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NATIONAL  
REGISTER

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name J. H. Riekenberg House  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number 310 North Tama Street  not for publication  
city, town Boone  vicinity  
state Iowa code 019 county Boone code 015 zip code 50036

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>1</u>	_____ Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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.  See continuation sheet.

James E. Jahn \_\_\_\_\_ October 8, 1987  
Signature of certifying official Date  
Chief, Bureau of Historic Preservation, State Historical Society of Iowa  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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:) \_\_\_\_\_

Beth Boland \_\_\_\_\_ 4/11/88  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)  
single-family dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)  
single-family dwelling

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne Free Classic design

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls cement

roof asphalt shingles

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The J. H. Riekenberg House was constructed in 1898.\* Architectural significance obtains. The house conveys this significance through its large scale, its steeply pitched roof, studied asymmetry, variety of wall surface texture, and extensive use of Free Classic architectural details (a sub-style of the Queen Anne taste as defined by the McAlesters). Charles E. Edwins, Boone's "rising young architect," designed the house.# J. J. Thoren, also of Boone, was general contractor.\*\* The building is frame.

Main block comprises a rectangle measuring approximately 40' x 30' and is two and one half stories high. South elevation has two bay windows: westerly bay is two stories high and measures approximately 3' x 14' (measurements not discounting the window's canting); the easterly bay is one story high and measures 2' x 7' (measurements not discounting the window's canting). North elevation also has an easterly two story bay window measuring 5' x 14' (not discounting canting) and a one and one-half story extension from main block abutting the bay window and being a half story above grade. Extension measures 3' x 8'. There is also an octagonal tower projecting from the northwest corner of west elevation. Main block, bay windows, extension, and tower comprise approximately 1,389 square feet on each of the building's two main floors.

There is a one and one-half story rear wing on the east which measures approximately 28' x 13'.

The first floor has a one story wrap around facade porch measuring 24' x 10'. First floor also has a one story rear porch measuring 5' x 12' attached to the rear wing. Second floor had a small porch on east elevation which is non-extant. Second floor retains an undergable porch on northeast corner of house.

There is a full basement. Footings and walls are brick, reputedly manufactured in Boone. Walls are faced with cement. Ceilings are lathed and finished with plaster. There is an interior wall running east to west near center which supplies structural support to upper story walls and roof.

First floor begins approximately 5' above grade. A flight of brick steps gives access to facade porch. Porch features five sets of paired columns. Three columns form a right angle at southwest corner so as to appear paired when viewing from the west or south. Deck and roof plans are shaped in a semi-circle on north. There is an entry pediment which features brackets.

See continuation sheet

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returns, and a millwork tympanum. Balustrade on porch is non-extant. porch has an entryway at grade, two columns, and original balustrade. Doorway from first floor to rear porch is non-extant. Porch at northeast corner of second floor features, on east elevation, a pair of columns and a balustrade, and, on north elevation, a low wall. There is also a balustrade above the easterly bay window on south elevation.

There is a wooden water table. A wooden belt also surrounds the house between first and second floors. Clapboard above belt flares outward slightly as siding approaches base of second floor. Clapboard also flares downward in a similar fashion on main block's three gable ends between second and third floors.

The roof is high pitched. Asphalt shingles cover roof. Roof consists of a facade gable with a lower cross gable system at rear. Cross gable system consists of two portions and both share the same southerly plane. North arm of cross gable is somewhat lower than the south arm. There is also a hip roof with deck which covers the north elevation's one and one half story extension. Balustrade on deck is non-extant.

There are Palladian elements in each of the gable ends. Facade features a recessed window behind a Palladian opening. This opening contains paired columns, an entablature, and an arch with millworked classical motifs. North and south gable ends feature Palladian windows flush with wall surface. Gable ends are covered with shingle siding. There are two large volute brackets on south elevation under gable.

The one and one-half story rear wing also has a gable roof which ties at right angles into east wall of main block and into the cross gable system. Rear porch originally had a shallow hip roof with deck which provided area for a second floor porch. This porch has been removed and a shed roof installed in its place. There is a dormer window with hip roof on south elevation of one and one-half story rear wing. At a later time, this dormer was converted into a second floor apartment entrance by the addition of an enclosed extension of the building.

The octagonal tower has four facets windowed at the attic level. Second floor has three facets windowed. Roof of tower is high pitched and conforms to octagonal shape. A metal finial remains extant but is undergoing repair due to a storm which knocked it to the ground.

There is one brick chimney centrally located. It features two sets of corbelled brickwork near top. Chimney was repointed in mid-1980's when crown

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was already non-extant. Another chimney which served the kitchen, in one and one-half story wing, is also non-extant. There is a metal flu at rear of cross gable system which vents bathroom.

Fenestration features considerable variety. Standard windows are 1/1, the upper pane comprising approximately 1/3 the surface area. Facade features a three unit window on first and on second floors. South elevation has, at center of second floor bay, a round window with horizontal keystone details and stained glass. Under this on the easterly facet of the bay, a window has been altered to accept an air conditioner. This window was never full-length, however, as bookshelves were located interior-wise in the area under the window. The north elevation of the house features an oval window with four keystones at compass points and beveled, clear glass. This window is set on second floor directly east of the tower. An arched window with beveled clear glass is also located between first and second floors in the one and one half story extension on the north elevation. An arched window with beveled clear glass and oriel millwork is on first floor of north elevation bay. Some windows have aluminum combinations.

Interior-wise, the house features considerable millwork detail. Oak is featured wood on first floor while pine is used on second floor. Reception hall contains stairway to second floor with Colonial Revival millworked motifs. Hall also has paneled wainscot. Openings between reception hall, parlor, library, and dining room have pocket doors. There is a corner fireplace in northwest corner of library. Library also has built-in bookshelves on east wall. Woodwork in kitchen and bathroom is pine. Floors are presently covered with carpeting but are undoubtedly hardwood. Floor of vestibule is polychrome encaustic tile laid in geometric pattern. Original lighting fixtures are non-extant.

There are several alterations to the original floor plan. On first floor, Mr. Riekenberg had a wall removed between the library and chamber so as to form one large library room. He also had on, the second floor, the wall between the alcove and sewing room removed so as to form an office area. Sometime during the houses's history, the pantry was converted to a bathroom on the first floor. None of these alterations affects the overall integrity of the interior of the house; the alterations, indeed, call further attention to the original owner.

The lot on which the J. H. Riekenberg House stands measures 180' X 60'. This is exceptionally small for the size of the house but fire insurance maps confirm the lot's size to have remained constant since the neighborhood was first mapped in 1900. The proerty's Abstract of Title confirms the lot to have been this size when the house was constructed in 1898. The grounds contain no historic landscape architecture.

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A concrete walk with flight of three steps connects the facade to sidewalk. The walk extends beyond the sidewalk to the street. This concrete work was probably built by E. H. Samuelson who was a noted Boone concrete contractor and who used Riekenberg's name in advertising as a customer.##

A garage and lean-to are located at the rear of the property in the northeast corner. The garage was built, according to fire maps, between 1900 and 1909, and replaced a barn which stood at approximately the same site. Garage is designed with entryways on east and west so vehicles can drive through the building. Roof features cross gables. Garage is frame. The lean-to comprises two bays and is roughly built.

The North Tama Street neighborhood consists, immediate to the J. H. Riekenberg House, of small, frame cottage-type residences. The large scale and height of the house distinguishes it readily from others in the neighborhood.

The J. H. Riekenberg House is currently painted light blue with trim in white and maroon. Roof has grey colored shingles.

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally  statewide  locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)  A  B  C  D  E  F  G N/A

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance

1898  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates

1898  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person

J. H. Riekenberg

Architect/Builder

Charles E. Edwins, architect  
J. J. Thoren, Builder

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The J. H. Riekenberg House is a fine example of a residence in a Queen Anne vernacular design with architectural elements and details along Free Classic lines as defined by the McAlesters. The house conveys architectural significance through its large scale, its steeply pitched roof, octagonal tower, extensive use of Free Classic details, studied assymetry, variety of wall surface texture, and the quality of interior millwork and window glass. The 1890-1900 period witnessed a housing boom in Boone. The Queen Anne taste influenced design for many of these new homes. The J. H. Riekenberg House had few rivals within this context. It retains a high integrity of architectural fabric today. The building is well documented. C. E. Edwins, architect, was a local practitioner. Thirteen of his original plans remain extant. J. J. Thoren, also of Boone, was general contractor.

John H. Riekenberg (1862-1944) was a successful Boone businessman and civic leader. born in Schleswig, Germany, Riekenberg arrived in the United States in 1867. He showed early business acumen and owned his own dry-goods store in Boone at age 22. The business prospered and expanded its line to include ready-to-wear clothing and millinery goods. He is also remembered for civic activity, particularly as chairman for 25 years of the executive committee of Linwood Park Cemetery Association in Boone. Mr. and Mrs. Riekenberg gave the cemetery association the Linwood Park Cemetery office building.

Concerning the J. H. Riekenberg House itself, it is a fine example of studied asymmetrical design. The house is planned around a simple cross gable system. A tower. wrap-around porch, bay windows, and an extension on north elevation belie the simple design. Additional porches provide sources of further asymmetry. The under-the-gable porch on the northeast corner is a case in point. The octagonal tower is a major architectural detail. The approach from town-center focuses on the northwest corner of the house. The tower is located at this point to capture immediate attention. It also combines with (continued next page)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

Refer to pages 9.2+

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property less than one acre

**UTM References**

A 

1	5
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4	2	7	3	0	0
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4	6	5	6	4	9	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C 

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B 

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Zone Easting Northing

D 

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See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

Lot 7, Block 143, Original Plat.

See continuation sheet

**Boundary Justification**

Historically associated property, includes house, garage and shed.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By** Research, nomination prepared by William C. Page, Public Historian

name/title Christopher A. Wilde, Information Officer  
organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date 24 September 1987  
street & number State Historical Society, Capitol Complex telephone 515-281-4137  
city or town Des Moines state IA zip code 50319

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the wrap-around porch to provide a visual transition from the west elevation (facade) to the north elevation. The porch's semi-circular shape and the massing of the tower and porch help integrate the two elevations. The eye receives, consequently, a forceful impression of both elevations as a whole rather than focusing on the relatively narrow elevation of the facade alone. Placement of the tower and the wrap-around porch demonstrates the overall plan's fascination with asymmetry while at the same time contributes to the building's unified effect.

The steep pitch of the roof is a major architectural element for the J. H. Riekenberg House. A number of architectural details call attention to the roof. Palladian windows are set in north and south gable ends and a Palladian opening is on the west gable end. These call strong visual attention to the roof. Gable ends are also covered with wood shingles, intended, no doubt (as at present), to be painted another color from the first and second floor surfaces. A flare in the wall surface below gables calls attention to this area. The octagonal tower and brick chimney call additional attention to the roof. The steep pitch of the roof provides the J. H. Riekenberg House with a feeling of substantial presence.

The built roof differed somewhat from the planned roof. The original elevation drawings indicate the main block to be covered with a hipped roof with three gables tying into it at lower levels. The roof as built substituted a facade gable running length of house, east to west, for the hipped roof. Perhaps technical trouble or economy prompted the change in plan. Reason for the substitution is unknown. The earlier plan had no apparent practical utility. Whatever the cause for change, the original plan clearly demonstrates the significance of the roof in the architect's planning, his attention to detail concerning the roof, and its importance in the overall plan's attempt to convey a picturesque effect.

Interior-wise, the J. H. Riekenberg House retains a quantity of its original woodwork. Particularly notable in this regard is the oak millwork which features wreathes, ribbons, and stylized vegetation in Classical Revival taste. Oak woodwork is finished in a natural finish with a mellow patina.

Charles E. Edwins, architect of the building, remains a little known figure in Iowa architectural history. In 1895 he was serving as apprentice/draughtsman with J. P. Eisentraut, an architect in Boone. Two years later, Boone City Directories list Edwins as practicing architecture on



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his own. Edwins remained in Boone until about 1903. He accepted commissions for residential and for industrial jobs including design for a grain elevator. Simon Edwins joined Charles about 1904 in partnership and they styled themselves "Architects and Building Superintendents." Simon was probably Charles' brother. Already by 1904, Charles had moved to Minneapolis, Minnesota. There he variously practiced with partners and alone. In 1923 Charles registered to practice architecture with the State of Minnesota. Minnesota requested architects again to register in 1928. No "Edwins" is listed as having registered at that time.

Concerning Simon, he left Boone sometime between 1904 and 1907. Between 1915 and 1920 he was practicing in Minneapolis with Charles. Simon did not register with the State of Minnesota to practice architecture (nor was this a requirement to practice).

Nothing is known to date concerning the later careers of Charles or Simon Edwins. According to the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office, no buildings credited to these men have been placed on the National Register of Historic Places in Minnesota. These architects are also unfamiliar to the Minnesota State Historical Preservation Office (SHPO) staff.

The J. H. Riekenberg House remains, to date, the only, residential building credited to Charles E. Edwins. As Boone's architectural history develops, other examples of his work will probably surface. Mr. Riekenberg's commission must have been a major job for the fledgling architect. There were several architects based in Des Moines who regularly practiced in Boone. Riekenberg had a choice. He also trusted youth. Here are two sticking points oftentimes difficult to overcome: competition and inexperience. Edwins had won them both with Riekenberg's commission and earned himself the epithet "rising young architect."#

Lack of informaton makes it impossible to evaluate the J. H. Riekenberg House within Charles E. Edwins' total opus. Contextual analysis is somewhat more possible within the built environment of Boone. Boone received in the late 1970's a comprehensive cultural resources survey by the Central Iowa Association of Regional Governments (CIRALG). The architectural and historical components of this survey identified 16 buildings in the City of Boone with the highest significance for the community. The J. H. Riekenberg House was one of 11 residential buildings included in this highest rating and determined eligible for National Register nomination on architectural

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grounds. The building was determined ineligible for nomination on historical grounds within the theme of "Commerce," as calling attention to Riekenberg's business career. Riekenberg's store building (703 Story Street) calls more direct attention to the theme, according to the CIRALG survey and the opinion of this consultant, than his house.

The CIRALG survey was undertaken during a period when primary survey emphasis was placed on well-preserved examples of recognizable high styles of architecture rather than in analyzing dwellings in the context of a community's architectural development.

To provide a broader architectural context for the J. H. Riekenberg House, the preparer of this application undertook archival research for the 1890-1900 period and made a windshield survey of the incorporated limits of Boone. The goal of the archival research was to determine the rate of residential construction during the period, and, where possible, to identify stylistic influences on this construction in order to evaluate the importance of Queen Anne taste (and by extension the J. H. Riekenberg House) for the community. The goal of the windshield survey was to determine the incidence of Queen Anne type residences remaining in the city and to identify those with interesting architectural detail and/or major architectural significance. Taken together, this information will place the J. H. Riekenberg House in the architectural context of Boone. The results of this evaluation remain tentative and subject to supplement, modification, and change as the architectural study of Boone develops from its current beginnings.

First as to archival research: During the period 1890-1900, the population of Boone jumped from about 6,500 to 9,000. Boone was a division headquarters for the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and accounts for considerable growth. Discovery and exploitation of the "Boone County Lower Vein of Coal" also resulted in economic development of the city through mining and shipping. These two forces are in addition to Boone's position as a county seat and trading center for a prosperous rural population during the Golden Age of American Agriculture.

Building construction in Boone responded to the local and to the national economies. As in so much of American history, there were periods of boom and stagnation. During the early years of the 1890's, Boone experienced major construction. Listen to an 1893 account: "To the croakers who insisted last fall that Boone had reached the zenith of its prosperity and there would be no

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building this year we submit the following figures of new buildings that will go up this season. . . Total \$113,500. . . It is safe to say that the record of new buildings in Boone this year will be greater than ever before. . ."@

The national Panic of 1893 affected Boone's economy and slowed the pace of new construction. By 1896 activity had resumed: "SOUND OF HAMMER WILL MAKE SWEET MUSIC IN BOONE THIS YEAR/A big boom in building/. . .Boone can stand it as the strong growth of a few years ago was somewhat interrupted by the period of slow times."% The account mentions "the surprising amount of new residences in progress" during the 1896 season. The population of Boone continued to grow. The city exceeded the 10,000 mark by 1910 and numbered just under 12,500 in 1920.

Archival research indicates, in conclusion, a steady increase in population and a pressure for new home construction punctuated by some dips in the actual number of new home starts during the 1890-1900 period.

As to the windshield survey: There remain in Boone today numerous vernacular examples of the massing, asymmetry, and wall surface texture associated with Queen Anne taste. The built environment proves that Queen Anne was very popular with homebuilders during the 1890-1900 period in Boone.

There are, to date, approximately ten known, extant examples of residences in Boone showing notable Queen Anne influence. They include:

J. H. Herman House	519 Story
A. J. Barkley House	326 Boone
William Crowe House	125 West 5th
Dr. H. C. Jones House	813 Story
J. H. Riekenberg House	310 Tama
C. E. Rice House	305 Story
Duncan Grant House	701 West 5th
B. Arie House	303 Marshall
Dr. I. D. Lutz House	427 Crawford
B. P. Holst House	203 Marion

These residences were built on a big scale. A 1910 photofeature, "Sightly Homes of Boone," indicates that these homes originally also contained a richness of architectural detail. Alterations over the years have taken a toll on these buildings. Of those listed, the J. H. Riekenberg Houes retains

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a very high integrity of its fabric. Other homes which originally rivaled it, in terms of richness of Free Classic architectural detail, included the C. E. Rice House and the Dr. H. C. Jones House. The C. E. Rice House has lost its original wrap-around porch and much detail. The Dr. H. C. Jones House retains much integrity of fabric but it was never built with a tower.

Among those listed above, the A. J. Barkley House rightly falls into the Spindlework subtype of Queen Anne (as defined by the McAlesters). This subtype is comparatively rare in Boone. Others within the Free Classic subtype are, as mentioned, without the richness of detail of the J. H. Riekenberg House.

The windshield survey indicates, in conclusion, the popularity of the Queen Anne taste in Boone and a quantity of homes showing some of its influences. Size played an important role in building decisions in Boone. When faced with a choice between big scale and richness of architectural detail, homebuilders in Boone chose the former. Comparisons with the 1910 photofeature and the present situation today show Queen Anne detailing to have been fragile so that even those houses within original richness have often lost it.

The J. H. Riekenberg House is, in conclusion, a fine example of a residence in Queen Anne Free Classic design. The porches, steep roof, and rich wall surfaces are notable. The house is one of the few of its type which retains today a high integrity of original ornamentation and even when new the building was exuberant among all but a few of its peers for architectural richness. The original architect's plans for the house remain extant and provide another source of significance.

A final note is in order concerning the small size of the property's lot. Mr. Riekenberg actually owned the lots directly south and north of 310 North Tama. When their new home was under construction, Mr. and Mrs. Riekenberg lived in and owned the house at 302 North Tama. Riekenberg subsequently moved the house at 302 to 1115 3rd and allowed a store employee to live there. Riekenberg also owned the house at 316 North Tama where his elderly mother lived for some time. During much of the Riekenbergs' tenure, the lot as 302 was vacant, giving the house a more substantial appearance. The house at 316 was never removed and remains extant.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

Primary

Abstract of Title; Property Anton and Clede Perkovich, Title Holders; Michael J. and Hayla R. Harken, Contract Buyers.

Original Architect's drawings; undated; some with inset signature block "C. E. Edwins/Architect/Boone IA" measuring typically 16' x 17 1/2." Property of Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. Harken.

-- "Foundation Plan for New Residence of Mr. J. H. Riekenberg, Boone, IA; C. E. Edwins, Architect, Boone, IA."

-- Roof plan

-- Woodwork Detail Plan (Exterior and Interior)

-- First Floor Plan

-- Second Floor Plan

-- "Details of front door and front porch" including also other miscellaneous

-- "Front Porch Gable/Scale 1 1/2"=1'

-- "Elevation of Front Stairway"

-- "Front Elevation"

-- "Elevation of attic stair" including plans for bookcase

-- Millwork Details for Windows (outside and inside details)

-- "North Elevation 1/4'-1'"

-- "South Elevation"

"Boone--Supplement to News-Republican 1910;" No pagination. Reprinted as "21st Anniversary Edition;" pictures many "Sightly Residences of Boone," including J. H. Riekenberg House looking NE.

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A Biographical Record of Boone County Iowa; New York and Chicago; The S. J. Clarke Publishing Co.; 1902, pp. 402-403: "J. H. Riekenberg."

Goldthwait, N. E.; History of Boone County, Iowa; Chicago, Pioneer Publishing Co.; 1914.

"Forty-seven Years on Story Street;" The Community Visitor (Mrs. E. M. Kantor, editor); October 1930; Vol II #2; pp. 10-11; "J. H. Riekenberg Store Observes Anniversary; A Local Business Man one of Two Dry Goods Merchants Left from Earlier Years."

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps; New York: October 1883: Neighborhood not mapped. April 1888: Block 143 indexed having thirteen (13) frame and one (1) brick buildings. May 1894: neighborhood not mapped. September 1900: 310 North Tama Street in present form with barn in NE corner of property. August 1909: as 1900 except barn non-extant and present auto-garage in barn's place. April 1916. as 1909. June 1925: as 1909. June 1925 updated to January 1950: as 1909.

"J. H. Riekenberg Dies in Hospital;" Boone News-Republican; 16 November 1944; p. 1. Front page coverage indicates status of Riekenberg in community.

On Site Inspection; W. C. Page, Public Historian; 20 April 1987.

Boone City Directories. 1895: Edwins, C. E. draughtsman J. P. Eisentraut." 1897: "Architect C. E. Edwins." 1900/01: same as 1897. 1902/03: same as 1897 now married. 1903: same as 1897. 1904: "Edwins and Edwins, Architects and Building Superintendents." Simon Edwins in Boone: Charles E. Edwins in Minneapolis, MN. 1907: no Edwins listed (or in later directories).

Atlas of Boone County, Iowa; Mason City IA; The Anderson Publishing Co; 1918. Plat map of City of Boone without buildings shown.

Hurst, Frances; "Boone County History;" Typewritten MS (mostly Goldthwait's book transcribed but containing an index and some more contemporary information).

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Boone County, Iowa Atlas; No publisher or place indicated; 1896. Includes "Patron's Directory of Boone County, Iowa" listing John J. Thoren and S. J. Wester as contractors and builders.

"Boone Illustrated;" Privately printed, L. E. Lindsay, Publisher; 1896.

"G.A.R. State Encampment, June 5, 6, and 7, 1906, Boone, Iowa;" Booklet privately published for encampment. Contains some historic photographs of Boone.

"Minnesota State Architects' Licensures;" Northwest Architectural Archives; University of Minnesota Libraries; St. Paul, MN. C. E. Edwins was registered as architect in 1923 but not included on next list (1928).

"Minneapolis Chapter, American Institute of Architects Membership Lists;" 1920; Northwest Architectural Archives; University of Minnesota Libraries; St. Paul, MN. C. E. Edwins not listed.

Minneapolis (Minnesota) City Directories. 1905-1907: Edwins in partnership with "Halden." 1909-1911: in partnership with "Eicherfeld." 1911-1914: practicing alone. 1915-1920: "Edwins and Edwins". 1920 - : no listings in classifieds.

Records of the Minnesota Society of Architects; Northwest Architectural Archives; University of Minnesota Libraries; St. Paul, MN. No record of C. E. Edwins. These records begin in 1935.

\*Boone County Republican; 14 April 1898; p. 5, c. 1: "J. H. Riekenberg has commenced work on his Tama street residence. It will be thoroughly modern and handsome."

\*\*Boone County Democrat; 22 April 1898, p. 5, c.1: "J. J. Thoren has the contract for J. H. Riekenberg's new house."

#Boone County Democrat, 20 May 1898, p. 5, c. 2: "J. H. Riekenberg is building a fine residence on Tama street. The foundation is nearly completed. The house will contain sixteen rooms, be built in colonial style and be furnished up-to-date in every respect. C. E. Edwins of this city, the rising young architect, has furnished the plans."

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@Boone County Democrat; 31 May 1893, p. 3, c. 2: "Building in Boone."

%Boone County Republican; 23 April 1896, last page. "Sound of Hammer."

Withey, Henry F; Biographical Dictionary of American Architects Deceased; Los Angeles, Hennessey and Ingalls; 1970. C. E. Edwins is unlisted.

National Register of Historic Places Nomination Forms; Minnesota Historical Society; St. Paul, MN. Edwins' work is, as yet, unrepresented in Minnesota listings on the NRHP

Telephone Interview: Sue Roth, Historian, Minnesota Historical Society with W. C. Page; 2 June 1987. Ms. Roth is unacquainted with Edwins.

Telephone interview: Alan Lathrop, Curator, Northwest Architectural Archives; Univeristy of Minnesota Libraries; St. Paul, MN, with W. C. Page; 2 June 1987. Mr. Lathrop is unacquainted with Edwins.

Cultural Resource Survey; Central Iowa Regional Association of Local Governments; Des Moines; 1978. "CIRALG Historic Sites Survey Form;" Historic Surveyor Lufkin; House ID #8-008-291.

Cultural Resource Survey; Central Iowa Regional Association of Local Governments; Des Moines; 1978. House ID #8-008-150; Surveyor Van Cleave; "Architectural Survey Data Form." Includes drawing of house and property, architectural evaluation, and comments on architectural/decorative detail. Includes J.H. Reikenberg House as 1 of 16 building with strong NRHP potential in the City of Boone.

Informant Interview: Helen Munn with W. C. Page; June 1987. Mrs. Munn's husband, Robert Munn, was nephew to Mrs. Riekenberg. The Munns were frequent visitors in the Riekenberg home. Mus. Munn, whom Grinnell College graduated in 1923, discussed the Riekenbergs' social life and their useage of the rooms in the house.

Informant Interview: Charles E. McBirnie with Michael J. Harken; Spring 1987. Mr. McBirnie lives at 1115 3rd in Boone, directly south of the J. H. Riekenberg House's backyard. He disussed his house's relocation to its present site from 302 North Tama Street.