-story rounded bay window on the south side, cornice returns, a gabled wall dormer centrally placed on the front facade, and an open front porch with half-height square columns on brick piers. The foundation is also of locally-manufactured brick. Interior features of note include egg-and-dart molding, the original doors (including a front door with oval pane) and hardware, and a built-in flour bin in the kitchen. A divider in-between the living and dining rooms was removed. There are few discernible modifications, and the building retains its original narrow board siding and its original 1/1 and cottage windows. The house retains a high degree of integrity and is considered **contributing** to the district. A garage at the rear (east end) of the lot is gabled-roofed and has drop siding and the same cornerboards and friezeboards as the associated house. The garage was likely built c.1916 and is considered **contributing** to the district.

The house was built in 1916 by Danish-American carpenters, Simon Faaborg and Martinus Nielsen, for Christian P. Lauritsen. It is presently owned and occupied by Patty Lauritsen.

29 304 West 3rd Street, **Andrew Clemmen Christoffersen House and Garage (two units)**: built in the 1880s-1890s, moved to this site c.1927 from the town of Poplar; builder unknown although it may have been built by carpenter Hans Johnson, who was the owner before the house was moved. This **Type II** gabled ell house has a side-gable

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orientation and a central triangular dormer on the front roof slope. The house was resided following the move to this location and the front porch and a one-story rounded bay window were also added at that time. Both the porch and bay window conform to the common designs and forms of these features in the district. The porch has a hip roof and is supported by round columns. Many of the windows have been either replaced or modified. Despite the move of this building and the subsequent modifications, the building is still considered **contributing** for the significance of its overall form and type. A modern double-wide gabled garage is located at the rear (east end) of the lot and is considered **noncontributing** to the district.

The house was moved into Kimballton c.1927 from the nearby Danish immigrant community of Poplar (part of a rural district listed in the NRHP in 1992). Hans Johnson, a carpenter who had been apprenticed by Danish immigrant carpenter Carl V. Andersen, was the owner/occupant of the house prior to its move. It is possible that he built the house. It was owned and occupied by A. Clemmen Christoffersen when he retired to Kimballton in 1927 (History Book Committee 1983:I-25). It is currently owned and occupied by Jack Young.

30 306 West 3rd Street, **Donald Madsen House and Garage (two units)**: 1940s-50s; builder unknown. This **modern building** is a simple pattern-book gabled cottage that has minimal stylistic detailing. It has a front-gabled ell that serves as the front entryway. Other features of note include the tile block foundation (probably locally manufactured) and the brick chimney. Modifications have been confined to the addition of metal awnings over the window and one possible modified front window. Because this building post-dates the period of significance it is considered **noncontributing** although its size and form are compatible with the common building types in the district. Associated with the dwelling is a modern garage that is also **noncontributing**.

31 308 West 3rd Street, **Peter Madsen House (one unit)**: c.1890, moved to this site c.1917; builders unknown. This **Type I** gabled cottage is one-and-one-half stories in height, has a side-gable orientation, and has a central triangular gabled wall dormer. The house has aluminum replacement siding that is of a compatible narrow width, a smooth concrete block foundation (possibly locally manufactured), and turned spindleposts on the hip-roofed portico porch. Modifications have included the replacement siding (although compatible), modern doors and windows, and an addition to the rear and south-east corner. Despite these modifications, the building is considered **contributing** because the significant elements of the gabled cottage form with the central dormer are still intact and dominate the visual impact of the house.

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Built in the 1890s, this house was moved into Kimballton after 1917 and before the 1940s. It was first associated with Peter Madsen. It is currently owned and occupied by Tom Wall.

32 310 West 3rd Street, **George Nielsen/Chris Petersen House and Garage (two units)**: 1917; possibly by Jorgen and Nis Petersen. This **Type III** gabled double-pile is of the front-gabled variant of this type. It is distinguished by shingle siding in the gable peak, cornice returns, a one-story rounded bay window on the south side, hip-roofed wall dormers on the north and south sides, and an open Colonial Revival-style front porch. Interior features of note include angled walls on the first floor (see Map 7-4, page 7-45), egg-and-dart molding, the original doors and hardware, and a built-in flour bin in the pantry. This house has seen few, if any, modifications and retains its original siding, windows, doors, and front porch. It has a locally-manufactured rusticated concrete block foundation. Because of the high degree of historic integrity, this property is considered **contributing** to the district. Associated with this dwelling is a gable-roofed, single-stall garage to the southeast of the house near the rear of the lot. This garage was built c.1917, possibly in the 1920s and exhibits Craftsman-style details in the knee-brace brackets. It has fixed four-pane windows with peaked lintel boards and a more modern overhead garage door. It is considered **contributing** to the district.

Built in 1917, this house was first purchased by George Nielsen from Jorgen and Nis Petersen, who likely built the dwelling but did not live here. It is currently owned and occupied by Herdis and Viggo Nielsen.

33 309 West 3rd Street, **Julius Larsen House (one unit)**: moved and remodeled in 1940; builders unknown. This **modern modification** originated as a small side-gabled building that was formerly a garage on this lot. When the original house burned down, the garage was moved forward and remodeled into a dwelling. More recently a gable-roofed addition and attached garage have been added to the rear. Because of the modification of this property in modern times, it is considered **noncontributing** to the district. Its small scale and gabled cottage form are compatible with the historic housing stock of the district.

Moved and modified into a dwelling in 1940 for Julius Larsen following a fire which destroyed the original house on this lot. Larsen was a Danish immigrant and was co-founder of the Sharon Motor Company in Kimballton. He had formerly worked as a blacksmith in this community. The house is currently owned and occupied by Brad Madsen.

34 307 West 3rd Street, **George J. Nielsen House and Garage (two units)**: 1909; builders unknown. This **Type VII** pattern-book cottage



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is of the front-gabled with two-tiered corner bay windows variant. It is two stories in height, has cornice returns, and has a clay tile block foundation (probably locally manufactured). Interior features of note include egg-and-dart molding, turned balusters and square newel posts, and the original doors (including one with an oval pane) and hardware. Modifications have included wide replacement siding, the replacement of the porch posts and balustrade with metal posts and railings, and the replacement of some doors and windows. A hip-roofed, one-story addition on the north side may have been an old porch that was later enclosed. Despite the modifications, the house represents a significant subtype, the components of which are still intact and command the visual impact of the property. As a result, the house is considered **contributing** to the district. It is recommended that the porch be restored and more compatible siding applied. Associated with the dwelling is a modern gable-roofed, double-wide garage with two overhead doors. Because of its modern construction, the garage is considered **noncontributing** to the district.

Built in 1909 for George J. Nielsen, who operated a hardware store in Kimballton. The house is currently owned and occupied by Ed Evans.

35 305 West 3rd Street, **J. Emil Twenstrup House and Garage (two units)**: 1912; builders unknown. This **Type III** gabled double-pile front-gabled variant is distinguished by the front-gable orientation, the one-story rounded bay window on the south side, the hip roofed wall dormers on the north and south sides, a locally-manufactured rusticated concrete block foundation, and the cornice returns. Modifications have included wide replacement siding, modified/altered windows on the front facade, and remodeling of the front porch. The latter has involved the replacement of the original full-height round columns with half-height square columns on a siding-covered railing. The window modifications have included the replacement of a triple window in the front gable peak with a small single modern window, and the replacement of the first floor windows flanking the central door with modern plate glass windows. The siding on the front facade also covered or replaced the original decorative shingle siding in the gable peak. Because of the front facade and porch modifications, the property is presently **noncontributing** to the district. If more compatible siding and window restorations are undertaken, then the property should be re-evaluated. Associated with the dwelling is a modern (1993) triple-car garage. This building is considered **noncontributing** because of its modern construction.

Built in 1912 for J. Emil Twenstrup, a Danish immigrant barber in the Kimballton community. It is currently owned and occupied by Terry Nelson.

36 303 West 3rd Street, **Carl Carlson/Rasmus Hansen House and Garage (two units)**: 1917; Edward Jensen. This **Type VI** bungalow house

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exhibits Craftsman-style influence in its wide overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, knee brace brackets, square shingle siding in the gable ends, Craftsman-style windows, and the shed-roofed cantilevered bay window on the south side. The house has a central gabled dormer on the front roof slope, which has a side-gable orientation. The one-and-one-half story house has a locally manufactured brick foundation and an integral front porch with tapered half-height columns and a clapboard-sided railing. The only modifications have been a modified window on the front first floor facade, one on the south first-floor side, and one on the north-side second floor, a new wooden front steps, and a wooden deck added to the rear. These modifications have not had a serious impact on the overall integrity of this bungalow. It is considered a **contributing** building to the district. Associated with this dwelling is a Craftsman-style gabled garage that has knee brace brackets and the original sliding wooden doors. This single-wide garage is considered **contributing** to the district.

Built in 1917 for Carl Carlson, a Kimballton merchant, by Danish immigrant carpenter Edward Jensen. It was purchased by Rasmus Hansen later that same year. Hansen had just retired from the Danish rural community of nearby Poplar. It is currently owned and occupied by Calvin Hansen.

37 301 West 3rd Street, **Martin Henriksen House, Two Garages, and a Retaining Wall (four units)**: c.1912; builders unknown. This Type V four-square house is distinguished by its two-story cube shape, a two-story rounded bay window on the south side, a hipped roof with flared eaves, a hip-roofed dormer on the front roof slope, and a Colonial Revival-influenced front porch. The house has a locally-manufactured brick foundation and small, square Queen Anne windows in the dormer. Interior features of note include angled walls on the second floor hallway (see Map 7-6, page 7-52), the original woodwork, newel posts and square balusters, and the original doors and hardware. Also of note is the unusual pressed wall covering in the stairwell and second floor hall that is similar to that found in the vestibule of Building 26. Modifications have been confined to the replacement of the original front steps with concrete steps and a metal railing, the replacement of the porch floor, the replacement of the original turned balustrade with a similar new turned balustrade, and the addition of a shed-roofed modern garage to the northwest corner of the house. The garage is considered a separate unit because it was a later addition and is not fully attached to the house. The house is considered **contributing** because it retains the majority of its original components and has a relative high degree of integrity. The modern garage addition is considered **noncontributing**, while the original single-stall, gabled garage to the west is considered **contributing**. The original garage has horizontal drop siding, fixed four-pane windows, and open-out wooden doors. Also associated with the dwelling is a low

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concrete retaining wall and steps along the south side of the house.  
This wall is considered a **contributing** object.

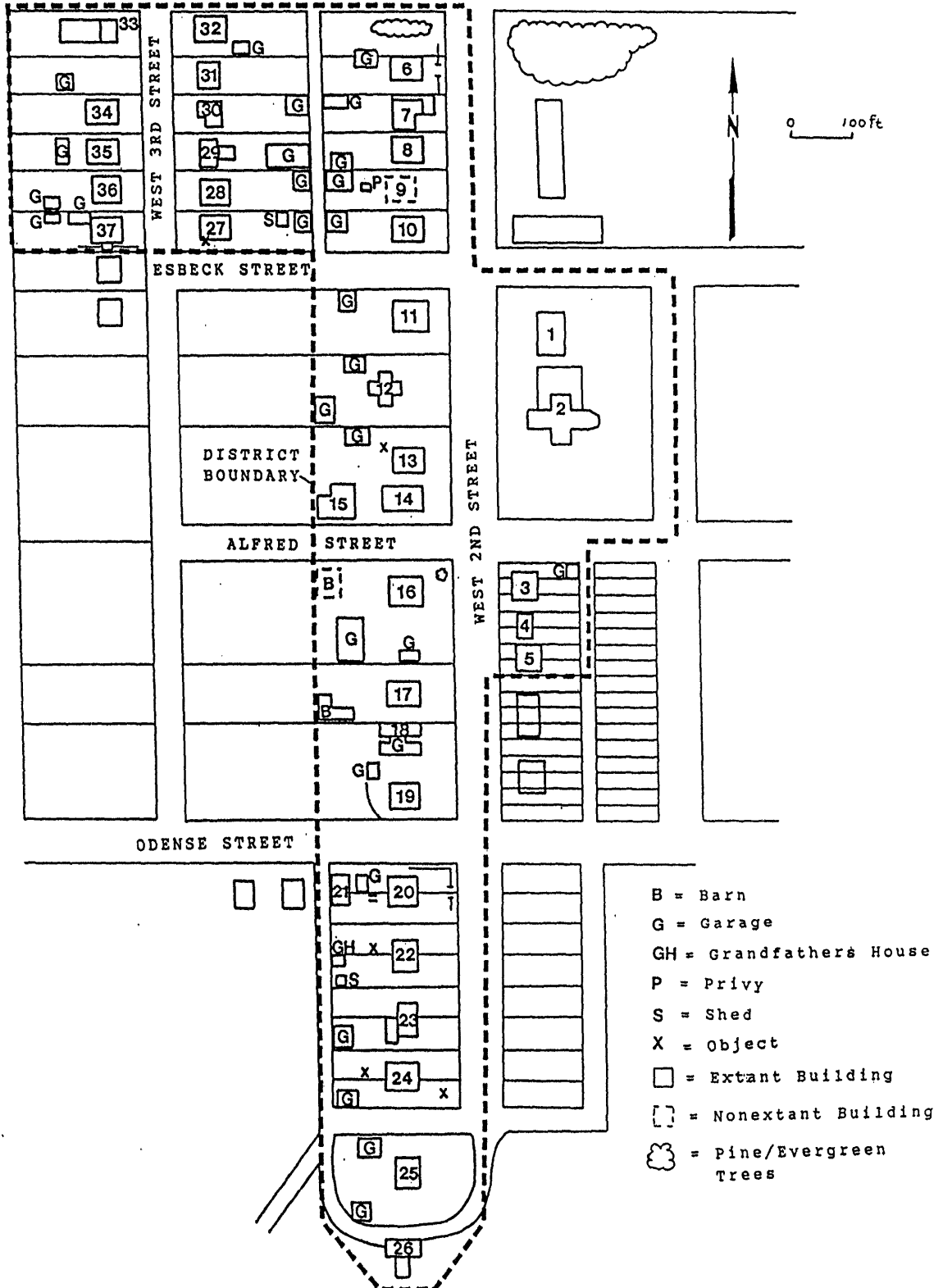
Built c.1912 for Martin Henricksen, who operated the Sharon Motor  
Company automobile dealership in partnership with nearby neighbor  
Julius Larsen (associated with Building 33). The current owner/  
occupant is Leo Crouse.

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Map 7-1. Location of Buildings and Objects in District.



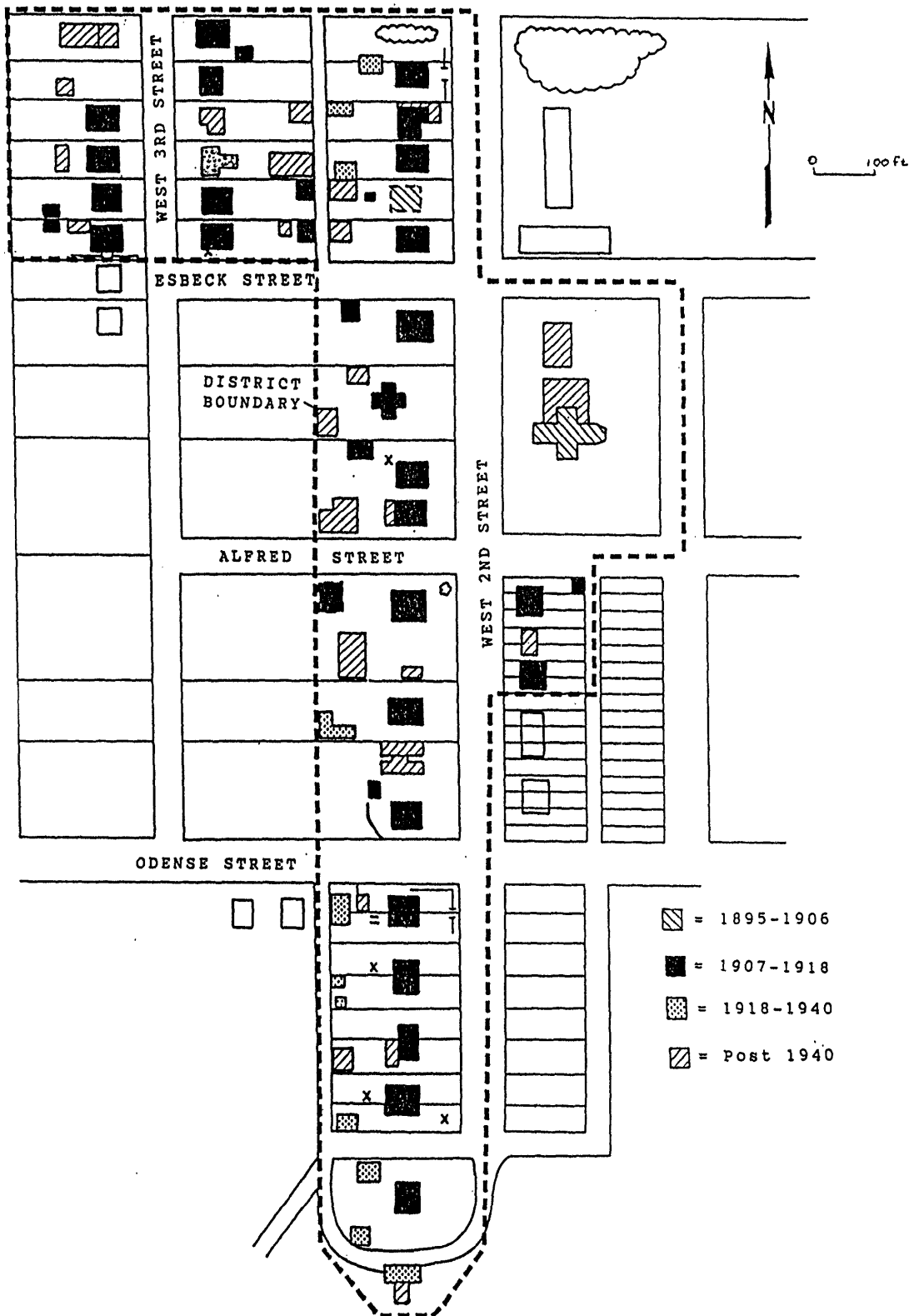
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Map 7-2. Evolution of House Construction in District.



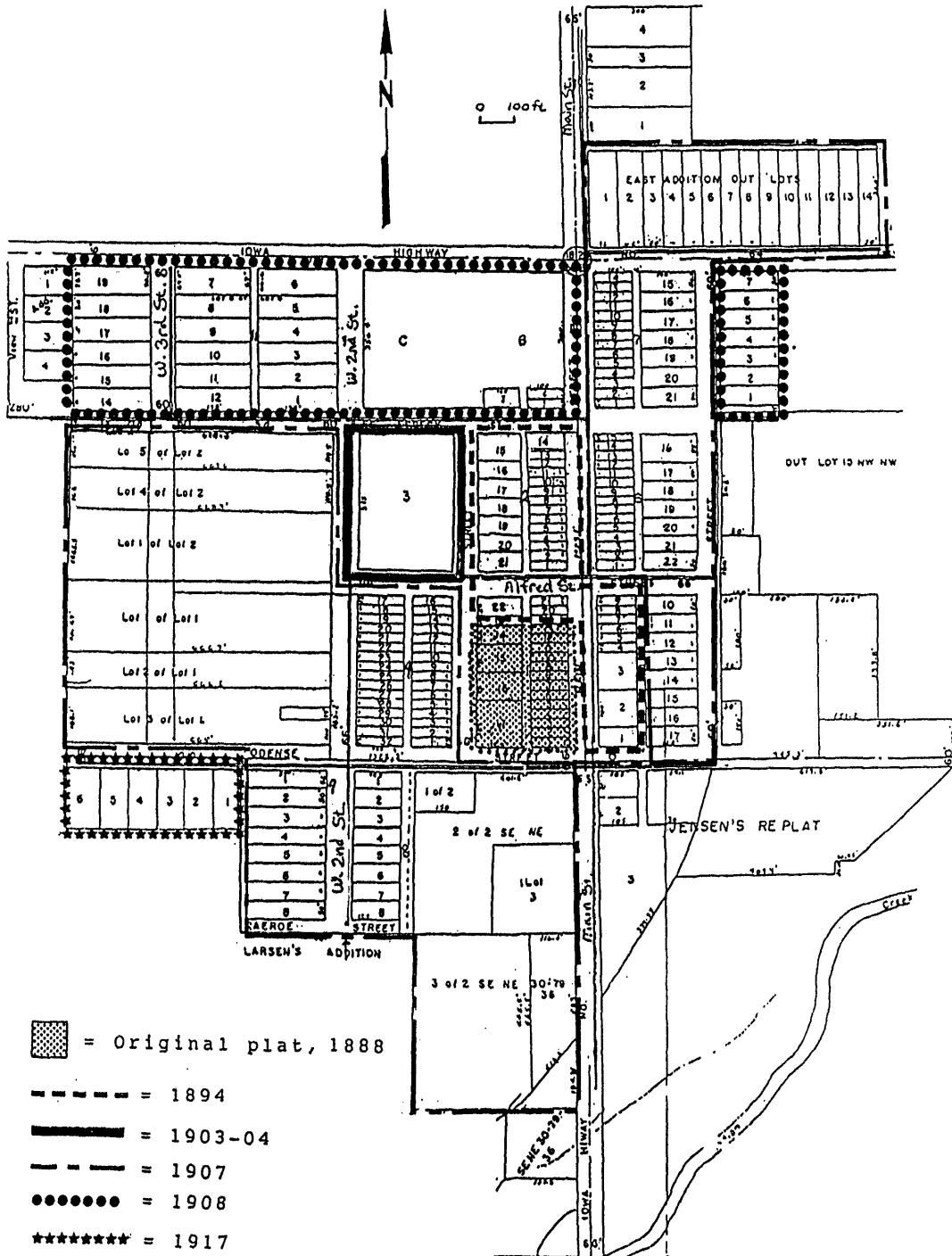
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Map 7-3. Evolution of Kimballton Town Plat.



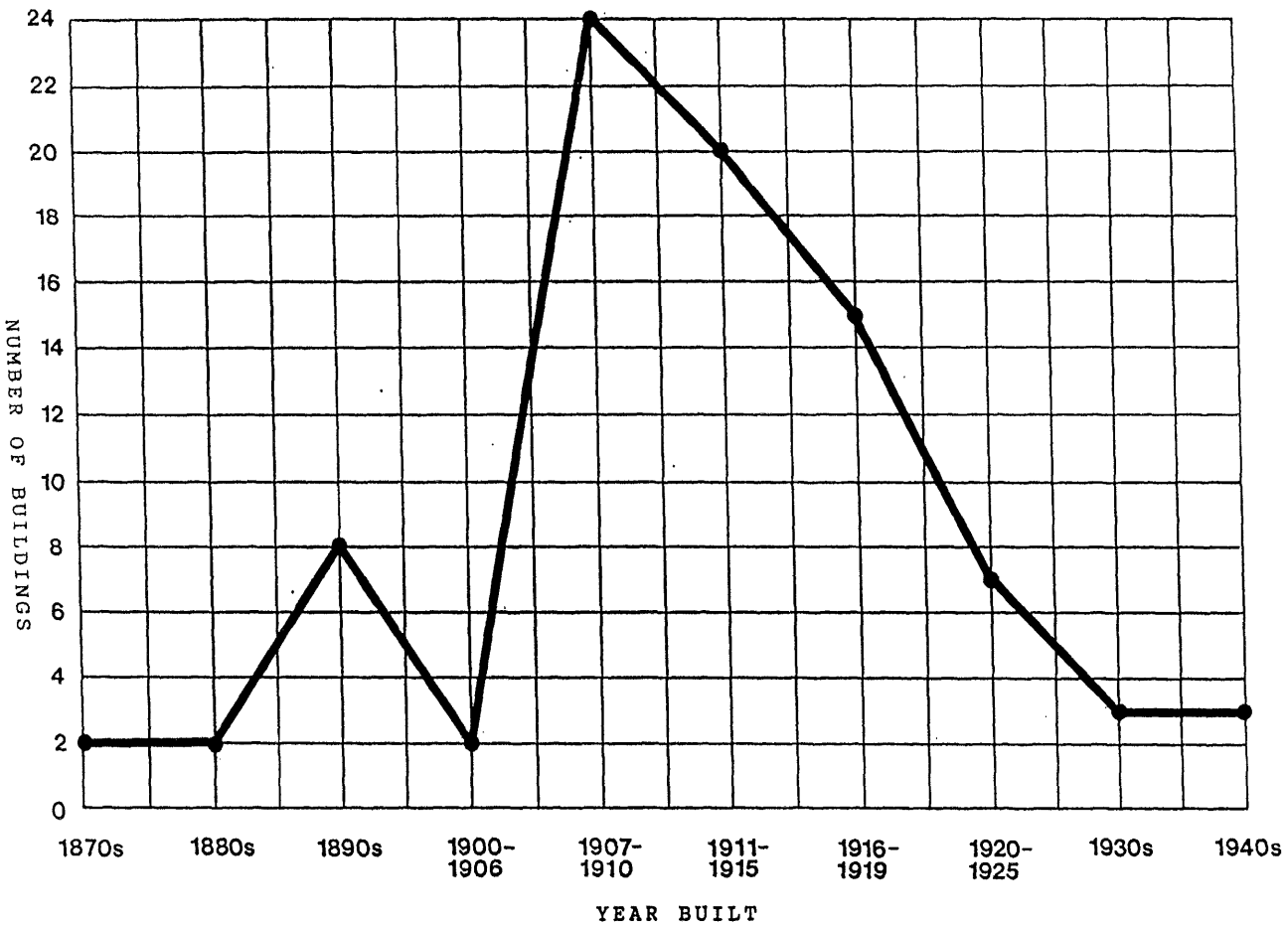
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Graph 7-1. Trend in Residential Housing Construction in Kimballton.



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Photo 7-1. Gabled Ell House Type, Building 29, View to the ESE.





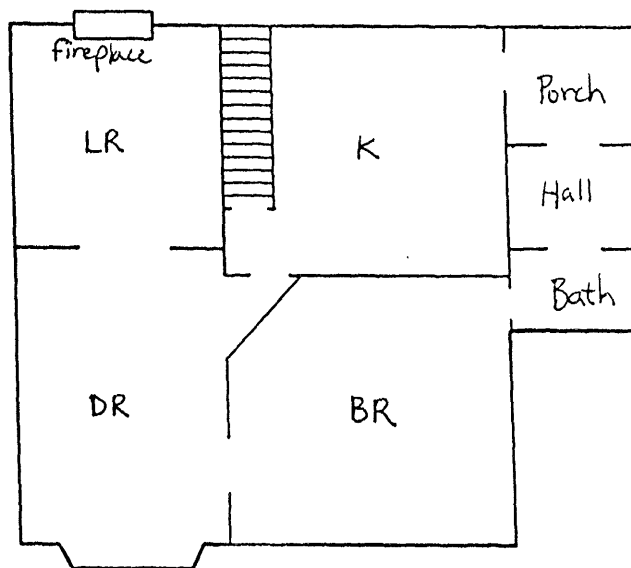
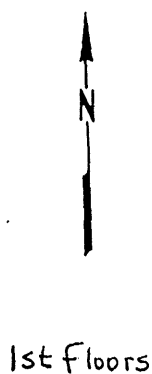
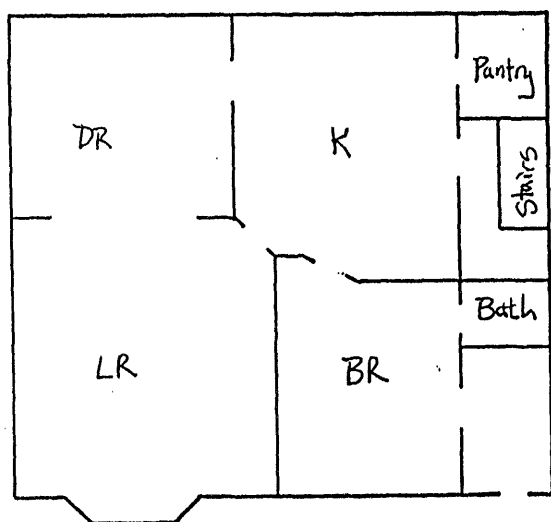
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Map 7-4. Floorplans of Gabled Double-Pile House Types.  
[Building 32 on left; Building 5 on right]



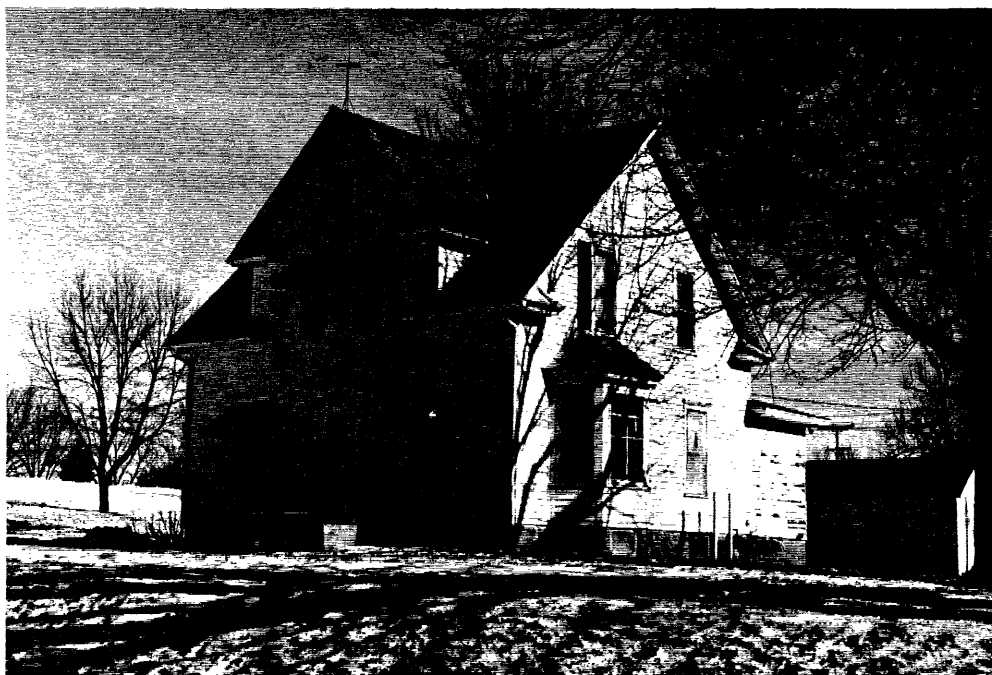
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Photo 7-2. Gabled Double-Pile House Types.



Building 3, View to the NE.



Building 28, View to the SE.

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Photo 7-3. Gabled Double-Pile House Type, Projecting Dormer Variant.



Building 5, View to the ESE.

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Photo 7-4. Gabled Double-Pile House Type, Front Gable Variant.



Building 32, View to the ENE.

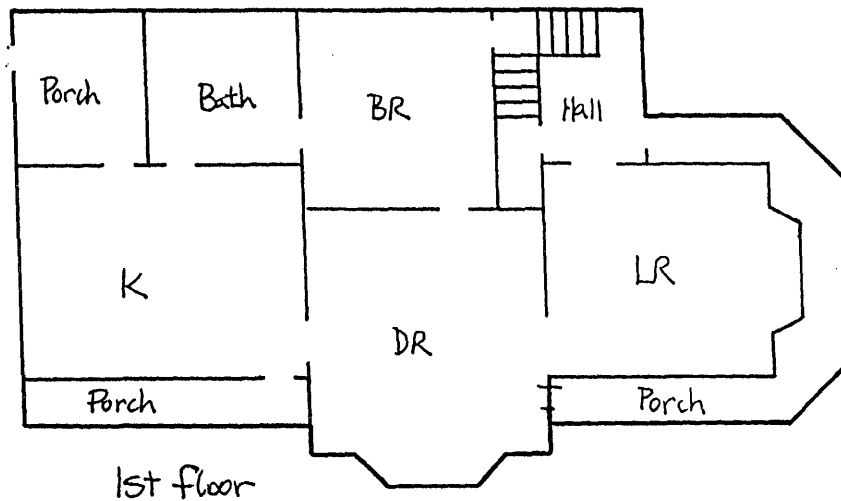
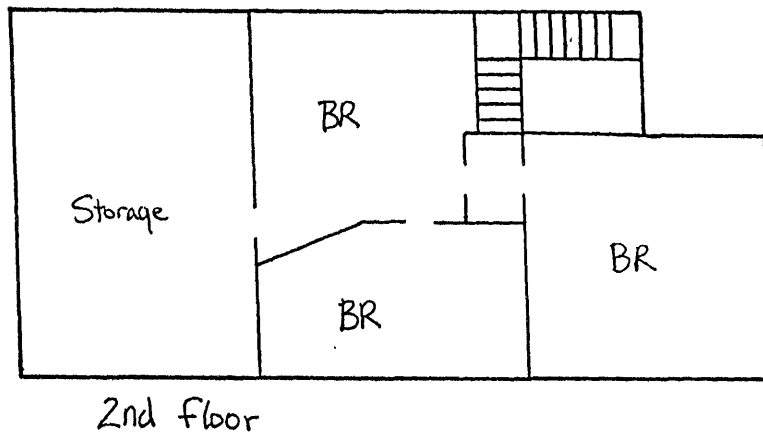
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Map 7-5. Floorplan of Side-Passage House Type (Building 12).



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Photo 7-5. Side-Passage House Type, Building 11, View to the NW.



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Photo 7-6. Four-Square House Types.



Building 20, View to the West.



Building 16, View to the WSW.

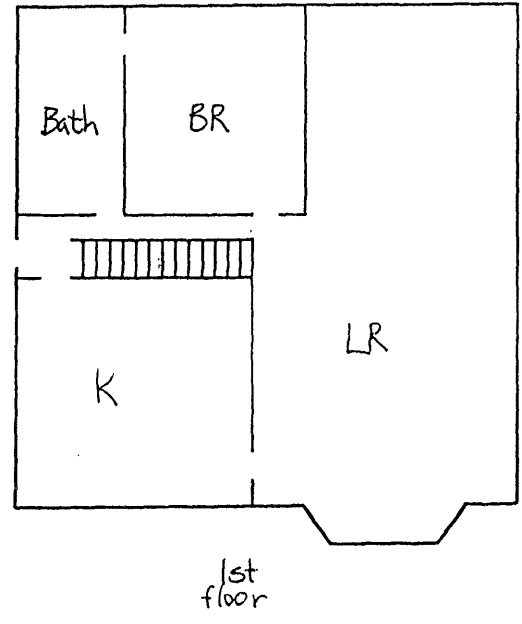
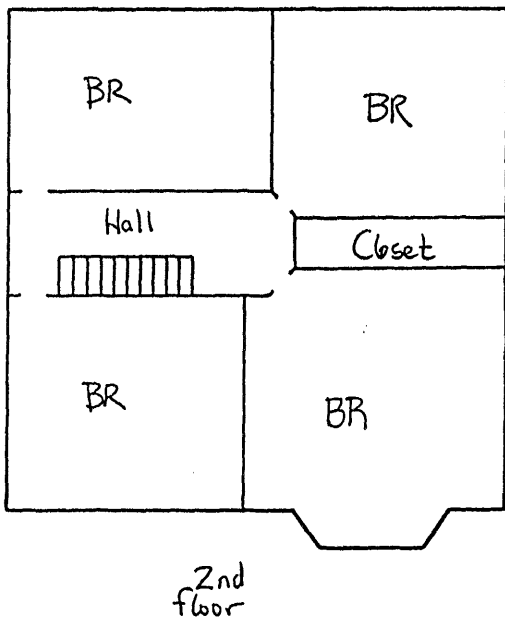
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Map 7-6. Floorplan of Four-Square House Type, Building 37.





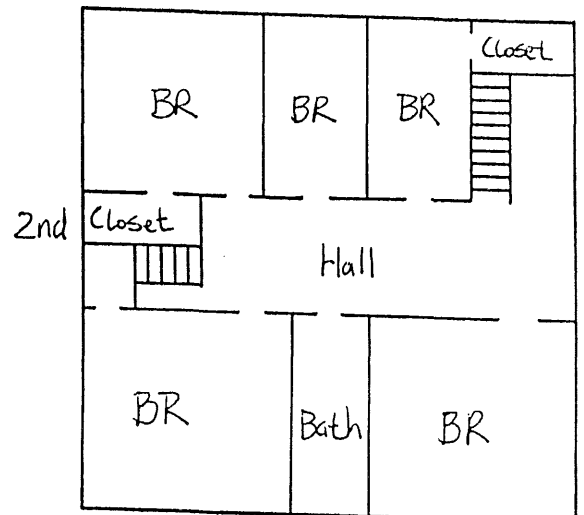
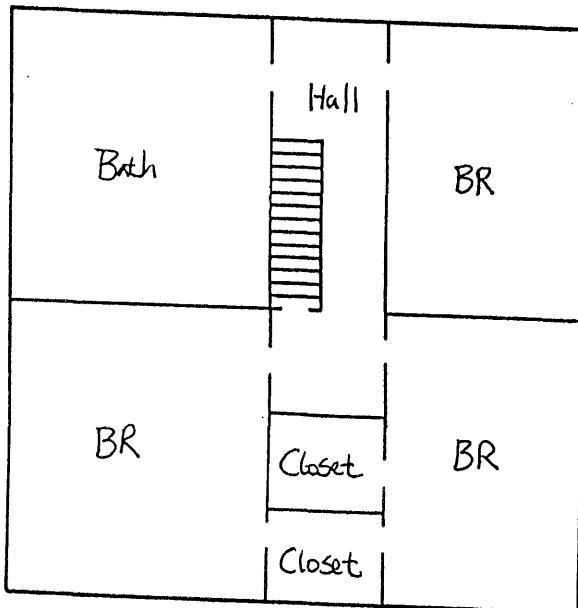
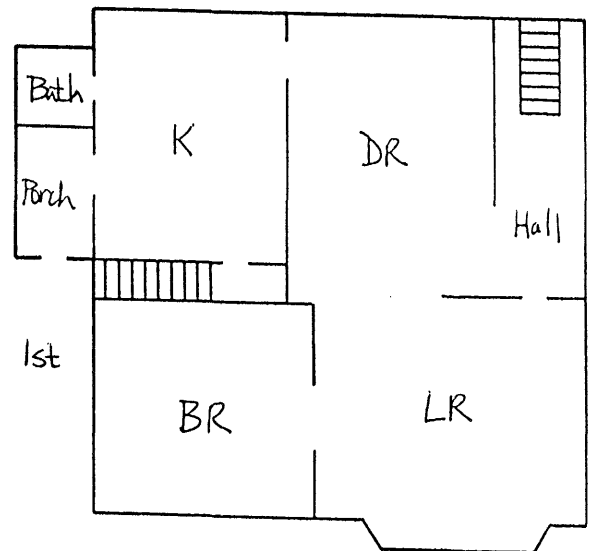
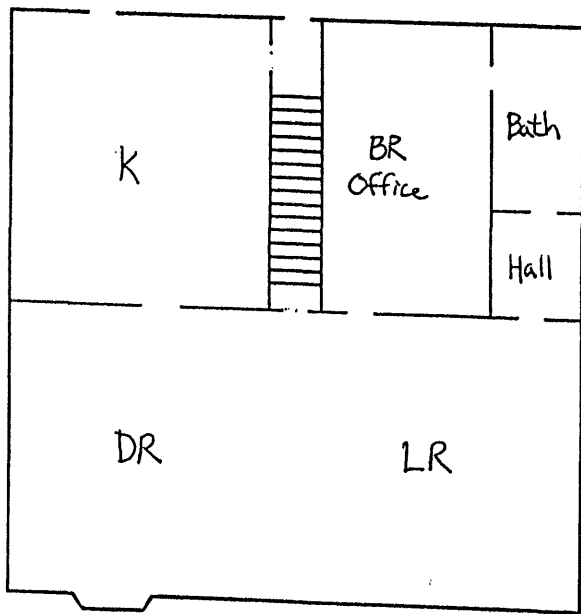
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Map 7-7. Floorplans of Four-Square House Types.  
(Building 16 on left; Building 20 on right)



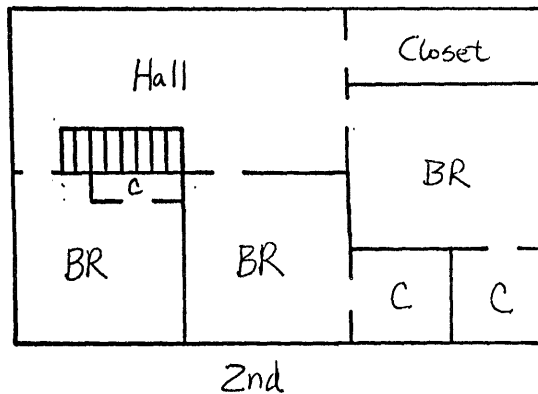
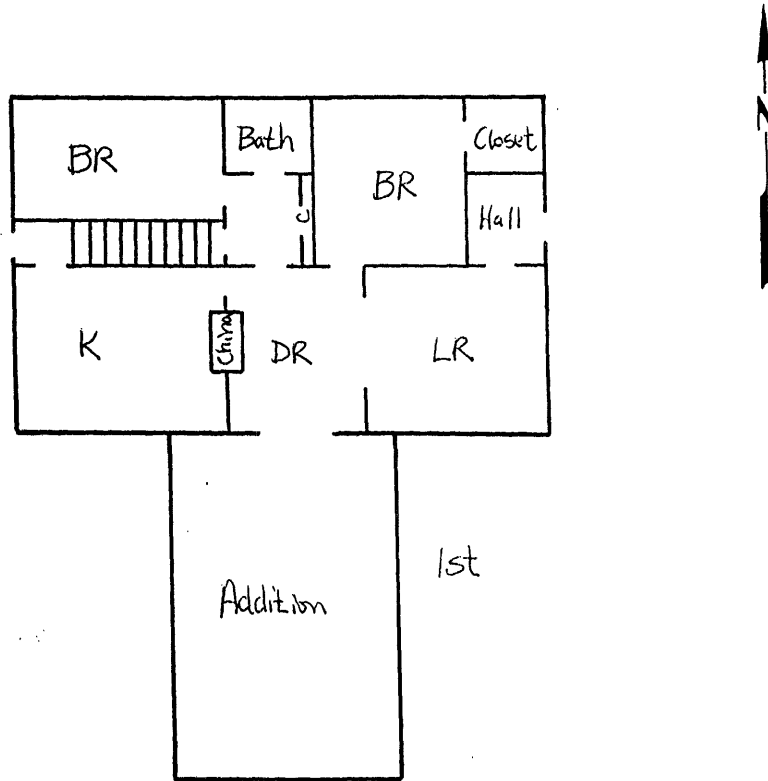
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Map 7-8. Floorplan of Bungalow House Type, Building 26.



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Photo 7-7. Bungalow House Types.



Building 21, View to the SW.



Building 36, View to the NW.

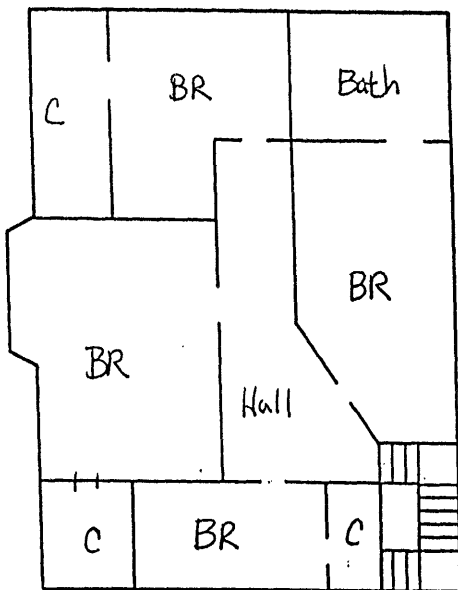
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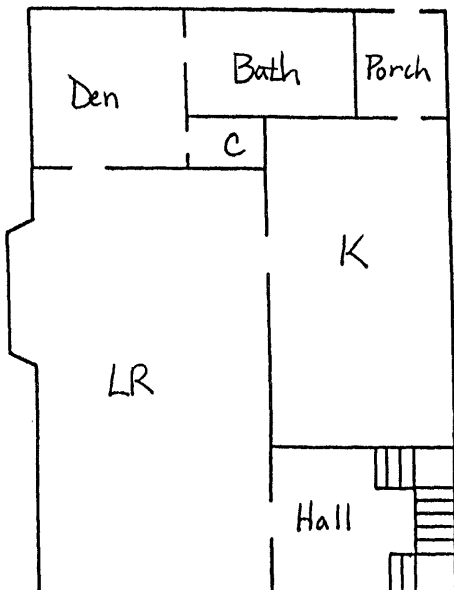
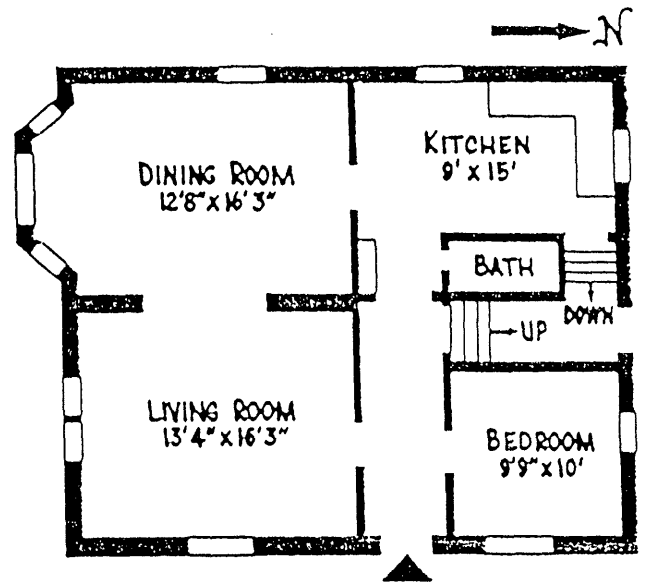
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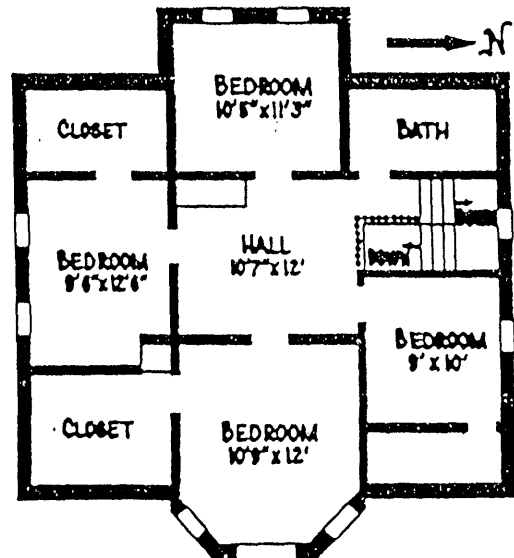
Map 7-9. Floorplans of Pattern Book Cottage Types.  
(Building 17 on left; Building 22 on right—from Betsinger 1970)



1st



2nd



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Photo 7-8. Pattern Book House Types.



Building 17, View to the SW.



Building 22, View to the WSW.

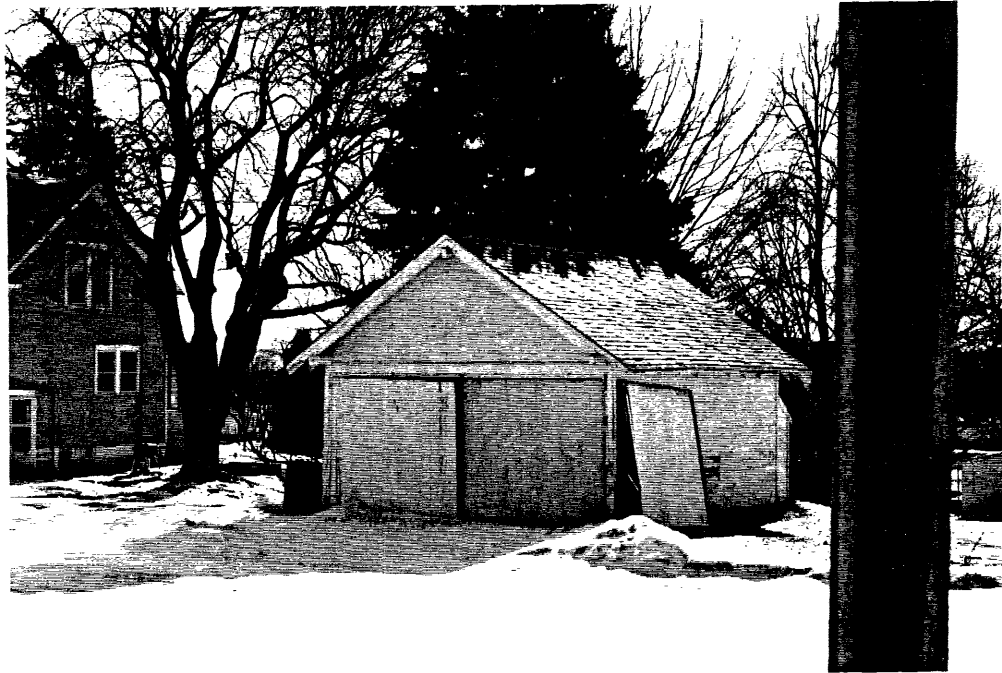
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Photo 7-9. Outbuilding Types, Garages.



Garage of Building 11, View to the SSE.



Garage of Building 19, View to the WNW.

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Photo 7-10. Outbuilding Types, Garages.



Garage of Building 26, View to the NW.



Garage of Building 25, View to the NNE.

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Photo 7-11. Outbuilding Types.



Horse Barn/Blacksmith Shop of Building 17, View to the WSW.



Grandfather's House of Building 22, View to the NE.



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Photo 7-12. Object Types, Birdbaths.  
(Birdbath of Building 22 on left; Birdbath of Building 13 on right)



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Photo 7-13. Object Types, Retaining Walls/Stairs, Building 20.



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Photo 7-14. Object Types, Yard Ornaments.



Concrete Planter/Urn, Building 24, View to the East.



Boulder Marker, Building 24, View to the NW.

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Section 8. Continued:

Architect/Builder (Continued):

Hans Peter Hansen  
Simon Faaborg  
Marinus Larsen

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## Narrative Statement of Significance

## SUMMARY

The Kimballton West 2nd/West 3rd Street Residential District illustrates the boom period in the growth, development, and prosperity of this period in the Danish immigrant community of Kimballton, Iowa. The district is significant under Criterion C because it represents a relatively cohesive set of residential buildings that conveys a strong sense of time and place evocative of the boom period in Kimballton's development following the arrival of the Atlantic Northern Railroad in 1907. The buildings also reflect locally-manufactured building materials and design and building trends of the Danish immigrant and Danish American construction trades, which left an indelible mark on the housing stock of this ethnic community. Therefore, the district achieves significance under Criterion C for embodying distinctive characteristics of type and period and for embodying the craftsmanship and design selections of the Danish immigrant residents and the builder/contractors. The period of significance begins in 1904 with the construction of the oldest extant building in the district, the Immanuel Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church, and ends in 1940 with the cessation of the main operations of the railroad in Kimballton and with the decline in building construction. The years 1904 and 1907 are considered significant dates because 1904 is the year that the new church was built, with the new church serving as the impetus to the development of the residential area along West 2nd Street, and because 1907 represents the year that the first dwelling was constructed along West 2nd Street in anticipation of the completion of the rail line to Kimballton.

## INTRODUCTION

The strength of the Kimballton Residential District lies in the use of common building materials and building designs and in the reflection of the Danish immigrant presence in this community. Its strength also lies in the common period of construction during the railroad boom years between 1907-1918 when 25 (69%) of the extant houses within the district were constructed. Of the 70 actual buildings, 51 (73%) were built between 1907 and 1940 representing the span of railroad service to this community. Of the remaining 19 buildings, one was built in 1904 and 18 were built after 1940. As a result, the district conveys a strong sense of what the West 2nd/West 3rd street residential development looked like in the 1910s-1920s when population growth and commercial development were at their peak in Kimballton. Since that time there has been comparatively minimal impact from modern construction, with the majority of modern construction confined to outbuilding construction, particularly garages. Remodeling of the older dwellings has also been kept to a minimum, with porches and siding receiving the greatest impacts.

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Audubon County, Iowa**DANISH INFLUENCES ON KIMBALLTON ARCHITECTURE**

The imprint of the local builder/contractors and of the local construction industries associated with the Danish ethnicity of this community is also very strong in the appearance of the district and has further added to the district's significance under Criterion C. In two cases houses were built by local carpenters within the district for their own homes, specifically Dwelling 3 (Hans P. Boldt) and Dwelling 21 (Edward Jensen). Jensen also built Dwellings 19 and 36. Other identified builders included Hans Peter Hansen (associated with Buildings 5, 16, and 24), Marinus Larsen (8 and 11), Simon Faaborg and Martinus Nielsen (22, 27, and 28), and Jorgen and Nis Petersen (32). Two other properties were built for managers of local lumberyards, that of Niels A. Hansen (10) and H. Niels Nielsen (12) and it is likely that the houses were constructed by those businesses. Hans P. Boldt was also the manager of the Green Bay Lumber Company in Kimballton when he constructed his home (3). All of these builders were either Danish immigrants or first-generation Danish-Americans.

The present and past studies of the architectural resources of the Danish settlement area in Shelby and Audubon counties, and including the town of Kimballton, concluded that there are some discernible ethnic influences manifested in the building stock of the Danish immigrant community (Rogers and Johnson 1991; Rogers 1993). Other studies by Signe Betsinger (1970) and Thomas Carter (1987) also examined the ethnic influences on the architecture of this area. Betsinger (1970:53-54) noted that:

Danish carpenters tended to be highly skilled, most of them having served apprenticeships in Denmark. They were capable of drawing up plans and executing them, producing houses that could withstand the tests of time. Although their training may have included drafting, they were not trained as architects, but they knew their materials and could make them yield to their tools. The work they did was custom made.

The same is true of the Danish masons who settled in this area. Niels Bennedsen worked equally well in brick or concrete, and was known for his creativity and artistic abilities which were manifested in his retirement years in a number of fieldstone yard ornaments and retaining walls, at least one of which is located within the residential district.

The ethnic influences discernible in the building stock of the district are present on both the exteriors and interiors. Betsinger's (1970) study identified the following eras of construction and their associated building characteristics in the ethnic community. Specifically, from 1874-1890 the houses were generally of a low, rectangular form with a symmetrical fenestration and often featuring a centrally-placed gabled wall dormer and minimal exterior decoration. There seems to be some correlation of this house form with houses common in rural Denmark in the nineteenth century.

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In the present study, this house form is identified with two types, the gabled cottage and the gabled ell. Betsinger (1970) further noted that from 1891-1907 houses were generally larger, less symmetrical, and exhibited a proliferation of elaborate applied decoration on the exteriors. Between 1908-1918 the houses remained large, but had larger interior spaces and had less elaborate exterior applied decoration and used millwork rather than the previous eras' use of hand-crafted items.

Since her 1969-1970 study, Dr. Betsinger has conducted additional studies of Danish design influence on the immigrant architecture and house interiors of Minnesota (Betsinger 1986, 1992). It was found that many of the early immigrant homes in Minnesota displayed characteristics similar to those observed in the Kimballton vicinity, including the symmetrical fenestration, the low rectangular form, the orientation of the long side to the roadway, and the presence of the central gabled dormer. The later immigrant houses in Minnesota as in Iowa, showed a "departure from formal balance of architectural features, and an increase in the number and sizes of the rooms" (Betsinger 1992:225). Betsinger also noted "a clear shift from small houses that had a minimum of decorative features to large houses where much attention was given to wall treatments, furnishings, and the physical comfort of the inhabitants" (*Ibid.*). She has concluded that Danish design influences "quickly disappeared on the exterior of early houses, [but the] interiors continued to bear Danish characteristics up to and well beyond World War I" (*Ibid.*).

The intensive survey of the Kimballton/Elk Horn housing stock and of the Danish settlement area of Shelby and Audubon counties (Carter 1987; Rogers 1991; 1993) resulted in a somewhat different conclusion. While it was noted that the obvious Danish architectural stylistic and design antecedents manifested in the early houses of Kimballton did not persist much beyond the early years of the twentieth century, the intensive studies suggest that there are less obvious ways that Danish ethnicity continued to be expressed on the exterior architecture of the Kimballton community well into the twentieth century. Specifically, Carter (1987:8) noted that the gabled double-pile house form had "intriguing" similarities to Danish dwellings that were being constructed in Denmark in the late nineteenth century and that the "one-and-one-half story, two-room deep, gabled house" is "encountered widely throughout Denmark" (*Ibid.*). In Denmark, these houses are commonly constructed of brick and have a central gabled wall dormer or projecting gabled entry (Photo 8-1, page 8-76). This general resemblance was confirmed by Preservation Partnership project assistant, Roslea Johnson, who examined houses and farmsteads in Lintrup and Aero on a 1991 trip to Denmark. Many of the former residents of the Kimballton community and the Danish settlement area emigrated from these areas of Denmark. It is speculated that they were drawn to the gabled double-pile house form because it was a form with which they were familiar. This is not to say that this house form is an imported Danish architectural style, but rather that the popularity of this house form in the Elk Horn/

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Kimballton area suggests that the Danish immigrants were selecting an American pattern-book house that reminded them of houses they had known in Denmark (Carter 1987; Rogers and Johnson 1991; Rogers 1993).

Furthermore, while Betsinger had concluded that the later houses of the Danish immigrants and their descendants in the Kimballton vicinity tended to be less symmetrical in fenestration, the intensive surveys suggest that the symmetry of the earlier house forms did persist into the 1910s, particularly through: the gabled double-pile house form, which is defined by its facade symmetry with the central entry door flanked by an equal number of windows and having a centrally-placed dormer; the four-square house type, which also features a relatively balanced symmetry; and some of the pattern-book cottage house types, particularly the front gabled variant, which generally exhibits a balanced symmetry, although the front entry door can be offcenter. Of the 96 pre-1942 houses recorded and evaluated in Kimballton during the 1992-93 study (Rogers 1993), 23 (24%) were of the gabled double-pile form, while 10 (10%) were of the four-square form. When the pre-1900 gabled cottages and gabled ells are eliminated from the sample, the gabled double-pile form represents 30% of the remaining 76 houses, while the four-square represents 13%. In fact, the gabled double-pile house type is the highest recurring pre-1942 house type in Kimballton, with the bungalow being the second highest at 18 and the gabled cottage the third highest at 13.

In the residential district, the gabled double-pile house type represents 29% (n= 10) of the total housing stock (n= 35), followed by the pattern-book cottage at 17% (n= 6), modern types at 17% (n= 6), bungalows at 14% (n= 5), four-squares at 11% (n= 4), side-passages at 6% (n= 2), and gabled ells and gabled cottages at 3%, respectively (both are represented by one example).

It is known that the Green Bay Lumber Company in Kimballton was advertising house plans in the mid to late 1910s that included several types that were similar to houses actually built in Kimballton including bungalow and gabled double-pile house types (*Harlan Tribune* 1915). It is likely that the other lumber companies in Kimballton offered the same services, and the use of pattern-book designs is recognized in the building trends of Kimballton. However, what the intensive studies noted was a seeming preference for certain house types in Kimballton and the surrounding Danish settlement area that persisted well into the twentieth century and appears to have a linkage with the commonly shared ethnicity of the Danish community. It will never be known whether this selection process was that of the immigrants and their descendants for whom the houses were constructed or that of the immigrant builders and their apprentices who did the actual construction. Perhaps it was a predilection that was shared by both the builders and their clients. From windshield surveys of the areas outside of the Danish settlement area in Shelby and Audubon counties, it can be stated that the preponderance of particular house forms and designs are



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concentrated within the ethnic community and is quite noticeable in comparison with the surrounding non-Danish rural areas and communities (Rogers 1991).

Further comparisons with the 1990-91 Preservation Partnership survey results, indicate that the elaborate exterior detailing noted on houses dating from the 1890s into the early 1900s in the Danish settlement area and felt to have some linkage with Danish decorative arts and skilled immigrant craftsmen, was not that prevalent in the Kimballton community or the residential district. While it is known that some of the early houses had gable screens and Queen Anne style porches, the elaboration in Kimballton was not to the same degree as seen in the rural areas. The lesser degree of exterior decorative elaboration in Kimballton appears to be largely a result of the comparative lateness of the residential building boom in this community. Of the 96 pre-1942 houses in Kimballton, 60 were built after 1905, with 33 of the 60 having been built before World War I. This period of house building occurred at a time when the elaborateness of the Late Victorian styling was giving way to the simpler, "cleaner" designs of the Revival styles. What appears to have been more important in the Kimballton community as a whole and in the residential district, was the *form* of the house, particularly the gabled house with centrally-placed dormers and central entries.

Another feature noted in association with a number of the houses in the Danish settlement area, was the presence of angled walls on the house interiors. This was noted in two of the houses within the Poplar Rural District, in the house on the Poldberg farmstead district, and in the Jens T. Larsen House in Kimballton. All of these properties were listed in the NRHP under the Ethnic Settlement multiple property document (Rogers and Johnson 1991). The Larsen House was built by Danish immigrant carpenter, Anders Jensen, while the other examples have been attributed largely to carpenter, Carl V. Andersen. While none of the houses within the Kimballton Residential District were built by either Jensen or Andersen, six of the houses within the district have oddly angled walls in their construction either on the first floor or on the second floor. What is unusual about these angled walls, is that the house types do not require angled walls in their normal floorplan configurations. Rather, it appears that the addition of angled walls to the house designs presented a challenge to the builders and may reflect the level of skill of the Danish immigrant builder/contractors. In some cases, the use of the angled wall design was sound (as is the case of the residential district examples), while in others the use of an angled wall sacrificed structural support (i.e., the A.M. Petersen House in the Poplar Rural District). There may be some precedent for the use of angled walls in traditional Danish architecture, particularly rural farmsteads that often consisted of connected house and support buildings. The examples shown in Map 8-1 (page 8-77) illustrate the use of angled walls in Danish farm building construction.

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One final potential Danish influence of note in the Kimballton community and in the residential district, is the placement of buildings on the landscape. The previous Partnership survey (Rogers 1991) noted that the Danish immigrant farmsteads were generally sited on protected hillslopes with rows of planted trees as windbreaks and that this practice appeared to be rooted in Danish tradition (Rogers and Johnson 1991). In Kimballton, the entire community is sited on an east-facing, protected hillslope and historically had a large row of pine trees planted along the north edge of town. Only a small portion of that windbreak is extant, with a few remnant trees along the north edge of the residential district.

The West 2nd/West 3rd Street Residential District includes 81 resources, 55 (67%) of which are contributing (Map 8-2, page 8-78). The remaining 27 (33%) resources are noncontributing because they are either greatly altered or because they were constructed after the period of significance for this district. The period of significance was developed from the historic contexts represented by the district. The evolution of this district was divided into four periods of development:

- Early Settlement of West 2nd Street, 1895-1906
- Railroad Boom, 1907-1918
- Rise of the Danish Immigrant Retirement Community, 1910s-1930s
- Post-1940, Stabilization and Retirement

**EARLY SETTLEMENT OF WEST 2ND STREET, 1895-1906**

The town was founded by Hans J. Jorgensen, who had emigrated from Lille Rise, Aero, Denmark, and established a farmstead in Sharon Township in the mid-1870s. The town was platted on land donated by Jorgensen as was the land for the 1904 church (within the residential district) and the first school. Several other Aero immigrants who donated land to the platting and growth of Kimballton included Jorgensen's brother, Peter N. Jorgensen, and Jens T. Larsen and Erik P. Simonsen. Reportedly, a number of the first settlers in Kimballton had emigrated from the island of Aero. Jette Mackintosh (1988:59) concluded in her study of the Danish settlement area that the nearby town of Elk Horn differed from Kimballton in the number of Danish settlers who had emigrated from different places in Denmark and, as a result, were less influenced by the views of one group. Kimballton, on the other hand, had been settled largely by immigrants from Aero and was more homogeneous in its initial settlement. This homogeneity was perpetuated by the attraction to this community of Grundtvigian Lutherans following the split within the Danish Lutheran Church in 1894.

Growth within the residential district was slow to stagnant at first, reflecting the slow growth of the Kimballton community prior to the arrival of the railroad. The earliest residential development in Kimballton was along Main Street and West 1st Street. The platting of the western portion of the town did not come until after the 1904 church had been built along

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what would become West 2nd Street. However, there was one house built along this street in 1895 that was likely considered an outlying farm house in its original function. It would be another 12 years before another house was constructed along this street. The impetus to the residential development to follow can be tied to the construction of the 1904 church, which served to anchor the surrounding residential development, and to the construction of the railroad in 1907-08, which signaled the beginning of the boom period in residential construction in Kimballton and along West 2nd and West 3rd streets.

*Representative Examples in the District:*

## BUILDING

2 Immanuel Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1904, contributing

## RAILROAD BOOM, 1907-1918

One of the single most important events in Kimballton's twentieth century development was the construction of the Atlantic Northern Railroad connecting Kimballton with Elk Horn and the market outlets in Atlantic in 1907-1908. The railroad was a joint effort between Elk Horn and Kimballton with the prime movers having been John Petersen, president of the Elk Horn Bank, and Martin N. Esbeck, a prominent Kimballton businessman, who was also instrumental in the establishment of the cooperative creamery in Kimballton. The railroad was the driving force behind the commercial and residential boom in Kimballton.

During this period, 27 (or 77%) of the 35 dwellings in the residential district were either built or moved in (Photos 8-2 to 8-5, pages 8-79 to 8-82). Residential development in Kimballton as a whole during this period concentrated along West 2nd and West 1st, East 1st, and Maple and West 3rd streets. Of these streets, West 2nd and West 3rd were almost completely developed during this period.

The residential development along West 2nd and West 3rd streets also represents one of the more prosperous neighborhood developments in Kimballton as evidenced by the comparatively large and impressive homes built during this period. A portion of West 2nd Street (south of Odense Street) has always been referred to as "banker's row" because two bankers originally lived on this block. The homes along this block are all among the more impressive and expensive homes in the community, thus likely giving rise to the label. The persons for whom the homes in the district were built included many of the prominent and influential businessmen in the community. The siting of this neighborhood overlooking the rest of the town, which is situated downslope, further adds to the impression of wealth, prosperity, and influence.

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The boom period in population growth also reflected the results of the influx from the final wave of Danish immigration in the early 1900s. In the Danish settlement area of Shelby and Audubon counties, the first wave of Danish immigration (from the late 1860s-early 1870s) was not very pronounced (Mackintosh 1988:49). The second wave (from 1880-1890) tended towards the Elk Horn area, while the third wave (in the early 1900s) tended more towards Kimballton, with the rate of immigration to this area even larger than in the second wave (*Ibid.*). After 1924, when the United States established immigration quotas, Danish immigration to the United States dropped to a fraction of its earlier numbers (Hvidt 1975:165). Specific population totals for Kimballton during the boom period are as follows: 1910= 241; 1915= 350; and 1920= 382. Prior to 1910, the population totals did not rise above 100.

The ethnic composition of Kimballton's population has always been predominantly Danish. Of the 241 persons documented in Kimballton in the 1910 census, 121 were of Danish descent and 114 were Danish born, for a combined total comprising 98% of the total population. The remaining 2%, or six persons, were of non-Danish birth or extraction. While the overall percentage of Danes and Danish-Americans was the same as that found in Elk Horn in 1910, the concentration of Danish born was 11% higher in Kimballton reflecting the final influx of immigrants in the early 1900s.

*Representative Examples in the District:*

- 3 Hans P. Boldt House, 1908, contributing
- 5 Thor Nelson House, 1911, contributing
- 6 Chris Christensen House, c.1909, noncontributing
- 7 Marius Christensen House, c.1910, noncontributing
- 8 Franklin Jorgensen House, 1909, contributing
- 10 Niels A. Hansen House, 1916, contributing
- 11 Peter Lykke House, 1908, contributing
- 12 H. Niels Nielsen House, 1907, contributing
- 13 Poul Bjorn House, 1915, contributing
- 14 Jens Larsen House, 1912, contributing
- 16 Dr. Peter Soe House, c.1907-09, contributing
- 17 Rasmus Petersen House, 1915, contributing
- 19 Jorgen Hartvigsen House, 1917, noncontributing
- 20 Soren Sorensen House, 1910, contributing
- 22 Matis Nissager/Edward T. Esbeck House, 1912, contributing
- 23 H.C.M. Nordby House, 1910, contributing
- 24 Hans Madsen House, 1908, contributing
- 25 Hans C. Hansen House, 1910, contributing
- 27 Hans Nissen House, 1916, contributing
- 28 Christian P. Lauritsen, 1916, contributing
- 29 H. Johnson/A.C. Christoffersen House, moved c.1910, contributing
- 31 Peter Madsen House, moved c.1917, contributing
- 32 George Nielsen/Chris Petersen House, 1917, contributing

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- 34 George J. Nielsen House, 1909, contributing
  - 35 J. Emil Twenstrup House, 1912, noncontributing
  - 36 Carl Carlson/Rasmus Hansen, 1917, contributing
  - 37 Martin Henriksen House, c.1912, contributing

As can be seen from this listing, all of the houses in the district built during this period were built or moved in for Danes.

**RISE OF THE DANISH IMMIGRANT RETIREMENT COMMUNITY, 1910s-1930s**

Beginning in the 1910s and continuing to the present day, Kimballton has increasingly become a retirement community, first for Danish immigrant farmers retiring from the surrounding countryside and then for Danish immigrant descendants. This trend was most evident in the 1920 census when 33 of the 96 heads-of-households in Kimballton were over the age of 50 and listed no occupation. These retirees represented 34% of the listed households and all were Danish immigrants.

The selection of Kimballton as a retirement community relates a history that is different from that of the previously studied rural Danish community of Poplar (north of Kimballton). In that community, the population was attracted by the presence of relatives and friends from Denmark, with the composition of the population reflecting a common origin and birthplace. While the initial settlement of Kimballton reflects the same pattern, this pattern changed in the early twentieth century when the population boomed from the influx of new immigrants attracted by the opportunities that came with the arrival of the railroad and by the Grundtvigian leanings of the religious community as well as by the earlier immigrants who were now retiring from farming and selecting Kimballton as their final home. These retirees also may have been attracted to this community not because of relatives who already lived there but because of their desire to live in an ethnic community. This desire is perhaps best summed up in an anecdote related in the 1922 *Our Town* pamphlet about a young lady, newly married, who wanted to live in Kimballton because "the whole little town just breathes the word "Home" (Landmands National Bank 1922:29). Others in the community were quoted when queried as to what was the best thing about Kimballton, that it was: the "home life and the home spirit of the community," "our church and school and the spirit they stand for," "the general solidity of the people," "church and school," "Kimballton is morally the cleanest town I know of in Iowa," and simply "that I love the town" (*Ibid.*:28). All of these statements attest to the strength of this community rooted as it was in its common identity as a Danish community.

In the Kimballton vicinity, Dr. Betsinger (1970) noted that the peak years for house construction were 1888, 1898, 1908, and c.1918, with the highest peak in Kimballton coming in 1908 and coinciding with the arrival of the railroad and the final influx of immigrants. The resurgence in house

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construction around World War I was initially thought to primarily reflect the building of homes by the immigrant's descendants who were then coming of age and establishing their own homes. The 1992-93 study of the Kimballton housing stock, however, indicated that this resurgence may be more reflective of the rise of the retirement community in Kimballton with immigrants from the rural areas retiring to Kimballton where many built new homes or else moved in houses, thus adding to the town's housing stock.

In the residential district, at least five houses have been identified with retirement between 1912 and 1923. A sixth house was purchased within a year of its construction by another retiree in 1917, while a seventh was moved into the district in 1927 for another retiree.

*Representative Examples in the District:*

- 14 Jens Larsen House, 1912, contributing
- 17 Rasmus Petersen House, 1915, contributing
- 19 Jorgen Hartvigsen House, 1917, noncontributing
- 26 Lars Larsen House, 1923, contributing
- 27 Hans Nissen House, 1916, contributing
- 29 Christoffersen House, moved 1927, contributing
- 36 Carl Carlson/Rasmus Hansen House, 1917, contributing

**POST-1940, STABILIZATION AND RETIREMENT**

The railroad in Kimballton declined during the 1930s to the point that its main operations had ceased by 1940. With this decline came a decline in both commercial/industrial development and, for a time, population growth. This period of decline was further exacerbated by the problems associated with the Iowa farm depression of the 1920s-1930s. The population totals during this period reflected the up-and-down nature of these declining years: 1920= 382; 1925= 343; 1930= 378; and 1940= 349.

The population rebounded after 1940 to a total by 1950 of 428. This rise in population largely reflects the shift in the focus of this community from immigrant settlement to one of a retirement community, a trend which continues to the present day. Many of the post-1940 houses in Kimballton and within the district were built for retirees.

The older residential neighborhood along West 2nd and West 3rd streets stabilized during this period. New subdivision and tract housing developments have largely tended to occur on the outer edges of the Kimballton town plat.

The persistence of the Danish ethnic community also continues to the present day in Kimballton. Of the 137 names listed in the Kimballton directory in 1992, 114 were of Danish ancestry, with only 23 of non-Danish origin. These 114 households represent 83% of the total number of listed

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households (Rogers 1993:19). In the residential district, 20 (57%) out of the 35 current homeowners have Danish surnames.

*Representative Examples In District:*

- 1 Immanuel Lutheran Church Parsonage, 1950s, noncontributing
- 4 Nettie Thompsen House, 1950s, noncontributing
- 15 Unknown House, moved in 1980s, noncontributing
- 18 Modern Trailer Home, 1980s, noncontributing
- 30 Donald Madsen House, 1940s-50s, noncontributing
- 33 Julius Larsen House, moved on site and remodeled 1940, noncontributing

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Photo 8-1. Danish Gabled Double-Pile Type Houses (from Carter 1987).



Danish Houses from c. 1900 in Central Zealand and  
Brudager.  
Source: Carter 1987



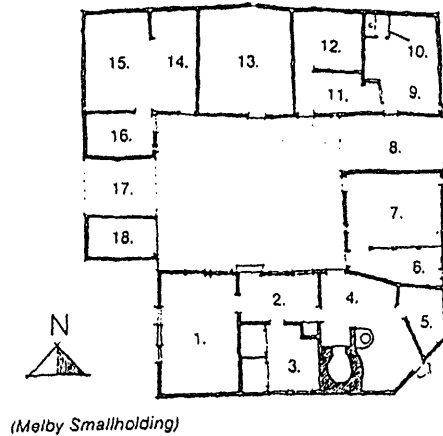
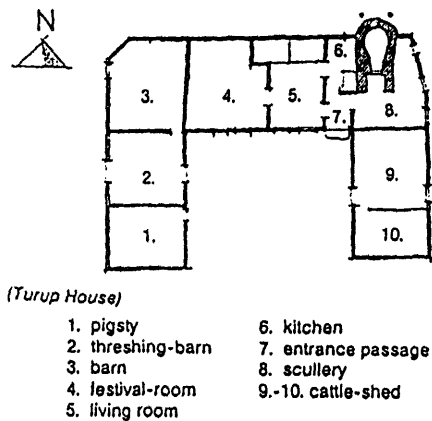
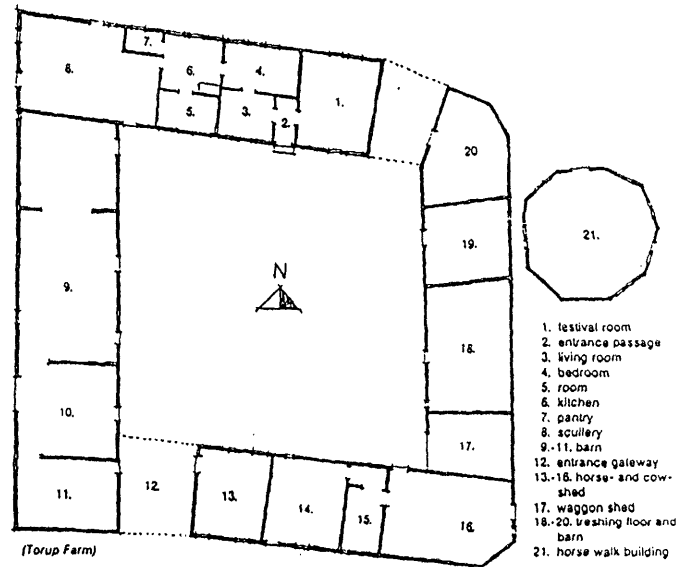
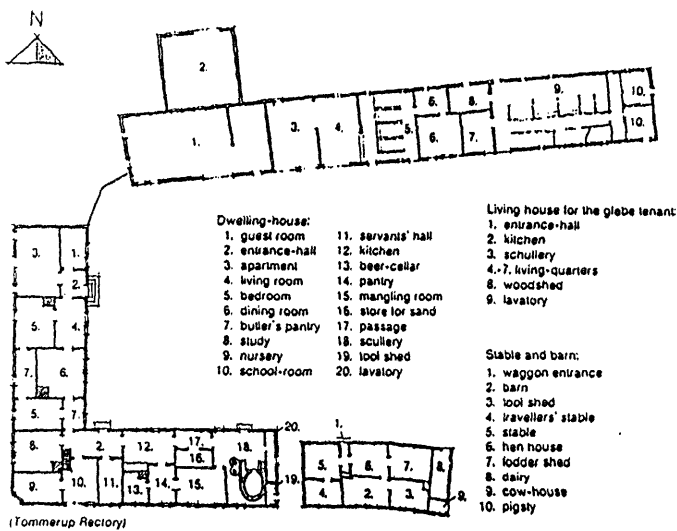
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Map 8-1. Floorplan Examples of Danish Farm Houses  
(from Jeppesen and Johansen 1990).

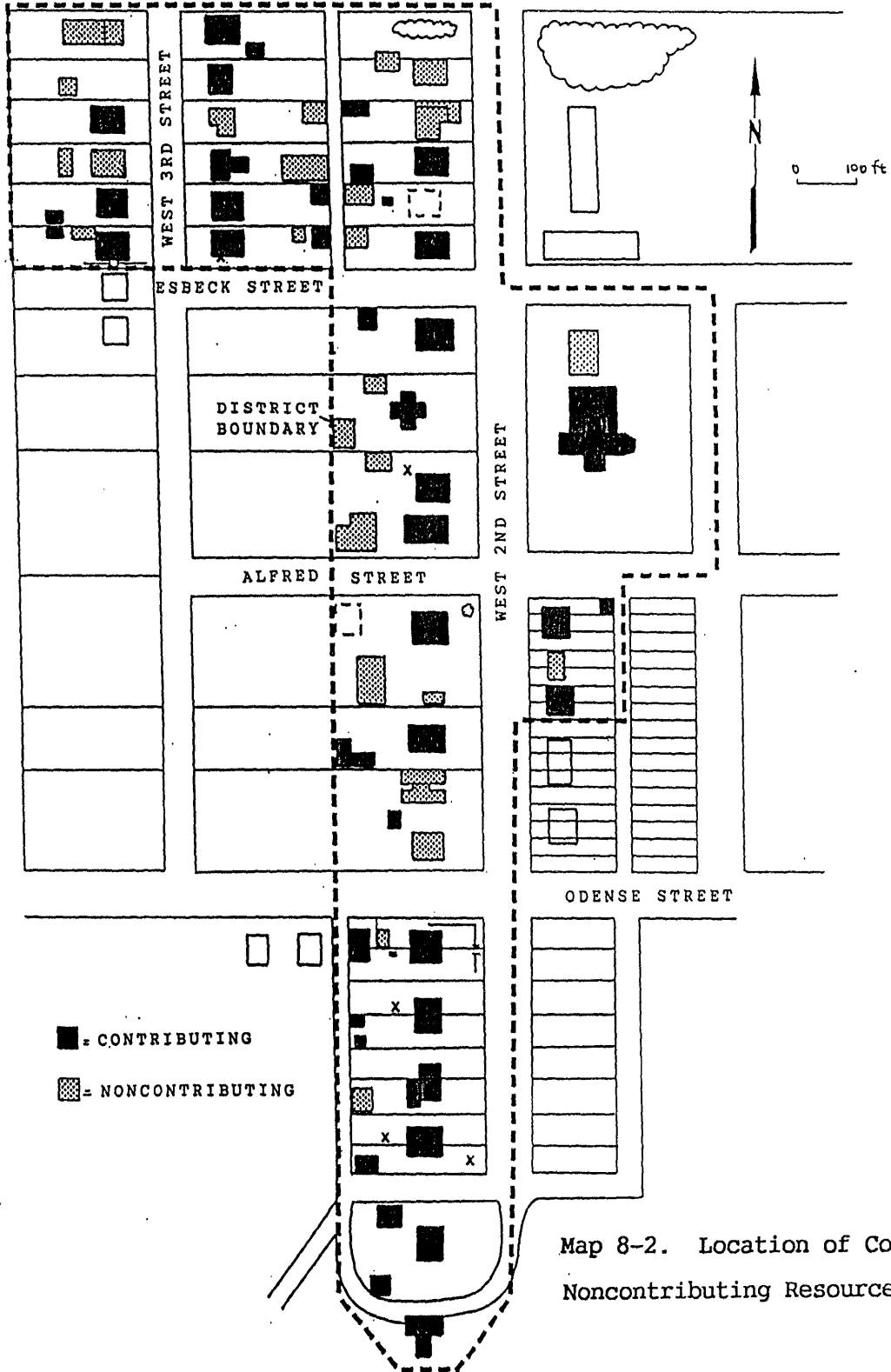


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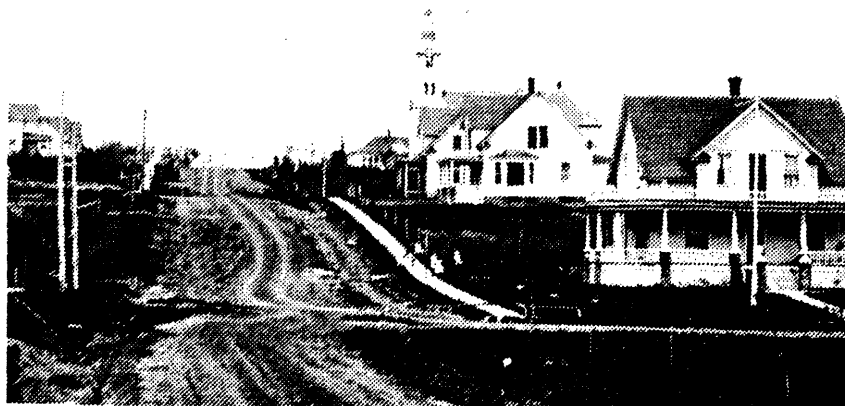
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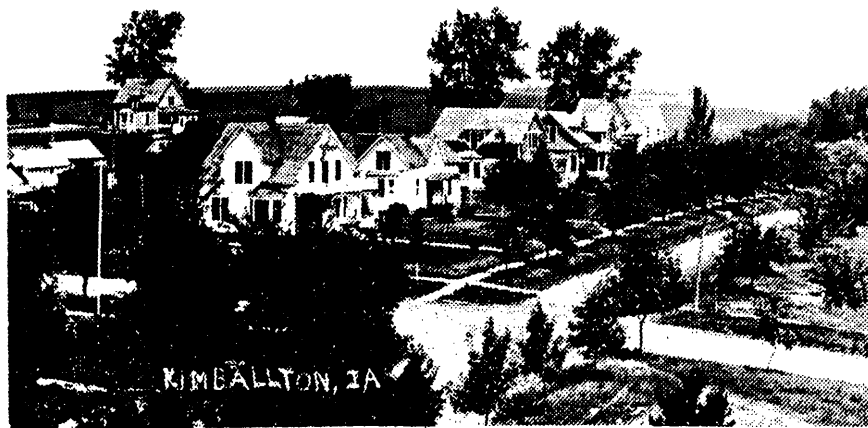
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Photo 8-2. Historic Views of West 2nd Street.



Buildings 5, 4, and 2 in center of photo taken c.1911, View to the NNE.



Buildings 10-6 and 32 (in background) taken c.1917, View to the NW.

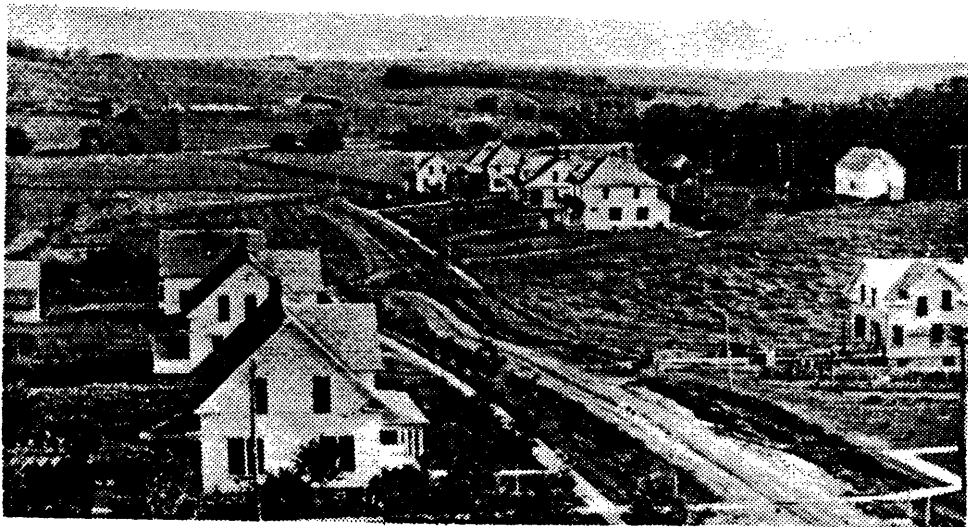
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Photo 8-3. Historic Views of West 2nd Street South of Esbeck Street and Taken from the Church Tower.



View of Buildings 3, 5, 17, 20-25, taken in 1915, View to the SSW.



View of Buildings 3, 5, 17-25, taken c.1922, View to the SW.

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Photo 8-4. Historic View of East Side of West 3rd Street Showing  
Buildings 29-27, Taken c.1920, View to the SE.



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Photo 8-5. Historic View of West Side of West 3rd Street Showing  
Buildings 35 and 34 and the Nonextant House at Building 33,  
Taken c.1912, View to the NW.



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### Major Bibliographical References

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## NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED:

*Audubon County Journal* 1897-1915  
*Audubon Advocate* from 1910  
*Audubon County Republican* 1885-1889  
*Harlan Tribune* 1915-1917

## OTHER SOURCES:

U.S. Population Census Schedules and Summaries 1900-1950  
Iowa State Population Census Schedules 1885, 1895, and 1925  
Computerized printouts of census data compiled by Jette Mackintosh for  
1895, 1910, and 1925 at the Danish Immigrant Museum, Elk Horn.  
Town Lot Transfer Records, Audubon County Courthouse  
Mechanic's Lien Records, Audubon County Courthouse  
Town Plat Records, Audubon County Courthouse  
Assessor's Records, Audubon County Courthouse

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### Geographical Data

#### VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

As Map 7-1 (Page 7-40) shows, the district encompasses Lots 1-12 and Lots 14-19 of Block 11; the east 200 ft of Lots 1, 4, and 5 of Lot 2; the east 200 ft of Lots 1-3 of Lot 1; Lots 1-8 of Block 9; Lots 17-23 of Block 4; all of Block 3; and Lot 2 of Lot 1 of the SE1/4 of the NE1/4 of Section 30, T79N-R36W, in the Town of Kimballton, Audubon County, Iowa.

#### BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The historic district boundaries comprise the intact portion of the historic settlement along West 2nd and West 3rd streets.

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## Photographs:

The following photographs are of the Kimballton West 2nd/West 3rd Street Residential District, Audubon County, Iowa. Negatives are curated at the State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines, and at the General Store Museum office in Kimballton. All photographs were taken by Leah D. Rogers. The building numbers are keyed to Map 7-1, page 7-40.

## Photo Number

- 1 General View of Kimballton from the East  
February 8, 1995  
View to the WSW
- 2 General View of Kimballton from the South  
February 7, 1995  
View to the North
- 3 Buildings 2 and 1  
February 8, 1995  
View to the NE
- 4 Buildings 3-5  
February 8, 1995  
View to the SE
- 5 Buildings 5-3  
February 27, 1995  
View to the NNE
- 6 Buildings 10-6  
February 8, 1995  
View to the NW
- 7 Buildings 11-6  
February 26, 1995  
View to the NW
- 8 Buildings 15-11  
February 26, 1995  
View to the NW
- 9 Buildings 16-19  
February 26, 1995  
View to the SW

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Photos continued:

Photo Number:

- 10 Buildings 19-16  
February 26, 1995  
View to the NW
- 11 Buildings 20 and 21  
February 8, 1995  
View to the SW
- 12 Buildings 20-24  
February 26, 1995  
View to the SW
- 13 Buildings 24-20  
February 26, 1995  
View to the NW
- 14 Buildings 25 and 26  
February 8, 1995  
View to the SW
- 15 Buildings 27-32  
February 26, 1995  
View to the NNE
- 16 Buildings 29-32  
February 8, 1995  
View to the NE
- 17 Buildings 32-29  
February 26, 1995  
View to the SE
- 18 Buildings 37-33  
February 26, 1995  
View to the NW

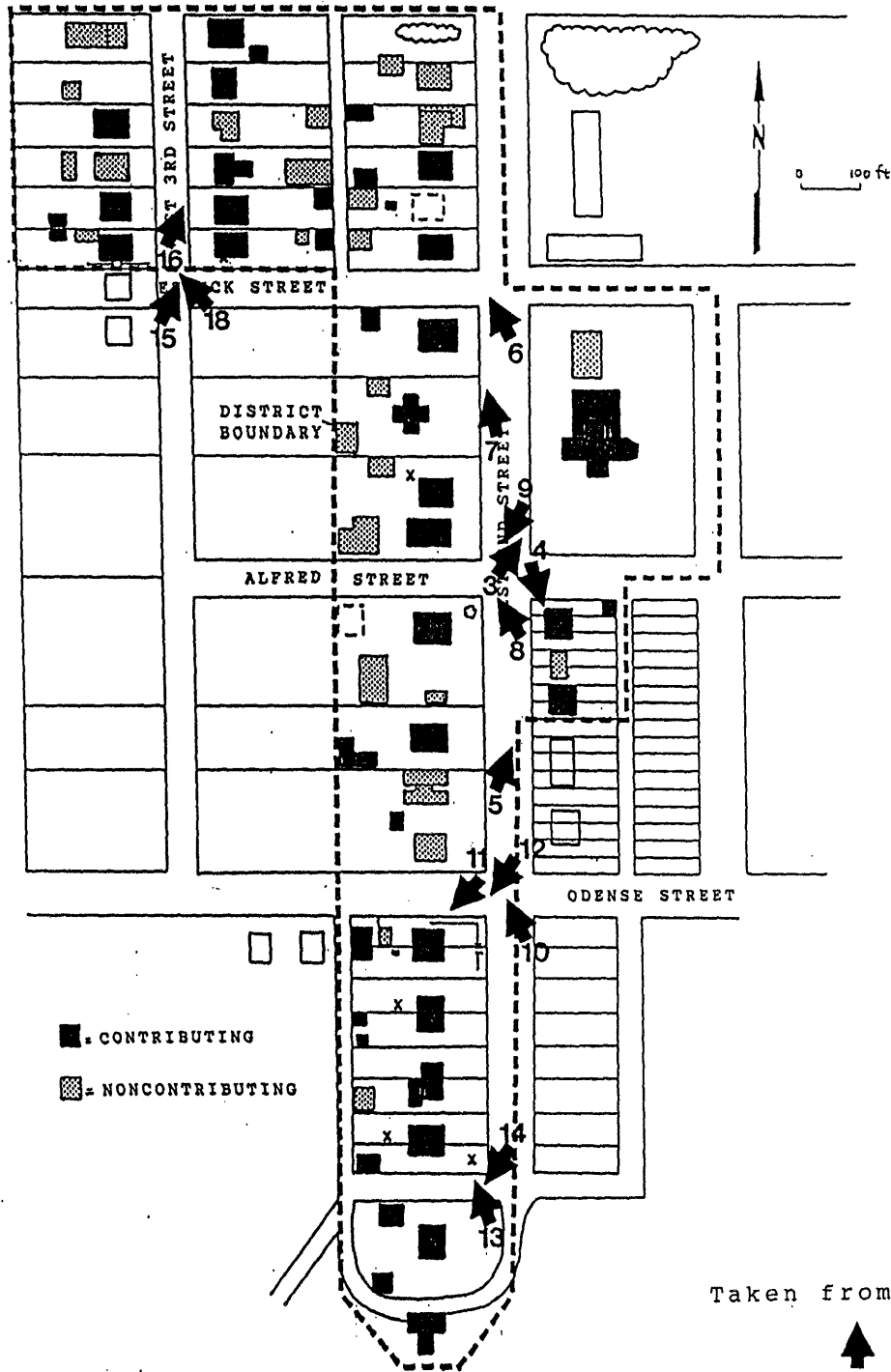
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Map Showing Position and Views of Photographs #1-18



1  
Taken from  
Hwy 44-  
E of town

Taken from gravel road  
south of town



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## Property Owners:

Owner/Address	Building Number
Immanuel Lutheran Church 208 West 2nd Street Kimballton, IA 51543	1 & 2
Barb and Mark Smith 110 West 2nd Street Kimballton, IA 51543	3
Dallas Hansen 108 West 2nd Street Kimballton, IA 51543	4
Dagny Rasmussen 106 West 2nd Street Kimballton, IA 51543	5
Lynn and Julie Mortensen 309 West 2nd Street Kimballton, IA 51543	6
Jordan and Pam Larsen 307 West 2nd Street Kimballton, IA 51543	7
Calla Poldberg 305 West 2nd Street Kimballton, IA 51543	8
Doris and Earl Christensen 303 West 2nd Street Kimballton, Ia 51543	9
Norma Hansen 301 West 2nd Street Kimballton, IA 51543	10
Michael Jensen 207 West 2nd Street Kimballton, IA 51543	11
Jim and Donna McClain 205 West 2nd Street Kimballton, IA 51543	12

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Property Owners:

Owner/Address	Building Number
Anitra and Steven Buller 1127 River Road Beemer, NE 68167	13
John and Donita Nowatske 201 West 2nd Street Kimballton, IA 51543	14
Gwendolyn Kaltoft 306 West Alfred Street Kimballton, IA 51543	15
Leland Kaltoft 107 West 2nd Street Kimballton, IA 51543	16
Michelle and Kelly Jacobsen 105 West 2nd Street Kimballton, IA 51543	17
Denver Hansen 103 West 2nd Street Kimballton, IA 51543	18
Elna Hartvigsen 101 West 2nd Street Kimballton, IA 51543	19
Oda Wad 101 South 2nd Street Kimballton, IA 51543	20
George R. McIntyre 305 West Odense Street Kimballton, IA 51543	21
David Esbeck 3514 50th Street Des Moines, IA	22
Byron and Luceo Nielsen 105 South 2nd Street Kimballton, IA 51543	23

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Property Owners:

Owner/Address	Building Number
Craig and Linda Larsen 107 South 2nd Street Kimballton, IA 51543	24
Beulah Nielsen 201 South 2nd Street Kimballton, IA 51543	25
Eivind and Jeanette Lillehoj 203 South 2nd Street Kimballton, IA 51543	26
Liane Christensen 306 Esbeck Street Kimballton, IA 51543	27
Patty Lauritsen 302 West 3rd Street Kimballton, IA 51543	28
Jack A. and Phila Young 304 West 3rd Street Kimballton, IA 51543	29
Donald and Phyllis Madsen 306 West 3rd Street Kimballton, IA 51543	30
Tom and Lynette Wall 308 West 3rd Street Kimballton, IA 51543	31
Herdis and Viggo Nielsen 310 West 3rd Street Kimballton, IA 51543	32
Brad Madsen 309 West 3rd Street Kimballton, IA 51543	33
Edward and Lucille Evans 307 West 3rd Street Kimballton, IA 51543	34



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Property Owners:

Owner/Address	Building Number
Marsha and Terry Nelson 305 West 3rd Street Kimballton, IA 51543	35
Calvin and Cindy Hansen 303 West 3rd Street Kimballton, IA 51543	36
Cleo and Donna Krause 301 West 3rd Street Kimballton, IA 51543	37

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**SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD**

NRIS Reference Number: 95001017

Date Listed: 8/18/95


Kimballton West 2nd--West 3rd Street  
Residential District  
Property Name

Audubon  
County

IA  
State

Ethnic Historic Settlement of Shelby & Audubon Counties MPS  
Multiple Name

-----  
This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

  
\* Signature of the Keeper

8/18/95  
Date of Action

**Amended Items in Nomination:**

**Significance:**

Criterion A is added to the criteria for which the property is documented as significant. [Areas of significance: Ethnic Heritage-European, Community Development & Planning]

Religion is not sufficiently justified as an area of significance for the district under NR Criterion A or Criteria Consideration A and is deleted as an area.

Beth Foster of the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

**DISTRIBUTION:**

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)