United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only received MAY 3 0 1985 date entered JUN 2 7 1985

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms* Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic	Fred G. Turner H	louse		
and or common	Valley View Far	n		
2. Loca	ation			
street & number	State Highway 1	49/County Road V66		not for publication
city, town	North English	-xxxvicinity of 2	l/4 miles due nort	h
state	Iowa cod	e 019 county	Iowa	code 095
3. Clas	sification			
Category district XX building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisition in process being considered N/A	Status	Present Use <u></u>	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Own	er of Prope	rty		
name	Sheri and Wayne	e Null		
street & number	RR#1			
city, town	North English	vicinity of	state	Iowa 52316
5. Loca	ation of Lega	al Descriptio	on	
courthouse, regis	stry of deeds, etc.	County Clerk's Offi	.ce	
street & number		Iowa County Courtho	ouse	
city, town		Marengo	state	Iowa 52301
6. Repi	resentation	in Existing S	Surveys	
title N/A		has this pro	perty been determined e	ligible? yes
date			federal sta	ate county loc
depository for su	irvey records			
city, town			state	

7. Description

Condition _____ excellent _____ good

_ fair

Check one deteriorated _xx_ unaltered ruins _____ altered unexposed

Check one _xx_ original site

moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Fred G. Turner House (c. 1903) is a well preserved example of the free classic Queen Anne style, a style rarely applied in a rural setting in lowa County. It is one of four such examples in its immediate area. Its prominent siting makes it a local visual landmark.

The house exemplifies the free classic Queen Anne style. Major stylistic attributes include the pyramid hipped roof, the lower cross gables, the basic assymetry of plan, the corner turret, the constrasting use of wood shingles on gable and turret faces, and the assymetrical porch. It's late date of construction is reflected in the more blocky overall plan and the presence of some classical elements, most notably the porch.

The house consists of a two story main block, square on plan with projecting gabled chamfered two story bays on the front and south faces. This block measures thirty four feet square. A story and a half rear kitchen wing with jerkinhead roof, measures twenty two by sixteen feet. A recessed side porch runs along its southern exposure.

The basement walls are of brick with a rusticated concrete block foundation veneer. The house is baloon framed with narrow clapboard exterior, presently painted white. Wooden shingles, with octagonal buts cover the faces of the two bay pedimented gables, and the gabled dormer face on the north wall. Shingles with square butts cover the uppermost level of the three story corner turret. The second floor level is clapboarded.

Many Victorian traits are carried over in this late Queen Anne example. Square cut saw tooth roofridge crests originally covered each gable ridge, and these remain on the east and north ridges. Corner pendants with scrolled corner mounts frame the tops of each chamfered bay corner. A corbelled chimney originally projected from the main block, but is no longer extant. The porch however is clearly classical in its derivation with its rounded portico and classical columns. A square cut corner is recessed partly beneath the corner turret. Fenestration is asymetrical and consists of numerous sizes and combination of window types. Narrow 1/1 windows are visually dominant, being placed on the bay sides and the turret. Four of these windows are banded together on the north first floor wall outside the dining room. Picture windows with art glass transoms fill most of the main bay faces of each floor, the stairway landing, and the second floor wall area which adjoins the corner turret on the facade. Single smaller scale 1/1 windows are centered in each gable face. These and those uppermost in the turret have a Craftsman-derived multi-paned upper light.

The interior floor plan consists within the main block of four rooms on each level including the basement. A longitudinal (north-south) interior support wall, bisects each level and defines the overall interior room arrangement. A dogleg stair in the northeast corner originally connected the floors in the main block. The principal room downstairs once had a corner fireplace and sliding doors. Ceilings were nine feet high. A broad curved hall on the second floor led from the stairwell to the "maid's room" above the rear wing. A straight enclosed stair, along the south side of this hall connected that level with the attic above.

The 1903 house replaced a T-plan two story plain farm house which stood in its immediate front. Supposedly, elements of this earlier house, probably trimwork, were reused in the new house. Several early views of the house are useful in documenting the degree of alteration which it has undergone since construction. An early painting of the house

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—C	heck and justify below		
prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 1900–	archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture <u>xx</u> architecture art commerce communications	community planning conservation economics education engineering exploration/settlement	Iandscape architectur Iaw Iiterature military music philosophy politics/government	re religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)

```
Specific dates 1903
```

Builder/Architect Leslie Roller, Contractor.

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Fred G. Turner House (c. 1903) is a well preserved example of the free classic Queen Anne style, a style rarely applied in a rural setting in lowa County. It is one of four such examples in its immediate area. Its prominent siting makes it a local visual landmark.

Fred Grandison Turner (1865-1947) constructed the house c. 1903 (a daughter states that the construction took place ten years after his marriage). He came with his family to the area in 1866. He married in 1893, inherited the family acreage. He held five hundred acres by 1899, and acquired the land on which his house would be built.

He replaced the existing farmhouse with his new one, the latter being designed and constructed by North English contractor Leslie Roller. In 1911 Turner adopted the name "Valley View Farm" for his land.

Turner was in addition to his farming most community oriented. He served two terms (36th and 37th General Assemblies, beginning in 1914) as State Representative, twenty-five years on the local school board, represented his county in the Farmer's Grange, and was six years County Supervisor until 1932. His son Fred Donald Turner (1912-) owned the farm until 1959.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Refer to Continuation Sheet 9-2

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property <u>less than on</u> Quadrangle name <u>North English</u> UTM References	<u>e acr</u> e	Quadrangle scale1/24,000
A 115 5 717 91310 416 010 81010 Zone Easting Northing	B Zone E	asting Northing
C	┍└╌┤╶└ ╒└╌╹┤╶└ ╫└╌╹┤╶└	
Verbal boundary description and justification the East Half of the Southeast ½ of S right of way (thirty feet west of eas east 225', thence north 125'. Includ	ection 13, Twp. 78N t section line), th	N, R-11W, on the line of the public nence west 225', south 125', thence
List all states and counties for properties ov		-
state N/A code	county	code
state code	county	code
11. Form Prepared By		
name/titleJames E. Jacobsen, NatioOffice of Historic PreseorganizationIowa State Historical De	rvation	20.4. 11.1005
street & number E. 12th and Grand Ave.	telej	phone 515-281-4137
city or town Des Moines	state	e Iowa 50319
12. State Historic Pre The evaluated significance of this property within the p	he state is: _xxxlocal	
As the designated State Historic Preservation Offic 665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion i according to the criteria and procedures set forth b State Historic Preservation Officer signature	in the National Register an	d certify that it has been evaluated
		M
title Deputy State Historic Preservation For NPS use only I hereby certify that this property is included Active System		$\frac{date}{date} = \frac{6-27-85}{6-27-85}$
Keeper of the National Register		
)Attest:		date
Chief of Registration		

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

Far	NPS	uso c	ntly	
rec	eivec			
dat	e ent	ered		

Continuation sheet	Physical Description	Item number 7	Page 2

indicates that early in its history the front portico was infilled with a band of four windows. A curved (no physcial evidence of this) stone driveway approached the house and a small fountain was centered on the front lawn. An exterior door was at one time added just east of the south bay but is now gone. Some roof cresting, the main chimney were lost. During the Depression era a separate front entry replaced a half window on the front porch. The front porch railings on both levels were lost.

Inside, much of the original interior was obliterated by a host of changes. The open stairway was enclosed and straightened, the removal of the corner fireplace, the elimination of a sliding door set, the addition of a dropped ceiling, and the complete paneling of the main floor all took their toll. An attic water tank (originally filled by a windmill) which provided pressurized water to the house, was removed.

Restoration plans include the replacement of porch railings, the removal of the added front door and the replacement of the original half window, the opening of the interior stairway, and the "restoration to period of flavor" of the interior.

The house is located two and three fourths miles due north of the town of North English. It is sited on an elevation west of the county road, from which a good view can be had of the valley to the east. The farmstead of five hundred acres encircled the house. A square frame garage with pyramid roof and sliding doors, located just southwest of the house, dates from the construction of the house. Two barns, of varying ages, further southeast are the only remaining other outbuildings, are excluded from this nomination.

The house is one of some four similar houses which can be found in the immediate area. It is the only rural example. The Theodore White House, North English (NRHP), is square in plan with broad ground level two and a half story corner turret, is balanced by a wrap around porch on the opposite side. Two homes in Williamsburg are less comparable. Both employ a pagoda- like tower/turret, one using an octagonal porch wrap-around, the other using a centered multi-tiered front turret.

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For	NPS usi	o anly	
rece	ived		
date	entere	d	

OMB No. 1024-0018 Exp. 10-31-84

Continuation sheet	Bibliography:	Item number	9	Page	
Baumgartner, Henry C. 172, 739.	The lowa Official R	Register. Des Mo	ines: Stan	te of Iowa, 1915, pp	. 134,
Hinrichs, Beman and Ra	aim. <u>Journal of the</u>	House. Des Moine	es: State	e of Iowa, 1949, p.	1701.
"Valley View Farm, No	rth English, Iowa 190	0-11." MS, write	ten by the	e children of Fred T	urner.
Interview, Mrs. Grace	Lindgren, daughter o	of Fred Turner, 19	983-4.		
Interview, Evelyn and	Fred Donald Turner,	son of Fred Turne	er, 1983-4	ł.	
Interview, Mrs. Clare	nce Means, daughter c	of Leslie Roller,	1983-4.		
History of lowa Count	<mark>y, Iowa.</mark> Chicago: S	5. J. Clarke Publ	ishing Co.	, 1915, pp. 92-5.	
Farm Name Certificate	, 16 August 1911.				