

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received AUG 20 1987

date entered SEP 29 1987

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

1. Name

historic Legacy in Stone: The Settlement^{Era} of Madison County, Iowa -- Thematic Nomination

and/or common

2. Location

street & number varies -- see individual site inventories not for publication

city, town vicinity of

state Iowa code 019 county Madison and Dallas code 121.049

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name varies--see individual site inventories

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. County Recorder, Madison and Dallas Counties

street & number Madison County/Dallas County Courthouses

city, town Winterset/Adel state Iowa

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title CIRALG Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1978 federal state county local

depository for survey records Iowa State Historical Dept., Office of Historic Preservation

city, town Des Moines state Iowa

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

1

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

During the thirty years from 1854 to 1885, 100 or more stone buildings were built in Madison County. They served a full range of purposes from governmental to residential. The buildings also span a wide range of sizes and building costs from small cheaply built one room residences to the large \$100,000 courthouse. Forty-seven of the buildings are known to be extant and another three are in ruins. There is photographic or historic evidence of 50 nonextant buildings.

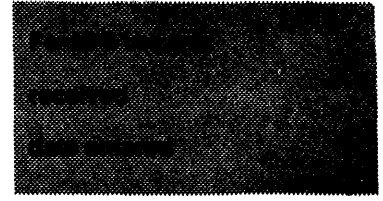
Stone buildings existed in at least 13 of the 16 townships in Madison County. The stone buildings are located in a diagonal strip running from the southeast corner of the county, through Winterset to the northwest in the vicinity of Earlham (Figures 1,2). Almost all the buildings lie within a 10 mile wide band southwest of a line running from St. Charles to Earlham. These buildings are near the extensive limestone deposits which have been quarried at many sites along the Middle River and its tributaries.

The characteristics that most of the stone buildings in the vicinity of Winterset and Earlham have in common are typical of mid-nineteenth century building traditions. These characteristics of stone buildings have been noted through this architectural survey.

- 1.) The vernacular architecture is reflective of the wealth and tastes of the owners as well as the techniques and skills of the stone masons who built the buildings.
- 2.) The buildings are constructed of locally quarried limestone with native sandstone sometimes being used for lintels and sills.
- 3.) The stone was cut by hand and hand tooled to the desired finish and decoration (Figure 3).
- 4.) Finished cut stone was used for the main facade and rubble for the other facades.
- 5.) Lintels, sills, and sometimes quoins, are decorated with surface texturing, axed texturing, draftlines, or pointing (Figure 3).
- 6.) Doors are recessed and the reveals are paneled (Figure 4).
- 7.) Transoms, sidelights and fanlights are used around the doors and within the reveals (Figure 4).

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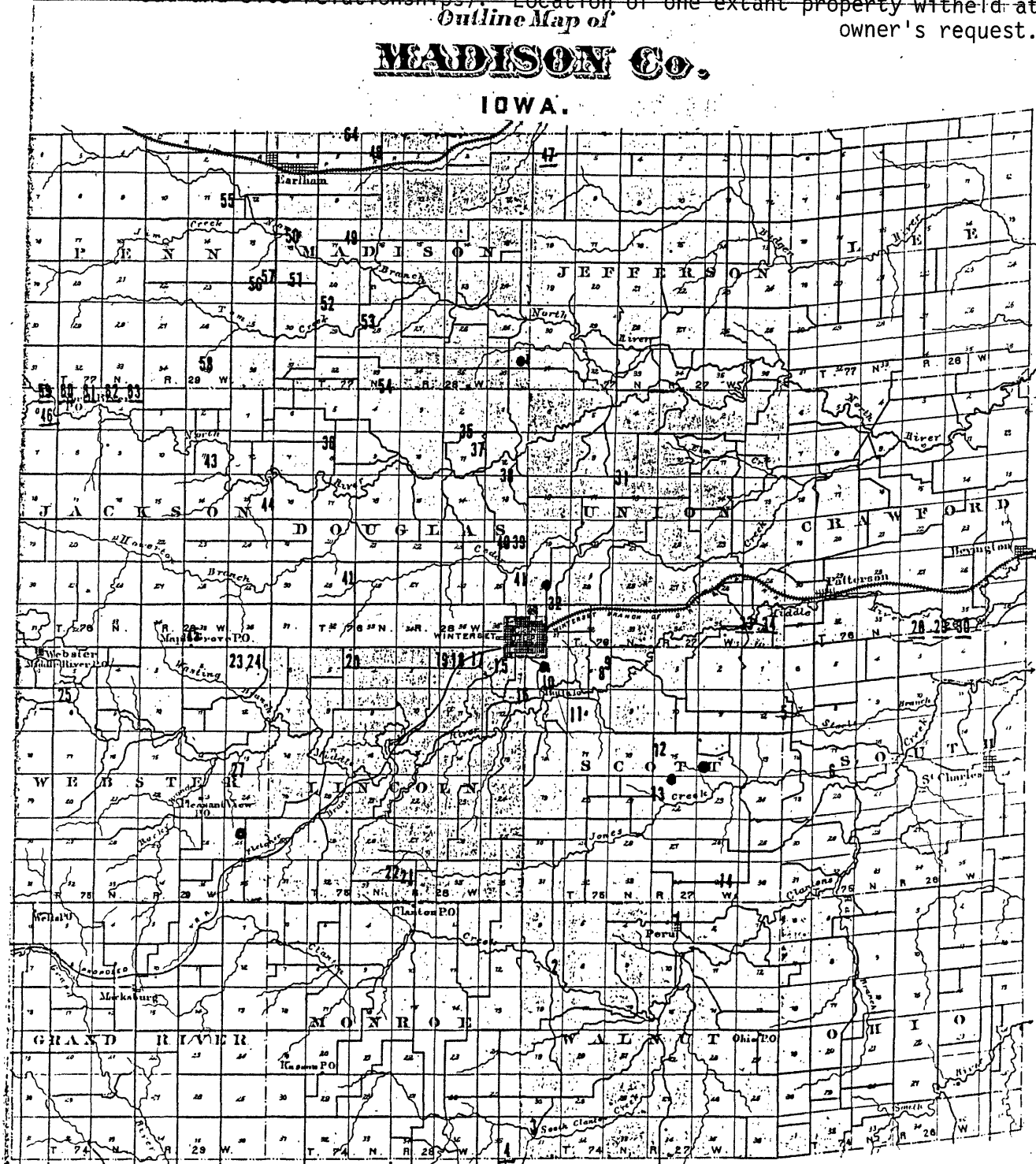


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Figure 1: All known stone buildings/structures, extant, ruinous, non-extant, Madison County, rural areas, small towns (superimposed on 1875 Atlas to show historic road and site relationships). Location of one extant property withheld at owner's request.

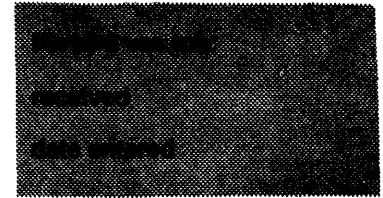


● Reported locations, believed extant but not fully investigated.

— Location Within the township unknown.

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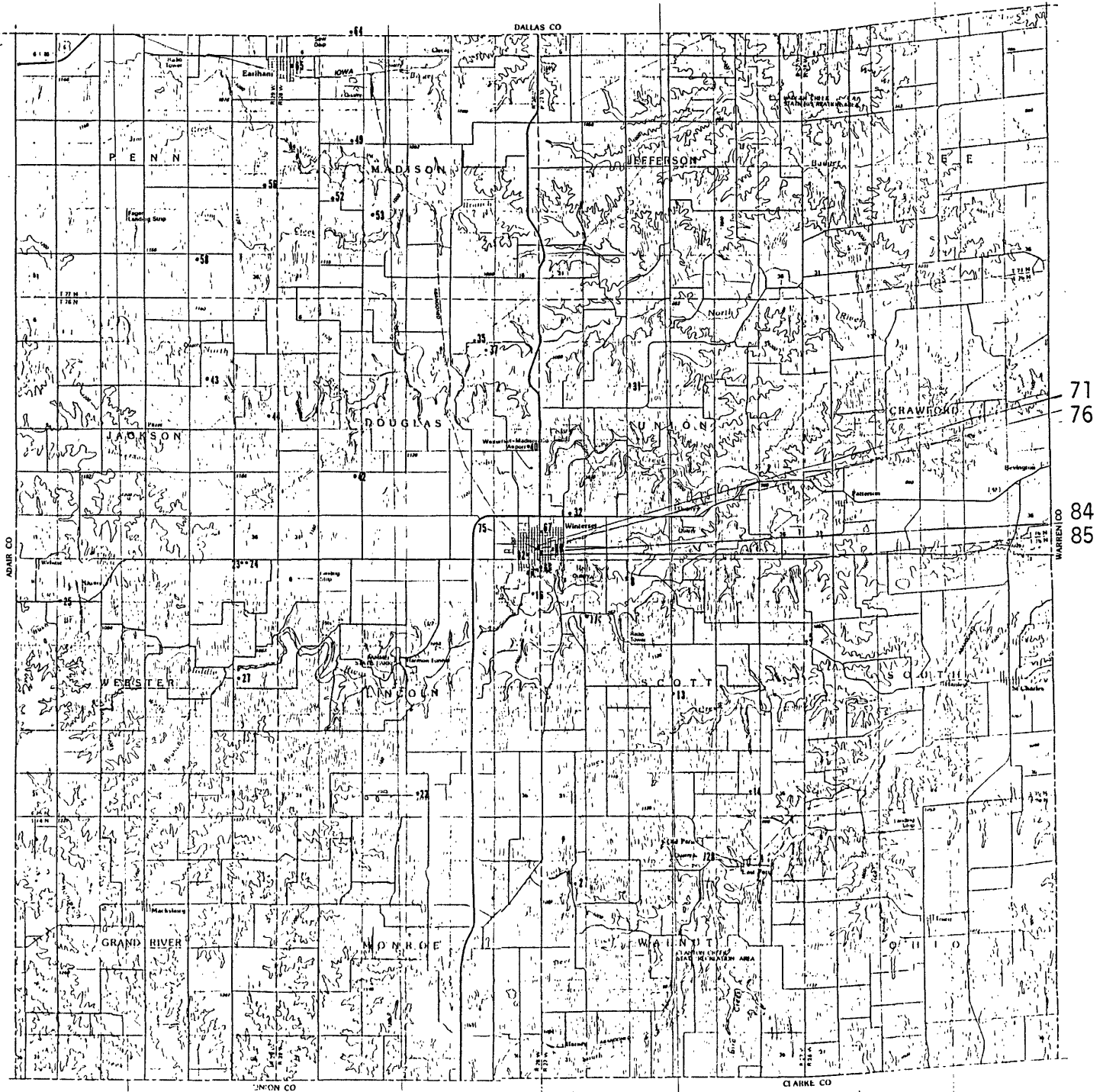


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Figure 1A: Nominated stone buildings/structures, Madison County, Iowa.



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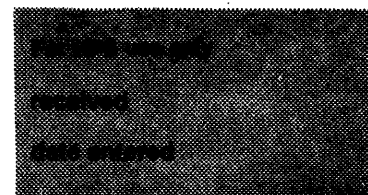
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Figure 3: Detail Drake House (75N 29W-5.1)
Ashlar with draftlines and tooled face;
water table with axed surface.

Figure 4: Detail Drake House
(75N 29W-5.1)

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- 8.) Windows of moderately priced and expensive houses are splayed. However, during the last decade of the period, splayed windows were little used.
- 9.) Overhanging eaves and verges are closed.
- 10.) Gable roofs are oriented so that the gable ends are shorter than the sides where the eaves lie.
- 11.) Attics are within the gables and were finished as main living areas.
- 12.) Stoves, rather than fireplaces, were used for heating.
- 13.) Flues were built within the walls of the gable ends.

There are two local rural characteristics which differ from the usual nineteenth century building traditions.

- 1.) Rural residences usually have raised basements or split level design in which the lowest level was used as the main family living area and kitchen.
- 2.) Rural residences often were sited toward topographical features, especially an exceptional view.

VARIETY OF STONE BUILDINGS

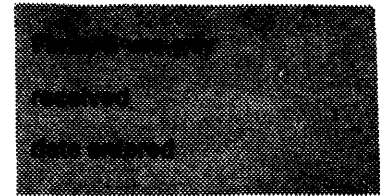
During this period stone structures were built to accommodate a full-range of functions, including governmental, commercial, industrial, educational, religious, agricultural, and residential.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

The most dominant building in the county is the County Courthouse (W-JE-WE). It is in the middle of the town square and is visible for several miles in any direction from Winterset. The building shows evidence of classic inspiration in its cross-shaped floor plan with a porch on each wing. Details include paired Tuscan columns, supporting segmental arches, segmental arched windows, low-pitched gabled roofs, and cornices

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with brackets. The building has an octagonal drum, topped by a cloister-vaulted dome. This building, built in 1875-76, replaces a similar stone courthouse which was built in 1868 and burned in 1875. The earlier courthouse was also crossed-shaped, with porches on each wing, and was topped by an octagonal drum and dome. The treatment of the elements in the earlier building was more vernacular. The stonework itself did not have as high a degree of finish as in the later building.¹

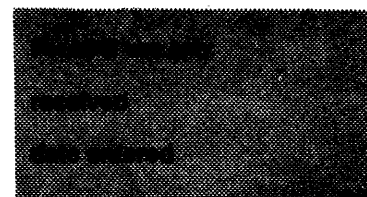
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

There were at least four two-story stone buildings and a stone hotel clustered around the courthouse square. Three of the store buildings still stand on the south and west sides of the square. All of these stores were long buildings with narrow store fronts opening onto the sidewalk and courthouse square. All were similarly scaled with three second story windows across the front. Three of the buildings were flat roofed with stone parapets across the top. The gabled White, Munger, and Company Store (W-CO-W1.1) had a stone parapet added very early to conceal the gable and provide an appearance similar to the other stone stores.

The earliest stone store was built before 1857 for J. G. Vawter by Caleb Clark. Little is known about this nonextant building (W-CO-E1-X). The Sprague, Brown, and Knowlton Store (W-CO-W1.2) was probably built by David Harris in 1866. The main facade is ashlar and the secondary street facade is built of rubble. The main facade has chamfered quoins; lintels with protruding cornices; and a parapet with stone cornice, cornice return and brackets. The White, Munger, and Company Store (W-CO-W1.1), which E. W. Evans commissioned to have built in the late 1860's originally had a gable roof. The main facade is constructed of ashlar and the other facades (including a secondary street facade) are of rubble. Before the first photograph of the town was taken in the 1880's a parapet with cornice, cornice return and brackets all of stone was added to give the store a very similar appearance to the Sprague, Brown, and Knowlton Store across the street beside it. Earliest photographs of the buildings show the storefronts with similar recessed center doors.

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The National Bank of Winterset (W-CO-W1N-R) was similar in scale to the other stores, but incorporated different decorative elements. It had a very simple undecorated ashlar main facade. There were two main entrances with a large window between. There were three windows in the second story. This facade was extensively remodeled after the 1880's photograph and before the 1890's photographs of Winterset, so that none of the original design of the facade remains.

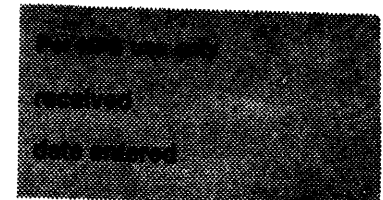
Three commercial buildings served as hotels. The St. Nicholas Hotel (W-JE-W1-X) built by Judge Pitzer in 1856, dominated the northwest corner of the square. It was a large three-story hip-roofed building, with the entrance at the side. A porch covered the entrance and sidewalk for the entire length of the building. The Arcade Hotel (referred to in this document as the Pitzer House (W-CO-E2-X)) was a large two-story gabled house, built by Dr. J. H. Gaff about 1856. Judge Pitzer used it as his private residence until his death in 1876. Afterwards, a porch was built around the house to cover the sidewalk on both street facades. It served as the Arcade Hotel until it was demolished in the twentieth century. Finally, there is the Hogan Queen House (75N26W-7) and Stagecoach Stop, built in the 1860's. It is reputed to have been a stop on the Underground Railroad. This two-story building with gable entrance is in a rural setting. Both the Pitzer House and the Hogan Queen House (75N26W-7) may be more appropriately typed as residences for they were originally built for that purpose.

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

The lone representative of an industrial building is the Madison Woolen Mills (75N28W-2.2-X) built one and one-half miles west of town by Munger and White in 1865. It burned in 1877.² The forty-foot by fifty-foot, gabled building was three stories high, and had a twenty-foot by fifty-foot frame wing.³ The building had many large windows: six on each floor in each of the side walls, and three on each floor at the gable end, including three at the attic level. The quoins were rusticated⁴ (Figure 5).

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ADVERTISEMENTS. 9

WHITE, MUNGER & CO.,
PROPRIETORS

MADISON WOOLEN MILLS,
WINTERSET, IOWA.



MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF
Cloths, Jeans, Tweeds, Yarns, Cassimeres, Flannels, Water Proofs,
Rolls, Satinets, Blankets, Beavers, &c., &c.,
Which may at all times be found on sale at their

STORE IN WINTERSET.

For durability, warmth and beauty of finish, these goods are unsurpassed in the State.

Custom Carding, Spinning, Fulling,
Dyeing and Finishing,
DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

TERMS REASONABLE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR WOOL GREASE.

A good stock of
Imported Cloths, Cassimeres, Tailors' Trimmings, and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Always on hand.

MR. A. D. TAYLOR, "Knight of the Shoars," dispenses "Fits" to those in want of "Suits."

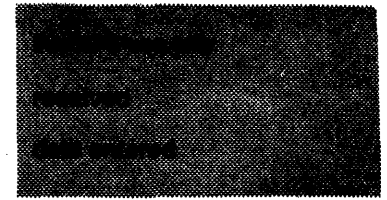
CUSTOM CUTTING done on short notice.

J. T. WHITE.
W. M. LUTTEN. N. W. MUNGER,
ROBT. BERGEN.

Figure 5: Advertisement in J. J. Davies' History and Business Directory of Madison County, Iowa.

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EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS

At least twenty stone schoolhouses have been built in Madison County, although almost nothing is known about most of them. By 1868, there were three stone schoolhouses in Crawford Township, one each in Jackson, Jefferson, Monroe, and South Townships, five in Penn Township, two in Union Township, and one at Peru⁵ (75N27W-3-X). Except for the Peru School, they were probably one-room schools. Shortly after 1868, the extant schools, and most of those for which there is photographic record, were built. Two-story schools were built in Winterset South Ward (W-HI-W2-X) in 1868 and in Earlham (E-77N28W-6) in 1871. There were three other one-room schools: Washington School (76N28W-8-R) in Douglas Township, which may have been built as early as 1866; the non-extant Buffalo School (75N27W-7-X) built in 1869 in Scott Township; and North River School (76N28W-2) built in Douglas Township in 1871.

RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS

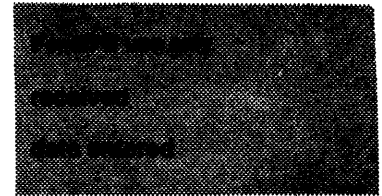
There were two stone churches in Winterset: the First Christian Church (W-CO-W2-X) built in 1855 on West Court Street and the Baptist Church (W-JE-E1N-X) built in 1862⁷ northeast of the square. Both were one-story gable buildings with the entrance at the side of the gable end⁸. Neither building remains.

AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS

Readily available limestone rubble is a common agricultural building material in Madison County (Figure 6). It is probably the most frequently used material for barn foundations. Many foundations extended a full story before being topped with a frame barn. However, stone does not seem to have been used very often to build entire barns. Only nine extant stone agricultural buildings have been found. By far the largest, the John Holmes Barn (75N27W-22) built in Scott Township in 1875, must have been built by stone masons. It is two stories high with wide arched doors in the gable ends and ramped side doors with flanking windows. The Duff Barn (76N28W-24.2) in Madison Township

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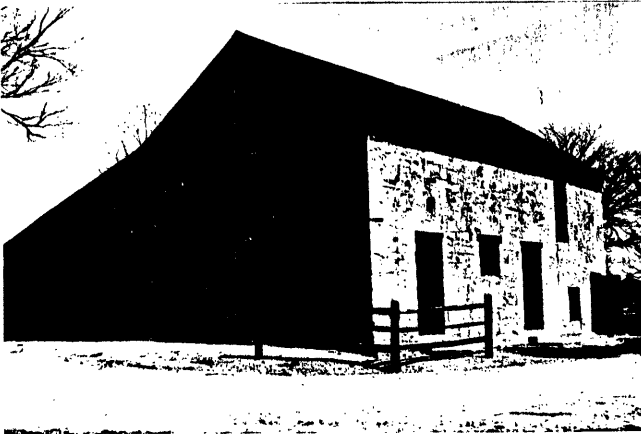
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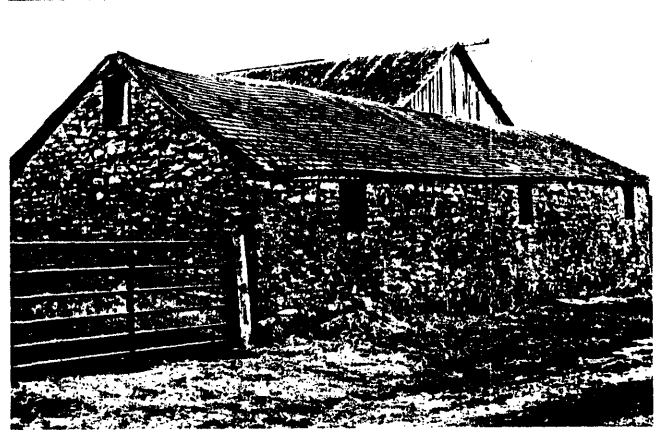
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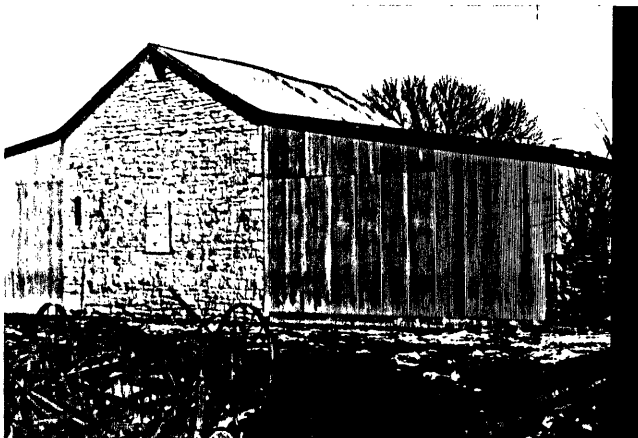
FIGURE 6: VARIETY OF AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS



A. Bevington Barn (W-PI-W2.1)



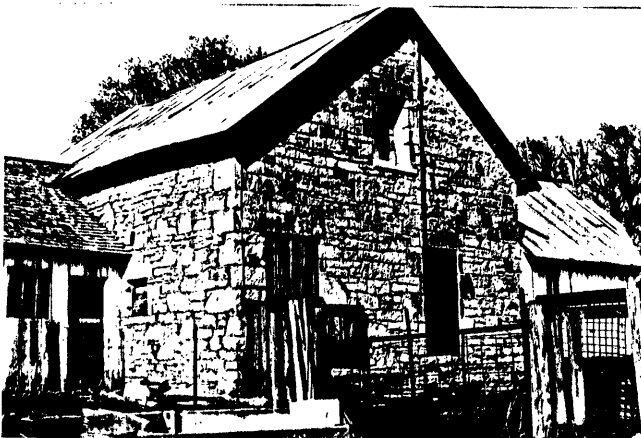
B. Smith Milking Shed (75N 29W-1.2)



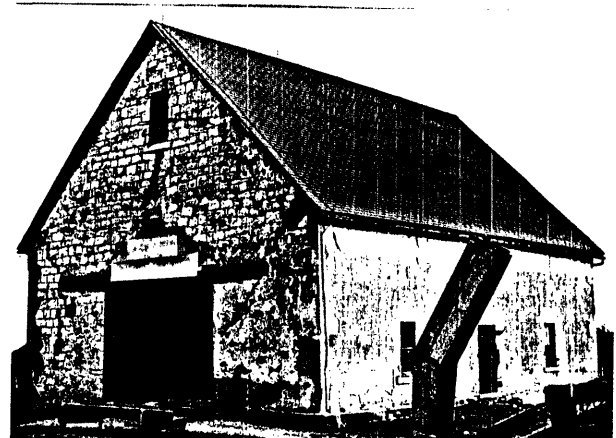
C. Allen Barn (77N 28W-20)



D. McQuie Milkhouse (77N 29W-35)

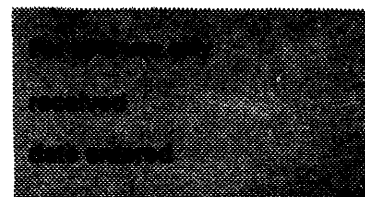


E. Duff Barn (76N 28W-24.2)



F. Holmes Barn (75N 27W-22)

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seems to have been built by David Harris and incorporates the design that Harris typically used in building houses. The Ford Smokehouse (77N29W-24.2) may have been designed and built by Parkins at the same time that he built the last addition to the Ford House (77N29W-24.1). The McQuie Milkhouse (77N29W-35) and the Seerley Stone Building (77N 28W-28) also were designed and built by skilled masons.

The Bevington Barn (W-PI-W2.1), built just south of Winterset about 1856, may have been built by less skilled employees of the stone masons or by hired hands at the farm. It is constructed of rubble. Broken pieces of lintels and sills like those used in the Bevington mansion are incorporated in the barn. The barn was built in at least two stages and does not evidence the careful design prior to construction of most other stone buildings in the county. On the other hand, the Bevington Privy (W-PI-W2.2) was built by a skilled mason, probably David Harris.

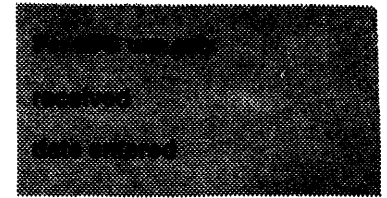
The Macumber Ice House (75 N28W-34.2), the Smith Milking Shed (75 N 29W-2.1) (built in Webster Township about 1854), and the Allen Barn (77N28W-20) (built in Madison Township about 1856), evidence vernacular style, simple construction techniques and rubble building materials, all of which suggest that they were built by their owners rather than by stone masons. All are relatively small, one-story structures with little simple fenestration. These smaller agricultural buildings seem to reflect the highly individualized vernacular interpretations of their farmer builders rather than the professional stone building traditions of the county.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

The wide range of sizes and styles of houses reflect the ranges of techniques and skills of the various stone masons in the county as well as reflecting the relative affluence of the owners who commissioned these buildings. Two different stone building traditions account for the majority of residential buildings in the county.

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Caleb Clark

The first tradition is represented by the work of Caleb Clark, one of the first stone masons in the county. Buildings which Caleb Clark built evidence colonial American building traditions including these:

- 1.) Finished cut stone is used for the main facade and rubble for the other facades.
- 2.) Simple undecorated or surface decorated stonework is used.
- 3.) Quoins and jambs are not rusticated, but are similar in finish to the main facade.
- 4.) Doors are centered in the wall under the eaves and are flanked by windows.
- 5.) Fenestration is symmetrical.
- 6.) Stone is laid in courses.

These houses appear in one story, two story, and split level versions. Examples of this tradition are Clark's own nonextant house (75 N28 W-1.1-X) the E. R. Guiberson House (W-SO-W4) and the Schoenenberger (74N27W-7) house, all of which he probably built (Figure 7). There are many other houses in this tradition whose builders can not be identified.

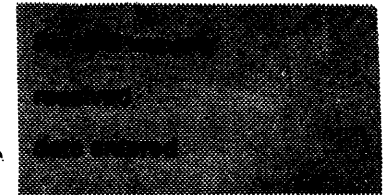
David Harris

The second major tradition is represented by the work of David Harris, a stone mason who came to the county from Wales in 1855. Harris's buildings are among the most "stylish" in the county (Figure 8). His work is typified by these characteristics:

- 1.) Stone work is often snecked with two against one broken bond occurring in each building (Figure 9).
- 2.) The influence of vernacular Victorian architecture is in evidence.
- 3.) Rusticated finishes with emphasized draft lines are used, particularly on lintels and sills (Figure 10).
- 4.) Quoins and jambs have rusticated finishes or are chamfered and protruding (Figure 10).
- 5.) Asymmetrical fenestration, including doors at the side of the gable end, is used.

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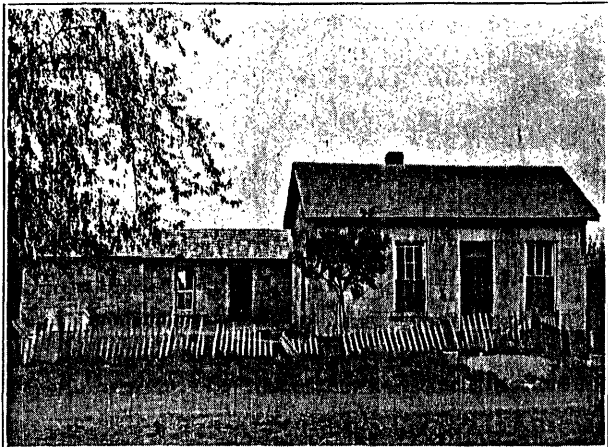


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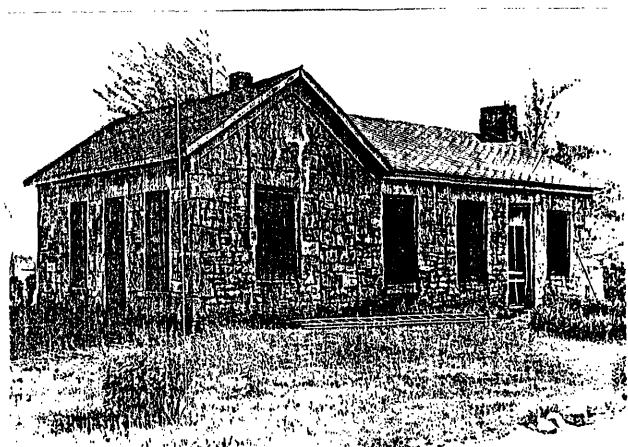
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FIGURE 7: EXAMPLES OF BUILDINGS PROBABLY BUILT BY CALEB CLARK



A. Caleb Clark House (75N 28W-1.1-X)



B. Caleb Clark House (75N 28W-1.1-X)



C. Vawter House (W-SO-E1)



D. E. R. Guiberson House (W-50-W4)



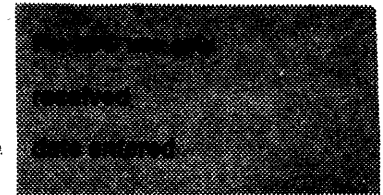
E. Schoenenberger House (74N 27W-7)



F. Schnellbacher House (75N 29W-13)

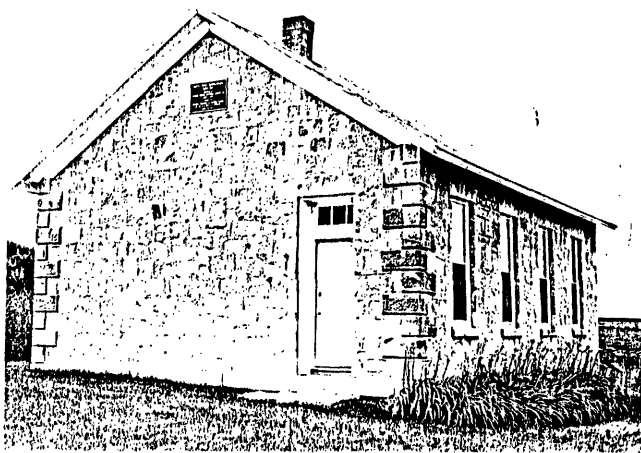
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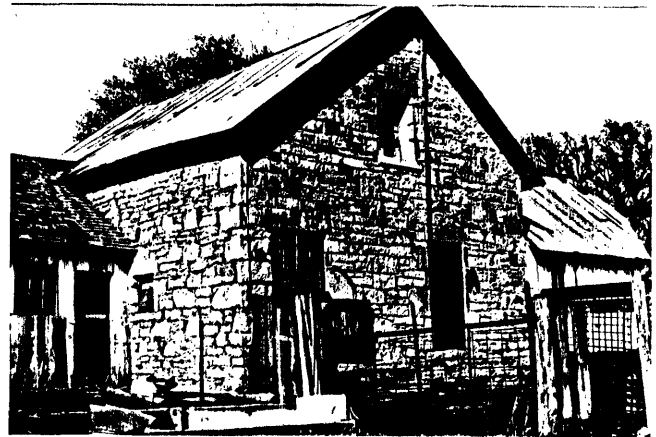


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FIGURE 8 : EXAMPLES OF BUILDINGS PROBABLY BUILT BY DAVID HARRIS



A. North River School (76N 28W-2)



B. Duff Barn (76N 28W-24.2)



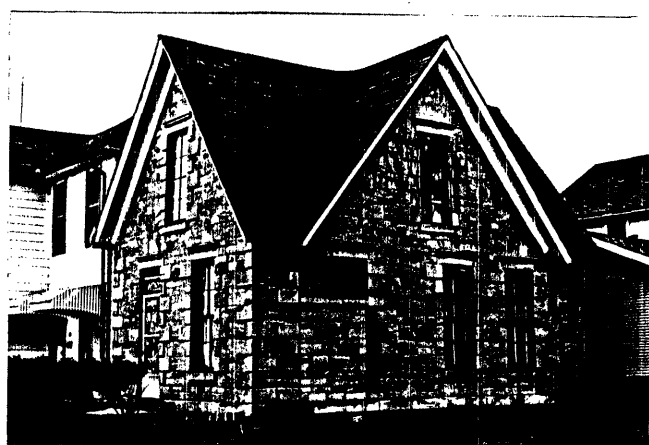
C. Hornback House (W-BU-E1)



D. Schriver House (W-CO-E6)



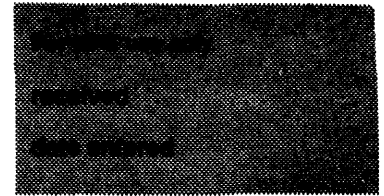
E. House at 110 E. South Street (W-SO-E2)



**F. House At Court Street and Fourth Avenue
(W-CO-W4-R)**

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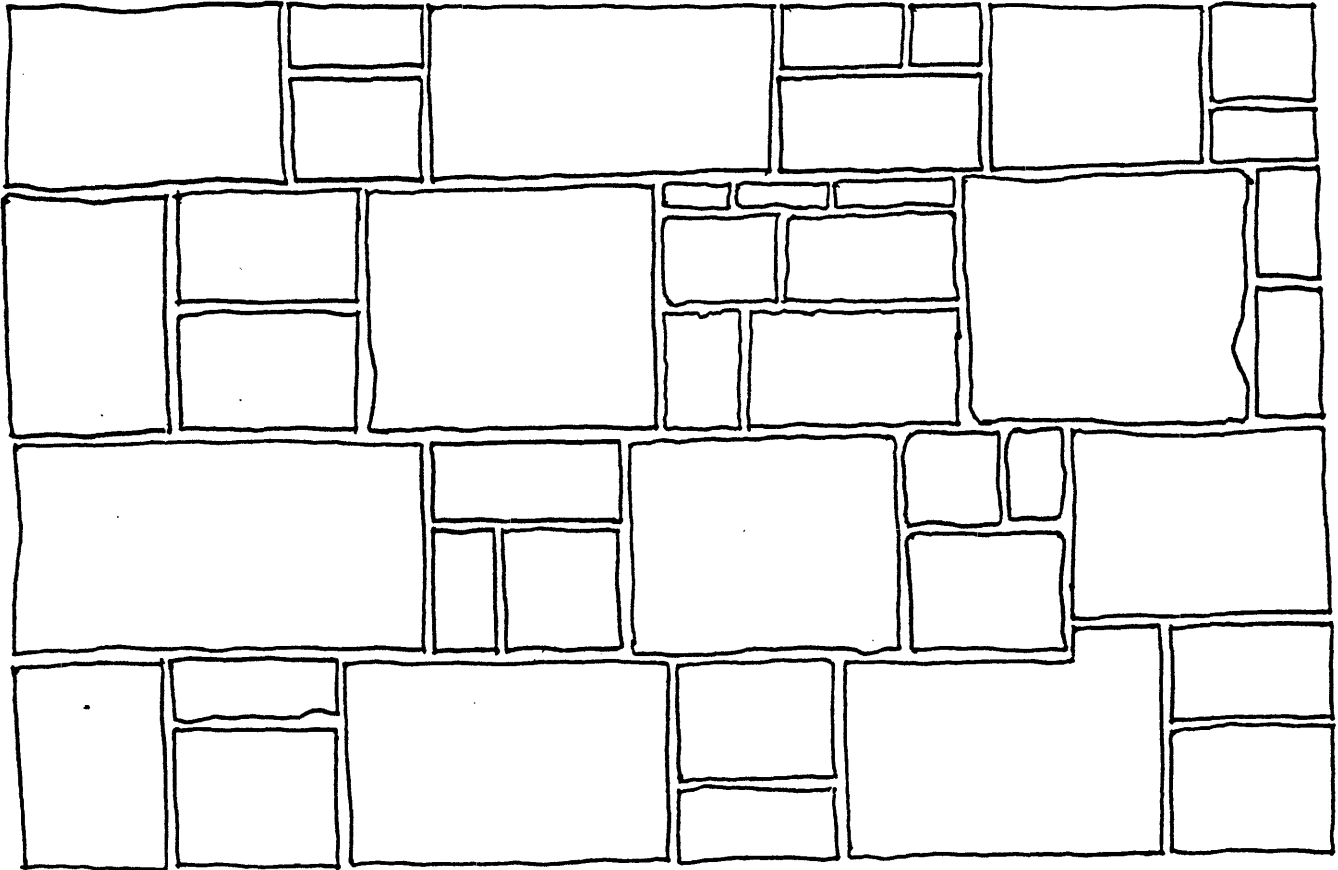
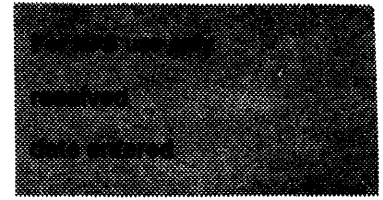


Figure 9: Two against one broken bond.
(illustration by D. Kammerer)

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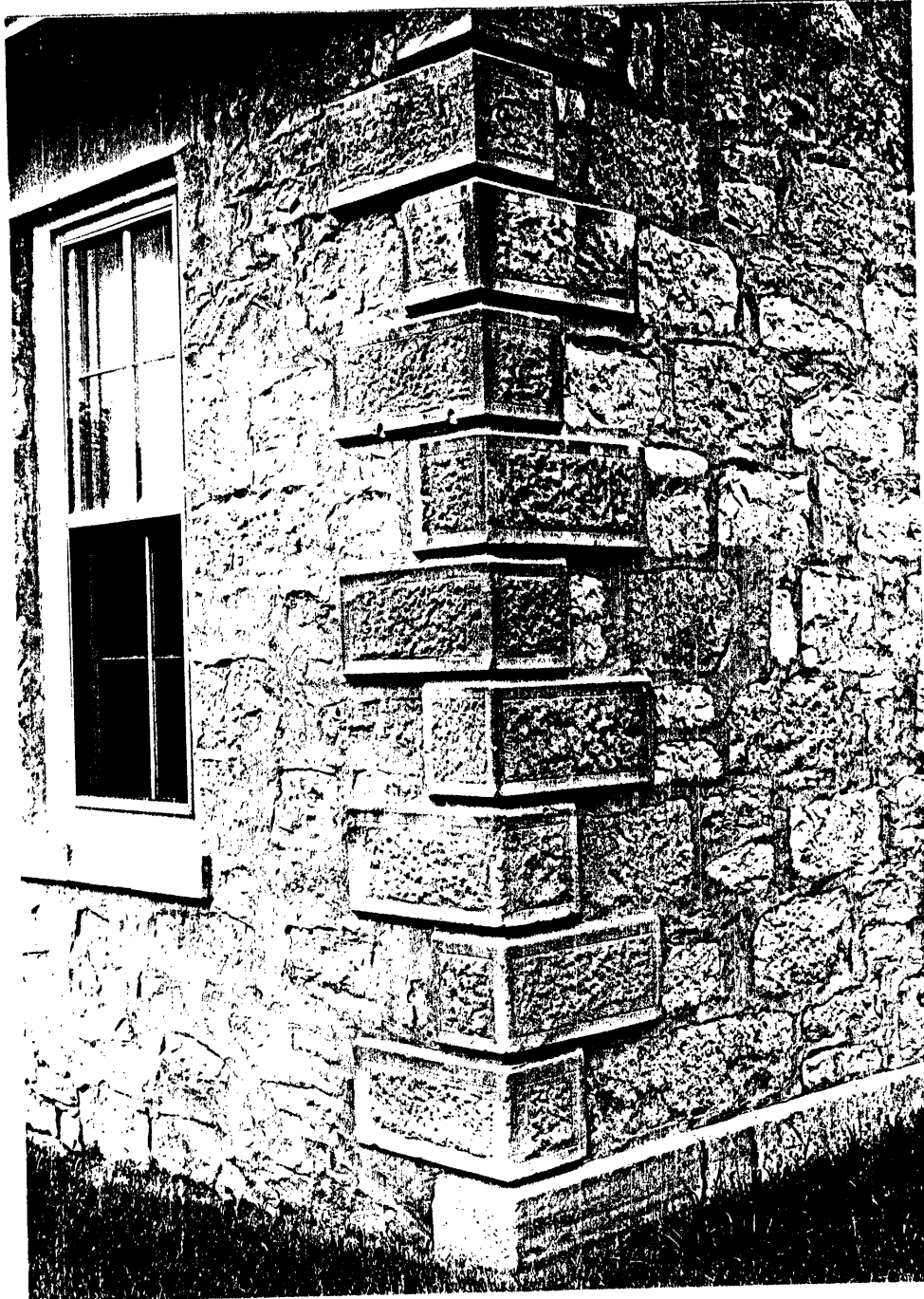
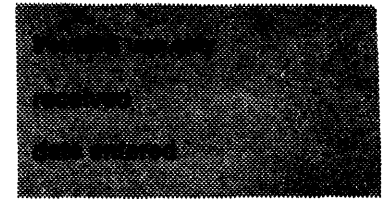


Figure 10: Detail, North River School (76N 28W-2)
Chamfered quoins with draftlines and margin lines.

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Harris built two variations of residential buildings, a one and one half story version in urban areas and a version with raised basement in rural areas. All of Harris's houses have several rooms in the main floor. Other less skilled builders copied his design, some of them building one room versions with raised basements. Harris used the same design for moderately priced houses and for expensive houses which differ only in having much more elaborate decorative detailing in the stonework. The Hornback House (W-BU-E1) is an expensive urban house and the Early House (76N29W-11) is a moderately priced rural house with raised basement, both of which were probably built by Harris. The Duncan House (75N28W-1.2) is an inexpensive one room with raised basement copy that was built by someone else. These extant urban houses were probably built by Harris: the Hornback House (W-BU-E1), the Shriver House (W-CO-E6), the House at Court St. and Fourth Avenue (W-CO-W4-R), and the House at 110 East South Street (W-SO-E2). Based upon architectural evidence, it seems probable that Harris built these extant rural houses: the Ogburn House (75N27W-35), the (name and location withheld), the Nicols House (76N27W-30), the Duff House (76N28W-24.1-R), the Bailey House (76N28W-25-R), the McDonald House (76N28W-29) and the Early House (76N29W-11). He probably built a part of one gable end wall in the Drake House (75N29W-5.1).

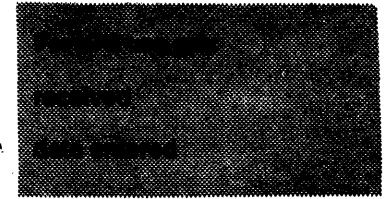
SETH WILSON

A third, less extensive tradition centered around the Earlham area is identified with Seth Wilson. Although Wilson is credited with building several houses, there is no evidence to suggest that he was a mason. Rather, he probably designed and contracted to have houses built for himself and his relatives (Figure 11). Wilson's designs are typified by these characteristics:

- 1.) Almost square symmetrical massed rectangular buildings with two rooms on either side of a central hall.
- 2.) Use of ashlar or almost ashlar finished stone, particularly for the main facade.
- 3.) The main facade is recessed around doors and windows to emphasize them in the design.
- 4.) Each building has a special stone with the construction date carved in it.

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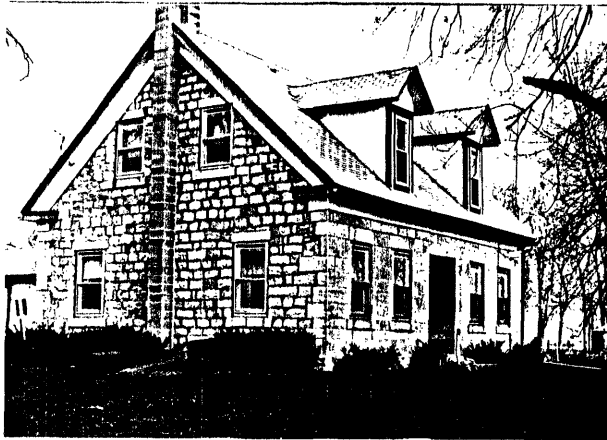


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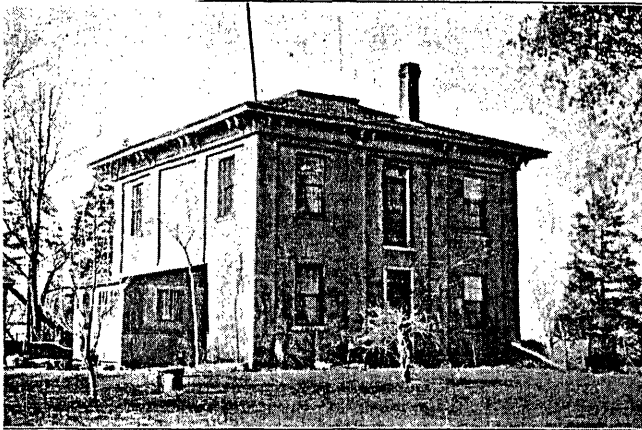
FIGURE 11: EXAMPLES OF BUILDINGS PROBABLY BUILT BY SETH WILSON



A. Seth Wilson House (77N 28W-17)



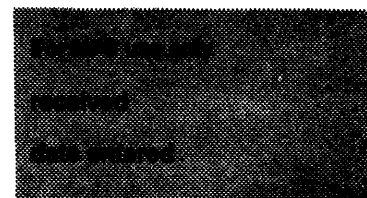
B. John Wilson House (78N 28W-32)



C. Thomas Wilson House (77N 29W-11-X)

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The Seth Wilson House (77N28W-17) is a one story version of this house design and the nonextant Thomas Wilson House (77N29W-11-X) is a two story version of the same floor plan. The John Wilson House (78N28W-32) is different. It is a two story linear rectangle with centered undereave entrances, central hall and with split level aspect. It does, however, have a stone dated "1861" above the door.

JOSEPH E. PARKINS

A fourth and later tradition of which only one house is known to have existed is the work of J. E. Parkins, a contractor who came from England and opened a quarry in 1868. Parkins seems to have built only expensive buildings using a large quantity of ashlar stone, which would have been too expensive for most Madison County residences (Figure 12). His contracting work undoubtedly served as an opportunity to sell the high quality product from his quarry. His work is typified by these characteristics:

- 1.) Extensive use of ashlar.
- 2.) Very smoothly finished facades except for the use of stone lintels with protruding cornices.
- 3.) Closed eaves and verges with carved wooden brackets.

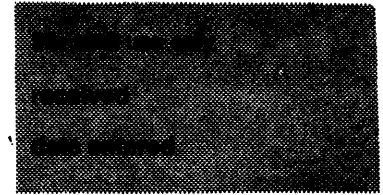
The only residential example of Parkin's work is the last addition to the W.T. Ford House (77N29W-24.1).

OTHER MASONS

There are many extant and photographically recorded nonextant residences which do not appear to have been built by any of these four builders. Undoubtedly, most of them were built by the scores of other stone masons who lived and worked in the county during this period. However, almost all the residences whose builder can not be identified follow either the tradition here identified with Caleb Clark or that of David Harris. The nonextant Cummings House (W-SO-W3-X) is the only residential building in the county which seems unrelated to either of these traditions.

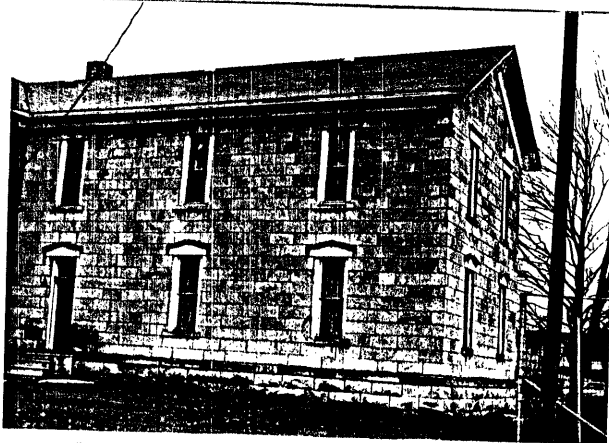
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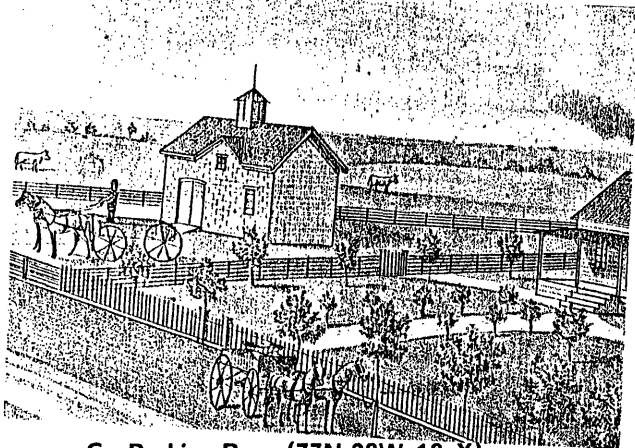
FIGURE 12 EXAMPLES OF BUILDINGS PROBABLY BUILT BY JOSEPH E. PARKINS



A. Earlham School (E-77N 28W-6)

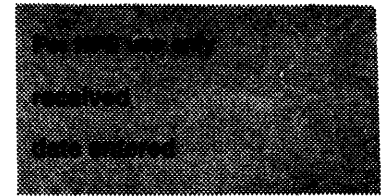


B. Ford House (77N 29W-24.1)



C. Parkins Barn (77N 28W-18-X)

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Local Rural Characteristics

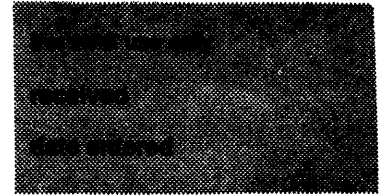
Two local residential characteristics found only in rural areas are the siting the house on the basis of aesthetic taste and variations of the split level concept (Figure 13). The Church (76N28W-11), Hattle (75N26W-17-R), and Schoenenberger (74N27W-7) Houses are set into the side of south-facing hills with views over creeks and valleys. The John Wilson (78N28W-32) and Schnellbacher Houses (75N29W-13) were also set into hill sites. All five of these houses have one or more walls exposed at the first level and main public entrances at grade on the second floor level. The first floor rooms have plaster walls finished with the same detail as the second floor level.

A second variation of the split level concept was used by Harris and might be called the "external split foyer" (Figure 14). Examples are the Kellogg (75N27W-5.1), Nicols (76N27W-30), (name withheld), and Henderson (76N29W-13) Houses which have raised "basements" with the entrance to the main floor one-half flight above ground level and the main family entrance one-half flight below ground to the "basement". The Nicols (76N27W-30) and Kellogg (75N27W-5.1) "basements" were plastered with the same detail as the main floor. There is no data regarding the finish in the others. In both the split level and "external split foyer" designs, the bottom floor or "basement" was used as the main family room/kitchen combination and the main family entrance was into the "basement". Many of these "basement" entrances evidence the same careful craftsmanship and detailing of the main entrance. These houses have a main public entrance to the second floor, where the formal parlor was located. In the case of the Schoenenberger House (74N27W-7), the family entrance is more elaborate than the second floor main public entrance.

The Church (76N28W-11), Hattle (75N26W-17-R), Schoenenberger (74N27W-7), Kellogg (75N27W-5.1), Early (76N29W-11), Schnellbacher (75N29W-13), and John Wilson (78N28W-32) Houses were located and sited away from the road toward outstanding views even though this required locating them at considerable distance from the road.

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Figure 13: Split Level: Schoenenberger House
(74N 27W-7) and Hattle House (75N 26W-17-R).

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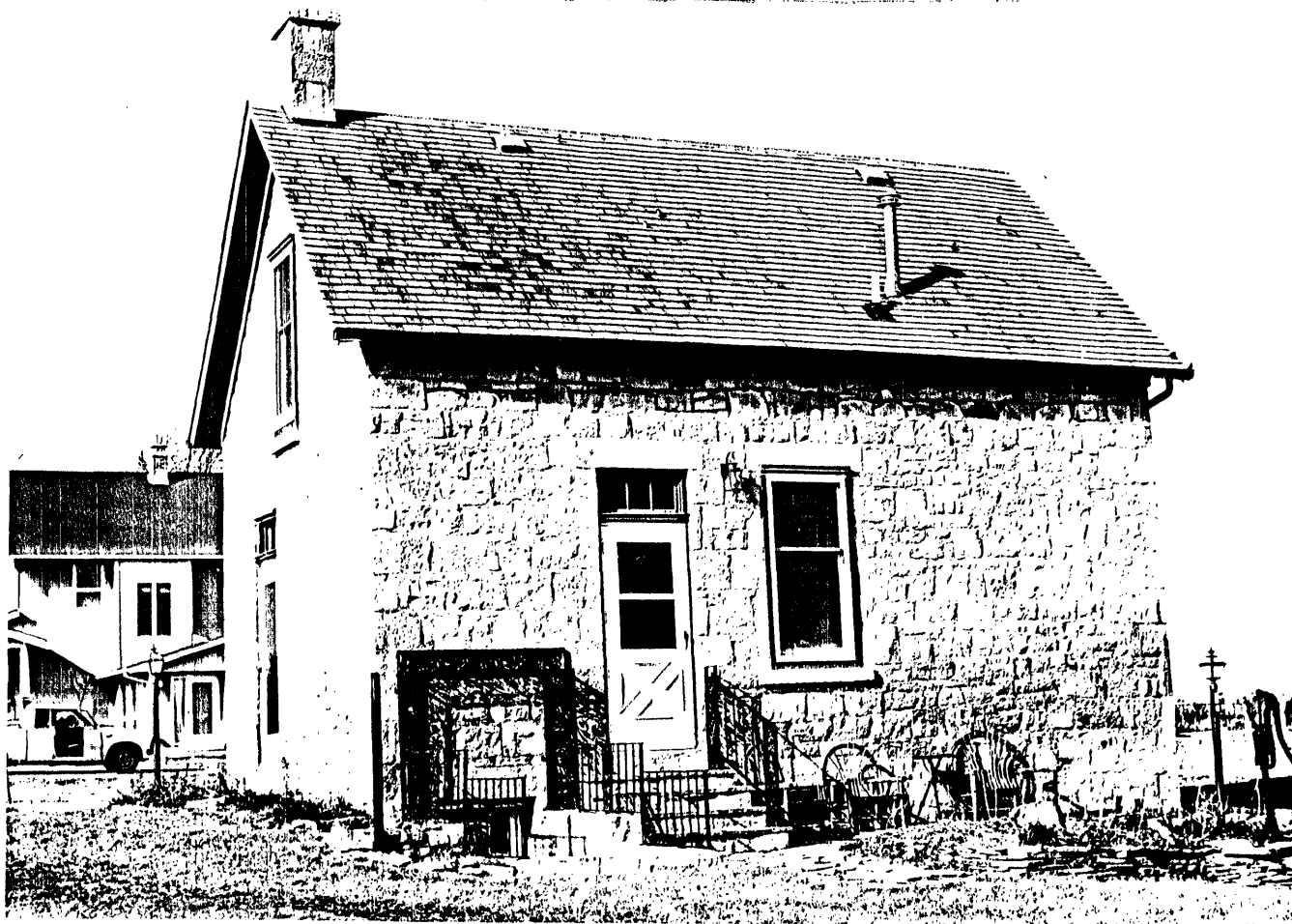
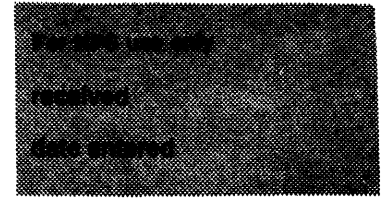


Figure 14: "external Split Foyer": Nichols House
(76N 27W-30).

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TYPOLOGIES USED TO ANALYZE THE DATA

VERNA CULAR FIELD SURVEY TYPOLOGY

I conducted an architectural survey of all the extant stone buildings in Madison County and in the vicinity of the Earlham stone quarries. Nonextant structures for which there is pictorial data were also included. I used two different typologies to categorize the architectural survey data. Each focused on different aspects of the data. The typologies were developed from existing typologies which were modified and refined based on analysis of the survey data.

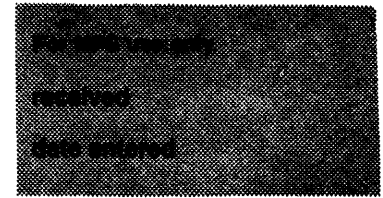
The first typology is a modification of the Draft Vernacular Field Survey Typology developed by the Midwest Vernacular Architecture Committee.⁹ This committee, composed of staff from state Historic Preservation Offices, developed the draft vernacular typology over the past two years.

In this typology, all buildings, regardless of their intended functions, were categorized by core volume. Core volume consists of the ground plan and the number of stories in a building (Figure 15). The typology, as refined has five types of ground plans:

- 1.) The single cell building has a single room at ground level.
- 2.) The linear rectangle is longer than it is wide, with rooms arranged side by side so that the building is only one room deep.
- 3.) The asymmetrical massed rectangle is more than one room wide and/or more than one room deep. When viewed from the front, the left side and the right side of the building are different.
- 4.) The symmetrical massed rectangle is also more than one room wide and more than one room deep. The building is symmetrical so that one side is the mirror of the other.
- 5.) The compound ground plan has wings extending in two or more directions

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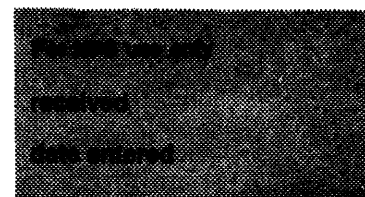
Figure 15: Stone Building Typology

Entrance Location		Centered Under Eave	Side Gable	Centered Gable	Under Eave Uncentered
Floor Plan					
Single Cell	(1)				
	(1)				
Linear Rectangle	(1)				
	(1½)				
	(2)				
Asymmetrical Massed Rectangle	(1)				
	(1½)				
	(2)				
Symmetrical Massed Rectangle	(1)				
	(2)				
Compound	(2)			+	L

Key: () = Number of stories excluding gabled area.
Shaded roof indicates type is used as a residence.

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Single Cell Plan

The single cell type of building was found in four variations or subtypes (Figure 16).

- 1.) The one story building with entrance centered under the eaves was found in the Bevington Privy (W-PI-W2.2).
- 2.) The one story building with entrance at the side of the gable front was built for several purposes. It was used for the Smith residence (75 N29 W-1.1) and both of the nonextant churches. It was probably a typical form of the one room rural stone school house, one of which is the North River School (76 N28 W-2).
- 3.) The one story building with raised basement with entrances at the sides of the gable front was used for the Duncan (75 N28 W-11.2) and Rogers (75 N27 W-15-R) Houses. In effect, these houses had two stories of one room each with the entrance to the main floor one-half flight above ground level and the "basement" entrance beside it and one-half flight below ground level.
- 4.) The one story building with centered gable entance is represented by the Armstrong House (76 N27 W-9), the Macumber Ice House (75 N28 W-34.2), and the Ford Smokehouse (77 N29 W-24.2). It was probably a typical form of the one room rural schoolhouse which is represented by the Washington School (76 N28 W-R) and the nonextant Buffalo School (75 N27 W-7-X).

Subtypes 2, 3, and 4 sometimes have unfinished lofts.

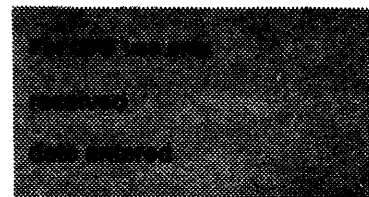
Linear Rectangle Plan

The linear rectangle appears in five subtypes (Figure 17). The centered under eave entrance in one story, split-level and multiple story forms was used primarily for houses and appears to be the only form of linear rectangle stone building which was used for residences. The subtypes of linear rectangle are these:

- 1.) The one story building with entrance centered under the eaves was a popular style of house with several extant and well documented nonextant examples.

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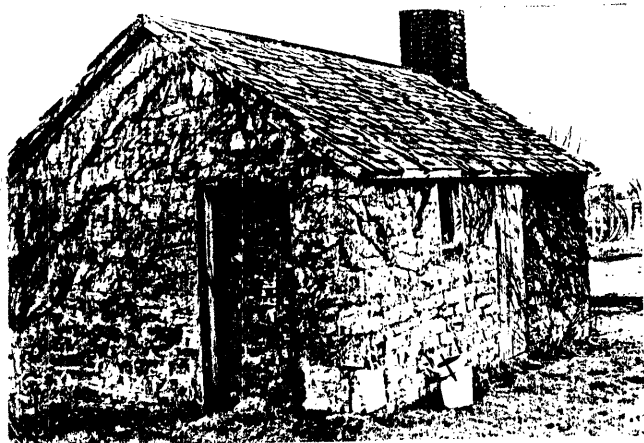


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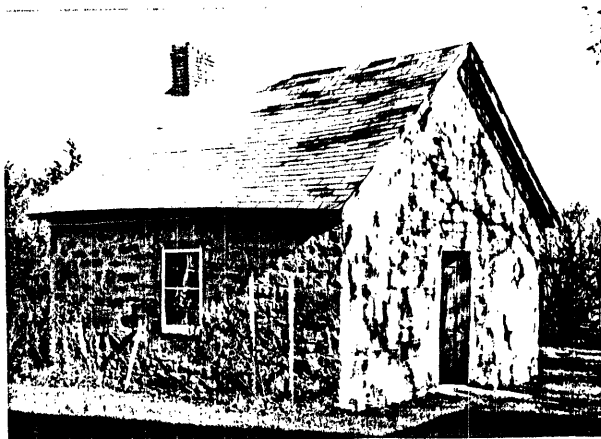
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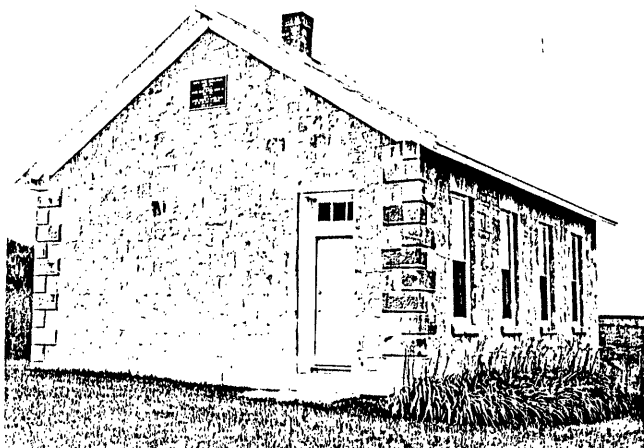
FIGURE 16: SINGLE CELL PLAN



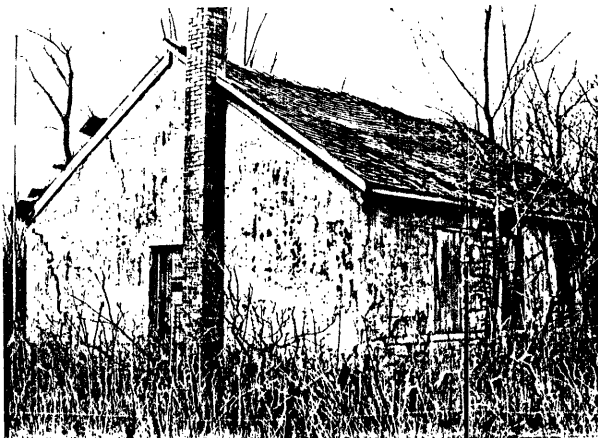
A. Smith House (75N 29W-1.1) Side Gable Entrance



B. Armstrong House (76N 27W-9) Center Gable Entrance



C. North River School (76N 28W-2) Side Gable Entrance



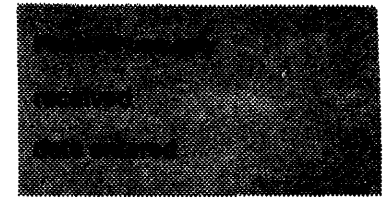
D. Washington School (76N 28W-8)
Center Gable Entrance



E. Duncan House (75N 28W-1.2) Side Gable Entrance/Raised
Basement

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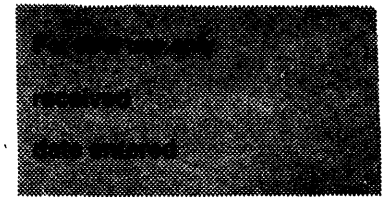
- These are the Brown (77N28W-4-X), and C. A. Cox (76N28W-12-R) Houses and the Francis Addition to the Ford House (77N29W-24.1).
- 2.) The split-level with a ground level entrance to the second floor centered under the eaves of the main facade and another ground level entrance to the first floor on another facade is a second subtype. It is represented by the Church (76N28W-11), Schoenenberger (74N27W-7), and Schnellbacher (75N29W-13) Houses. These houses are uniquely sited to facilitate the split level aspect. In each of these houses the first floor entrance facade is uniquely designed to accommodate the typology. The first floor entrances were the main family entrances to the kitchen/living areas. The second floor entrances were the main public entrances to the formal parlors.
 - 3.) The two or more story building with entrance centered under the eaves is the typical "I" house. Examples are the Drake House (75N29W-5.1) and the John Wilson House (78N28W-32). Nonextant examples are the Pitzer (W-CO-E2-X), Roy (75N28W-4-X), and Kate Guiberson (W-00-1-X) Houses. The E. R. Guiberson House (W-SO-W4) is a variation with two symmetrical under eave entrances on the main facade.

All of the above subtypes have completely finished attics which served as main living areas and were probably used as bedrooms.

- 4.) The two story building with entrance in the gable or narrow facade was a commercial building form. Example are the Sprague, Brown, and Knowlton Store (W-CO-W1.2), the National Bank of Winterset (W-CO-W1N-R), and the nonextant Vawter Store (W-CO-E1-X) which had flat roofs. The White, Munger, and Co. Store (W-CO-W1.1) originally had a gable roof which was later modified to appear flat roofed.
- 5.) The two story building with entrance under the eaves and toward one end of the facade is evidenced by the Earlham School (E-77N28W-6) and the nonextant Parkins Barn (77N28W-18-X).

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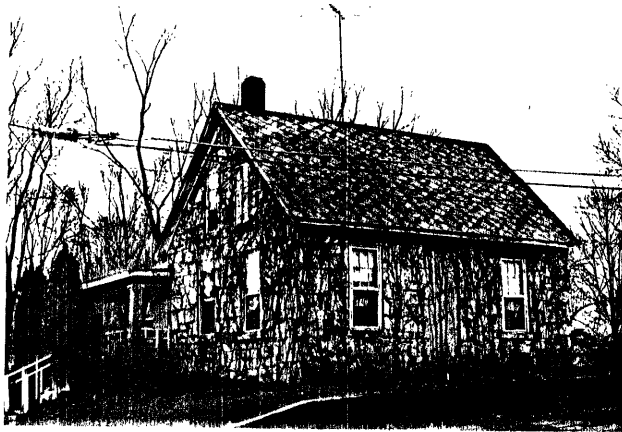


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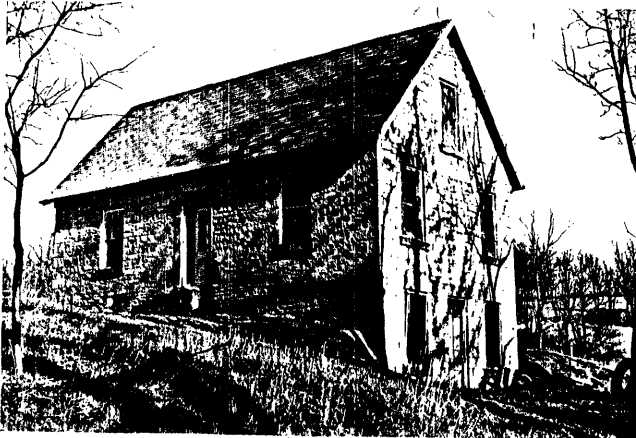
FIGURE 17: LINEAR RECTANGLE PLAN



A. Kelso House (78N 28W-32) One Story



B. Brown House (77N 28W-4-X) One Story



C. Schoenberger House (74N 27W-7) Split-Level



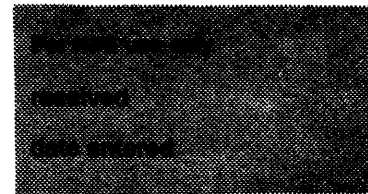
D. Schnellbacher House (75N 29W-B) Split-Level



E. John Wilson House (78N 28W-32) Two Story



F. Guiberson House (W-50-W4) Two Story

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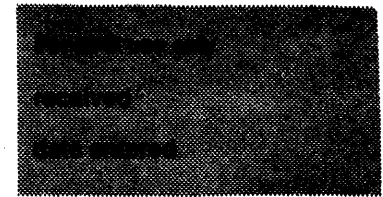
Asymmetrical Massed Rectangle Plan

There are five subtypes of the Asymmetrical Massed Rectangle (Figures 18 and 19). The subtypes with gable entrances were used almost exclusively as residences. Most of these had completely finished attics which were used as main living quarters, probably bedrooms

- 1.) The one story building with entrance at the side of the gable front is found in urban residences. Examples are the Shriver House (W-CO-E6), Hornback House (W-BU-E1), the House at 110 E. South Street (W-SO-E2), the House at Court St. and Fourth Avenue (W-CO-W4-R), the Tidrick House (W-WA-W4), and the nonextant W. Cox (E-77N29W-1-X) House. The Duff Barn (76N28W-24.2) also utilizes this plan.
- 2.) The one story building with raised basement and entrance at the sides of the gable front was used for rural residences. These houses functioned as two story residences with the entrance to the main floor one-half flight above ground level and the "basement" entrance one-half flight below ground level. The "basements" are usually completely finished and served as the main family kitchen and living area. Examples are the Early (76N29W-11), (name withheld), Henderson (76N29W-13), Nicols (76N27W-30), and Bailey (76N28W-25-R) Houses. These houses are often oriented toward a special view.
- 3.) The two story building with entrance at the side of the gable was also used for residences. Examples are the Ford (77N29W-24.1), Queen (75N26W-7), and the nonextant Garlinger (W-JE-W3-X) Houses. The Queen House was also used as a stage coach stop.
- 4.) The one story building with centered gable entrance is seen in the McDonald (76N28W-29) and Kellogg (75N27W-5.1) Houses. Both have raised basements and functioned as subtype 2 houses. The rear of the McDonald House has an entrance at the side of the gable like the fronts of subtype 2 asymmetrical massed rectangle houses.
- 5.) The two or more story building with under eave entrance to the side of the facade was used in the nonextant St. Nicholas Hotel (W-JE-W1-X) and the Madison Woolen Mills (75N28W-2.2-X).

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FIGURE 18: ASYMMETRICAL MASSED RECTANGLE PLAN



A. Hornback House (W-BU-E1) One Story



B. Shriver House (W-CO-E6) One Story



**C. Early House (76N 29W-11)
One Story Raised Basement**



**D. Henderson House (76N 29W-13)
One Story Raised Basement**



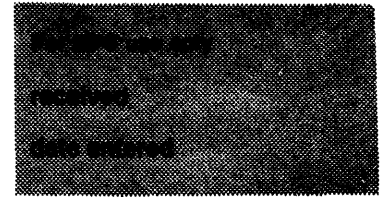
E. Ford House (77N 20W, 24 1) Two Story



F. Queen House (75N 26W-7) Two Story

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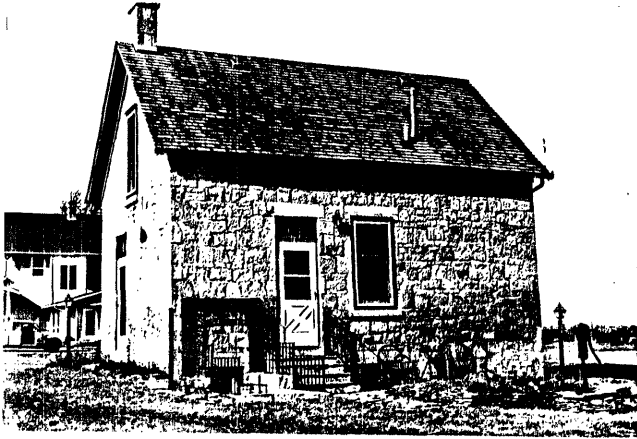


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FIGURE 19: VARIATIONS OF THE ASYMMETRICAL MASSED RECTANGLE



A. Nichols House (76N 27W-30)



B. House at 110 E. South Street (W-SO-E2)



C. McDonald House (76N 28W-29) Public Facade



D. McDonald House (76N28W-29) Back



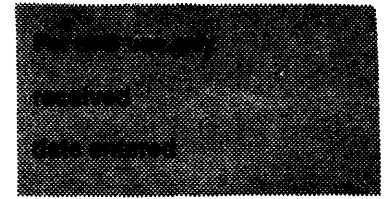
E. Kellogg House (75N 27W-5.1)



F. Duff Barn (76N 28W-24.2)

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Symmetrical Massed Rectangle Plan

There are three subtypes of the Symmetrical Massed Rectangle (Figure 20).

- 1.) The one story building with entrance centered under the eaves appears in an almost square version with two rooms on each side of a central hall. The Seth Wilson (77N28W-17) and Macumber (75N28W-34.1-R) Houses are two examples. There is also the saltbox version represented by the Ogburn House (75N27W-35) which Langholz reports is the only saltbox plan in Madison County.
- 2.) The two story building with entrance centered under the eaves was used for both residences and schools. Examples are the Thomas Wilson (77N29W-11-X), Cummings (W-SO-W3-X), and Roberts (75N28W-2.1-X) Houses and the South Ward (W-HI-W2-X) and Peru (74N27W-3-X) Schools, all of which are nonextant. The only extant stone building of this type is the Evans House (75N27W-8).
- 3.) The only example of a two story building with centered gable entrance is the Holmes Barn (75N27W-22).

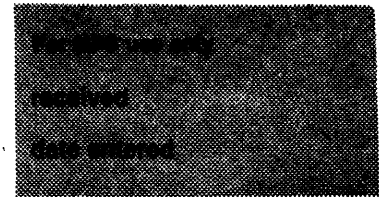
Compound Plan

There are two subtypes of compound building plans, but few of the buildings (Figure 21).

- 1.) The cross-shaped plan has wings extending in four directions. It was used for both the non-extant Second Courthouse (W-JE-WE-X) and the present Courthouse (W-JE-WE).
- 2.) The L-shaped plan has wings extending in two directions. This plan was used in the Vawter House (W-SO-E1), the T. Cox House (75N-27W-5.2-X) and the Hattle House (75N26W-17-R) which has a two story split level aspect.

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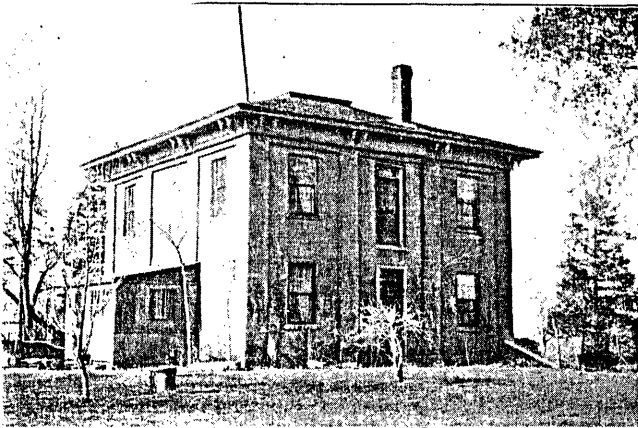
FIGURE 20 SYMMETRICAL MASSED PLAN



A. Seth Wilson House (77N 28W-17) One Story



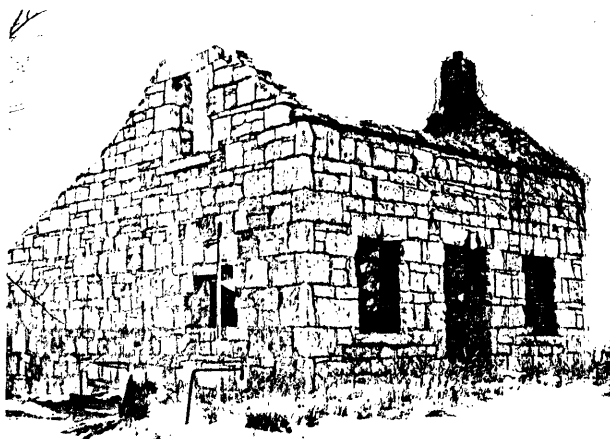
B. Macumber House (75N 28W-34.1) One Story



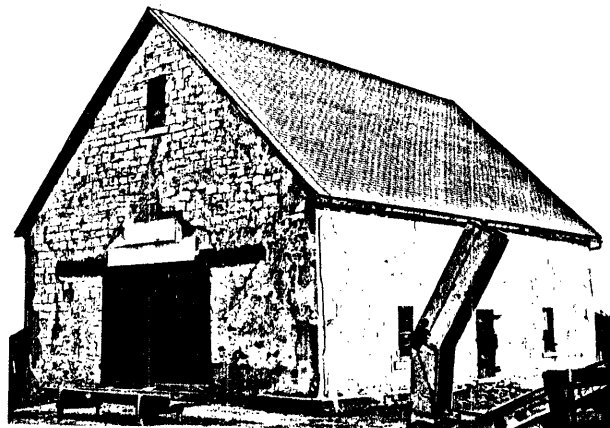
C. Thomas Wilson House (77N 29W-11-X) Two Story



D. Evans House (75N 27W-8) Two Story



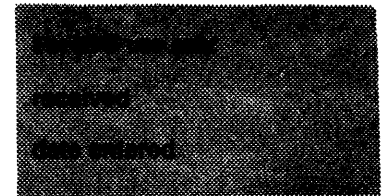
E. Ogburn House (75N 27W-35) Salt Box



F. Holmes Barn (75N 27W-22)

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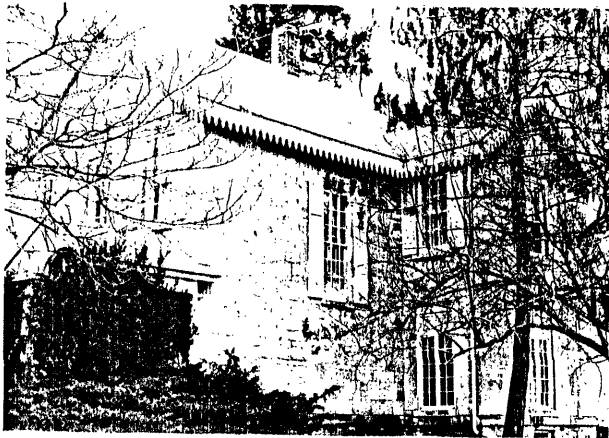


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FIGURE 21 COMPOUND PLAN



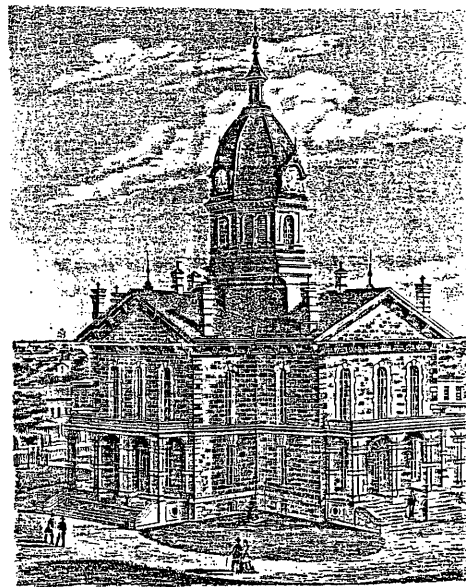
A. Vawter House (W-50-E1)



B. Cox House (75N 27W-5.2-X)



C. Courthouse (W-JE-WE)



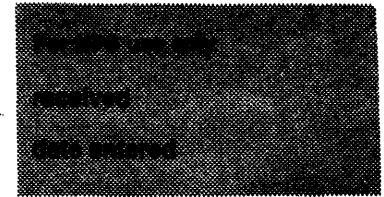
D. Second Courthouse (W-JE-WE-X)



E. Hattle House (75N 26W-17)

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Functions of Various Core Volume Subtypes

Stone buildings were built in Madison County for a full range of functions from governmental to residential. However, when one examines the types and subtypes of vernacular stone buildings, it is readily apparent that some subtypes are used for specific functions. This is probably because the building design of the subtype is especially suited to the function. (Figure 22).

The governmental buildings which consisted of two courthouses used the cross-shaped plan. The four main courthouse entrances convey a feeling of important while allowing each side of the courthouse square business district to face a main entrance facade.

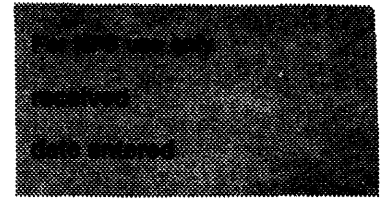
The commercial stone buildings are two story linear rectangles with the entrance on the narrow side. This functions to permit stores with large floor space and small fronts to be densely compacted around the courthouse square business district. The St. Nicholas Hotel used a three story asymmetrical massed rectangular plan. The other two stone hotels were originally used as houses and, therefore, are considered with the other residential buildings.

The lone industrial building in the county was a three story asymmetrical massed rectangle with under eave entrance toward one end.

Educational buildings fall into four subtypes. The one room schools are, of course, single cell buildings with the entrance centered in or at one side of the main gable facade. The South Ward and Peru Schools were symmetrical massed rectangles with rooms along both sides of a central hall. The Earlham School is a linear rectangle with entrance under the eaves and to the side of the facade.

Both churches were single cell buildings with entrance to the side of the main gable facade.

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Figure 22: Function Of Each Stone Building Type

ENTRANCE LOCATION	CENTERED UNDER EAVE	SIDE GABLE	CENTERED GABLE	UNDER EAVE NOT CENTERED
FLOORPLAN				
SINGLE CELL (1)	OUTBUILDING	RELIGIOUS RESIDENTIAL EDUCATIONAL	RESIDENTIAL EDUCATIONAL OUTBUILDING	
(1½)		RESIDENTIAL		
LINEAR RECTANGLE (1)	RESIDENTIAL			
(1½)	RESIDENTIAL			
(2)	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	COMMERCIAL	EDUCATIONAL
ASYMMETRICAL MASSED RECTANGLE (1)		RESIDENTIAL	RESIDENTIAL	
(1½)		RESIDENTIAL		
(2)		RESIDENTIAL		COMMERCIAL INDUSTRIAL
SYMMETRICAL MASSED (1)	RESIDENTIAL			
(2)	RESIDENTIAL EDUCATIONAL			
COMPOUND (2)			GOVERNMENTAL	RESIDENTIAL

(-)=Number of stories excluding gabled area.

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There is no pattern in the types of floor plans that were used for agricultural buildings.

One is a linear rectangle with centered under eave entrance. Another is an asymmetrical massed rectangle with entrance at the side of the gable. Another is a symmetrical massed rectangle with centered under eave entrance of the saltbox subtype. Still another is two story symmetrical massed rectangle with centered gable entrance.

Residential buildings are found in all five types, but clustered in some subtypes. All of the single cell residences have gable entrances of three subtypes: The one story with entrance at the side of the gable, the raised basement with entrance at the side of the gable, and the one story with centered gable entrance. The linear rectangle residences all have entrances centered under the eaves and appear in the one story, split level, and multiple story subtypes. Caleb Clark is the stone mason identified with these subtypes (Figure 23).

There are four subtypes of asymmetrical massed rectangles: the one story, the raised basement and the multiple story subtypes all with entrances at the side of the main gable façade and the one story with centered gable entrance. David Harris is the stone mason identified with the one story and raised basement subtypes. Joseph E. Parkins is identified with the two story subtype.

The symmetrical massed rectangles used as residences had centered under eave entrances and one or two stories. Seth Wilson is identified with these buildings.

The residences with compound floor plan evidenced the "el" shape plan. The builders of these houses are unknown.

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Figure 23: Function of Each Stone Building/Structure Type

Entrance Location		Centered Under Eave	Side Gable	Centered Gable	Under Eave Not Centered
Floorplan					
Single Cell	(1)		Harris		
	(1½)				
Linear Rectangle	(1)	Clark			
	(1½)	Clark			
	(2)	Clark/Wilson			
Assymetrical Massed Rectangle	(1)		Harris		Parkins
	(1½)		Harris		
	(2)		Parkins		
Symmetrical Massed	(1)	Wilson			
	(2)	Wilson			
Compound	(2)				

() = Number of stories excluding gabled area.

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EXPENSE OF HOUSE TYPOLOGY

The second typology used to analyze the data was suggested by a reading of R. W. Brunskill's typology of vernacular architecture in which he uses size of house and importance of the owner to type houses as "great house," "large house," "small house" and "cottage".¹⁰ Although size type is the only factor Brunskill uses in comparing houses, he seems to be using size of house as a broad indicator of the wealth and resources necessary to build such a residence in many different geographic areas and in times spanning many centuries. In a specific geographic area for a limited period of time, it seems possible to identify many architectural indicators of the wealth necessary to build various residences. While size and expense of construction usually seem closely correlated, identifying additional indicators of construction expense makes it possible to note those small unusually expensive residences that must have been home for wealthy families of smaller than average size. The architectural survey yielded data about many specific features in addition to size that would have directly affected the cost of the residence. Characteristics that would have increased the number of work hours required to build the house or the level of skills which the workers must have had were considered to have increased the cost of the house. The survey also identified the use of purchased elements rather than using materials which the owner might have already possessed. This would also have increased the construction costs. Based upon specific characteristics identified in the survey, residences were typed as low-cost, moderately priced, and expensive. These categories seem to be equivalent to Brunskill's categories of cottage, small house, and large house (Figure 24).

Characteristics of low cost residences are these:

- 1.) Rubble is used in the construction of all walls.
- 2.) Purchased elements are not used. Lintels and sills are of wood or undimensioned stone.
- 3.) Joints are either untooled or grapevine tooled.
- 4.) Transoms are absent.
- 5.) Buildings are small, often only one room.

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Expense of House TypologyLow Cost ResidenceRogers (75N 27W-15R)
Duncan (75N 28W-1.2)
Smith (75N 29W-1.1)
Armstrong (76N 27W-9)Moderately Priced ResidenceSchoenenberger (74N 27W-7)
Hattle (75N 26W-17)
Kellogg (75N 27W-5.1)
Evans (75N 27W-8)
Ogburn (75N 27W-35)
Clark (75N 28W-1.1-X)
Roberts (75N 28W-2.1-X)
Roy (75N 28W-4-X)
(name withheld)
Schnellbacher (75N 29W-13)
Nichols (76N 27W-30)
Church (76N 28W-11)
C.A. Cox (76N 28W-12-R)
Duff (76N 28W-24.1-R)
Bailey (76N 28W-25-R)
McDonald (76N 28W-29)
Early (76N 29W-11)
Henderson (76N 29W-13)
Brown (77N 28W-4)
Seth Wilson (77N 28W-17)
Rankin (77N 28W-19-R)
John Wilson (78N 28W-32)
W. Cox (E-77-29-1-X)
Court & 4th (W-CO-W4)
Tidrick (W-WA-W4)
E. R. Guiberson (W-SO-W4)
110 E. South (W-SO-E2)
Kelso (W-SU-E4-X)
K. Guiberson (W-00-1-X)Expensive ResidenceQueen (75N 26W-7)
Macumber (75N 28W-34.1-R)
Drake (75N 29W-5.1)
Th. Wilson (77N 29W-11-X)
Ford (77N 29W-24.1)
Hornback (W-BU-E1)
Garlinger (W-JE-W3-X)
Shriver (W-CO-E6)
Cummings (W-SO-W3-X)
Vawter (W-SO-E1)

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Characteristics of moderately priced residences are these:

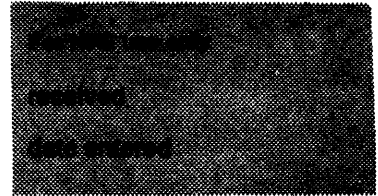
- 1.) Rubble is used to construct the back and side walls.
- 2.) Finished cut and quarry faced stone is used for the main facade.
- 3.) The stone may be simply textured or there may be no texturing.
- 4.) There is some use of purchased elements, usually lintels and sills. These may have tooled surfaces and may have draft lines.
- 5.) Joints have grapevine tooling.
- 6.) Trim is simple.
- 7.) Usually there is a simple transom.
- 8.) The buildings are medium size with more than one room and usually with a finished attic.

Characteristics of expensive residences are these:

- 1.) Rubble may be used for the back and sides (Figure 25).
- 2.) The main facade is constructed of ashlar or almost ashlar finished stone (Figure 25).
- 3.) The stone is tooled with a high degree of finish.
- 4.) There is extensive use of purchased elements, including dimension, highly finished lintels, sills, quoins, water tables, lintel courses, octagonal and rectangular chimneys (Figures 25 and 26).
- 5.) Lintels, sills, jambs and quoins may have draft lines and margin lines or may be chamfered (Figure 25).
- 6.) There may be ribbon or beaded joints.
- 7.) Trim is elaborate and may include complex transoms, side lights, fan lights, barge boards, cabinet paneling of the door reveals and splayed windows with cabinet paneled reveals (Figure 27).
- 8.) Buildings are often large and may have compound floor plans.

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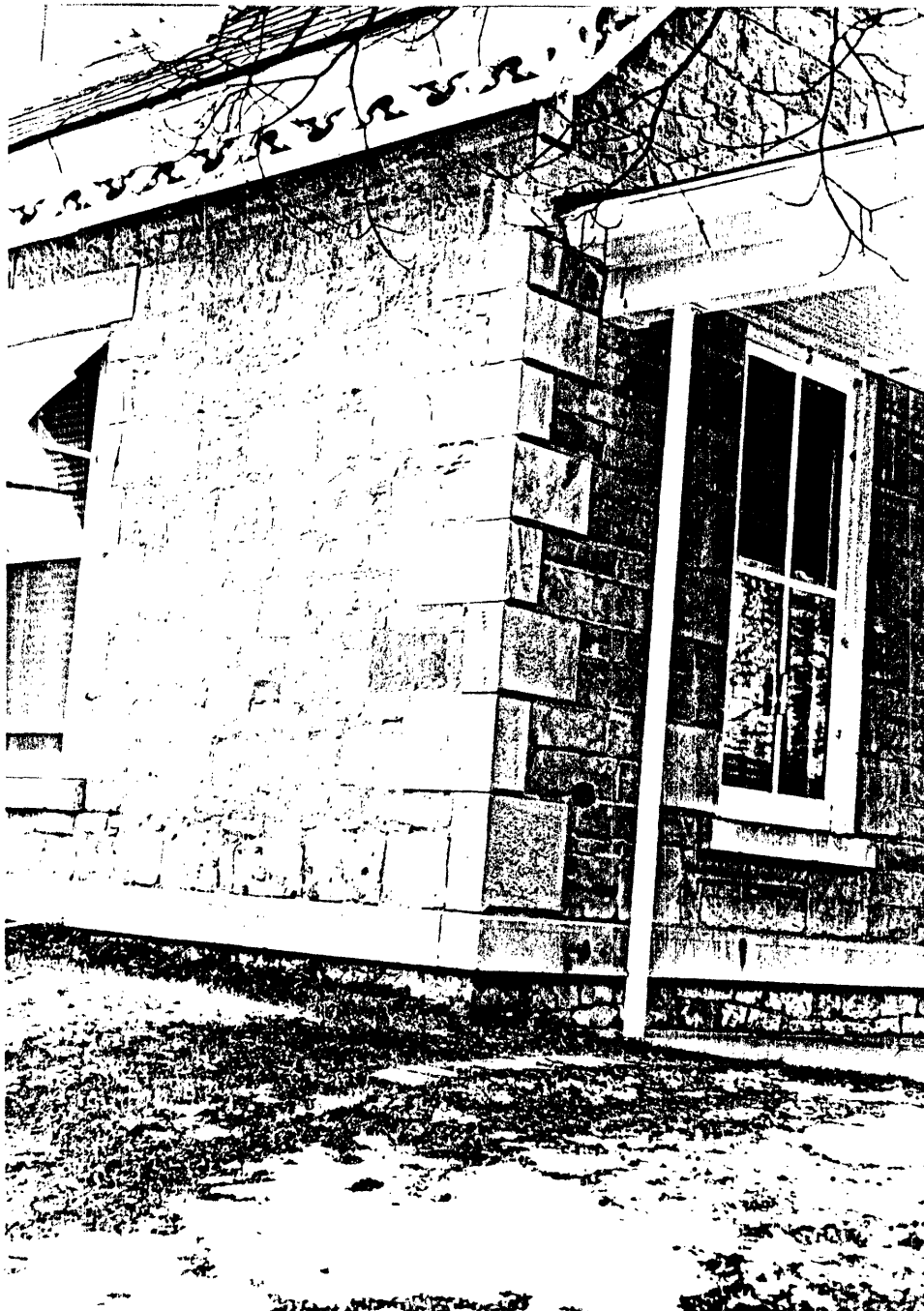


Figure 25: Detail, Shriver House (W-CO-E6).

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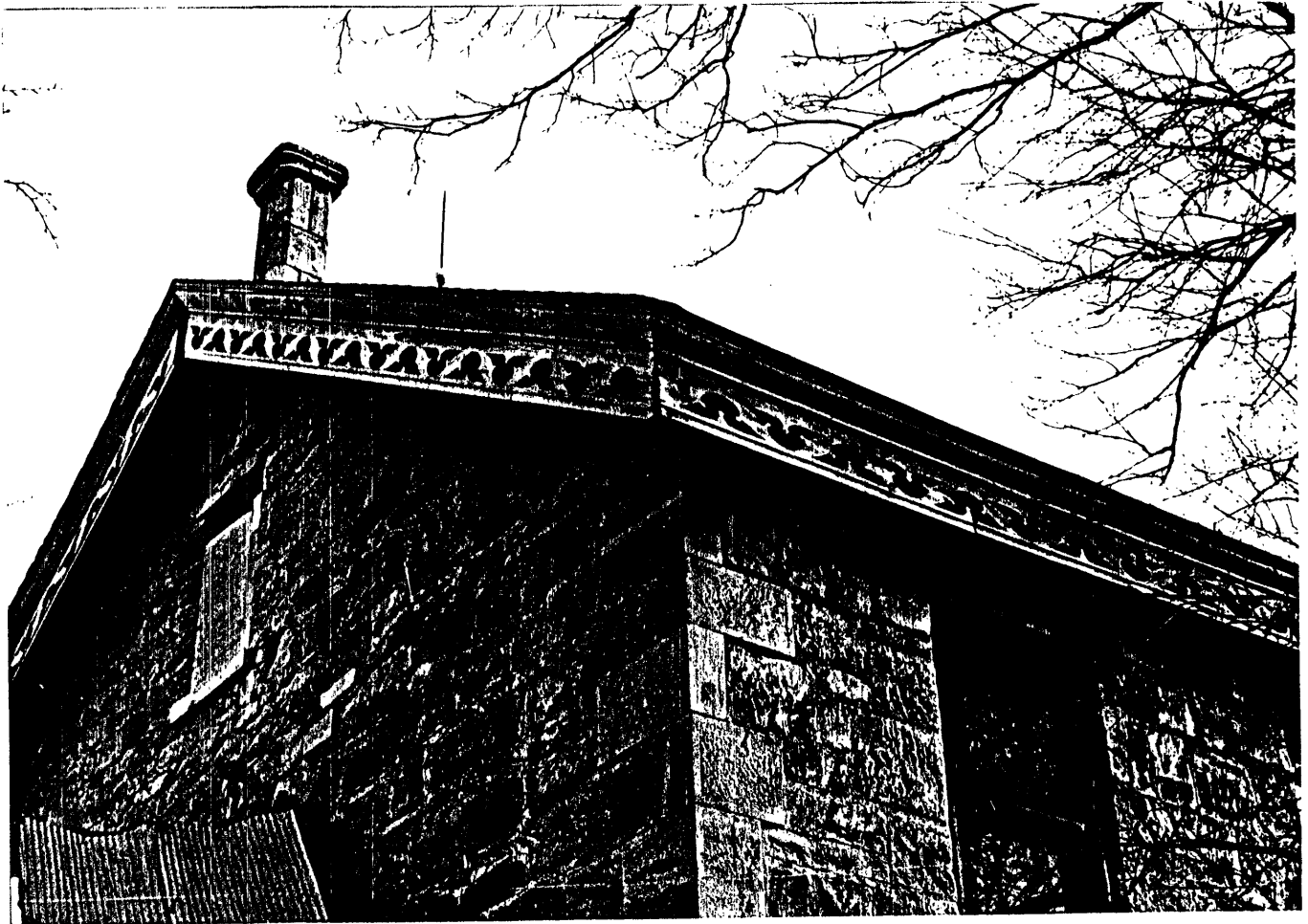
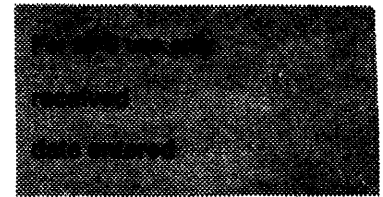


Figure 26: Detail, Queen House (75N 26W-7)

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Figure 27: Detail, Queen House (75N 26W-7)

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BUILDING MATERIALS

Because most of the building was completed before the coming of the railroad, the stone building phenomenon was dependent on a readily available supply of materials which did not have to be transported very far. Finished cut stone; common building stone or rubble; dimension stone lintels (window caps), sills, water tables, cornices and chimneys; and lime for mortar were needed for construction. These materials could be purchased from large commercial quarries at Earlham and Winterset, some of which are still in operation. There were also smaller quarries and kilns, some of them operated by the masons themselves. Finally, the masons sometimes quarried stone at the local building sites.

DIMENSION STONE

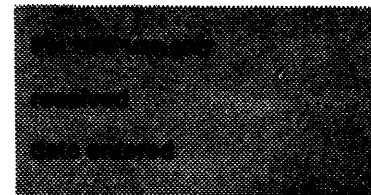
Dimension stone components, particularly lintels and sills, were used in all except agricultural and a few of the simplest residential buildings. Similar, if not identical, components can be seen in several different buildings, suggesting that there were common commercial sources. The Joseph E. Parkings Eureka Quarry south of Earlham and the David Harris Quarry at Winterset advertised in 1869 that they had dimension stone, lintels, sills, water tables and chimneys in stock ¹¹ (Figure 28). Also, such items were cut from sandstone at the Tuttle Quarry east of Earlham.

FINISHED CUT AND COMMON BUILDING STONE

Finished cut and common building stone were available from numerous commercial quarries around Earlham and Winterset (Figure 29). The largest are the M. Tuttle Quarry²⁰ and the S. A. Robertson Quarry¹⁹ (also known as the Earlham Stone and Lime Works) two miles east of Earlham. These quarries had a large quantity of building quality stone which was easily mined. There was little overburden and some of the stone was already exposed. The stone fractured easily so that little dynamiting was needed.¹²

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ADVERTISEMENTS. 185

EUREKA! EUREKA!!
STONE QUARRY & LIME KILN,
 EARLHAM, Madison County, Iowa.
 ALL KINDS OF
DIMENSION STONE
 Furnished to Order.
WINDOW CAPS, SILLS & WATER TABLES
 Kept Constantly on Hand,
 ALSO,
Common Building Stone,
*For sale either at the Quarry or Delivered on the Cars
 at Earlham.*
FRESH LIME
 ALWAYS ON HAND.
 All Orders will Receive Prompt Attention.
JOSEPH E. PARKINS, Proprietor.
Postoffice Address,
EARLHAM, MADISON CO., IOWA.

ADVERTISEMENTS 63

L. M. TIDRICK, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
 NORTH SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE,
WINTERSSET, - IOWA.

C. W. CHAPMAN,
MECHANIST,
 AND MILLWRIGHT,
Winterset, - - Iowa.

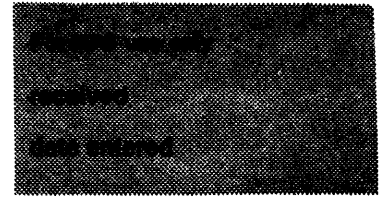
DAVID HARRIS,
STONE MASON!
WINTERSSET, IOWA.
 Mr. HARRIS is one of the oldest and best Stone Masons in
 Western Iowa, and he has
THE BEST QUARRY IN MADISON COUNTY.
 Stone furnished either in the rough or dressed at reasonable rates.

O. A. MOSER,
COUNTY RECORDER,
 AND
NOTARY PUBLIC.
 Will examine Titles, pay Taxes and execute deeds and other Conveyances, and will
 attend all business usually done by a Notary Public.

Figure 28: Advertisements in J. J. Davies' History and Business Directory of Madison County, Iowa.

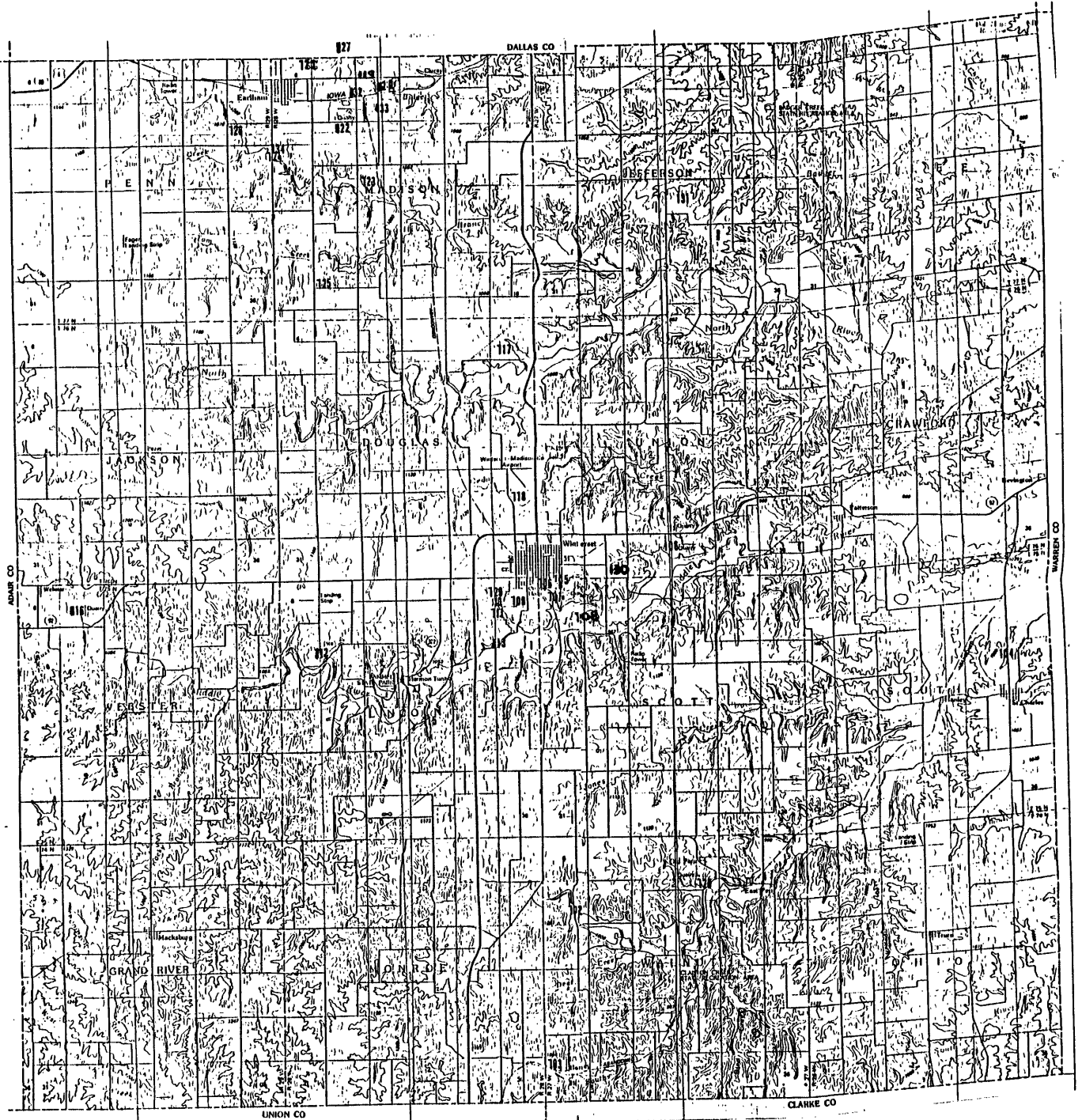
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Figure 29: Sites of Nineteenth Century Limestone Quarries & Lime Kilns



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Figure 29A: Probable Nineteenth Century Madison County Quarry Sites

Map Number	Site Number	Name	Probable Date
101	74N 27W-3	Reed Quarry at Peru	before 1867
102	74N 27W-7	Schoenenberger House Quarry	1850's
103	74N 27W-30	Irairns Quarry at Barney	
104	75N 28W-13	St. Charles Quarry	
105	75N 27W-6.1	*Elias Stafford Quarry	1850's & 1860's
106	75N 27W-6.2	#W. P. Cassidy Quarry	1850's & 1860's
107	75N 27W-6.3	David Harris Quarry (?)	1855
108	75N 27W-8	Evans Quarry at Buffalo	1880's
109	75N 28W-1.1	Brown Quarry	1860's, reopened 1893
110	75N 28W-1.2	Kipp Quarry	1850's or 1860's
111	75n 28W-1.3	Old Courthouse Quarry	1860's
112	75N 28W-8	Hiram Smith Quarry	1850's
113	75N 28W-12	Old Courthouse Quarry	1860's
114	75N 28W-16	Backbone Quarry	1860, 1875
115	75N 28W-22	Bevington Quarry	before 1881
116	75N 29W-5	Drake Quarry	1850's

*also 76N 27W-31

#also 76N 27W-33

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Another large quarry was the Earlham Land Company²³ about two miles south along the North Branch River. The stone was essentially the same as in the Tuttle Quarry, but it had an overlying layer of shale which made quarrying more difficult.¹³

The fourth large quarry with similar stone was the J. E. Parkins Eureka Quarry²⁴ opened in 1868 along North Branch River one and one-half miles south of Earlham. Twenty-five to 30 people worked there quarrying building stone, dimension stone, and building components, and burning lime. The Parkins Quarry provided the stone for the Earlham School (E77N28W-6) and probably, for the W. T. Ford House (77N29W-24.1) and the Ford Smokehouse (77N29W-24.2).

The Winterset area has the same excellent quality of building stone as at Earlham, and some of it has underlying layers that are superior to the Earlham stone. David Harris, W. P. Cassidy, and Elias Stafford¹⁵ among others, operated quarries around Winterset. Some of the quarries may have been opened for the construction of specific buildings. When the second courthouse (the first made of stone) was built in 1868, transporting the stone must have been a major consideration in the decision to quarry the stone nearby (111)¹⁶ When the third courthouse (W-JE-WE) was built in 1875, high quality stone was transported further. Common building stone was quarried nearby in Lincoln Township Sections 1 and 2.¹⁷ Which had a good grade of stone that was otherwise little used because it was so far from the building sites in Winterset. But aesthetics took precedence over transportation considerations when the stone for the exterior of the third courthouse (W-JE-WE) was selected. It was quarried at Backbone Quarry about seven miles away.¹⁴ This site has an underlying layer of an excellent grade of Magnesian stone not found at the other sites. The Magnesian limestone was used for the cut stone and the pillars of the courthouse.¹⁸ The rough cut pillars were shipped out of the county to be turned and then returned to Winterset. Stone for the Macumber House (75N28W-34.1-R) which is like that used for the exterior of the courthouse, was quarried at the Backbone Quarry several years earlier.

Other quarries around Winterset were the Clark Quarry (118) the city quarries southeast of Winterset (106-7) and (108) the Brown Quarry (109) and the Kipp Quarry (110)¹⁹ The Nevitt

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Quarry⁽¹²²⁾, one mile southeast of Earlham, provided stone for local building.²⁰ Reed Quarry at Peru⁽¹²⁸⁾ had building quality stone, but most of it was sold as crushed stone.²¹ Stone for the school at Old Peru must have been quarried there.

Instead of using stone from the commercial quarries, masons often went to the building site and quarried the materials they needed from nearby, readily available sources. Stone for the Schoenenberger (74N27W-7) House was quarried on the east side of Clanton Creek just south of the house⁽¹⁰²⁾. Stone for the North River School (76N28W-2) and the Church (75N28W-11) House was quarried along the creek east of them⁽¹¹⁷⁾.
(Information deleted on request of owner of site 93.)

. Stone for the Smith House (75N29W-1.1) and Smith Milk Shed (75N29W-1.2) was quarried from another site along Middle River ⁽¹¹²⁾probably on the farm in Lincoln 5 which was also owned by Smith). It was then hauled to the construction site, probably by the farmer/builder rather than a mason.

LIME

There were several large kilns throughout the county which supplied the lime needed for mortar and plaster. There were kilns southeast⁽¹³⁰⁾ and southwest⁽¹²⁹⁾ of Winterset, at the Parkins Quarry⁽¹³⁴⁾, at the Tuttle Quarry⁽¹³²⁾, at Peru⁽¹²⁸⁾, in Jefferson Township ⁽¹³¹⁾ and in Section 9 of Madison Township⁽¹³³⁾.²²

INTEGRITY CONCERNS

IMPORTANCE OF ALL BUILDINGS FOR COMPARATIVE STUDY

Isolated examples of the work reveal almost nothing about the stone building tradition in Madison County or the builders. It is only by comparative studies of a wide variety of

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the buildings that one can begin to understand the tradition or identify the works of individual builders, including their techniques and styles. Comparative studies also begin to reveal sources of the building materials and the techniques which were used to produce the materials.

Each of the stone buildings adds to the understanding of the total phenomena. The loss of one building diminishes the possibilities of understanding the tradition through comparative studies. Therefore it is important to preserve all that remains of this nineteenth century tradition in Madison County and the Earlham area.

DIRECTIONS FOR FUTURE STUDY

Preservation could lead to further study of the stone building tradition and greater understanding of the pioneer history and settlement of Iowa.

Research for this project suggests several areas for further study that were beyond the scope of this project. Further research may include these:

- 1.) Study of the quarries including the location of additional quarries and the study of the types of stone in the quarries.
- 2.) Comparative studies of the stone types in the quarries and the individual buildings to determine the source of materials for the various buildings.
- 3.) Research into the commercial production, distribution, and use of stone building components.
- 4.) Technological changes and their impact on the stone building tradition including the coming of the railroad, sawmills and balloon framing.
- 5.) Further study of the stone masons' work to determine the sequence in which the buildings were constructed and to follow the development of the individual masons' styles.
- 6.) Inventory and study of barns with stone foundations.

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THREATS TO THE BUILDINGS

Despite the importance of the stone buildings in understanding the early history and settlement of Madison County, this unique resource is disappearing rapidly. In 1975, the Iowa State Historical Department conducted a comprehensive CIRALG survey of all the buildings in Madison County. At that time 46 stone buildings including 38 houses, three barns and three schools were documented. Through the architectural survey for this project it was found that at least eight of the houses have been demolished; four are in irreparable ruins with only portions of the walls remaining; five houses are deteriorated to the point that immediate and extensive renovation will be required to save them; and seven could not be located to determine whether they still exist. During the past ten years at least 20 percent and perhaps 40 percent of the stone buildings have been lost. Unfortunately, the rate of deterioration and destruction seems to be increasing with three sites being lost during 1985 alone. If the remnant of the stone building tradition is to be preserved, immediate action must be taken to help the public recognize this resource and persuade them to take the measures necessary to preserve the buildings.

Numerous economic factors combine to threaten the buildings. The economic decline in agricultural areas has been a major threat to the buildings, particularly in rural areas. The buildings serve little useful purpose in modern agriculture and often occupy land that otherwise could be farmed. Therefore, some have been bulldozed. Even more importantly, the buildings are being destroyed by deterioration. Few farmers now have the financial resources to keep the rural buildings in repair, especially when the building generates no profits. When a roof wears out, it usually is not repaired because of the expense. Without a roof, deterioration of the stone walls begins rapidly. Another factor related to the poor agricultural economy has been the vacating of the houses. Many of the owners are retiring, going to nursing homes or dying and their houses are being left vacant and uncared for so that they deteriorate quickly. Another threat is fire which has destroyed several of the rural stone buildings. A final threat arises from the nature of the buildings themselves. The thick stone walls make the addition of electricity, plumbing and modern heating very difficult. Consequently, many of the buildings have never been modernized. These buildings are especially in danger of being allowed to deteriorate.

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INTEGRITY

Because this nomination focuses on the stone building tradition with comparative study of the techniques of the stone masons, the most important factor in determining the integrity of a building is the degree to which the stonework is unaltered and visible. Some renovations which typically have occurred such as addition of dormers and changing windows have no impact on the appreciation or study of the stonework. Similarly, the stonework is highly visible and easily appreciated and studied in some of the burned out buildings. A notable example is the Ogburn House (75 N27W-35) in which all the stonework is intact. In other burned buildings there has been extensive damage to the stonework.

The ideal standard for integrity would be no alteration of the buildings; but it is unrealistic to expect no changes in buildings in over 100 years of use. In deciding which changes are most significant, it was apparent that those which modify or obscure the stonework result in the greatest loss of significant data. Levels of preservation listed below delineate those stone buildings which are most intact for continued appreciation and comparative study of the stone building tradition.

Levels of Preservation

- Level 1 No removal or modification of stonework or other external features. No additions.
- Level 2 Additions which do not obscure the stonework such as dormers and open porches. Removal of small amounts of stonework such as chimney tops. Removal or changes in nonstone elements such as bargeboards, roofs, windows, doors, porches, and storefronts.
- Level 3 Additions which obscure part or all of one secondary facade. These additions typically include enclosed porches in rural houses with raised basements, additions to the back or side of a house and sheds.

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Level 4 Alteration of a small area of stonework on one secondary facade such as adding a window or filling the opening of an existing window or door. Alteration of a doorway by removing the reveal paneling. Additions which obscure two secondary facades.

Level 5 Repointing all of the stonework.

Unacceptable modifications include these:

- 1.) Altering, obscuring or destroying the main entrance facade.
- 2.) Altering, obscuring, or destroying three secondary facades.
- 3.) Altering the stonework of an entrance.
- 4.) Retooling, smoothing, or sandblasting the stone surfaces.

Buildings in all five levels of preservation are being nominated.

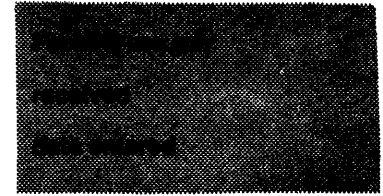
Special Note on Repointing

Repointing results in a substantial loss of data about the original stonework. Particularly with grapevine tooling, the work can be interpreted almost like a signature. Therefore, I strongly recommend that whenever repointing must be done, a portion of the original pointing be preserved. If more than one type of pointing was used, samples of each should be preserved.

During original pointing, the usual procedure consisted of applying large quantities of mortar and smoothing the wall. In this process some of the roughest surface of the rubble face was covered. Grapevine joints were then cut into the mortar to give the appearance that squared blocks of stone were used in the construction. (Figure 30) This is the technique most often found in the county, although some buildings evidence other techniques which are discussed in the individual site information.

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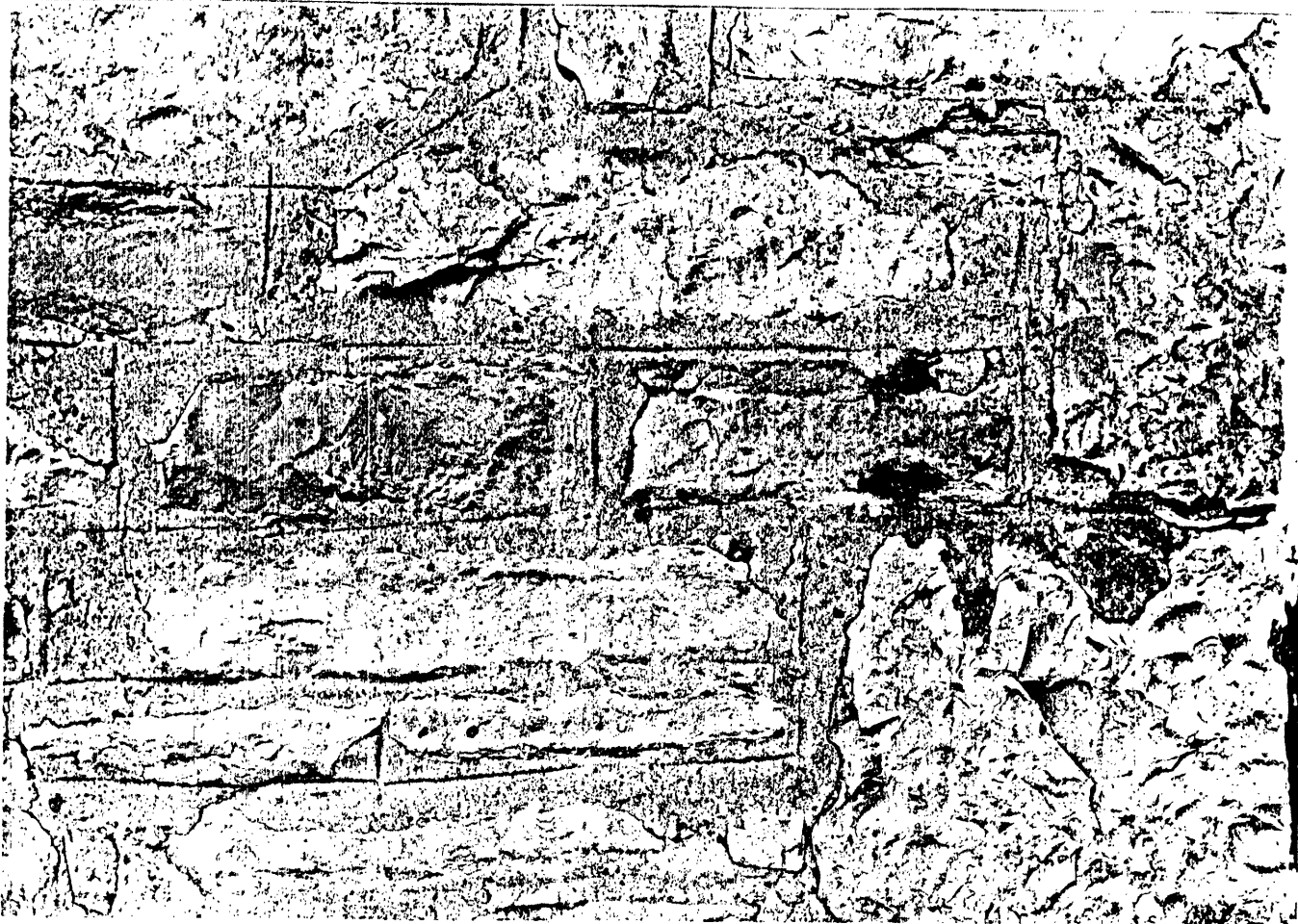


Figure 30: Detail, Schoenenberger House (74N 27W-7)
Grapevining.

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METHODOLOGY

Literature Search

The first phase of this project was a search of historical literature and previous architectural surveys. This research enabled me to identify as many sites of stone buildings in Madison County as possible. An invaluable resource I used was a 1975 windshield architectural survey of Madison County. John D. Langholz of the Iowa State University Department of Architecture conducted this survey for the Iowa State Historical Department. Langholz and his associates traveled every road in the county and each street in every town, identifying and mapping all buildings of architectural or known historical importance. Langholz created a file of identifying data and a photograph of each site. He also noted and mapped every building built of stone. I used all Langholz's information about every stone building as the basis for further study. In addition, I read every known history of Madison County to identify and map the location of every stone building mentioned or pictured in any of the histories. Some buildings were identified only by the owner's name. In those instances, I checked courthouse records and the 1875 Atlas of Madison County to determine the location of a house owned by the particular individual.

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

The next phase of the project was to develop an architectural survey instrument which I used to gather data about all the extant and nonextant stone buildings in Madison County. I visited each site of a stone building identified in the 1975 architectural survey to determine whether the building still exists. (Of the fifty-two stone buildings identified in the 1975 survey, ten no longer existed in 1985 and three more were in ruins. The loss of twenty percent of the resource in only ten years seems very critical.) In addition to the sites identified in the 1975 survey, I visited each site of the stone buildings mentioned in the historical documents and literature about Madison County, if the site could be located. There are at least six extant buildings that were not included in the 1975 survey. This is probably because they are too far from any road to be visible during a windshield survey.

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I mapped all extant and nonextant sites and gave each a site number reflecting its location. For some nonextant sites, I could determine only the townships in which they were built. I used the architectural survey instrument to gather data about each extant site. I also completed a survey for each nonextant site by using all available resources including photographs from the 1975 architectural survey, historic photographs and drawings, and written historic descriptions.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

During the next phase of the research, I attempted to determine which stone mason built each building, who commissioned the building to be built, and the construction date. Census data, voter records, and information from business directories and histories were compiled into charts indicating which stone masons and cutters were in the county in each year for which there is data. This data indicates that masons were in the county from 1846 - 1885. The peak period for the presence of large numbers of skilled stone masons in the county was 1855 - 1879. From this information, I compiled a list of masons who may have built the buildings. I also concluded that most of the construction must have occurred between 1855 - 1879.

Next, I attempted to determine who commissioned each building and when it was constructed. In order to do this, I traced land ownership of each property from the original patent deed or purchase from Madison County through 1885. I stopped at any earlier date if there was evidence that the building existed. Three documents proved invaluable in establishing the date by which each building was built. The Atlas of Madison Co., Iowa establishes 1875 as the date by which all except two of the extant rural houses were built. The maps in the Atlas indicate each house and record the owner in 1875 for each parcel of land. The Atlas also contains drawings of the Garlinger House (W-JE-W3-X), Parkins Quarry and Barn (77-28-18-X), and Earlham School (E-77-28-6).

Similarly, I used Koch's 1869 map of Winterset to establish the date by which properties in Winterset were built. All except two of the extant properties appear in small three

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dimensional sketches on the map. Labeled drawings of the Shriver House (W-CO-E6), Cummings House (W-SO-W3-X), White and Munger Woolen Mill (75-28-2.2-X), and St. Nicholas Hotel (W-JE-W1-X) appear around the edge of the map. Owners of other properties are not identified. The third resource I found valuable is J. J. Davies's 1869 History and Business Directory of Madison County, Iowa. In it he discussed the stone building tradition in Madison County, including mention of many of the stone buildings, who commissioned them and approximate dates of construction.

I used courthouse records to trace ownership of properties and to establish possible construction dates. (The seemingly casual approach of some owners to the filing of deeds made the task of tracing ownership very difficult.) However, it was possible to establish the chain of ownership for all except one of the extant rural properties. I did this by working forward from the patent deeds and backward from the owner data in the 1875 Atlas. I found dates of ownership for all the extant rural properties except the Seymour Church House (76N28W-11). Likewise, I established the chain of ownership for all except two of the properties in Winterset by moving forward from the Madison County Grants and backward from the owner data in Davies 1869 History. Because of gaps in the courthouse records, I could not determine who commissioned the houses at 110 E. South St. (W-SO-E2) and at Court St. and Fourth Ave. (W-CO-W4); nor could I determine when they were built.

After determining the chain of ownership for each property, I examined it for the presence of a permanent settler who might have commissioned the building. I eliminated known land speculators and developers from consideration unless the houses were their own homes. I also eliminated people who owned the property for short periods of time only. The reason for this is that selling the property may be an indication they lacked commitment to the property or lacked the finances to spend the time and money required to commission a permanent stone structure. Many of the people who obtained patent deeds to the rural properties in the 1850's were still the owners listed in the 1875 Atlas. Since the Atlas indicates that the houses were built sometime before its 1875 publication, I assumed the owners commissioned the buildings. Further, I assumed that each building was built after the owner obtained patent deed to the land and before it

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appears in the 1875 Atlas. When the person receiving patent deed retained the property for a short time only, I made an assumption that a later long time owner commissioned the house after receiving title to the property and before the house appears in the 1875 Atlas.

In a similar manner, I examined courthouse records to determine when the person Davies reports built the building owned the property. I assumed that the building was built after the owner obtained title to the property and before Davies writes about it in his 1869 History.

After identifying the probable original owners of the buildings, I searched the histories of Madison County for information about each owner. The historical accounts often were very helpful in explaining the presence of an improbable building at a particular site. For example, the histories state that Moses Bailey, a retired silversmith in Winterset, moved to the country to raise bees and horticultural products.²³ This seems to explain the presence of one of the more expensive rural stone houses on a seemingly poor, small 40 acre farm with little tillable ground (76-28-25).

I encountered special problems in determining the owners who commissioned the commercial stone buildings. Many of the same individuals - for instance, Bevington, Vawter, Munger, White, and Evans - owned many of the same properties and sometimes sold them to each other. Davies 1869 History mentions four two-story stone buildings around the courthouse square.²⁴ Three of the buildings from this period are extant, but their identities have been shrouded in mystery. I could not determine the historic identify of any of the three extant buildings; nor could I determine which of the historic buildings is nonextant. The 1869 map of Winterset shows that there were two-story buildings only on the south side of the square and the south half of the west side of the square. Since all four buildings were two-story, I knew that the nonextant building must also have been on the south or west side of the square.

The key to the identities of the buildings proved to be a very early set of photographs of Winterset taken before the 1890's. The photographs showed store buildings with signs identifying the National Bank of Winterset (W-CO-WN-R) of the west side of the of the

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square and the Sprague, Brown and Knowlton Store (W-CO-W1.2) on the east side of the southwest corner of the square. The original stone facade of the National Bank has been so much altered that it could be identified only by its location and the adjacent buildings. These buildings are still standing and little altered from their appearances in the old set of photographs. The facade of the National Bank must have been modified very early. A photograph from the 1890's shows it much as it appears today.

After I had identified two of the extant buildings as the National Bank and the Sprague, Brown and Knowlton Store, it was apparent that the remaining extant building must be either the Vawter Store or the White, Munger, and Co. Store. I checked the courthouse records and found that Vawter never owned the third extant property; but Evans, White, and Munger had all owned it. Davies states that Evans built a store later occupied by White and Munger.²⁵ Therefore, I identified the third extant property as the White, Munger, and Co. Store (W-CO-W1.1). Based on Davies History, I concluded that the building was constructed during the period of Evans's ownership.

With the three extant stone store buildings identified, I concluded that the nonextant building must be the Vawter Store. Since Davies states that the Vawter Store was on the south side of the square,²⁶ I examined the courthouse records prior to 1869 of the ownership of all properties on the south side of the square. I found one property that Vawter had owned and that earlier had been owned by Vawter and Lansing. This is particularly significant because some histories state that Vawter and Lansing operated a store together before Vawter bought Lansing's share. After Vawter owned the property it was sold at a Sheriff's sale to W. W. Knight. This is also consistent with historical accounts. Thus, the mystery of the four historical stone store buildings was solved.

The 1869 map of Winterset shows a large two-story building at the site of the property once owned by Vawter.²⁷ This small three dimensional sketch is the only visual evidence of the Vawter Store that remains. It was used as the data for completing the architectural survey.

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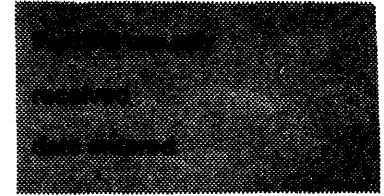
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ANALYSIS OF DATA

In the final phase of this project I analyzed the data from my architectural survey of all the extant stone buildings in Madison County. I also included all the nonextant stone buildings that I had any information about in the survey and the analysis. The results of the analysis appear in this document.

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Endnotes, Descriptive:

¹ Wesley Shank, Project Director, "Studies in Historic Iowa Architecture: Madison County Courthouse," (Iowa State University Research Institute, 1972), 11-12.

² History of Madison County, Iowa (Des Moines: Union Historical Co., 1879), 47.

³ J. J. Davies, History and Business Directory of Madison Co., Ia. (Des Moines: Mills and Co. Printers and Publishers, 1869), 200.

⁴ Augustus Koch, artist, Map of "Bird's Eye View of the City of Winterset, Madison County, Iowa, 1869," (Chicago: Chicago Lithography And Co., n.d.), n.p.

⁵ Davies, 74.

⁶ Davies, 94.

⁷ History, (Union Historical Co.), 444.

⁸ Koch, n.p.

⁹ Midwest Vernacular Architecture Committee, "System for Identifying House Types, Draft Vernacular Field Survey Typology," n.d.

¹⁰ R. W. Brunskill, Illustrated Handbook of Vernacular Architecture (New York: Universe Books, 1971), 20-29.

¹¹ Davies, 185.

¹² J. L. Tilton and H. F. Bain, "Geology of Madison County," Iowa Geological Survey, Vol. VII, Annual Report 1896 (Des Moines: 1897), 527-28.

¹³ Tilton and Bain, 528.

¹⁴ Davies, 184.

¹⁵ Davies, 54.

¹⁶ Tilton and Bain, 517-18.

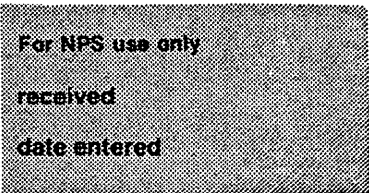
¹⁷ Tilton and Bain, 517.

¹⁸ Tilton and Bain, 529.

¹⁹ Tilton and Bain, 528.

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20 Tilton and Bain, 528.

21 Tilton and Bain, 529.

22 Tilton and Bain, 534.

23 Herman Mueller, History of Madison County, Iowa, 2 vols. (Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1915).

24 Davies, 102-04.

25 Davies, 104.

26 Davies, 102.

27 Koch, n.p.

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Resources being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places

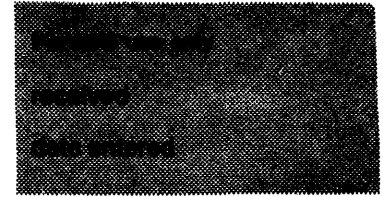
RURAL SITES

Map Number	Site Number	Abbreviated Site Name	Resource Count:
02	74N27W-7	Schoenenberger House ✓	Sites: 1
05	75N26W-7	Queen House	Buildings:# 36
[08	75N27W-5.1	Kellogg House]##	Structures: 1
11	75N27W-8	Evans House	Total:# 38
13	75N27W-22	Holmes Barn	
14	75N27W-35	Ogburn House	#Count includes one D.O.E.
16	75N28W-1.2	Duncan House	
22	75N28W-34.2	Macumber Ice House*	
23	75N29W-1.1	Smith House	
24	75N29W-1.2	Smith Milking Shed	
25	75N29W-5.1	Drake House	
27	75N29W-13	Schnellbacher House	
31	76N27W-9	Armstrong House	
32	76N27W-30	Nichols House	
35	76N28W-2	North River School House ✓	
37	76N28W-11	Church House	
40	76N28W-24.2	Duff Barn	
42	76N28W-29	McDonald House	
43	76N29W-11	Early House	
44	76N29W-13	Henderson House	
49	77N28W-17	Wilson House	
52	77N28W-20	Allen Barn	
53	77N28W-28	Seerley Stone Building	
56	77N29W-24.1	W.T. Ford House	
58	77N29W-35	McQuie Milk House	
64	78N28W-32	John Wilson House	
-- EARLHAM --			
65	E-77N28W-6	Earlham School House ✓	
-- WINTERSET --			
67	W-BU-E1	Hornback House	
71	W-JE-WE	Courthouse ✓	
75	W-CO-W1.1	White, Munger, and Co. Store	
76	W-CO-W1.2	Sprague, Brown, and Knowlton Store	
80	W-CO-E6	Shriver House	
82	W-S0-W4	Guiberson House ✓	
84	W-S0-E1	Vawter House	
88	W-PI-W2.1	Bevington Barn ✓	
89	W-PI-W2.2	Bevington Privy	
128	74N 27W-3	Reed Quarry, Peru **	

*structure #owner objection received, therefore is a D.O.E.
**site

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Current National Register of Historic Places Listings, Madison County, Iowa, which are included wholly or in part in this thematic resource nomination.

- Earlham Public School *L- 6/2/93*
- C. D. Bevington Barn (the house, of brick is also listed) *12/2/93*
- Guiberson House *7/15/94*
- Madison County Courthouse *4/22/94*
- North River Stone School House *4/22/94*
- N. Schoenenberger House and Barn (the barn is not related to this theme). *7/15/94*

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KNOWN EXTANT AND NONEXTANT STONE BUILDINGS IN MADISON COUNTY,
IOWA, AND THE VICINITIES OF EARLHAM AND WINTERSET INCLUDING SITE
NUMBER AND COMPLETE SITE NAME

--- RURAL SITES ---

<u>Map Number</u>	<u>Site Number</u>	<u>Complete Site Name</u>
128	74N27W-3	Reed Quarry
01	74N27W-3-X	Peru School House
02	74N27W-7	Nicholas & Louisa Tennis Schoenenberger House
03	74N27W-31-X	Irains House
04	74N28W-00-X	School House - Monroe Township
05	75N26W-7	Hogan & Martha Runkle Queen House
06	75N26W-17-R	George & Margaret Hattle House
07	75N26W-00-X	School House - South Township
08	75N27W-5.1	Miles & Elizabeth Smith Kellogg House
09	75N27W-5.2-X	Theodore & Sarah Johnston Cox House
10	75N27W-7-X	Buffalo School House
11	75N27W-8	Henry & Elizabeth Adkinson Evans House
12	75N27W-15-R	John A. & Mary Hamner Rogers House
13	75N27W-22	John S. & Elizabeth Beem Holmes Barn
14	75N27W-35	William Ogburn House
15	75N28W-1.1-X	Caleb & Ruth Clanton Clark House
16	75N28W-1.2	John M. Duncan House
17	75N28W-2.1-X	B.F. Roberts House
18	75N28W-2.2-X	Madison Woolen Mills
19	75N28W-2.3-X	J.T. White House
20	75N28W-4-X	Thomas & Priscilla Free Roy House
21	75N28W-34.1-R	John Andrew & Sarah Hartsook Macumber House
22	75N28W-34.2	John Andrew & Sarah Hartsook Macumber Ice House
23	75N29W-1.1	Hiram C. Smith House
24	75N29W-1.2	Hiram C. Smith Milking Shed
25	75N29W-5.1	John R. & Amanda Bigler Drake House
27	75N29W-13	John & Fredericka Meyer Schnellbacher House
28	76N26W-0.1-X	School House - Crawford Township
29	76N26W-0.2-X	School House - Crawford Township
30	76N26W-0.3-X	School House - Crawford Township
31	76N27W-9	George & Susan Guiberson Armstrong House
32	76N27W-30	William Anzi Nichols House
33	76N27W-0.1-X	School House - Union Township
34	76N27W-0.2-X	School House - Union Township
35	76N28W-2	North River School House
36	76N28W-8-R	Washington School House
37	76N28W-11	Seymour Church House
38	76N28W-12-R	Cynthia Ann Cox House
39	76N28W-24.1-R	Duff House
40	76N28W-24.2	Duff Barn

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Map Number	Site Number	Complete Site Name
41	76N28W-25-R	Moses & Mary Chandler Bailey House
42	76N28W-29	McDonald House
43	76N29W-11	John & Elizabeth McMurn Early House
44	76N29W-13	Daniel & Nancy Swaford Henderson House
45	76N29W-35-X	Maple Grove Post Office
46	76N29W-00-X	School House - Jefferson Township
47	77N27W-00-X	School House - Jackson Township
48	77N28W-4-X	John & Nancy Powell Brown House
49	77N28W-17	Seth & Elizabeth Wilson House
50	77N28W-18-X	Joseph E. Parkins Barn
51	77N28W-19-R	David Rankin House
52	77N28W-20	James Allen Barn
53	77N28W-28	William Seerley Stone Building
54	77N28W-33-X	Stone Part of House
55	77N29W-11-X	Thomas Wilson House
56	77N29W-24.1	W.T. Ford House
57	77N29W-24.2	W.T. Ford Smokehouse
58	77N29W-35	Peter & Isabelle McCulloch McQuie Milk House
59	77N29W-0.1-X	School House - Penn Township
60	77N29W-0.2-X	School House - Penn Township
61	77N29W-0.3-X	School House - Penn Township
62	77N29W-0.4-X	School House - Penn Township
63	77N29W-0.5-X	School House - Penn Township
64	78N28W32	John Wilson House
-- EARLHAM --		
65	E-77N28W-6	Earlham School House
66	E-77N29W-1-X	Westley Cox House
-- WINTERSET --		
67	W-BU-E1	Emily Hornback House
68	W-JE-W3-X	Thomas Garlinger House
69	W-JE-W1-X	St. Nicholas Hotel
70	W-JE-WE-X	Second Courthouse
71	W-JE-WE	Courthouse
72	W-JE-E1N-X	Winterset Baptist Church
73	W-CO-W4-R	House at Court St. & Fourth Avenue
74	W-CO-W2-X	First Christian Church
75	W-CO-W1.1	White, Munger, and Co. Store
76	W-CO-W1.2	Sprague, Brown, and Knowlton Store
77	W-CO-W1N-R	National Bank of Winterset
78	W-CO-E1-X	J.G. Vawter Store
79	W-CO-E2-X	Judge John A. & Elizabeth J. Rogers Pitzer House
80	W-CO-E6	William R. & Martha Foster Shriver House

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81	W-WA-W4	Miller Richard & Mary A. Fisher Tidrick House
82	W-S0-W4	Judge Edwin R. Guiberson House
83	W-S0-W3-X	Henry J.B. & Annie W. Robb Cummings House
84	W-S0-E1	Elizabeth S. & J.G. Vawter House
85	W-S0-E2	House at 110 E. South Street
86	W-HI-W2-X	South Ward School House
87	W-SU-E4-X	Joseph C. & Augusta Graham Kelso House
88	W-PI-W2.1	C.D. Bevington Barn
89	W-PI-W2.2	C.D. Bevington Privy
90	W-00-1-X	Kate Guiberson House
91	W-00-2-X	M.J. Pitzer House
92	W-00-3-X	A. Crawford House
93	(name and location of property withheld at owner's request)	

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GLOSSARY

ASHLAR: See STONE TYPES

ASYMMETRICAL MASSED RECTANGLE: See BUILDING TYPES

AXED TEXTURING: See FINISH TYPES

BARGE BOARDS: Decorative boards attached to the gable incline or verge and the eaves to conceal the underside of the roof.

BOND TYPES

Broken Bond: The continuity of the course is interrupted at frequent intervals.

Coursed: Stone is laid in horizontal layers.

Two Against One Bond: Stone is laid so that two stones lie against one stone. The one stone, with another stone, lies against still another stone so that horizontal joints extend no farther than the length of two stones. This bond forms a stronger wall and is more difficult to lay.

Random Bond: Stone is laid so that the vertical joints are irregularly spaced and do not form a pattern.

Regular Bond: Stone is laid so that the vertical joints form a pattern.

BRACKET: A supporting, projecting member.

BUILDING TYPES

Single Cell: Has one room at ground level.

Linear Rectangle: Is longer than it is wide with rooms arranged so that it is only one room deep.

Asymmetrical Massed Rectangle: More than one room wide and more than one room deep. When viewed from the front, the left side and the right side of the building are different.

Symmetrical Massed Rectangle: More than one room wide and more than one room deep. The building is symmetrical with one side the mirror image of the other.

Compound: Has wings extending in two or more directions.

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CHAMFERED: See RUSTICATED

COMPOUND: See BUILDING TYPES

CORNICE: Top part of any molded projection which finishes the part to which it is fixed.

COURSED: See BOND TYPES

DIMENSION STONE: See STONE TYPES

DRAFT LINES: See FINISH TYPES

EXAGGERATED QUARRY FACED: See FINISH TYPES

FACE: Exposed surface of the stone.

FANLIGHT: See LIGHTS

FINISH TYPES

Quarry Faced: Face is left unfinished as it came from the quarry. (Figure 35).

Exaggerated Quarry Faced: Quarry faced stone is roughened by striking random blows with a broad tool. Also called random tooled.

Surface Textured: Finished face is decorated with lines inscribed in the surface freehanded.

Axed Texturing: Cut with a tool that leaves shallow closely spaced parallel lines on the surface of the stone.

Draft Lines: Edge of stone block is cut vertically with a tool that leaves short, shallow, closely spaced parallel lines on the face of the stone. Used both decoratively and to give a more sharply squared edge to the block of stone, especially when used on the edges of the quoins that form the outside edge of the building (Figure 35).

Margin Lines: Incised line or raised line on the face of the stone 1/2" to 1" from the edge of the stone and enclosing most of the stone face (Figure 35).

Pointed: Stone is dressed and smoothed with a narrow or pointed tool. Three tools were usually used in Madison County. The end of one was a square about 1/4" across. The other two had circular ends, one about 1/4" in diameter and the other about 1/2" in diameter (Figure 36).

Vermiculated: Stone is dressed and smoothed with the 1/4" diameter tool which is struck at a shallow angle to the face of the stone so that it gives the appearance of worm tracks.

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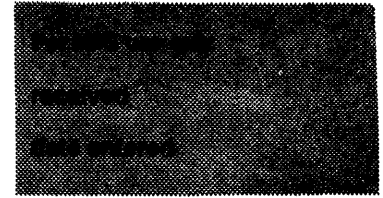
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Figure 35: Detail, Church House (76N 28W-11). Quarry faced rubble and lintel with draft lines and margin lines.

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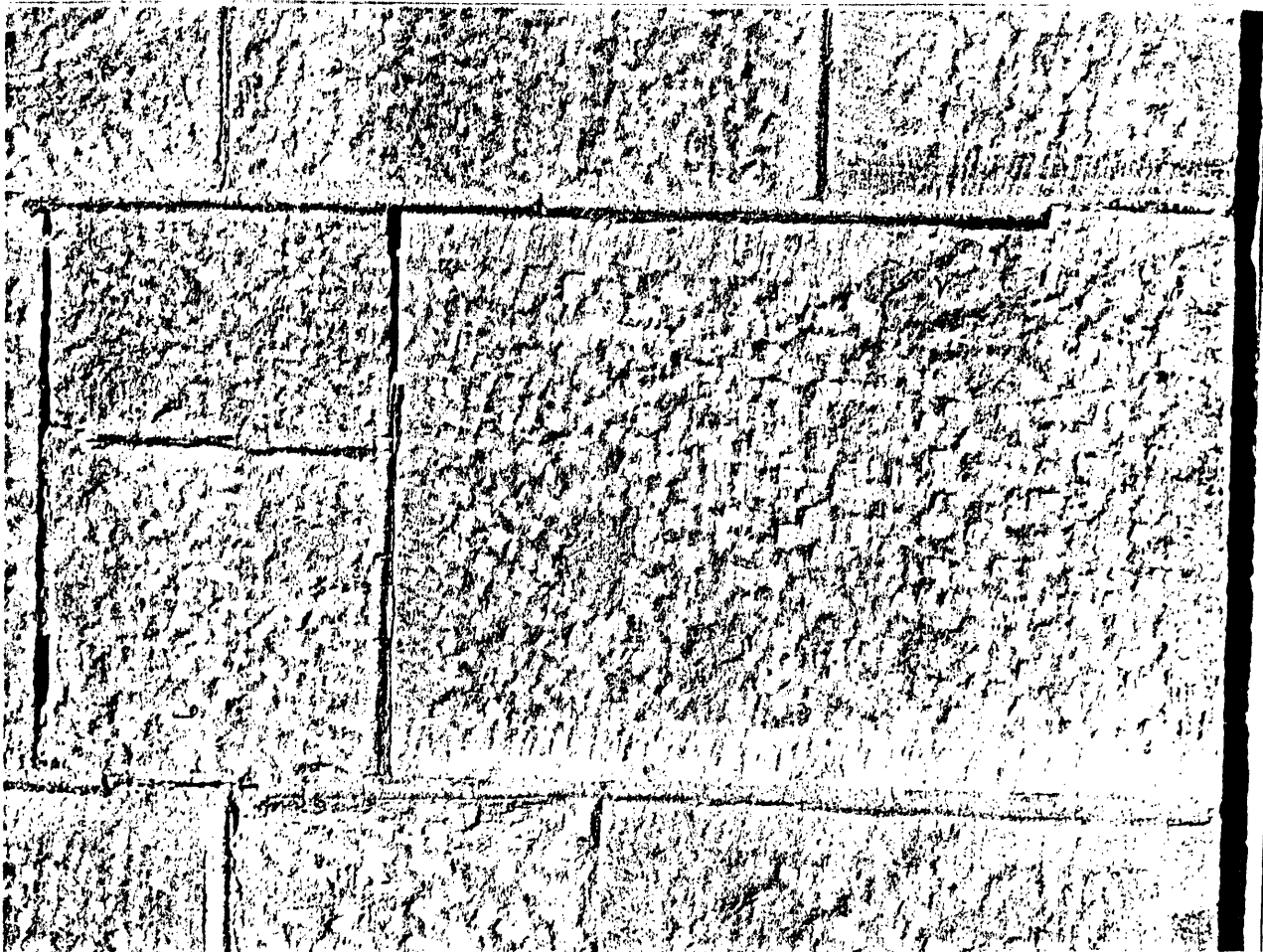


Figure 36: Detail, Macumber House (75N 28W-34.1-R)
Stone with draftlines and face finished with a tool
with a square end; beaded joints.

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FINISHED CUT: See STONE TYPES

JAMB: Stone or other material that forms sides of openings for windows or doors.

LIGHTS: Window panes around a door and within the opening in the wall which accommodates the door.

Transom: A series of small window panes arranged side by side above the door.

Fanlight: A semicircular, fan shaped window with several panes, located above the door.

Side Lights: Narrow vertical strips of window panes beside the door.

LINEAR RECTANGLE: See BUILDING TYPES

LINTEL: Structural element that extends across the opening for a window or door. It may be of stone, wood or other material.

MARGIN LINE: See FINISH TYPES

MITRED: Joining at right angles.

PANELED REVEAL: See REVEAL

PARAPET: Low wall above the cornice of a building.

PLANE PANELED REVEAL: See REVEAL

POINTED: See FINISH TYPES

QUARRY FACED: See FINISH TYPES

QUOIN: Block of stone that forms the external edge of the building and bonds the walls together.

RAISED BASEMENT: Lowest level of a building which is partially above ground, has windows and has a walkout basement. Raised basements usually served as main living areas.

RANDOM BOND: See BOND TYPES

REGULAR BOND: See BOND TYPES

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REVEAL: Inside surface of a door opening cut at right angles to the door.

Plain Paneled Reveal: Reveal is covered with three plain wide boards, one of which covers each side of the reveal and the third which covers the top.

Paneled Reveal: Reveal is covered with a series of raised panels framed by vertical and horizontal strips of thicker wood.

RUBBLE: See STONE TYPES

RUSTICATED: Stone is protruding or textured or joints are recessed to visually emphasize the stone from the adjacent wall.

Chamfered: Type of rustication in which the square angle of the stone is cut away obliquely so that they fit together closely to form a "V" joint.

SIDE LIGHTS: See LIGHTS

SILL: Stone or other material that forms the bottom of the opening for a window or door.

SINGLE CELL: See BUILDING TYPES

SOFFITT: Undersurface of rafters.

SQUARED: See STONE TYPES

STONE TYPES

Rubble: Unsquared stones as they come from the quarry.

Finished cut: Stones are roughly squared so that they will fit together with joints 1/2 to 1 inch between.

Squared: Stones are finished so that they will fit together with 1/2 inch or less joints between them.

Ashlar: Stones have very finely finished surfaces and squared edges. They fit together with joints 1/2 to 3/8 inch in thickness.

Dimension Stone: Blocks of stone are cut to specified dimensions and are as carefully squared as ashlar.

SURFACE TEXTURED: See FINISH TYPES

SYMMETRICAL MASSED RECTANGLE: See BUILDING TYPES

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TRANSOM: See LIGHTS

TWO AGAINST ONE BOND: See BOND TYPES

VERMICULATED: See FINISH TYPES

WATER TABLE: A lower projecting course at the level of the bottom of the door.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1854-1885 **Builder/Architect** varies--see individual site inventories

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Significance Summary:

The settlement-era stone building tradition of Madison County (Iowa) is significant for its historical association with the early development of that county, and for its remarkable representation of a local though intense vernacular stone building tradition. Under Criterion A, these buildings speak directly to the theme of the first settlers in the area, as well as to the theme of the unusual number of stone masons who actually built in stone. Under Criterion C, this range of buildings, cutting across class lines, functional type, presents a significant and well preserved array of recurring forms and plan, with identifiable designs and treatments which are attributable to specific master masons. The buildings and structures included in this thematic package further represent a surprisingly large proportion of the total number of stone buildings and structures known to have existed. This high survival rate, with relatively minimal alteration over time, makes this an important and measurable Iowa vernacular resource. The loss in recent years of a number of stone buildings calls for their recognition and protection.

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HISTORY OF STONE BUILDING IN MADISON COUNTY SETTLEMENT, SETTLERS, AND THEIR STONE BUILDINGS

Stone building tradition is closely associated with the early settlement of Madison County and the cities of Winterset and Earlham. Many of the early settlers were people of considerable wealth who hired stone masons to build houses and other buildings for them soon after they arrived. Home building and the construction of numerous public buildings, including two courthouses, attracted a large number of stone masons to the county in the 1850's and 1860's.

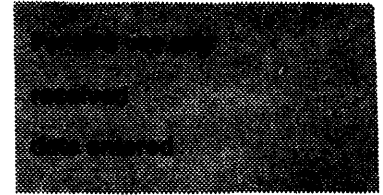
Pre Panic of 1857

Caleb Clark, the best known stone mason in the history of the county, was among the first group of settlers who came to Madison County in 1846. In 1854, Clark built himself a house which is reported to be the first stone house in the county (75-28-1.1-X)¹ (Figure 34).

Madison County and Winterset were organized in 1850. Many of the early influentials in the county are the individuals who commissioned the stone buildings. E. R. Guiberson, came to the county in 1847, served as the county judge and was the first elected county representative.² He built several homes in Winterset, including two stone houses. The Judge E. R. Guiberson House (W-SO-W4) and the non extant house in which his wife, Kate Guiberson, lived until 1913. John A. Pitzer came to the county in 1849, surveyed the northern half of the county, was the first merchant, and was elected county judge in 1851, 1855, and 1857.³ In 1856, he built the St. Nicholas Hotel (W-JE-W1-X), the largest hotel in southwest Iowa, at a cost of \$12,000.⁴ Pitzer also may have built the original part of the M. R. Tidrick House, (W-WA-W4). About the same time Dr. J. H. Gaff, the first physician in the county, built a stone house which Judge Pitzer later used as his home⁵ until his death in 1876 (W-CO-E2-X). It was then converted to the Arcade Hotel.

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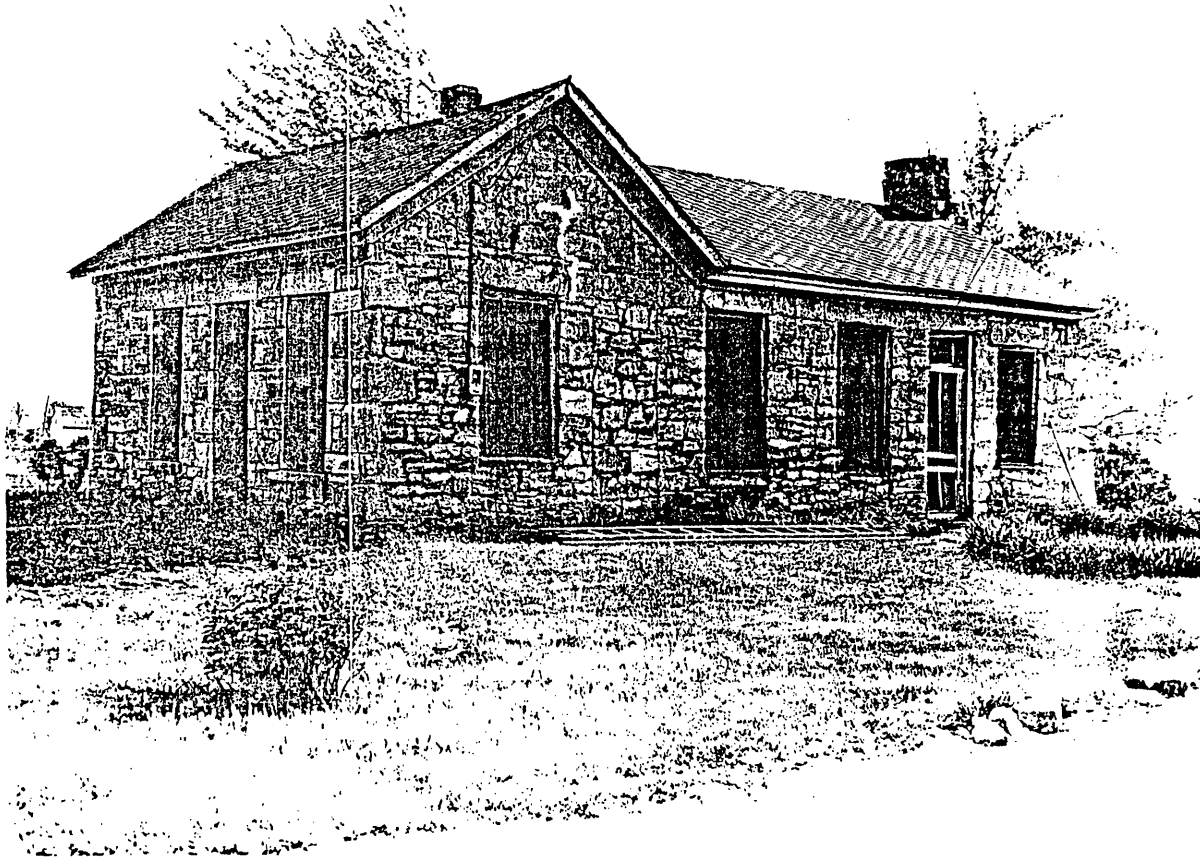


Figure 34: Caleb Clark House (75N 28W01.1-X).

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Another organizer of Winterset, C. D. Bevington was a land speculator, real estate agent, and local banker⁶ who built a stone barn (W-PI-W2.1) for his livestock business. He also had a large stone Privy (W-PI-W2.2). The National Bank (W-CO-W1N-R) of which he was banker, was a large two-story stone building on the west side of the courthouse square. Two other very prosperous pioneer business families in Winterset were the Vawter and Hornback families, both of which experienced financial difficulties in the panic of 1857. Before that, J.G. and Elizabeth Vawter had built a large, two-story stone house (W-SO-E1) more elaborate than any other in the county.⁷ Vawter also built a two-story stone store (W-CO-E1-X) on the south side of the courthouse square. Elizabeth Hornback also built a stone house during this period (W-BU-E1-X). The Hornback Family including brothers James and George owned a prosperous wagon making business.⁸ It is unclear how Elizabeth was related to the three Hornback men. The only other stone building known to have been built in Winterset before 1857 was the nonextant First Christian Church (W-CO-W2-X) built in 1855.⁹

During this same period, the rural areas of the county were also being settled. Most of the rural stone houses and barns were built by very early settlers, most of whom obtained patent deeds to the land from the U.S. Government. The early farmers who had stone houses and barns built included these:

John A. and Mary Hamner Rogers (75 N27W-15-R)
who settled in 1850.

John R. and Amanda Bigler Drake (75 N29W-5.1);
George and Susan Guiberson Armstrong (76 N27W-9); and
John A. and Sarah Hartsook Macumber (75 N28W-34.1-R), (75 N28W-34.2)
who settled in 1853.

Hogan and Martha Runkle Queen (75 N26W-7);
George and Margaret Hattle (75 N26W-17);
Hiram C. Smith (75 N29W-1.1), (75 N29W-1.2);
Daniel and Nancy Swaford Henderson (76 N29W-13);

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Seth and Elizabeth Wilson (77N28W-17); and
Theodore and Sarah Johnston Cox (75N27W-5.2-X)
who settled in 1854.

Nicholas and Louisa Tennis Schoenenberger (74N27W-7);
John S. and Elizabeth Been Holmes (75N27W-22);
George Francis (77N 29W-24.1);
John and Elizabeth McMurn Early (76N29W-11);
John and Nancy Powell Brown (77N28W-4-X);
(name and location withheld);
John and Fredericka Meyer Schnellbacher (75N29W-13; and
Wm. Anzi Nicols (76N27W-30)
who settled in 1855.

James Allen (77N28W-20)
settled in 1856.

Miles and Elizabeth Smith Kellogg (75N27W-5.1)
settled in 1857.

Several of these farmers were community or agricultural leaders. Many their farms were much larger than the 165 acres of the average Iowa farm in 1860.¹⁰ Some of these must have been land speculators who had holdings much larger than they could farm.

Among the large farmers and speculators was John A. Rogers.¹¹ One of the first settlers in the county, he bought 1080 acres in 1850 and received the patent deeds in 1852. By 1875 he had sold all except 160 acres on which the small stone house stands. John R. Drake was one of the first settlers in the western part of the county.¹² He obtained patent deed on 560 acres in 1853. Apparently he was a permanent settler rather than a speculator in that the farm still remains in the family. In 1854, Seth Wilson came to the northern part of the county with several relatives to settle and speculate on land. The Wilson family purchased over 3000 acres from the U.S. Government, reportedly paying for it with \$20 gold pieces which they had brought with them to Iowa. Seth Wilson

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obtained patent deed on over 600 acres. He sold the land for and was one of the incorporators of Earlham. He built the first hotel and entertainment center there.¹³ In 1859, Wilson bought the 200 acre farm on which his stone house (77N28W-17) is built. Another large land owner was Hogan Queen who began buying land in 1853 from earlier settlers including several of his relatives. Within two years he had bought 900 acres. He was a livestock dealer and operated a stage coach stop built of stone (75N26W-7). Queen, like many of the settlers in the northwest part of the county, had a stop of the underground railroad.¹⁴ B. F. Roberts also had a large residence on "The Factory Farm" which was a stop on the underground railroad.¹⁵ The Drake (75N29W-5.1) and Queen Houses are two of the largest extant rural stone houses in the county.

Several other early farmers with stone houses had larger than average farms. Theodore Cox was an expert machinist who built some of the first locomotives in the United States. When his health failed, he came to the county and established a 500 acre farm. He raised livestock which he personally took back to Baltimore to sell. His advocacy and financial contributions facilitated the railroad coming to Winterset. Theodore and Sarah Cox were noted for entertaining travelers and prospective settlers in their stone home one mile east of town.¹⁶ J. A. Macumber was also reported to be a large stock farmer¹⁷ with 360 acres. Hiram Smith had a 418 acre farm which included a separate site along Middle River in Lincoln 7 where the stone for his milking shed (75N29W-1.2) and small one room house (75N29W-1.1) was quarried. The small size of the Smith House, despite his large land holdings, seems to indicate that it was built very early, perhaps before his marriage. John Brown purchased a 500 acre farm from Samuel Geller and built a stone house on it in 1858. Ten years later, he sold right-of-way for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. The same year, he sold the remainder of his land to M. and J. M. Tuttle and S. A. Robertson for the Earlham lime quarries east of town. John S. Holmes was an original settler, community leader and county supervisor¹⁸ who built a stone barn (75N27W-22) in 1875 on his 350 acre stock farm. Another original settler, George Hattle obtained patent deed on 80 acres. By 1875 he had expanded his farm to 360 acres and was in the process of building a large L-shaped split level house (75N26W-17) when he died. The stone buildings constructed at the Cox, Macumber, Holmes and Hattle farms were indicative of the wealth of the owners.

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Several of the stone buildings were on average sized Iowa farms. Nicholas Schoenenbacher obtained patent deed to 160 acres on which he built a house (74N27W-3) using stone quarried on the farm. John Schnellbacher, "a large and successful farmer" and a preacher¹⁹ had a 240 acre farm with a stone house (75N29W-13). Interestingly, Schnellbacher and Schoenenberger were both born in Germany about the same time, came to Madison County the same year and built very similar houses. James Allen built a stone barn (77N28W-20) on the 280 acre farm on which he had patent deed. (name withheld) obtained patent deed on 180 acres. There is no indication of when his house (number 93) was built, (remainder of sentence withheld at request of house owner). Daniel Henderson built a stone house (76N29W-13) on the 160 acre farm to which he had patent deed. His farm was widely known for its grove.²⁰ Miles Kellogg bought a 160 acre farm from Oliver Smith and built a stone house (75N27W-5.2) on it. John Early purchased 230 acres of prairie from John Gatchel, built a stone house (76N29W-11) and established a farm. During the period before the panic of 1857 when these farmers were settling the county, there were at least three established stone building businesses. They were the businesses of Caleb Clark, John McLeod, and David Harris. At least 21 stone mansions were working in the county.

1857 Through 1868

The county matured during the period after the Panic of 1857 and culminating with the building of the first stone courthouse in 1868. Unlike elsewhere in the county and the United States, the period of the Civil War was an active time of building in the Quaker abolitionist community in the rural area around what is now Earlham. The John Wilson House (78N28W-32), Seth Wilson House (77N28W-17), the Thomas Wilson House (also called the Grout House), Wesley Cox House, and Rankin House were all built during this period.

The J. A. Macumber House was also reportedly built during the Civil War. Other settlers of this period were Wm. Ogburn and Cynthia Ann Cox. Their houses were built before 1878, but their construction dates are unknown. Ogburn bought 80 acres on contract in

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1859 and completed payments in 1875. Cox bought half of a 40 acre parcel in 1860 and the other half in 1867. Seymour Church may also have purchased his 100 acre farm and built a stone house (76 N28 W-11) during this period.

In Winterset, most of the building, except for the Baptist Church, ceased during the Civil War. The E. R. Guiberson House (W-SO-W4) was begun before the war, but was not completed until afterwards. Miller R. Tidrick left for the war and returned to clerk in other businesses, eventually opening his own grocery. After the war he and his wife, Mary A Fisher, bought a stone house (W-WA-W4) from John Pitzer and built additions to it in 1866 and 1874. Capt. William R. Shriver also returned from the war to establish himself as a successful carriagemaker and wheelwright. He and his wife, Martha Foster, built a stone house (W-CO-E6) during this period. Another businessman, Joseph C. Kelso and his wife, Augusta Graham, built a house (W-SU-E4-X) immediately after the war.²² The H. J. B. Cummings House (W-SO-W3-X) was probably built during this period, too.

There was also considerable business expansion after the Civil War. In 1865, N. W. Munger and J. T. White established the Madison Woolen Mills 1 and 1/2 miles west of Winterset on the Council Bluffs Road. This complex consisted of a large two and one-half story stone factory with a frame addition, J. T. White's large two and one-half story stone house, and half-a-dozen dwellings for workers.²³ The factory burned in 1877. Munger, White and Co. also occupied a two story stone store (W-CO-W1.1) which Evan V. Evans had built at the southwest corner of the courthouse square during this period.²⁴

During this period many stone school houses were built throughout the county, including the large South Ward School House built in Winterset in 1868 and the extant Washington School house built in 1866. Other stone schools built before 1869 were at Buffalo, Peru, two in Union Township, five in Penn Township, three in Crawford Township, and one each in Jackson, Jefferson, Monroe, and South Townships.²⁵

Near the end of this period, W. T. Ford moved into the county from Chenango, New York, and began buying up farmland until he owned approximately 2,000 acres. He and his partners, including D. Rankin, operated a 5,000 acre farm.²⁶ The farm he bought from

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George Francis had a stone house to which Ford built additions (77N29W-24.1). He began the last and largest addition and a stone smokehouse (77N29W-24.2) in 1868. John M. Duncan bought a 40 acre farm in 1866 and may have built the small stone house (75N28W-1.2) on it about this same time.

1868 is significant in the history of stone building as the year in which the first stone courthouse was completed. This culminated a very active 15 year period of stone building in Winterset. Clark, Harris and the McLeods still operated their stone masonry businesses. Harris, Elias Stafford and W. P. Cassidy operated quarries at Winterset.²⁷ Other quarries were opened nearby in Lincoln Township specifically to obtain stone for the courthouse. At least 15 stone masons were employed in Winterset during this period. 1868 also marked the shift of focus in the stone building tradition to the northwestern part of the county with the coming of the railroad to that area.

1869 - 1885

The final phase of stone building began with the completion of the first stone courthouse (the second courthouse). For the most part, it ended shortly after the courthouse burned and was rebuilt in 1877. On October 2, 1875, the first stone courthouse (W-JE-WE-X) in Madison County burned. That same year A. H. Piquenard, who had designed the State Capital Building in Des Moines was employed as architect for a new courthouse. A sum of \$100,000 was appropriated for the building and W. H. Lewis was hired as superintendent of the construction. Construction was begun in 1876 and completed in December 1877.²⁸ The third courthouse (W-JE-WE) was very similar to the second, but the stonework was more finely finished. Large numbers of masons must have been employed in this project, but there is no information about who they were.

During the first part of this period (from 1869 -1877), the Earlham School (E-77N28W-6), the North River School (76N28W-2), Hattle House (75N26W-17), Garlinger House (W-JE-W3-X), an addition to the Tidrick House (W-WA-W4), Parkins Barn (77N28W-18-X) and Holmes Barn (75N26W-22) were built. The Duff House (76N28W-24.1-R) and Barn (76N28W-24.2) on an 80 acre farm may have been built during this period by Samuel Duff

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or earlier, by Robert Duff. A neighbor, Moses Bailey built his stone house (76N28W-25-R) on 40 acres during this period, and W. S. McDonald may have built the stone house (76N28W-29) on 40 acres in the same township. David Harris probably built all three of these rural houses. The Maple Grove Post office was established in 1875 in a stone building that already existed. The House at 110 E. South St. (W-SO-E2) was built in the late 1870's from stone that previously had been used in a building outside Winterset. The size and amount of cut stone suggest that it may have come from the Madison Woolen Mill (75N28W-2.2-X) which burned in 1877. The Woolen Mill was only 1 and 1/2 miles out of town which would have been a reasonable distance to transport the stone by wagon. Further, a building large enough and expensive enough to provide the stone for this house would undoubtedly have been mentioned in the histories. The Woolen Mill is the only such stone building outside of town which disappeared from historic and photographic reference in time to have provided building materials for this house.

The last house in this tradition was built at the end of this period at least six years after any of the others. About 1885, Henry and Elizabeth Adkinson Evans opened a small stone quarry on their farm near Buffalo. They quarried stone there and built themselves a house (75N27W-8).

Modern Stone Building 1886 - Present

Although the historic stone building tradition in Madison County and the vicinities of Earlham and Winterset had ended by 1885, a few residents have continued their interest in the phenomenon. In 1926 - 1927 the descendants of Caleb Clark, who were stone masons, built Clark Tower in the Winterset Park in memory of Caleb and Ruth Clanton Clark. John Sawyer also continued the tradition by quarrying stone for his house. In 1935 - 1936, he hired two stone masons from Sweden to build a contemporary-styled house at 420 East Court in Winterset from the stone which he had quarried.

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THE MASONS AND QUARRIES

Much less is known about the masons who built the stone buildings than about the more famous owners who commissioned them. The first working stone masons in Madison County may have been I. D. Casebier and Samuel Miller who were identified as stone masons in the 1850 census. No specific buildings have been credited to them and nothing else is known about them.

Caleb Clark

Three masons dominated local stone building and remained in Madison County throughout the period in which stone building took place. The first of these was Caleb Clark, the earliest stone builder about whom much is known. He moved to Madison County in 1846 at the age of 38.²⁹ It is not known where he learned stone masonry skills. In 1854, he began building his own home (75 N28W-1.1-X) which is reported to have been the first stone house built in Madison County. Family records indicate that he built many buildings in the county, including the Vawter House (W-SO-E1), the Vawter Store (W-CO-E2-X) and the Pitzer House (W-CO-E2-X). These buildings display considerably more sophisticated skills than he used in his own house. The Pitzer House, Vawter Store, and Vawter House were all built before the economic depression of 1857 indicating that Clark must have employed a crew of masons to have built so many buildings in two or three years. He must also have built other buildings during the many years after 1857 that he worked as a mason.

John McLeod

Shortly after Clark began his stone building career, there was a large influx of stone masons. In 1855, John McLeod, Sr., (age 52) and John McLeod, Jr., (age 13) moved to Madison County from Scotland.³⁰ The elder McLeod established a stone masonry business that lasted at least until 1880. The elder McLeod must have learned his trade in Scotland and taught it to his son. In 1856, the younger McLeod was working as a stone cutter in

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his father's business. Later he became a mason and by 1870 may have been the owner/operator of the family business. No specific buildings can be identified as having been built by the McLeods, although as major contractors in the county, they must have been responsible for building many of them.

David Harris

Another of the stone masons who arrived in the county in 1855 was David Harris who came from Wales at age 31.³¹ He apparently already knew the trade and quickly established his own business. By 1869 he had a thriving business which included not only stone building, but also the operation of the stone quarry near Winterset. The quarry produced dimension stone, cut stone and rubble for his own work, as well as for sale to contractors and the public. The size of the operation would indicate that he must have employed other masons and cutters. Harris built the North River School House (76N28W-2). -An architectural comparison of the school with other buildings in the county indicates that he probably also built the Nicols House (76N27W-30), McDonald House (76N28W-29), Ogburn House (75N27W-35-R), Shriver House (W-CO-E6), House at 110 E. South St. (W-SO-E2), House at Court St and Fourth Ave (W-CO-W4) and quarried the stone for the public facade of the Sprague, Brown, and Knowlton Store (W-CO-W1.2).

Other Stone Masons

Other stone masons who came to Madison County in 1855 are Robert Henson from Indiana, James Sol from England, Daniel McCaz from Scotland, and John Herald from New Jersey. In addition, the 1860 Census of Madison County lists these masons as living in Winterset and working in the stone building trade: S. H. Mooney, a "frater" with Caleb Clark; James Ross from Ohio (mason); John Potts from England (mason and cutter); Archibald Lemmon, a mason from Pennsylvania; William Merrym an and John Merrym an, masons from Virginia; Enos Berger, a cutter who came from Virginia in 1847; and William Lumos, a mason from New York. The Census also lists these masons as living in Crawford Township: John D. Syas (age 32) and Alexander Syas (age 26) who came from

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Ohio in 1856; and Samuel Dorrence (age 50), who came from Vermont two years before.³² By 1860, there were twenty-one masons and stone cutters in the county. Early historians report that just before the panic of 1857, "a number of fine residences and business houses" were built by these craftsmen.³³ Many of the original masons may have left Winterset with the panic of 1857.

Except for Clark, Harris, and the McLeods, the original group of masons seems to have left the county before 1868 and been replaced by another group. J. J. Davies, in his History and Business Directory of Madison County, Ia, published in 1869, reported that these stone masons were registered voters in Winterset: Leonard Barrett, D. Dombran, F. Grow, John Hohn, Harris, Robert Hughes, the McLeods, George Robinson, Henry Smith, Luther Terry, Robert Witburn, Frank Vilyer, and Caleb and Rufus Clark. In addition, John Hollingsworth was living in Douglas Township.

The 1870 Census of Madison County continued to list the Clarks, McLeod, and Harris. In addition, David Lamborn (age 42), from France, was listed as a stone building foreman (probably of the second courthouse). Living with him (perhaps also hired to work on the courthouse) was Edward Doolittle, a twenty-two year old stone cutter from Illinois. John Fitzpatrick and William Murphy from Ireland, Jonathon Vanscoyoe (Indiana), Joshua Bengel (Kentucky), Francis Crawford (Indiana), and Frederick Walker (Indiana) were also listed as masons in the Winterset area. John Troup was a stone cutter from Baden. Undoubtedly, many of these men came to Winterset to build the first stone courthouse which was begun in 1868 and took several years to complete.

QUARRIES

In 1868 the focus of the stone building tradition shifted to the northwestern part of the county with the building of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad in the northern edge of the county. Earlham was established there as a railroad and quarry town. In that year J. G. Parkins opened the Eureka Quarry to provide high quality cut stone for local building as well as for export on the railroad 1 and 1/2 miles north at Earlham.³⁴ The same year M. Tuttle and S. A. Robinson opened the quarry sites along the railroad tracks east of Earlham also known as Earlham Stone and Lime Works. These quarries, the Bear

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Creek Quarry and the Earlham Land Co. which opened later, provided large quantities of stone for export. The coming of the railroad and the need for stone for the construction of the State Capitol in Des Moines (begun in 1870), served to greatly increase quarrying activity. Much of the common building stone for the Capitol came from quarries around Earlham, particularly the Bear Creek Quarry. Most of the stone from the Earlham Stone and Lime Works and the Earlham Land Co. went to Des Moines as crushed stone for concrete.³⁵

Large quantities of stone were being exported to other parts of the state from the quarries around Earlham. Three prerequisites for export are a large quantity of high-quality stone, rail transportation from the quarry site, and a market. Although many parts of the county contain large quantities of high-quality limestone, only the quarries at Earlham had access to rail. The largest quarry, the Earlham Stone and Lime Works, operated by S. A. Robertson and George Willoughby, two miles east of Earlham, was right beside the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, with tracks running directly from the quarry to markets in Valley Junction (West Des Moines) with a 30-mile downhill trip. The quarrying was at the same level as the railroad bed, making for ease in loading and transport. The second largest quarry, the Earlham Land Company, operated by James Laird and P. G. Regan, had a two-mile spur route of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad running to it. These two quarries together were shipping three to six carloads of stone and lime daily in 1879. The third exporter was the Parkins Quarry, which hauled stone one and one-half miles to Earlham for loading onto railroad cars, and was exporting one carload daily in 1868. Even though Winterset stone was equal to, and sometimes superior to, the Earlham Stone, it was never exported because of the distance to the railroad. The Reed Quarry at Peru was near the railroad, but the quarrying operations were high on the bluff 75 feet above the railroad grade, where they could not be reached directly by rail. Consequently, most of the stone was not exported until trucking became available in the twentieth century.

The third prerequisite for quarrying is a market. Large quantities of stone had been quarried throughout the county for local trade when Des Moines was still a fort; but when

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the State Capitol Building was being built, the quarrying operations around Earlham were expanded to provide common building stone for the construction. By the time most of the construction in Des Moines occurred, there was little demand for building stone, and most of the limestone from the Earlham Stone and Lime Works and the Earlham Lime Company was shipped to Des Moines as crushed stone for concrete. Many other Madison County quarries without access to rail were not opened until the 20th Century, when crushed limestone was trucked out to build roads.³⁶

Joseph E. Parkins, James Laird, P. G. Regan, S. A. Robertson, George Willoughby and M. Tuttle were contractor/quarry operators in the Earlham area. There were also many masons, quarrymen and stone cutters. The Parkins Quarry alone employed 25 to 30 men. The 1870 Census lists these as quarrymen, living and working in the Earlham area: Michael Markey from Ireland; James Rogers, who may have been a grandson of Caleb Clark; Patrick Shay (Ireland) and Jacob Shirk (Pennsylvania), who worked for the J. E. Parkins Quarry; and James Gafferly (Ireland) and Elias Heulet (Tennessee), who worked in the Harris Quarry. Michael Vincent (Ohio) was a mason in Earlham.

In 1879, the Clark and McLeod businesses were still in operation in the Winterset area. Other stone masons in Winterset were P. Vanscoyoe, W. H. Lindsey, George Thornbrough, C. Cunningham, Denny Clark, J. T. Reppord and Samuel Benson.

By 1880, the stone building tradition in Madison County had almost died out, leaving only the quarrying of crushed stone as a significant business. The Iowa State Gazatter of 1885, listed no one as being full-time in the stone building business, although it is known that the descendants of Caleb Clark continued working in the business until the present. William M. Lewis and Thomas F. Mardis operated quarries in cooperation with other businesses at Winterset.

Three stone masons and their families operated stone building businesses throughout the period in which stone building occurred. They were Caleb Clark and his sons, whose descendents still operate a stone masonry business in Madison County; John McLeod, Sr., and John McLeod, Jr., and David Harris.

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Endnotes, Significance:

¹Robert R. Harvey, "Historic Stone Architecture of Winterset, Iowa, Prior to and During the Civil War Period." Thesis Iowa State University, 1960, 7.

²J. J. Davies, History and Business Directory of Madison Co., Ia. (Des Moines: Mills and Co. Printers and Publishers, 1869), 34.

³Davies, 40.

⁴Davies, 102.

⁵Davies, 102.

⁶Davies, 120.

⁷Davies, 102.

⁸Davies, 104.

⁹Davies, 104.

¹⁰Donald B. Dodd and Wynelle S. Dodd, Historical Statistics of the United States 1790-1970, Vol. 2, The Midwest (University of Alabama Press, 1976).

¹¹Davies, 202.

¹²Davies, 198.

¹³Sarah Nunamacher, "Earlham Pioneer History," (The Echo Press: 1928), 8.

¹⁴Davies, 203.

¹⁵Davies, 200.

¹⁶Herman Mueller, History of Madison County, Iowa, Vol. 2 (Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1915), 189-90.

¹⁷Davies, 199-200.

¹⁸Davies, 202.

¹⁹Davies, 198.

²⁰Mueller, Vol. 2.

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²¹Davies, 192.

²²Mueller, Vol. 2.

²³Davies, 200-201.

²⁴Davies, 104.

²⁵Davies, .

²⁶History of Madison County, Iowa. (Des Moines: Union Historical Co., 1879),
637.

²⁷Davies, 154.

²⁸Mueller, Vol. 2, 62.

²⁹1856 Census of Madison County, Iowa.

³⁰1856 Census.

³¹1856 Census.

³²1856 Census.

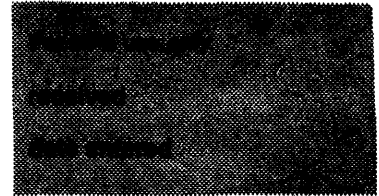
³³Davies, 102.

³⁴Davies, 184.

³⁵J. L. Tilton and H. F. Bain, "Geology of Madison County," Iowa Geological
Survey, Vol. VII, Annual Report 1896 (Des Moines, 1897), 526-28.

³⁶Tilton, 525-29.

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Author's Notes:

I first became interested in the stone building tradition in Madison County after our family bought a farm with an old stone house. The house is a passive solar, earth sheltered split level house sited with a beautiful view down Clanton Creek. I had thought of these as modern building concepts and was surprised to find them in such an old house. Curiosity led me to begin an investigation of other stone houses in the county. It was soon evident that the house is not unique, but is part of a much larger tradition in which these concepts were important. I had hoped that the research would help me discover the origins of these traditions. While the research answered some questions, many more were unanswered and others were raised.

From the research, it became very clear that there were two classes of people involved in the stone building tradition—the owners and the builders. The owners were wealthy, prominent permanent settlers. Almost all of them have biographies included in the histories of 1869, 1879 and 1915. Their houses, farms and businesses are included in the maps and Atlas printed in 1869 and 1875. As I walked through the old sections of the largest cemeteries in the county, it was easy to locate the graves of the owners. Virtually all the owners are buried in family plots with prominent old tombstones which are still easy to read.

On the other hand, Caleb Clark is the only mason whose grave I could find. It is well marked by a newer stone erected sometime after his death. Cemetery records indicate that David Harris is also buried in the county. I could find no evidence of any other builder being buried in the county. This indicated to me that they were either transient residents who moved out of the county, probably in search of work, or that they were so poor and socially insignificant that their graves were not marked. That they were not socially prominent is further indicated by their absence from the histories and atlas of the county. Only Clark's biography is included and it relates primarily to his being one of the first settlers in the county.

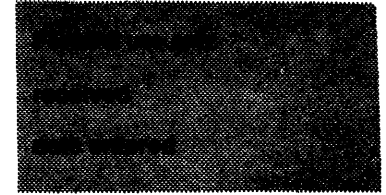
From my research, I also learned that the stone building tradition is older and more extensive than is generally believed. Census data indicates that the great influx of masons to the county occurred in 1855 although there was no public building going on at that time. Therefore, the masons must have come to build private homes and businesses. The presence of such a large number of masons during this period and the dramatic decline in their numbers at the end of the 1870's indicates that most of the stone building must have occurred in the 1850's and 1860's. Through the research I located many more stone buildings in more townships than had been noted in any other histories or research.

I am still intrigued by these questions which are unresolved by the research:

1. What are the origins of the passive solar earth sheltered houses?
2. Was the split-level feature a part of the tradition of the builders, of the owners, or an innovative design to take advantage of the aesthetic potential of the individual topographical features?

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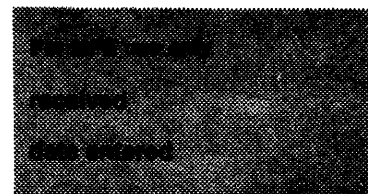
3. Was the assymetrical side entrance design a tradition Harris brought with him, a style he observed here and modified to suit his own preferences, or his own innovation?
4. Was the raised basement with "external split foyer" a tradition Harris introduced to the area or one that he observed here and employed in a full range of rural applications?
5. The variations in the way the stone was laid and the joints tooled seem to have been learned by the masons before they came to the county. Where were the techniques learned? Were they traditional techniques in the place of origin?
6. What accounts for the importance placed on aesthetics in the siting of the rural houses? Was this unique to some builder? Was this a concern of the male owners? Of the female owners? Were the aesthetics an indication of wealth?
7. What accounts for the similarity of the Schoenenberger House and the Schnellbacher House? Were they friends in Germany? Did they decide together to come to Madison County? Did one like the other's house and have a copy of it built? (Figures 31 and 32).

From the architectural survey, I came to suspect some things which may never be known:

1. Clark may have built the Daniel Francis House—the original part of the W. T. Ford House.
2. Harris probably built several one room schools using the same design as the North River School (There is a photograph of another similar school).
3. Tradition to the contrary, Clark may not have been the designer of the main part of the Vawter House.
4. Harris probably built the House at 110 E. South Street from the stone of the Madison Woolen Mills which had burned.
5. Harris probably quarried the chamfered stone used in many of the stone buildings in the county. It is likely that he also built most of the buildings using this stone.
6. There were probably a great number of medium and very small sized stone houses that have disappeared from the county leaving no historic or physical evidence.
7. The Hornback House (W-BU-E1) was a prototype Harris design which he copied in the Shriver House (W-CO-E6) (Figure 33).

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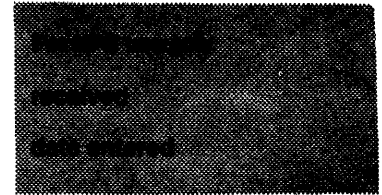
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Figure 32: Detail, Schoenenberger House (74N 27W-7) (left) and Schnellbacher House (75N 29W-13) (right).

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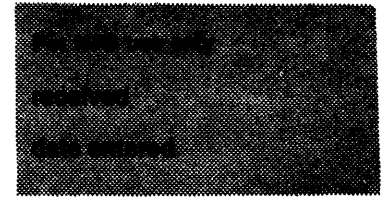
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Figure 31: Schoenenberger House (74N 27W-7) and Schnellbacher House (75N 29W-13).

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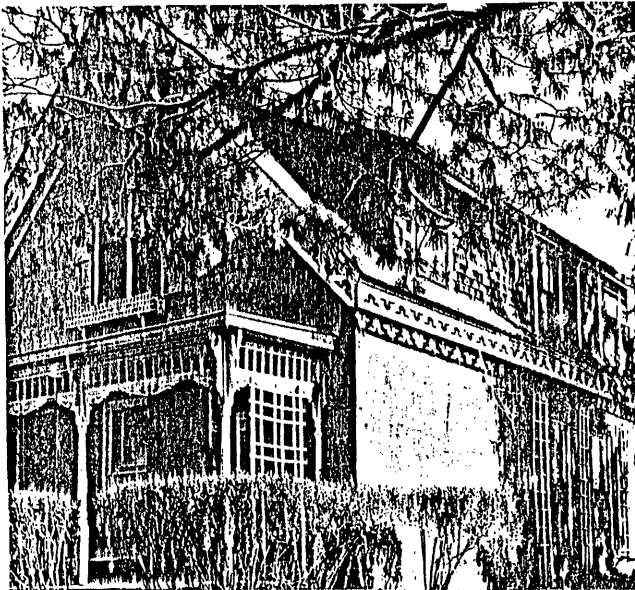


Figure 33: Hornback House (W-BU-E1) and Shriver House (W-CO-E6).

9. Major Bibliographical References

see continuation sheet 9/2

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property multiple--see indiv. site inventories
Quadrangle name varies--see individual site inventories Quadrangle scale 1 to 24,000
UTM References see individual site inventories

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	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
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Verbal boundary description and justification

multiple--see individual site inventories

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	<u>N/A</u>	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Roslea Johnson/research and text
Daniel J. Kammerer/National Register Intern

organization State Historical Preservation Office date August 4, 1987

street & number East 12th & Grand telephone (515) 281-4137

city or town Des Moines state Iowa

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *David Crosson*

title David Crosson, State Historic Preservation Officer date August 14, 1987

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

J. Beth Edwards date 9/29/87
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Legacy in Stone: The Settlement Era of Madison County, Iowa TR
State Madison County, IOWA

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

Cover

~~Substantive Review~~

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 9/29/87

1. Allen, James, Stone Barn

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper Arlene Byers 9/29/87

Attest _____

2. Armstrong, George and Susan
Guiberson, House

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper Arlene Byers 9/29/87

Attest _____

3. Bevington, C.D. and Eliza
Heath, Privy

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper Arlene Byers 9/29/87

Attest _____

4. Church, Seymour, House

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper Arlene Byers 9/29/87

Attest _____

5. Drake, John and Amanda
Bigler, House

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper Arlene Byers 9/29/87

Attest _____

6. Duff Barn

Keeper _____

Attest _____

7. Duncan, John M., House

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper Arlene Byers 9/29/87

Attest _____

8. Early, John and Elizabeth
McMurn, House

Keeper _____

Attest _____

9. Evans, Henry and Elizabeth
Adkinson, House

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper Arlene Byers 9/29/87

Attest _____

10. Ford, W.T., House

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper Arlene Byers 9/29/87

Attest _____

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Thematic Group

Name Legacy in Stone: The Settlement Era of Madison County, Iowa TR

State Madison County, IOWA

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- 11. Henderson, Daniel and Nancy
Swaford, House Entered in the National Register Keeper *Alvina Byers* 9/29/87
Attest _____
- 12. Holmes, John S. and Elizabeth
Beem, Barn Entered in the National Register Keeper *Alvina Byers* 9/29/87
Attest _____
- 13. Hornback, Emily, House Determined Eligible Keeper *Alvina Byers* 9/29/87
Attest _____
- 14. Kellogg, Miles and Elizabeth
Smith, House Administrative Review Keeper *Beth Grovona* 9/29/87
DOE/OWNER OBJECTION Attest _____
- 15. Macumber, John Andrew and Sara,
Ice House Administrative Review Keeper ~~*Beth Grovona*~~ ~~9/29/87~~ 7
Attest _____
- 16. McDonald House Administrative Review Keeper _____ S
Attest _____
- 17. McQuie, Peter and Isabelle
McCulloch, Milkhouse Entered in the National Register Keeper *Alvina Byers* 9/29/87
Attest _____
- 18. Nichols, William Anzi, House Entered in the National Register Keeper *Alvina Byers* 9/29/87
Attest _____
- 19. Ogburn, William, House Entered in the National Register Keeper *Alvina Byers* 9/29/87
Attest _____
- 20. Queen, Hogan and Martha A.
Runkle, House Entered in the National Register Keeper *Alvina Byers* 9/29/87
Attest _____

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State Madison County, IOWA

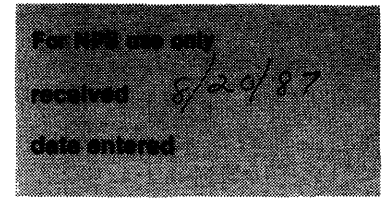
Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

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|--|-------------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|----------|
| 21. Reed Quarry | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Return</u> | <u>S</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ | _____ |
| 22. Schnellbacher, John and
Fredericka Meyer, House | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper | <u>Melores Byers 9/29/87</u> | |
| | | Attest | _____ | _____ |
| 23. Seerley, William, Stone Building | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Return</u> | <u>S</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ | _____ |
| 24. Shriver, William R. and Martha
Foster, House | | Keeper | | <u>T</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ | _____ |
| 25. Smith, Hiram C., House | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper | <u>Melores Byers 9/29/87</u> | |
| | | Attest | _____ | _____ |
| 26. Smith, Hiram C., Milking Shed | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper | <u>Melores Byers 9/29/87</u> | |
| | | Attest | _____ | _____ |
| 27. Sprague, Brown, and Knowlton
Store | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper | <u>Melores Byers 9/29/87</u> | |
| | | Attest | _____ | _____ |
| 28. Vawter, J.G. and Elizabeth S.,
House | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper | <u>Melores Byers 9/29/87</u> | |
| | | Attest | _____ | _____ |
| 29. White, Munger and Company Store | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper | <u>Melores Byers 9/29/87</u> | |
| | | Attest | _____ | _____ |
| 30. Wilson, John, House | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Return</u> | <u>S</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ | _____ |

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Thematic Group

Name Legacy in Stone: The Settlement Era of Madison County, Iowa TR
State Madison County, IOWA

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

31. Wilson, Seth and Elizabeth, House

for Keeper *Alvin Byrne 9/29/87*

~~Entered in the~~
~~National Register~~

Attest _____

32.

Keeper _____

Attest _____

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Keeper _____

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National Park Service

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Legacy in Stone: The Settlement Era of
Madison County, Iowa TR

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Keeper Beth Boland 3/29/88

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National Park Service

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DATE LISTED

Tidrick, Miller Richard and Mary Fisher, House	3/18/93
Macumber, John Andres and Sarah Hartsook, Ice House	Substantive Review 3/18/93
McDonald House	Substantive Review 8/18/93
Shriver, William R. and Martha Foster, House	3/18/93
Duff Barn	3/18/93
Early, John and Elizabeth McMurn, House	3/18/93