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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *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 Lansing Main Street Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 100-401 Main Street, one blk N & S on Front & 2nd Streets, 190 John Street [N/A] not for publication

city or town Lansing [N/A] vicinity

state Iowa code IA county Allamakee code 005 zip code 52151

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).

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official/Title

07/28/14
Date

State Historical Society of Iowa

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:)

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper
Edson H. Beall

Date of Action
9-17-14

Lansing Main Street Historic District
Name of Property

Allamakee County, IA
County and State

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	
42	8	buildings
	1	sites
		structures
		objects
42	9	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- COMMERCE/TRADE/Specialty Store
- COMMERCE/TRADE/Financial Institution
- COMMERCE/TRADE/Restaurant
- TRANSPORTATION/Auto-Related
- GOVERNMENT/City Hall
- RECREATION & CULTURE/Theater

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- COMMERCE/TRADE/Specialty Store
- COMMERCE/TRADE/Financial Institution
- COMMERCE/TRADE/Restaurant
- TRANSPORTATION/Auto-Related
- GOVERNMENT/Post Office

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

- LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate
- MODERN MOVEMENT/Art Deco

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation STONE/Limestone
- walls BRICK
- STONE/Limestone
- roof SYNTHETICS
- other METAL

Narrative Description

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

Lansing Main Street Historic District

Name of Property

Allamakee County, IA

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c.1855-1964

Significant Dates

1885

1931

1946

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Lansing Main Street Historic District
Name of Property

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County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 9.2 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 [115] [614] [13] [311] [418] [012] [519] [2]
Zone Easting Northing

2 [115] [614] [415] [107] [418] [012] [519] [2]
Zone Easting Northing

3 [115] [614] [416] [914] [418] [012] [615] [16]

4 [115] [614] [417] [167] [418] [012] [511] [16]

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 Molly Myers Naumann, Consultant mollynaumann@outlook.com

organization _____ date July 2014

street & number 167 West Alta Vista telephone 641-777-3318

city or town Ottumwa state IA zip code 52501-1437

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the complete form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Various (see attached)

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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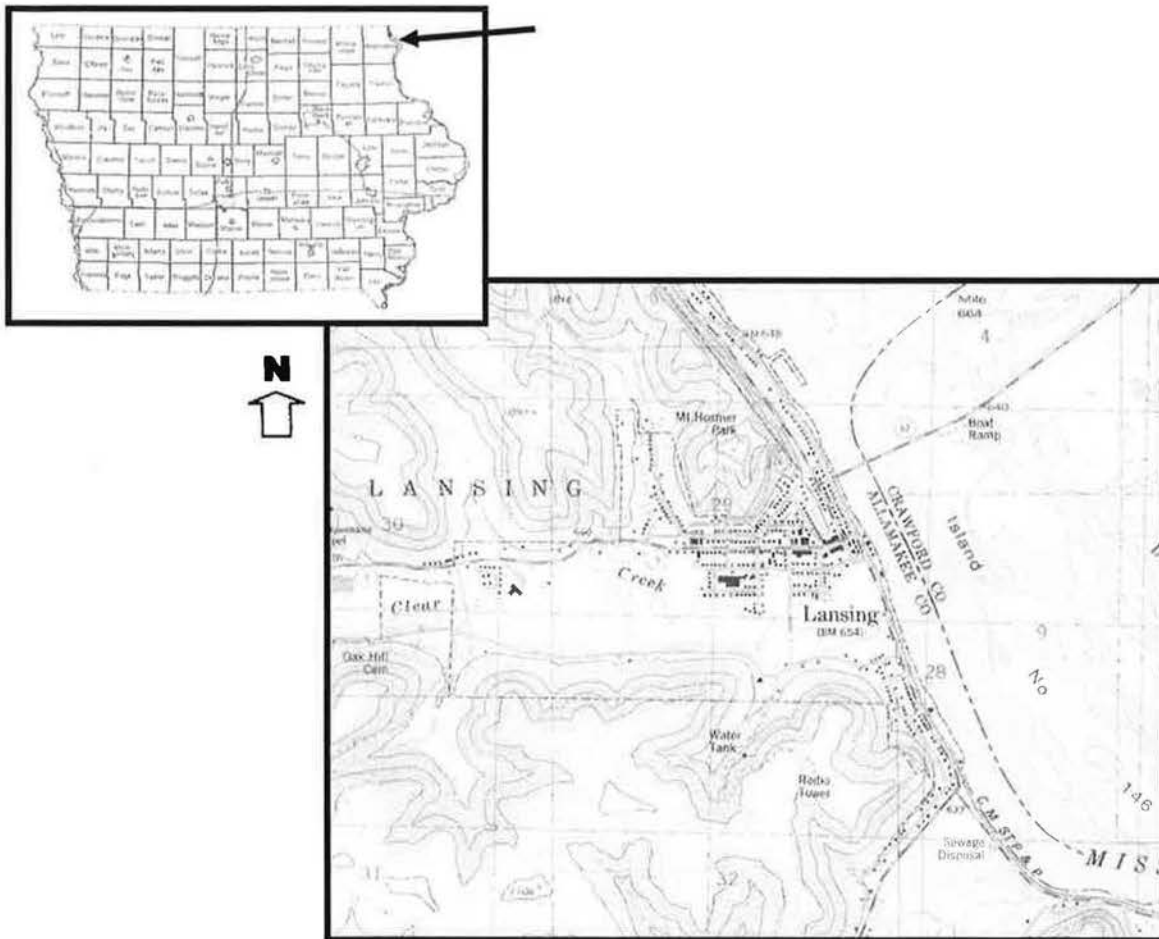
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Lansing Main Street Historic District
Allamakee County, IA

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:

Allamakee County is located in the far northeast corner of Iowa, bordering Minnesota on the north and Wisconsin on the east. Lansing, population 999, is located on the banks of the Mississippi River, one hundred miles north of Dubuque and ten miles south of the Minnesota border. The town is nestled in the valley between two tall bluffs, Mount Hosmer on the north and Mount Ida on the south. As the USGS map shows, this corner of Iowa is very hilly, quite unlike the stereotypical flat landscape that many people associate with the state.



Maps indicating location of Allamakee County and the town of Lansing
(Iowa Department of Transportation and 1983 USGS map)

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Undated aerial photograph, looking west, showing the location of Lansing in the valley between Mount Ida on the left and Mount Hosmer on the right. The wide street leading away from the river with a curious angle is Main Street. At lower right is the Black Hawk Bridge.
(Rick Welsh Collection)

Like most river towns, Lansing's first development was along the river on Front Street, with development quickly expanding west on Main Street. Main Street is eighty feet wide, while Front is only fifty feet wide. Railroad tracks run parallel to the river and adjacent to Front Street.

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The Lansing Historic Main Street District extends along Main from the Mississippi River west to 4th Street, and includes approximately one block of Front Street north and south of Main. The north and south boundaries are the rear lot lines of the buildings facing Main, plus one building on the east side of North 2nd and a single building in the 100 block of John Street. This area includes a total of fifty-three resources, two of which are already listed on the National Register of Historic Places: The G. Kerndt Bros. Elevator and Warehouses 11-13 at 60 Front Street, and the G. Kerndt Bros. Office Building at 391 Main Street. There are forty-two contributing buildings and nine non-contributing resources within the district. These resources were constructed between ca. 1855 and 1964, with the dominant style being Italianate.



2010 aerial map showing boundaries of the Lansing Historic Main Street District.
(Geological Services Bureau)

The resources in this district are unified by the fact that each was built in the central business district of Lansing, Iowa between ca. 1855 and 1964 and each illustrates the growth and development

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of the business community during this period. The buildings can be sub-divided into specific types: commercial/retail, commercial/non-retail, and public.

Traditional Commercial/Retail. Commercial/retail buildings make up the largest group of resources from this period. These buildings are rectangular in shape, varying from one to three stories in height, the majority of masonry construction with a flat roof sloping gently to the rear. These buildings fill the full width of their lot (creating party walls), and were built at the front of the lot, forming a common setback from the street. With a few exceptions, these are single storefront two story buildings. While brick was the material of choice for most of these buildings, the abundance of local limestone led to the construction of many limestone buildings. Many of the limestone buildings were given brick facades to provide a more "finished" appearance. In addition, Lansing still has a few frame buildings with gable roofs in the business district. These feature a false front to create the illusion of more substantial buildings. These frame buildings have tar paper brick facades. Other building materials found in the business district include metal, cast stone, and concrete block. These buildings were rarely architect-designed, being constructed by local contractors in the popular styles of the period, influenced by catalogs or local traditions. Visually these buildings vary the most in terms of detailing on the façade. Decorative cornices, hood molds, and other elements could be ordered from catalogs to give each building a touch of a popular style such as Italianate or Queen Anne. The details may vary, but the overall mass of the buildings remains constant. The differences are cosmetic, not structural. These buildings were built to house retail business on the first floor with the upper stories often occupied by offices or by specialty businesses such as photographers, tailors, or, in some instances, by fraternal lodges such as the Masonic and/or Odd Fellows organizations. Occasionally the upper story was used for housing. These resources are the core of the downtown. They represent the most popular building materials and styles found across Iowa in the years between 1855 and 1964.

Commercial/Non-Retail. These buildings are one or two stories tall, rectangular in shape with either a flat or gabled roof and will be of masonry construction, often limestone. Although there were originally a number of frame buildings in this category, these have been lost due to demolition or fire. The majority of these buildings will be along the riverbank and/or railroad tracks. For the most part, these buildings are truly functional in design with few, if any, decorative details. Non-retail buildings are more likely to be free-standing structures. Many of these have been demolished, leaving only a handful to represent this important type of building. These buildings housed grain elevators, warehouses, mills, button factories, wagon factories, ice houses, livery stables, lumberyards, and other forgotten activities. These resources illustrate the non-retail base of the local economy. As a river and railroad town, Lansing was the shipping and receiving headquarters for a large area of northeast Allamakee County throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Logs were milled into lumber that could be sold "as is" or turned into doors and windows by local factories. Fishermen sold clams to the factories to be turned into buttons. Farmers brought their grain to Lansing elevators for storage and shipment up or down the Mississippi.

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Public Buildings. The three public buildings located in the Lansing business district vary greatly in both date of construction and style. The Old Jail and Fire Station at 105 Main Street has had multiple additions over the years. The two story limestone building with gable roof from ca. 1855-1865 has been given a brick façade with false front. Its original use was as a livery stable. The former City Hall at 377 Main Street from 1938 was built specifically for that purpose. It is a two story building of buff-colored brick with limestone trim. While the Fire Station is a truly vernacular structure, the City Hall was built in the Art Deco style and was probably architect designed (though no architect has yet been identified). Most small towns located city hall in one of the commercial buildings along Main Street. City Hall served as a symbol of the community, showing that Lansing was important enough to have a building constructed for this specific purpose. It is also significant as the only example of Art Deco design in the community. A third public building, the post-1960 Lansing Post Office, is a single story red brick building of simplified modern design located next door to the former City Hall. All three buildings share the common set-back of the commercial buildings lining Main Street. Although located in the business district, public buildings provide services rather than goods. The central location was convenient for citizens who were already downtown shopping to conduct any business they might have with the city.

Front Street

There are four buildings facing Front Street, with the rear of these buildings opening onto the Mississippi River. Just north of the intersection with Main Street at 20 North Front, is a two story free-standing limestone building (three stories in the rear) with an extremely low pitched gable roof. The front entrances have rather flat segmental arched openings, while the second floor windows have simple metal hoodmolds. With the exception of the hoodmolds, this is a simple vernacular limestone building. This c.1855-65 building served as a warehouse for the Nielander Company and was one of a group of buildings in the Nielander complex. South of this stone building, at the southeast corner of Front and Main (10 South Front) is a two story (three in the rear) gable roof building with front gable entry. This building is much later than the others along Front, dating to 1902-12. The first floor is of masonry construction with a frame upper story. Alterations to this building make it non-contributing. The G. Kerndt Elevator and Warehouses 11 through 13 (1868, NRHP) are located at 60-70 S Front Street. Although the exterior of this building has been repainted in vibrant colors, the materials are still readily apparent, coursed ashlar blocks for the lower level of the north two-thirds of the building with a brick upper portion, while the southern one-third is all brick. Fenestration throughout is segmental arched, and there is a corbelled brick cornice. The north section of the building has gable roof frame upper story addition. As with other buildings along the river bank, the Kerndt building is multi-story in the rear. The fourth building on Front Street is a single story stone building at 100 S Front. Sanborn maps show this as three stories from 1886-1912, and two stories from 1912-1928. No date has been determined for the loss of the upper portion of the building. It is constructed of ashlar blocks of limestone and has segmental arched openings throughout. All three of the stone (and brick) buildings appear to date from the 1860s. Across the street on the west side of Front there were originally several

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small dwellings but these have been replaced in recent decades with an extension on the rear of the building at 105 Main Street, the current fire department.

Main Street: 100 Block

There have been more changes to this block than any of the others in this district. This block provided the visitor with their first impression of Lansing. The south side of the 100 block contains three buildings and an empty lot/park on Front Street. The front portion of the fire station is an early two story limestone building dating to 1855-65. It has a symmetrical three bay brick façade, with false front and a large garage door centered in the lower level. There are two major additions to the rear of the limestone building that were necessitated by the size of twenty-first century emergency vehicles. Across the alley to the west is a two story brick single storefront commercial building with the entrance centered in the lower level with three windows at the second floor. Decorative details are limited to simple stone lintels and sills, a corbelled brick cornice, and rope motif cast iron columns flanking the store entry. It dates from approximately the same period as the fire station, 1855-65. On the southeast corner of Main and 2nd is a single story gable roof building dating after 1980. It replaced two historic buildings that faced Main Street, but the new building faces west and has the address 10 S Second. The north side of the street historically has had a series of buildings at the east end, and is presently occupied by the frame building which does not fall within the period of significance. The west end of the block was anchored by the Dudley Hotel for over a century. The hotel was demolished in the late twentieth century and nothing has been re-built on the site.

Second Street: 100 Blocks North and South

The building at 10 South Second is noted above and does fall within the period of significance. The 100 block of North Second contains two limestone buildings on the east side, but the one at the north end (southeast corner of Second and William) originally functioned as a dwelling and for only brief periods served commercial purposes. For that reason, it is not included in the district. However, the stone building at 20 North Second dates to 1865-75 and has served several different commercial functions. It has also undergone numerous alterations in the fenestration. The broad wagon/carriage door centered on the façade probably dates to its use as a buggy repository around 1900. It follows the basic plan of commercial buildings in Lansing being rectangular in shape with a flat roof sloping gently to the rear.

John Street:

John Street is a very short street that runs parallel to Main one block south. The only building on the north side of the 100 block is located at 190 John. It is a two story limestone building with a symmetrical façade on John Street. It has a flat roof that slopes gently to the alley on the east.

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Numerous doors and windows have been added or blocked-in during its history. Originally there was another building immediately to the west, but it is not believed to have been part of this building.

200 Block Main Street:

This block is the core of the Lansing business district and it features an odd dog-leg near the west end of the block. From that dogleg west, Main Street runs in a true east/west direction. It is in this block that the width of the street (eighty feet) and the tall curbs are most noticeable. In some places concrete steps are in place to assist access to the sidewalks. Of the thirteen buildings on the south side of the street, eleven were built in 1885 following a major fire that destroyed all but one building on that side. These eleven buildings start at Second Street with the one building that was not demolished, but was re-built. These buildings are all single storefronts, two stories high, a combination of brick and limestone construction, and all have a brick façade. Iron storefronts with recessed entries and broad display windows were a common feature and many buildings retain these elements. The second floors usually contained three windows, though there are three exceptions to this (201 has two windows and 267 and 271 have four). These buildings illustrate the popularity of the late Italianate style for commercial buildings, featuring decorative hoodmolds (either brick patterned or cast metal) and pressed metal cornices. Although several storefronts have been altered at street level, this set of buildings retains a high degree of integrity. There is an empty lot just west of 271, and then a two story limestone building (279) that dates to 1909. This building has the entrance off-set to the right with a single large display window. The facade is of rock-faced ashlar blocks while the side and rear walls are of coursed rubble. The simplicity of the stone cornice is of classical design. At the far west end of the block is a former gas station/convenience store that is set well back from both streets with a paved lot to the north and west. The lots on the southeast and southwest corners of Main and Third appear to have been occupied by gas stations since the 1920s, but the stations there today are non-contributing due to date of construction.

The north side of the 200 block contains twelve buildings plus a vacant lot at the west end that has recently been converted into a public plaza. The buildings on this side of the street range in date from approximately 1855 to about 1916, all are two stories, and all except two (200 and 274) are single storefronts. Like the buildings on the south side, both limestone and brick were used, but there are also three gable roof frame buildings with false fronts and tar paper brick sheathing (238, 250, and 288). The site of the new public plaza contained a fourth frame building. The most common style on this side is Italianate, but there are also Queen Anne oriels, and three simple modern early twentieth century façades on 1850s buildings. There is one important feature on this side of the street that impacted much of the construction downtown and throughout Lansing...Little Hill Quarry. This is located directly north of the buildings on this side of the street and is believed to be the source of the limestone used for the buildings in this district.

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300 Block Main Street:

The buildings in the 300 block are somewhat simpler in design than those in the 200 block as businesses in the 300 block were more service oriented. On the south side of the street there is a group of five nineteenth century Italianate buildings, all of which are currently painted a light gray (except one double storefront that has light gray siding). These are of masonry construction (mix of limestone and brick with brick facades), two stories tall, and the two at the east end of the block retain their original iron storefronts with recessed entry and large display windows. None of these have metal cornices, though they do retain the corbelled brick cornices. Second floor windows are all segmental arched with double hung sash (except the one sheathed in siding). The utilitarian appearance of these buildings mirrors their use by blacksmiths, harness makers, and a wagon factory. The westernmost building in this group is a double storefront with a pent roof projecting over the sidewalk and a tall addition to the roof, possibly to control drainage. Next door is a wide two story buff-colored brick building that was built during the Depression as City Hall. This is a very nice example of Art Deco design, but it also has the heavy frame roof construction that is visually distracting. A small single story building from the last half of the twentieth century is located immediately west of the City Hall. Although currently serving as the Lansing Post Office, the design of this building is such that it could just as easily be used by any small business. The two story brick Italianate style G. Kerndt & Bros Building (NRHP) at 391 Main Street anchors the west end of this block. It originally housed a general store and later a bank. The Kerndt Building was probably the earliest substantial brick building in this block as it dates to 1861 and 1863. The group of five other buildings on this side of the street may be a little "newer" but they all appear to have been built between 1865 and 1875.

The north side of the 300 block has always had several vacant lots. Today there are seven buildings on this side, ranging in construction date from ca. 1860 to 1946. The building at the east end (300) is a two frame building sheathed in the tar paper brick. It features a chamfered entrance, but more importantly, the entire east wall was built at an angle because it runs parallel to North 3rd which was laid out on the diagonal. This building is Italianate in design and probably dates to 1855-65. It is adjacent to a two story brick single storefront from about the same date. This brick building features a frame storefront rather than cast iron, and the segmental arched upper story windows have timber sills. There is an empty lot to the west of this building, and then a two story brick that was constructed around 1915 as an auto garage with movie theater on the second floor. The major change to this building is the conversion of the center garage door into a large display window. Immediately adjacent to the west is a two story 1946 building erected to house the Lansing Company factory and offices. Adjoining the 1946 building is another early (c. 1915) auto garage that was remodeled in the 1960s for use as a bank. A free-standing two story brick commercial building is found near the west end of the block at 380. The corbelled brick cornice is identical to the five buildings on the south side of this block and it was probably constructed in the same period, c.1865-75. The last building on the north side of the 300 block was built prior to 1886 but is now a two story building with a buff-colored brick exterior.

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The present appearance dates to ca. 1960 when new owners had the third floor removed and the entire building sheathed with buff-colored brick in a more modern design.

400 Block Main Street:

There is a single building in the 400 block of Main that is included in the historic district. This is the movie theater that was constructed on the southwest corner of Main and Fourth Streets in 1946. Like most of the buildings in the business district, it is of masonry construction, but in this case, concrete block was used. It features an arched roof to provide the open interior space needed for the theater audience, and the marquee is still in place. Unfortunately, the primary façade has been sheathed in vertical metal siding, but the original function of the building is still highly visible. The construction of both this theater and the Lansing Company building across the street in 1946 signals the end of major commercial construction in downtown Lansing.

Integrity:

Districts are geographic clusters of related resources that are linked by common style, materials, builders, or use. A district must possess a sense of time and place, have relatively few intrusions, and not have been altered to a high degree. In all cases, the most important integrity consideration is that the building retains sufficient elements of the original design, materials, and setting that the builder/original owner would recognize it. It is expected that the storefronts of commercial buildings may have been altered to present a more "modern" appearance. For this reason, some alterations to the first floor façade of commercial buildings may be acceptable if the upper stories of the building retain the original design and fabric. While such alterations would not be acceptable for a building being considered as individually eligible, contributing buildings in a historic district can retain a lesser degree of integrity. This integrity must include the overall size, shape, building material, and fenestration. The determination of contributing or non-contributing for each resource has been made based on the seven aspects of integrity.

- **Location.** The location of the business district was dictated from the beginning by the Mississippi River and the two bluffs, Mount Hosmer and Mount Ida. Main Street began at the river and extended up the valley.
- **Setting.** The setting has remained unchanged, with Main Street leading toward the Mississippi River, although boat ramps and the harbor have replaced the grain elevators and warehouses as the destination.
- **Design.** The design of the buildings in this district is completely commercial: primarily two story rectangular buildings with flat roof, facades featuring wide display windows and upper stories with symmetrically arranged windows, set at the front of the lots creating a masonry

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wall lining the street. Italianate is the most common style, primarily because of the 1885 fire, and the major period of construction is 1855-1885.

- **Material.** This is a major element in the Lansing Main Street District due to the amount of limestone used for construction. The abundance of limestone in the area (specifically Little Quarry Hill) led to its use for commercial buildings, but most were given a brick façade to make them appear more impressive. Buildings with limestone facades were usually those along the river and/or those that were non-retail in function.
- **Workmanship.** The original workmanship can be seen in the limestone walls, brick-patterned cornices and hoodmolds, and the over-all quality of construction of these mid-late nineteenth century buildings.
- **Association.** This district has two different, separate, associations. The first is to the river, without which it would not exist, and its direct geographic relationship to it. The second is the collection of commercial buildings, sharing common design characteristics, that creates a true business district.
- **Feeling.** The placement of these brick buildings, encompassing the entire width of the lot, set at the front of the lot, creating a masonry wall along both sides of Main Street creates a business district, very different in feeling than that found in a residential neighborhood with houses set in the middle of their lots surrounded by lawn. In addition, the street that runs between the masonry walls takes an unusual turn to the northeast, revealing a unexpected vista of the Mississippi River.

The Lansing business district is visually cohesive and geographically well defined. It is made up of individual masonry (limestone and/or brick) buildings sharing a common set-back, similar rooflines, similar brick exteriors, first floor storefronts of glass, and upper stories with windows and cornices creating a rhythmic pattern. Eighty-three per cent of the buildings were constructed within the period of significance: ca. 1855-1964. These buildings share a common use or function, such as retail/office or retail/apartments, that is clearly visible and adds to the sense of time and place. The number and size of these commercial buildings demonstrate the importance of Lansing as a commercial/retail center within Allamakee County and the surrounding market area.

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LIST OF RESOURCES IN THE HISTORIC LANSING MAIN STREET DISTRICT

ADDRESS	NRHP	CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING	DATE
100 Main			X	Post 1960
105 Main		X		Ca. 1855-60
197 Main		X		Ca. 1855-60
200 Main		X		Ca. 1865/1902
201 Main		X		1862/1885
210 Main		X		Ca. 1860
211 Main		X		1885
214 Main		X		Ca. 1860 +
221 Main		X		1885
224 Main		X		Ca. 1860 +
229 Main		X		1885
231 Main		X		1885
234 Main		X		Ca. 1865
236 Main		X		Ca. 1865
238 Main		X		Ca. 1865
241 Main		X		1885
249 Main		X		1885
250 Main		X		Ca. 1855 +
253 Main		X		1885
258 Main		X		1859
261 Main		X		1885
266 Main		X		1859/1916
267 Main		X		1885
271 Main		X		1885
274 Main		X		1902-12
279 Main		X		1909
287 Main			X	Ca. 1990
288 Main		X		Ca. 1855-65
298 Main			X	2012
300 Main		X		Ca. 1855-65
301 Main			X	Ca. 1990
317 Main		X		Ca. 1865-75
320 Main		X		Ca. 1865
330 Main		X		ca. 1915-20

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ADDRESS	NRHP	CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING	DATE
333 Main		X		Ca. 1865-75
341-353 Main			X	Ca. 1865-75
359 Main			X	Ca. 1865-75
360 Main		X		1946
367 Main			X	Ca. 1865-75
370 Main		X		Ca. 1915-20
377 Main		X		1938
380 Main		X		Ca. 1865-75
383 Main		X		Ca.1960
390 Main		X		Pre-1886 + ca. 1960
391 Main (Kerndt Bldg)	X			1861 & 1863
401 Main		X		1946
20 N Front		X		Ca. 1865
10 S Front			X	Ca. 1902-12
60-70 S Front (Kerndt Elevator)	X			1868 + ca.1880
100 S Front		X		Ca. 1865
20 N 2 nd		X		Ca. 1865-75
10 S 2 nd			X	Post 1980
190 John		X		Ca. 1860-65

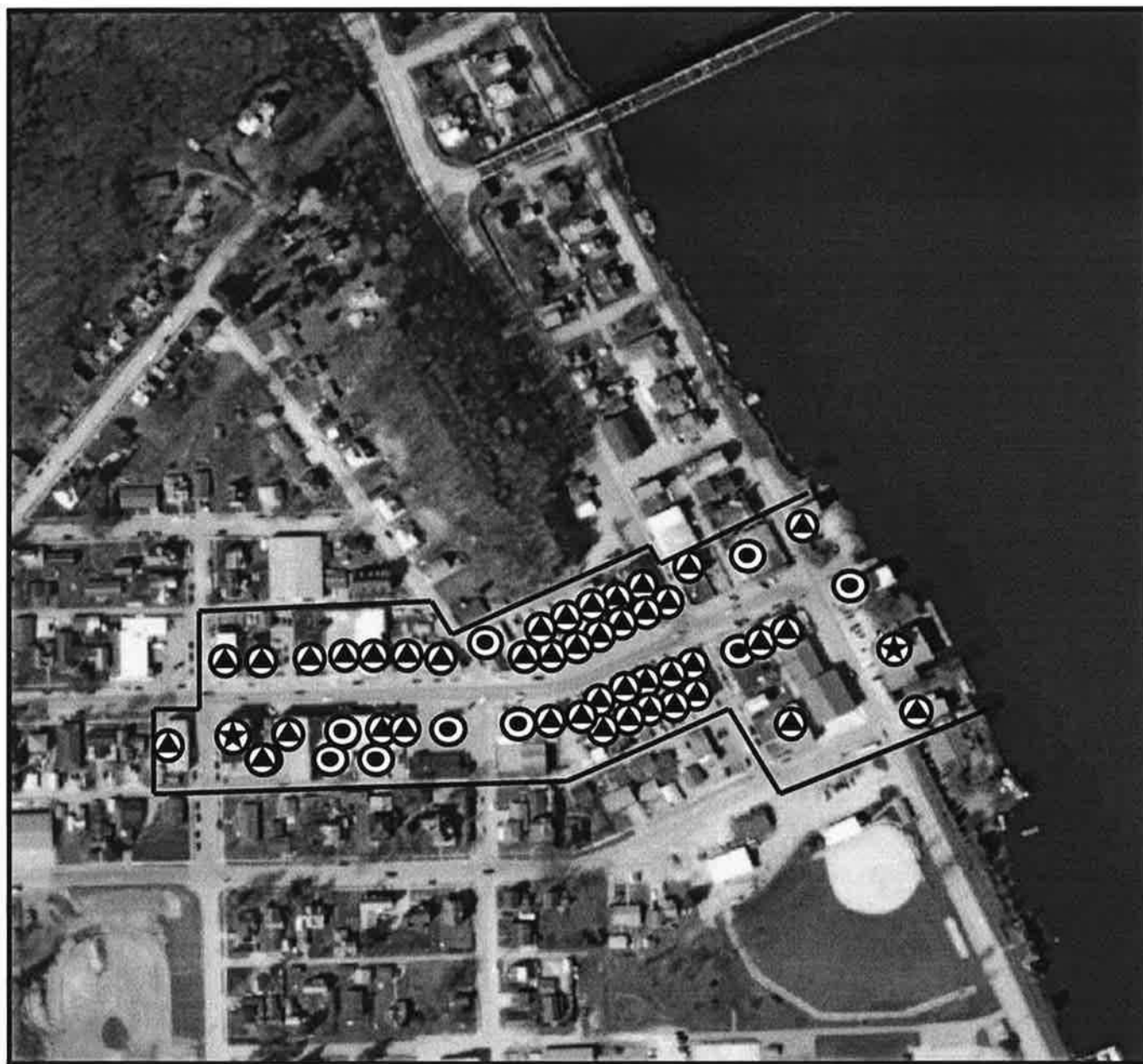
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2010 aerial photo showing distribution of resources
(Geological Services Bureau)

★ National Register of Historic Places

▲ Contributing

● Non-Contributing

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Lansing Main Street Historic District has local Criterion A significance as forty-four of the fifty-three resources within the district speak to the commercial development of Lansing between ca. 1855 and 1964. These buildings illustrate the impact of riverboat traffic, the arrival and development of the railroad, the neighboring agricultural economy, and, lastly, the connection across the Mississippi River that occurred when the Black Hawk Bridge opened in 1931. It has local Criterion C as a fine collection of commercial designs with a focus on the Italianate style, specifically eleven buildings constructed in 1885 following a major downtown fire.

Commercial Development of Lansing, Iowa: ca. 1855-1964

Lansing, The River Town

First and foremost, Lansing is a river town. In 1865 the Iowa State Gazetteer carried the following description:

Lansing is situated on the Mississippi River, one hundred miles north of Dubuque, and ten miles south of the State Line of Minnesota, at the mouth of a ravine about three-fourths of a mile wide. The river here has a bold shore, making a good landing for the largest class of boats. (Hair, p 91)

Lansing was originally settled in 1848 or 1849 (fairly late for eastern Iowa where many of the settlements along the Mississippi were made in the 1830s) and was platted by John Haney and H.H. Houghton in 1851. When the first government surveys of this part of Allamakee County were made in the late 1840s, the only marked trail in Lansing Township was running west from Lansing toward Waukon. It appears that this trail became Main Street, with Front Street running parallel to the river. The first buildings were constructed along Front Street, with expansion along Main Street to the west. A number of businesses were started in the early 1850s including a saw mill, a grist mill, and a saloon. In 1851 Elisha Hale built a factory along the river to manufacture farm machinery. (Burke, p 12) The Nielander Company (under a variety of names over the years) was established in 1854 and became a leading mercantile merchant. 1856 saw the founding of another business that would have long lasting effect on the community, G. Kerndt and Bros. They built a warehouse along the river in 1859 and "entered the grain trade." (*Ibid.*) In 1861 Kerndt Bros built a three story brick building (NRHP) at the southeast corner of Main and 4th Street to house their General Store (doubling the size in 1863), and a few years later built a brick elevator (NRHP) near their warehouse on Front Street. In 1861 the *Waukon Sentinel* said "Lansing is the largest village in the county and possesses good commercial advantages." The business district had spread quickly up Main Street from the river. The curious dogleg on Main Street near 3rd Street has not been explained. In 1862 a fire broke out on the south side of Main in the 200 block. The 1865 Iowa State Gazetteer noted that "...it was soon rebuilt – brick and stone taking the place of wood." (Hair, p 91).

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The Lansing riverfront, photograph is undated but believed to be ca.1885
(Courtesy Diana Diedrich)

In a little more than a decade (1849 to 1862), Lansing became a bustling community. In 1867, Lansing was incorporated and was granted a charter as a "city of the second class." This growth was built upon several factors that changed over the decades. Logging was an important enterprise on the Mississippi and Lansing businessmen were quick to act on the availability of these logs, with saw mills, lumberyards, and sash and door companies springing up along the river bank. Fishing was an obvious way to make money, and many Lansing citizens took advantage of this. Later, the State of Iowa would establish a fish hatchery (NRHP) on the river's edge south of downtown. Kerndt Bros had anticipated the growth of farming with the establishment of their grain elevator and warehouses. It was said that even with fourteen warehouses, at times farmers were waiting in line to unload. (Hancock, p 467) At one time this area was said to be the largest wheat producing area in the state. Later in the 19th century many area farmers turned to raising livestock or dairy cattle. At that point, a stockyard was established in Lansing to provide yet another service. There was a brief flurry of interest in lead mining nearby, but it lasted only a short time.

Steamboats plying the Mississippi made regular stops at Lansing, discharging cargo and passengers, then taking on both cargo and passengers. Lansing was the only riverboat stop between McGregor and southern Minnesota, so Allamakee County was reliant on Lansing for goods and supplies. The Illustrated Historical Atlas of Iowa from 1875 described Lansing as "...the chief commercial town in

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Allamakee County.” (p 431) A “battle” developed between Waukon and Lansing over the location of the county seat. This disagreement lasted almost 25 years and required ten elections before the question was finally settled in 1875 with Waukon declared the county seat. In the meantime, citizens of Lansing had led the construction in 1861 of a two story limestone courthouse (NRHP) in the Greek Revival style in Columbia, an area now referred to as South Lansing. For a brief period the Allamakee County records were actually housed in that building. By the early 1860s Lansing had grown to a point that a true school building was necessary. A two story limestone Greek Revival school (NRHP) was built at the corner of 5th and Center in 1864. Just three years later a matching addition was made to accommodate the growing enrollment.



Limestone Courthouse (NRHP), 1861

Limestone School (NRHP), 1864

(Naumann Photos)

The prevalence of limestone as a building material in Lansing is noteworthy. This is a material that was readily available in many areas along the Mississippi River and was often used for building purposes instead of brick. Many of the Iowa counties bordering the Mississippi attracted stonemasons from Germany and neighboring countries. For example, in Jackson County, there were not only a number of German stone masons, but Luxembourgian emigrants in Tete des Morts Twp built the village of St. Donatus of limestone, using their traditional building techniques.

The 1913 Past and Present of Allamakee County, Iowa carried the following description of the stone found in the Lansing area (Hancock, p 77):

The lowest and consequently the oldest rock exposed in the county is that along the foot of the bluffs from Lansing to New Albin.

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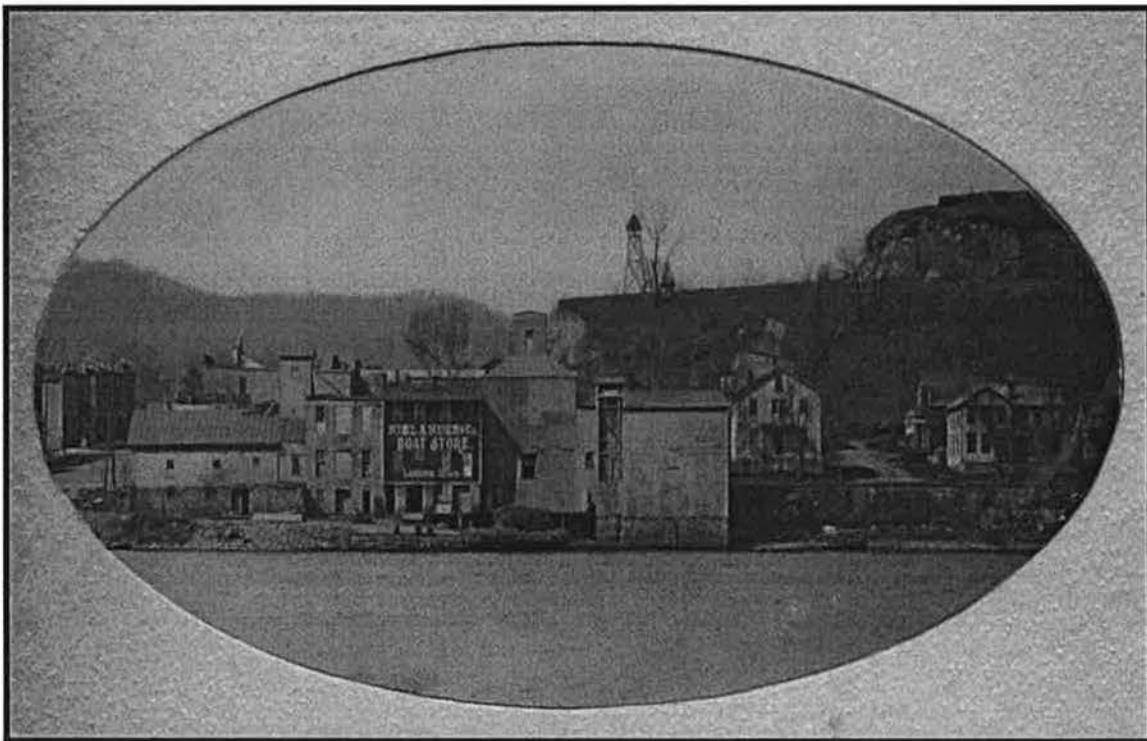
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A very fine outcrop can be seen just in the rear and to the north of the second business block from the river in Lansing. Here at the south end of a short, low and narrow ridge is a vertical section of sixty feet of sandy shales and clays of shades of dirty yellow, brown, red, gray and green. These shales are quite firmly bedded in the hill, but on exposure to the atmosphere disintegrate and fall to pieces.

They have no economic value except as a surface dressing for clay roads, for which purpose they are excellent, forming a firm smooth surface. No fossils are found in this formation, which extends down to and for 700 feet below the surface of the river as shown by the record of the strata encountered in drilling the city artesian well.

It rests uncomfortably on a hard crystalline quartzite. Above the formation described lies twenty-five feet of a harder bedded rock that has been quarried to some extent for building purposes.



Ca. 1910 photograph of riverfront north of Main Street showing the stone outcrop behind the 200 block of Main Street locally known as Little Quarry Hill.

There appears to have been quarrying on two levels.

(Courtesy Ken Becker)

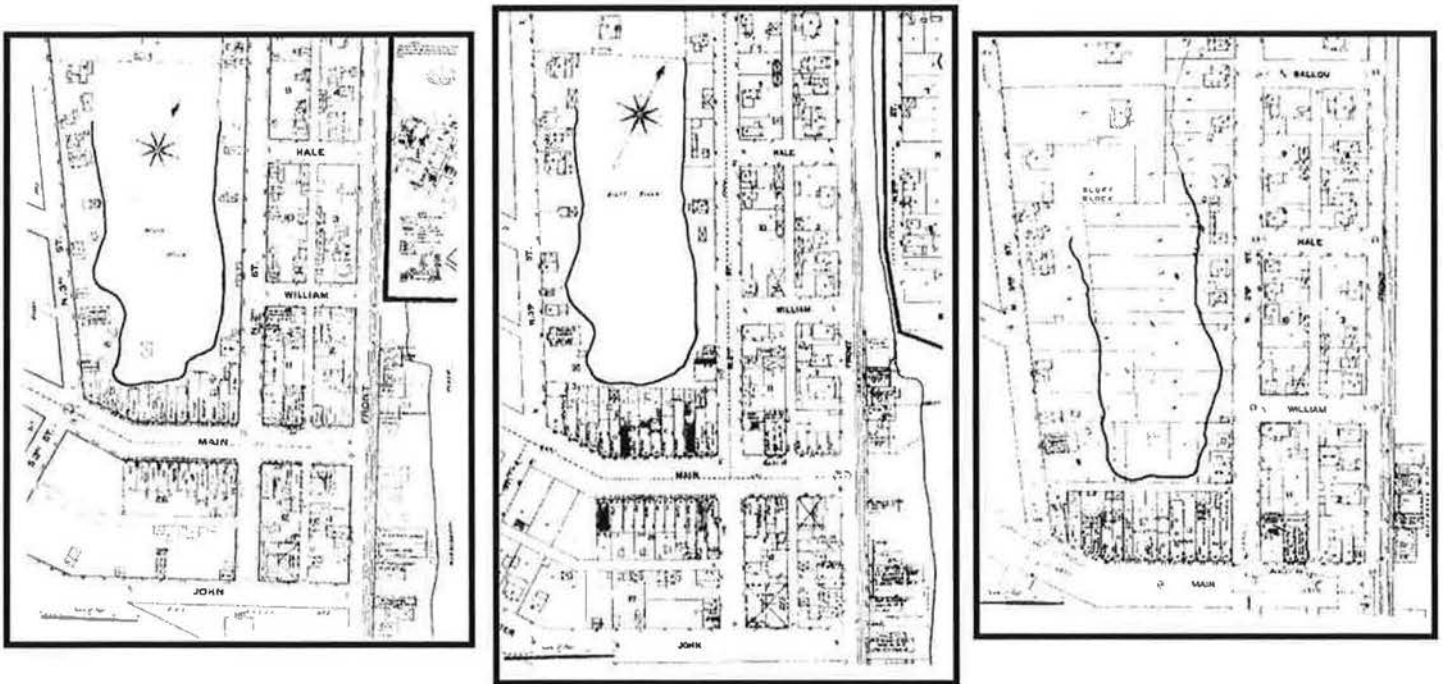
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The Sanborn maps also show a receding bluff behind the 200 block. It is unfortunate that the earliest Sanborn map is from 1886 so it does not provide an idea of just how early this quarrying began. However, the maps illustrate how the bluff was being quarried when the maps from 1886, 1902 and 1912 are compared.



Sanborn Insurance Maps from: 1886, 1902, 1912

Census research has determined that there were at least six, and perhaps more, stone masons working in Lansing and Lansing Township before 1870. These included Joseph Haas, James Edward Hand Sr., Thomas Gottlieb Engelhorn, Valentine Bisel (Beissel), Joseph Bisel, and Max Frederick. Unfortunately, newspaper articles almost never identified the masons when they talked about new houses and buildings. However, locally it is said that Joseph Haas assisted in the construction of the Kerndt Bros. Grain Elevator in 1851, and that Thomas Engelhorn and Valentine Bisel were the stone masons for the school in 1864.

Post 1870 there were at least eleven stone masons in Lansing and Lansing Township: Christian Reppe, John and Sever Reppe (twins), Louis Paul (Powell), Niels M. Redo, James McAnenny, W.E. Fry, William Blackmore, B. Sheets, B. Houser, and John Strom. The Reppe twins were not only stone masons, but also owners of a stone quarry. (Directory of Iowa Limestone Quarries by Counties, p 560.) One newspaper article from 1885 noted that "The stone masons are now at work on F. Hartley's new

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building..." and later in the paragraph said "Bascom and Ladd have the contract..." (*Lansing Mirror*, September 18, 1885, np) It is difficult to determine from that whether Bascom and Ladd were the stone masons or perhaps the general contractors. No other information about Bascom and/or Ladd has been discovered.



1872 photograph of downtown Lansing looking southeast from Mount Hosmer. Little Quarry Hill is seen just above the center of the photo, and the quarry appears to be active. (Courtesy Allamakee County Historical Society)

It is believed that this quarry was the source of the stone that was used in the construction of over two dozen buildings along Main and Front Streets as well as for a number of residences and at least two public buildings. The use of stone as a building material in Lansing continued into the early 20th century.

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On May 8, 1872, Lansing entered the railroad era with the arrival of the first Chicago, Dubuque and Minnesota train. Although it was met with much celebration, there appears to have been some question as to whether or not all of the people in Lansing were in favor of the railroad. It seems that several prominent businessmen held stock in various steamboat lines and weren't excited about the railroad taking over the shipping business. In terms of other transportation, roads ran along the river banks, through valleys and across ridges to connect small neighboring villages, and the road west connected with Waukon, some seventeen miles to the southwest. Lansing remained the shipping center of the county.

Lansing, the Market Town

All of the activities mentioned above caused Lansing to develop into a Market Town. This began early in the community's development. The steamboats not only carried products from Lansing to eastern markets, they brought all sorts of goods to Lansing. The earliest settlers had need of pots and pans, fabric for clothing, shoes for the harsh winter months, medicine, food stuffs that could not be locally produced, furniture, guns and ammunition, tools and equipment that weren't produced locally. The list goes on and on. It is said that the first store was built at the corner of Main and Front in 1851 for F. D. Cowles, the first storekeeper. From there the business district expanded over the next decade, up Main Street at least as far as 4th Street, where the Kerndt Bros built their fine three story brick store building in 1861. Both sides of Main were filled with commercial buildings, many of them small frame structures.



Kerndt Bros Store, SE corner of Main & 4th, NRHP
(Illustration Historical Atlas of the State of Iowa, p 356)

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The first of a series of major fires in the business district occurred in 1862 when the south side of the 200 block of Main (between 2nd and 3rd) went up in flames. As noted earlier, this area was rapidly rebuilt, this time of brick and stone. Merchants' ads and news briefs from the 1860s demonstrate the variety of businesses along Main (and some gave their addresses referencing these new buildings):

- "New Jewelry Establishment, New Stone Block, Main Street, Lansing;"
- "Hersey & Brother Dry Goods, Three Story Stone Block, Main Street, Lansing."
(*North Iowa Journal*, November 11, 1862, p 1, c 2)
- "J.H. Pape's New Store, Main Street, Lansing, (Opposite Kerndt & Bro's.)"
- "Farmer's Home, German Hotel, Ed Ruprecht, Proprietor, Main Street corner of Fifth, Lansing"
(*The Lansing Weekly*, November 13, 1862, p1 c 1)
- "Dutch Store! Established 1854, in Lansing. Nielander Schierholz & Co., Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Queensware, Farming Tools"
- "Kerndt & Brothers, South-east corner of Main and Fourth Sts"
(*The Lansing Weekly*, November 27, 1862, p 3, c 5)
- "New Goods at the New Drug Store! German Apothecary, Tho. Nachtwey, M.D. Physician and Surgeon, New Stone Building with Arched Windows (opposite the Liberty Pole), Main Street, Lansing" (*The Lansing Weekly*, December 11, 1862, p 3, c 4)
- "*Fannie Fisk*. This is the name of the little craft which takes the place of the *Allamakee* and will ply [between] here and Prairie Du Chen [sic], Wisconsin. The Captain (Flemming) don't like the change, and we don't blame him." (*The Lansing Weekly Union*, May 7, 1863, p 3, c 1)
- "New Building. We learn that R.P. Spencer, will soon commence the erection of a large stone or brick storehouse, on the vacant lots just above the new block, Main Street. The building will be three stories high and well finished up. We will report progress." (*The Lansing Weekly Union*, May 7, 1863, p 3, c 1) (Note: Spencer's business was located at the corner of Main and Front Streets prior to the completion of the new building.)
- "Fish. We had the pleasure of capturing and eating this week, some of the finest Bass & Pickerel, ever caught out of the Mississippi. Editors do live."
(*The Lansing Weekly Union*, May 29, 1863, p 3, c 1)
- "Building operations have almost entirely ceased here, for want of joists. The work on the School House and Mr. Spencer's large building, cannot go ahead on account of the scarcity of this kind of material. Mr. Spencer hopes, however, to get into his new quarters by the middle of October. (*The Lansing Weekly Union*, July 30, 1863, p 3, c 1)
- "Bricks, Bricks, Bricks! The undersigned would inform the public that his Brick Yard, near the Sash Factory at the west end of the town, is in full blast and that he keeps on hand a large supply of Bricks. Bernhard Winnesdorfer. (*The Weekly Union*, September 24, 1863, p 3, c 6)
- "The weather is as warm and pleasant as one could wish to see. The river remains closed."
(*The Weekly Union*, March 8, 1864, p 3, c 1)
- "Muddy Streets, Filth & Mud. Get rid of wood piles, boxes, barrels, on Main Street!" (*The Weekly Union*, March 15, 1864, p 3, c 1)
- "New Goods. The Kerndt Brothers, Nielander Schierholtz & Co., Halbert, Friend & Eisen, William Lloyd, Van Winter, and in fact nearly all of our merchants have received portions of spring stocks." (*The Weekly Union*, April 12, 1864, p 3, c 3) (Evidently the Mississippi River had opened for navigation for the season.)

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"Mayor S.H. Kinney noted that there are 4-5 immense piles of ice taken from the river for shipment south. The huge mountains contain about 400,000 tons of ice." (*Lansing Mirror*, April 20, 1869, p 3, c 1)
"Nielander & Brockhausen are building a substantial pier extending 40' into the river." (*Lansing Mirror*, January 18, 1870, p 3, c 1)

The advertisements and news articles noted above not only speak to the busy commercial life of Lansing, but the names illustrate the large number of Germans living in the community. In addition to Rupecht, Nielander, Schierholz, Nachtwey, and Winnesdorfer, there were ads for the Billiard Saloon of Wuest & Urmersbach, the Shoe Shop of W.J. Wettlaufer and many other German-owned businesses. Although it has not been determined at this point exactly how large the German community in Lansing was in the late 19th century, Germania Hall (non-extant), a prominent building located just north of Main Street, was built in 1877. There were often notices in the newspapers about "the Germans of this place" having a "Pic Nic" or a Grand Ball or other social activities.

The buildings lining Main Street that housed these early businesses were primarily one and two story single storefront buildings, rectangular in shape with roofs that varied in shape, the frame buildings had gable roofs while the majority of the masonry buildings (both brick and stone) had flat roofs. An 1872 photograph taken from Mount Hosmer (page 19) shows the variety of roof types. One of the buildings constructed after the 1862 fire was a three story triple storefront building at the southeast corner of Main and 3rd Streets. Known as the Concert Hall, this building was constructed in 1867 for C.W. Hufschmidt at a cost of nearly \$30,000 and can be seen in the 1872 photo.



Main Street looking east from Third Street, pre-1885
(Courtesy Allamakee County Historical Society)

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By 1875 the state census showed Lansing to have a population of 2280 (the largest population the town ever achieved). The Illustrated Historical Atlas of the State of Iowa devoted two paragraphs to a listing of the goods that were shipped from Lansing and those delivered to Lansing during the 1874 season of navigation (March 30 to November 18) just by the Keokuk & Northern Packet Company for which Nielander, Brockhausen & Co. were the agents. The Diamond Jo Line and the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad were also actively involved in transporting merchandise though numbers were not available for those. Lansing was the "principal market for produce from an extensive agricultural district lying north and west of it, which here finds an outlet to the river and railroad, large quantities of pork, beef, grain and cattle being annually shipped from this point." (Andreas, p 431) When the farmers delivered their grain or livestock to Lansing for shipping, often they were accompanied by family members who did their regular shopping, taking advantage of the goods available in the stores along Main Street. A listing of the stores occupying the buildings from the river to 4th Street in 1875 included:

9 dry goods stores	2 jewelry stores	4 millinery establishments
4 grocery stores	5 clothing stores	5 hotels
4 drug stores	2 boot & shoes stores	2 livery stables
4 hardware stores	6 blacksmith shops	3 harness shops

These retail establishments were in addition to the factories, most located along the river banks. The factories included the Iron Works & Foundry of Boeckh, Luger & Co.; Bockfinger & Boekemeyer's Wagon Works; the flouring mill of Foster, Lee & Co.; the saw mill of Hemenway, Barkly & Co.; Travers & Co.'s sash, door & blind factory; J.G. Manger's cabinet factory; and four lumberyards. Like the Kerndt Bros, two other Lansing businesses paid to have engravings of their buildings included in the 1875 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the State of Iowa: Boeckh, Luger & Co and the Dudley House.



Boeckh, Luger & Co.



Dudley House

(Illustrated Historical Atlas of the State of Iowa, pp 355-356)

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The 100 block is the first thing a visitor would see when arriving by boat or train. It was composed of three substantial buildings: a large limestone building on the north side, the Dudley House, a medium size stone building housing City Livery on the south side, and a two story brick grocery next door on the alley. The rest of the block was filled with small frame buildings, except for a large frame building opposite the Dudley House which had a brick veneered façade. Unlike the 200 block, the 100 block never filled with masonry commercial buildings.



Left: Dudley House, ca. 1890-1900
NE corner Main & 2nd
Note that it bears little
resemblance to the 1875 engraving
(Courtesy Ruth Belich)



Right: Frame building with brick veneer,
ca. 1890-1900
SE corner Main & 2nd
(Courtesy Mary Severson)

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Main Street looking west from the middle of the 100 block ca. 1900
(Courtesy Allamakee County Historical Society)

Commercial development extended west and north from the intersection of Main and 2nd Streets.



2nd Street looking north from Main, ca. 1900
(Courtesy Allamakee County Historical Society)

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The 200 block was, and is, the core of the business district. The brick and stone buildings constructed following the 1862 fire housed many prosperous businesses. But another major fire demolished the entire south side of Main between 2nd and 3rd in the spring of 1885.

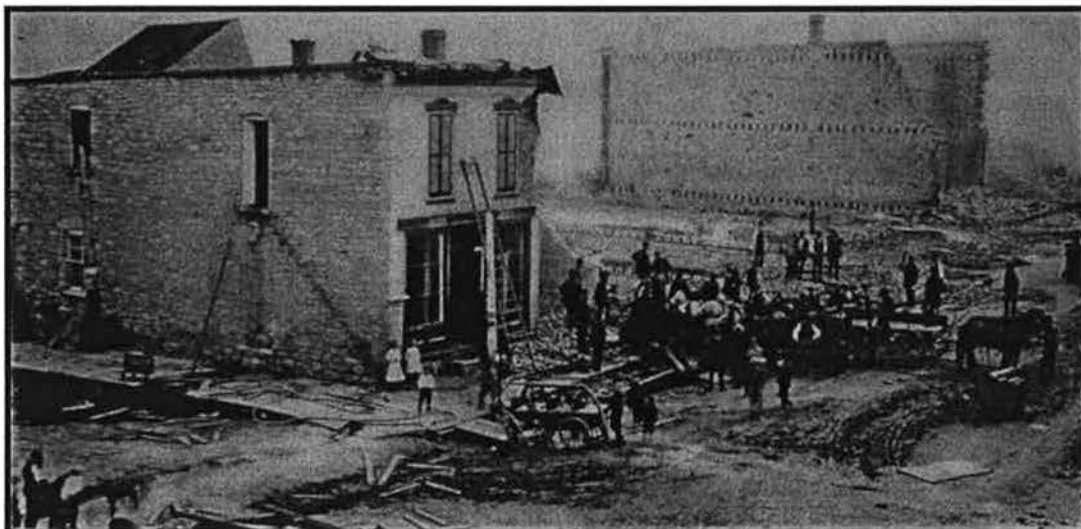


The SW corner of Main & 2nd

Left: The 1862 buildings, building with shutters housed the Post Office

Below: The same buildings following the disastrous fire of May 23, 1885

(Both photos from Sandry Collection)



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Lansing's Disastrous Fire May 23, 1885

Shortly after two o'clock, Saturday morning, our citizens were roused from sound slumber by the wild cry of fire! fire! fire! Soon the fire bells rang out upon the tranquil morning air and the people of our beautiful city came hurrying to the scene of disaster to be struck dumb by the appalling [sic] sight.

.....
In brief, everything was leveled to the ground between Main and Center streets, from Second to Third except the post office. This was in the heart of the business portion of the city and comprised the very best business buildings in Lansing. (*Lansing Mirror*, May 1885, no specific date or page)

This fire wiped out all of the new brick and stone buildings that had been constructed following the fire of 1862. Some of the major buildings and businesses that were lost included the three story Concert Hall at the west end of the block, offices of both Lansing newspapers (the *Allamakee Journal* and the *Lansing Mirror*), the Bank of Lansing (next door to the post office), the photography studio of A.A. Houghton above the post office (including over 1,000 negatives), Evergreen Lodge, No. 144, A.F. & A.M., and Company E's armory in the Concert Hall, plus numerous small businesses and offices. The *Mirror* estimated the total loss to be \$157,500 with insurance coverage of only \$60,600. In addition to the loss of the entire south side of the block, fifteen buildings on the north side of the street were damaged, but all were covered by insurance.

Rebuilding of the south side began almost immediately and a set of eleven two story single storefront buildings stair-stepped their way up the gentle Main Street hill. Although there is some variation in specific design details, seven of the buildings in the middle of the block are virtually identical. All of these buildings exhibit characteristics of the Italianate style that was popular for commercial buildings across the country during that period. As before, both limestone and brick were used in the construction of these new buildings although none of these 1885 buildings show a limestone façade. The rapidity with which this block was re-built is evidenced in a *Lansing Mirror* article on September 18, 1885:

OUR BIG BUILDING BOOM
Numerous Newsy Notes and Interesting Items Relating to Rebuilders

The Hartley building is nearly completed and the new clothiers of mankind, Ruth & Boeckh, will have the entire first floor.

The "Red Front" store is "redder" now than it ever was before. The counters, showcases, shelves and fixtures are all of this attractive color and are trimmed in black. ... This store will continue to be the headquarters of notions and fancy goods of all kinds, and in addition George will keep a full line of staple and fancy groceries.

Wm. Wiecking is moving into his new building this week. ... Besides the goods of his own manufacture Mr. Wiecking will carry a large stock of other tobaccos, etc.

G.L. Saam has his stock of boots and shoes placed on the shelves in his new building.

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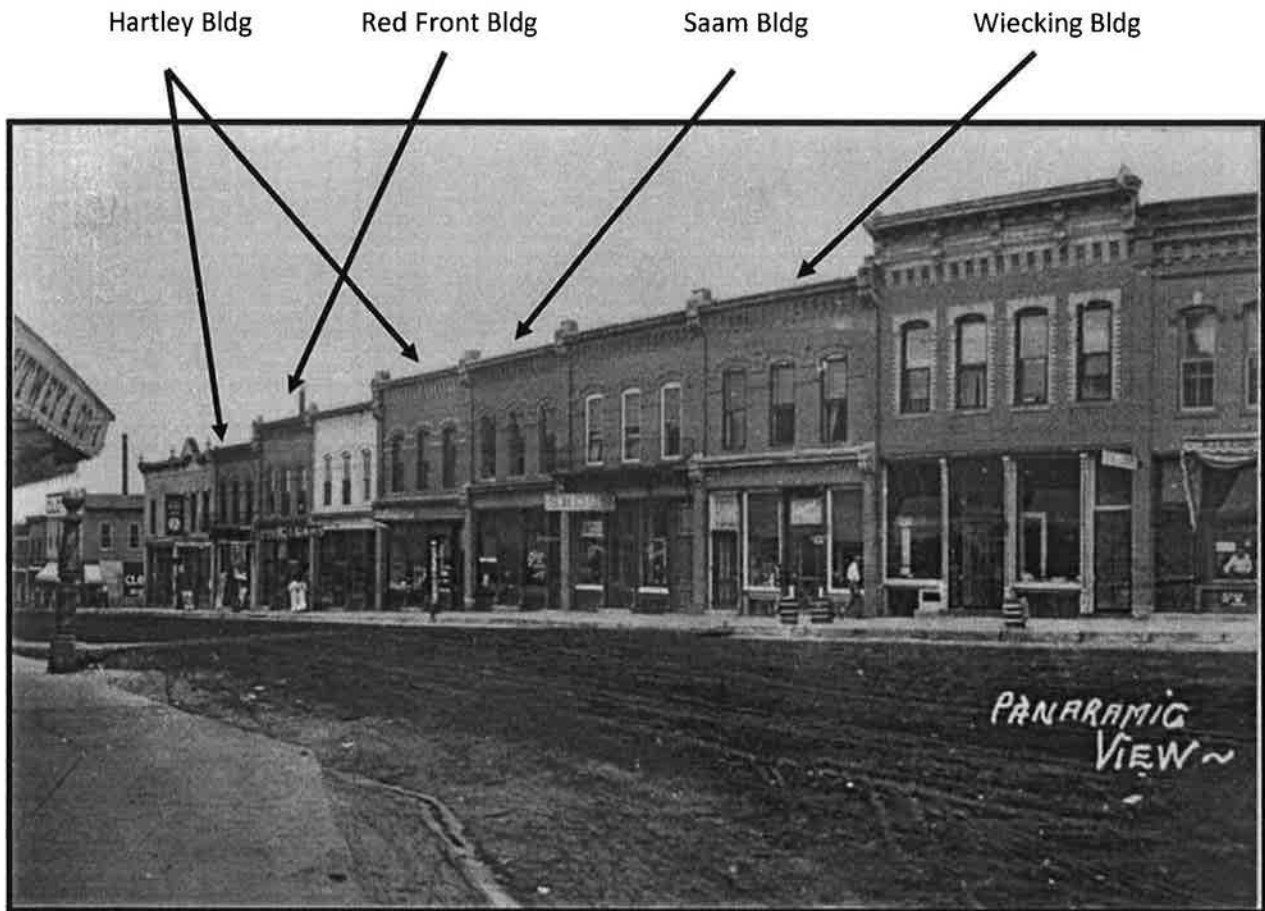
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Based on the 1886 Sanborn Insurance map, the location of these four buildings is shown on the photograph below. The Hartley Building was one of two possible buildings.



South side of the 200 block of Main, looking SE
Shows the eleven buildings constructed in 1885
(Courtesy Allamakee County Historical Society)

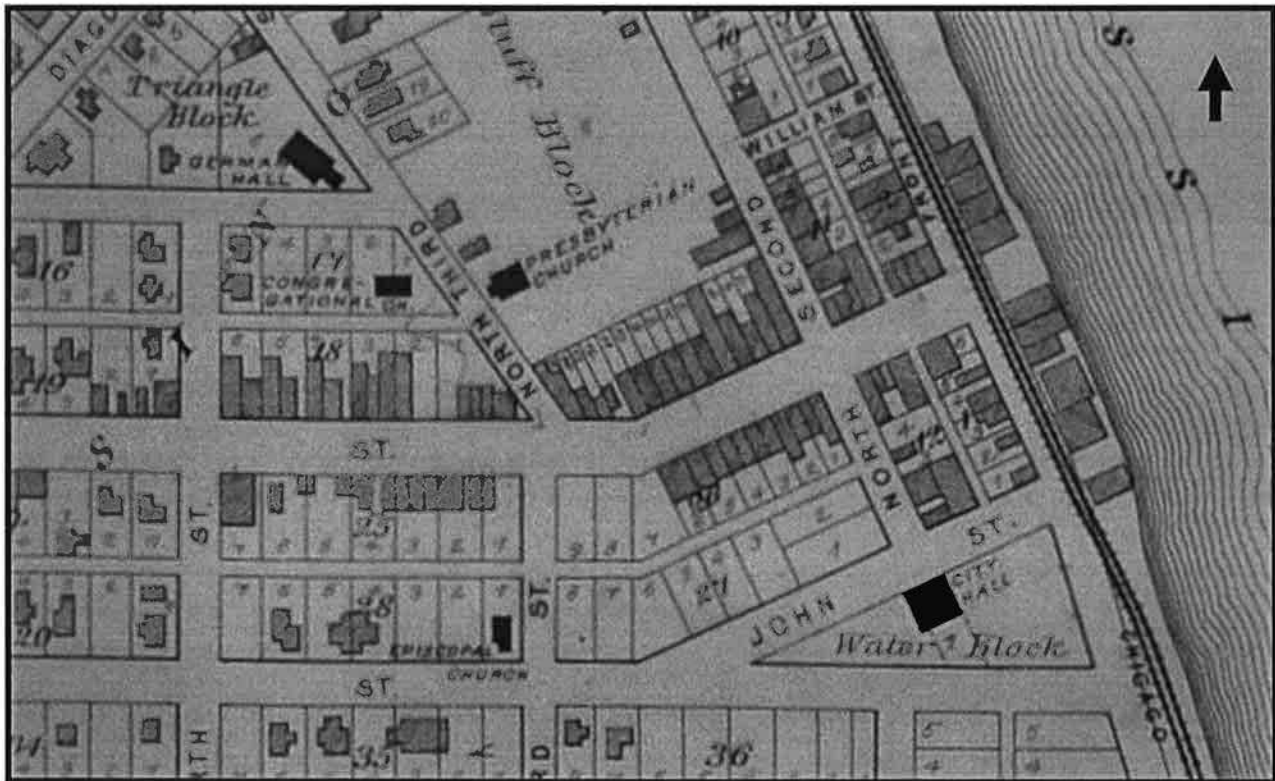
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The streetscape of Lansing's Main Street was pretty much set in stone (I couldn't resist!) by 1886 when it was documented by a plat map from the Atlas of Allamakee County, the same year the first Sanborn map was drawn. The 1886 plat map shows the business district following the fire and rebuilding. Front Street was lined with elevators and warehouses along the river side, with a few small frame commercial buildings along the west side of the street. The railroad tracks running parallel to Front Street physically separated the river-side buildings from the rest of downtown. These buildings remain a mix of frame, brick and stone construction. Note the empty lots at the west end of the 200 block. These lots remained unoccupied until the first decade of the 20th century. Historic photographs show a three story brick free-standing building with bell tower immediately south of downtown. That was the City Hall that was built sometime after 1872 and was destroyed by fire around 1900. The fire bell from that tower was then relocated to the Bluff Block and is shown in the photograph on page 17.



1886 plat map of downtown Lansing
(Plat Book of Allamakee County, Iowa)

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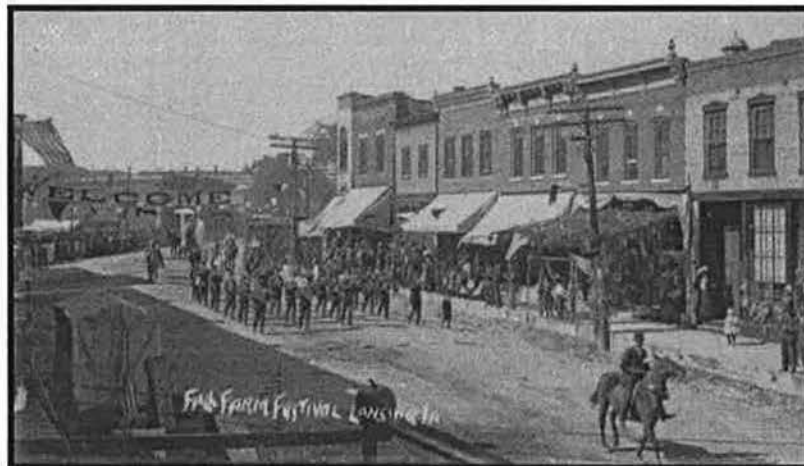
Lansing Main Street Historic District
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Buildings on the north side of the 200 block are all two stories but do not share a common design as they were built over a period of years. Nine buildings on this side of the street are of limestone construction with brick facades. Three early frame buildings remain in use in this block, but are hidden behind faux brick facades. Originally these frame buildings were more Greek Revival than Italianate in design. Like the south side of the street, construction was complete on the north side by 1912. It is interesting that the three buildings near the west end of this block built between 1902 and 1912 were all of limestone construction, not brick.



North side 200 block of Main. Top shows east end
Bottom shows middle of block
Both photographs appear to be pre-1890
(Courtesy Allamakee County Historical Society)



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Historic photo from the turn of the 20th century taken from Third street provides a good view of both sides of the street. Note that the west end of the north side is composed of frame buildings while the west end of the south side is empty.

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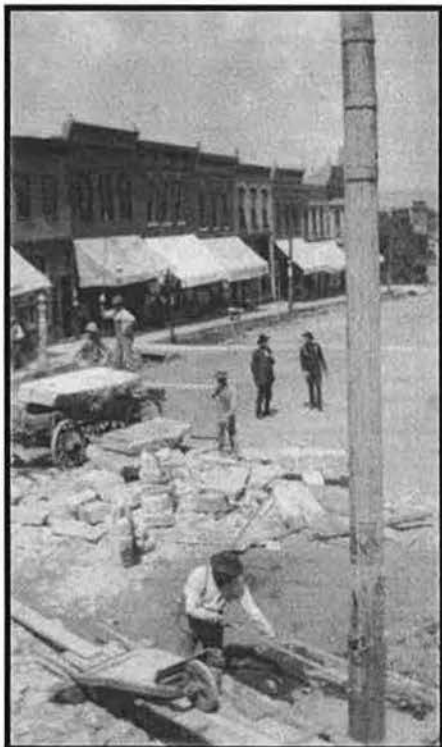
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The limestone buildings on both sides of the west end of the 200 block were constructed between 1902 and 1912 according to the Sanborn maps. A series of historic photographs documents the construction of the building on the south side at 279 Main (the empty lot in lower right corner of photo above). The stone was piled in the street in front of the building during construction. It arrived in large pieces and was evidently cut to size on site. Although no documentation has been located, it is believed that this stone was quarried across the street behind the buildings along the north side.



279 Main Street under construction

Note the buildings on the north side
of the street.

(Courtesy Ruth Belich)

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North side of the 200 block after 1912
Note two frame buildings at left

(Courtesy Allamakee County Historical Society)

South side of the 200 block after 1912
Note the stone 279 Main on right



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The 1886 plat map and the first Sanborn Insurance map both show that the 300 block of Main was not as densely built-up as the 200 block, and although it contained two general stores and a jewelry store, it was composed primarily of service oriented businesses such as blacksmiths, harness makers, a wagon works and a couple of hotels. The south side of the street had a series of nine storefronts near the middle of the block. All but two of these were of limestone construction with brick facades. These two story buildings have simple Italianate details in the segmental arched windows, corbelled brick cornices, and, originally, simple metal cornices. These were not built to "be fashionable" but to be practical.

Across the street on the north side a variety of building materials could be seen. There were four brick buildings, two small limestone buildings, and six frame buildings with several empty lots. These buildings primarily housed services and the only "high style" elements seen were simplified Italianate designs. The intersection of Main and 3rd was known historically as Thompson's Corner and was frequently photographed.



Thompson/s Corner, ca. 1890
Corner of Main and Thirds Streets looking northwest
(Courtesy Ken Becker)

The west end of the block was anchored by three story brick buildings on both sides of the street. On the north was a general store with apartments above and a large hall on the third floor. Dating from ca. 1860 this building featured simple limestone lintels instead of the more decorative metal hoodmolds seen in the 200 block. Across the street was the three story Kerndt Bros Building from 1861-63 (NRHP), the most impressive building on the block. These two buildings served as the entrance to downtown Lansing.

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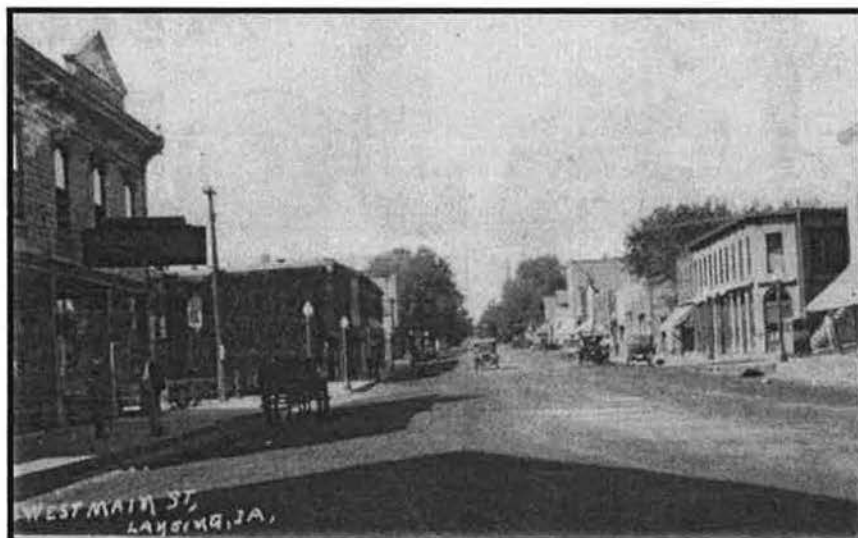
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Historic photo of the 300 block of Main looking west from the 200 block.

(Both photographs date from the early 20th century and were published in the
from *Allamakee Journal*, April 18, 1990, p 2)

Historic photo of the 300 block of Main looking east from Fourth Street
Kerndt Building at far right



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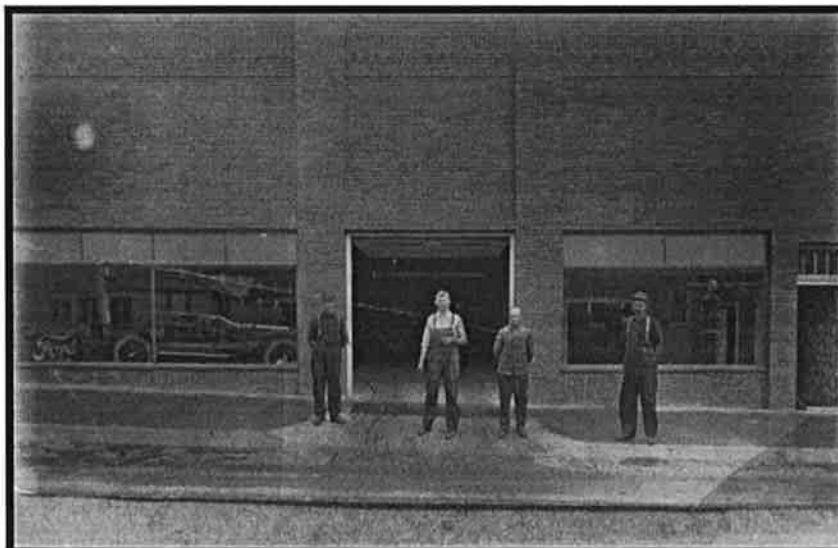
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Although the businesses in these buildings in the 300 block changed over the years, one constant was a wagon factory in the center of the block at 359 Main from 1886 to at least 1912. Although the 1928 Sanborn shows this building as "Implements," historic photographs exist showing it to be the Lenz-Underwood Auto Garage. Not long after opening the garage on the south side of the street, Lenz moved into a new building (pre-1928) on the north side at 370 Main. Around the same time, a second auto garage opened a few doors east 330 Main. These two dealerships pre-dated the paving of the road to Waukon (IA Hwy 9)



The two early Lenz Garages: Top on the south side at 359 Main, ca. 1915
Bottom on the north side at 370 Main, ca. 1920
(Courtesy Allamakee County Historical Society)



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Auto Garage at 330 Main, ca. 1920

There was a movie theater on the second floor.
(Courtesy Allamakee County Historical Society)

With the advent of the automobile age, many roads were “improved” to facilitate travel between towns. In 1918 the road between Lansing and Waukon became part of the Imperial Highway which crossed the state from Lansing to Sioux Falls, SD (325 miles). (Map of “Iowa Registered Highway Routes: 1914-1925”)

The Mississippi River provided another resource for the people of Lansing to capitalize on....clams. In 1899 J.M. Turner established the first pearl button factory in Lansing. The factory was located along the railroad tracks south of downtown. Turner’s firm, known as the Lansing Button Company, was destined to become one of the largest employers in the community. A second button company, the Capoli Button Works was established a little farther south in south Lansing, and a third company, the New Jersey Button Company, also existed for a brief period of time. Local clambers provided clams for the companies for several decades. One longtime Lansing resident, Gerald (Jake) Sandry, recalls

During High School Gary Stirn and I did our time in Hell. Clamming [was] lots of work with very little pay. Sold the clams in Harpers Ferry (neighboring community to the south) and clam meats for bait to the local fishermen and didn’t get very many pearls. It was also fun at times. (Sandry, Jan 1, 2009)

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Lansing Button moved their factory from south Lansing to Center Street between Fourth and Fifth (one block south of Main) around 1900. Like many other things connected to the Mississippi, clamming changed drastically with the construction of the nine-foot channel by the United States Corps of Engineers when they completed the series of lock and dams in the late 1930s. Button factories were forced to change from making shell buttons to simply carding the buttons. This proved to be a lucrative business. Turner's nephew, L.T. Hufschmidt, invented a button-carding machine, thereby eliminating the practice of hand sewing the buttons on the cards.

For eight decades (1850-1930) the Mississippi River isolated Lansing from the state of Wisconsin. The only way to reach Wisconsin from Lansing was by boat or ferry. The nearest bridge was 30 miles to the south connecting Marquette, Iowa to Prairie Du Chien, Wisconsin. The lack of a bridge at Lansing was something that people talked about for years. Two men, Tom Bakewell and J.P. Conway, have been called the "Fathers of the Black Hawk Bridge" because they not only talked about it, they started the wheels rolling on it. Although the Interstate Bridge Company was incorporated in 1914, nothing really happened until they turned their charter over to the Iowa-Wisconsin Bridge Company in 1929. Construction began on March 1 of that year with completion in June 1931. It was named the Black Hawk Bridge in honor of the Native American chief of that name. The bridge has a main span of 1,735 feet, and is connected to Wisconsin by a roadway on a levee with five connecting bridges across several sloughs. People now could easily cross the river to shop in Prairie de Chien or La Crosse, or head west to Waukon for the same reason. (The opening of the bridge coincided with the paving of Iowa Highway 9 between Lansing and Waukon.) Lansing was no longer a destination, it was a pass-through. Adding to this, was the Great Depression. Although the construction of the nine-foot channel during the 1930s provided some jobs in the area, there was no growth. In January 1936 a local newspaper (no name cited) wrote, "The Lansing Button Company is the only factory operating in the county." The construction of a new Art Deco City Hall/Memorial Hall in the 300 block in 1938 by the W.P.A. provided some temporary jobs in the community. In the midst of this, a new day of celebration was created...Fish Day! One day in the summer was used to celebrate the Mississippi River and the fish in it. Activities took place on Front Street "at the foot of Main" (Fish Day Program) and included swimming, diving, surf-board riding, a wash tub race, rowing race, and a Free Fish Haul. A band concert and a dance took place in the evening. There was even a Fish Day song,

You read in books
That Lansing cooks
Are famous for their dishes
It's beans
And apple pie of course,
But mostly little fishes
(Unfortunately, the melody to go with these lyrics has been lost)

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The Black Hawk Bridge operated as a toll bridge until March 1945 when one of the slough bridges to the east was taken out by an ice flow. Lansing was again isolated from the east side of the river. This situation existed for 12 years as the bridge did not reopen until 1957. In many communities the years following World War II were a period of development and growth. This did not happen in Lansing, and that may be due to the bridge closure. Businesses did not move from Main Street to the outskirts of the community, old buildings were not torn down and replaced with more modern structures. However, two new buildings were constructed on empty lots along Main in 1946.

A new building was constructed at the southwest corner of Main and 4th streets specifically to serve as a movie theater. It was a single story concrete block building with arched roof to provide large open space on the interior and a large marquee jutting out over the sidewalk. This new building was to replace the old Black Hawk Theater that had been on the third floor of the building at the northeast corner of Fourth and Main (390 Main) since the 1930s. The new Black hawk Theater (later renamed the Lans Theater) served the people of Lansing until closing in 1974.

Lansing Button had expanded over the years, and in the early years of World War II it entered an entirely new field, wooden toys. Wood was used because metal was not available during the war. They produced a line called Toywood Toys which consisted of cars, trucks and trains. In 1946 the Lansing Button Co. moved their carding processing and possibly some toy making, from the buildings on Center Street into the two auto garages in the 300 block of Main Street. The company purchased the lots between the two buildings and linked the two garages with a two story brick building. Following



Lansing Company, 330-370 Main Street
Photograph ca. 1955-60
(Courtesy Mary Severson)

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the war the company began producing metal toys (Slik Toys) in the old factory next to the railroad tracks. These were primarily scale model pieces of agricultural equipment (tractors, bailers, combines, etc.). Their primary customers were major farm implement manufacturers such as Oliver, Massey-Harris, and even Ford Motors. A single order from Oliver might consist of 400,000 toy machines, all made, packaged, and shipped from Lansing, Iowa. (Wittmer, p 2) In 1969 the company moved into new quarters on the west edge of Lansing. By 1976 the Lansing Company (note name change) employed 250 people, 95% of them Lansing residents.

When the Black Hawk Bridge finally reopened in 1957, there was a celebration re-dedicating the bridge over Memorial Day weekend. The celebration was held in conjunction with Fish Day, so there were food stands, a parade, a carnival midway, excursions on the riverboat "Lotus Queen" and a pageant, "Venetian Night," that was composed of beautifully lighted boats in dress parade, with bands and a chorus of 30 voices, capped off by fireworks. (Black Hawk Bridge Dedication Book, no page)

A few buildings were added, a few buildings were demolished, but there were few major changes after 1886. Lansing was a destination, a place that farmers came to ship their products, and a place the eastern part of Allamakee County came to do their shopping. As a river town, boating had always been part of Lansing, but following World War II, more Americans were taking part in leisure activities. The river beckoned new boat owners and water enthusiasts. In December 1958 the U.S. Corps of Engineers completed construction of a small boat harbor. Today, Lansing attracts not only boat owners, but also visitors interested in renting houseboats for a weekend or a week during the summer months, and those content to simply sit and watch the Mississippi River flow by a small quiet town in northeast Iowa.

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CONCLUSION

Lansing was platted and grew as a river and market town, with a linear “Main Street” that extended up the hill from the Mississippi River. It was like many of the Iowa “towns [that] dotted the landscape, each with a length of Main Street devoted to the provision of goods and services or to the distribution of products and livestock.” (Nash, E-5) The retail economy of Lansing was directly linked not only to the river, but to the rise and fall of the agricultural economy of the surrounding area. (*Ibid.*) River towns, for the most part, are not developed around a public square, but develop along the riverfront, and in a right angle away from it. In this case, Lansing grew up the valley between Mount Ida and Mount Hosmer. The geographic area of the Lansing business district in 1886 is the same seen in 2014.

In Main Street Revisited Richard Francaviglia describes this linear Main Street plan as “...Main Street at its most functional...” (Francaviglia, p 78) A linear pattern creates a very different business district from that around a public square. John Jakle wrote that “this type of linear Main Street is tightly bounded by the architecture of the buildings lining it. (Jakle, pp 18-19) This is very true in Lansing. Main Street between Front and 4th Street is lined with two story masonry buildings, constructed at the front edge of their lots, creating a common setback, a masonry wall on each side of the street. This becomes almost like a brick canyon with the only open space, being the sidewalks and the street itself.

From the beginning the earliest permanent buildings were constructed along Main and Front streets. Although many of the early buildings were of frame construction, the earliest that lasted any length of time at all were of limestone. The ready availability of limestone immediately north of the buildings on Main Street made this a practical building material. The number of extant limestone buildings in Lansing’s business district is impressive. The majority of buildings in downtown Lansing are two story single storefront buildings, rectangular in shape, with a flat roof, with a sprinkling of early frame gable roof buildings. Many of the limestone buildings have been given a brick façade to present a more “finished” image.

Today Main Street is lined with 19th century buildings, from the limestone and brick warehouses and elevators on Front Street on the banks of the Mississippi River to the handsome three story brick Kerndt Building at the corner of Main and 4th Streets. This three block area tells the story of Lansing’s commercial life. Alterations have been relatively few, and are not visually intrusive.

The driving force for commercial development changed during the years. Originally, the focus was on the river, and Front Street was developed for elevators, warehouses, fish markets, and ice plants. Main Street grew away from the river, but depended on it for merchandise. The arrival of the railroad in 1872 changed the means by which shipments were made, but did not draw focus away from the river as the tracks ran parallel to the river. Lansing’s population peaked in 1875 at 2280. This was probably caused by two things: Lansing had lost the county seat battle to Waukon in 1875, and, a

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diagonal rail line was built from Waukon Junction (south of Lansing) northwest to Waukon. Despite this, Lansing remained the major market town for the eastern part of Allamakee County well into the 20th century.

The advent and popularity of the automobile, along with the attendant new building types such as garages (both sales and service) and paved highways were another major force in downtown development. The routing of Iowa Highway 9 through downtown Lansing on Main Street ensured the strong retail health of the community. Today much of Lansing's economy continues to focus on the Mississippi River, attracting tourists to the beauty of the area and all of the recreational activities it offers.

The Lansing Main Street Historic District has local Criterion A significance as forty-four of the fifty-three resources within the district speak to the commercial development of Lansing between ca. 1855 and 1964. The Lansing business district is a visually cohesive and geographically well-defined area. The buildings share a common use or function, such as retail/office or retail/apartments, that is visible and adds to the sense of time and place. The number and size of these commercial buildings demonstrate the importance of Lansing as a commercial/retail center within Allamakee County and the surrounding market area. These buildings illustrate the impact of riverboat traffic, the arrival and development of the railroad, the neighboring agricultural economy, and, lastly, the connection across the Mississippi River that occurred when the Black Hawk Bridge opened in 1931.

The Lansing Main Street Historic District has local Criterion C as a fine collection of commercial buildings with a focus on the Italianate style, specifically eleven buildings constructed in 1885 following a major downtown fire. It is made up of individual masonry (limestone and/or brick) buildings sharing a common set-back, similar rooflines, similar brick exteriors, first floor storefronts of glass, and upper stories with windows and pressed metal cornices creating a rhythmic pattern. The extensive use of local limestone in the construction of these buildings is a significant factor and the continued existence of a handful of mid-nineteenth century frame commercial buildings with false fronts in the 200 block is an unusual feature. The integrity level of the buildings on Lansing's Main Street is remarkably high, and the original owners would have little trouble recognizing their buildings today. There is truly a sense of time and place. Eighty-three per cent of the buildings were constructed within the period of significance: ca. 1855-1964. This period of significance begins with the construction of the first substantial buildings ca. 1855 and ends with the 50 year cut-off date, 1964, as downtown Lansing continues to serve as a viable, vital commercial district.

The preparation of this National Register of Historic Places nomination has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the view or policies of the department of the Interior, nor does the mention of trade names of commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior.

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Waukon Sentinel. April 9, 1861.

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Historic Photograph & Document Collections

V. Barnes	Ralph Bartels
Ruth Richie Belich	Mike Carroll
Jacqueline Everett	Gail Horton
Karen Galema	Celia Garret
Gerald (Jake) Sandry	Karen Ferring
Ken Becker	Currency Kerndt
Aubrie Lee-Lenz	Lois Robinson
Mary Kelleher	Mary Severson
Frank Mauss	Dave Mortiz
Peter Kerndt	Rick Gramlich
Charles Strub	Rick Welsh

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GEOGRAPHIC DATA:

UTM References (cont):

15 644634 4802493
15 644615 4802527
15 644531 4802492
15 644304 4802492

Legal Description:

City of Lansing: Block 1, Lots 1-6
Block 2, Lots 1 & 2
Block 11, Lots 1 & 2
Block 12, Lots 1-6
Bluff Block, Lots 1-15
Block 18, Lots 1-6
Block 24, Lot 1
Block 25, Lots 1-7
Block 26, Lots 1-9
Levee Lots, Part opposite Block 2, Lots 2 & 3
Levee Lots, SE 10' Lot 4 & Lot 5
Levee Lots, Lot 3, part 4, 6-8
Extension of John St across railroad tracks

Boundary Justification:

The geographic area covered in this nomination is the core of the Lansing business district. The area focuses on Main Street, with a handful of resources located immediately north and south of Main on Front and 2nd Streets. The north and south boundaries are roughly the rear property line of buildings facing Main Street. It is bounded by the Mississippi River on the east and 4th Street on the west. It encompasses approximately eight half blocks. This is the Lansing business district from ca. 1855 through 1964 as it expanded up Main Street from the Mississippi River.

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The photographs submitted with this nomination were taken by Mary Palmborg and Molly Myers Naumann in July through December 2013 except for photos 7, 13, and 15 which were taken by Naumann in June 2011. These 2011 photos accurately depict the district today and were only selected because they provide a better image than more recent photographs. The images are in .tiff format and have been printed on HP Premium Plus photo paper using HP Vivera ink. Digital copies of these photos are available in the State Office of Historic Preservation, State Historical Building, Des Moines, IA.

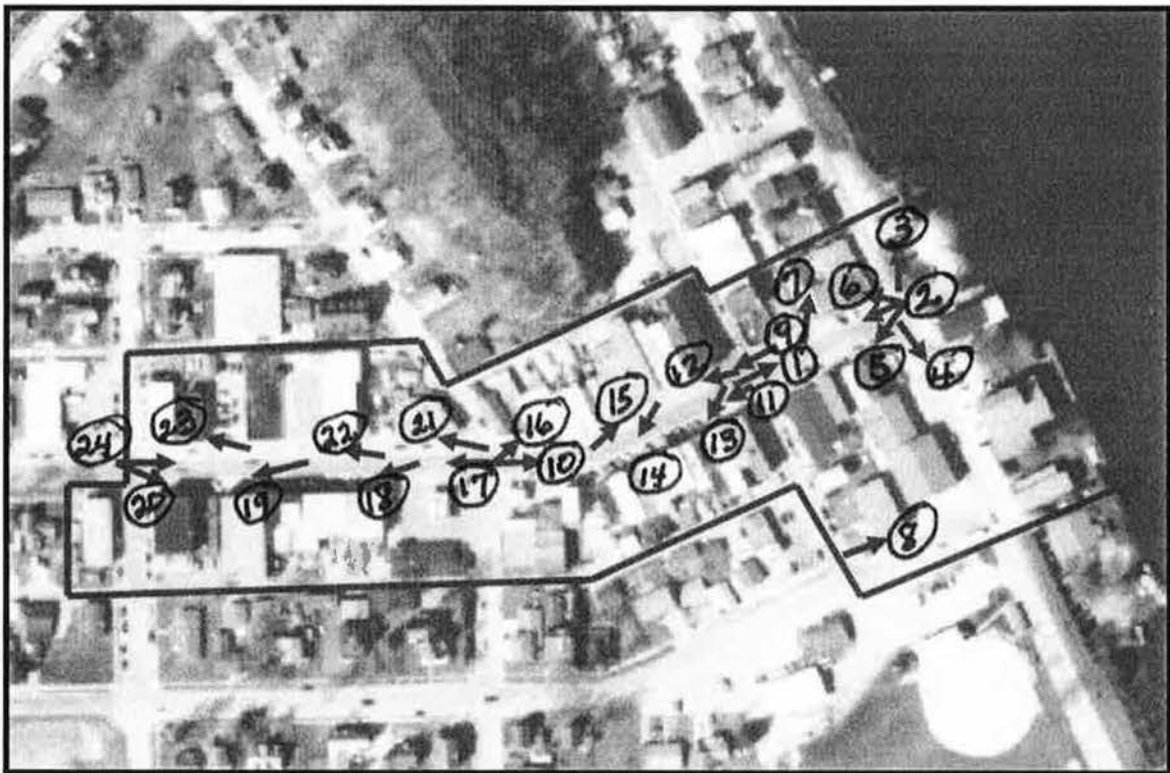
001	100 block Main, looking NE toward the Mississippi River from 2 nd Street
002	100 block Main, looking WSW from Front Street
003	20 N Front Street, looking NNE, Black Hawk Bridge in background
004	60 – 100 S Front Street (Kerndt Warehouse), looking SSE
005	100 block Main, south side, looking SW
006	100 block Main, north side, looking NNW
007	20 N 2 nd Street, looking NE
008	190 John Street and 100 Front street, looking E
009	200 block Main, looking WSW from 2 nd Street
010	200 block Main looking E from 3 rd Street
011	200 block Main, south side, looking SW
012	200 block Main, north side, looking NW
013	200 block Main, south side, first five 1885 buildings W of 2 nd Street, looking SW
014	200 block Main, south side, six 1885 buildings at west end plus stone building, looking SW
015	200 block Main, north side, looking NE from "dogleg"
016	200 block Main, north side, buildings & plaza at west end, looking NE
017	300 block Main looking W from 3 rd Street
018	300 block Main, south side, pre-1886 building at east end and middle, looking SW
019	300 block Main, south side, buildings at west end plus theater at 401 Main, looking SW
020	300 block, south side, looking SE from 4 th Street
021	300 block Main, north side, looking NW from 3 rd Street
022	300 block Main, north side, middle & west end, looking NW
023	300 block Main, west end, looking NW
024	300 block Main, looking E from 4 th Street

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Map showing photo angles

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OWNER(S)	MAILING ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP
KEVIN MOORE	12554 Chariot Rd.	Elgin	IA	52141
MEDICAL OFFICE INC.	PO BOX 337	LANSING	IA	52151
KERNDT BANK SERVICES, INC.	PO BOX 370	LANSING	IA	52151
G. KERNDT & BROS. INC.	PO BOX 370	LANSING	IA	52151
PAUL HORSFALL JR.	6 10TH ST. NW	WAUKON	IA	52172
NICOLE A WINKE & JEFF A HALEY	PO BOX 66 5177 PAUL CIR.	LANSING CONYERS	IA GA	52151 30094
PATTI JO EWING	PO BOX 65	LANSING	IA	52151
THOMAS LEWAN	266 MAIN ST.	LANSING	IA	52151
GENE MAURER & CAROLYN THOMSON	PO BOX 398	LANSING	IA	52151
JEFFREY & WENDY MORRIS	1788 SOUTH RD. DR.	LANSING	IA	52151
JANZEN LAND HOLDINGS, INC.	499 CIRCLE DR.	LANSING	IA	52151
CHRISTINA PALMER	PO BOX 223	LANSING	IA	52151
MICHAEL CONWAY	200 MAIN ST.	LANSING	IA	52151
DANEEN KAY MILTON	260 HICKORY LANE	LANSING	IA	52151
MICHAEL CONWAY	200 MAIN ST.	LANSING	IA	52151
KATHLEEN & MICHAEL HIGGINS	12011 OSPREY AVE. S.	HASTINGS	MN	55033
DENNIS SWEENEY	1662 SILVER WOOD LANE	WAUKON	IA	52172
CITY OF LANSING	PO BOX 470	LANSING	IA	52151
SIMPLY FRANK, LLC	2472 HWY 26	LANSING	IA	52151
PATRICK & SUSAN MCNALLY	PO BOX 382	LANSING	IA	52151
PETER R. KERNDT FAMILY TRUST	1220 GRANT ST.	SANTA MONICA	CA	90405
ROXANNE SMERUD	PO BOX 51	LANSING	IA	52151
JEFFREY & DEBORAH BECHTEL	PO BOX 449	LANSING	IA	52151
CURTIS SNITKER	PO BOX 643	LANSING	IA	52151
MATTHEW WAGNER	1856 DRY RIDGE DR.	LANSING	IA	52151
JOHN & JUDY SCHILD	1746 WEBER LANE	LANSING	IA	52151
MJB PROPERTIES, LLC	PO BOX 59	LANSING	IA	52151
LAURIE MAGNUSSON	PO BOX 367	LANSING	IA	52151
BRUCE CARLSON	PO BOX 250	LANSING	IA	52151
EDWARD & JUDY BENSON	801 N. FRONT ST.	LANSING	IA	52151
SCOTT & NANCY BERG	68 RIVERS OAK CT.	WINONA	MN	55987
COUNTRYWIDE HOLDINGS, LLC	405 N. 115TH ST. STE. 100	OMAHA	NE	68154
Hrz - A PARTNERSHIP	1629 OAK ST. PO BOX 2107	LA CROSSE	WI	54603

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

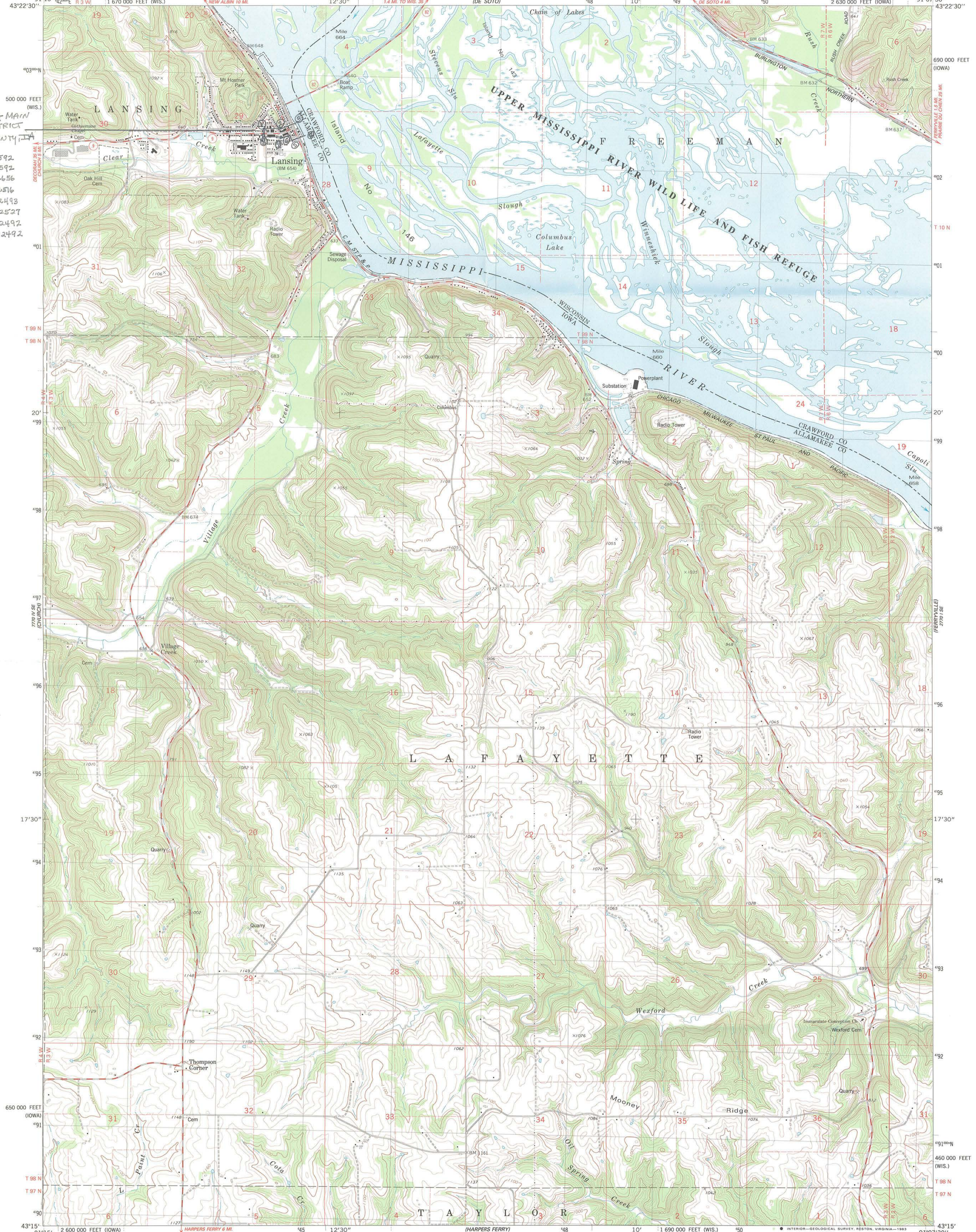
**Lansing Main Street Historic District
Allamakee County, IA**

Section number **Owners** Page 47

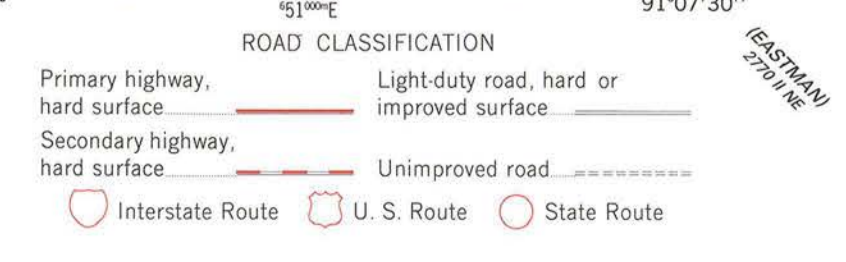
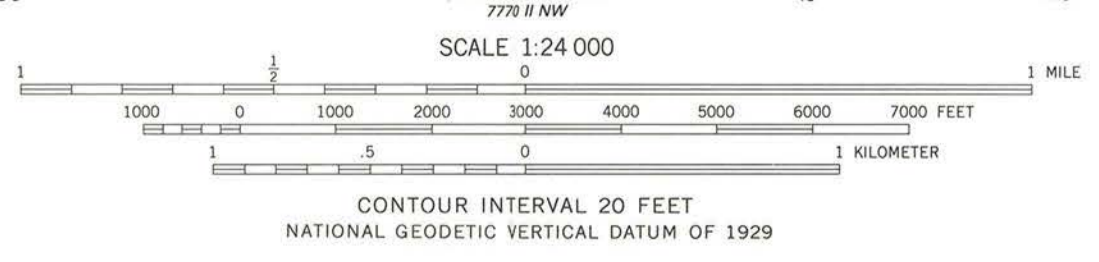
SUSAN PITTMAN GAGE	PO BOX 453	LANSING	IA	52151
KEV-DEB RENTALS, LLC	3021 SILVER FIN WAY	KISSIMMEE	FL	34746
NICHOLAS & MELISSA HAMMELL	PO BOX 465	LANSING	IA	52151
KERNDT BROTHERS SAVINGS BANK	PO BOX 370	LANSING	IA	52151
DAVID & KATHY MORITZ	PO BOX 447	LANSING	IA	52151

HISTORIC LANSING MAIN STREET DISTRICT
ALLAMAKEE COUNTY, IA

15	644331	4802592
15	644507	4802592
15	644694	4802656
15	644767	4802656
15	644634	4802493
15	644615	4802527
15	644531	4802492
15	644304	4802492



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey in cooperation with the Wisconsin Division of Highways and Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1965. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1980-81. Field checked 1981. Map edited 1983.
Projection: Iowa coordinate system, north zone (Lambert conformal conic).
10,000-foot grid ticks based on Iowa coordinate system, north zone and Wisconsin coordinate system, south zone 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 15 1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 6 meters north and 12 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
IOWA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240
AND WISCONSIN GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY, MADISON, WISCONSIN 53706
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

LANSING, IOWA-WIS.
SW4 FERRYVILLE 15' QUADRANGLE
N4315-W9107.5/7.5
1983
DMA 7770 1 SW-SERIES V876



STOP

ALL WAY

NO LEFT TURN

ONE WAY

NO LEFT TURN

ONE WAY

FOR RENT

CALL [phone number]

Subway

CLASSIC
INSTRUMENTS



Welcome to Lansing



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LANSING
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KEE-HAWK
COUNTRY
Lansing's History: High School Baseball 'Outliner'
STATE BASEBALL CHAMPIONS
13, 17, 19, 20, 24, 28, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 39
STATE BASEBALL RUNNERS-UP
16, 22, 26, 29, 30, 33, 36, 38, 40, 41
Lansing's History: High School Baseball 'Outliner' 13&17

1890



WELCOME TO
LANSING
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the
Other
Place

Michigan State
University

Welcome
to
Lansing

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DINING

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Garage

1-87



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Meats & Sausages
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Lansing Main Street Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: IOWA, Allamakee

DATE RECEIVED: 8/01/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/22/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/08/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/17/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000624

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 9.17.14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

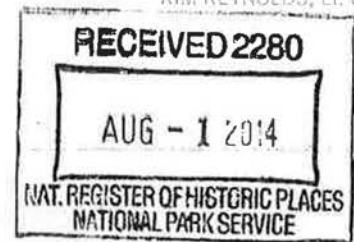
DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF
CULTURAL AFFAIRS

MARY COWNIE, DIRECTOR
CHRIS KRAMER, DEPUTY DIRECTOR

TERRY E. BRANSTAD, GOVERNOR
KIM REYNOLDS, LT. GOVERNOR



IOWA
ARTS
COUNCIL

July 28, 2014

PRODUCE
IOWA

Carol Shull, Chief
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street, N.W.-- 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

STATE HISTORICAL
SOCIETY OF IOWA

Dear Ms. Shull:

STATE HISTORICAL
MUSEUM OF IOWA

The following National Register nomination(s) are enclosed for your review and listing if acceptable.

STATE HISTORICAL
LIBRARY & ARCHIVES

Lansing Main Street Historic District, 100-401 Main Street, one blk N & S on Front & 2nd Streets, 190 John Street, Lansing, Allamakee County, Iowa

STATE
HISTORIC
SITES

Greenfield Public Square Historic District, 102-362 Public Square, 201-215 South First street, 107-110 East Iowa, Greenfield, Adair County, Iowa

STATE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION
OFFICE OF IOWA

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Elizabeth Foster Hill".

Elizabeth Foster Hill, Manager
National Register and Tax Incentive Programs

IOWA
HISTORICAL
FOUNDATION