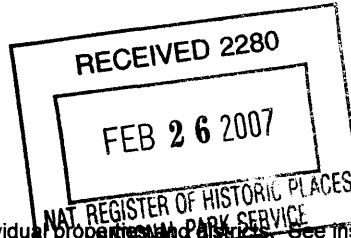


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

FEB 21 2007 281



National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Lincoln/Fairview Historic District

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

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by W. Kanesville Blvd., Oakland Ave., Fairview Cemetery, and N. 1st St. N/A  not for publication

city or town Council Bluffs N/A  vicinity

state Iowa code IA county Pottawattamie code 155 zip code 51503

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( see continuation sheet for additional comments).

Rowell J. Link, Deputy SAPO February 22, 2007  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
  - entered in the National Register.
    - See continuation sheet.
  - determined eligible for the National Register.
    - See continuation sheet.
  - determined not eligible for the National Register.
  - removed from the National Register.
  - other, (explain:)

Erson R. Beall Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 4.10.07

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
264	52	buildings
2	0	sites
4	2	structures
2	0	objects
272	54	Total

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

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

1

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- DOMESTIC/secondary structure
- RELIGION/religious facility/church
- FUNERARY/cemetery
- RECREATION/CULTURE/monument
- INDUSTRY/waterworks

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- DOMESTIC/secondary structure
- RELIGION/religious facility/church
- FUNERARY/cemetery
- RECREATION/CULTURE/monument
- INDUSTRY/waterworks

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

- LATE 19<sup>th</sup> AND 20<sup>th</sup> C. REVIVALS
- LATE 19<sup>th</sup> AND 20<sup>th</sup> C. AMERICAN MOVEMENTS
- LATE VICTORIAN
- MID-19TH CENTURY/Gothic Revival

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation STONE
- walls WOOD
- STONE
- roof ASPHALT
- other BRICK

**Narrative Description**

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

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

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

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

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

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- ARCHITECTURE
- COMMERCE
- COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

**Period of Significance**

1846-1956

**Significant Dates**

- 1846
- 1864
- 1911

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Woodward, John G.

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

Jensen, J. Chris

Battin, Vincent

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 88 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 [1]5 [2]6[1]4[4]7 [4]5[7]2[9]4[1] 2 [1]5 [2]6[1]2[4]0 [4]5[7]2[9]4[4]  
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing  
3 [1]5 [2]6[1]2[2]3 [4]5[7]2[5]4[3] 4 [1]5 [2]6[1]1[2]8 [4]5[7]2[5]4[3]  
 See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Leah D. Rogers/Member  
organization Tallgrass Historians L.C. date February 1, 2007  
street & number 2460 S. Riverside Drive telephone 319-354-6722  
city or town Iowa City state IA zip code 52246

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the complete form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name see continuation sheets  
street & number telephone  
city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet****Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**Section number   7   Page   1  **Narrative Description**

The Lincoln/Fairview Historic District is a predominantly residential district located along the south-facing hillside of a high loess bluff, which overlooks the early historic settlement area of the City of Council Bluffs in Pottawattamie County, Iowa. The historic district is labeled "Lincoln/Fairview" because key components of its history and development were tied to the establishment of Fairview Cemetery on this high blufftop in the earliest days of historic settlement in the city and to the commemoration of Abraham Lincoln's visit to Council Bluffs when he was deciding upon the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad. Reportedly, Lincoln stood on this high blufftop to get the best view of Missouri River valley below in making his decision to locate the terminus in Council Bluffs. In 1911, the Daughters of the American Revolution (D.A.R.) erected a monument on the blufftop edge within the district to memorialize this event and its importance to the development of Council Bluffs and the settlement of the west. In addition to the entirety of Fairview Cemetery and the site of the Lincoln Monument, the Lincoln/Fairview Historic District encompasses portions of a number of streets that descend the hillside below the cemetery. The roughly north-south streets include: North 1st Street, Elder Street, North 2nd Street, and Oakland Avenue, while the east-west cross streets include: Lafayette, Sherman, Lawton Terrace, Fletcher, Colfax, Grant, and West Kanesville Boulevard. The entirety of the district is sited on the blufftop and noselobe as it descends sharply down to the nearly level Kanesville Boulevard, which follows along the north side of the Indian Creek floodplain. The cemetery occupies the highest point of the blufftop, with the rest of the district spreading out down the hillside overlooking the site of the early historic commercial district of Council Bluffs. The streets within the district angle slightly to the northwest to accommodate the angle of the bluff.

The district is a visible component of the downtown area and commands an expansive view of the original core of Council Bluffs in its earliest days when it was known as Miller's Hollow and Kanesville. The steepness of the slope of the bluff should logically have been a major impediment to its development as a residential district in the nineteenth century; however, the aesthetics of the site and the problem of chronic flooding along Indian Creek within the heart of early Council Bluffs appear to have been compelling enough reasons for people to begin to build their homes on the steep hillside. In the nearby Willow/Bluff/3rd Street Historic District, which is also situated on a fairly steep hillside to the south of the Lincoln/Fairview District, solutions such as dramatically cutting down the hillside were selected during the residential development of that district (Rogers 2005a). However, in the Lincoln/Fairview District, there appeared to be less dramatic cut-downs and more willingness to deal with steep streets and sloping yards than is seen in the Willow/Bluff/3rd Street district. North 2nd and Elder streets, in particular, remain very steep streets to the present day. Stone, brick, and concrete retaining walls are used extensively throughout the Lincoln/Fairview district to create space for sidewalks and to somewhat lower the level of the streets. The challenges of the steep hillside and the impracticality of dramatically cutting down areas for level lots resulted in a patchwork of lots, many irregular in plan because of the angle of the slope and the platted streets which matched this angle.

The district is situated in close proximity to the commercial heart of historic Council Bluffs. This proximity allowed for residents to walk to work, with many of the original occupants of this district owning and managing the businesses along Broadway just south of the district. Some of their employees also selected residences within the district. Of course, the walk to work would have been much easier than the walk home.

**Boundary of District**

The boundary of the district was established on the basis of the 1982 historic preservation survey and planning study undertaken by the City of Council Bluffs, and executed by Jennings, Gottfried, Cheek/Preservationists of Ames, Iowa. This study identified a number of potential historic districts within Council Bluffs including one they identified generally as

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA

Section number 7 Page 2

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“Lincoln-Tinley” and part of what was identified as “Harrison” (Jennings, Gottfried, Cheek/Preservationists 1982a). The Lincoln-Tinley area extended beyond the current proposed district farther to the west and included areas down on the floodplain below the west bluff over to North 8th Street and north to Lincoln Park. This area included a large portion of a recent project area that was examined to the intensive level as part of a road construction project for the proposed Avenue G Viaduct study. A potential historic district was identified within that project area but was found to be confined to the area of Mill, Washington, and Mynster streets between North 8th and North 6th Streets (Rogers 2000). However, since that study was completed, substantial building loss in that potential district has resulted in a loss of integrity severe enough that it no longer appears to be National Register eligible.

From these previous studies, the current district boundary was determined by means of additional historic research and reconnaissance level survey that focused on that portion of the earlier recommended “Lincoln/Tinley” and “Harrison” potential districts geographically tied to the bluff on which Fairview Cemetery is located and the south-facing hillslope that extends down to what is now West Kanesville Boulevard (historically, this was called West Washington prior to 1928). Areas eliminated from the district boundary along the west and east slopes of this bluff included the properties along Georgia Avenue, a short dead-end street just west of Oakland Avenue and downslope from that street, and the northern end of North 1st Street, where more modern development has artificially cut down the hillslope and which contains properties that are noticeably different in construction date and stylistic influence from those in the rest of the nominated district. The area along Harrison Street to the east of this district is still considered a potential linear historic district of its own merit but appears to have a somewhat different historical settlement history (i.e., it appears to have been a Scandinavian enclave that might have historical and architectural significance as yet unidentified). However, the southern half of North 1st Street was included within the nominated district because it still appears to have a definable geographical, historical and architectural association with the rest of this hillside district. As a result of these previous and current studies, the specific boundary of the Lincoln/Fairview Historic District is defined as follows:

*West boundary:* The west boundary consists of the residential lots along the west side of Oakland Avenue and the west boundary line of Fairview Cemetery. Oakland Avenue has the gentlest slope of all the streets within the district and was the earliest road established that ascended this hillside up to the cemetery. This street was first known as Valley Street and led up to Fairview Cemetery, which was established during the early settlement years of Council Bluffs. As it developed, Oakland Avenue became one of the premier residential neighborhoods in Council Bluffs and was the home for many of the wealthy and influential businessmen and families in the city.

*North boundary:* The north boundary consists of the north boundary of Fairview Cemetery, with the entirety of the city-owned cemetery property included within the district boundary including the area of the Dodge Memorial.

*East boundary:* The east boundary consists of the east side of Fairview Cemetery down to Elder Street and then cuts over to the west side of North 1st Street where the east residential lots form the rest of the eastern boundary. This boundary follows along the extremely steep eastern slope of the blufftop and includes only that portion of North 1st Street that slopes down from the blufftop to West Kanesville Boulevard. Along the edge of the east boundary, and within the district, is the city’s waterworks, built in the early 1940s on what historically had been referred to as “Mount Lincoln” and was the vantage point from which the 1875 bird’s-eye illustration of Council Bluffs was drawn. In fact the waterworks was referred to as the “Mt. Lincoln reservoir” (*Nonpareil* 1947).

*South boundary:* The south boundary consists of the north side of West Kanesville Boulevard and includes a mixture of residential and church properties.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet****Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**Section number 7 Page 3Property Types

The significance of the properties in the Lincoln/Fairview Historic District lies in their association with, and representation of, the historical development of this neighborhood during the period of significance from 1846 to 1956. While the neighborhood was fully developed historically and residentially by 1940, there were some significant additions in the early to mid 1950s, such as the city waterworks buildings and the RLDS Church, that justify extending the period of significance to 1956, the current cut-off date for National Register consideration. Properties within this district are considered either contributing or non-contributing, with the district considered significant for its architectural significance (Criterion C), historical significance (A), and for some of the properties' direct associations with important persons in the neighborhood's settlement and development as well as with the city's growth and development (B). For the current nomination, significance under Criterion D (primarily archaeological significance) is not claimed but could be achieved by properties within this district that are represented solely by archaeological remains, such as former house sites or outbuilding locations. It is also recognized that Fairview Cemetery may hold significant cultural resources in an archaeological context because it was reportedly a location used by Native Americans as a burial site long before it became a Euro-American burial ground. Reportedly, there are also a number of early Mormon grave sites within the cemetery that are unmarked. However, because of the need to preserve and protect burial sites, both ancient and historic, no further investigation of this potential was undertaken for the current nomination. One property within the district was previously listed in the National Register. This property is the Ruth Anne Dodge Memorial (a.k.a., The Black Angel) located at the north end of North 2nd Street where it intersects with Lafayette Avenue. This memorial was listed in the National Register in 1980. The period of significance for properties associated with the historical and architectural development of the Lincoln/Fairview neighborhood is from 1846 to 1956. The main boom period of construction occurred between 1880 and 1920, when most of the large and stylish homes were added to this neighborhood by the movers-and-shakers of the community and the neighborhood reached its peak in development. Additional significant dates include 1846 when Fairview Cemetery was first established as a burial ground, 1864 when the cemetery was incorporated, and 1911 when the Lincoln Monument was erected on the blufftop to commemorate Abraham Lincoln's visit to Council Bluffs and the selection of this city as the terminus for the Union Pacific Railroad.

Using the seven aspects of integrity in the evaluation of integrity for properties associated with the historical development of the Lincoln/Fairview neighborhood, integrity of setting, location, association, design, materials, and feeling were considered of most importance. While loss of original siding material, the majority of original windows, important stylistic components, and original porches was considered to seriously detract from a property's ability to contribute to the district, some loss is expected in the evolution of any residential district as people improve and update their properties through the years. Some modifications were actually considered significant components of the building's evolution if those modifications occurred with the period of significance for the district and reflected changing developments in the tastes and styles of the day. Porch replacements dating from the early twentieth century were the most common example of significant modifications that contribute rather than detract from a building's historic integrity. Siding replacement was found to be the most common type of recent alteration. In these cases, the integrity evaluation considered the type of replacement siding and its approximation of the original siding as well as the consideration of whether the original siding remains intact underneath the newer siding. Reversibility of siding replacement and other modern changes was a factor in evaluation of the integrity of properties within the district. Houses with these issues still contribute their intact and historic function—domestic abode—and they still contribute to the historic streetscape rhythm with their setback, overall scale, and building size.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

**Section number 7 Page 4**

Property Typology

The following property types are represented by the 205 primary properties within the historic district. These property types are predominantly residential in function but include several church buildings, the two public waterworks structures, the cemetery as a site, the landscape of the district as a site, and two monuments or memorials as objects. The property types were defined by form and stylistic influence.

*Hipped Cottage* – This vernacular house type generally consists of a small, one-story framed hip-roofed cottage. Examples include both pyramidal and truncated hipped roof types. Some stylistic influence can be seen in porch and window types such as Queen Anne and Craftsman. Many of the hipped cottage types within the district are an older form of the hipped cottage with a wide eave overhang, with a slight flare to the roof eaves and exhibiting some influence from the Italianate style of architecture. This form results in a small-scale but stylish hipped cottage that lent itself well to the physical constrictions of some of the smaller house lots within the district. Other examples of this form have been recorded in Council Bluffs such as the houses at 810 and 816 1st Avenue within a previous Broadway Viaduct study area to the west of the Lincoln/Fairview district (Rogers 2005b). Most of the examples within the district were built along Sherman Avenue. Sixteen examples of hipped cottages are present in the district dating from c.1880 to c.1908 and include the following (see attached Property Type Photographs):

349 North 1st Street	non-contributing	built c.1900
355 North 1st Street	contributing	built c.1890
246 North 2nd Street	contributing	built c.1900
209 Fletcher Avenue	non-contributing	built c.1907
308 Lafayette	contributing	built 1880s-90s
218 West Kanesville Boulevard	contributing	built c.1889
320 Lawton Terrace	contributing	built 1890s
340 Lawton Terrace	contributing	built c.1896
416 Oakland Avenue	non-contributing	built 1888; remodeled c.1938
321 Sherman Avenue	contributing	built c.1908
322 Sherman Avenue	contributing	built c.1900
324 Sherman Avenue	contributing	built c.1900
329 Sherman Avenue	non-contributing	built c.1900
333 Sherman Avenue	non-contributing	built c.1900
339 Sherman Avenue	contributing	built c.1900
344 Sherman Avenue	contributing	built c.1900

*Gable Front Cottage* – This vernacular house type consists of small, one to one-and-one-half story frame cottages that have a gable-front roof orientation. As with the hipped cottage, some stylistic influence can be found in porch and window types and some siding treatments including Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, and Craftsman styles. Many of the examples in the district are one-and-one-half story houses with Colonial Revival style porches and exhibiting cornice returns in the front gable end, while others show strong influence from the Craftsman/Bungalow style and could also be termed front-gabled bungalows. Twenty-seven examples are present within the district dating from the 1880s to the 1930s. These examples include the following (see also Property Type Photographs):

209 North 1st Street	contributing	built c.1902 (Bungalow)
229 North 1st Street	contributing	built c.1910 (Colonial Revival)



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

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 7 Page 5

231 North 1st Street	contributing	built c.1918 (Bungalow)
301 North 1st Street	contributing	built 1920s (Bungalow)
320 North 1st Street	contributing	built c.1922 (Bungalow)
322 North 1st Street	contributing	built c.1928 (Bungalow)
311 North 2nd Street	contributing	built 1910 (Bungalow)
405 North 2nd Street	contributing	built c.1928 (Bungalow)
234 Elder Street	contributing	built c.1909 (Colonial Revival)
235 Elder Street	contributing	built c.1910 (Colonial Revival)
307 Elder Street	contributing	built c.1910 (Colonial Revival)
318 Elder Street	contributing	built c.1911 (Colonial Revival)
321 Elder Street	contributing	built c.1910 (Bungalow)
211 Fletcher	contributing	built c.1910 (Colonial Revival)
214 West Kanesville	contributing	built c.1909 (Bungalow)
211 Lafayette	contributing	built c.1908 (Colonial Revival)
215 Lafayette	contributing	built c.1900 (Colonial Revival)
249 Lafayette	contributing	built c.1889 (remodeled in Bungalow style in 1910s-20s)
255 Lafayette	contributing	built c.1905 (Bungalow)
261 Lafayette	contributing	built c.1922 (Bungalow)
263 Lafayette	contributing	built c.1918 (Bungalow)
309 Lawton Terrace	contributing	built c.1906 (Colonial Revival)
315 Oakland Avenue	contributing	built c.1910 (Colonial Revival)
319 Sherman Avenue	contributing	built c.1910 (Colonial Revival)
337 Sherman Avenue	contributing	built c.1898-99 (Queen Anne)
343 Sherman Avenue	contributing	built c.1900 (Queen Anne)
345 Sherman Avenue	contributing	built 1937 (Bungalow)

*Side Gabled Cottage* – This type is a variation of the gabled cottage but has a side-gabled roof orientation. The examples in the district are primarily one story in height and frame in construction. Most exhibit three-quarters to full-width shed-roofed porches, with the porches exhibiting Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman stylistic details. One example is built into the steep slope of its lot, with the basement exposed on three sides, a rather extreme example of making the most of a steeply sloping lot in the district. Another example is a small, one-story side gabled frame cottage that was located behind and associated with a bungalow house at the same address of 217 Oakland Avenue. The small cottage was probably built as a rental unit, or was used by extended family members as a second home. There are two examples of two-story side gabled types of frame construction at 358 North 1st Street and 220 North 2nd Street. The ten examples in the district date from the late 1880s to the 1920s and include the following (see also Property Type Photographs):

225 North 1st Street	contributing	built c.1900
227 North 1st Street	non-contributing	built c.1889
236 North 1st Street	contributing	built c.1907
317 North 1st Street	contributing	built c.1900
357 North 1st Street	contributing	built c.1900
358 North 1st Street	contributing	built c.1900
220 North 2nd Street	contributing	built c.1902
421 North 2nd Street	contributing	built c.1928
217 Oakland Avenue	contributing	built c.1928 (sm. house at rear of lot at same address)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA

Section number 7 Page 6

317 Sherman contributing built c.1910

*Cross Gabled Cottage*— The cross-gabled cottage type is related to both the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles of architecture popular in the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries. These cottages are generally one to one-and-one-half stories in height, of frame construction, and exhibit complex roof forms, including cross gables and hipped with cross gabled eaves typical of the Queen Anne style of architecture. Other decorative elements showing Queen Anne influence are often present including decorative shingle siding, turned spindleposts, and window types. Transitional “Free Classic” Queen Anne influence is also present on some examples in porches with round classical columns, with other Colonial Revival stylistic details such as cornice returns and gambrel roofs (Dutch Colonial variant) evident on later examples. One example (303 North 2nd Street) appears to be an older styled brick home that was later substantially remodeled with a new roofline that reflects the Colonial Revival cottage influence and is, therefore, categorized by its remodeled style rather than its original. There are 25 examples in the district built from the 1870s to the 1910s and including the following (see also Property Type Photographs):

234 North 1st Street	contributing	built c.1910
240 North 1st Street	contributing	built c.1910
318 North 1st Street	contributing	built c.1909
335 North 1st Street	contributing	built c.1890
204 North 2nd Street	contributing	built c.1910 (Dutch Colonial)
303 North 2nd Street	contributing	built 1872 (remodeled c.1900)
401 North 2nd Street	contributing	built c.1900
418 North 2nd Street	contributing	built c.1910
609 North 2nd Street	contributing	built 1909
241 Elder Street	contributing	built c.1910
303 Elder Street	contributing	built c.1910
315 Elder Street	contributing	built c.1913
327 Lawton Terrace	contributing	built c.1898
333 Lawton Terrace	contributing	built c.1889
344 Lawton Terrace	contributing	built c.1896
295 Oakland Avenue	contributing	built c.1906
318 Oakland Avenue	contributing	built 1906
405 Oakland Avenue	contributing	built c.1908
409 Oakland Avenue	contributing	built c.1912
476 Oakland Avenue	contributing	built c.1896
501 Oakland Avenue	contributing	built c.1896
528 Oakland Avenue	contributing	built c.1880
615 Oakland Avenue	contributing	built 1880s-early 1890s
318 Sherman Avenue	contributing	built c.1887
360 Sherman Avenue	contributing	built c.1889

*Double House* – There is one definite example of a double house in the district. Examples of double houses in Council Bluffs include mid to late nineteenth century double houses that often consist of two side-by-side and attached houses that have mirror-image floor plans. Later examples include examples that are either stacked, with one apartment on the top floor and the second on the ground floor or are side-by-side but share a common roofline. This type of house became popular in the late

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 7 Page 7

nineteenth century during building and population boom periods in response to housing shortages and was ideal for developers to make the most out of small urban lots. The particular example in the district includes the following (See Property Type Photographs):

630 Oakland Avenue contributing built c.1918 (Craftsman/Prairie School influence)

In addition, 144 Grant (listed under Gothic Revival below) may also have been built as a double house but this is uncertain.

*Gable-front-and-wing* - This vernacular house type consists of two intersecting gabled ells either in an L or T-shape. Examples include ones with both ells of one, one-and-one-half, to two-stories in height as well as examples with ells of both one and two stories in height. Influence from various styles including Queen Anne, Italianate, and Craftsman are often evident in porch, siding, and window details. There are eight examples in the district dating from the late 1880s to c.1950, which include the following (see also Property Type Photographs):

601 North 2nd Street	contributing	built c.1909
224 West Kanessville Blvd.	contributing	built c.1930-50
245 Lafayette	contributing	built c.1910
247 Lafayette	contributing	built c.1900
323 Lawton Terrace	contributing	built c.1900
336 Lawton Terrace	contributing	built c.1910
326 Sherman Avenue	contributing	built c.1889
335 Sherman Avenue	contributing	built c.1900

*Foursquare* – The foursquare vernacular house type originated in the Italianate style of architecture but evolved as part of the “Rectilinear” stylistic movement of the 1890s and continued in popularity into the 1920s. The Rectilinear movement was parallel to the Prairie School of architecture but was not an offshoot of that style (Hanchett 1987:51). However, Prairie School influence on decorative and other stylistic elements of four-square houses is common, including wide roof overhangs, window types, and porch details. The foursquare is essentially a two-story cube or square hip-roofed house that typically has four rooms on the first and four rooms on the second floor. Variations of the foursquare include the addition of ells that added to or extended the basic square plan; however, the overall thrust of the house is a square cube-like massing and plan. In addition to the Prairie School, four-square houses can show stylistic influence from the Free Classic Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, and Craftsman styles of architecture, particularly in porch and window treatments. There are 29 examples in the district dating from c.1890 to the 1920s and including the following (see also Property Type Photographs):

221 North 1st Street	contributing	built c.1900
224 North 1st Street	contributing	built c.1910
236 North 2nd Street	contributing	built c.1909
242 North 2nd Street	contributing	built c.1910
301 North 2nd Street	contributing	built c.1906
305 North 2nd Street	contributing	built c.1913
329 North 2nd Street	contributing	built c.1907
132 Colfax Street	contributing	built in 1922
233 Elder Street	contributing	built c.1907
308 Elder Street	contributing	built c.1909
200 Fletcher Avenue	contributing	built c.1906

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 7 Page 8

205 Fletcher Avenue	contributing	built c.1920
208 Fletcher Avenue	contributing	built c.1913
140 Grant Street	contributing	built c.1900
116 West Kaneshville	contributing	built c.1910
120 West Kaneshville	contributing	built c.1900
208 West Kaneshville	contributing	built c.1918
210 West Kaneshville	contributing	built c.1920
233 Lafayette	contributing	built c.1910
326 Lawton Terrace	contributing	built c.1900
301 Oakland Avenue	contributing	built c.1906
314 Oakland Avenue	contributing	built c.1902
360 Oakland Avenue	contributing	built c.1910
415 Oakland Avenue	contributing	built c.1916
417 Oakland Avenue	contributing	built c.1922
420 Oakland Avenue	contributing	built c.1898
517 Oakland Avenue	contributing	built c.1918
519 Oakland Avenue	contributing	built c.1922
600 Oakland Avenue	contributing	built c.1906

*Bungalow/Craftsman* – This style, including its vernacular expressions, is generally defined by a low-pitched roof (hip or gable) with wide eave overhang having exposed rafter tails or ends, decorative knee brace or false beam brackets, porches having half-height square or battered posts on masonry piers, multi-pane over single pane double-hung windows, and use of natural materials such as rock and cobblestones. Inspired by the Arts and Crafts movement and oriental architecture, the Craftsman style first became popular in California but quickly spread to the Midwest, where the vernacular bungalow or bungalowoid expression of the Craftsman style became as common as the Prairie School foursquare of the same era (McAlester and McAlester 1998:454). In the district, this property type includes one story, one-and-one-half, and two stories versions. Twenty-six examples were built in the district in the early twentieth century; however, Craftsman influence was also noted on other vernacular and eclectic examples, particularly in porch and window details. In addition, some of the Bungalow/Craftsman examples exhibit influence from other styles, including the Prairie School, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival styles. There are several examples in the district that can be termed a high-style example of the Craftsman style and exhibit a number of Arts and Crafts decorative details. The 28 examples in the district date from the early 1900s to the 1930s and include the following (see also Property Type Photographs):

316 North 1st Street	contributing	built c.1911
330 North 1st Street	contributing	built c.1928
341 North 1st Street	contributing	built c.1928
208 North 2nd Street	contributing	built c.1920
321 North 2nd Street	contributing	built c.1928
403 North 2nd Street	contributing	built in 1928
417 North 2nd Street	contributing	built c.1928
605 North 2nd Street	non-contributing	built c.1907
130 Colfax	contributing	built c.1924
134 Colfax	contributing	built c.1924
229 Elder Street	contributing	built c.1922
311 Elder Street	contributing	built c.1911

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

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number   7   Page   9  

312 Elder Street	contributing	built c.1918
213 Lafayette	contributing	built c.1913
217 Lafayette	contributing	built c.1910
227 Lafayette	contributing	built c.1906
229 Lafayette	non-contributing	moved here c.1915
307 Lafayette	contributing	built c.1918
321 Lafayette	contributing	built c.1908
315 Lawton Terrace	contributing	built c.1928
217 Oakland Ave.	contributing	built c.1928 (2nd house at same address is side gable cottage)
520 Oakland Avenue	contributing	built c.1910 (high-style example)
529 Oakland Ave.	contributing	built c.1913
608 Oakland Avenue	contributing	built in 1914 (high-style example)
316 Sherman Ave.	contributing	built in 1905
332 Sherman Ave.	contributing	built c.1918
346 Sherman Ave.	contributing	built c.1900 (remodeled 1920s-30s)
347 Sherman Ave.	contributing	built c.1918

*English Cottage* - This type of early to mid-twentieth century cottage is a style reminiscent of English medieval cottages, which are small scale cottages that often feature steeply pitched roofs with a “catslide” curve and prominent exterior wall chimneys. There are three examples in the district dating from c.1910 to c.1935 in construction, which include the following (see also Property Type Photographs):

230 North 1st Street	contributing	built c.1910
633 Oakland Avenue	contributing	built c.1935
340 Sherman Avenue	contributing	built c.1920

*Gothic Revival* – There are two examples of the Gothic Revival in the Lincoln/Fairview district. While these examples are not high-style examples of the Gothic Revival, they both show a strong influence from this style and date from the early settlement period of the district. Hallmarks of the Gothic Revival style are steeply pitched gabled roofs, decorative vergeboards in the gable ends, and pointed arched or peaked Gothic windows. The two examples in the district include (see Property Type Photographs):

144 Grant Street	contributing	built c.1870 (could potentially also be defined as a double house)
154 Grant Street	contributing	built c.1868

*Italianate* – The district examples of this style of house include brick and frame construction. All are two stories in height with low-pitched hipped roofs. These houses were built during the early settlement period of the district’s development and include rather high-style examples of the Italianate style of architecture then popular in the United States. Italianate elements include bracketed eave overhangs and porches with chamfered posts, decorative brackets, and friezeboard details. Along with the Queen Anne and Second Empire styles, the examples in the district are among the earliest truly stylish and impressive homes in the district reflecting the growing wealth and commercial/industrial success of Council Bluffs in the late nineteenth century. Eleven examples of the Italianate style are present within the district, dating from c.1860 to the early 1890s and include the following (see also Property Type Photographs):

201 North 1st Street	contributing	built c.1865
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**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 7 Page 10

207 North 1st Street	contributing	built 1870s-80s
218 North 1st Street	contributing	built 1860s-70s
220 North 1st Street	contributing	built 1860s-70s
348 North 1st Street	contributing	built c.1880
312 Lafayette Ave.	contributing	built 1870s-80s
312 Lawton Terrace	contributing	built c.1889
316 Lawton Terrace	contributing	built c.1893
332 Lawton Terrace	contributing	built c.1893
320 Oakland Ave.	non-contributing	built c.1872
624 Oakland Ave.	contributing	built c.1868

*Queen Anne/Stick*— The Queen Anne and Stick styles of architecture are seen in the district in a number of ways, particularly in porch types, but for this particular property type, the dwellings represent a more high-style expression of the Queen Anne and Stick styles and include some of the notable impressive homes added to the district during the boom period of the late nineteenth to very early twentieth centuries. Both styles can share certain characteristics such as asymmetry, complex roof forms, and decorative woodwork and siding. McAlester and McAlester (1998:264) have also noted a “Free Classic” variation of the Queen Anne that represented a transition of the Late Victorian styling to the Revival styles that became popular in the early 1900s. In the Free Classic variation, porch posts and window details become more Classical in their expression including round columns and Palladian windows. The Free Classic variation is noted on a number of Queen Anne-influenced houses in the district, along with the earlier expression of the Queen Anne. One example is basically a Queen Anne house executed in rusticated pink granite reflecting an additional influence from the Richardsonian Romanesque style popular in the 1890s but does not have the round-arched windows or doors that are hallmarks of the Richardsonian Romanesque style. Thirteen examples of the Queen Anne property type were noted in the district dating from 1880-1910 and include the following (see also Property Type Photographs):

319 North 1st Street	contributing	built c.1900 (Free Classic Queen Anne)
226 North 2nd Street	contributing	built c.1889 (Queen Anne)
320 North 2nd Street	non-contributing	built c.1889 (Queen Anne)
250 Fletcher Avenue	non-contributing	built c.1887 (Queen Anne/Stick)
254 Fletcher Avenue	contributing	built in 1886 (Stick)
138 Grant Street	non-contributing	built c.1890s (Queen Anne)
400 Oakland Avenue	contributing	built in 1890 (Queen Anne/Stick)
402 Oakland Avenue	contributing	built c.1896 (Free Classic Queen Anne)
408 Oakland Avenue	contributing	built c.1896 (Queen Anne)
412 Oakland Avenue	contributing	built c.1898 (Free Classic Queen Anne)
510 Oakland Avenue	contributing	built in 1891 (Queen Anne/Richardsonian Romanesque)
524 Oakland Avenue	non-contributing	built in 1885 (Queen Anne)
356 Sherman Avenue	contributing	built c.1889 (Queen Anne)

*Church/Public Architecture* – This property type encompasses the later use of the Gothic Revival and Classical Revival (or Neoclassical) styles of architecture in the design of church and other public buildings in the district. The Gothic influence is expressed in the Gothic-arched windows and doorways, the steeply pitched front-gabled roof and spire of the church, and the use of castellations on the tower of the example in the district. The Gothic Revival style lent itself well to the design and look of church buildings because of its soaring heavenward emphasis, while on academic buildings the style was popular because of its Medieval roots and ties to England that give the style a sense of pomp and circumstance when used in an academic

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

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 7 Page 11

setting. The Classical Revival church example in the district has a Classical temple-front, two-story portico porch supported by Ionic columns, with denticulated friezeboard details and corner quoins reflecting this late influence of the Classical Revival. The apartment building built in the early 1920s within the district also exhibits a more subdued expression of the Classical Revival. The three examples in the district include the following (see also Property Type Photographs):

106 West Kanesville	contributing	built c.1925 (Classical Revival church)
140 West Kanesville	contributing	built in 1951 (Gothic Revival church)
255 Oakland Avenue	contributing	built c.1922 (Classical Revival apartment building)

*Colonial Revival* – The Colonial Revival style is one of several late nineteenth to early twentieth century revival styles that became popular nationwide. This style has its roots in the earlier Georgian and Federal/Adam styles of architect and reflects a revived interest in American colonial architecture. Hallmarks of the Colonial Revival style include an accentuated front door typically decorated with a pediment, centrally placed doors with fanlights or sidelights, symmetrical facades, and windows with multi-pane glazing on one or more sashes (McAlester and McAlester 1998:321-2). There are two examples of high-style Colonial Revival houses identified in the district; however, as noted under other property types, the Colonial Revival influence was evident on many of the vernacular types in porch, window, and other detailing. The two examples in the district date from the early twentieth century and include the following (see also Property Type Photographs):

205 Oakland Avenue	contributing	built c.1928
534 Oakland Avenue	contributing	built c.1910

*Tudor Revival* – The Tudor Revival style also became popular in the early twentieth century along with the Revival or Reminiscent movement in general (Baker 1994; McAlester and McAlester 1998:355). This particular style is identified by steeply pitched gabled roofs and cross gables, half timbering on gable ends or second floor levels, and multi-pane windows, among other details. As with most of the other house types represented in the district, Tudor Revival influence is seen on houses that mix several other styles as well or on otherwise vernacular houses, such as Bungalow/Craftsman houses. There are two notable examples of a more high-style expression of the Tudor Revival style in the district dating from c.1912 to 1928 and include the following (see also Property Type Photographs):

321 Oakland Avenue	contributing	built c.1928
606 Oakland Avenue	contributing	built c.1912

*Italian Renaissance* - This style was popular from c.1890 to c.1935 (McAlester and McAlester 1998:397). Hallmarks of this style include a low-pitched hip roof typically covered with ceramic tiles, smaller upper windows, arches above doorways, a symmetrical façade, and an entrance porch accentuated by small classical columns or pilasters. There is one rather high-style example of the Italian Renaissance in the district along Oakland Avenue (see also Property Type Photographs):

424 Oakland Avenue	contributing	built c.1913
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*Lustron* - There is one example of a rather unusual property type in the Lincoln/Fairview Historic District. This example is a Lustron House, which is a prefabricated structure of porcelain enamel-finished steel panels. The entire house, including the roof and interior, is finished with these panels. Lustron houses were available in several pastel colors and limited floor plans. Lustrons are one-story in height and have a low-pitched gabled roofline. They were invented and marketed to meet the housing shortage demands of the immediate post-World War II years of the late 1940s but were only manufactured for a few years before the company went bankrupt. Fewer than 2,500 Lustron houses were reportedly erected in 35 states east of the

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

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 7 Page 12

Rocky Mountains, in Alaska, in the District of Columbia, and in Caracas, Venezuela (Mitchell 1991:44). Interestingly a notable number were erected in the state of Iowa, with examples documented in most of the major urban areas of the state as well as in some rural locations. This particular example has unfortunately been covered over with aluminum siding and is not readily identifiable as a Lustron except on close inspection. If the cover-up siding is ever removed, and the building is found to retain sufficient integrity, there is some potential for this house to be considered individually eligible. This house was added to the district within the period of significance and does retain sufficient integrity to be considered contributing to the district despite the cover-up siding (see also Property Type Photographs):

222 North 2nd Street    contributing                      built c.1948-50

*Minimal Traditional/Ranch* – The Minimal Traditional and Ranch styles originated in the mid-1930s, with the Ranch style, in particular, becoming most popular after World War II in the expanding automobile suburbs. Hallmarks of the Ranch style include a rambling one-story dwelling with low-pitched hipped or gabled roof and often built-in garage units. McAlester and McAlester (1998:478-9) defined the Minimal Traditional as one-story houses with low roof pitches with minimal eave overhang to the side gable roof and often having a front-gabled projection from the façade. Nine examples of the Ranch and Minimal Traditional styles are present in the district, all dating from the 1950s and including the following (see also Property Type Photographs):

318 North 2nd Street	contributing	built c.1950
325 North 2nd Street	contributing	built in 1952
136 Colfax	contributing	built in 1952
401 Elder Street	contributing	built in 1955
103 Lawton Terrace	contributing	built in 1954
109 Lawton Terrace	contributing	built in 1954
203 Oakland Avenue	contributing	built in 1951
225 Oakland Avenue	contributing	built c.1950 (three-unit attached apartments)
507 Oakland Avenue	non-contributing	built in 1957

*Modern Residential*– This type includes modern house types that have yet to be fully defined as a specific style or type but does include houses termed “split foyer” by the real estate industry. The examples in the district include examples of the split foyer but also of a modernistic type that is basically a shed-roofed one-story box-type house with horizontal emphasis. Eight examples are located within the district and include the following:

327 North 1st Street	contributing	built in 1954
239 North 2nd Street	non-contributing	built c.1980 (five-unit apartment)
315 North 2nd Street	contributing	built in 1956
622 North 2nd Street	non-contributing	built in 1955
333 Elder Street	non-contributing	built in 1957
348 Lawton Terrace	non-contributing	built in 1984
221 Oakland Avenue	non-contributing	built c.1960
605 Oakland Avenue	non-contributing	built in 2000

*Modernistic* - There are two examples of the Modernistic style within the district boundary as defined by McAlester and McAlester (1998:465). These examples are at the City of Council Bluffs Waterworks, located at the top of the bluff along the north side of Lawton Terrace. The distinctive features of Modernistic buildings include Art Moderne details such as smooth



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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 7 Page 13

wall surfaces, usually of stucco (or in this case concrete), flat roofs, and grooves or lines that give a horizontal emphasis. Additional features can be derived from Art Deco, including the use of zig-zags, chevrons, and other stylized geometric patterns on the façade, towers, or other vertical projections above the roofline. The examples in the district were built in the 1940s as part of a federal WPA project and a local project (see also Property Type Photographs):

Council Bluffs Waterworks, north side Lawton Terrace	contributing reservoir built 1941 as a WPA project contributing pump house built in 1947 as a local project
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*Public Monuments* - Two public monuments are located in the Lincoln/Fairview Historic District outside of the boundary of Fairview Cemetery. One is the Lincoln Monument, which was erected in 1911 by the Council Bluffs Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in honor of Abraham Lincoln's visit to Council Bluffs in 1859 to select the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad. The monument is located at the west end of Lafayette Avenue on the edge of the bluff looking west over the city and the river valley. The monument consists of a tall obelisk of stone with a commemorative plaque and originally had a curving concrete wall with decorative Art Deco light fixtures. Some of the fixtures remain but most of the walls and lights were replaced in the late 1950s and early 1960s when the monument site was refurbished. Lincoln Park stretches down on the steep hillslope to the northeast of the monument, with a concrete staircase leading down from the monument to the street below. For the present historic district, only the Lincoln Monument is included within the district boundary. The Ruth Anne Dodge Memorial (a.k.a., The Black Angel) is a significant monument in the district and is located at the east end of Lafayette Avenue next to Fairview Cemetery. This memorial consists of a cast bronze figure of the Angel of Death that was commissioned as a memorial to Ruth Anne Dodge, wife of famous railroad builder and Council Bluffs' resident, Colonel Grenville M. Dodge. The area around the memorial is landscaped, with the memorial designed by sculptor Daniel Chester French (see Property Type Photographs).

Lincoln Monument	contributing	built 1911
Ruth Anne Dodge Memorial	contributing	built 1916-18 (individually listed in the NRHP)

*Public Cemetery* - This property type consists of Fairview Cemetery, which occupies the entire north half of the district and is situated on the blufftop overlooking Council Bluffs and the Missouri River valley. This cemetery was established during the early settlement era of this town, with potentially some use of this location by prehistoric and early historic period Native Americans using this location for the same purpose. It is also reported that a number of the early Mormon migrants who died while in what was then Kanesville in the late 1840s to mid 1850s were buried at this location. Fairview Cemetery is a large rolling expanse of mown lawn dotted with large shade trees and a winding paved road system that lends a park-like atmosphere to this location. Some areas of the cemetery are somewhat level but the majority of the area is moderately to steeply sloping with some burials even in the steep hillsides. The cemetery represents the birth of the district and serves as the anchor site from which the residential neighborhood developed along the hillside leading up to the cemetery. The cemetery is further tied to the district by being the resting place for a number of the former residents of the Lincoln/Fairview Historic District (see also Property Type Photographs).

Fairview Cemetery	contributing site	officially established 1846, incorporated 1864
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*Landscape Elements* - This property type consists of the landscape elements within the district boundary, including the site on which the residential portion of the district is built (with the cemetery considered a second separate site). The landscape includes the hilltop and slope on which the buildings were constructed and the brick-paved streets, concrete sidewalks, and retaining walls that were built within the period of significance. The retaining walls include a number built of Sioux Quartzite blocks and cobblestones, brick, poured concrete, and other stone slabs. Modern walls intruding on this landscape include

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

**Section number**   7   **Page**   14  

some built of railroad ties, modern concrete blocks, and broken concrete slabs. The historic landscape elements are not counted separately from the site unless they are of sufficient size and scale or of particular importance.

Landscape Elements                      contributing site                      elements dating from period of significance

In addition are 117 secondary buildings and four structures associated with the above primary properties that were considered either contributing or non-contributing. The 85 contributing secondary buildings include detached garages and carriage houses or small barns and one teahouse built within the period of significance. The 32 non-contributing secondary buildings consist of modern garages. Two historic pergolas that serve as gateways into two properties along Oakland Avenue are contributing structures, while two gazebos added to residential yards in the district in the modern era are non-contributing structures.

Property Descriptions

There are 205 principal buildings within the district boundaries, the vast majority of which are residential properties but which also include two church buildings and two public waterworks structures. In addition are two objects (public monuments) and two sites (public cemetery and landscape elements) within the district boundary. The majority of residential properties are single-family dwellings but there are several duplex and apartment buildings, some of which are contributing buildings to the district. Only two of the cross streets still have exposed brick pavement. Asphalt covers the rest of the streets but may also cover additional brick-paved sections. Sidewalks and curbs are largely concrete, but the steep hillside location of the district has necessitated a variety of accommodations to the sloping land, including terracing, retaining walls, and steps. These features are common and constitute a significant visual component of the district. Pink Sioux Quartzite building stone is used in conspicuous locations. Mature trees and landscaping, including perennial flower gardens, mark much of the district. Along Oakland Avenue there are a number of yard features such as pergolas and even a historic teahouse that also contribute to the setting and feel of the district. One property even has a row of sculpted faces along posts behind the house, which were sculpted by Maurice Wollman, original owner of 606 Oakland Avenue. While a number of homes are now rental properties, a large number of homes in the district, including a notable number of the very largest dwellings, remain single-family residences. There has been some building loss in more recent years in the south end of the district along West Kaneshville Boulevard and at the southwest corner of Oakland Avenue and West Kaneshville Boulevard. At these locations, paved parking lots have been constructed. Otherwise, there are very few vacant lots within the district reflecting the overall good state of preservation in this historic neighborhood.

The earliest dwellings were built along the south and southeast edges of the district along Grant and North 1st Streets, with two other older dwellings built on the top of the bluff along Oakland and Lafayette avenues near the west bluff edge. Unlike the older dwellings in the Willow/Bluff/3rd Street Historic District, where the older dwellings were of modest construction and design, the older dwellings in the Lincoln/Fairview Historic District are among the larger and more stylish homes in the district. These include two-story brick and frame Italianate style houses and two examples of Gothic Revival style homes (see section above). The earliest known visual representation of the district area is the 1868 panorama illustration of Council Bluffs (see attached Illustration). This representation dramatically shows the steep topography of the district location, with only the southernmost portion near the footslope illustrated with scattered buildings, primarily residences. The beginning of Fairview Cemetery is illustrated on the blufftop as a row of trees and several small buildings or structures labeled as "cemetery." It is also interesting to note in the 1868 illustration that the blufftop, actually labeled "Mount Lincoln," was the high bluff in the center of the district, basically where the City Waterworks is now located north of Lawton Terrace. It was from this same blufftop vantage point that the 1875 illustration of Council Bluffs looking to the south was drawn (see Illustrations). What is most interesting about the location of "Mount Lincoln" is that this spot is not where the Lincoln

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

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 7 Page 15

Monument was sited in 1911, which supposedly marked the actual spot where Lincoln stood when he looked out over Council Bluffs in his selection of the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad. The 1868 and 1875 illustrations suggest that the actual location where he stood is the spot memorialized as Mount Lincoln in the 1868 illustration and where the illustrator stood in 1875 to draw his bird's-eye view of Council Bluffs, which at the time also afforded an expansive view of Council Bluffs and the Missouri River Valley.

While the district was slow to be settled in the 1860s-70s, construction clearly boomed in the period between 1880 and 1920, when the majority of buildings were constructed and the neighborhood reached its peak in development. It is likely that the steep terrain was the initial impediment that slowed settlement, with one of the suspected impetuses for building on this hillside being the frequent and chronic flooding along Indian Creek, which extends through the heart of the original town of Council Bluffs and along the base of the district's hillslope. Since most of the businesses operated by the district's original inhabitants were along Broadway and very near this neighborhood, it was probably a somewhat logical location for building a home to get away from the problem of frequent flooding and yet still be able to easily access one's business. While it was a steep climb, particularly to reach the homes at the top of North 2nd and Elder streets, it must have been worth it enough to build there in the late nineteenth and very early twentieth centuries. It would not be until the late 1930s that the problem of flooding along Indian Creek would finally be solved by enclosing the channel in concrete culverts. It should be noted, however, that another likely reason for selecting house sites on this steep hillside was the aesthetics of the expansive view.

To contrast with the Willow/Bluff/3rd Street Historic District, which was also a stylish and well-to-do residential neighborhood built on a hillside above Council Bluffs, the residents of the Lincoln/Fairview District did not cut down large chunks of the bluff in order to build their homes. Rather, they adapted their homes and the layout of their yards and lots to the steepness of the terrain, cutting only to somewhat lower street levels and to accommodate sidewalks and street-level garages. The wide use of masonry retaining walls is a prominent feature of this district.

Oakland Avenue developed as the premier street within the district and was among the premier residential addresses in Council Bluffs. It was along this moderately steep and angling roadway that the largest, most stylish homes in the district were built in the late nineteenth to very early twentieth centuries. These were expensive homes and many were likely architect-designed. One was even the home of a prominent local architect, Jocheis Chris Jensen, who lived at 520 Oakland Avenue. Jensen was also responsible for the design of the 1907 Jennie Edmundson Hospital, the 1920-22 Jefferson High School, the 1931 Chevra B'nai Yisroel Synagogue, the 1931 pool and gymnasium addition to the National Register-listed Council Bluffs YMCA Building, and the 1938 City Hall, among other works (Bridge et al. 2002:8; Rogers 2007; Shank 1999:87). His company also appears to have a hand in the construction or remodeling of another home in the district at 420 Oakland Avenue.

It was also along Oakland Avenue that a number of the influential professionals and entrepreneurs of the city made their homes including several members and numerous employees of the Woodward family, whose candy factory was among the premier businesses of the city. Two of the older homes (1860s-70s) in the district were built along the west side of Oakland Avenue, with the majority of the homes added between 1880 and 1928. In fact, nearly equal numbers of residential properties were added over three periods: 1880-1900, 1901-1910, and 1911-1928. Four homes were added from 1930 to 1956, with four buildings added after 1956.

Lafayette Avenue is the south border of Fairview Cemetery and primarily has houses along the south side of the street, although there are a few older dwellings at the northeast end of the street including a dwelling that historically was the cemetery superintendent's home. The dwellings along Lafayette were primarily built between 1880 and 1928, with most

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 16**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

being examples of modest cottages and bungalows. There is one modern dwelling that was added to the district at the east end of Lafayette (actually has a North 2nd Street address) across the street from the Ruth Anne Dodge Memorial.

North 2nd Street consists of houses built primarily between 1901 and 1928, with five built between 1880 and 1900, five built between 1930 and 1956, and one added after 1956. Notable among the later houses built along this street is an example of a Lustron house erected in the late 1940s at 222 North 2nd Street. The somewhat later development of this street compared to others in the district is likely due to the steepness of this street, which is still a challenge to ascend to the present day.

Elder Street was primarily developed in the early 1900s-1920s. Two 1950s houses were also added along this street. Here too, steep terrain and the fact that the street was a dead-end street until Lawton Terrace was cut completely through to Elder Street after 1928, inhibited early development. The 1928 fire insurance map of this area even notes that the east end of Lawton Terrace was not paved at that time (Sanborn Map Company 1928).

At the foot of North 1st Street, where it meets West Kanesville Boulevard, there is a cluster of older dwellings dating from the 1860s-70s, including several very notable examples of the Italianate style reflecting one of the earliest settled areas of this neighborhood. The proximity of this location to the original core of Council Bluffs' commercial district, and yet slightly elevated above the floodplain of Indian Creek, made this an attractive spot for earlier residential settlement before the problems of chronic flooding made even the higher and steeper elevations to the northwest more attractive. The dwellings farther north along North 1st Street are more mixed but are predominantly 1880s to 1920s in construction and more modest in their scale and design than the larger, older houses at the foot of the street. There is only one house along North 1st Street within the district that was added in the early 1950s. At the very north end of North 1st Street, outside of the current district boundary, the hillside was cut away substantially to make room for dwellings in later years, and this portion of the street is more recent in development and was excluded from the district boundary as a result.

Sherman Avenue is a short cross street connecting Oakland Avenue and North 2nd Street. This street contains a number of houses built between 1880 and 1900, with fewer houses added in the 1900s-1920s and only one house added in the late 1930s. These homes are generally modest-scale homes on narrow and steep lots.

Lawton Terrace extends between Oakland Avenue and Elder Street but jogs to north along North 2nd Street before connecting with Elder Street. Part of the reason for this jog is the fact that the blufftop impeded the east extension of Lawton Terrace until later years. In general, the homes along Lawton Terrace are a mix, with those in the eastern end including several of post-1950 vintage and those on the western end being older in construction and including cottages and foursquares built primarily between 1880 and 1900, with only a few added in the 1900s-20s. The Council Bluffs Waterworks was built on the bluff historically known as Mt. Lincoln on the north side of Lawton Terrace in the 1940s.

Fletcher, Colfax, and Grant streets are the shortest cross-streets in the district and are situated in-between Oakland Avenue and North 2nd Street and North 2nd and Elder streets. The houses along Colfax were primarily built in the 1910s to 1920s and include bungalows and foursquares, with one of the Minimal Traditional houses built after 1950. The houses along Fletcher are primarily early twentieth century dwellings but do include two very nice examples of high-style Queen Anne and Stick houses dating from the late nineteenth century. Grant Street is among the earliest developed streets in the district and includes both of the notable examples of the Gothic Revival style built in the district in the 1860s-70s.

West Kanesville Boulevard, which forms the south boundary of the district, is situated along the footslope and is adjacent to the Indian Creek channel. Historically, West Kanesville was known as West Washington Avenue and included some of the earlier homes in the area. However, a number of those homes were replaced by newer homes in the early twentieth century,

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet****Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**Section number 7 Page 17

with the extant homes built primarily between 1900 and 1930. There are two twentieth century churches along West Kanessville that also replaced some of the older homes along this street.

The main stylistic influences represented by the boom period of construction within the district include Late Victorian Italianate, Queen Anne, and Stick styles; late nineteenth and early twentieth century Classical and Colonial Revival, a few examples of Tudor Revival and Italian Renaissance, and late nineteenth and early twentieth century American movement Prairie School and Craftsman styles. However, the majority of houses cannot be considered precise or academic examples of any one particular style and instead represent eclectic mixtures of popular styles or vernacular designs such as hipped cottage, front-gabled cottage, cross-gabled cottage, foursquare, and bungalow that show stylistic influences in overall form and in some added details such as siding, window, and porch types. Some houses are examples of earlier house styles that were updated in the early twentieth century with a new porch style or window replacements, while others have been stripped of their earlier stylistic details by modern alterations or are now masked by cover-up siding.

In general, in comparing the property types and stylistic influences of the Lincoln/Fairview district to those of the Willow/Bluff/3rd Street District, one finds that there is more commonality than there are differences. An overall impression is that there is less variety and more consistency in property types and stylistic influences in the Lincoln/Fairview district than in the Willow/Bluff/3rd Street district. Unlike the latter district, the Lincoln/Fairview district has no examples of the French Second Empire, Greek Revival, raised hip cottage, or high-style Neoclassical dwellings.

Of the represented styles and types in the district, the Foursquare, the Bungalow/Craftsman, the Gable Front Cottage, the Cross Gabled Cottage, and the Hipped Cottage were the most popular vernacular types, while the Queen Anne/Stick and Italianate, and Colonial Revival styles had the greatest influence in the district. These types reflect the time period of greatest development for this neighborhood. According to Virginia and Lee McAlester, authors of the widely accepted *A Field Guide to American Houses* (1998), Queen Anne architecture "was the dominant style of domestic building during the period from about 1880 until 1900" and persisted in waning fashion throughout the first decade of the twentieth century (McAlester and McAlester 1998:266). The Free Classic variation of the Queen Anne style uses classical round columns rather than the delicate turned posts with spindlework details prevalent on earlier Queen Anne porches as well as Palladian windows and other classical details that reflect the growing influence of Classical and Colonial Revival styles (ibid.:264). The Colonial Revival style was "a dominant style" throughout the country and popular over a much longer period, 1880-1955. The term "refers to the entire rebirth of interest in the early English and Dutch houses of the Atlantic Seaboard," from which "details from two or more of these precedents are freely combined" (ibid.:324). Foursquare houses lack definition as a unique type in the *Field Guide*, but are listed under different stylistic types, indicating once again that the basic foursquare form was capable of carrying almost any decorative detail.

Most of the houses were probably built by local contractors using their own designs or designs selected from pattern books. However, the houses along Oakland Avenue, in particular, were probably designed by local architects, including the above-noted J. Chris Jensen, who even lived in a home along Oakland Avenue that he designed and built. Contractor/builder, Vincent Battin is known to have built the G.H. Champ House at 254 Fletcher Avenue, while lumber dealer, W.H. Baker, was probably involved in the construction of his home at 320 N. 2nd Street and contractor/builder, Christian Straub may have had a hand in the construction of his home at 312 Lawton Terrace. Carpenter and planing mill owner, Orson W. Graham also probably built his own home at 326 Sherman Avenue. It is also probable that 301 Oakland was designed by local architect Edward P. Schoentgen for his sister, Caroline, and her husband Eldin H. Lougee. Other contractors, builders, and architects, who lived in the district but did not necessarily design or build their homes, were Frank E. Marlowe at 144 Grant, H.A. Quinn at 320 Oakland, J.E. Hollenbeck at 402 Oakland, and Charles F. Cramer at 408 Oakland Avenue.

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

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number   7   Page   18  

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Of the 205 primary properties evaluated and included within the district boundaries, there are 185 contributing resources and 20 non-contributing resources (see Map). Of the 185 contributing primary resources, one was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places prior to this district nomination. This National Register-listed property is the Ruth Anne Dodge Memorial (listed in 1980).

In addition to the 205 primary properties, the district encompasses an additional 117 secondary buildings, primarily automobile garages, and four secondary structures, including two pergolas and two gazebos. Of the 117 secondary buildings, 85 were built within the period of significance and are considered contributing, with the remaining 32 built after the period of significance and considered non-contributing. Therefore, more than half of the total non-contributing buildings in the district are secondary garage buildings detached from the dwellings and comparatively small in scale. Specifically, there are 20 non-contributing primary buildings and 32 non-contributing secondary buildings. Table 1 presents a full listing and description of the properties in the district, including an evaluation of integrity and contributing or non-contributing status.

This nomination is being put forward to recognize the historical and architectural significance of this notable residential neighborhood in Council Bluffs, Iowa. The project was spearheaded by Debra Lynn Danielsen—Council Bluffs native and President and founder of the Council Bluffs Historic Preservation Alliance (CBHPA). She was joined in this effort by the Oakland Avenue Neighborhood Association, local volunteers, and property owners within the district, a number of who researched their own homes. These individuals included (in alphabetical order): Kurt Arends, Leona Eveloff, Ken Freudenburg, Pam Kinney, Nadine Keith, Mary Lou McGinn, Jimelle Moreno, Mark Petersen, Jody Rater, Susan Seamands, and members of the Community of Christ Church (RLDS). The completion of this nomination was funded in part with a grant from the Iowa West Foundation.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number   7   Page   19  

Table 1. Building descriptions for Lincoln/Fairview Historic District

Address	Primary Building Style/Integrity Evaluation/Details	Outbuildings
201 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	Italianate - contributing / Two-story, hip-roof, two-story rounded bay window. Early 20th c. changes include distinctive two-story glassed-in porch with round-arched windows on 2nd floor and stucco covering entire building. Changes considered contributing to architectural significance of this older house.	none
207 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	Italianate - contributing / Two-story, hip-roof, bracketed eaves, canted one-story rectangular bay window on rear ell has bracketed eaves and decorative wood panel below picture window, some likely window replacements but retain original openings and surrounds, clapboard siding, highly decorative Queen Anne porch with turned posts and spindlefrieze. Retains high degree of integrity.	none
209 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	Gable Front Cottage - contributing / 1.5 story front gabled, enclosed hip-roof front porch. Changes include application of wide asbestos siding, addition of faux shutters, and some potential window replacements, but the house retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	none
218 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	Italianate - contributing / Two-story brick with hip-roof, has distinctive wall dormer on front roof slope with shaped roofline, retains prominent hood molds over windows and doors, front door has transom window. 20th century changes include painting of brick, removal of front porch, addition of shed-roofed bay with picture window on rear ell, addition of concrete deck to front and east side at basement level. While somewhat altered, this important early house retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	none
220 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	Italianate - contributing / Two-story, painted brick with hip-roof and wide eave overhang. Prominent hood molds over windows and doors, transom over door, early 20th c. porch with round columns and denticulated friezeboard, retains at least some original and historic windows including a tracery header on the front cottage window. Good integrity.	1 contributing garage - built c.1945, front-gabled one-stall frame.
221 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	Foursquare - contributing / Two-story, rectangular, hip-roof with flared eaves, hipped dormer with flared eaves on front roof slope, rounded bay on 2nd floor front, shallow rectangular bay on side, hip-roof front porch has round columns and balustrade. Changes include application of narrow-width vinyl siding and some window replacements. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	none
224 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	Foursquare - contributing / Two-story, square house with hip roof and eave overhang, hipped dormer on front roof slope, gable roofed porch with half-height doubled posts on brick base and brick rail, original multi-pane over single pane windows, front door has side lights, shallow rectangular bay window on side. Changes appear limited to application of narrow-width vinyl siding closely matching original clapboard. Retains generally good integrity.	1 contributing garage - hip-roofed, one-stall frame matches house built c.1910  1 non-contributing garage built in 2000.
225 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	Side Gabled Cottage - contributing / One-story side gabled, centered front door flanked by cottage and double-hung windows, shed-roofed porch has round posts and wood floor, clapboard siding, older addition to rear. Good integrity.	none
227 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	Side Gabled Cottage - non-contributing / low, one-story side gabled has shed-roofed enclosed porch. Changes have included application of wide asbestos siding, addition and enclosure of porch, likely some window replacements and enclosures. Modifications overwhelm small house making it non-contributing.	1 contributing garage - small one-stall built c.1930
229 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	Gable Front Cottage - contributing / 1.5-story front gabled roof has cornice	none

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 7 Page 20

Table 1. Building descriptions for Lincoln/Fairview Historic District

	returns, hip-roofed front porch has round columns, front door has transom window, retains original narrow clapboard siding and most original windows including cottage window with tracery header, rusticated concrete block foundation. Very good integrity.	
230 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	English Cottage - contributing / Steep-pitched gabled roof with no eave overhang, integral inset front porch has square posts, exterior covered with stucco may be original to design, shed-roofed dormer on front roof slope, doors have brick surrounds, retains original multi-pane windows. Good integrity.	1 contributing garage - design matches house built c.1910
231 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	Gable Front Cottage - contributing / 1.5-story, front gabled roof has gabled wall dormers in sides, shingled bump-out detail with sunburst in front gabled end, hip-roofed front porch has 3/4-height square posts on clapboard-sided rail, house retains narrow clapboard siding and many original windows. Very good integrity.	1 contributing garage - one-story frame with narrow clapboard siding, built c.1930
234 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	Cross Gabled Cottage - contributing / 1.5-story gabled roof has cornice returns, retains clapboard siding and some original windows. Changes limited to front porch which has wrought-iron replacement posts and concrete block base. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	1 contributing garage - built c.1945
236 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	Side Gabled Cottage - contributing / 1.5-story, side gabled roof flares over porch and has cornice returns, large hipped dormer on front roof slope, retains clapboard siding and some original windows. Changes appear limited to replacement of porch posts with small square posts but retains clapboard-sided rail. Generally good integrity.	1 contributing garage - built in 1953
240 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	Cross Gabled Cottage - contributing / Two-story house has jerkinhead roof on front ell and gabled roof on rear cross-gabled ell, retains clapboard siding and distinctive sunburst woodwork details on front ell. Changes primarily to front porch which has wrought-iron replacement posts and modern brick base, some probable window replacements and at least two modern inserts. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	1 contributing former garage remodeled into 2nd dwelling but retains sufficient integrity - built c.1910
301 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	Gable Front Cottage - contributing / 1.5-story, low-pitched front gabled roof, rounded bay window on side, front-gabled Craftsman-type porch has wide eave overhang as does house. Primary changes include application of narrow width vinyl siding and wrought-iron replacement posts on front porch. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	1 non-contributing garage - built 1964
316 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	Bungalow/Craftsman - contributing / Two-story, low-pitched front gabled roof, narrow clapboard siding, enclosed porch (original) has decorative rail on roof, wide eave overhang with exposed rafter ends, original multi-pane windows, shallow rectangular bay window on side. Retains very good integrity.	1 non-contributing garage - built 2002
317 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	Side Gabled Cottage - contributing / Interesting 1.5 story, side gable has three hipped dormers on front roof slope, front-gabled enclosed porch, and stucco exterior, which may be original. Changes limited to some window replacements and the enclosure of the front porch. Retains generally good integrity.	1 non-contributing garage - built post 1962
318 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	Cross Gabled Cottage - contributing / 1.5-story, gabled roof has shed-roofed gable on side roof slope, retains narrow clapboard siding, rounded bay window on side, flat-roofed front porch with round columns and original rail. Very good integrity.	1 contributing garage - built c.1945
319 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	Queen Anne - contributing / Two-story, gabled ell has cornice returns, distinctive diamond-shaped window on upper floor in hallway, wrap-around front porch with square half-height posts on covered rail. Changes appear limited to application of wide aluminum siding and probably some window replacements. Retains	1 non-contributing garage - built post 1962



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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 7 Page 21

Table 1. Building descriptions for Lincoln/Fairview Historic District

	sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	
320 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	Gable Front Cottage - contributing / 1.5-story. front gabled roof has gabled dormer on side roof slope, shallow rectangular bay window on side, wide eave overhang, retains original narrow clapboard siding, multi-pane over single pane windows, and front porch with half-height square posts and covered clapboard-sided rail. Sunporch enclosure appears older. Distinctive molded concrete block foundation is repeated in front retaining wall blocks. Good integrity.	1 contributing garage – built c.1920  1 attached garage built in 1945, not counted separate from house.
322 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	Gable Front Cottage - contributing / 1.5-story, front gabled with side-gabled bump-out dormer ell and wide eave overhang, front-gabled older enclosed porch with wide eave overhang, retains multi-pane over single pane windows. Main change has been application of narrow-width vinyl siding and a concrete block double stall garage into the front slope of the lot up to the front porch but below it. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	1 contributing garage - built c.1920  concrete block garage is attached to house and is not counted separately
327 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	Modern Residential – contributing / Distinctive one-story, shed-roofed house has strong horizontal lines including linear roof connection to attached garage unit and bands of small windows across façade. Changes limited to application of wide vinyl siding. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing and was built within the period of significance.	none
330 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	Bungalow/Craftsman - contributing / 1.5 story, gabled roof, exterior has stucco on upper floor and brick from watertable down to foundation (original exterior covering), retains multi-pane over single-pane windows and other Craftsman details. Retains very good integrity.	garage is attached to rear of house (not counted)
335 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	Cross Gabled Cottage - contributing / One-story, gabled roof, front gable end has decorative shingle siding and turned kingpost, retains clapboard siding and some original windows, front porch is early 20th c. remodel with 3/4-height square posts on brick piers. Changes limited to porch enclosure with modern decorative concrete blocks replacing older rail. Retains generally good integrity.	none
341 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	Bungalow/Craftsman - contributing / One-story, low-pitched gabled roof with wide eave overhang, projecting front-gabled porch is enclosed (older enclosure), retains narrow clapboard siding. Changes appear limited to likely window replacements. Generally retains good integrity.	none
348 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	Italianate - contributing / Two-story, hip-roof has slight eave overhang, has shed-roofed rear addition, peaked lintel boards on windows, open front porch has square posts. Changes include application of narrow-width vinyl siding, added wood stove chimney covered with vinyl siding on northeast corner, large plate glass window inserted on 1st floor façade under porch. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	1 contributing older concrete block garage banked into hillslope  Older attached garage (not counted)
349 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	Hipped Cottage – non-contributing / One-story, square cottage with truncated hip roof. House has been greatly modified with the application of wide asbestos siding and a complete modern enclosure of the shed-roofed front porch, which overwhelms this small cottage making it non-contributing.	none
355 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	Hipped Cottage - contributing / One-story, hip roof has distinctive rounded hip-roofed bay window with Queen Anne window on façade, retains narrow clapboard siding, with band of decorative shingle siding around upper part of wall, porch has turned spindleposts. Very good integrity.	none
357 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	Side Gabled Cottage - contributing / One-story, side gable roof has shed roofed front porch with square posts and covered rail, sunburst woodwork detail on sides	none

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 7 Page 22

Table 1. Building descriptions for Lincoln/Fairview Historic District

	of porch roof, retains clapboard siding with shingle siding in side gable ends, has multi-pane over single-pane windows. One of two brick chimneys removed recently. House is banked into steep slope and has full basement level exposed to rear. Retains good integrity.	
358 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	Side Gabled Cottage - contributing / Two-story, side gable roof, paired windows, front porch has round columns. Primary changes have been the application of wide aluminum siding, and some replacement windows and modern window inserts. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	1 contributing garage – concrete block banked into front slope. Has a recent addition to side.
204 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St	Cross Gabled Cottage - contributing / Distinctive two-story gambrel-roofed house, retains original front porch with 3/4-height square posts on covered rail, rounded bay windows on sides, some of the original multi-pane over single-pane windows, and a lunette window in front gambrel end. Changes limited to application of narrow-width steel siding, some replacement windows, and one modern window insert. Generally retains good integrity to be considered contributing.	none
208 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	Bungalow/Craftsman - contributing / 1.5-story, low-pitched side gable roof with wide eave overhang, front-gable porch also has wide eave overhang, retains original narrow clapboard siding, Craftsman-type porch with 3/4-height square posts on tapered brick piers, original multi-pane over single-pane windows and other details. Very good integrity.	1 contributing garage – one-stall frame matches house style built c.1920
220 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	Side Gabled Cottage – contributing / Two-story, side gabled roof, retains clapboard siding and early 20th c. multi-pane over single-pane windows, shed-roofed front porch has square posts, distinctive fenestration is five-rank windows across 2nd floor and two side-by-side centered front doors flanked by two single windows to either side of doors. Might have been a double house historically, but this remains unconfirmed. Good integrity.	1 non-contributing garage – built c.1960
222 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	Lustron – contributing / Enameled-panel Lustron house has been covered up in recent years with narrow width aluminum siding. One-story side gabled house retains original metal covered roof and distinctive inset side corner front porch. Only apparent modification has been application of aluminum siding. Generally retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing and was built within the period of significance.	1 contributing garage – built c.1950 into hillslope
226 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	Queen Anne - contributing / Large two-story house has hip roof with multiple lower cross gabled ells, rounded two-story bay window, two rectangular one-story bay windows, distinctive rounded Queen Anne porch has turned spindleposts and spindlefrieze, retains clapboard and decorative shingle siding and other Queen Anne details. Probably some window replacements. Very good integrity.	1 contributing garage or former carriage house later converted to 2nd dwelling - built c.1889
236 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	Foursquare - contributing / Two-story, hip-roofed square house has slight eave overhang, retains narrow clapboard siding, Ionic columns and railing on open front porch, and many if not all original windows. Very good integrity.	none
239 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	Modern Residential – non-contributing / Two-story, rectangular multi-family apartment building has vinyl siding and a plain concrete block foundation. Built after period of significance.	none
242 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	Foursquare - contributing / Two-story, hip-roofed square house has slight eave overhang, retains narrow clapboard siding. Changes include wrought-iron replacement posts on porch, faux shutters on windows, and possibly some window replacements. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	1 non-contributing garage - built post 1962

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 7 Page 23

Table 1. Building descriptions for Lincoln/Fairview Historic District

246 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	Hipped Cottage – contributing / One-story, truncated hipped roof house, retains clapboard siding, rounded bay window on side with decorative wood panels under windows, and transom above front door. Changes include replaced/modified windows, one window covered with siding on façade, and wrought-iron posts added to porch. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	none
301 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St	Foursquare - contributing / Two-story, square house has hipped roof with wide eave overhang and hipped dormer on front roof slope. Retains narrow clapboard siding, most original windows including decorative circular window on 2nd floor, and front porch that features tripled and paired round columns and railing. Very good integrity.	1 non-contributing garage – two-stall built into slope at rear of lot, built post 1962
303 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	Cross Gabled Cottage - contributing / 1.5-story brick house has massive side gambrel roof with front gabled dormer. First floor features segmental arched windows and may be an older dwelling that was remodeled in the early 1900s with a new roof. The front porch is also an early 20th century addition and has square brick posts on brick piers. Siding in gable ends appears to be wide vinyl siding. Distinctive Palladian-type window in front gable end actually has gambrel shape to center window instead of usual round-arched shape. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	1 contributing garage – built c.1940
305 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	Foursquare - contributing / Two-story, square house with rear and side ells, low-pitched hip roof has wide eave overhang, exterior is stuccoed (unknown if original). Changes include likely replaced and at least one modified window and square replacement posts on front porch. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	none
311 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	Gable Front Cottage - contributing / One-story, front gabled roof has wide eave overhang and exposed rafter ends. Retains narrow clapboard siding and some original windows including two with tracery headers on façade. Porch has been altered with modern square posts and lattice-work rail. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	none
315 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	Modern Residential – contributing / Square, one-story house has low-pitched hipped roof. Has wide lapped siding and basement level garage. Considered contributing because it represents the very end of the period of significance (1956) and harks back to the historic hipped cottages in the district.	none
318 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	Minimal Traditional/Ranch – contributing / One-story, low-pitched side gabled house has wide lapped board siding, a centered brick chimney on the roof ridge, the original 6/6 double-hung windows, and a façade that features a centered front door flanked by single windows and a denticulated friezeboard under the slight eave overhang. Metal awning over front door could be original. Considered contributing because it retains good integrity and was built within the period of significance.	1 non-contributing garage – built c.1970
320 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	Queen Anne - non-contributing / Large two-story Queen Anne has truncated hipped roof with lower cross-gabled ells. Original details include some decorative shingle siding in gable ends and overall form. Changes include application of wide aluminum siding, removal of original porch, addition of shed-roofed porch that is completely enclosed, alteration/reduction of all windows and likely cover-up of other windows with siding, wood shake shingles added to bay window and second floor areas. Alterations have overwhelmed the original details of this house making it non-contributing in current condition.	none garage attached to house and built into front slope not counted

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 7 Page 24

Table 1. Building descriptions for Lincoln/Fairview Historic District

321 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	Bungalow/Craftsman - contributing / One-story, jerkinhead-roofed house has projecting front-gabled Craftsman type porch that features faux half timbering in the stuccoed gable end. House is also stuccoed which appears original. Retains original multi-pane over single-pane windows, knee-brace brackets under the eaves, and front porch details including battered brick posts. Very good integrity.	1 contributing garage – built c.1950
325 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	Minimal Traditional/Ranch – contributing / Small, one-story side gabled house has a basement level garage and features a projecting gable-roofed front portico. Probably retains most original windows. Changes include application of wide aluminum siding. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing and was built within period of significance.	none
329 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	Foursquare - contributing / Two-story, square house has stucco on the first floor and wood siding on the second floor. Has pyramidal hipped roof with wide eave overhang and modillion blocks under the eaves, a hipped dormer on front roof slope, and a round window on 2nd floor of façade. Changes appear limited to wrought-iron replacement posts on porch and possibly some window replacements. Retains good integrity.	none
401 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	Cross Gabled Cottage - contributing / 1.5-story, front gabled dwelling is covered with wood shake siding original to the house, exaggerated cornice returns in front gable end, distinctive round-arched front doorway flanked by Chicago-type windows that appear to be later replacements, decorative railing above front doorway. Good integrity.	1 contributing garage – built c.1950
403 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	Bungalow/Craftsman - contributing / 1.5-story, low-pitched side gabled roof with front gabled dormers and ells and wide eave overhang, shed-roofed rectangular bay window on side, enclosed front porch has half-height square posts on brick piers. Changes include application of wide aluminum siding, the porch enclosure, and likely some window replacements. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	1 contributing garage – built c.1945
405 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	Gable Front Cottage - contributing / One-story, jerkinhead-roofed house has projecting front porch with jerkinhead roof. Was recently covered with vinyl siding over the older stucco walls. Porch enclosed and some windows likely replaced. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	1 contributing garage – built c.1945
417 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	Bungalow/Craftsman - contributing / 1.5-story, low-pitched side gabled roof with massive front-gabled projecting front porch (enclosed). Retains original multi-pane over single pane windows and features a distinctive round-arched entryway on the front porch. Changes include application of narrow vinyl siding and a wood ramp to front porch. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	1 non-contributing garage - built post 1962
418 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	Cross Gabled Cottage - contributing / Two-story, front gabled roof with cross side gabled ells, cornice returns in gable end, canted corner bay window on side gabled ell, front porch has square half-height posts on brick piers. Changes include application of narrow width vinyl siding and faux shutters and probably some window replacements. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	1 contributing garage – built c.1950
421 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	Side Gabled Cottage - contributing / Two-story, side gabled roof has cornice returns, retains multi-pane over single pane windows. Façade features centered front door with cantilevered hood flanked by single windows. Walls covered with stucco which may be original to design. Changes include some modern window inserts on side ell, which has basement level garage. Retains good integrity	none

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 7 Page 25

Table 1. Building descriptions for Lincoln/Fairview Historic District

601 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	Gable-front-and-wing - contributing / Two-story, gabled-roofed house has front entry in front gabled ell and front gabled wall dormer on side gabled ell. House is set far back to rear of lot on blufftop. Changes include application of Masonite siding, faux shutters, wrought-iron replacement posts on porch, and probably some window replacements. Retains sufficient integrity to be contributing.	none
605 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	Bungalow/Craftsman – non-contributing / 1.5-story, front gabled house has vertical board siding in front gable end and clapboard siding on main body of house. Changes include recent addition of a wrap-around narrow porch roof with square posts and modern rail, metal awning over front 2nd floor window, front door and windows altered, and modern addition to side of house. Alterations have detracted from overall integrity making property non-contributing.	1 contributing garage – built c.1945 and banked into slope of frontage
609 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	Cross Gabled Cottage - contributing / 1.5-story, side gable with cross-gabled wall dormer on front. Gable ends are pedimented. Paired and single windows. Changes include application of narrow vinyl siding and alteration of front porch to wrap around to the side and having skinny square posts. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	1 contributing garage – built c.1945 and banked into slope of frontage
622 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	Modern Residential – non-contributing / Shed-roofed, one-story house has strong horizontal emphasis. Attached two-stall garage continues the horizontal emphasis with stepped-down lower pitched roofs. Changes include application of wide aluminum siding and replacement of windows with more modern single pane plate-glass windows. House built near end of period of significance, with marginal integrity to the point that it is considered non-contributing.	none
130 Colfax St.	Bungalow/Craftsman - contributing / 1.5-story, side gable with steeply-pitched shed roofed dormer across front roof slope. Shed-roofed front porch is enclosed (original) and features square brick posts on brick rail and Craftsman windows. Exterior is stucco on upper floor and brick on main floor. Knee brace brackets under wide eave overhangs. Very good integrity.	1 contributing garage – built c.1945
132 Colfax St.	Foursquare - contributing / Two-story, square house is covered with stucco original to design. Has brick foundation and brick base on portico porch which features square half-height posts. Hipped dormer on front of low-pitched hipped roof with wide eave overhang. Retains original multi-pane over single pane windows. Very good integrity.	none
134 Colfax St.	Bungalow/Craftsman - contributing / One-story, front gabled bungalow with low-pitched front gabled portico porch that features battered brick posts and brick railing. Original multi-pane over single pane windows and stucco exterior. Shallow shed-roofed rectangular bay window on side. Very good integrity.	none
136 Colfax St.	Minimal Traditional/Ranch – contributing / One-story, side gabled house has low-pitched roof with shallow eave overhang on front only. Retains wood lapped board siding and probably the original windows. Metal awnings over front windows could be older as well. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing and was built within period of significance.	none
229 Elder St.	Bungalow/Craftsman - contributing / Two-story, gable-on-hip roofed house is built into hillslope and features a two-level integral front porch and original multi-pane over single pane windows. Changes include application of wide aluminum siding, faux shutters, and wrought-iron replacement posts on porch and side entry stair to porch. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	none

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

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 7 Page 26

Table 1. Building descriptions for Lincoln/Fairview Historic District

233 Elder St.	Foursquare - contributing / Two-story, hip-roofed square house with rear ell. Rounded bay window on side, two-level front porch with some original and later enclosures. Changes include application of asbestos siding on 2nd floor but retention of narrow clapboard siding on first floor. Probably some window replacements. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	1 contributing garage – built c.1945
234 Elder St.	Gable Front Cottage - contributing / 1.5-story, jerkinhead-roofed house has cornice returns, an inset front porch, and paired and single windows with some original windows remaining including a cottage window with tracery header. Changes include application of narrow vinyl siding, replacement of porch post with modern treated post and floor and metal railing. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	none
235 Elder St.	Gable Front Cottage - contributing / 1.5-story, front gabled house has cornice returns, decorative shingle siding in gable end, and narrow clapboard siding on main body of house. Front porch has round columns and clapboard-sided railing. No discernible changes. Very good integrity.	1 contributing garage – built c.1945
241 Elder St.	Cross Gabled Cottage - contributing / 1.5-story, side gable with projecting front gabled ell. Front porch inset and partially enclosed (not original). Retains narrow clapboard siding, a small lunette window in front gable end, and canted corners on side gabled ell. Changes include the porch enclosure with modern window insert, a modern window inserted on the upper floor in the front gable end, and a garage attached at basement level on north side. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	none
303 Elder St.	Cross Gabled Cottage - contributing / 1.5-story, cross gabled roof with prominent gabled and pedimented dormers on roof slopes. Wide eave overhang with modillion blocks on house and dormers. Front porch features original enclosed sunroom and open entry porch with one square post and wood rail. Windows are multi-pane over single pane, cottage window with tracery header, and fixed pane windows original to the house. Retains narrow clapboard siding on body of house and shingle siding on dormers. Very good integrity.	none
307 Elder St.	Gable Front Cottage - contributing / 1.5-story, front gabled roof has cornice returns, narrow clapboard siding, open front porch with 1/2-height square posts on clapboard-sided railing, and rounded bay window on side. Probably some window replacements. Good integrity.	none
308 Elder St.	Foursquare - contributing / Two-story, square house has truncated hipped roof with flared eaves and wide eave overhang. Rounded bay window on side, front porch has half-height round posts on rusticated concrete block piers and railing. Narrow clapboard siding on house. Changes appear limited to enclosure with siding of second floor window or inset porch. Generally good integrity.	none
311 Elder St.	Bungalow/Craftsman - contributing / 1.5-story, low-pitched side gable roof with integral front porch featuring square brick and round 1/2-height posts on brick piers and railing. Small hipped dormer on front roof slope. Retains narrow clapboard siding and interesting Craftsman-type windows with X patterned muntins in top pane over single pane windows. Changes include replacement of windows in dormer and blocking of the front porch steps with vertical wood posts. Retains generally good integrity.	1 contributing garage – built c.1945
312 Elder St.	Bungalow/Craftsman - contributing / 1.5-story, side gabled with steep shed-roofed dormer across front roof slope. Shed-roofed front porch features sunroom	1 contributing garage - built c.1940 into slope,

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 7 Page 27

Table 1. Building descriptions for Lincoln/Fairview Historic District

	enclosure and open entry porch that has battered concrete (?) or stuccoed posts and railing. House clad entirely with wood shake siding original to design. Windows are original multi-pane over single pane windows. Knee brace brackets under wide eave overhang. Changes limited to insertion of modern window on façade of sunroom porch. Generally good integrity.	made of poured concrete and rusticated concrete blocks.
315 Elder St.	Cross Gabled Cottage - contributing / 1.5-story, side-gabled house with massive front-gabled dormer. House features cornice returns and decorative shingle siding in gable ends. Changes include application of narrow vinyl siding to main body of house and porch enclosure. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	1 non-contributing garage - built post 1962
318 Elder St.	Gable Front Cottage - contributing / 1.5-story, front gabled roof with cornice returns, narrow clapboard siding, rounded bay window on side, front porch has round columns and original railing, Chicago-type window on front may have been added later; otherwise few changes. Good integrity.	none
321 Elder St.	Gable Front Cottage - contributing / 1.5-story, low-pitched front gabled roof has shed-roofed dormers on side roof slopes. Front porch is older enclosure and features 1/2-height square posts on covered rail. Changes include application of wide aluminum siding, replacement windows, and remodeling of both dormers including inserts of small octagonal windows on sides. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	1 non-contributing garage – built in 1966
333 Elder St.	Modern Residential – non-contributing / One-story, low-pitched side gabled roof, has inset porch and attached garage. Changes appear limited to application of vinyl siding. Was built just after the period of significance and is non-contributing as a result.	none
401 Elder St.	Minimal Traditional/Ranch – contributing / Two-story, house with low-pitched or flat roof. Attached garage. Metal front porch roof with metal posts. Single, tripled, and picture windows. Strong horizontal emphasis, with wide vinyl siding on second floor and brick veneer on 1st floor façade. Built within the period of significance and retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	none
200 Fletcher	Foursquare - contributing / Two-story square house has pyramidal hipped roof with flared eaves and wide eave overhang with modillion blocks under the eaves. Hipped dormers on roof slopes. Rounded bow window centered on center of second floor of facade. Front porch has paired round columns and original railing on brick base. Some original windows. Front door has side lights. Changes appear primarily limited to application of wide vinyl siding. Good integrity.	none  garage attached to rear not counted
205 Fletcher	Foursquare - contributing / Two-story, square house has low-pitched hipped roof with wide eave overhang and hipped dormer on front roof slope. Changes include application of wide wood siding to main body (could be original), small-scale two-story garage/living quarters addition to side, addition of tall brick chimney, and perhaps some modification of front portico enclosed porch. While marginal, generally retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	none
208 Fletcher	Foursquare - contributing / Two-story, square house has pyramidal hipped roof and wide eave overhang and hipped dormer on front roof slope. Front porch has round posts and wood railing. Changes appear limited to application of wide vinyl siding and some possible window replacements. Good integrity.	1 contributing garage – built c.1930
209 Fletcher	Hipped Cottage – non-contributing / One-story, pyramidal hipped roof square house has brick chimney at roof apex. Small eyebrow-shaped porch hood with	none

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 7 Page 28

Table 1. Building descriptions for Lincoln/Fairview Historic District

	knee brace brackets over front door. Changes include application of asbestos siding, insertion of a Chicago-type modern window in façade, and attachment of a one-stall shed-roofed garage to side of house which appears to have removed a canted corner bay window in the process (see 1928 and 1962 fire insurance maps). Alterations have overwhelmed this small-scale house making it non-contributing.	
211 Fletcher	Gable Front Cottage - contributing / 1.5-story, front gabled roof has gabled dormer on side. Façade features gable screen in gable end and shed-roofed open porch with full-height round posts and side rails. Retains narrow clapboard siding and at least some original windows. Good integrity.	none
250 Fletcher	Queen Anne/Stick - non-contributing / Greatly altered two-story house with hipped roof and lower cross gabled ells. House has been altered by application of stucco, the addition of a wrap-around stuccoed porch with round-arched openings, the removal of all of the decorative woodwork details including sunbursts, rosettes, scrollwork, and bargeboards) and distinctive window hoods. Windows have also likely all been replaced. Very difficult to recognize this house from its historic photograph. Non-contributing in current condition.	1 non-contributing garage – built c.1980
254 Fletcher	Stick - contributing / Distinctive two-story house with corner tower capped with a spire-type roof. Jerkinhead roof details accented by highly decorative bargeboards. Rounded bay window on side. Some decorative shingle siding remains. Changes include application of narrow-width vinyl siding, removal of original front porch and addition of bay window and screened-in porch to façade, removal of wrought-iron crests on roof ridges. Generally retains good integrity.	1 contributing garage - stuccoed Craftsman-type garage built c.1930 in triangular lot to rear where original carriage barn once stood.
138 Grant St.	Queen Anne - non-contributing / Two-story, low-pitched hipped roof with slight eave overhang. Canted corner rectangular bay window cantilevered on second floor, pedimented portico entry porch enclosed/altered, retains a few older window hoods which have been covered with siding in most cases. House has been altered with the application of wide aluminum siding, the likely removal or covering over of highly decorative woodwork details and siding, and a large two-story addition made to the rear of the house doubling its size. Considered non-contributing in current state but could be good candidate for restoration.	none
140 Grant St.	Foursquare - contributing / Large two-story, square house with rear ell. Large extended front porch has full-height square posts and decorative railing. Retains clapboard siding. Few discernible changes except for small garage attached to side, appears historic in age. Very good integrity.	none
144 Grant St.	Gothic Revival - contributing / Two-story, T-shaped gabled house has two front entries recessed on either side of the front gabled ell and underneath the wrap-around porch. May have been built originally as a double house. Retains clapboard siding and vertical board siding with round decorative medallions in gable ends, Gothic shaped windows in dormers on second floor, and chamfered posts and decorative woodwork on porch. Very good integrity.	none
154 Grant St.	Gothic Revival - contributing / Two-story, gable front and wing house with highly decorative bargeboards in gable ends, paired arched windows in front gable end, rectangular bay window with bracketed eaves and decorative woodwork details, highly decorative porch with chamfered posts and elaborate spindlefrieze. Retains clapboard and decorative shingle siding. Very good integrity.	1 contributing carriage house - associated with dwelling but actually fronts Colfax
106 W. Kanesville	Church/Public Architecture - contributing / Two-story brick church has hip roof with side gabled ells and projecting gable front portico that has a Greek temple	none



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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 7 Page 29

Table 1. Building descriptions for Lincoln/Fairview Historic District

	look with closed pediment, two-story high Ionic columns, circular window in pediment, entablature, and denticulated friezeboards. Clay tile roof, stone quoins at corners, and distinctive projecting front vestibule. Windows include round-arched and single rectangular windows. Very good integrity.	
116 W. Kanesville	Foursquare - contributing / Two-story, square house with pyramidal hip roof and hipped dormers on roof slopes. Wrap-around porch has round columns and wood railing. Rounded bay windows on sides. Retains clapboard siding and some original windows. Good integrity.	none
120 W. Kanesville	Foursquare - contributing / Originally built as a two-story square dwelling. Was later greatly enlarged with multi-story rear addition for apartments sometime between the time of the 1928 fire insurance map and the updated 1962 map. Retains narrow clapboard siding, oval window centered on 2nd floor façade, hipped roof with hipped dormers. Recent changes included replacement of porch posts and railing with modern square posts and millwork. Retains generally good integrity despite porch alteration, with large rear addition appearing to have been added within period of significance. <i>Note: Building is slated for demolition.</i>	none
140 W. Kanesville	Church/Public Architecture – contributing / Large brick church has front-gabled sanctuary section, with rear side gabled L, with church having a T-shaped plan originally. Multi-story square tower with castellated parapet at intersection of two eaves on east side. Gothic-arched windows with stained glass. Only major change has been the construction of a large addition on the back of the building in 2004. This addition contains a gymnasium but did not adversely impact the integrity of the original building.	none
208 W. Kanesville	Foursquare - contributing / Two-story, square house, pyramidal hipped roof with hipped dormer on front roof slope. Retains narrow clapboard siding and some original windows. Front porch is enclosed but appears to be older enclosure for a sunroom and an enclosed entry porch that has a full-height square post. Only discernible change is the replacement of window in front dormer. Good integrity.	1 non-contributing garage – built in 1993
210 W. Kanesville	Foursquare - contributing / Two-story, square house, pyramidal hipped roof with hipped dormer on front roof slope. Similar to 208 W. Kanesville but has paired windows on 2nd floor rather than single windows. Exterior textured. Front porch is older enclosure but has battered brick posts and brick railing. Some windows replaced but window in dormer is original multi-pane window. Good integrity.	none
214 W. Kanesville	Gable Front Cottage - contributing / 1.5-story, front gable with rear side gabled ell has front gable projecting and off-center porch that has half-height square posts on brick piers and brick railing, eave overhang, exposed rafter ends. Changes include application of narrow vinyl siding and replacement windows. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	1 non-contributing garage – built in 2004
218 W. Kanesville	Hipped Cottage – contributing / One-story, pyramidal hipped roof has very wide eave overhang. Rounded bay windows on side and front corner. Hip-roofed front porch is enclosed but enclosure may be original. Retains narrow clapboard siding. Porch has multi-pane over single-pane windows indicating an early 20th c. porch construction. House appears older than porch. Changes include addition of metal-railed concrete tiered steps to front and basement-level front entry related to conversion to multi-family housing. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	1 contributing garage – built c.1955

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number   7   Page   30  

Table 1. Building descriptions for Lincoln/Fairview Historic District

224 W. Kanesville	Gable-front-and-wing - contributing / Two-story, front gable with one-story side gabled ell has enclosed porch added to side. Paired windows. Wrought-iron post at front door hood. Changes may be limited to application of vinyl siding. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	1 non-contributing garage built c.1960
211 Lafayette	Gable Front Cottage - contributing / 1.5-story, front gabled roof has shed-roofed dormers on side roof slopes and cornice returns in gable ends. Front porch has four square posts. Front door has transom window and is centered on the façade and flanked by a cottage window and single double-hung window. Changes have included application of wide aluminum siding and possibly some window replacements. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	none
213 Lafayette	Bungalow/Craftsman - contributing / Very unusual steeply pitched side gabled roof with extended slope over enclosed front porch. Has steep shed-roofed dormer in front. Overall narrow scale of house obviously designed to fit very narrow lot. Two-story rectangular shallow bay window on side. Changes have included application of narrow, porch enclosure, and likely some window replacements. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	1 contributing garage – built c.1930
215 Lafayette	Gable Front Cottage - contributing / 1.5-story, front gabled roof has cornice returns. Front porch is older enclosure. Changes include application of narrow vinyl siding and likely some window replacements. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	1 contributing garage – built c.1950
217 Lafayette	Bungalow/Craftsman - contributing / One-story, rectangular house has massive pyramidal hipped roof with eave overhang. Front-gabled portico porch has wide eave overhang and ½-height square posts on covered rail. Porch is enclosed but older enclosure. Changes include application of wide vinyl siding and likely some window replacements. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	1 contributing garage, – built c.1950
227 Lafayette	Bungalow/Craftsman - contributing / One-story, rectangular house with massive pyramidal hipped roof with eave overhang and front-gabled portico porch with wide eave overhang and exposed rafter ends. Very similar to 217 Lafayette. Porch has full-height square posts and wood railing. Cottage windows on façade have tracery headers. Shingle siding in front gable end of porch may be original. Rest of siding is vinyl siding. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	1 contributing garage – built c.1950
229 Lafayette	Bungalow/Craftsman – non-contributing / One-story, pyramidal hipped house, with rounded bay window on side. Similar to 217 and 227 Lafayette in design. Changes have included application of aluminum siding, a modern deck addition to front, modern window insert on front façade, and new square posts on small portico porch. Recent changes have overwhelmed this small-scale house making it non-contributing.	1 contributing garage – built c.1950
233 Lafayette	Foursquare - contributing / Two-story, square house has pyramidal hipped roof with gabled dormer on front roof slope. Changes include application of narrow width vinyl siding, removal of full-width front porch, and likely some window replacements including replacement of dormer windows with vents. Marginal integrity, but scale of house and remaining elements give sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	1 contributing garage – built c.1930
245 Lafayette	Gable-front-and-wing - contributing / Two-story, front gable with rear side gabled ell. Front porch partially enclosed. Paired and single windows. Changes include application of narrow width vinyl siding, porch enclosure, and use of wrought-iron porch on open portion of porch. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered	none

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 7 Page 31

Table 1. Building descriptions for Lincoln/Fairview Historic District

	contributing.	
247 Lafayette	Gable-front-and-wing - contributing / Unusually narrow and small-scale two-story gabled front and wing house. Has paired windows in gable pediment and at 2nd and 1st floors with front door to left. Changes include application of asbestos siding and use of wrought-iron replacement posts on porch. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	1 contributing garage – built c.1930
249 Lafayette	Gable Front Cottage - contributing / One-story, low-pitched front-gabled roof with projecting Craftsman-type front-gabled porch with wide eave overhang. Porch is enclosed but is older enclosure. Porch may be an early 20th c. addition to an older gable front cottage based on roof pitch, shallow eave overhang, and tall, narrow windows on main body of house. Retains clapboard siding. Good integrity.	1 contributing garage – built c.1930
255 Lafayette	Gable Front Cottage - contributing / 1.5-story, front-gabled roof with wide eave overhang. Projecting Craftsman-type front-gabled porch also has wide eave overhang and exposed rafter ends. Porch has half-height square posts on stuccoed railing. House body is also stuccoed, which may be historic. Generally retains good integrity.	none
261 Lafayette	Gable Front Cottage - contributing / Narrow, one-story front gabled house with small projecting front gabled portico porch. Porch is enclosed. House is covered with wide vinyl siding. Despite changes, house retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing particularly because of its unusual small scale to fit this narrow lot.	1 non-contributing garage – built 1980
263 Lafayette	Gable Front Cottage - contributing / 1.5-story, front-gable roof has gabled wall dormer on side. Porch is front gabled portico with full-height square posts and wood railing. Retains narrow clapboard siding. Multi-pane window on front 1st floor may be replacement. Otherwise retains good integrity.	none
307 Lafayette	Bungalow/Craftsman - contributing / Two-story, side gabled house with jerkinhead roof ends. Gabled dormer on front roof slope has faux half timbering. Eyebrow shaped hood supported by knee brace brackets over front door. Knee brace brackets also under wide eave overhangs. Single, paired, and tripled windows, some original multi-pane over single-pane windows. Changes include application of narrow width vinyl siding and modern addition on northwest corner. Retains generally good integrity.	1 contributing garage – built c.1950
308 Lafayette	Hipped Cottage – contributing / One-story, truncated hipped roof flares at eaves, front portico porch has chamfered posts and spindlefrieze. Retains clapboard siding. Good integrity.	1 contributing garage - built c.1940
312 Lafayette	Italianate - contributing / Distinctive two-story, frame house has pyramidal hipped roof with slight eave overhang. Rounded bay window on front has denticulated frieze and decorative wood panels below windows. Front portico porch has chamfered posts, brackets, and denticulated friezeboard. Retains clapboard siding. Very good integrity.	1 contributing garage – built c.1940
321 Lafayette	Bungalow/Craftsman - contributing / Two-story, front gabled house has wide eave overhang. Front-gabled portico porch also has wide eave overhang and faux half timbering in gable end. Porch has full-height posts clad with narrow wood siding. Shallow rectangular cantilevered bay window on side has shed roof. Changes include application of wide Masonite siding and window replacements. Basement may be from older house, with the extant house built in the early 1900s, or the extant house represents a complete remodeling of an older house in the early	1 non-contributing garage – built in 1969

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 7 Page 32

Table 1. Building descriptions for Lincoln/Fairview Historic District

	1900s. As a result, the style of extant house does not match history of house, which reportedly had a blacksmith shop in the basement level before the Civil War.	
103 Lawton Terrace	Minimal Traditional/Ranch – contributing / One-story house has low-pitched hip roof with projecting hip-roofed ell on façade. Attached hip roofed garage. Retains clapboard siding. Garage attachment may be addition. House built within the period of significance. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	none
109 Lawton Terrace	Minimal Traditional/Ranch – contributing / One-story, hip-roofed brick veneered house. Has attached garage. Retains good integrity and built within period of significance.	none
309 Lawton Terrace	Gable Front Cottage - contributing / 1.5-story, front gabled roof has cornice returns and gabled dormer on side roof slope. Inset front porch has square post. Rounded bay window inset on façade. Changes include application of wide asbestos siding. It is likely that the fancy gable screen and the narrow bands of shingle siding at the 1st/2nd floor break on the façade and over the garage door are more recent additions. Lunette window in front gable peak. One-stall garage is attached to side. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	none
312 Lawton Terrace	Italianate - contributing / Two-story, rectangular house has low-pitched hip roof with slight eave overhang. Front porch has round posts dating from early 20th c. Changes include application of asbestos siding, modern gazebo addition and deck added to front and wood deck added to rear. While gazebo is a modern intrusion, the historic house retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	1 contributing garage – built c.1950  1 non-contributing structure – modern gazebo
315 Lawton Terrace	Bungalow/Craftsman - contributing / 1.5-story, low-pitched side gabled roof extends over front porch, gabled dormer on front roof slope, porch has ½-height square posts on clapboard covered railing. Retains narrow clapboard siding and some original multi-pane over single pane windows. Changes include some window replacements and addition of stairs to 2nd floor on side. Good integrity.	none
316 Lawton Terrace	Italianate - contributing / Two-story, square house with rear ell has low-pitched hip roof and slight eave overhang. Retains narrow clapboard siding, peaked lintel boards on windows, cornerboards, 2/2 double-hung windows. Changes include early 20th c. porch hood with square posts and fanlight front door. Some additions to rear. Retains good integrity.	none
320 Lawton Terrace	Hipped Cottage – contributing / One-story, hip roof with slight eave overhang, rounded bay window on side, early 20th c. porch with low-pitched gabled roof, ½-height square posts and covered rail. Retains some 2/2 double-hung windows. Changes include application of asbestos siding. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	1 contributing garage – built c.1940
323 Lawton Terrace	Gable-front-and-wing - contributing / One-story, side gable with slight front gabled ell. House has horizontal emphasis. Small front portico porch has full-height square posts. Some multi-pane over single-pane windows. Walls are stucco on upper portion and brick on lower portion. Appears to be older house that was updated in the early 20th c. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	none
326 Lawton Terrace	Foursquare - contributing / Two-story, square house has pyramidal hip roof with slight eave overhang. Front porch has full-height square posts that may be more recent replacements. Other changes include application of narrow width vinyl siding. Retains sufficient integrity to be contributing.	1 contributing garage - built by 1928

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number   7   Page   33  

Table 1. Building descriptions for Lincoln/Fairview Historic District

327 Lawton Terrace	Cross Gabled Cottage - contributing / Two-story house has front gabled orientation with cross gabled ells. Paired, single, and cottage windows. Shed roofed front porch has wrought-iron replacement posts. Other changes include application of asbestos siding and some window replacements. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	1 contributing garage – built c.1930
332 Lawton Terrace	Italianate - contributing / Two-story, rectangular house has low-pitched hip roof with slight eave overhang. Façade has four windows across 2nd floor, with three windows and door across 1st floor. Windows are 2/2 double-hungs. Front porch is full width with slight projection at front door and has full-height round columns and covered railing probably an early 20th c. remodel. Changes include application of asbestos siding. Retains generally good integrity.	1 non-contributing garage – built c.1970
333 Lawton Terrace	Cross Gabled Cottage - contributing / Two-story, side gable with cross gabled ells and gabled dormers on side. Paired, single, and Chicago-type windows. Early 20th c. front porch has 3/4-height square posts on covered rail and denticulated friezeboard. Changes include application of asbestos siding and insertion of Chicago-type window. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	none one-stall garage attached to side not counted
336 Lawton Terrace	Gable-front-and-wing - contributing / Two-story, gable front and wing has cornice returns, corbelled brick chimney, paired and cottage windows. Changes include application of aluminum siding, replacement windows, and a modern two-tier deck to the front. The deck certainly detracts from the historic integrity but overall retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	1 non-contributing garage – built c.1960
340 Lawton Terrace	Hipped Cottage – contributing / 1.5-story, hip-roofed house has projecting hip-roofed sleeping porch above open porch on front that has full-height square brick posts and was likely added in the early 20th c. Retains clapboard siding and some original windows. Good integrity.	none
344 Lawton Terrace	Cross Gabled Cottage - contributing / 1.5-story, front gable with cross gabled ell. Cornice returns on front gable end. Inset front porch. Was clad with asbestos siding and has recently been covered with narrow width vinyl. Other changes include wrought-iron replacement post on porch and replacement of front window with plate glass. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	none
348 Lawton Terrace	Modern Residential – non-contributing / One-story, rectangular house has low-pitched hip roof and wide Masonite siding. Rounded bow window on front with door to right. Built after the period of significance.	1 non-contributing garage – built 1984
203 Oakland	Minimal Traditional/Ranch – contributing / One-story, side gabled house with stepped down front gables on left side of façade and on projecting enclosed portico entryway. Red brick veneer exterior, with wide lapped board siding in gable ends. Vertical boards with scalloped ends cover front gable on façade. Windows include single, paired, and Chicago-type windows. Garage in basement stall. Use of brick complements other buildings on this block. Very good integrity.	none
205 Oakland	Colonial Revival - contributing / Two-story, side gabled house has tile roof, small gabled dormers on front roof slope that also have tile roofs and closed gable ends, roof has cornice returns and modillion blocks under eave overhang, windows have keystone details on lintels, lunette windows in gable ends, exterior has red brick veneer. Centered front door has fanlight and side lights. Door and side lights are either leaded glass or tracery windows. Front porch is a small portico with round-arched detail and square posts with wood railing. Changes may be limited to some possible window replacements. Very good integrity.	1 contributing garage – matches house style, including tile roof, built c.1928

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 7 Page 34

Table 1. Building descriptions for Lincoln/Fairview Historic District

217 Oakland	<p>Side Gabled Cottage – contributing / 1.5-story, side gabled house has shed-roofed dormer on front roof slope and wide eave overhang with knee brace brackets. Narrow clapboard siding on body of house with wood shake in gable ends and on dormer. Cantilevered rectangular bay window on façade. Shed-roofed porch has modern posts and flooring. Windows are multi-pane over single-pane windows. Changes appear limited to porch alteration and addition of deck to side. Generally good integrity.</p> <p>Bungalow/Craftsman - contributing / Second small house to rear of lot has same address. One-story side gabled house has clapboard siding and small gabled porch hood over front door with knee brace brackets. Windows are 1/1 double-hungs. Retains good integrity.</p>	1 contributing garage – large two-story multi-stall garage to rear appears to be poured concrete but could be older brick building with concrete parging; wood garage doors; built by 1928.
221 Oakland	Modern Residential – non-contributing / One-story, low-pitched side gabled house has raised and projecting roofline over front entryway. Wood lapped siding. Built after the period of significance for the district.	1 non-contributing garage – built c.1970
225 Oakland	Minimal Traditional/Ranch – contributing / Three-unit rental apartments. One-story with low-pitched side gabled roofs that step down and back with each unit. Exteriors clad with red brick veneer. Retains sufficient integrity and was built within the period of significance.	2 non-contributing garages built in 1973
255 Oakland	Public Architecture (apartment building) - contributing / Large, four-story U-shaped apartment building. Red brick exterior with stone or cast concrete bands at 1st and 4th floors and around stepped parapet. Strong horizontal emphasis. Rows of multi-pane casement windows along with multi-pane over single-pane double-hung windows. Entryways are inside courtyard. Sioux Quartzite retaining wall along front sidewalk. Very good integrity.	1 contributing garage – five-stall brick garage built by 1928  1 contributing structure – pergola built c.1922
295 Oakland	Cross Gabled Cottage - contributing / 1.5-story, side gabled house with cross gabled ells and dormers. Unusual battered wall effect on front dormer, which also has a closed gable end, with octagonal vent and row of casement windows. Modillion blocks under eaves of dormer and roof. Front porch is projecting gabled portico with paired full-height Ionic columns and vertical board decorative treatment in gable end. Rounded bay window on façade. Shutters actually close over windows on first floor. Changes appear largely limited to application of wide aluminum siding. Good integrity.	1 contributing garage – built c.1930
301 Oakland	Foursquare - contributing / Large impressive home built on large corner lot. Probably architect designed. Two-story square house with ells, Hipped roof has wide eave overhang and hipped dormers on roof slope. Exterior is clad with wood shake siding, with horizontal bands at 1st/2nd floor break and at watertable. Portecochere on north side with driveway. Large wood shake-sided porches on south and east side. Windows include original cross-muntin panes over single-pane windows. Very good integrity.	1 contributing garage – two-story matches house style built c.1906
314 Oakland	Foursquare - contributing / Distinctive buff-colored brick house. Two-story, square house with rear ell. Pyramidal hipped roof has hipped dormer on front roof slope. Dormer has shingle siding and modillions blocks under eaves as does main roofline. Front porch has full-height round columns and turned railing. 2nd floor façade has round-arched window flanked by single 1/1 double-hung windows. Cottage windows on 1st floor façade flanking front door. Fixed-pane windows in dormer. Very good integrity.	1 contributing garage – built c.1940

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

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number   7   Page   35  

Table 1. Building descriptions for Lincoln/Fairview Historic District

315 Oakland	Gable Front Cottage - contributing / 1.5-story, front gable has cornice returns on gable end, round-arched vent in gable peak and two casement-type windows with decorative shed-roofed hoods on 2nd floor. Front porch has 3/4-height round posts on wood-paneled piers with turned railing. Porch wraps-around the southwest corner and has a denticulated friezeboard as does the main roofline of the house. Very narrow clapboard siding. Very good integrity.	1 contributing garage - built by 1928
318 Oakland	Cross Gabled Cottage - contributing / 1.5-story, hip roof has hipped and jerkinhead-roofed dormers on roof slopes and cross gabled ells. Front porch has 3/4-height round posts on brick piers with turned railing and scrollwork brackets. Windows include single, paired, tripled and round. Clapboard siding. Very good integrity.	1 contributing garage - built c.1940
320 Oakland	Italianate - non-contributing / Original house was an impressive two-story Italianate house with bracketed eaves, a cupola on the roof apex, and a large wrap-around and highly decorative porch. In 1950, the house was seriously altered by the removal of the entire second floor and the large porch. The current house is a one-story hip-roofed cottage with only the rounded bay window traceable back to the original house. The house is also clad with vinyl siding, with the windows and doors all replaced after 1950. Alteration and changes have been too dramatic, making house non-contributing.	1 contributing garage - built c.1950
321 Oakland	Tudor Revival - contributing / Impressive 1.5 story, low-pitched side gabled house has tile roof, shed roofed dormer on front roof slope, and front gabled projections at sides of façade. Front porch is a portico with solid brick piers and railing. Front door has side lights. Faux half-timbering with stucco in gable ends. Windows include fixed casement windows in dormer, tripled 6/1 windows, and a variant of the Chicago-type window on the center of the façade with a large plate glass window flanked by 6/1 double-hungs. Probably architect designed. Very good integrity.	1 contributing garage - built by 1928
360 Oakland	Foursquare - contributing / Two-story house has pyramidal hipped roof that flares at the wide eave overhang and has a hipped dormer on the front roof slope. Pedimented rounded bay window on the side and rounded bay window on 2nd floor on left side of façade. Front porch has paired and tripled 3/4-height round posts on clapboard sided railing. House clad with narrow clapboard siding. May have some window replacements including vent in dormer window opening. Good integrity.	1 contributing garage - built c.1950
400 Oakland	Queen Anne/Stick - contributing / Impressive two-story house has steep pyramidal hipped roof with lower cross gabled ells. Highly decorative house has narrow clapboard siding, with bands of decorative shingle siding on body of house and gabled projections and dormers. Additional decorative effect by use of wood banding across 2nd floor and around windows. Palladian-like window in front gable peak, bow window on 1st floor façade, and wrap-around porch on corner of house. Porch has full-height chamfered posts with turned railing. Probably some window replacements; otherwise very good integrity.	1 contributing garage - built c.1940
402 Oakland	Queen Anne - contributing / Impressive two-story house has steep pyramidal hipped roof with lower cross gabled ells and dormers. Very large wrap-around porch has projecting pedimented entryway, with entire porch having paired full-height and 3/4-height Ionic columns on a rusticated concrete block foundation and piers. Porch has wood railing, with one of the posts a replacement. The body of	1 contributing garage - built c.1950

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 7 Page 36

Table 1. Building descriptions for Lincoln/Fairview Historic District

	the house has clapboard siding on the 1st floor and at least two kinds of decorative shingle siding on the 2nd floor. Yet a third type of shingle siding on the gable peaks along with sunburst woodwork. Windows include 1/1 double-hungs and a variety of Queen Anne type windows and decorative headers. Doors have transom windows. Very good integrity.	
405 Oakland	Cross Gabled Cottage - contributing / 1.5-story, hip roof with cross gabled ells has cornice returns in gable ends, gabled dormer, and rounded bay on south side. Wrap-around porch has projecting pediment entryway and full-height round posts with wood railing. Clapboard siding. Windows include 1/1 double-hungs and cottage windows with leaded glass headers. Very good integrity.	1 contributing garage – built c.1950
408 Oakland	Queen Anne - contributing / Impressive two-story house has hipped roof with cross gabled ells, dormers and other projections. Siding includes narrow clapboard on 1st floor and three types of decorative shingle siding on 2nd floor and gable ends in addition to decorative woodwork details. Porch is a pedimented portico porch over front entry and supported by full-height round columns. Original porch wrapped around the front and south sides. Rounded bay windows on sides. Brick chimney top removed on north side but rest of chimney remains along side wall of house. Some original windows including a cottage window with header, but some windows may be replaced. Good integrity.	1 contributing garage – built c.1945
409 Oakland	Cross Gabled Cottage - contributing / Smaller scale two-story with gabled rooflines. Shed roof wall dormer on side gabled ell. Front porch has full-height square posts and aluminum siding covered railing. Changes include application of wide aluminum siding and faux shutters to some windows. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	1 contributing garage – built c.1950
412 Oakland	Queen Anne (Free Classic, foursquare-like massing)- contributing / Interesting two-story, square house with pyramidal hipped roof and lower cross gabled massive wall dormer over façade. Variation of Palladian window in the paired windows capped with large lunette window centered on the 2nd floor and extending into the dormer. Decorative details include scrolled gable screens. Windows include 1/1 double-hungs, square, lunette with keystone detail, and cottage window with header. Narrow clapboard siding. Front portico porch has paired 3/4-height round posts on concrete masonry piers. Very good integrity.	1 contributing garage – built c.1950
415 Oakland	Foursquare - contributing / Two-story, square house with rear ell bump-out. Pyramidal hip roof with hipped dormer on front roof slope and wide eave overhang. Dark brownish red brick exterior walls. Front porch is low-pitched front gabled with wide eave overhang and has half-height square brick posts on brick piers and railing. Windows include some multi-pane over single pane windows. Dormer windows replaced. Front door has side lights. Good integrity.	1 contributing garage - built c.1930
416 Oakland	Hipped Cottage – non-contributing / Originally built as a two-story Queen Anne but was remodeled into a one-story pyramidal hipped cottage following a fire in the late 1930s-40s. Rounded corner bay window with peaked conical roof harks back to the original Queen Anne design. Wide lapped board siding. Windows are multi-pane 1940s-era windows. Gabled hood over front door has knee brace brackets. Alteration was too dramatic, making property non-contributing.	1 non-contributing garage – built c.1980
417 Oakland	Foursquare - contributing / Two-story, square house has two-story sunroom/sleeping porch ell on side. Hip roof has wide eave overhang. Front door has flat roof overhang with console brackets. Segmental-arched door and doorway on	1 contributing garage – built c.1930



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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 7 Page 37

Table 1. Building descriptions for Lincoln/Fairview Historic District

	front. House is stuccoed. Windows include some original multi-pane over single pane windows but some may be replaced. Good integrity.	
420 Oakland	Foursquare - contributing / Two-story, square house has pyramidal hipped roof with hipped dormer on side roof slope and low-pitched gabled wall dormer centered above façade. Pedimented portico porch has square full-height posts. Windows include 1/1 double-hungs and cross-muntin pane over single-pane and fixed-pane windows. Changes include application of narrow width vinyl siding. Good integrity.	none  one-stall garage attached at basement level, excavated into slope - not counted
424 Oakland	Italian Renaissance - contributing / Impressive two-story, rectangular house with low-pitched hip roof with very wide eave overhang with modillion blocks under eaves of main roof and porch roof. Front portico porch has 3/4-height round columns on wood-paneled square bases. Exterior is red brick. Strong horizontal emphasis to roofline, massing of house, and design of windows, particularly on the 2nd floor where the windows are rather squat. Some or all of the windows may be replacements. Good integrity. Probably architect designed.	1 contributing garage – built c.1950 or earlier
476 Oakland	Cross Gabled Cottage - contributing / 1.5-story, cross gabled roofline has closed gable ends. Rounded bay window on side. Front porch wraps around and has full-height square posts and no railing. Recent changes include application of vinyl siding, including “fishscale shingle” type vinyl siding in front gable end, and insertion of new front door with sidelights. An older change consists of insertion of Chicago-type window on front façade underneath porch. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	none  one-stall garage attached to side of house, not counted.
501 Oakland	Cross Gabled Cottage - contributing / 1.5-story house with cross gabled roofline. Canted corner bay window has cottage window with grid-patterned header. Front porch has full-height square posts and pedimented entry somewhat obscured by addition of latticework panels in-between posts. House has been stuccoed, which may not be original. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	none
507 Oakland	Minimal Traditional/Ranch – non-contributing / One-story, rectangular house with basement level garage cut into slope. Low-pitched hip roof. Wood siding. Built just after period of significance making property non-contributing.	none
510 Oakland	Queen Anne/Romanesque - contributing / Impressive and massive two-story house has multiple pyramidal hipped rooflines that flare at the wide eave overhang with lower hipped ells. Modillion blocks under eaves. One-story bow window on front has curved glass windows. Two-story rounded bay windows on sides. Gabled dormers on front and side roof slopes. Wrap-around porch has pedimented entry. Porch posts are 3/4-height round posts that are single and paired with decorative handwrought scrolled railing. The posts and rail are reconstructions, the porch having been refurbished since 2002. Exterior is Jasper, MN, granite that is rough cut and dark pink in color. Two tall brick chimneys are extant. Architect designed house. Highly decorative design. Very good integrity.	1 contributing teahouse  also have half interest in garage with 520 Oakland (counted with that property)
517 Oakland	Foursquare - contributing / Two-story, square house with rear ell has pyramidal hipped roof with eave overhang and shed-roofed dormer on front roof slope. Two-story rounded bay window on side and one-story rounded bay window on 2nd floor on left side of façade. Front porch has round 3/4-height posts on brick piers with wood railing. Walls and dormer are completely clad with wood shake siding. Probably some window replacements but otherwise good integrity.	1 contributing garage – built c.1950

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 7 Page 38

Table 1. Building descriptions for Lincoln/Fairview Historic District

519 Oakland	Foursquare - contributing / Two-story, square house with two-story sunroom/sleeping porch ell on side. Pyramidal hipped roof has hipped dormer on front roof slope and wide eave overhang. Front porch recently restored with full-height square posts and wood railing. Exterior is stucco, which could be original to design. Front door has side lights. Some multi-pane over single-pane windows remain but some are replacements and one is a modern Chicago-type window insert. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	1 contributing garage – built c.1930
520 Oakland	Bungalow/Craftsman - contributing / Impressive, two-story Arts and Crafts inspired house that was designed by local architect, J. Chris Jensen as his own home. Main body of house has front-gabled roof with wide eave overhang and exposed rafter ends. Large front-gabled portico porch has wide eave overhang, exposed rafters on interior, and kingpost trusses. Porch has 3/4-height wood shake-sided posts on battered brick piers and a wood railing. Body of house is covered with wood shake siding. Unusual sleeping porch extension out from 2nd floor on side is supported by shingled posts, with the porch serving as the roof of the side porch. Both the front and side porches are connected by a brick patio. A rectangular bay window extends out from the side of the sleeping porch and is supported by wood posts with extended joist details. Windows include at least some of the original multi-pane over single-pane windows and fixed-pane windows. Very good integrity.	1 contributing garage – half interest with 510 Oakland; built by 1928  1 contributing structure - pergola at front walk likely original to house construction c.1910
524 Oakland	Queen Anne – non-contributing / Two-story, front gable with cross gabled ells. Has two-story sunroom/sleeping porch on side. Changes include removal of wrap-around porch, application of aluminum siding, and recently the addition of a large low-pitched gable brick-veneered addition and open “Craftsman”-type porch to the façade of the house. Modern addition obscures historic building to the point that it is non-contributing.	none
528 Oakland	Cross Gabled Cottage - contributing / Smaller scale, two-story with cross gabled roofline, canted corner bay window, canted corners on side gabled ell as well. Front porch wraps slightly and is a highly decorative Queen Anne type porch with turned posts, wood railing, and a distinctive Eastlake-inspired cut-out friezeboard. Decorative sunburst and other woodwork gable screens in all gable ends. Clapboard siding on 1st floor and decorative shingle siding on second floor. Some window replacements but otherwise very good integrity.	1 non-contributing garage – built c.1980
529 Oakland	Bungalow/Craftsman - contributing / 1.5-story, side gable roof extends out over front porch, which has 3/4-height square posts on wood base and clapboard sided railing. Gabled dormer on front roof slope. Shallow rectangular bay window cantilevered on side. Wide eave overhang has knee brace brackets. First floor clad with narrow clapboard, with 2nd floor clad with wood shingle siding. At least some original multi-pane over single-pane windows extant. Very good integrity.	1 contributing garage – share half interest with 347 Sherman; built by 1928
534 Oakland	Colonial Revival - contributing / Impressive two-story, side gabled house was probably architect designed. It features two closed gabled dormers on the front roof slope, a number of original multi-pane over single-pane and fixed-pane windows, one-story rounded bay windows on sides and front, and full width front porch with extended pedimented entryway. Porch has full-height paired and single round fluted columns and wood railing. Centered front door has transom and side light windows. Changes include application of aluminum siding, but generally the house retains good integrity.	none  garage built into front slope is attached at basement level, not counted

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 7 Page 39

Table 1. Building descriptions for Lincoln/Fairview Historic District

600 Oakland	Foursquare - contributing / Two-story, square house with pyramidal hipped roof. Gabled dormer on front roof slope. Full-width front porch has 3/4-height round Ionic columns on wood-paneled bases and a decorative lattice-type wood railing. Windows include Palladian window in dormer, circular window centered on 2nd floor, cottage windows with headers, and squarish 1/1 double-hungs. Changes include application of narrow width vinyl siding and probably some window replacements. Good integrity.	1 contributing garage – built c.1950
605 Oakland	Modern Residential – non-contributing / Split Foyer type modern house built in 2000. Replaced older home on this lot.	none
606 Oakland	Tudor Revival - contributing / Impressive two-story house was likely architect designed. Side gable orientation with jerkinhead ends to main roofline. Projecting front gabled wall dormer has faux half timber detailing. Flat roof projects out over front entry and has wrought-iron posts. Body of house is stuccoed with wood banding and faux half timber details reflecting Tudor stylistic influence. Windows include multi-pane over single-pane windows including some with cross-hatching type of pattern. Very good integrity.	none  canted two-story garage attached to southwest corner of house, not counted
608 Oakland	Bungalow/Craftsman - contributing / Impressive Arts and Crafts/Colonial Revival -influenced home that is probably architect designed. Two-story brick house has massive hipped roof with wide eave overhang and hipped dormers on front and side roof slopes. Brickwork has distinctive diamond-shaped stone or concrete accents at 1st/2nd floor break and around 2nd floor central window. Central front door has rounded flat roof with wrought-iron railing and slightly projects out from the body of the house with a second balcony type railing above the door. Distinctive segmental arched three-part window centered on 2nd floor. Changes include some possible window replacements and the addition of a three-stall garage at basement level to the front of the house (cut into slope). This is an older garage and does not obscure the façade of the house. Very good integrity.	none  three-stall garage attached at basement level, not counted
615 Oakland	Cross Gabled Cottage - contributing / Highly decorative Queen Anne cottage. Smaller scale 1.5-story house has wrap-around porch with paired 3/4-height round posts on masonry piers, wood railing, and modillion blocks under the eaves, which replaced an older porch with turned posts and rail. Hipped and shed-roofed dormers on complex hipped and gabled rooflines. Clapboard and decorative shingle siding with decorative wood accents and details. Bow window on façade and underneath porch. Cottage window with stained glass header, fixed-pane casement windows, and 1/1 double-hung windows. Very good integrity.	1 contributing garage – brick, built c.1930
624 Oakland	Italianate - contributing / Impressive two-story brick house among the earliest built along what is now Oakland Avenue. Probably architect designed. Has low-pitched hip roof with bracketed eave overhang. Massive wrap-around porch has full-height round columns some of which have been recently replaced. The porch is an early 20th c. addition but is considered contributing to the building. Windows and doors have prominent hood molds. Front door has transom window. Windows are 1/1 double-hungs that are probably replacements. Brick has been painted white. Generally retains very good integrity.	none
630 Oakland	Double House - contributing / Two-story, rectangular building on corner lot has pyramidal hipped roof with wide eave overhang and shed-roofed dormer on front roof slope. First floor is brick veneer, with stucco on 2nd floor. Central entry has pedimented porch hood with knee brace brackets. Windows include single and	none

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 7 Page 40

Table 1. Building descriptions for Lincoln/Fairview Historic District

	tripled multi-pane over single-pane windows. Strong horizontal emphasis. Craftsman/Prairie School stylistic influence. Enclosed sun porches on both sides of house are original to construction and have 3/4-height square posts on brick piers. House built as a duplex. Very good integrity.	
633 Oakland	English Cottage - contributing / Distinctive house built on corner lot has side gable main roof with jerkinhead ends and catslide gabled ell on façade, which also features a brick chimney. Walls are brick veneer on 1st floor and stucco on 2nd floor. Front door has small gabled porch hood with console brackets. Windows are multi-pane over single pane windows. Very good integrity.	1 non-contributing structure – modern gazebo one-stall garage attached to side, not counted
316 Sherman	Bungalow/Craftsman - contributing / 1.5-story, side gabled house. Roof flares over porch and has hipped dormer on front roof slope. Front porch is screened-in but retains 3/4-height round posts and wood railing. Retains narrow clapboard siding and decorative shingle siding on dormer as well as some of the multi-pane over single-pane windows. Changes have been limited to some window replacements. Good integrity.	1 contributing garage – built c.1950
317 Sherman	Side Gabled Cottage - contributing / 1.5-story, side gabled house has front-gabled wall dormer. Cornice returns on dormer and sides of house. Enclosed porch has half-height round posts and clapboard covered railing. Enclosure is older. House retains clapboard siding and shingle siding on dormer. May have some window replacements. Otherwise, good integrity.	1 contributing garage - built by 1928
318 Sherman	Cross Gabled Cottage - contributing / Two-story house has hip roof with cross gabled ells. Retains clapboard siding and decorative detail including gable screens and elaborate wrap-around porch. Porch has wide eave overhang with modillion blocks, paired and tripled square posts with decorative details, and wood railing. Few discernible changes. Very good integrity.	1 contributing garage – built c.1930
319 Sherman	Gable Front Cottage - contributing / Two-story, front gabled house has closed pediment in front gable end with altered Palladian window. Portico front porch has full-height square posts and round-arched effect over front door which has a transom window. Oval window and other double-hung windows with multi-pane over single pane windows are original. Changes include application of vinyl siding and insertion of Chicago-style window on façade, and alteration of Palladian window in front gabled end. Decorative shingle siding in gable extant. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	1 contributing garage – built c.1950
321 Sherman	Hipped Cottage – contributing / One-story house has truncated hipped roof that flares at the eaves which have slight overhang. Rounded hip-roofed bay window on side. Front porch has gabled roof with wide eave overhang, is screened in, but has full-height square posts and covered railing. Changes include application of vinyl siding and possibly some window replacements. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	1 non-contributing garage – built c.1960
322 Sherman	Hipped Cottage – contributing / One-story house has truncated hipped roof that flares at the eaves and has eave overhang. Front gabled porch has 3/4-height square posts on clapboard sided railing. Retains clapboard siding, front door with transom window, and possibly some original windows. Good integrity.	none
324 Sherman	Hipped Cottage – contributing / One-story house has truncated hipped roof that flares at the eaves and has slight eave overhang. Brick chimney at apex of roof. Front porch has full-height square posts and wood railing. Retains clapboard siding, front door with transom, and some original windows. Good integrity.	1 non-contributing garage – built c.1970

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA

Section number 7 Page 41

Table 1. Building descriptions for Lincoln/Fairview Historic District

326 Sherman	Gable-front-and-wing - contributing / Two-story, gable front and wing house has wrap-around front porch that has early 20th c. full-height tapered square posts and wood railing and denticulated friezeboard. Porch roof has wide overhang. Changes include application of wide aluminum siding and possibly some window replacements. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	1 contributing garage – built c.1950
329 Sherman	Hipped Cottage – non-contributing / One-story, square house with truncated hipped roof that flares at the eave overhang. Front gabled porch has been redone with brick and is enclosed. House is stuccoed which may not be original. Retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	1 non-contributing garage – built c. 1970
332 Sherman	Bungalow/Craftsman - contributing / 1.5-story, side gable with roof flaring over porch and shed-roofed dormer on front roof slope. Front porch has full-height square posts and wood railing. Changes include application of aluminum siding and probably some window replacements. Generally good integrity.	1 contributing garage – built c.1950
333 Sherman	Hipped Cottage – non-contributing / One-story, pyramidal hipped roof has slight flare at eave overhang. Front gabled portico porch has been completely remodeled into a sunroom with modern windows and siding. Modern wood deck added to side as well. Exterior is stuccoed, which may also be an alteration. The modern porch overwhelms this small house making it non-contributing.	1 non-contributing garage – built 1985
335 Sherman	Gable-front-and-wing - contributing / Small-scale, two-story gable front and wing has low-pitched roofline. Shallow rectangular bay on side has cornice returns. Wrap-around porch has square posts and is closed in on one end with plywood. Some window replacements and alterations including modern window on façade underneath porch. Other changes include application of aluminum siding. Somewhat marginal but retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	none
337 Sherman	Gable Front Cottage - contributing / Very small scale, narrow two-story house built alongside another house (335 Sherman) on a lot intended for one house. This house has narrow clapboard siding, decorative shingle siding in the closed gabled end, and a Queen Anne front porch with turned posts and friezeboard details. Two cottage windows are on the façade, one on 2nd floor and other on 1st. Very good integrity.	none
339 Sherman	Hipped Cottage – contributing / One-story, truncated hipped roof with slight eave overhang. Queen Anne front porch has turned posts. Centered front door flanked by single windows. Changes include application of narrow width vinyl siding. Retains good integrity.	1 contributing garage – built c.1930
340 Sherman	English Cottage - contributing / Small-scale, two-story house has front-gabled orientation and catslide slope to roofline. Three small gabled dormers are on side roof slope. Brick chimney to left on façade, with front door having a paired fixed-pane window above. Front door has side lights and decorative woodwork details. Square posts on shed-roof porch. Clapboard siding. Very good integrity.	1 non-contributing garage – built c.1960
343 Sherman	Gable Front Cottage - contributing / Small-scale, one-story front gabled house has Queen Anne front porch with turned posts and spindlefrieze. Front door is to right with two 2/2 double-hung windows to left. Only change appears to be application of wide aluminum siding. Generally retains good integrity.	none
344 Sherman	Hipped Cottage – contributing / One-story, hip roof with slight flare at eave overhang. Front gabled front porch has wide eave overhang and square half-height posts on brick piers with wood railing. Windows are tall and narrow, with paired square windows in gable end of porch roof. Primary change appears to be	1 contributing garage – built c.1930

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

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number   7   Page  42 

Table 1. Building descriptions for Lincoln/Fairview Historic District

	application of asbestos siding. Generally retains good integrity.	
345 Sherman	Gable Front Cottage - contributing / One-story, front gabled house has gabled wall dormer on side and stepped down front gable on front room. Brick chimney on façade is flanked by two 6/1 windows, with door to right. Clapboard siding. Possibly some window replacements. Retains good integrity.	1 contributing garage – built c.1940
346 Sherman	Bungalow/Craftsman - contributing / Two-story house has side gable orientation with jerkinhead roof detail. Two rounded hipped wall dormers on facade. Siding is wood shingle on main body, with band of stucco on upper floor and on front gabled portico front porch. Windows are 8/1 double-hungs. Front porch has segmental-arched openings. While the 1928 and updated 1962 fire insurance maps show a house with a wrap-around porch and canted corner at the southwest corner, the extant house has neither feature but appears to date from well before 1962 in its style. It is likely that the older house was remodeled in the 1920s-30s resulting in the removal of the wrap-around porch and the canted corner bay. (It appears that the 1962 map failed to reflect this update and is in error.) Because the house is of similar scale to the original and was remodeled in the 1920s-30s reflecting a popular architectural style of the day, this house is considered to retain sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.	1 contributing garage – built c.1940
347 Sherman	Bungalow/Craftsman - contributing / 1.5-story, side gable extends out over front porch which has full-height square posts and clapboard covered railing. Has clapboard siding on body of house with shingle siding in gable end and on hipped dormer on front roof slope. Changes limited to window replacements. Good integrity.	Property has half interest in garage to west along with 529 Oakland. Garage counted with that property.
356 Sherman	Queen Anne - contributing / Large two-story, truncated hip roof with cross gabled ells, remnant of wrap-around porch has been enclosed but two windows with Queen Anne headers were retained and used in porch enclosure. Original window openings for paired and single windows remain, although most windows likely replaced. Lunette vent in front gable peak. Other changes include application of narrow-width vinyl siding and addition of enclosed exterior stair to 2nd floor on side of house. Marginal integrity but considered to retain sufficient original components such as roof form and most of the window openings to be considered contributing.	1 non-contributing garage – concrete block with modern overhead door built into front lot slope in modern era
360 Sherman	Cross Gabled Cottage - contributing / One-story house has front gable with hip roof and cross gabled ells to rear. Retains clapboard siding, most original windows although likely some replacements, and inset front porch with square posts and decorative spindlefrieze. Changes include several additions to rear, but these are difficult to see from street view. Generally retains good integrity.	none
North side Lafayette Ave.	Fairview Cemetery – contributing site/ Acreage on blufftop overlooking Council Bluffs and the Missouri River. This cemetery has a series of curving, circular roads that all connect and wind through the plotted grave sites. Monuments include simple marble and granite stones as well as large and elaborate monuments and mausoleums. Large oak trees are scattered over the hilltop, although the cemetery has lost many trees in recent years. Kinsman Monument is located at the far north end of the cemetery on the high point of the bluff. The monuments generally face east. The cemetery covers the entire hilltop portion, with grave sites extending down the slope to the west and south. There are even graves on rather steep hillslopes near the north end of the cemetery. Dense woods	2 contributing buildings – older garage and storage buildings near main entrance to property  Two stone gateposts flanking the main entry on north side of Lafayette are considered contributing

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number   7   Page   43  

Table 1. Building descriptions for Lincoln/Fairview Historic District

	form the east, north and west boundaries, with Lafayette Avenue forming the south boundary. Current road and cemetery layout may have been landscaped-designed; however, none of the cemetery plans found to date carry any architects' names. Very good integrity.	landscape elements to the site and are not counted separately
West end Lafayette Ave.	Lincoln Monument – contributing object/ Stone obelisk placed on bluff edge in 1911. Original retaining wall and light posts are gone except for one metal light standard. Current retaining wall dates from the 1960s. Good integrity.	
East end Lafayette Ave.	Ruth Anne Dodge Memorial – contributing object/ Cast bronze sculpture of Angel of Death with foundation and landscaped walkway. Sioux Quartzite retaining wall lines street frontage. Memorial designed by sculptor Daniel Chester French. Very good integrity. Already listed in the NRHP.	
North side Lawton Terrace	Modernistic – 2 contributing structures/ Council Bluffs Waterworks Modernistic circular concrete reservoir and rectangular one-story concrete pump house. Very good integrity.	
District area	Landscape Elements - contributing site/ Entire hilltop landscape and slope within district is a considered a contributing site along with all the landscape elements, which include the Sioux Quartzite, limestone slab, brick, and poured concrete retaining walls; concrete sidewalks; and brick paved streets dating from before 1956.	

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

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number   8   Page   44  

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## Statement of Significance

The Lincoln/Fairview Historic District is locally significant under Criterion C for its well-preserved and stylish late nineteenth and early twentieth century predominantly residential architecture constructed between the 1860s and 1950s and including several architect- and local contractor-designed homes designed by J. Chris Jensen, Vincent Battin, W.H. Baker, Christian Straub, and Orson W. Graham. The district is also locally significant under Criterion A for its representation of an intact residential neighborhood built by prospering merchants, contractors, politicians, and professionals in the community. It is also considered significant under Criterion B for its association with significant persons in the Council Bluffs community, including the homes of individuals associated with the Woodward Candy Company, which at its peak was the largest employer in Council Bluffs. These homes included ones associated with members of the Woodward family, who served as company officers, as well as homes associated with various company employees through the years. The period of significance for this district is from 1846, when what would become Fairview Cemetery was first established as a formal burial ground by the Mormons, to 1956, by which time the majority of homes had been built and representing the zenith of the neighborhood when it had reached its historical and architectural peak. In the 1940s-early 1950s several significant late additions were made to the neighborhood including the Council Bluffs Waterworks buildings and the RLDS Church (now called the Community of Christ). Significant dates for the district include the establishment of Fairview Cemetery in 1846 and its incorporation in 1864, which are significant dates because the establishment and formal dedication of this cemetery served to anchor the district to this blufftop. This is a location that otherwise would likely have remained undeveloped well into the late nineteenth or early twentieth century had the cemetery and the roads up to the cemetery not already been established. The addition of Lincoln Monument to the district in 1911 is also considered a significant date because it added to the park-like setting of the north end of the district around the cemetery and served to call attention to the historical significance of this blufftop setting. The boom years from the 1880s to the late 1920s are also notable because it was during that period when the majority of the houses were built in this historic neighborhood. The district also meets Criteria Considerations A and D for the church and cemetery properties because these properties are integral parts of the district and they derive their primary significance from their architectural and historical importance to the district.

## Historical Significance

### *Early Council Bluffs*

Early in the 1700s, French fur traders were plying the Missouri River waters and establishing hinterland trading posts well northwest of St. Louis. After the Louisiana Purchase, Thomas Jefferson sent Lewis and Clark on their exploration of the country's new West. On July 28, 1804, the expedition passed by the future site of Council Bluffs and noted the former location of an Ioway village in the general vicinity. Steamboats brought the American military to the Council Bluffs area in 1839, where they erected a fort or block house as a part of the Indian removal effort. It was meant to protect the Potawatomi Indians, who occupied the region from the 1830s to 1846 when the federal government moved them to Kansas (Rogers 2000:7-9).

Fairview Cemetery may have had its very earliest beginnings in the Native American occupation of this area both during the prehistoric and early historic period. Local lore has it that there were "many Indians" buried along with a number of early Mormon migrants, who died in Council Bluffs, which was then known as Kaneshville, on their way west. The location of this cemetery on a high promontory overlooking a major river valley would be a likely location for Native American burials dating from the prehistoric period if not the early historic period, as well. There are no obvious burial mound features that



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet****Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA****Section number** 8 **Page** 45

have been reported in the cemetery, although no systematic survey has yet been undertaken. However, not all prehistoric burials involved burial in mounds and their location would be unrecognizable on the surface. Reportedly, a past Assistant Treasurer of Fairview Cemetery admitted that “sometimes our grave diggers came down ‘on the corners’ of other burials,” although this is assumed to mean that they were encountering burials in coffins, which would suggest unmarked Mormon graves (Holmes 2000:60).

During the 1840s migrations between Nauvoo, Illinois, and Salt Lake City, Utah, the Mormons established a settlement along what is now east Broadway Street, spreading out north and south and establishing a business area at Broadway and First. The settlement was called Miller’s Hollow first and then Kanesville. By 1850, Kanesville “boasted 19 stores consisting of 10 dry good stores, groceries, saloons, bake shops, blacksmiths, a wagon maker, a silversmith, and several other similar services” (Jennings, Gottfried, and Cheek 1982b:13). Among the mercantile stores were those of Stutsman and Donnell, Cornelius Voorhis, and Eddy, Jamison & Company all located along or near First Avenue, which runs parallel to West Broadway (ibid.).

Since Kanesville acted as a way-station to Salt Lake, the Mormons continually left and traveled through the town from the late 1840s. However, the largest exodus occurred in 1852, the year of Orson Hyde’s departure. The population dropped from roughly 7000 to between 2000 and 2500. The migration diminished by 1854. The Mormons sold their lands and improvements to more permanent settlers (Jennings, Gottfried and Cheek 1982b:14).

On September 21, 1851, the order came from Salt Lake City that “all true believers” in the Mormon faith should “assemble around the great temple in Utah” (Baskin and Company 1883:21; Hartley 2000:247). However, not all of the Mormons went on to Salt Lake City, and still others returned to Iowa from Utah disillusioned with the Mormon leadership. A number of these returning immigrants settled permanently in western Iowa. As a result, there was, and still is, a strong contingent of both the Latter Day Saints and the Reorganized Church of the Latter Day Saints (RLDS) in Council Bluffs and western Iowa. However, their dominance in the governing and populating of Kanesville and Pottawattamie County had all but ceased by the early to mid 1850s (ibid.).

In the wake of the Mormons departure, the name of the Kanesville post office was officially changed to “Council Bluffs” in 1853, with the government land office opened in Council Bluffs in the spring of that same year to facilitate legal land sales in the region (Baskin and Company 1883:98, 104). The town of Council Bluffs was officially incorporated in 1853, with the first additions of Bayliss, Mynster, Jackson, and Stutsman, made to the town plat that same year. Other early additions were those of Grimes, Curtis, Hall, Mill, and Beers, with the additions often named after the pioneer entrepreneur who had purchased the land and platted the addition. The south half of the Lincoln/Fairview Historic District was part of the original town plat, with that portion along what is now Oakland Avenue part of the Mill Addition. The area between North 2nd Street (first called Market Street) and North 1st Street was not platted until later primarily because of the presence of a high promontory labeled “Mount Lincoln” on the 1868 panoramic illustration of Council Bluffs (Baskin and Company 1883: 98, 104; Jennings, Gottfried and Cheek 1982b:38; Ruger 1868; Town Plat Records, Recorder’s Office, Pottawattamie County Courthouse).

Throughout the 1860s, Council Bluffs remained on the western edge of the frontier and served primarily as an outfitting station and stop along the trail for migrants heading farther west. As it grew, it evolved first into a regional trading center serving farmers and smaller outlying communities and then into a regional manufacturing center as the impact of the railroads began to be felt. The designation of Council Bluffs as the Pottawattamie County Seat in 1853 helped establish early on its role as a regional center. Most of the early businesses in Council Bluffs were geared towards this outfitting/trading center role, with industrial development lagging behind until the arrival of the railroads after the Civil War began to spur new industries and new manufacturing concerns.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet****Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**Section number   8   Page   46  

The composition of the early population of Council Bluffs was dominated by American-born migrants, who had come to this region from other areas of the Midwest (Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio) and from the Mid-Atlantic states of New York and Pennsylvania. Foreign-born settlers were in the minority but included, early on, Germans, Irish, and English immigrants, with fewer numbers of Danes and Swedes. However, by 1870, the number of foreign-born residents in Council Bluffs represented 39% of the city's population (Jennings, Gottfried and Cheek 1982b:19, 39). Ethnic enclaves were never very prominent in Council Bluffs' settlement composition, although there were some neighborhoods with an identifiable ethnic composition including "Irish Hollow" along Lincoln Avenue north of Platner Street, a German neighborhood in the vicinity of Broadway and Second Street, a "closely knit community of Danes" who lived in a four to five block area around "Sixteenth Avenue and Sixth Street," and other Scandinavians, including Swedes and Norwegians who clustered along Harrison Street (ibid.:39-41). By 1900, the city's ethnic neighborhoods began to dissolve as the foreign-born population began to die off, and their descendents, along with newer immigrants, "tended less and less to enhance old ties with the native country" (ibid.:53).

While the agitation and planning for railroads to Council Bluffs had begun in the late 1840s, it was not until after the Civil War that the first railroad actually arrived in the city. The first railroad was the Chicago and North Western, which was completed in 1867, and was followed by the St. Joseph and Council Bluffs (later known as the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs and even later as the Burlington Railroad) in December of that same year. The Chicago and North Western was the first railroad to cross the State of Iowa and was the "first to feature through passenger service in conjunction with the newly formed Union Pacific-Central Pacific transcontinental route in 1869" (Petersen 1962:545). The direct connection to the Union Pacific Railroad was made in Council Bluffs in 1869. The largest railroad grounds in Council Bluffs were those of the Union Pacific Railroad, which encompassed 1,200 acres in the southwest section of the city. This railroad arrived at the river in May 1869, with the Union Pacific building in the early 1870s "its Union Depot, hotel, immigrant house, stock yards, railroad grounds, platforms, and storage sheds on the 1,200 acre tract appropriated in 1867" (Jennings, Gottfried and Cheek 1982b:41).

"In 1869 the Missouri River was the only barrier along the entire route of the transcontinental railroad" (Bridge et al. 2002:86). This watery obstacle was finally bridged in 1872 with construction of the Union Pacific's first bridge at Council Bluffs. By the 1880s, "local businesses included three stockyards, three packing plants, three flour mills, three music halls, one opera house, 26 physicians, 28 law firms, a cigar factory, a greenhouse and 30 saloons" (ibid.:64). The area south of downtown became known as the "Implement District" because of the number of manufacturing companies that produced agricultural equipment (Jennings, Gottfried and Cheek 1982b:46). During the early twentieth century, to the north of downtown at 211 West Broadway, the John D. Woodward & Company candy factory "grew into the largest west of the Mississippi River employing almost 700 people with goods distributed in 36 states" (ibid.). Aggressive growth in the city's businesses and neighborhoods continued up to the Great Depression of the 1930s.

As the city grew in the period between 1870 and 1900, it began to expand its original boundaries.

To the west, settlement stretched to Twelfth Street. While scattered houses occurred as far south as Twelfth Avenue, concentrated settlement ended at Seventh Avenue. On the east, buildings reached to the bluffs at Third Street and followed the ravines especially along Grace, First, and Second Streets to the southeast. From Grace, settlement adhered to Broadway east to North Broadway on the south side and east of Frank Street on the north. West of Frank Street, buildings spread as far north as Harmony, Washington, and Mill Streets. The business area followed Broadway from First west to Eighth Street and along Main from Washington to Willow (Jennings, Gottfried and Cheek 1982b:47)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA

Section number 8 Page 47

Considerable residential development occurred in Council Bluffs in general in the 1870s through the 1890s. The wealthier neighborhoods were along South 8th Street, Oakland Avenue, Park Avenue, and Bluff Street (Jennings, Gottfried and Cheek 1982b:49). Of these neighborhoods, most of Bluff Street is included within the Willow/Bluff/3rd Street Historic District listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2005, with Oakland Avenue included in the current district nomination.

By the early twentieth century, the city had reached its platted boundaries, with some expansion continuing as infill in a few of the older neighborhoods. While streetcars allowed early suburban expansion into some of the peripheral areas, it was not until the advent of the automobile that suburban plats began to appear more and more attractive to residential development.

### *Lincoln/Fairview Neighborhood Development*

There are several significant components to the Lincoln/Fairview neighborhood development including the landscape and topography of the neighborhood, the early establishment of Fairview Cemetery, the erection of commemorative monuments on the blufftop near the cemetery, and the growth of a predominantly residential neighborhood over the steep hillside below Fairview Cemetery down to what was historically Washington Avenue and was later renamed West Kanessville Boulevard. Significant public additions to the neighborhood included the construction of the city waterworks on "Mt. Lincoln" in the 1940s, with part of that construction conducted as a federally-assisted WPA project, and two churches, which added significantly to the architecture of the neighborhood in the early to mid-twentieth century.

### Landscape/Topography

An important feature of this historic neighborhood was its development along the steep slopes of a loess bluff that forms the north edge of what was known during the early historic period as "Miller's Hollow." It was in this hollow that the original town of Council Bluffs (first named Kanessville) was established. The elevation of this bluff rises from about 1,020 feet above mean sea level in the hollow at the base of the bluff up to over 1,200 feet on the blufftop where Fairview Cemetery was established in the early historic period. At the base of the bluff, Indian Creek created the hollow, with the Indian Creek watershed originating in the hills to the north-northeast of the city. The creek flows down through the city before emptying into the Missouri River to the southwest of the city.

Indian Creek was also locally referred to in years past as "Lousy Creek" because it was a regular flooding nuisance for Council Bluffs residents from early settlement days well into the twentieth century. The original course of this creek through the city was described in the early 1850s as scarcely touching the western part of town. "It ran through the northern part" before "turning to the north at the western edge of the town as it then existed, and, skirting the foot of the bluffs for a short way, lost itself in a swamp at the site of Dagger's Mill" (Babbitt 1916:87). This area was to the southwest and west just below the bluff on which the Lincoln/Fairview neighborhood would develop. The swampy area likely exacerbated flooding in this area. Roenfeld (2000) also notes that the area "between N. 8<sup>th</sup> and N. 6<sup>th</sup> streets was a large swamp where Indian Creek drained out of the bluffs." He further noted, "the end of the swamp here began in 1856 when the city decided to widen and grade Broadway and straighten the channel of Indian Creek" (ibid.). Later efforts included a plan, first posed in 1871 and finally implemented in the 1880s, to excavate a channel to divert the creek away from the swampy land (ibid.).

The first disastrous flood in the young city occurred in 1859 "inundating the whole lower part of the town" (Sanford 1933). Other memorable floods occurred in the early 1880s and the 1920s-30s resulting in more widespread and devastating damage. One description noted the following about these floods:

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA

Section number 8 Page 48

The floods which originate in the hills are greater than can be carried by the channel. The overflow usually begins at about Sixth and Seventh streets and spreads to the streets adjoining, washing out property. Mud is deposited on lawns, walks, streets, and basements and has to be scraped up and carted away by the wagon-load. Soil is sometimes removed in big chunks and sometimes foundations and retaining walls give way, as at Benton street, in the flood of 1932.

In some instances, backs of lots have washed away gradually at the rate of a foot a year, or in twenty years, a distance of twenty feet. In other places where there have been considerable shrubbery and trees the banks have held without washing out. Barrels filled with rocks and also board walls have been used to some extent by private property owners for attempted protection (Sanford 1933).

In some cases, buildings were moved off their foundations and basements and businesses were deluged with water and mud. Floods along Indian Creek were reported in 1859, 1865, 1883, 1898, 1901, 1903, 1906, 1909, 1914, 1917, 1919, 1920, 1923, 1925, 1926, and 1932. In several cases, floods visited more than once in those years (Sanford 1933). Considerable sums of money were spent to repair flood damage and to repair bridges and dredge out the creek through the years. Finally in 1933, a committee was formed to begin arranging the necessary federal and local financing for a creek improvement project that would result in real flood control (ibid.).

In response to the 1859 flood, the course of the creek channel was changed "from a point north of Frank Street to a short distance west of [what was later] the Illinois Central tracks, where it turns in a southerly direction" (Sanford 1933). Subsequent flood control projects included dredging the channelized creek to enlarge the outlet "and at the same time material for filling many low lots was removed, giving it more waterway," and in 1926-26, dredging it again from Sixth Street out to the river and straightening the channel from 28<sup>th</sup> Avenue to the river (Field and Reed 1907:67; Sanford 1933). In 1925 there was even a proposal made for diverting the creek into a tunnel dug through the hills into Big Lake where it would drain into the Missouri River; a plan that was never implemented (Sanford 1933).

Finally, in February of 1936, a full-scale improvement project was undertaken to stabilize, enlarge, and, along its mid-section, to bury Indian Creek to help solve the flooding problem. The 1936 project was funded in part by a grant through the Public Works Administration (PWA), one of the government's make-work programs of the Great Depression era. At the time, it was the largest completed PWA project in the State of Iowa and cost around 1.7 million dollars, with \$743,000 provided through the PWA. The project was completed by September 1938 (*Nonpareil* 1938).

Today, the Indian Creek channel consists of a closed concrete channel from Nicholas Street to 13th Street terminating at the West Broadway intersection. From that point, the creek channel is contained within an open concrete culvert that turns due south to 16th Avenue where the creek channel then flows to the south-southwest in an open, unlined ditch to the Missouri River. From Nicholas Street north to Council Lane, the creek channel is contained within an open concrete culvert.

The steep topography of the Lincoln/Fairview Historic District should logically have been a strong impediment to residential development unless there were compelling reasons for building on such a steep slope. The answer lies partly in the history of the Indian Creek flooding problem. For economic reasons, the businesses had to remain on the level floodplain of Indian Creek and just had to cope with the flooding. However, it appears that building one's home on the higher ground surrounding the original town, even on the steep hillsides, become an increasingly attractive solution beginning in the 1850s and picking up steam in the 1880s-1890s. It appears to have been less of an inconvenience to have to walk up and down a steep hill every day on your way to and from work than it was to run the risk of losing your home and possessions or having to clean out flood muck on a regular basis. Until the creek could finally be tamed in the late 1930s, it appears that many of Council Bluffs residents, particularly those who were investing in large stylish homes with expensive furnishings, chose to live on the hillslopes, even if the location posed a physical challenge.

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

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 8 Page 49

A further aspect of the landscape that made it attractive to residential development was the simple aesthetics of the setting. The position of this blufftop, which directly overlooks the original historic town core but also offers an expansive view of the Missouri River valley to the west and southwest, affords a nice view, which many of the homes were built to take advantage of, particularly the large, expensive homes along Oakland Avenue. In fact, the very name of Fairview Cemetery shows that the view was being appreciated at an early date.

## Fairview Cemetery

This cemetery is located on the blufftop north of Lafayette Avenue. As noted above, local lore holds that there were Indian burials in the cemetery area prior to its establishment as a Euro-American cemetery. It is very likely that this prominent location was used as a burial ground by the Native American occupants of this region extending back into prehistory, although at present there is no confirmation for this use. Later inhabitants of Council Bluffs often referred to this cemetery as the "Old Burying Grounds" because of the lore of Indian burials and of reported unmarked Mormon graves within its boundaries.

Various sources have reported anywhere from 300 to nearly 1,000 Mormon burials in the cemetery prior to its replatting and renaming as Fairview Cemetery in 1864 (Everett 1902). Local Latter Day Saints historian Gail Holmes has noted that this cemetery "had to be the largest of more than 50 LDS cemeteries in southwest Iowa" (Holmes 2000:60). Holmes has postulated that there could be nearly 1,000 Mormon burials in this cemetery, which the Mormons established soon after their arrival in July 1846. Reportedly, the earlier graves faced southeast "on a slant toward the rising sun," while in later years the graves faced more directly east (Meldrum and McGinn 2004:5). After the main body of Mormon migrants had moved on to Salt Lake City in the mid to late 1850s, there was local interest in continuing the cemetery at this blufftop location.

To that end, the Fairview Cemetery Association was incorporated on March 26, 1864, by J.P. Casady, John Hammer, E. McBride, Horace Everett, R. Douglas, Samuel Jacobs, John W. Warner, Cornelius Eubank, J.L. Foreman, H.H. Fields, D.W. Carpenter, F.T. Johnson, J.M. Phillips, J.B. Lewis and W. Wood. Everett, Jacobs, Casady, Phillips, and Hammer served as the first directors. The original plat of Fairview Cemetery is represented in the 1875 plan map of Council Bluffs (see attached Map). The original plat reportedly encompassed nearly 80 acres, with some land later added and subtracted. The cemetery has expanded to the southwest along Lafayette Avenue but has contracted along its eastern edge where development later occurred along Harrison Street. Today there appear to be about 38 acres encompassed by the cemetery boundaries, although one source described the cemetery as a 30-acre tract (Newman 1995). While the current cemetery is only half the size of the original plat, it should be noted that the subtracted land largely encompassed sloping areas that do not appear to have received any Euro-American burials before being excised from the cemetery boundary.

After the Fairview Cemetery Association was able to secure title to the Mormon cemetery, "a considerable tract of land was added to it and the entire grounds were fenced and surveyed off into burial lots, which were offered at public sale" (Everett 1902:5). Several maps of the grave plats and curving road system still exist in the city records but unfortunately none are dated nor do they give any indication that an architect or landscape designer was involved in the formal organization and design of the current cemetery (Parks Department, City Hall, Council Bluffs, Iowa).

The 1868 panoramic illustration of this area showed the cemetery with rows of trees along the south and east edges and a few small buildings near the southeast corner (see attached Illustration). In subsequent years the cemetery was improved with paved roads and concrete curbing in a curving road system that has at least seven connecting loops, with the main road leading up to the highest elevation of the cemetery where the Kinsman Monument and Soldiers Circle was established in 1902. Col. William H. Kinsman was a Council Bluffs citizen who became a schoolteacher, reporter, lawyer and politician

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

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 8 Page 50

before losing his life as a war hero during the Civil War. He died on May 16, 1863, as the commanding officer of the 23rd Iowa Volunteer Regiment in the Battle of Black River. Four decades later his remains were recovered by veterans of Kinsman's command, with the help and encouragement of General Grenville M. Dodge, and returned to Council Bluffs and reburied at Fairview Cemetery where a large monument was erected in 1902 surrounded by four cannons affixed in stone bases. General Dodge presided at the dedication ceremony. Additional graves of Kinsman's comrades were placed around the monument as the "Soldiers Circle," including those of Dr. Henry Osborn, Major Lyman, Dr. Alex Shoemaker, Harmon Shoemaker, and Colonel Addison Cochran (Field and Reed 1907).

As the cemetery evolved, it became the resting place for many of the city's wealthy and influential residents but was open to those of more modest means. In 1974 the Fairview Cemetery Association went bankrupt, with the City of Council Bluffs assuming ownership of the cemetery as required by state law.

The oldest remaining legible stones in the cemetery date from the 1850s, although some of the older limestone slabs are suspected to have 1840s dates that are no longer legible. Unfortunately, cemetery records were not kept until after the 1850s. Among the burials in Fairview Cemetery are some of the former residents of the Lincoln/Fairview residential district including the following:

Maurice Wollman, 606 Oakland Avenue  
Finley Burke, 510 Oakland Avenue  
Daniel Keller, 316 Lawton Terrace  
Clement Kimball, 320 N. 2<sup>nd</sup> Street  
Louis Charles Empkie, 517 Oakland Avenue  
Dr. F.E. Bellinger, 318 Oakland Avenue  
Dr. Smith W. Bellinger, 405 Oakland Avenue  
Thomas Elder, 154 Grant Street  
Thomas Green, 241 Elder Street  
Arthur Hazelton, 408 Oakland Avenue  
Charles M. Harl, 524 Oakland Avenue  
F.C. Lougee, 400 Oakland Avenue

In addition, a number of Council Bluffs pioneers and persons of later commercial, social, professional, and political influence are buried in Fairview Cemetery including Christopher and Maria Mynster, Francis Guittar, Samuel Bayliss, W.H.M. Posey, Dr. Samuel Ballard, David and Thomas Tostevin, Amelia Bloomer, August Beresheim, various members of the Empkie and DeVol families, Judge Bryant, Colonel Addison Cochran, Jeremiah Folsom, Millard F. Rohrer, and X.W. Kynett, to mention but a few (Meldrum and McGinn 2004).

The park-like setting and formal establishment of Fairview Cemetery (and the roads leading up to this burial ground) at an early date served as the anchor for the residential district, which then developed on the hillslope at its south edge. Had the cemetery not been here in the mid-nineteenth century, the residential neighborhood of the Lincoln/Fairview District would likely have developed much slower and concentrated more on the lower slopes.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA

Section number 8 Page 51

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## Lincoln Monument

The Lincoln Monument is a tall narrow shaft of granite that was erected in October 1911 by the Council Bluffs Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) to commemorate Abraham Lincoln's visit to Council Bluffs in August 1859. Lincoln was visiting in connection with a potential real estate deal and later decided that the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad would be located in Council Bluffs. The granite shaft was erected just west of the entry to Fairview Cemetery at the west end of Lafayette Avenue, where the monument sits on the edge of a steep bluff that overlooks the Missouri River valley and Council Bluffs.

The monument was reportedly sited at this spot as the actual location where Lincoln stood to view the valley below. Whether he stood here with Grenville Dodge is open to debate as Dodge's own account of Lincoln's August 1859 visit has them meeting at the Pacific House in Council Bluffs to discuss what Dodge knew of the country west. In 1862 when now-President Lincoln was deciding where to fix the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railway, in which Dodge was integrally involved, Lincoln consulted Dodge once again. Lincoln settled on Council Bluffs as the terminus, perhaps influenced in part by his earlier personal visit and viewing of the area but also in large part due to Dodge's influence (Dodge 1866-70:11).

As noted previously in this nomination, the 1868 panoramic illustration of Council Bluffs labels the bluff above what is now Lawton Terrace to the east of the Lincoln Monument site as "Mount Lincoln." This was also the promontory from which the 1875 illustration of Council Bluffs was drawn. These illustrations could lead one to suspect that the promontory from which Lincoln actually stood was the location where the city waterworks is now rather than the spot of the monument itself. However, regardless of the actual spot on which Lincoln stood, it is within the boundaries of the Lincoln/Fairview district. Furthermore, the monument itself as a 1911 DAR memorial to Lincoln and the Union Pacific terminus in Council Bluffs is significant in its own right and contributes to the district regardless of whether it was sited at the exact right spot or not.

As originally built, the Lincoln Monument included the granite shaft, with a curving concrete bench wrapping around the edge of the bluff and accented by at least seven decorative metal light posts with glass globe lights. In 1959, the lights were replaced, and then in 1962 the entire unit except for the monument itself was rebuilt, although it appears that one of the original light posts was retained and remains part of the monument site. The monument was rededicated in 1963 following completion of the renovation. In this project, brick walls replaced the concrete benches (*Nonpareil* 1963; *The Union Pacific Magazine* 1924). This monument now serves as a focal point at the west end of Lafayette Avenue, with the Ruth Anne Dodge Memorial forming the counterpoint at the east end of the street.

## Ruth Anne Dodge Memorial

This memorial is also known as The Black Angel and is something of a tourist attraction in Council Bluffs. The focal point of the memorial is a cast-bronze figure of an angel and was the work of the noted artist Daniel Chester French, whose best known works are the statue of Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C., the Minutemen at the North Bridge in Concord, and a statue of John Harvard at Cambridge. Anne Dodge and Ella Dodge Pusey commissioned the work in 1916 in honor of their late mother, Ruth Anne Dodge, wife of General Grenville M. Dodge.

The idea for the statue (an angel holding a basin of water) originated in a recurrent dream that came to Ruth Anne Dodge shortly before she died of cancer September 4, 1916. In the dream, an angel approached her with a bowl of water, urging the sick woman to drink. In the third occurrence, Mrs. Dodge dreamed that she did drink; she died shortly thereafter. Her daughters were much impressed by the story, leading them to plan a memorial on the theme (Bowers 1979).

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

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 8 Page 52

The Dodge family had been residing in New York for a number of years but maintained the family residence in Council Bluffs. They knew of Daniel Chester French's work on the East Coast and selected him to execute their mother's memorial. The memorial was finished in 1918 and included a fountain flowing into a pool at the feet of the angel, who stood above the pool on the prow of a ship with a bowl in one hand and the other hand gesturing forward. The memorial was dedicated in a private ceremony in March 1920. The memorial is reached by a sidewalk leading from North 2nd Street up to the statue on the high point of the lot. The area surrounding the memorial is landscaped, and a stone retaining wall completes the park-like effect along the street frontage.

The public can visit the memorial, parking along the street frontage, but this access has also led to vandalism through the years. At one time, there was a proposal to move the memorial to the Dodge House grounds along 3rd Street (in the Willow/Bluff/3rd Street Historic District); however, the move was never executed.

The memorial still retains a high degree of integrity and appears well maintained. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1980 and is considered a significant contributing object to the Lincoln/Fairview Historic District. Both the Dodge Memorial and the Lincoln Monument serve as monumental gateways to Fairview Cemetery and the north end of the historic district. They also reflect the importance that the community has placed on this blufftop in its history and its icons.

## Residential Development

The residential development of the Lincoln/Fairview district began in the 1850s-60s with the construction of a few houses along the base of the bluff along what was then Washington Avenue (now West Kanesville Boulevard) and at the lower end of North 1st and 2nd streets. A cluster of houses is shown in the 1868 panoramic illustration across the footslope and heading up the slope along the beginnings of what is now Oakland Avenue (see 1868 Illustration). At the time, Oakland Avenue was known as Valley Street and was shown as such on the plat of the Mill Addition, which was added to the original town plat in 1856. In 1897, Valley Street was renamed Oakland Avenue (City of Council Bluffs Ordinances of 1897, page 223). The renaming of the street with perhaps a more evocative name such as Oakland Avenue came in the midst of the greatest period of residential construction within the district. The fact that it was even named an "avenue" rather than a street, which most of the north-south roads across this hillside were named, perhaps reflects the wealth and influence of those who had built, and were in the process of building, their large stylish homes along Oakland Avenue. Through the years, the neighborhood along Oakland Avenue acquired several nick-names, including "Nob Hill," "Pill Hill," and during the Great Depression "Poverty Hill" (Council Bluffs Historic Preservation Alliance 2003).

Of the extant dwellings in the district, the oldest appear to be the dwellings at the following addresses:

- 201 North 1st Street - built c.1865
- 207 North 1st Street - built 1870s-80s
- 218 North 1st Street - built 1860s-70s
- 220 North 1st Street - built 1860s-70s
- 303 North 2nd Street - built in 1872 (remodeled c.1900)
- 144 Grant Street - built c.1870
- 154 Grant Street - built c.1868 (Thomas Elder House)
- 312 Lafayette - built 1870s-80s
- 320 Oakland Avenue - built c.1872 (B.F. Montgomery House)
- 624 Oakland Avenue - built c.1868 (C.R. Scott House)



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet****Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**Section number 8 Page 53

As can be seen from this list, the majority of earlier homes cluster near the base of 1st and 2nd streets and along Grant Street, which is one block north of West Kanessville (then Washington Avenue). The area of North 1st Street within the district was part of the original town plat. There was a second cluster of earlier homes along Oakland Avenue and on side streets, with the northernmost older dwellings being those situated at 624 Oakland Avenue and 312 Lafayette.

Thomas Elder platted part of the Lincoln/Fairview district area in 1868 and was the man for whom Elder Street was named. His two plats were the Thomas Elder Addition and the Elders Addition, both platted in 1868. Other plats within the district included Baldwin's Addition (1855), Mt. Lincoln Addition (1868), Oakland Place (1901), Fleming Addition (1911), Woodcrest Subdivision (1912), and the Colfax Terrace Addition (1922) (Pottawattamie County Recorder's Office, Council Bluffs, Iowa).

Residents of the Lincoln/Fairview neighborhood undoubtedly prospered during the period of local growth in the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries, as evidenced by the fact that the bulk of the houses they lived in were constructed during the period from 1880 to the late 1920s, with the greatest number added in the 1880s to the early 1900s. Residents of the district could walk to work, with a number associated with offices, businesses, and factories situated along Broadway within view of their hillside homes. Except for a few additions in the 1930s-50s, the district was nearly fully developed by the time of the 1928 fire insurance map of this area (see 1928 Map). The period of significance for the district is extended to 1956, which is the current 50 year mark for National Register consideration, because there were several significant additions to the district in the 1940s to early 1950s including the two structures of the Council Bluffs Waterworks and the RLDS Church. These properties contribute to the architectural and historical significance of the neighborhood warranting extension of the period of significance to 1956.

As the district developed in the late twentieth to early twenty-first centuries, there has been some building loss, which continues to the present day. However, this loss has been largely confined to the West Kanessville Boulevard area up to one block north of that street. The primary loss has been the former dwellings surrounding the RLDS Church (now the Community of Christ Church) at 140 West Kanessville Boulevard. This church was built in 1951 but has since been enlarged to the rear in 2004, with new parking lots added to the west and east of the church. In the process, a half block of older dwellings were demolished, the four most recently demolished for the west parking lot. The architectural design of the 1951 RLDS Church, however, contributes importantly to the architecture of the district and complements the presence of the First Church of Christ Scientist built c.1925 at 106 West Kanessville Boulevard just east of the RLDS Church.

*Significant Persons of the Lincoln/Fairview Historic District*

A number of persons important to the history of Council Bluffs once resided in the Lincoln/Fairview Historic District. These persons included a number of company officials including presidents, vice-presidents, treasurers, and secretaries of the following companies: John Beno Company, Central Market, Central State Bank, Council Bluffs Hydraulic Stone Company, Council Bluffs Junk Company, DeVol Hardware Company, Empkie-Shugart Hill Company, Geise Drug Company, Graham Planing Mill, Greenshields & Everest Company, Harle-Haas Drug Company, Hollenbeck General Contractors, Jensen Bros. Construction, Keller-Farnsworth Furniture Company, Keys Brothers Carriage Company, Krasne Bros. & Sons, MacAlister & Canning Company, Maloney Cigar Company, Martin & Martin Printing Company, McMillan & Nichols Implements, Quinn Lumber Company, Sprague Foundry & Mfg. Company, Standard Manufacturing Company, Stevenson McCaffney Company, Straub Brickyard, W.H. Baker Lumber, Wallace & Grout, and the John G. Woodward Candy Company. In some cases, such as the Woodward Candy Company and the John Beno Company, a number of persons employed by, or owning interests in, these companies all lived in this neighborhood. There were at least thirteen houses in the district that were occupied by persons associated with the Woodward Candy Company and the Woodward family, including the houses at 213, 215, 229, and

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

**Section number** 8 **Page** 54

255 Lafayette Avenue; 599, 606, 608, and 615 Oakland Avenue; 322, 326, and 332 Sherman Avenue; and 235 and 318 Elder Street. These homes were occupied by Robert Daniels, traveling salesman for the candy factory; Harry T. Wells, who worked in the shipping department; Axel B. Carlson, candymaker; J.C. Drieselman, a foreman; Glen Reider, a salesman for the candy factory; C.H. Woodward, Jr., grandson of founder J.G. Woodward; C.H. Woodward, Sr., secretary and later president; George E. Williamson, vice-president and assistant manager; C.G. Price, clerk; O.W. Graham, who in his later years worked as a shipping clerk in the candy factory; Edwin J. Towslee, packing department foreman; E.A. Kliese, timekeeper; and Marion Livingston, traveling salesman for the candy factory, respectively.

In addition were at least thirteen houses associated with persons working at the John Beno Company, including the company president, C.A. Beno at 254 Fletcher; treasurer, Bernard Beno at 314 and 321 Oakland Avenue; manager, J.S. Gardiner at 401 N. 2nd Street and 312 Lawton Terrace; credit manager Daniel Schmidt at 322 N. 1st Street; clerk, Axel Christensen at 235 Elder Street; department manager, John Matthieson at 315 Elder Street; helper, Harry T. Wells at 215 Lafayette Avenue (Wells also worked at the Woodward candy factory); department manager, James Lundean at 340 Lawton Terrace; department manager, William M. Lyon at 360 Oakland Avenue; director, Lincoln A. Hypes at 402 Oakland Avenue; director, Frank Ellis at 528 Oakland Avenue; and driver, J. Frank Stevenson at 317 Sherman Avenue. The John Beno Company was a large department store located at 504-514 Broadway that dealt in dry goods, clothing, carpets, notions, and millinery.

Other notables in the district included various business managers and company officers; public officials and politicians, including a state food inspector, city mayor, city jailor, city alderman, fire department chief, police chief, deputy city marshal, city engineer and superintendent of the city waterworks, deputy city treasurer, park commissioner, poll tax collector, postmaster, and policemen; and professionals including architects, bankers, dentists, ministers, pharmacists, physicians, veterinarians, lawyers, and newspaper publishers. In addition, the district was home to a number of individuals who worked for other smaller businesses and manufactories in the city, including bakers, butchers, grocers, retail merchants, laundry and dry cleaners, implement dealers, real estate and insurance agents, printers, blacksmiths, harnessmakers, plasterers, carpenters, cabinetmakers, electricians, bank cashiers, accountants, tailors, post office clerks, and as both traveling and city salesmen. In the early twentieth century, automobile-related occupations were added including auto dealers and mechanics. The various railroads in the city also employed a number of the district's residents through the years as depot agents, engineers, cashiers, clerks, express messengers, car cleaners, and mechanics.

Women in the district employed outside of the home included: school teachers, milliners, dressmakers, bookkeepers, clerks, secretaries, stenographers, retail sales persons, plumbers, telephone operators, music teachers, a china artist, and a pharmacist. There was also at least one female resident in the district who worked for the Woodward candy factory doing clerical work (Gertrude Drieselman, who lived with her parents at 255 Lafayette. Her father, Julius Drieselman, also worked for the candy company in various capacities.) Women were also employed in many of the homes in the district as maids and servants and often lived in the households where they worked.

Specific persons of note in the district include the following:

Dr. Frank Earl Bellinger – 318 Oakland Avenue

In 1912, the house at 318 Oakland Avenue became the home of Frank Earl Bellinger, M.D. Dr. Bellinger was a physician and surgeon at 614 W. Broadway. The 1907 county history describes him as being already “well known to his profession” at the age of 33 and a “very popular” individual (Field and Reed 1907). By 1928, he was also President of the Christian Home Orphanage, which was founded in 1882, and is today known as Children’s Square U.S.A. He was still at this address in 1940, when he was profiled in the 1940 Who’s Who in Iowa (Iowa Press Association 1940). Frank Earl Bellinger graduated from

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

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 8 Page 55

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Creighton University in Omaha in 1900, and was the son of Thaddeus and Catherine (Ricer) Bellinger.

Finley Burke - 510 Oakland Avenue

This house was the home of two prominent Council Bluffs citizens: Finley Burke and John G. Woodward. An 1891 biography refers to Burke as one of the most respected lawyers in the region and the senior partner in the well-known law firm of Burke & Casady (Lewis Publishing 1891). The account also notes that Mr. Burke was the only lawyer in western Iowa admitted to membership in the American Bar Association at that time and that he had been admitted to practice "in the highest courts, being a regular member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, District of Columbia." He was also the attorney for the Chicago Northwestern Railway in Council Bluffs until his death in 1903.

Frank Wilson Dean, M.D. – 424 Oakland Avenue

Beginning in 1913, this was the home of Frank Wilson Dean, M.D., of Dean & Henninger. Dean was a prominent physician and eye specialist, who began practicing medicine in Council Bluffs in 1895. From 1904-28 he was an eye specialist on staff with the Jennie Edmundson Memorial Hospital, according to his biography in the 1940 Who's Who in Iowa (Iowa Press Association 1940). The private practice he operated with his partner, Louis L. Henninger, specialized in treating the ear, eye, nose and throat. Dr. Dean and his wife, Sarah, lived on Oakland Avenue into the 1910s-30s. By the 1920s, Lloyd G. Howard had joined the practice, which was located in the City National Bank Building.

Lucius Wells – 524 Oakland Avenue

Lucius Wells was the resident partner in the firm Deere, Wells & Company formed in 1881 by Wells in partnership with Deere & Company and Moline Wagon Company, both based in Moline, Illinois. Lucius Wells had risen through the ranks over the course of his 14 years at Deere & Company while still living in Moline, near the farm where he was born and raised. After joining the company as a factory worker, then gaining success as a traveling salesman, he eventually acquired a position of considerable responsibility as a general manager before moving to Council Bluffs in 1881. Wells became the manager and resident partner of one of John Deere & Company's semi-independent branch houses being established by the fast-growing company at the time. Under this innovative marketing system, regional managers were largely autonomous in their respective territories, as noted by the American National Business Hall of Fame, which includes Charles Deere, John Deere's son and a partner in the company, as one of its laureates for creating a "marketing revolution." As branch manager and also part owner in the Council Bluffs firm, Wells helped establish at the age of 37 "the pioneer" wholesale house in agricultural implements, wagons, and vehicles in "the Northwest," according to an 1891 account (Lewis Publishing 1891). The firm was the "leading and largest" such business in the region at that time. In 1899, Wells sold his one-third interest in the firm and continued business in his own right as a dealer in agricultural implements, carriages and gasoline engines.

John G. Woodward – 510 Oakland Avenue

The house at 510 Oakland Avenue was the home of John G. Woodward and his wife, Hattie (Moran), for over three decades beginning in 1905 when they purchased this distinctive home. Mr. Woodward was the founder of John G. Woodward & Company, candy manufacturers and wholesalers. The candy factory was located at 211 West Broadway. This factory is non-existent but was located approximately one to two blocks south of the Lincoln/Fairview Historic District. John G. Woodward built his factory into the largest candy business west of the Mississippi. In 1928, he held the position of treasurer and general manager of the company, in charge of day-to-day operations. By that time, in addition to running this business, John G.

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

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 8 Page 56

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Woodward was also president of the Council Bluffs Savings Bank. His son, Carleton Woodward, became President of John G. Woodward Company, Inc. in 1936, following his father's death.

Carlton H. Woodward, Sr. – 608 Oakland Avenue

This house was built in 1914 by Carlton H. Woodward, Sr., and his wife, Hortense Forsythe Woodward. Carlton Woodward was the son of famed candy-maker John G. Woodward. Carlton served as secretary at John G. Woodward & Company from 1907 until 1936. Following his father's death in 1936, Carlton became president of the company. In 1939, he dissolved the company, with many of the original candy recipes sold to Russell Stover Candies. C.H. Woodward, Sr., also later owned the City Ice Company, which he operated until his death.

Maurice Wollman/Carlton H. Woodward, Jr. - 606 Oakland Avenue

This house's original owner was Maurice Wollman. Apparently Mr. Wollman was a well-known local character, who had made his living as a jeweler and owner of downtown real estate, but was perhaps best known as "a mechanic and a sculptor" (Council Bluffs Historic Preservation Alliance 2003). Among his artistic creations is the Firemen's Memorial Statue, which still stands on the lawn of the Oak Street Fire Station. Examples of his sculpting work can also be found on his property at 606 Oakland Avenue.

The house obtained a more conventional owner when it was purchased by a member of the prominent Woodward family. Carlton H. Woodward, Jr. and his wife, Gwen, lived here for many years. The house is still owned today by their descendants. Mr. Woodward was the son of Carlton H. Woodward, Sr., and grandson of candy-maker John G. Woodward. Like them, Mr. C.H. Woodward, Jr. was also a successful businessman, who operated the City Ice Company after the death of his father and was later owner of the Georgie Porgie Popcorn Company, which he purchased in 1957. He also served as a city councilman and Mayor of Council Bluffs.

George H. Champ/Charles A. Beno - 254 Fletcher Avenue

The house at 254 Fletcher Avenue was built for prominent investment banker, George H. Champ in 1886. Champ was a partner in the firm of Kimball & Champ, bankers, and vice-president of their investment company. He came to Council Bluffs in 1879 where he met his partner John F. Kimball. In 1891, Champ was described as "one of the leading young businessmen of the state," having settled in the city in 1879 (Lewis Publishing 1891:477). Kimball & Champ developed into one of the largest businesses "in their line in the Missouri River Valley" and were also responsible for the construction of two large block buildings in Council Bluffs including the Grand Hotel Block (ibid.).

By 1907, 254 Fletcher had become the home of Charles A. Beno, president, secretary, and treasurer of The John Beno Company, a large department store located at 504-514 Broadway. Charles was a nephew of company founder, John Beno, and purchased an interest in the company in 1902 along with another nephew, Adolph Beno. They and their descendants operated the store for many years. The store dealt in "Dry Goods, Clothing, Carpets, Notions, and Millinery" as advertised in the 1928 city directory. It was known as the largest department store in this section of the state (Meldrum and McGinn 2004). Charles Beno was president of the Beno Company from 1900 through 1932 and director of AI Root Company from 1919 through at least 1940. Charles A. Beno and his wife, Harriet, lived in this house for 61 years (Iowa Press Association 1940).

Table 2 is a full listing of the properties in the district and their individual known histories and historical associations.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 8 Page 57

Table 2. Historical summary of properties in district.

<u>Address</u>	<u>Year Built</u> (A = estimate from Assessor's records) (O = information from other sources)	<u>Historical Information about Builder/Occupants</u> (Information based primarily on city directories and census listings supplemented with selected abstracts and other sources including Sanborn fire insurance maps, historic photographs, oral histories, and architectural styles)
201 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	1865 (A) built c.1865 (O)	The style of this house appears to be compatible with the Assessor's estimate of 1865. The 1900 census listed John Linder, wife Jeanette, daughter, Jeanette, and a servant at "205" First Street; however, by the 1910 census, the address was listed as "201," with the house still occupied by John Linder, who was now widowed. Also living with him in 1910 were daughter Jeanette and son-in-law, William Green, a physician. According to the city directories, William M. Green, physician and surgeon, moved to this address between 1903 & 1905. Jeanette Linder was listed as single in the 1910 census, so she was not William Green's wife. By 1918 Mrs. Jeanette Duemmer was living here, and it is possible that this was Jeanette Linder remaining in the family home after her father had passed away and following her marriage. John Linder was a wholesale liquor dealer in 1900 and 1910. (At the time of the 1880 census, John Linder and family were living on Madison Avenue in Council Bluffs.) By 1922, Ray Kretchmer, a special agent with Aetna Life Insurance, was living at 201 N. 1st St. with his wife, Nellie; and in 1928, this was the residence of Louis Braunstein (occupation unknown) and Boyd Hedrick, an assistant foreman, and their wives.
207 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	1893 (A) built 1870s-80s (O)	The style of this house date from the 1870s-80s. It is known that the Alonzo Grout family lived at this location beginning in 1894-95 through at least 1928. The 1898 directory lists the Grout family as Alonzo, Fred A., Harry, Lizzie, and Maud, while the 1900 census listed the family as including Alonzo, as head of household, his wife Emiline, and children, Ada, Lizzie, Maud, and Merton. Alonzo was listed as a landlord in 1900, while Ada was a milliner and Lizzie as a dressmaker. The 1910 census listed "Abbey" Grout as the head-of-household, with sister, Maud, and two roomers living at this address. The city directories list "Addie" E. Grout at this address from 1913 through at least 1928. The 1920 census listed Addie as the head of household, with her sister, Maud, living with her, along with two boarders.
209 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	1900 (A) built c.1902	There was no listing for this address in the 1900 census. The city directory from 1902 indicated that this had become the home of Elmer S. Fisher, a clerk with the Union Pacific RR. The 1910 and 1920 censuses listed Elmer S. Fisher, his wife, Othelia, and son, Earl E., still at this address. Fisher was then a department clerk for the railroad. The Fishers remained in residence through at least 1928. His wife was also known as "Tillie."
218 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	1900 (A) built 1860s-70s (O)	The style of this house indicates an 1860s-70s date of construction. No listing for this address in 1913. In 1918, residents were John F. Hughes, president of Standard Manufacturing Co., and his wife Clara. The 1920 census listed John Hughes, wife, "Belle" and daughter, Grace, at this address. Hughes was still listed as a manufacturer. By 1922 Ormon and Ida Salisbury resided here. Ormon was a sales manager at Penn Consumers Oil Co. By 1928 the property again had new occupants: Arthur Everts (occupation not listed) and his wife, Dora.
220 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	1910 (A) built 1860s-70s (O)	The style of this house suggests an 1860s-70s date of construction, but little is known of its early history. By the 1910 census, widow Bell H. True and son, Roy, were living at this address. She was living on her own income, and Roy was working as a druggist. The 1912 directory lists Jerome H. Giese, clerk, as living at this address. No listing for this address in the 1913 or 1917 directories. By 1919, Jacob Krebs, occupation unknown, lived here along with two other Krebs family members who boarded here. The 1920 census listed widow Edith Wright, son John, daughter Edith, and a roomer at this address. By 1922, F.M. and Winifred Jackson lived here. F.M. Jackson was a messenger. By 1928, John and Phoebe Braue were in residence. He was a baker at 924 W. Broadway.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 8 Page 58

Table 2. Historical summary of properties in district.

221 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	1900 (A) built c.1900 (O)	The 1900 census listed W.C. Buchanan, his wife, Alice, their two daughters and a son at this address. Buchanan was a bar keeper. The 1909 city directory indicated that this had become the home of James G. Bradley, an electrical contractor and engineer who ran the business Bradley Electric Co. at 323 W. Broadway. He had also served as the Superintendent of the fire and police electric departments for the City of Council Bluffs and was a volunteer fireman for many years. He came to Council Bluffs in 1878 (Lewis Publishing 1891). The 1910 census listed James H. and Bertha Bradley at this address along with their daughter, Adelaide, and two roomers. James was listed as an electrician in 1910. By the 1920 census, Thomas Huff, his wife, Sarah, and brother-in-law John Ross were living at 221 N. 1st St. Huff was a real estate salesman. By 1922, Jefferson and Emma Harris resided here (occupation is unknown), and by 1928, John Harris, a clerk, and his wife, Grace, lived here.
224 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	1910 (A) c.1910 (O)	While this address was listed in the 1900 census as the home of the Kirkland family, the extant house is somewhat later in construction and likely replaced an older house on this lot. The 1910 census listed widow, Frances Carroll at this address along with sons, Marley and Reuben, and daughter, Eva Dodge. Eva was a dressmaker. Marley worked as a check clerk for the railroad, and Reuben was an express messenger. No listing for this address in the 1913 city directory. By 1918, Ernest G. and Myrtle Nichols were living here. He was part of McMillen & Nichols, dealers in agricultural implements. By 1922, John K. and Ethel Ingraham lived here. (They had previously lived at 240 N. 1st Street, see below). In 1922, he was a salesman at A.F. Smith Company, which dealt in real estate, loans, and insurance. The family was still here in 1928.
225 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	1900 (A & O)	From 1906 until 1909 Harry E. and Ida MacLellan lived here. Harry was manager at B.M. Sargent in the 1906 directory. (By 1910, the MacLellans were living at 303 Elder St. The 1900 census listed Harry Maclellan as a single man living in a boarding house on West Broadway. He was then a salesman at the shoe store. It appears that they lived on 1st St. following their marriage and then built a new home on 303 Elder in 1910.) Frank E. Marlowe is listed at 225 N. 1st St. in 1912, with his occupation simply being "agent." In 1913, it became the home of Arthur A. Luchow, a partner in the insurance firm L. Lee Evans & Co. at 535 W. Broadway. (Evans was his partner.) In 1918, however, Arthur Luchow was not living in this house, but is listed in that year's directory as a boarder in the home of Frederick and Hilda Luchow at 113 N. 10th St. Edward A. Kent, the manager of Economy Drug Co. on S. Main St., and his wife, Goldie, are instead listed at the house at 225 N. 1st Street in 1918. By 1922-28, however, Luchow was back in residence along with his wife, Catherine or Katherine. She was a schoolteacher at Washington School.
227 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	1895 (A) c.1889 (O)	Became the home of the Charles Nicholson family sometime by 1889. In 1889 Charles Nicholson was listed as the Assistant Chief of the Council Bluffs Fire Department. The 1900 census listed Charles and wife, Mary, at this address along with her mother, Anna Schiferli. By 1905, Charles Nicholson was the Chief of the Council Bluffs Fire Department, which he remained through at least the 1910 census. Charles had passed away by 1918, but his widow continued to live here until at least 1928. By 1928, C. Olaf Christensen, asst. manager at Dahl Battery Service, was also living here with his wife, Helen.
229 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	1920 (A) built c.1910 (O)	There was no listing for 229 N. 1st St. in the 1900 census. By the 1910 census, this had become the home of H.R. McGonagle, wife Goldie, and sister-in-law, S. Perkins. McGonagle was an express messenger. By the 1911 directory, Reid L. Latta, a clerk for R.M.S. was at this address. Five years later, this was the home of Mrs. Alice Watson, widow of the Rev. William J. Watson. By 1920, Jesse Smith, a dry goods salesman, and his wife, Fannie, son, Douglas, and daughter, Katherine were living here, and it was still their home in 1928.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 8 Page 59

Table 2. Historical summary of properties in district.

230 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	1920 (A) built c.1910 (O)	There was no listing for 230 N. 1st St. in the 1900 census. By the 1910 census, Roy Keller, his wife, Jeanne, and daughter, Arlene, were listed at this address. Keller was a plumber with his own shop. By the 1911 directory, this had become the residence of Charles C. McDaniel, then an engineer for the Growers' Canning Company. By 1913, he was listed as a janitor at the Avenue E School. There is no listing for this house number in the 1918 or 1922 directories but the 1920 census listed J.H. Carter, wife Pearl, son Lawrence, and uncle Alfred Vaugh at this address. Carter was a garage mechanic. By 1928, this was the home of John G. McCormick. No occupation or spouse was listed for him.
231 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	1920 (A) built c.1918 (O)	There was no listing for this address in the 1900 or 1910 censuses or in the 1913 directory. By the 1918 directory, it had become the residence of Thomas J. Sloan, the jailor at the City Jail, and his family. The Sloan family was still in residence by the 1920 census when the household included Thomas J., wife Ellen, and children: Thomas, Marie and Ann. Thomas Sloan was still the City Jailor in 1920. By 1922, Mrs. Anna Hansen, a widow, lived at this address, but by 1928 there were again new occupants here: Richard Blake and C.J. Fairfield, both salesmen, and their wives.
234 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	1920 (A) built c.1910 (O)	There was no listing for this address in the 1900 census. It became the residence of Clarence H. and Julia Hough in 1910. He worked for the fire department, first as Captain of Hose Co. No. 4, then as Assistant 2 <sup>nd</sup> Chief of the same company. By 1918, A. Ray Bishop, a carpenter, was also living with them. Julia Hough was widowed by the 1920 census when she was listed as living alone and working as a milliner. By 1922, a different family had moved into the house: Constable Orlie A. Kinsell and his wife, Mabel. In 1928, the Kinsells still lived in the house, with Orlie by then a deputy sheriff working at the courthouse.
236 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	1920 (A) built c.1907 (O)	There was no listing for this address in the 1900 census. The 1907 city directory listed Arthur Pickering at this address. Pickering worked for the <i>Nonpareil</i> but, by 1909, had become a traveling salesman. The 1910 census listed Pickering at this address along with his wife, Kate, and their two children: Clark and Elizabeth. He was still a traveling salesman. By 1918, the family had moved, and Hazen G. Redfern, a foreman at Citizens Gas & Electric, resided here with his wife, Alice. From 1920 through at least 1928, Charles E. and Gertrude Beaver were living here along with son, Cecil. Charles Beaver was employed as a clerk in the cigar department of the Harle Haas Co. throughout this period.
240 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	1920 (A) built c.1910 (O)	This address was not listed in the 1900 census. The 1910 census lists Edward and Bessie Kliese at this address, but they were living at 318 Elder by 1911-13. Edward was the timekeeper for the John G. Woodward candy company. [The 1900 census indicates that the Klieses were then living in Omaha where he was a store clerk.] By the 1911 directory, 240 N. 1st Street was occupied by George Searles, traveling agent for the International Harvester Co. By 1918, the house was occupied instead by John Ingraham, an inspector. The 1920 census listed John K. and Ethel "Ingram" at this address along with their daughter, Geraldine, and son, Drayton. By 1922, the Ingrahams had moved to 224 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St., and 240 was the home of Arch B. James, a traveling agent, and his wife, Lulu. They continued to live here in 1928.
301 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	1920 (A) built 1920s (O)	While Mrs. Minnie Schwenger was listed at this address as early as 1889, this particular house was not built until the 1910s-early 1920s based on its style. Mrs. Schwenger was the widow of Christian Schwenger. The 1900 census listed her as a widow living at this address along with son, William (a telegraph operator) and her younger daughter, Etta. The 1910 census listed Minnie at this address along with her older daughter, Eva Ferguson, a widow herself, who worked as a saleslady in a department store. Minnie and Eva were still listed as the occupants in the 1920 census, but by 1928, Eva was listed as the householder. She was working as a clerk at Petersen & Schoening Co. It may be that the extant house was built by Eva after her mother's death sometime between 1920 and 1928.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA

Section number 8 Page 60

Table 2. Historical summary of properties in district.

316 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	1920 (A) built c.1911 (O)	There was no listing for this address in the 1900 and 1910 censuses. By the 1911 city directory, the family of Charles and Abigail "Abbie" Bailey were in residence and lived here through 1928. The 1920 census listed C.A. Bailey, his wife, Abbie, daughter, Lulu, and brother-in-law, Thomas J. France in residence. Charles A. Bailey was employed as custodian at the Masonic Temple.
317 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	1900 (A) built c.1900 (O)	This house was shown as a double house on the 1928 fire insurance map but the 1928 city directory lists six apartments at this address and, in earlier directories, the property is listed as a single family residence for people of apparently modest means. The 1900 census listed Sarah Wallace and Mathias Cook as the heads of a household that included Cook's wife, Anna, and son Walter and grandchildren Frank, Harold and Mary Westlake. Sarah Wallace was listed as a pensioner, with Mathias Cook a common laborer, Walter Cook a carpenter, Frank Westlake a telephone operator, and Harold Westlake a railroad car cleaner. In 1913 and 1918, the occupants were Jeremiah Bourbeau, first a plater and then a foreman, and his wife. The 1920 census listed Arthur Heisler, wife Clementine, son Arthur, and his parents, Elizabeth and August Heisler at this address. Arthur Heisler was a machinist. He and his parents had previously lived at 319 N. 1st St. (see below.) By 1922, the residents of 317 N. 1st were N. Howard Baxter, an assistant cashier with the CB&Q Railway, and his wife Pearl. By 1928, the address is listed as "Apartments" and the residents included N. Howard Baxter, the 1922 householder and now a "radiotrician" and his wife; Adolph Hay, a meat cutter, and his wife; Paul J. Montgomery, a dentist in the Bennett bldg., and his wife; Mrs. Emma Miller, widow of Clarence Miller; Paul Beach, a clerk, and his wife; and one vacant apartment.
318 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	1920 (A) built c. 1909 (O)	This was the home of Charles and Mabel Blaine beginning in 1909. (In the 1900 census, Charles was still living with his parents at another address outside of the district.) Charles D. Blaine was employed as a clerk. The 1910 census listed the Blaine household as including Charles and "Mable" and their daughter, Janice. By that time he was listed as chief clerk for the N.W. Railroad. By 1920, the Blaine household included his mother. By 1922, Charles Blaine was working as a traffic manager, and by 1928 he was a department manager at an unknown business.
319 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	1900 (A) Built c. 1900 (O)	The 1900 census showed this as the home of Robert Beecroft, a musician, his wife, Ada, and their three daughters: Ada, Nellie, and Pearl. By 1904, this had become the home of the Heisler family. [Previously, the Heislars had lived at 407 N. 1st Street outside of the district boundary.] David August Heisler was a carpenter, and in 1913, his household included Howard, Grace, Neta, and Arthur A. Heisler. By 1918, Arthur was the householder. He was a machinist at the Machine Manufacturing and Engine Co., and lived here with his wife, Clementine. Arthur Heisler and his parents moved to 317 N. 1st St. by 1920 (see above). By 1922, Lawrence Walsh, a laborer, lived here with his wife, Mary. By 1928, this was the residence of Smith Hivley, another laborer, and Hivley's wife, Lulu.
320 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	1920 (A) built c.1922 (O)	No listing for this address in the 1913 and 1918 city directories. By 1922, this was the home of Harry N. Boyne and his wife, Maude. (In 1920, Harry and Maude were living with her parents on W. Pierce St.) H.N. Boyne was a dentist whose practice was located in the Rogers Building. The Boynes were still living here in 1928.
322 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	1920 (A) built c.1928 (O)	No listing for this address in the 1913, 1918 or 1922 city directories or the 1910 and 1920 censuses. By 1928, this was the home of Daniel H. and Catharine Schmidt. Daniel was the credit manager at John Beno Co.
327 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	1954 (A)	No historical information.
330 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	1920 (A) built c.1928 (O)	This house was probably constructed around 1928, or during that year. The house on this lot was numbered 326 on the 1928 Sanborn. However, there are no listings for 326 (or 330) in any directories before and including 1928. There is a 324 listed in the 1928 directory as



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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number  8  Page  61

Table 2. Historical summary of properties in district.

		“vacant.” That may have been this house or the house next door. There is no 324 on the 1928 Sanborn, but only 320, 322 and 326. (The next house number in this row is 348.) In 1922, there is no listing for 324 either, only 320. In 1913 and 1918, there are no listings in the 320s. There are also no listings for this address in the 1910 and 1920 censuses.
335 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	1920 (A) built c.1890 (O)	The style of this house suggests a construction date c.1890. The 1900 census lists “Edmund Melgrum” and family including wife, Rosa, and son, Roy, at this address. At the time, “Edmund” was an insurance solicitor. While there was no listing for this address in the 1913 city directory, the 1918 directory showed that this was still the home of “Edwin Meldrum” (the correct spelling of his name) and wife, Rosa. While he was listed as an insurance solicitor in 1900, Edwin’s main career was as a cabinetmaker for 40 years in Council Bluffs. He was also listed in the city directories as the janitor for the Iowa Telephone Company. He had been born in Leeds, England, and died in 1925. He is buried in Fairview Cemetery. By 1922, Rosa was listed as the householder. Clarence Meldrum, a clerk, was listed as a renter; perhaps another son or other relative. By 1928, the Meldrum family no longer lived here. Rosa died in 1947 and is buried alongside her husband (Meldrum and McGinn 2004). The new residents were Roscoe G. and Lorene Price. Price was a clerk at R.E. Price, a hardware store located at 156 W. Broadway.
341 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	1920 (A) built c.1928 (O)	The city directories from 1913 through 1922 contain no listing for this address. Likewise, the 1910 and 1920 censuses do not list this address. The house was built by 1928, when William Hill, a meat cutter, lived at this address with his wife, Emma.
348 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	1920 (A) built c.1880 (O)	There was a listing for the Silas Covalt family along First Street in the 1880 census. That census does not list house numbers; therefore, it is uncertain whether the house at 348 N. 1st Street was the original Covalt family home, but it seems very possible. The extant house has been remodeled through the years, but the main core of the house could be an older c.1880 structure. The 1900 census did list this address as the residence of Abram (Abraham) W. Covalt, his wife, Anna, and their children: Scott, Daisy, Florence, Edna, and Rena. Abram Covalt was the son of Silas and Sarah Covalt. Silas was a carpenter as were his sons, Frank, Wilson, and “A.W.” It is possible that the Covalts built this house for their own home. By 1900, Abram Covalt was working as a baker and by 1902 he was dealing in real estate. His son, Scott, was also listed as a baker; however, he subsequently became a dentist and lived at 609 N. 2nd Street in 1910 after he had married. The 1910 census listed Abram, his wife Anna A., and daughters, Edna and Rena, at the 348 N. 1st St. address. Abram operated a real estate office, Edna was a milliner, and Rena was a bookkeeper. The 1918 directory listed Abram as the County Storekeeper working at the courthouse. Also living with Anna and Abram Covalt by 1918 was their married daughter and her husband: Edna and Alfred Whittaker. The 1920 census indicated that the Whittakers were the householders, with their sons, Alfred Jr. and Donald, and their in-laws, Abram and Anna Covalt, in residence. By 1922, these families had all moved, and E.T. Bobbitt is listed at this address. By 1928, this was the home of Charles Snuffin, manager of the insurance department at H.C. Crowl Co., and his wife, Vera.
349 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	1900 (A) built c.1900 (O)	The 1900 census listed the Beck family at this address including Peter Beck, a groceries salesman, his wife, Amelia, and their children: Rosa (a dry goods saleslady), Edward, Louisa, Sabina, Otto, and Theodore. By 1906, this was the home of W.H. Butler, a freight agent with the Chicago, Minneapolis & St. Paul Railway. In 1908 W. Fred Strong was a resident for only one year, but W.H. Butler continued to be listed in the city directories at the address. By 1918, Knute Thompson, a car repairman for the CGW Railway had taken occupancy of the house with his wife, Gertrude. The 1920 census indicated that George and Sarah White lived at this address along with their daughter, Essie, and grandchildren, William and Emma Garrett. George White was a carpenter. The White family was still living here in 1928, as was

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 8 Page 62

Table 2. Historical summary of properties in district.

		another couple: Frank Mussell, a salesman, and his wife.
355 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	1920 (A) built c.1890 (O)	The style of this house suggests a c.1890 construction date. The 1900 census lists this address as the residence of John Gehrig, a jeweler, his wife, Bernice, and their sons: John and George. Sometime between 1903 and 1905, this became the residence of Charles Gall, a harnessmaker for Otto Vogeler, and his wife, Barbara. The 1910 census listed the Gall household as including Charles, his wife, Barbara, and their children: Louisa, Ernest, and Edith. His occupation was listed as harnessmaker/manufacturer. The Gall family continued to live at this address through at least 1928, and Charles continued in his trade as a harnessmaker. By 1928, he was working as a harnessmaker at the R.E. Price hardware store on W. Broadway. Previously he had also worked at C.D. Walters' store.
357 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	1920 (A) built c.1900 (O)	The 1900 census lists the Culbertson family at this address including M.N. Culbertson, a common laborer, his wife, Mary, and their children: George (common laborer), James (wood chopper), Laura, Hattie, Alice, Grace, and Matthew. Also listed is step-daughter, Dora Rich. By the 1910 census, the house was occupied by James C. Kelly, a road contractor, and his wife, Mary. The 1912 directory listed this as the home of Christian Jensen, a horseshoer and later a blacksmith. By 1918, it was the home of Antone Peterson, a car repairman. The 1920 census lists Anson Nelson, a house carpenter, his wife, Marie, their children, Esther and Edwin, and a boarder at this address, but by 1922, another carpenter, Antonia Zappavigna was listed at this address, and by 1928, James Oliver, a mechanic, was living here.
358 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St.	1910 (A) built c.1900 (O)	The 1900 census listed this address as the residence of widow Ellen Hays and her children: Clark, William, and Vera. Clark Hays was a bookkeeper. The 1912 city directory lists this address as the home of James P. and Fannie Christensen (also spelled "Christiansen.") In 1912, James was a salesman. By 1913, he was a foreman at the Atlantic Auto Co., and by 1918, he was the manager at the Ford Repair Shop, where he still worked in 1922. The 1920 census listed the Christensen household as including James and Fannie and their children: Grace, Marie, and Carl. By 1928, Edward Peterson lived here; occupation unknown.
204 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St	1880 (A) built c.1910 (O)	This lot was vacant on the 1891 fire insurance map. The 1910 census listed this address as being occupied by John C. Martin, his wife Edna, their son, John C., and his brother Francis E. Martin, who was listed as the president of a printing company. John C. was listed as the secretary/treasurer and later as a salesman of that company (Martin & Martin). [Martin was not listed in the 1900 census.] He was still listed at this address in the 1911-13 city directories but by the 1918 directory, Arthur Wright, a railroad conductor, and Mary, his wife, lived here. The 1920 census listed the Wright household at this address as including: Arthur and wife, Mary; sons: Max, John, and Frank; daughters: Mable and June; sister-in-law Amy Mills; and a maid. Raymond and Minnie Armstrong lived here in 1922, with Raymond employed as a printer at the time. By 1928 Harry C. Baxter, a salesman, was living here with his wife, Louise.
208 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	1880 (A) built c.1920 (O)	No listing for this address in the 1910 census or the 1913-18 directories. The 1920 census listed this as the home of Arthur Hoffmayr and wife, Harriett. Arthur was a bookkeeper for a hardware store. From 1922-28, this was the home of J.W. Shawler and his wife, Vivian. Shawler had a restaurant at 543 W. Broadway.
220 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	1900 (A) built c.1902 (O)	This was the residence of Clinton A. Mills from 1902 through 1906 according to city directories. By 1910, the Mills family was living at 323 Lawton Terrace. In 1900, they lived at 335 Sherman Ave. The house at 220 N. 2nd was occupied by the family of Moses L. and Jennie Marks from c.1910 through at least 1922. Moses Marks' occupation was listed as a home salesman in the 1910 census, a stock dealer in the 1913 directory, a buyer in 1918, and a salesman in 1922. The 1910 census listed the Marks household at this address as including his wife, Jennie, daughters: Gertrude, Evelyn, Zelda, and Flora, and servant, Magdeline Fritz.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 8 Page 63

Table 2. Historical summary of properties in district.

		The household, including the servant, was basically the same in the 1920 census at this address with the addition of daughters, Ruth and Leopola. By 1920, Marks was a partner in a fruit business. In 1928, the house was listed as "vacant" in the directory. By that time, the Marks family had moved to 200 Fletcher Ave.
222 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	1950 (A) Built c.1948-50	No historical information. Lustron house.
226 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	1900 (A) built c.1889 (O)	By 1889, this address was the residence of Samuel Keller, from Morgan, Keller & Co. undertakers and furniture and later (by 1905) a clerk at the large Keller-Farnsworth Furniture Co. The 1900 census listed Samuel S. and "Bessy" Keller at this address along with their daughter Cora and son-in-law Thomas S. Farnsworth and servant Sara Haight. Keller's occupation was listed as "furniture," while that of Farnsworth was a salesman in furniture. Obviously, the son-in-law became a subsequent partner in the furniture business. The 1910 census, Samuel was listed as 71 years of age and living on his "own income" at this address along with his wife "Bessie N." Their household also included roomer, Ida A. Cassady. The 1913 city directory listed Samuel Keller as a clerk at the Keller-Farnsworth Co., but had no occupation listed in the 1918-28 directories when he would most certainly have been retired, given his age. His wife's name was variously listed as "Libbie" and "Elizabeth" in the directories. The 1920 census listed Samuel Keller and wife, Elizabeth, at this address along with their daughter Cora Farnsworth and her son, Tom K. It appears from the census that Cora was now divorced. A previous inventory noted that Rev. P.F. Breese of the M.E. Church lived on N. 2nd NW of Grant in 1883, and this was possibly his house originally.
236 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	1903 (A) built c.1909 (O)	The city directories listed the Cleland Scott family at this address from 1909 through at least 1928. [In 1900, the Scotts were living at 335 10th Avenue.] The 1910 census listed 236 N. 2nd as the home of Cleland M. Scott, his wife, Cora, daughter, Claudia Evans, and Claudia's husband, Henry B. Evans and their daughter, Claudia E. Evans. Scott was listed in 1910 as the Chief Clerk of the Steam Railroad, with Henry Evans listed as a food inspector. The city directories listed Scott as a clerk for the C.B.&Q. Railroad through c.1922. The 1920 census listed C.M. Scott, wife Cora, their daughter, Claudia Evans, and her daughter, Elizabeth, as well as two roomers. Scott was still a clerk with the Burlington RR. By 1928, Cora Scott was widowed and still living at this address.
239 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	1980 (A)	No information. Modern five-unit apartment.
242 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	1900 (A) built c. 1910 (O)	The 1910 census lists this address as the home of Thomas E. Scanlon, his wife, Josephine, and their sons: Eugene, Thomas and Gilbert. Thomas Scanlon was the general foreman for the steam railroad in 1910. [There was no listing for the Scanlon in the 1900 census.] By 1913, the city directory listed this as the home of physician, Sydney H. Smith. He and his wife, Ethel, lived here until at least 1922. The 1920 census listed Dr. Sydney Smith, wife, Ethel, son Sydney, and daughter, Margaret at this address. By 1928, Arthur Hannes, a brakeman, lived here with his wife, Anna, and their family, which included Arthur W. Hannes, a student.
246 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	1920 (A) built c.1900 (O)	The 1910 census lists this address as the home of George M. Gould and his wife, Viola, their daughter, Elizabeth, and grand-daughter, Dorothy. George was listed as a bookkeeper for a grain company. [The 1900 census listed George and Viola Gould at "316" N. 2nd St. Today no such address exists, and it is suspected that they were actually at the 246 property at that time. In 1900, George was listed as the Deputy City Treasurer. Their household also included son, Fred C.] By the 1912 city directory this address had become the residence of Alfred W. Francis, a teller. By 1918, the family of Charles E. Bradley, a state sales manager, was living here, followed in 1920-22 by Peter Petersen, a contractor who operated his business from his home, and his wife, Octavia. The 1920 census listed the household as consisting only of

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA

Section number 8 Page 64

Table 2. Historical summary of properties in district.

		contractor, Peter Petersen, and his wife, Octavia. By 1928, the new occupants were Grace and Ralph Smith. He worked as a "collector" at Mona Motor Oil Co. (wholesale oils).
301 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St	1910 (A) built c.1906 (O)	William Leonard Butler, a freight and passenger agent for the CM&St.P. RR lived in this house with his wife, Helen L., from 1906 through at least 1940 based on city directory and biographical information. William began his career with different railroad companies in 1889 but was working for the CM&St.P. railroad in 1940 when he was profiled in the Who's Who in Iowa (Iowa Press Association 1940). The 1910 census listed the Butler's at this address along with children: Clarence and Helen E. [The 1900 census showed Wm. and Helen Butler then living at 513 S. 1st St.]
303 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	1872 (A) remodeled c.1900 (O)	City directories indicate that between 1903 and 1905, this became the home of Samuel L. Etnyre, City Engineer and later the Superintendent of the Water Dept. (By 1922 the utility's name had become Council Bluffs City Waterworks.) The 1910 census listed Samuel L. and "Isabel" Etnyre at this address along with son, Samuel R. In 1928, he and his wife, Isabelle, were still living in the house. That year, his occupation is no longer listed as the Superintendent, but simply as civil engineer. The Etnyre's were married in 1904 and probably purchased this older home that year. The remodeling appears to have occurred around the same time.
305 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	1900 (A) built c.1913 (O)	This was the home of William and Amelia Koehler from 1913 until at least 1928. In 1913 and 1918, it was also the address of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co., for which William Koehler was an agent. In 1922 and 1928, no occupation is listed for Wm. Koehler. [The 1910 census listed the Koehlers at 126 5th Avenue; therefore, it is likely that the house was built c.1913 for the Koehlers.]
311 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	1920 (A) built 1910 (O)	Frederick N. Reimer and his wife, Mae (or May), first lived at this address in 1910 according to the city directory, when F.N. Reimer was a bookkeeper for Bradley, Merriam & Smith (agricultural implements, 700 S. Main). [The 1910 census listed the Reimers at 355 Frank St., which would represent their actual 1909 residency. Therefore, it is likely that they moved into, and probably built, the house at 311 N. 2nd in 1910 given the style of the house.] They continued to live at this address through c.1918, when F.N. Reimer's occupation was listed as "soldier USA" indicating service during WWI. By 1922, Edward H. and Anna Hermes were living at this address. Hermes was a towerman for the UPRR, a position he continued to hold by 1928, when the family was still living at this address.
315 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	1956 (A)	No historical information.
318 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	1950 (A)	No historical information.
320 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	1880 (A) built c.1889 (O)	The 1900 census listed W.F. and Helen M. Baker and their daughter, Mary E., at "420" N. 2nd Street, which was likely the property at 320 N. 2nd Street, where it is known from city directories that the Bakers were living by 1889. [Baker was not listed in the 1880 census for Council Bluffs.] Baker was a lumber dealer, who in 1905 was also the Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors and later a broker. He operated his lumber business from his home between 1889 and 1892 and he likely built this house. The 1910 census still listed the address as "402" and showed the Baker household as consisting only of W.F., then 73 and widowed but still listed as a lumber dealer, and daughter, Mary. The only resident listed in 1918 is "Miss Mate E. Baker, a china artist," who both boarded and worked at this address. [The 1900 census listed the Baker's daughter as "Mary E." and the directory spelling is obviously in error.] By 1922, Clement F. Kimball and his wife, Carroll, were the new residents. [Neither the Bakers nor the Kimballs were listed at this address in 1920.] Kimball served as City Attorney, City Solicitor, and was one of the founding members of the law firm of Kimball, Peterson, Smith & Peterson, located in the Park Building. The Kimballs still lived here in 1928; however, he passed away that same year and is buried in Fairview Cemetery

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA

Section number 8 Page 65

Table 2. Historical summary of properties in district.

		(Meldrum and McGinn 2004).
321 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	1940 (A) built c.1928 (O)	No listing for this address in the 1913, 1918 or 1922 directories. However, in 1928, Adolph Hober is listed as the resident at this address. There is no occupation listed for him. His son, Frank Hober, was a clerk at the post office in 1922.
325 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	1952 (A)	No historical information.
329 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	1903 (A) built c.1907 (O)	The city directories indicate that the Edgar G. Wood family lived at this address from 1907 through at least 1928. Edgar G., wife Clara, and children: Edgar W., Dora I., Frances E., and Helen A. were all listed as residents of this address in 1907. The 1910 census showed Edgar and Clara, and some of their children: Dora, Edward W. (or Edgar according to other accounts), and Frances E., still at this address. [The 1900 census showed the Wood family then at 916 2nd Avenue, with the family including children: Dora, Clara, Helen, Edgar W., and Frances, with a son-in-law and grandson also living with them.] Edgar Wood was an engineer for the steam railroad in 1910, but was retired by the 1913-28 directory listings. He was 68 years old in 1910. His son, Edgar W. worked as a bookkeeper for the railroad in 1910.
401 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	1920 (A) built c.1900 (O)	According to the 1900 through 1922 city directories, this was the residential address of John S. Gardiner. In 1900, he worked at Whitelaw & Gardiner. By 1913, he was a dept. manager at the John Beno Co. (a department store), but by 1918 he was the manager and proprietor of Gardiner Floral Co. on W. Broadway. The 1920 census indicates that Gardiner operated the florist shop in partnership with his sister-in-law, Pauline Herman, with Gardiner listed as a widower. [Note: John Gardiner was also listed at 312 Lawton Terrace in the 1910 census, although the age given was three years younger than the John S. Gardiner in the 1920 census. He was also married to Bertha Straub in the 1910 census, so it is not entirely certain that the two John Gardiners associated with 401 N. 2nd and 312 Lawton Terrace are really the same person.] By 1928, the house at 401 N. 2nd St. was occupied by the family of Raymond A. and Iva Smith. Mr. Smith was a partner in the law firm of Kimball, Peterson, Smith & Peterson, with offices in the Park Building.
403 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	1920 (A) Built in 1928 (O)	No listing for this address in the 1913, 1918, 1922 or 1928 directories, but this house is shown on the 1928 fire insurance map at this address.
405 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	1920 (A) built c.1928 (O)	No listing for this address in the 1913, 1918 or 1922 directories. In 1928, this was listed as the home of Daniel H. Cool, a conductor for the O&CB Street Railway, and his wife, Agnes.
417 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	1920 (A) built c.1928 (O)	No listing for this address in the 1913, 1918 or 1922 directories. By 1928, William E. and Helen Kennedy were listed at this address. Mr. Kennedy was employed as a chief clerk.
418 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	1880 (A) built c.1910 (O)	Albert O. Norene, a bank bookkeeper and later a teller, and his wife, Mary, lived at this address from c.1910 to c.1918. The 1910 census listed Albert and Mary at this address and noted they had been married for two years. It is possible that they built the house shortly after their marriage. (Albert's parents, Albert and Magdaline Norene, lived at 327 Lawton Terrace in the late 1890s-early 1900s.) By 1922, 418 N. 2nd St. was the home of Harlan E. and Nellie Adams. Mr. Adams was a salesman. By 1928, the householder was Harriete E. Adams, a nurse. It is likely that Harriete Adams was a daughter of Harlan and Nellie.
421 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	1920 (A) built c.1928 (O)	No listing for this address in the 1913, 1918 or 1922 directories. In 1928, this was the home of Oliver A. Sealock, a clerk with the Union Pacific RR, and his wife, Bernice.
601 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	1920 (A) built c.1909 (O)	George E. McMahan of George McMahan & Co., and later a salesman, resided here beginning in the 1909 directory. [The 1900 census showed the McMahons living at 324 Logan St.] The 1910 census listed the McMahan family at the 601 N. 2nd St. address with the household including George and his wife, Nettie B., sons: E. Earl, Ned C., and George, and sister-in-law, Bessie Moorman. Bessie worked as a saleslady in a dry goods store, while Earl was a salesman in retail. George was listed as a retail merchant. The McMahons were listed here through at least 1913. By the 1918 directory, Carl C. and Norah Sulhoff were living at

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 8 Page 66

Table 2. Historical summary of properties in district.

		this address and remained here through at least 1928. Mr. C.C. Sulhoff was employed at the Kontinental Kompound Company. In 1918 he was a manager with the company; in 1922 he was secretary and manager; and by 1928 he was the treasurer.
605 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	1920 (A) built c.1907 (O)	Beginning in 1907, C.L. Whitman, boilermaker for the C&NW Ry, lived at this address. The 1910 census listed Whitman, his wife, Inez, and his father-in-law, minister, J.H. Coffey in residence. By 1918, the Whitmans had moved, and William C. and Emma Keely lived here. Mr. Keely (also spelled Kelly) was a conductor. By 1922, Dae D. and Katie Baird lived here. D.D. Baird was a partner in a real estate firm, Baird & Clizbe, at 13 Scott. By 1928, this was the home of Oluff Hansen, an insurance agent for Prudential, and his wife, Elizabeth.
609 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	1920 (A) built in 1909 (O)	From 1910 through at least 1922, this was the address of Dr. Scott Covalt, a dentist, and his wife, Ethel. The 1910 census listed the household consisting of Scott Covalt, his wife, Ethel and their one-month-old son, Roland. Dr. Scott's dental office was located in the City National Bank Building. In 1928 the house at this address was listed as "vacant." Scott Covalt was living with his parents at 348 N. 1st Street from 1900 until 1909. The 1910 census indicted that Scott and Ethel had been married less than one year; therefore, it is probable that they built this house upon their marriage in 1909.
622 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St.	1955 (A)	This was an empty lot in 1928. No historical information.
130 Colfax St.	1920 (A) built c.1924 (O)	[NOTE: Colfax Street addresses are not included in the street directory sections of the 1913, 1918, and 1922 city directories. The location was described in the 1922 directory, although the street was not included in the street directory listing. It does not appear to have had any houses during this period.] This address is listed in the 1924 and 1928 directories as the residence of Bert and Mamie Lemon. Bert Lloyd Lemon was a manager at the American Chemical Co. The Lemons lived at the address until at least 1940 when he was listed as a feed dealer in the Who's Who in Iowa (Iowa Press Association 1940). Prior to 1924, the Lemons were living at 321 Elder Street, and it appears that their move to 130 Colfax may reflect their construction of this home between 1922 and 1924.
132 Colfax St.	1922 (A & O)	This address is listed in the 1924 and 1928 directories as the residence of Adolph and Louise Kastner. In 1924, he was employed as an auditor, and in 1928, as a clerk. According to the 1920 census, the Kastners were then living at 135 Vine Street. He worked as an auditor for a Plow Company at the time. It is probable that the Kastners built the home at 132 Colfax sometime around 1922-24.
134 Colfax St.	1920 (A) Built c.1924 (O)	This address is listed in the 1924 and 1928 directories as the residence of John and Carrie Schwab. In 1924, John Schwab was a trucker for the Union Pacific RR. By 1928, he was working as a sealer for the same railroad. The 1920 census showed the Schwabs living at 224 Benton Street, with John then working as a shipping clerk for a dry goods store. It is probable that the Schwabs built the home at 134 Colfax around 1924.
136 Colfax St.	1952 (A)	No historical information
229 Elder St.	1920 (A) built c.1922 (O)	No listing for this address in the 1913 and 1918 directories. The 1922 directory has listings for 229 and 229½: Frank Colburn, a switchman for the CM&St.P. Ry., and his wife, Marie, resided at 229, and Oluf Bondo, a clerk at Farmers Mercantile, lived at 229½ with wife, Sara. In 1928, 229 was "vacant." The residents of 229½ were: Mary Tompkinson listed as the householder, and Edith Tompkinson, a renter. Both women were teachers at the Second Ave. School. The 1920 census noted that Frank Colburn, then single, was living as a roomer at 103 Pearl Street. It is likely that he moved to, or built 229 Elder Street, upon his marriage to Marie, c.1922.
233 Elder St.	1900 (A) built c.1907 (O)	From 1907-12 Charles Frazer of Frazer & Rupp was listed at this address in the city directories. There was no listing for Frazer in the 1910 census, and according to the 1913 directory, this house was then occupied by Norman Filbert, a clerk. However, by 1918,

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number  8  Page  67

Table 2. Historical summary of properties in district.

		Charles Frazer and his wife, Sarah (or "Sallie"), were back in residence. He was then listed as the state food inspector. The 1920 census listed Frazer as the City Clerk, with his household at this address including wife, Sarah, son, John, father-in-law, A.C. Rank (bookkeeper at a seed company) and sister-in-law, Maude B. Rink, a nurse. The Frazer family still lived in the house in 1928, by which time Charles was a Special Zone Deputy for the Internal Revenue.
234 Elder St.	1900 (A) built c.1909	From 1909 through 1912 Esther Frazer, widow of William T. Frazer, lived at this address according to the city directories. By 1913, Charles and Clara Rider lived here. Both were employed by the Ind. Telephone Co., Charles as an installer, and Clara as a supervisor. By 1918, Charles was "wire chief," while Clara was "chief operator." The 1920 census listed the Rider household as including Charles and Clara, his sister-in-law, Anna Ingram, and a roomer. Charles was still working as a wire chief for the telephone company. The Riders still lived here in 1922, but by 1928, the house was listed as vacant in the directory.
235 Elder St.	1920 (A) built c.1910 (O)	In 1911, this became the residence of both Axel Christensen, a clerk at John Beno Co. (a large downtown department store) and Marion Livingston, a traveling agent for the John G. Woodward & Co. candy factory. (The 1910 census listed Marion Livingston, his wife Maggie and their two daughters then living at 232 Park Avenue. He was also then working a traveling agent for the candy company.) In both the 1918 and 1922 city directories, the householder of 235 Elder St. was Manley Carroll, a foreman at the CRI&P Railway, who lived here with his wife, Ruth. The 1920 census listed M.J. Carroll, his wife, Ruth, and their daughter, Josephine at this address. By 1928, the house was occupied by William Beason, a foreman at Citizens Gas & Electric Co., and his wife, Mary.
241 Elder St.	1900 (A) c.1910 (O)	In 1910-13, this house occupied by Thomas Green, a cashier at a real estate and insurance firm. The 1910 census listed Thomas Green and his wife, Laura, at this address. By 1918, the householder was C. William Rink, a traveling agent. The residents listed in both the 1922 and 1928 directories are Robert Earl Pierce, the secretary of Penn Consumers Oil Co., and his wife, Elsie. The 1920 census lists the Pierce family at this address, including Robert and Elsie and their daughter, Helen. Robert Pierce's occupation was then listed as "chemical wks out jobbing." The Pierces had earlier lived at 318 Elder Street c.1918.
303 Elder St.	1900 (A) built c.1910	According to the city directories and 1910 census, this house was the home of Harry E. Maclellan and his wife, Ida, beginning in 1910, when Harry was a clerk at B.M. Sargent, a shoe store. (Previously they had lived at 225 N. 1 <sup>st</sup> St. from 1906-09.) They were at the same address in the 1922-28 directories, by which time he was the manager of the store. Ida was listed in the 1910 census as a saleswoman in a retail store. The 1920 census listed the household as consisting of Harry and Ida Maclellan.
307 Elder St.	1920 (A) built c.1910 (O)	The 1910 census lists Robert A. Ruff, a groceries salesman, and his wife, Frances, living at this address. By 1912-13, the directories list Fred N. Murphy at this address. Murphy was a clerk at Peregoy & Roy Co. and later was a traveling agent for Harle-Haas Drug Co. The 1918 occupants were E. Everett Evans, foreman at National Alfalfa Products Co., and his wife, Nina. In 1922, Robert Marx, a meat cutter, lived here with his wife, Mathilda. This was still their home in 1928. Marx was a meat cutter for Theodore Larsen and then A.W. Tyler.
308 Elder St.	1900 (A) built c.1909 (O)	The 1909 city directory lists this as the residence of W. Fred Strong, a clerk at the S.T. McAfee Grocery Co. In 1918, W.F. Strong still lived here with his wife, Alice. By 1920, B. Franklin (or Benjamin F.) Gibbs, a dentist in the National Bank Building, lived here with his wife, Ione, and their children Lowell and Marjorie. They were listed at this address in the 1920 census and the 1922 city directory. However, by 1928, Russell D. Phinney, a conductor, and his wife, Lillian, was listed at this address.
311 Elder St.	1920 (A) built c.1911 (O)	This house appears to have been continuously occupied from 1911 through at least 1928 by the same family. Raymond O. Williams, a dentist, and his wife, Emma, lived here during this

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 8 Page 68

Table 2. Historical summary of properties in district.

		period. His office was not in the house but in various commercial buildings in town. Interestingly, the 1910 census listed Ray's occupation as "physician," and at that time, Ray and Emma were living at 323 Harrison Street. It is likely that the Williams built the house on Elder Street shortly thereafter.
312 Elder St.	1920 (A) built c.1918 (O)	[According to the 1910 census, Charles W. and Hattie Hood were then living at 212 8th St. Charles was a barber with his own shop.] The 1913 directory had no listing for 312 Elder Street, but by 1918, C.W. Hood and wife, Hattie, were living at this address. His occupations were listed as the secretary of the Council Bluffs Hydraulic Stone Company and as a barber at 529 W. Broadway. The 1920 census listed C.W. Hood and his wife, Lois, at 312 Elder Street, with his occupation listed as barber. It appears that either Hattie died or the Hoods divorced, with Charles then marrying Lois. The 1922-28 directories continued to list the Hoods at this address but also made note of Albert Hood, who was president of the hydraulic stone company and later a partner in Hood Bros. Motor Co. It is assumed that Albert, and his partner, Chas. W. Hood, were sons of Charles and Hattie, although this is not certain. Interestingly, the 1928 directory listed two Charles W. Hoods at 312 Elder Street; one was married to Lois and was listed as a barber, while the other was with Hood Bros. Motor Co. and married to "Hattie." The ages given for the barber, Charles W. Hood, in the 1910 and 1920 censuses indicate that this is definitely the same person but with different wives. It may simply be coincidence that his son, Charles, later married a woman named Hattie as well.
315 Elder St.	1920 (A) built c.1913 (O)	Henry Meier, president of Pennsylvania Consumers Oil Co., is listed here in the 1913 directory. The 1918 occupant was John Wheeler, linotype operator for the <i>Nonpareil</i> . In 1922, John Mathieson, a department manager for John Beno Co., a large department store, lived at this address and he may have lived here by 1920 when the census listed a John "Mathiansen" on Elder Street but gave no number other than "10." His household then included his wife, "Dagny," sons, Paul and John, and a maid, and his occupation was listed as sales manager in a department store. In 1928, the resident of 315 Elder was Joseph Smith, an assistant engineer for the city.
318 Elder St.	1920 (A) built c.1911 (O)	Edward A. Kliese, timekeeper for John G. Woodward & Co., first lived at this address in 1911. [Previously Edward and his wife, Bessie, lived at 240 N. 1st Street.] Kliese was still listed at this address in the 1913 city directory, but by 1918, this was the address of Robert Earl Pierce, secretary for Penn Consumers Oil Co., and his wife Elsie. By 1920, the Pierces had moved to 241 Elder Street, and the house at 318 Elder was now occupied by Floyd R. and Irene Vandeveter. The 1920 census listed Floyd's occupation as credit man for a wholesale grocery. The 1922 and 1928 city directories listed him simply as a clerk. The Vandeveters lived here through at least 1928.
321 Elder St.	1920 (A) built c.1910 (O)	According to the 1910 census, Bert L. and Mamie Lemon were living at this address. The census listed him as the proprietor of a "printorium" and Mamie as a clerk at the same store. The 1911 directory gave his occupation as a cleaner at 167 W. Broadway. Lemon, who later dealt in real estate and became manager of the American National Chemical Co. (a stock food company), is listed at this address in 1913, 1918 and 1922, along with his wife Mamie. The 1920 census listed Bert and Mamie Lemon still at this address, but by 1924, the Lemons had moved to a new house at 130 Colfax. By 1928, the occupant of 321 Elder Street was Walter Stroebele, a carrier for the Post Office.
333 Elder St.	1957 (A)	No historical information
401 Elder St.	1955 (A)	No historical information
200 Fletcher Ave.	1870 (A) built c.1906 (O)	The 1906 city directory lists this address as the home of Basil M. and Ruth Webster. Webster is first listed as being involved in loans in 1906. No occupation is listed in 1908, and real estate is listed in 1909. The 1910 census listed Basil and "Kittie" Webster as the only



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA

Section number 8 Page 69

Table 2. Historical summary of properties in district.

		occupants at this address, with no occupation listed for Basil. Both were 62 years of age at the time and probably retired. The Websters (with the wife listed as "Ruth" in the 1913 and 1918 directories) were still living here in 1918. The 1920 census listed a "K.B." or "R.B." Webster, then 72 years of age living by herself on 3rd Street but listed her as married rather than widowed. It may be that Basil was ill and in a nursing home by that time but not yet deceased. By 1922, the residents of 200 Fletcher Ave. were Theodore N. and Elsie Petersen. Mr. Petersen was the president and general manager of the Petersen and Shoening Company, at 342-344 Broadway. They were dealers in furniture, hardware, and radios. By 1928, this had become the home of Moses L. Marks, a fruit dealer, and his wife, Jennie. [Previously, from c.1910 to c.1922, the Marks family had lived at 220 N. 2nd Street.]
205 Fletcher Ave.	1900 (A) built c.1920 (O)	No listing for this address in the 1913 or 1918 city directories. The 1920 census listed this as the home of Bert Triplett and wife Ella. Triplet was a grain buyer for an elevator. (In 1910, the Triplett's were living on 6th St.) By 1922, 205 Fletcher had become the home of August Pieri, a driver for Bernstein Brothers (grocers on W. Broadway) and his wife, Mabel. (The 1920 census lists a "Gus" Pieri as a 24-year-old single man rooming at 326 W. Broadway and working as a delivery boy for a grocery.) The Pieri family had moved by 1928, replaced by Newell S. Johnson, a "traveler" (traveling agent or salesman) and his wife, Maurine.
208 Fletcher Ave.	1870 (A) built c.1913 (O)	By 1913, this was the home of Dr. George W. Giese, a veterinary surgeon. By 1918, he was also the proprietor of Giese Drug Company at 321 S. Main. He and his wife, Maude, were still living in this house in 1922, but in 1928, it is listed as "vacant." The 1910 census indicates that the Giese family was then living in Neola, Iowa, where he was working as a vet. The 1920 census listed the family at 208 Fletcher, with the household including Dr. G.W. Giese, his wife Margaret (she was listed in the 1910 census and many of the directories as "Maude"), and children: Rita, William, Albert, and Victor. Maude Giese was listed as a pharmacist at a drug store in the 1920 census, likely the above-noted Giese Drug Company. Son, William Giese, was working as a credit man in a cigar store in 1920.
209 Fletcher Ave.	1920 (A) built c.1907 (O)	In 1907, this became the home of Charles Matthai, then manager for W.A. Faxon. The 1910 census listed Charles and his wife, Margaret (or "Maggie"), at this address, with Charles then working as a collector for a printing company. The 1913-22 directories listed Charles as a manager of the Central Cigar Store at 517 W. Broadway. He and Maggie lived in the house on Fletcher Avenue until at least 1928. By that time, Charles had retired from the cigar business and his only occupation listed that year is that of clerk for the Elks Club. When the Matthai's occupied this home they were in the early 50s, with their children grown and gone, and remained there into at least their early 70s. It is probable that they built this small home for their retirement years. [In the 1900 census, Charles and Maggie were living at 305 W. Broadway with their 16-year-old son, Claude.]
211 Fletcher Ave.	1920 (A) built c.1910 (O)	In 1910, Mrs. Hermia A. Reimer, widow of Frederick W. Reimer, became the householder at this address. The 1910 census lists Hermia as the head-of-household, with the only other occupant her 81-year-old father, Isaac Spencer. The census noted that Hermia was living on her own income. [The 1900 census showed Hermia and her husband, Frederick W. Reimer, living at 348 Scott with their two sons: Walter F. and George C. At that time, F.W. worked as city salesman.] By 1918, Frank E. Northrop, a partner in the law firm of Killpack & Northrop, was living at 211 Fletcher with his wife, Milly. The 1920 census listed Albert J. Jensen, wife Irene, and two roomers at this address. Jensen was carpenter for a contracting company (likely Jensen Bros. Co.; see also 520 Oakland Avenue). By 1922, Leslie Thomas, a janitor, and his wife, Anna, lived here. In 1928, the house is listed as "vacant."
250 Fletcher Ave.	1870 (A) built c.1887 (O)	The house is shown in the background of an 1887 photograph of the Champ House at 254 Fletcher (see below) indicating a construction date c.1887. Both houses look fairly new in the

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 8 Page 70

Table 2. Historical summary of properties in district.

		<p>photograph, with the Champ House having been built in 1886. The 1900 census lists M.C. Waddel, a minister, living at 250 Fletcher Avenue, with his wife. By the 1909 directory, Reverend James M. Williams, pastor of Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church, lived here. The 1910 census still listed Williams at this address with his wife, Elizabeth M. His occupation was listed as "Minister of the Gospel." By 1918, the householder was Daniel H. Miller, a veterinary surgeon, and his wife, Mina. His business address was the same as his residence. The 1920 census indicated that D.H. and Mina Miller had moved to Lewis, Iowa, with Dr. G.G. Miller, wife Grace, and their children: G.G. Jr. and Jeanne, then living in 250 Fletcher along with Grace's parents: J.A. and Anna Bennett, and brother-in-law G.G. Bennett. George G. Miller was likely the son of D.H. and Mina Miller and had followed in his father's career as a veterinary surgeon. By 1928, the residents of 250 Fletcher were Otto A. Kucharo, of Hawkeye Drug Company, and Viola, his wife.</p>
254 Fletcher Ave.	1870 (A) built in 1886 (O)	<p>Originally, the home of investment banker, George H. Champ. Built by contractor Vincent Battin, a contractor/builder, who had an office on 7th Street and lived at the corner of Mynster and N. 8th streets. Battin established his business in Council Bluffs in 1867. Other buildings credited to Battin include the Odgen Hotel, the Whitney Block, the Everett Block, and J.J. Brown's residence. George H. Champ was a partner in the firm of Kimball &amp; Champ, bankers, and vice-president of their investment company. He came to Council Bluffs in 1879 where he met his partner John F. Kimball. In 1891, Champ was described as "one of the leading young businessmen of the state" (Lewis Publishing 1891). The 1900 census listed Anna Jefferies at this address along with her two daughters and two grandchildren, but by the 1907 directory, 254 Fletcher had become the home of Charles A. Beno, president, secretary, and treasurer of The John Beno Company, a large department store located at 504-514 Broadway. [In 1900, the Benos were living nearby at 110 Grant Street, now non-extant.] Charles was a nephew of company founder, John Beno, and purchased an interest in the company in 1902 along with another nephew, Adolph Beno. They and their descendants operated the store for many years. The store dealt in "Dry Goods, Clothing, Carpets, Notions, and Millinery" in 1928. It was known as the largest department store in this section of the state (Meldrum and McGinn 2004). Charles Beno was president of the Beno Company from 1900 through 1932 and director of AI Root Company from 1919 through at least 1940. Several other residents in the district were employed in the Beno store's various departments. Charles A. Beno and his wife, Harriet, lived in this house for 61 years. Their children included Catherine and Charles B. Beno. Charles A. was listed as retired in his 1940 Who's Who in Iowa biography (Iowa Press Association 1940).</p>
138 Grant St.	1920 (A) built c.1890s (O)	<p>The 1900 census listed John Watts and his wife, Sarah, at this address. John's occupation was not decipherable. By the 1906 directory, this became the address of Charles O. Frazer, a traveling agent (salesman), but by 1907, Frazer had moved to 233 Elder. From 1910-11, 138 Grant was the residence of Frank E. Marlowe, Superintendent of Consolidated Construction Company. The 1910 census listed Frank E. Marlowe at this address, with Frank listed as a contractor doing general work. His household included wife, Lulu, son D.E., and a boarder, Christopher Clare (sp?), who was a bookkeeper. [In the 1900 census, the Marlowe family was living at 1520 Avenue B, with F.E. listed as a carpenter.] The 1918 directory listed William H. Esancy, a clerk at Bowder Daniels Co. (grocers), and Joseph C. Cowl, a cashier, at 138 Grant. The 1920 census showed the Esancy family at this address, with the household including head, William H., a partner in the Hubbard &amp; Esancy grocery store; wife, Dora; and children: Howard, Harriet, and Richard. This Esancy family was still here in 1928.</p>
140 Grant St.	1900 (A) built c.1900	<p>The 1900 census listed this address as the home of H.G. McGee, a real estate agent, his wife, Margaret, and their children: Mary and Habiell G. [McGee was also associated with several</p>

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 8 Page 71

Table 2. Historical summary of properties in district.

		properties in the Willow/Bluff/3rd St. Historic District in Council Bluffs.] By the 1902 directory, this had become the home of William H. Killpack, a city attorney and later a lawyer with offices in the National Bank Building. The 1910 and 1920 censuses listed attorney Killpack, his wife, Ada, and their daughter, Esther, at this address. In 1922, the Killpacks still lived in the house, but by 1928, Claude E. Datesman and his wife, Minnie, lived here. Mr. Datesman was Secretary-Treasurer of National Roofing Co., Inc.
144 Grant St.	1900 (A) c.1870 (O)	The style of this house suggests a c.1870 date of construction. The 1900 census lists this address as the home of George Lanford, a real estate dealer and banker, his wife M.B., their sons: Arthur and R.P., and grandfather, C.F. Lanford, retired. In 1913, this became the home of Frank E. Marlowe, a contractor who ran his business from the house, and H. J. Giese, no occupation listed. [Marlowe had earlier lived at 138 Grant.] By 1918, William B. Richards, a general agent for the C&NW Railway, lived here with his wife, Lettie. By 1922, George Binta was the only listed occupant. He was still residing here in 1928. His last name is spelled variously as Binta, Binte, and Bintz. The presence of two male residents in 1913 suggests that this was then a duplex or double house, which is suggested by the two recessed entries on either side of the wrap-around porch. This possibility was raised by the 1982 inventory of this property (Iowa Site Inventory #78-00619).
154 Grant St.	1920 (A) built c.1868 (O)	Originally built by Thomas and Sarah Elder, this house was shown on the 1875 illustration of Council Bluffs. A side gabled house was shown at this location on the 1868 illustration but it is uncertain whether this was part of the standing house or represents an earlier house; however, the style of the house would certainly support a c.1868 date of construction. The Elders homesteaded 14.7 acres at this location in 1854 and acquired a considerable amount of property in the area. In 1868 they conveyed their part of their land for subdivision plat named Thomas Elder's Addition. Elder Street was also named for Thomas Elder. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church and was the author of the letters from "An Elder," which were published in the <i>Nonpareil</i> . The 1870 census listed Thomas and Sarah Elder in Council Bluffs [no addresses listed in this census], with Thomas listed as a retired merchant. He died in 1872 and is buried in Fairview Cemetery (Meldrum and McGinn 2004). According to the property abstract, Sarah Elder sold this property to Albert and Agnes Foster in 1882, and in 1908 (filed in 1917) Foster sold it to Clarence A. Searight. [The 1880 census lists the Fosters on Mynster street, with no listings for the Fosters in the 1900 census.] The 1900 and 1910 censuses lists Searight living at 211 Lincoln Avenue, with the 1913 through at least the 1928 directories showing Clarence A. and Caroline Searight now living at 154 Grant. In 1913, Mr. Searight was a ticket agent for the CM&St.P Ry. In 1918 and 1922, he worked as telephone operator for the same railway. By 1928 he may have been retired, as there is no occupation listed for him. The Searight family owned this property into the late 20th century.
106 W. Kanesville Blvd	1925 (A) c.1925 (O)	[NOTE: W. Kanesville Blvd. was W. Washington Avenue historically.] In the 1928 directory and on the 1928 Sanborn map, this building was shown as the First Church of Christ Scientist. In the 1922 and earlier directories, there are no listings for this address, with the church then located in the Masonic Temple on Broadway.
116 W. Kanesville Blvd	1920 (A) built c.1910 (O)	According to the city directories, this was the home of Mrs. Mary A. Jacobs, widow of Leander Jacobs, from 1910 through at least 1928. (The address was 116 W. Washington during this period.) The 1910 and 1920 censuses lists Mary Jacobs at this address living on her own income. She was the only occupant listed for this household in both censuses.
120 W. Kanesville Blvd	1900 (A) built c.1900 (O)	The 1900 census lists John Shea, his wife, Agnes, and their children: John, Thomas, Florence, Elizabeth, Elsie, and Agnes, in residence at 120 W. Washington Avenue (then the address for this property.) The 1908 city directory lists the address as the home of Henry F. Fintel and his wife Louisa. Fintel's occupation is listed as a farmer in 1909. The 1910 census lists the Fintel

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 8 Page 72

Table 2. Historical summary of properties in district.

		family at this address, with Henry noted as 55 years old and living on his "own income." The Fintel household included his wife, Louisa, their daughters: May, Alva (an Evangelical singer), and Lillian, and a roomer, Miss May Converse, a public school teacher. It appears that the Fintels moved to this house upon Henry's retirement from farming. They remained in residence through at least 1928. In 1918, another family was also living with the Fintels: they were Charles Pippitt, a clerk at S.T. McAtee Grocery Co., and his wife, Vera. The 1920 census listed the Fintel household as including H.F. and Louise Fintel, their daughters, Lillian and Alice, and roomer, Mrs. Scott. By 1922, just the Fintels were again listed at this address. Shown as a single family dwelling on the 1928 fire insurance map, the house had been doubled in size with a rear addition by the 1962 fire insurance map. Oral history holds that the enlarged house was used a rooming house for Union Pacific RR workers--perhaps this is how the Fintels financed their retirement years in this house.
140 W. Kanesville Blvd	1951 (A)	[Before a church was built on this property, the home of William Groneweg, president of the well-known Groneweg & Schoentgen Co., one of the earliest grocery wholesalers in Council Bluffs, was located here.] The RLDS Church was built here in 1951 and enlarged in 2004. The RLDS church is now known as the Community of Christ Church.
208 W. Kanesville Blvd	1900 (A) built c.1918 (O)	The 1896 fire insurance map shows a much smaller one-story house at this address. There were listings for this address in the 1900 and 1910 censuses, but there was no listing for this address in the 1913 city directory. Based on the style of the extant house, it appears likely that it was built between 1913 and 1918, when it became the home of Joseph Brown, a carpenter employed at Anderson Bros. Co., and his wife, Adeline. It may be that Brown built the new house for himself or as an investment (see also 210 W. Kanesville). The 1920 census listed the Krasne family at this address (then West Washington Ave.). The household included Herman Krasne and wife, Rose, and sons, Leo, Millard, and Phillip. Herman Krasne was a department store merchant. By 1922, Leo Krasne had married, and he and his wife, Evelyn, were then living with his parents Herman and Rose at this address. The Krasnes all worked for the family department store, Krasne Bros. & Sons. By 1928, this had become the home of Galen and Grace Purcell.
210 W. Kanesville Blvd	1890 (A) built c.1920 (O)	No listing for this address in the 1913 or 1918 city directories. The 1920 census listed this address as the home of Benjamin Hirsch, his wife, Tony (or "Ionia" in the 1922 directory), and children: Mattie, Faye, and Willis. Hirsch was the owner of a women's wear store at 406 W. Broadway. By 1928, John and Esther Sussman resided here. John Sussman's occupation is listed as "shoes, 234 W. Broadway." [The very similar design of this house with that next door at 208 W. Kanesville, built around the same time, suggests that carpenter Joseph Brown (occupant of 208 in 1918) could have been responsible for the construction of both houses. These two houses were also built on a subdivided lot on which an older one-story house, with a 208 address, was sited on the 1896 fire insurance map. This would further suggest that the construction of these two similar four-square houses were related.]
214 W. Kanesville Blvd	1900 (A) built c.1909 (O)	This Craftsman-influenced house replaced an older one-story house on this lot shown on the 1896 fire insurance map. This house was home to William S. and Hazel Blanchard from 1909 through at least 1928. (In 1900 William was living with his parents at 333 Sherman Avenue. Following their marriage, William and Hazel continued to live at 333 Sherman through the 1908 city directory, but 1909 had moved to 214 W. Washington.) William Blanchard was a clerk/bookkeeper for the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co. The 1910 census listed Blanchard, his wife, Hazel, and a step-grandfather, James Barnes at this address. The 1920 census listed William and Hazel Blanchard and their son, Russell, at this address. William was still doing clerical work for the grain company. By 1928, his occupation was that of auditor.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA

Section number 8 Page 73

Table 2. Historical summary of properties in district.

218 W. Kanesville Blvd	1900 (A) c.1889 (O)	Joseph H. Arthur, a contracting freight agent for the CM&StP RR and later a solicitor, lived at the address between 1889 and 1892 according to city directories. The extant house is represented on the 1896 fire insurance map at what was then 218 W. Washington Avenue. The 1900 census lists this address as the home of Jos. H. Arthur and his wife, Mary. His occupation was listed as some type of solicitor, also not legible. There were no other occupants listed in the household in 1900. The 1910 census listed only Joseph and Mary Arthur at this address, with Joseph then 69 years old and working as a clerk for the Milwaukee RR. The 1913 city directory lists J.H. Arthur at this address and working as a solicitor. By 1918, James B. and Pearl Arthur were listed at this address. He worked as a bookkeeper for Continental Furniture & C. Co. The 1920 census listed J.H. Arthur, wife, M.M., and son, James B. and his wife, Pearl. In 1920, J.H. was listed as a railroad freight clerk, with son, James, a bookkeeper for a furniture company. By 1922, Joseph H. Arthur had died, and his widow, Mary, continued to live at this address through at least 1928, when her household included her now-widowed, daughter-in-law, Mrs. Pearl Arthur. Also listed in 1928 are Ovide Vien, a "collector," and his wife, Mary.
224 W. Kanesville Blvd	1900 (A) built c.1930-50 (O)	There was an older house on this lot that was occupied by James Saguin, a contractor who operated his business from his home, between 1900 and 1902. Saguin continued to live here by 1920 when the census listed him and a roomer, Thomas Barnett, as the only occupants. Barnett was a fireman, and Saguin was listed as a 71-year-old bridge contractor. There is no listing for this address (then 224 W. Washington Ave.) in the 1922 or 1928 directories. Also, there is no dwelling house shown on this lot on the 1928 Sanborn map. The footprint of this house does appear on the updated post-1928 Sanborn and was built before 1962. The design of the house suggests a construction date in the 1930s-50s.
211 Lafayette Ave.	1900 (A) built c.1908 (O)	In 1908 Walter B. Hough, bookkeeper for State Savings Bank and later Assistant Cashier at State Savings Bank, and his wife, Lena, were first listed at this address in the city directories. (In 1900, the Houghs were living at Crescent, Iowa.) The 1910 census listed the Hough household at 211 Lafayette as including Walter and Lena, their children: Ruth, Clark, Beula, and Helen, and sister-in-law, Belle Morehouse. The 1913 and 1918 directories showed the Hough family still in residence, with Walter still working as the bank as an assistant cashier, but by 1920-22, the house was occupied by James G. Mitchell, a car salesman (at Urch Motor Co.), his wife, Gladys, and their daughter, Maxine. By 1928, Elmer Christensen, a clerk at Harle Haas Co., and his wife, Lorain, lived here.
213 Lafayette Ave.	1920 (A) built c.1913 (O)	In 1913, Anton Yost, a telephone company inspector, lived at this address. (In 1910, Yost was living on Harrison Street.) The 1918 householder was Nels Sorenson, a plasterer, at this address, but by 1920, this address was the home of Robert Daniels, his wife, Adele, and their daughters, Bobette and Dorothy. Daniels was a traveling salesman for the Woodward Co. candy factory. By 1922, this house had become the home of Harry T. and Rose Wells, who lived here through at least 1928 (see also 215 Lafayette, below.)
215 Lafayette Ave.	1900 (A) built c.1900 (O)	The 1900 census listed "215 Avenue G" (later renamed Lafayette Avenue) as the residence of C. Opitz, and his son, Carl. Opitz was 70 years old and a widower. In 1908, this became the home of Nels Sorenson, a plasterer for Jensen Bros. that year and later simply listed as a plasterer. The 1910 census listed the Sorenson household at this address as including Nels and wife, Jennie, son Carl, and brother Chris, who worked as a house carpenter. Nels' occupation was listed as "plasterer general work." The 1913 directory listed the Sorenson family still in residence, but by 1918, they had moved next door to 213 Lafayette, (see above). In 1918, Harry T. Wells, a helper at John Beno Co., and his wife, Rosie, were the residents of 215 Lafayette and were still at this address by the 1920 census. By 1920, Wells was working in the shipping department at the Woodward Co. candy factory. However, by

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 8 Page 74

Table 2. Historical summary of properties in district.

		1922, the Wells had moved next door to 213 Lafayette (see above). By 1922, the house at 215 Lafayette was occupied by Donald H. Wayne (also spelled as "Mayne" and "Mawne"), chief deputy to the County Treasurer. He was still living here in 1928.
217 Lafayette Ave.	1890 (A) built c.1910 (O)	The 1910 census listed the James W. Jones family at this address. The household included James' wife, Hattie, and their children: Alice, Edith, Florence, and Gladys. Jones worked as a tea and coffee salesman. By 1918, the city directory listed this address as the home of the Frank H. Wallace family. He was a printer, or pressman, at F.J. Ainsworth Printing Co. The 1920 census listed the Wallace household as including F.H., his wife, Sarah, and their children: Herbert, Josephine, and Frank Jr. The Wallaces lived here through at least 1928.
227 Lafayette Ave.	1890 (A) built c.1906 (O)	According to the city directories, this became the residence of Charles W. Crum between 1903 and 1906. He was listed as the Deputy City Marshal in 1903. The 1910 census lists the Crum household at this address as including Charles and his wife, Emma, and their children: Gladys and William. Crum's occupation was still Deputy City Marshal at that time. By 1918, his occupation was that of Deputy Marshal at the police department. The 1920 census listed his occupation as police officer on the city police force. Gladys and William Crum were still in residence with their parents in 1920, Gladys working as a stenographer for an implement company. Charles Crum and his wife (listed variously as Emma, Ella, and Anna) lived in the house until at least 1928. In 1922, Charles Crum was listed as a driver for the police department.
229 Lafayette Ave.	1900 (A) moved here c.1915 (O)	No listing for this address in the 1910 census or in the 1913 directory. The 1918 directory lists this address as the home of Axel B. and Anna Carlson. Mr. Carlson worked as a candy maker at J.G. Woodward & Co. The 1920 census listed the Carlson household as including Axel, his wife, Anna, and their son, Howard. By that time he was working as foreman at the candy factory. The couple lived here at least until 1928. It is strongly suspected that this house is one that is known to have been moved from Oakland Avenue to Lafayette Avenue to make room for a larger lot for the house at 510 Oakland. The older house on Oakland was reportedly moved in 1915, which would fit the city directory information for 229 Lafayette. The style of the house would also fit with an older property than a c.1918 construction date would indicate based on directory listings. Since the Carlsons worked for the Woodward candy company, the potential for this to have been the moved building is even higher since it was Hattie Woodward who had the house moved from Oakland Avenue. [NOTE: there were several other candy factory employees living along Lafayette Avenue in the 1910s-20s.]
233 Lafayette Ave.	1893 (A) built c.1910 (O)	According to the 1910 census, Walter and Christine Felt lived at this address with their children: Alfred and Marie. Walter worked as a salesman at a department store. By 1911, however, Harry W. Skinner, an electrician, and Lois, his wife, lived at this address and stayed at least through 1918. The 1920 census showed Harry Skinner and family still in residence, although his wife was listed as "Wilma" not Lois. Their children included Harry Jr., Frederick, Marion, Charles, and Robert. Harry's occupation was listed as a traveling salesman selling "auto tires, etc." in 1920. By 1922, the house was occupied by Allen P. and Hannah Clobridge. Mr. Clobridge was a clerk with the CB&Q Railway.
245 Lafayette Ave.	1897 (A) built c.1900 (O)	There is a listing for "345 Avenue G" in 1900 when C. Anderson, wife, Hannah, and children: Harry, Carry, and Mable were in residence as well as for "345 Lafayette" in 1910 when Knut Keller, wife, Pauline, and his two stepsons were in residence. Anderson was an engineer and Keller was a carpenter. The 1912 directory lists 245 Lafayette as the residence of Thomas J. Bristow, a traveling agent (salesman) and his wife, Lottie (their address is also listed as "345 Lafayette Ave." in the alphabetical portion of the city directory). The 1920 census lists G.T. and Emma Joslin and their son, William, at 245 Lafayette. George T. Joslin was a conductor for the CRI&P RR. The Joslins lived at this address through at least 1928. In

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 8 Page 75

Table 2. Historical summary of properties in district.

		1928, son William and his wife, Helen, were also in residence with their father. It appears that Emma may have died by that time. W.C. Joslin was a clerk in 1928.
247 Lafayette Ave.	1900 (A) built c.1900 (O)	The 1900 census listed "347 Avenue G" as the residence of A.L. Foster, his wife, Elizabeth, son, William, daughter, G.V., and mother, Elizabeth Brown. Foster was a traveling salesman. By the 1906 directory, this had become the home of Mrs. Nettie J. Hunt, the widow of Jasper E. Hunt, who perhaps took in boarders in 1906 (listed as "347 Ave G" in alphabetical section of city directory). The 1910 census, however, listed only Nettie J. Hunt and her son, Albert, in residence at "347 Lafayette." The 1913 directory listed Mrs. Hunt and Joseph Spaulding, Jr., a pharmacist at 247 Lafayette. In 1918, Mrs. Hunt was the sole resident. The 1920 census listed Mrs. Hunt at 247 Lafayette but noted that she was "out of city" during the census taking. By the 1922 directory, Clay and Dora Blatner (he was a salesman) lived in the house, and Mrs. Hunt is not listed; however, she is again listed as a resident here in 1928. That year, a clerk named Elmer Christensen and his wife Lorain also lived at this address. It would appear that Hunt retained ownership and probably rented out the house in the 1920s until she returned c.1928.
249 Lafayette Ave.	1900 (A) built c.1889 (O)	The extant house appears to be an older home that was remodeled in the early 20th century with the addition of a Craftsman-style front porch. Joseph A. Spaulding, a district court bailiff, may have lived here between 1889 and 1892 (1889 address listed as "351 Ave G," and 1892 address listed as "349 Ave G"). The 1900 census listed the Spauldings at "349 Avenue G," with the household including his wife, Mary, their four children, a daughter-in-law, and a grandson. Spaulding was then a salesman. The 1910 census listed only the now-widowed, Joseph Spaulding, and his daughter, Ina, living at "349" Lafayette Avenue. The address was not listed in the 1918 directory, but was listed in the 1920 census when 249 Lafayette was the home of Oscar A. and Vera Pryor. Oscar was an assistant cashier at an auto sales shop. The 1922 directory listed Pryor as an accountant. The Pryors lived here through at least 1928.
255 Lafayette Ave.	1900 (A) built c.1905 (O)	In the 1900 census, "255 Avenue G" was the home of W. Darland, his wife, Henrietta, and their children: Inez, Frederick, Earl, and Henrietta. Darland was listed as a traveling salesman. However, the style of the extant house appears to be somewhat later in date than 1900. It is known that by 1905, this had become the home Julius C. Drieselman, an employee of candy manufacturers John G. Woodward & Co. It may be that an older house was replaced by the Drieselmans on this lot sometime during their tenure. Julius was a bottler at the company in 1905, a company foreman in 1913, and a "helper" in 1918 and 1922 according to city directories. No occupation is listed for him in 1928, when he and his wife, Anna, were still living here, perhaps retired by then. The 1910 census listed Drieselman as a bottler at a bottling works, with his and Anna's household including daughters: Bertha, Ethel, Margurete, and Gertrude. By the 1920 census, the Drieselman household consisted of Julius, Anna, Margurete, Ethel, Gertrude, and a grand-daughter, Jaquetta Kilness. Julius' occupation was listed as bottler at a mineral water company, with Ethel doing clerical work at a wholesale drug company and Gertrude doing clerical work for the Woodward & Co. candy factory.
261 Lafayette Ave.	1900 (A) built c.1922 (O)	Sometime in the years 1894 and 1895, G.W. Long was living at this address according to city directories. No occupation was listed in 1892, but later his occupation was that of "medicine manufacturer," which he apparently did from his home, as this was also his business address. Long was listed at this address (then 261 Avenue G) in the 1900 census, with his household including wife, Mary, and step-son, Ralph Bennett. Long's 1900 occupation was patent medicine salesman. His 1905 occupation is listed simply as "notions," but his 1907 occupation is listed as manufacturer of "Dr. Long's Sweet Wafers and Siloam Mineral Tablets." The 1910 census lists George W. and Mary E. Long at 261 Lafayette, with George's occupation still listed as manufacturing medicine. The style of the extant house

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number   8   Page   76  

Table 2. Historical summary of properties in district.

		suggests either that an older house was remodeled in the 1910s-1920s or the older house was replaced entirely during that period with a new house. As such, the extant house could post-date the Long's occupation of this property. The 1918 city directory listed Harlan E. Adams at this address along with his wife, Elizabeth. Adams dealt in real estate. The Adams family was gone from Council Bluffs by the 1920 census, and the 1922 directory listed Ralph C. and Elsie DeGuerre at this address. Mr. DeGuerre was a clerk at "RMS." The DeGuerres were also not in Council Bluffs during the 1920 census, and it is strongly suspected that a new house was built on this lot sometime between the Adams' occupation and the DeGuerres c.1922. By 1928, this was the home of Roscoe S. Cartwright, an instructor at Jefferson High School, and his wife, Doris.
263 Lafayette Ave.	1920 (A) built c.1918 (O)	No listing for this address in the 1913 directory. By 1918, through at least 1928, this was the home of Byron J. and Gertrude Kuhn. B.J. Kuhn was a photographer. His studio was located at 25 S. Main St. The 1920 census listed Byron and Gertrude Kuhn as the only occupants.
307 Lafayette Ave.	1920 (A) built c.1918 (O)	No listing for this address in the 1913 directory. By 1918, this was the home of Clarence A. and Laura B. "Love" Empkie. C.A. Empkie was a hardware salesman at Empkie Shugart Hill Company. In 1922, he was also listed as assistant treasurer for the company. The 1920 census listed the Empkie household at this address including Clarence, wife "Love B." and son, Robert. [In 1910, the Empkies were living on S. 6th Street.] The family still lived at 307 Lafayette through at least 1928.
308 Lafayette Ave.	1920 (A) built 1880s-90s (O)	The style of the house suggests a construction date well before 1910, probably in the 1880s-90s. The 1910 census listed Harvey Morse, wife Mary, and daughters, Adaline and Mildred, at 308 Lafayette. Morse worked as an electrician. The 1913 directory listed Ernest Melone, a salesman, at this address and in 1918 Charles Tullock (and wife), a storekeeper, and Mrs. Mary Magee were listed at this address. By 1922, this had become the residence of the superintendent of Fairview Cemetery, John I. Green, and his wife, Alice. It was also listed as the address of the Fairview Cemetery Association, which employed Mr. Green. Leonard Everett was President of the association in 1922. The Greens still lived here in 1928, at which time this was the official address of Fairview Cemetery.
312 Lafayette Ave.	1920 (A) built 1870s-80s (O)	The style of the extant house indicates a much earlier construction date than 1912, with a probable construction date of the 1870s-80s. Beginning in 1912, the city directory listed George A. Hamilton, a salesman, at this address. [In 1910, Hamilton and his wife, Ada, were living at 508 S. 12th Street in Council Bluffs. At that time, George was a salesman for a paper company.] By 1918, the householder was M.C. Johnson, of unknown occupation; however, it is uncertain that Johnson actually lived at this residence in 1918. The 1920 census showed Johnson and wife, Jane, living at 219 N. 2nd Street, with M.C. listed as a clerical worker for a plumbing office. By 1928, the residents of 312 Lafayette were Herbert Van Vlack, a "traveler" (traveling agent or salesman) and his wife.
321 Lafayette Ave.	1900 (A) built c.1908 (O)	In 1908, Denver Smith first resided here. Smith was listed as a clerk for Empkie-Shugart-Hill Co., in 1908, a foreman for the same company in 1909, and a traveling agent (salesman) in 1913. [The 1900 census listed the Smith family at 520 Iowa Avenue.] The 1910 census listed Smith and his family at this address including wife, Florence, and children: Zella, Clarence, and Faye. Denver was listed in the hardware trade, with daughter Zella, a stenographer, and son Clarence, a salesman in a clothing store. By 1918, this had become the home of William and Anna Cooper. William S. Cooper dealt in real estate and insurance, with an office at 107 Pearl Street. The 1920 census listed Cooper, his wife, Anna M., and their children: Harry and Ruth at this address. William was listed as a realtor, with son Harry listed as a real estate salesman, likely working for his father. By 1922, H. Clive and Essie Coons resided here. No occupation is listed for H.C. Coons. Local lore holds that the basement of this house was a



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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 8 Page 77

Table 2. Historical summary of properties in district.

		blacksmith shop before the Civil War (1982 Iowa Site Inventory Form #78-00660). The style of the extant house is early 20th century and could represent either a complete remodeling of an older house or that the foundation of an older house was later used for the foundation of a new c.1908 house.
North side Lawton Terrace	1941 & 1947 (O)	City Waterworks, a.k.a. the Mt. Lincoln Reservoir, was built as a WPA project in 1941. In 1947, a pumping house was added as part of a local project ( <i>Nonpareil</i> 1941, 1947).
103 Lawton Terrace	1954 (A)	No historical information
109 Lawton Terrace	1954 (A)	No historical information
309 Lawton Terrace	1920 (A) built c. 1906 (O)	In 1906, this became the home of John E. Swan, a city passenger and ticket agent with the C.B. & Q. Railroad. The 1910 census listed Swan at this address along with his wife, Pearl, and children: Byram and Louise. Swan's occupation was listed as City Passenger Agent Steam Railroad. The Swans were still listed at this address in the 1920 census when the household included John, Pearl, and Louise, and a roomer, Kathryn Allen, a teacher. John's occupation was then listed as ticket agent for the Burlington Railroad. The Swans were still living here in 1928. By that time, John was a general agent with the C.M. & Q. Railroad.
312 Lawton Terrace	1880 (A) built c.1889 (O)	Christian and "Amelia" Straub first lived at this address sometime between 1889 and 1892, when Straub was listed in the city directories as a contractor and builder. [The 1880 census had the Straubs living at 402 Bond Street, with the household including Chris and wife, "Annie," as well as daughter Ella, one servant, and 12 boarders, all of whom were listed as brick workers likely working for Straub. His 1891 biography noted that he was a "contractor, builder and brick manufacturer" in Council Bluffs (Lewis Publishing 1891). He had been born in Germany in 1847 and came to Council Bluffs in 1867. He learned the brick and stone mason's trade and became a contractor/builder in 1872. In 1875 he purchased George Baum's brickyard. It is likely that he built this house but it is interesting that it is a frame house rather than a brick house given that he owned a brickyard; however, the foundation is made of brick. It may be that the brick from this yard was more suitable for chimneys and foundations than walls. Straub married "Arnetta" (variously spelled Annie, Anna, and Amelia) Feifer in 1873 (ibid.). The 1900 census listed Straub at this address (then 312 Avenue E) as the homeowner along with his wife, "Anna," and servant, Dina Nelson. Straub's occupation in 1900 was not legible, but it appears that "contractor" was written in small letters in that column. The 1910 census lists Chris Straub, his daughter, Bertha Gardiner, and her husband, John, at this address along with servant, Meta Green. By that time, Straub appears to be retired and living on his own income. The Gardiners were still in residence by the 1912 directory. John Gardiner was listed as secretary treasurer of the Herman Bros. Company and dept. manager of the John Beno Company. [John S. Gardiner, as a single man and as a widower, was also associated with 401 N. 2nd Street. His residence at 312 Lawton Terrace appears to have been short-lived, if the two John Gardiners are the same person. It may be that Bertha died shortly after their marriage and John went back to living on his own.] By 1913, Straub was listed in the city directory as the Vice-President of the Harle-Haas Drug Co. By the 1920 census, John F. and Alice Helwig lived at 312 Lawton Terrace, with their household including sons, Jack and Donald, and daughter, Marie. John was listed in 1920 as a traveling salesman for a vinegar company. The Helwigs remained in residence through at least 1928. At that time, another couple, A. Clifford and Helen Brown, were living with the Helwigs. John Helwig was still listed as a salesman, while Clifford Brown was an osteopathic physician with an office at 323-5 Wickham Block.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 8 Page 78

Table 2. Historical summary of properties in district.

315 Lawton Terrace	1880 (A) built c.1928 (O)	No listing for this address in the 1913, 1918 or 1922 city directories. In 1928, this was the home of Charles E. Johnson, an engineer with the Union Pacific R.R., and his wife, Hazel.
316 Lawton Terrace	1880 (A) built c.1893 (O)	Daniel W. Keller and wife, Flora, first moved to this address in 1893-94 according to city directories. Keller worked at his brother's furniture and carpet company and became a partner in the Council Bluffs Carpet Company in 1890. This store was located at 407 W. Broadway. In 1899, Daniel started the Iowa Furniture and Carpet Company. The 1900 and 1910 censuses list Keller and his wife, Flora, at this address (316 Avenue E in 1900). His occupation was listed as furniture dealer. The 1920 census listed Daniel Keller as then 78 years old and retired. His wife, "Florrie" was also listed at this address in 1920. Daniel Keller passed away in 1922 and is buried in Fairview Cemetery (Meldrum and McGinn 2004). [It appears that Daniel and Flora Keller had moved next door to 320 Lawton Terrace by 1922 according to city directories. Daniel must have passed away shortly after the move.] By 1922, Charles L. Brainerd and wife, Adelaide, were living at 316 Lawton Terrace (no occupation listed) followed by Harrison and Alma Smith by 1928. Smith was a traveling salesman.
320 Lawton Terrace	1880 (A) built 1890s (O)	The 1900 census lists J. Simms, his wife, Catharine, and daughter, Winifred, as renters at this address (then 320 Avenue E). Simms was working as a music teacher. By the 1907 city directory, George W. Hawkins and wife, Sarah or Sallie, were living at this address. No occupation was listed in the 1907 directory, but he was listed as a traveling agent in 1908, and working for Gorham & Hawkins in 1909. The 1910 census listed George Hawkins, his wife, Sallie, and son, Ernest, at this address. In 1910-13, Hawkins was a traveling agent for Bradley, Merriam and Smith, but by the 1920 census, James R. Newcomb and wife, Sarah, were listed at this address. James was a clerk for the railroad but was also a representative for some type of railroad brotherhood organization. By the 1922 city directory, Daniel W. Keller and wife, Flora, had moved to this address from next door (316 Lawton Terrace) but Daniel died in 1922, so Flora may have occupied 320 Lawton Terrace primarily during her widowhood. By the 1928 directory, George P. Rogers and wife, Tillie, were living at this address. Rogers was a salesman with the Stenson Company.
323 Lawton Terrace	1880 (A) built c.1900 (O)	The 1900 census listed Frank Sperling and wife, Anna, at this address (then 323 Avenue E). Sperling was a retired farmer, and it may be that they built this home upon their retirement. By the 1910 census and city directory, however, Clinton A. Mills was listed at this address (Mills had previously lived at 335 Sherman Ave. and 220 N. 2nd St.). In 1910, he was a salesman for the Glen F. Mills implement business. His household included wife, Jenna, son Glen F., who worked in the repair department of the implement business, and daughters, Hazel L. and Margaret. (The Mills family had earlier lived at 220 N. 2nd Street.) The 1920 census listed Virginia H. Mills as widowed and still living at this address along with daughter Margaret (a stenographer for the power company) and daughter and son-in-law, Hazel and Lynne Franklin. Lynne Franklin worked as a well contractor. The 1922 directory continued to list Mrs. Virginia Mills, as the householder. She worked was working a bookkeeper for W.A. Mauer. In 1928, she was still living here and was working as a bookkeeper for the Council Bluffs City Water Works.
326 Lawton Terrace	1880 (A) built c.1900 (O)	The 1900 census listed the Changstrom family at this address. Mr. Changstrom (first name illegible in census) was listed as running a boarding house, with his household including son Carl (a shipping clerk), daughters, Hilda and Maria (a dressmaker), and one roomer, W.R. Ryden, a blacksmith. Changstrom immigrated to the U.S. in 1894. It is unclear in the census whether the Changstroms were owner or renters of this property, although one would suspect they were owners if they were operating a boarding house at this address. The 1910 census listed Henry B. Maxwell and family as renters at this address. The household included wife, Selina, and children: Harry, Walter, Charlotte, Eugene, Frances, and Oliver. Henry was

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number   8   Page   79  

Table 2. Historical summary of properties in district.

		working as an engineer for the steam railroad. The 1913 city directory listed Samuel Snyder lived at this address. He worked in loans at 330 W. Broadway. By 1918, Thomas Q. Harrison and wife, Shirley, lived here. Harrison was a lawyer with an office at 4 Rogers Bldg. From c.1922 through at least 1928, Charles J. Towne and wife, Myrtle, lived at this address. Towne was a clerk with the C.M.&St.P. Railroad.
327 Lawton Terrace	1880 (A) built c.1898 (O)	A. Norene is listed as the resident at this address in the 1898 directory. The 1900 census listed Andrew Norene at this address (then 327 Avenue E), with his wife, Magdalene, daughters, Ella, Mamie, and Lillie, and son, Albert. Andrew was working as tailor in 1900, with Ella a stenographer, Mamie a schoolteacher, Lillie a music teacher, and Albert a clerk (Albert married in 1908 and lived with his wife, Mary, at 418 N. 2nd street from c.1910 to c.1918). The 1910 census listed Andrew Norene, wife "Malina" and daughters, Ella (a bookkeeper at a drug store) and Mamie (public school teacher) in residence. Andrew was still listed as a tailor. There was no listing for this address in the 1913 city directory. By 1918, Christian Jensen (no occupation listed) lived here with his wife, Marie. The 1920 census listed Rev. William Crewdson at this address along with wife, Marilda, and W.E. Courdrey and wife, Myrtle, roomers. Courdrey was working for the Rock Island RR. The 1922 directory still listed Crewdson and wife "Rilda." W.B. Crewdson was an evangelist in both the census and directory listings. By 1928, Mrs. Frances Deffenbaugh was the householder. She was the widow of Joseph E. Deffenbaugh. Her son, Lyle, a student, lived here with her.
332 Lawton Terrace	1880 (A) built c.1893 (O)	Thomas J. Maloney and wife, D. Nell (or Deana), lived at this address beginning in 1893 according to city directories. That year Maloney owned a saloon at 516 W Broadway. In 1896 Maloney was part of Maloney Bros., and in 1902 Maloney was president of Maloney Cigar Co. In 1906 Thomas Maloney was listed as a partner in Maloney & Healey and councilman of the second ward. In 1907 and 1908 Maloney was again alderman of the second ward, but was also listed as the manager of Maloney Cigar Co. Maloney then became mayor in 1909, while maintaining his position at the cigar company. The 1910 census listed the Maloney family at this address, with the household including Thomas and wife, "Dean," and daughters, Margaret and Gladys. Maloney was the Mayor of Council Bluffs at that time and was listed as such in the 1913 city directory. He later served as President of the Reality Colonization Co. and Chairman of the Board of Trustees for the Council Bluffs city waterworks. The 1920 census listed Thomas and Dean Maloney at this address along with daughter, Gladys, who worked as a stenographer for a gas office. Thomas was listed as the Prohibition Director for the Federal Government. The Maloneys were in residence here through at least 1928. By 1928, George R. Gretzer and wife, Gladys, were also listed at this address along with the Maloneys. Gretzer had no occupation listed.
333 Lawton Terrace	1900 (A) built c.1889 (O)	Between 1869 and 1889, G.H. Richmond, an employee of the Boston Tea Co. and later a solicitor, first lived at this address. The 1900 census listed George Richmond at this address (then 333 Avenue E), with his wife, Therese, and daughter, Francis. In 1900, he was listed as a commercial agent. The 1910 census listed the Richmond family still at this address, with George then the Chief of Police. The 1920 census listed Ida Solomon and family as renters at this address. His household included son, True (a switchman for the railroad) and daughters, Mazell, Theresa, and Electa. Ida Solomon was listed with no occupation. By 1922, Robert W. Turner, and wife, Helen, lived here. Turner was assistant cashier at the City National Bank. By 1928, Aaron H. Madsen and wife, Nomie, lived at this address. Madsen owned Madsen Auto Co. at 324 W. Broadway. This company was distributor for Buick Motor Cars.
336 Lawton Terrace	1880 (A) built c.1910 (O)	There is no listing for this property in the 1900 census. By the 1910 census, Leonard Leutzinger and wife, Florence, were living at this address. They continued to be listed at this address in the 1913 to 1928 city directories. Leutzinger was superintendent of the city schools

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 8 Page 80

Table 2. Historical summary of properties in district.

		buildings and grounds during this period.
340 Lawton Terrace	1880 (A) built c.1896 (O)	The 1896 fire insurance map appears to show this house in existence by that time, although the house was later enlarged. The 1900 census lists May Lundean and son, Louis, at this address (then Avenue E). She was listed as a dressmaker. The 1906 directory noted that she was the widow of James Lundean. She was a seamstress, and James had been the department manager for the John Beno Co. The 1910 census listed May and "Lewis" at this address along with her mother and sister. May was listed as a dressmaker with a department store at that time. Mrs. Lundean was listed at this address through the 1918 city directory and the 1920 census when she was still working as a dressmaker and Louis was a stock salesman for the Howard Service Company. The 1920 census also listed Mrs. Flickinger and daughter, Margaret, as renters in the Lundean home. Margaret was a high school teacher. By the 1922 directory, Leland F. Scatterday and wife, Eleanor, were living at this address. Scatterday was the general secretary for the YMCA. By 1928, the house was occupied by Christian Jensen (no occupation listed) and Fred H. Bailey and wife, Nina. Bailey was a salesman for the Madsen Auto Co.
344 Lawton Terrace	1900 (A) built c.1896 (O)	This house may be represented on the 1896 fire insurance map, although it was enlarged with a rear addition and porch enclosures/additions on the front. The 1900 census listed C. (?) Christensen at this address (then Avenue E). His household included wife, Emma, and children: Lilla, William, Harold, and Clarence. He worked as a foreman for an illegible company. The 1910 census listed Andrew Ellis at this address. His household included wife, Alice L., and daughters, Alice M. and Dora, and grand-daughter, Lorena Scott. Andrew was 70 years old and was retired. Daughter Alice was a stenographer and Dora was a teacher. By 1911, Jonas H. Keith and wife, Katherine, lived at this address. Keith was listed variously as an inspector and an examiner. Keith had lived at several other addresses on this list before moving to Lawton Terrace. The 1920 census listed the Keiths as renters of this property, with the household including Jonas, wife Kate, and a roomer, Miss Minnie Shields. Jonas was listed as farm examiner for the Pitts Trust Co. Miss Shields was a school teacher. By 1928, Henry Brandt and wife, Helena, and William E. and Henrietta Blood were listed at this address. No occupations were listed for either Brandt or Blood.
348 Lawton Terrace	1984 (A)	No historical information
203 Oakland Ave.	1951 (A)	Current owner, Dr. John Mathieson, is the home's third owner.
205 Oakland Ave.	1870 (A) built c.1928 (O)	No listing for this address in the 1913, 1918, or 1922 city directories or in the 1920 census. By 1928, this was the residence of Max and Grace Simon. Max Simon was the proprietor of Central Market, which sold "Fancy and Staple Groceries" at 600 W. Broadway.
217 Oakland Ave.	1900 (A) built c.1928 (O)	No listing for this address in the 1913, 1918, or 1922 city directories or the 1920 census. By 1928, Malcom and Ellen Taffe were living here. Malcom Taffe was a pharmacist at Taffe Drug Co., 556 W. Broadway. (In 1922, while boarding at a different address, he was a clerk at this same business.) There is a small side gabled cottage, of similar vintage, located to the rear of the main house. This is a separate building that was shown as a dwelling at the rear of the lot on the 1928 fire insurance map. It was likely a rental property.
221 Oakland Ave.	1960 (A)	No historical information.
225 Oakland Ave.	1950 (A)	A three-unit apartment building built c.1950.
255 Oakland Ave.	1926 (A) built c.1922 (O)	No listings for this address in the 1913 or 1918 directories or the 1920 census. However, the 1922 directory, and those thereafter, contain a listing for all 34 units of the Oakland Court

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 8 Page 81

Table 2. Historical summary of properties in district.

		<p>Apartments at this address. Only two tenants listed in the 1922 directory were still living in the building in 1928; Mrs. Alice Swaine, in Apt. 6, and A.J. Durfee, who moved from Apt. 29 in 1922, to Apt. 31 by 1928.</p>
295 Oakland Ave.	1870 (A) c.1906 (O)	<p>In 1906, James H. Cole, a physician on Pearl Street, became the householder. He and his wife, Grace, were still living here five years later. The 1910 census listed the household as including James and Grace Cole and children: Eugene and Mildred. By the 1920 census, Dr. Cole had passed away, with the household now limited to Grace and son, Eugene. The Coles were listed at this address in the 1922 and 1928 directories. In 1928, a grown son, James, who worked in an insurance firm on S. Main Street was living with his mother.</p>
301 Oakland Ave.	1880 (A) c.1906 (O)	<p>The 1910 census listed Eldin H. Lougee and his second wife, Caroline, at this address along with servant, Tehla Thulin. Eldin's occupation was listed as Real Estate, Loans and Insurance. Lougee married Caroline Schoentgen in 1906. She was the sister of local architect, Edward P. Schoentgen, and it is likely that the firm of Cox &amp; Schoentgen designed this house. Edward P. Schoentgen was a partner in Cox &amp; Schoentgen from c.1899 to 1910. This house is shown in several postcard photo views along Oakland Avenue taken c.1910-15. This house remained the Lougee residence into at least the 1940s (Iowa Press Association 1940). Prior to his marriage, Eldin Hartshorn Lougee had worked as a clerk at the Council Bluffs Savings Bank and at the J.D. Edmundson &amp; E. Hart Loan and Land Office and was a partner in that business before becoming a loan and real estate agent on his own in 1906. The 1920 census listed Eldin as a banker, with the household including wife, Caroline, and maid, Margaret Anderson. (see also 615 Oakland for E.H. Lougee's earlier residence.)</p>
314 Oakland Ave.	1900 (A) built c.1902 (O)	<p>Around 1900-02, this became the home of John P. and Allie Greenshields. [In 1900, the Greenshields were living at 136 Graham Avenue.] He was a prominent local businessman. Originally from Canada, he came to the United States at age 18 seeking better opportunities. He worked for a few years in Page County, Iowa, before trying various ventures in Montreal, Chicago and in Kansas, where he first became involved in the real estate business. He finally settled in Council Bluffs in 1886, where he opened his own real estate office. He went into partnership with Frank F. Everest, in the real estate firm of Greenshields &amp; Everest Co., of which he was President. The successful business also dealt in loans and insurance. By 1907, Greenshields was also Vice-President of First National Bank. The 1910 census listed the Greenshields family at the Oakland Avenue address, with the household including John P. and wife "Ally," daughter, Jeanette, and mother-in-law Lurenda (or Surinda as she was listed in the 1900 census) Armstrong. John's occupation was listed as real estate and insurance. The family lived here through at least 1922. Jeanette Greenshields married Bernard Beno, and in 1920, they were living with her widowed mother, Allie, at the Greenshields' home at 314 Oakland. The Benos built a new home at 321 Oakland by 1928. By that time, 314 Oakland had become the home of Rev. Aaron E. Kiser and his wife, Etta. He was the pastor at "the large Presbyterian church."</p>
315 Oakland Ave.	1890 (A) built c.1910 (O)	<p>The 1900 census had no listing for this address, but by the 1910 census, Joseph E. and Nellie Wallace were living at this address. [In 1900, Joseph and Nellie were living at 309 N. 8th Street with Joseph's parents, Joseph and Matlida. Joseph E. was then a laundryman, while his father was a carpenter.] In 1910, the Wallace household included daughters: Irene, Marion and Clara Louise, his mother Matlida Wallace, and servant, Agnes Mladek. Joseph's occupation was listed as proprietor of a laundry. The Wallaces lived at this address through at least 1928. The 1920 census listed the household as including Joseph and Nellie, daughters: Irene, Marion, Clara L., and Josephine, and servant, Minnie Bennewitz. Joseph was a partner in the firm Wallace &amp; Grout, which was a laundry and dry cleaning business.</p>

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 8 Page 82

Table 2. Historical summary of properties in district.

<p>318 Oakland Ave.</p>	<p>1906 (A and O)</p>	<p>In 1910, Ray W. Bixby and wife, Maud E., were living at 318 Oakland Avenue. [In 1900 Bixby was still living with his parents at 323 S. 1st Street. Ray and Maud married in 1901, and this house may have been built for them sometime between 1901 and 1910. Therefore, the Assessor's estimated date of 1906 may be the actual year built.] Bixby was the secretary and treasurer of a plumbing company in 1910. George M. Hackett, a salesman, was also rooming with the Bixbys. By 1912, this became the home of Frank Earl Bellinger, M.D., and wife Edna Hunt. [In 1910, the Bellingers were living at 303 Oakland, now non-extant.] Dr. Bellinger was a physician and surgeon at 614 W. Broadway. He was also on staff at Mercy Hospital and Jennie Edmundson Hospital. The 1907 county history describes him as being already "well known to his profession" at the age of 33, and a "very popular" individual with a "proverbially cheery" disposition. By 1928, he was also President of the Christian Home Orphanage. (This organization, founded in 1882, is today known as Children's Square U.S.A.) Dr. Bellinger served as a surgeon in the United States Army during World War I. He was still at this address in 1940, when he was profiled in the 1940 Who's Who in Iowa. (NOTE: The booklet "Living History of Council Bluffs: A Walk through Fairview Cemetery" states that Frank Earl Bellinger was one of the "Doctors Bellinger," identified as Melvin J., Frank Earl and Smith W., three "brothers from New York" who practiced medicine in the late 1880s and who opened a 2-story frame hospital on the corner of Broadway and 26<sup>th</sup> St. However, according to the 1891 <i>Biographical History of Pottawattamie County</i>, it was brothers Frederick P. and M.J. Bellinger who opened the frame hospital thus described, at the corner of "Broad and 26<sup>th</sup>" in 1890. Frank Earl Bellinger would have been 16 years old at the time. He graduated from Creighton University in Omaha in 1900, and was the son of Thaddeus and Catherine (Ricer) Bellinger. The parents of the two brothers were J.H. and Helen (Smith) Bellinger. )</p>
<p>320 Oakland Ave.</p>	<p>1890 (A) built c.1872 (O)</p>	<p>This house was illustrated in the early 1870s as a two-story Italianate house with a prominent rooftop cupola (Illustration in possession of current property owner). It also appears to be shown on the 1875 bird's-eye illustration of Council Bluffs (Andreas 1875; see illustration attached to this nomination) as the house of B.F. Montgomery, who was listed in 4th Ward of Council Bluffs in the 1870 census along with his wife, Cynthia A., son, W.M., and daughter, M.M. Montgomery. B.F. Montgomery was a lawyer. [A photograph taken in the late 19th century and attached to this nomination also shows this house on the hill along the west side of Oakland Avenue. The house was greatly altered from its original configuration in the 1950s including the removal of the second floor and other modifications; therefore its age cannot be judged by its current appearance.] According to the property abstract for 360 Oakland (next door to 320), the three lots that encompass both 320 and 360 Oakland appear to have been purchased by the Montgomery family in 1872, and they retained possession into the early 1880s when J.W. Blanchard was listed as the owner. Blanchard was listed in the 1880 census as then living along Oakland Avenue (no house numbers given in census). His household included his wife, Ann, their seven children, his wife's mother and two sisters-in-law and four of the in-laws' children. Blanchard's occupation and that of his three sons were all listed simply as "railroad." In 1888, Oliver P. McKesson purchased these three lots (and the Montgomery house) from Blanchard. The 1900 census, listed McKesson and his family at the 320 Oakland Avenue address. His family included wife, May, children, Frank and Maude, and a servant, Betty Woodman. Oliver McKesson was the manager of an implement company. It appears that the McKessons lived in the old Montgomery house until they had built a new house on the third lot next door at what would become 360 Oakland Avenue during this period, although it is also possible that someone else built 360 Oakland in the early 1900s after the McKessons had sold the land (see 360 Oakland Avenue below). By the</p>

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 8 Page 83

Table 2. Historical summary of properties in district.

		1906 city directory, 320 Oakland Avenue was being occupied by Henry A. Quinn, who, remained in residence through at least 1928. He was the owner of the H.A. Quinn Lumber company at 200 Vine. The 1910 census listed the Quinn household as including Henry and wife, Maud, daughters, Orpha and Elizabeth, son Henry J., and servant Mable Peterson. By the 1920 census, the Quinn household included H.A. and his wife, Jane (second wife?), daughter Elizabeth, son Henry, and a couple who were listed as the maid and janitor. Son, Henry A. Quinn was working for his father as a lumber dealer in 1920.
321 Oakland Ave.	1920 (A) built c.1928 (O)	No listing for this address in the 1913, 1918 or 1922 directories. In 1928, this was the home of Bernard and Jeanette Beno. Mr. Beno was the treasurer of The John Beno Co. [In the 1920 census, Bernard and Jeanette were living with her mother, Allie Greenshields, at 314 Oakland Avenue. Bernard was then working as a salesman at The John Beno Co.]
360 Oakland Ave.	1900 (A) built c.1910 (O)	According to the property abstract, Oliver P. McKesson, and his wife, Mary E., purchased the three lots that included this property, and the property next door where 320 Oakland Avenue was built c.1872, in 1888 from J.W. Blanchard (see 320 Oakland above). McKesson was actually living at <u>320</u> Oakland at the time of the 1900 census, and it could be that he may have lived in that older house until he built a new house next door at 360 Oakland (Note: there is no listing for 360 Oakland in the 1900 census). Or, perhaps he built it as a speculative investment and never actually resided in 360 Oakland. It is known that he was gone from <u>320</u> Oakland Avenue by 1906. The abstract for 360 Oakland presents additional possibilities for date of construction including a brief stint of ownership by local architect and contractor, Chris Jensen from 1906-08. Jensen later lived in a house he built for himself up the street at 520 Oakland Avenue (built by 1910), and it could be that he lived briefly at 360 Oakland, while he was building his own home at 520 Oakland. The first listing of anyone actually residing at 360 Oakland Avenue was in the 1910 city directory and the 1910 census listings when William M. Lyon was in residence at this address. His household included wife, Helena, and children, Helen and Edward. Lyon was a department manager at the John Beno Co. and one of the department store's directors by 1911. The style of the house at 360 Oakland strongly suggests an early 1900s date of construction rather than an 1880s-90s date, and it may be that William Lyon actually built this house by 1910. By 1918, businessman Hiram Vrooman and his wife lived at 360 Oakland; he dealt in real estate. The 1920 census listed this address as the residence of Roy and Elizabeth Maxfield, their two sons, and a maid. Maxfield was an assistant cashier of the First National Bank. The Maxfields remained in residence through at least 1928 when Roy had become the bank's vice-president.
400 Oakland Ave.	1890 (A) built in 1890 (O)	Built in 1890 by Hugh H. and Kate Cole, who lived here for 15 years. The 1900 census listed the Cole household as including Hugh H., his wife, Kate, their children, Penn, Livingston and Amelia, and a servant Anna Christman. Hugh's occupation was illegible but he may have been a merchant. From 1905 through at least 1928, the city directories list this as the home of businessman Frank C. Lougee and his wife, Mary. The 1910 census listed the Lougee household at 400 Oakland as consisting of Frank C., his wife, Mary, daughter, Florence, and father-in-law, Joseph Dans. F.C. Lougee was well-established in the real estate and loan business by the 1890s. From 1897 until 1906, he was in partnership with his nephew, Eldin H. Lougee, who went on to become a prominent real estate and insurance agent in his own right. (E.H. Lougee married Caroline Schoentgen in 1906. She was the daughter of John Schoentgen, co-founder of Groenweg & Schoentgen Co., and the sister of architect Edward P. Schoentgen. E.H. and Caroline Lougee lived down the street at 301 Oakland.) In 1913, after having been bought out of his previous firm by his nephew, F.C. Lougee was the secretary and treasurer of his own Empire Ranch & Cattle Co., located at 124 S. Main St. Mr. Lougee is the only officer listed for the company. He held this position for

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 8 Page 84

Table 2. Historical summary of properties in district.

		several years. In 1922 his occupation is simply listed as "real estate, 124 S. Main." Then, in 1928, his real estate business is listed as "Colorado Lands, 601 Bennett Bldg." F.C. Lougee died in 1932 and is buried in Fairview Cemetery (Meldrum and McGinn 2004).
402 Oakland Ave.	1890 (A) built c.1896 (O)	This house appears to be represented on the 1896 fire insurance map. The 1900 census listed this address as the residence of John B. Steadman, his wife and a servant (both names illegible). He was listed as a clerk at the Federal Trust. The 1910 census listed this address as the residence of Lincoln A. Hypes, his wife Mable, daughter, Margareta, and his in-laws, William H. and Jeannette Woodring. Hypes was listed as a retail merchant in dry goods in 1910. A 1907 account listed him as one of the directors of The John Beno Co. (Field and Reed 1907:265). His father-in-law was a salesman in a retail store in 1910. By 1911, this became the home of Jesse E. and Mary Hollenbeck. Jesse E. Hollenbeck was the president of J. Hollenbeck Brothers, house movers and general contractors. His business was quite successful. In 1918 he and his family were still at this house; by 1922, Jesse Hollenbeck, Sr. had passed away, and his widow, Mrs. Mary E. Hollenbeck, was the householder. A J.E. Hollenbeck, who was presumably the couple's son, also resided here at that time. By 1928, it appears Mrs. Hollenbeck had taken in boarders, Frank and Madge Pinney. Frank S. Pinney was a district manager for Mutual Life Insurance company of New York.
405 Oakland Ave.	1890 (A) built c.1908 (O)	In 1908, this became the home of Dr. Smith W. Bellinger, who was a prominent physician and surgeon who had been practicing in Council Bluffs since his graduation from the University of Nebraska in 1904. [The 1900 census listed Bellinger as a student then living at 616 Broadway with his uncle, Fred R. Bellinger, also a physician.] Smith Bellinger's practice was located at 614 W. Broadway in 1913. The 1910 census listed Dr. Smith W. Bellinger at 405 Oakland Avenue along with his wife, Edith, and daughter, Iola. By 1918, the residents were Edgar B. and Elizabeth Lewis. It appears that the Edgar and Elizabeth were siblings, with Edgar listed as the householder in 1918, and Elizabeth listed as "boarding." However, the 1920 census listed Elizabeth as the head-of-household and her brother, "Edger," as living in her household. Both were in their early 40s, with no occupations listed. By 1922, Elizabeth Lewis (no occupation) was the sole resident and householder. She still lived here in 1928.
408 Oakland Ave.	1910 (A) built c.1896 (O)	This house appears to be shown on the 1896 fire insurance map at what was then listed as 404 Oakland Avenue. The 1900 census lists Julian C. Mitchel at 408 Oakland Avenue along with wife, Flora, children, Harry and Grace, and mother-in-law, Mary Casady. Mitchel was working as a city ticket agent in 1900. From that point, the history of this property becomes more complicated. According to city directory listings, this was the home of Arthur S. and Emma Hazelton from 1902 through at least 1918. Hazelton studied law at Boston University and Columbia law school before moving to Council Bluffs in 1884. He was the Principal of the High School for one year and then worked in the law office of Jacob Sims. He was admitted to the bar in 1886. He became a partner in the law firm of Mayne & Hazelton and served as City Solicitor for six years, State Senator for four years, and was appointed Postmaster in the early 1900s. He died in 1924 and is buried in Fairview Cemetery, with Hazelton's account in the cemetery booklet noting that his home had been at 408 Oakland Avenue (Meldrum and McGinn 2004). However, the 1910 census lists Charles F. Cramer at 408 Oakland Avenue and the Hazeltons as then living in the 4th ward outside of the district. [The 1900 census listed the Hazeltons at 623 7th Avenue.] Cramer was an architect and his household included his daughter, Grace, a servant, and six boarders. The 1920 census lists Arthur Hazelton as then widowed and living alone at 227 Merriman Block on Pearl Street. According to the 1920 census, physician Grant Augustine, wife Idabelle, children, Grant Jr., Margaret, and Robert W., and maid, Edith Dunn were then living at 408 Oakland Avenue. They continued to live at this residence in the 1922 and 1928 city directory listings. He was



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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 8 Page 85

Table 2. Historical summary of properties in district.

		listed as a surgeon in the directories.
409 Oakland Ave.	1880 (A) built c.1912 (O)	There was no listing for the address in the 1910 census. The 1912 city directory listed Frederick Hollingsworth, a veterinary surgeon, at this address for the first time. The 1920 census listed veterinarian, Dr. Fred A. Hollingsworth at this address along with wife, Nellie W., and his mother, Clelle Hollingsworth. The Hollingsworths were still living here in 1928. His practice was located at 39 4 <sup>th</sup> Street in 1913, but in later years he may have been based in his house, as there is no listed business address in the city directories.
412 Oakland Ave.	1890 (A) built c.1898 (O)	The 1896 fire insurance map showed this as an empty lot at that time. According to the property abstract, this house appears to have been built c.1898 by Dell G. and Ada Morgan. The 1900 census lists the Morgans at this address, with the household including Dell G., wife, Ada, daughter, Grace, and son, Paul. Morgan was listed as a druggist in 1900. In 1905, Edward Canning purchased this property from the Morgans. The 1907 directory listed Canning as the county sheriff but was also part of MacAlister & Canning Co. (listed as the vice-president of the company in 1913). The 1910 census listed Canning at this address with his household including wife, Nora, daughters, Florence and Helen, and son, Richard. In 1910, Canning was listed as dealing in real estate and insurance. Canning later sold the house to Julius C. and Anna Deetken, who in turn sold the property to Julius and Rose Katelman in 1917. The Katelmans were prominent members of the Chevra B'nai Yisroel Synagogue located nearby on Mynster Street. Mr. Katelman operated the Council Bluffs Junk Co. The Katelman family had earlier lived at 403 Main Street (in 1900). The 1920 census listed the Katelman household at 412 Oakland Avenue as including Julius and Rose and their seven children. At least one of their sons was working with his father at the junk company at that time. In 1922, the Katelmans were still living here, but by 1928 Clinton Miller, a salesman at International Harvest Co., and his wife, Sophia, were living here. (see also 417 Oakland)
415 Oakland Ave.	1908 (A) built c.1916 (O)	There was no listing for the address in the 1910 census. The first city directory listing for this address is in 1916 when Andrew C. Keller and wife, "Grace," were living here. The 1920 census listed A.C. Keller and his wife, "Mary," at this address. Keller owned the Keller Horse Collar Co., and by 1922 he was the President of the Central State Bank. The property abstract showed that Keller purchased this lot in Nov. of 1915. The Keller family owned the property until Nov. 1933 when it was sold to A.W. Oard, who had been living in the house along with his wife, Elizabeth, since 1928. Oard was Vice President of McGee Investment and a partner in Oard & Peterson Drug at 200 W. Broadway. In 1949, Oard sold the property to Charles and Myrtle Roach, and by 1950, Oard was living at 417 Oakland Ave. Roach was manager of Nelson Insurance Co.
416 Oakland Ave.	1888 (A) remodeled c.1938 (O)	According to the property owner, the original house on this lot was built in 1888 and was later damaged by fire and extensively remodeled in 1938-40s. At that time, the house was reduced from what had been a 2.5 story house down to the current one story house. [At odds with this account is the 1896 fire insurance map, which shows both lots 10 and 11 vacant at that time. Furthermore, there is no listing for this address in the 1900 census.] The 1910 census listed Fred Schnorr at this address along with his wife, Nellie A., son, William F., father, Fred Schnorr, and servant, Amelia Nelson. Schnorr was listed as dealing in real estate and insurance as was his son. His father was retired by that time. [In 1900 the Schnorrs were living at 614 7th Avenue.] The Schnorrs remained in residence through at least 1928, with the 1920 census listing Fred and wife, Nellie, at this address along with two "lodgers." The house was also owned at one time by the Katelman family, with this Katelman in hardware.
417 Oakland Ave.	1880 (A) built c.1922 (O)	There is no listing for this address in the 1913 or 1918 city directories, nor in the 1920 census. By the 1922 city directory, Edward L. Duquette lived here. [In the 1920 census, Duquette was then living at 500 Glen Avenue.] He was President and general manager of the

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number   8   Page   86  

Table 2. Historical summary of properties in district.

		DeVol Hardware Co. By 1928, Julius and Rose Katelman lived here. The 1928 city directory noted that also living at 417 Oakland were children: Abraham, Fannie, Joseph B., Maurice, and Louis H. Katelman. Louis was listed as the manager of the Sprague Foundry & Mfg. Co. (farm implements) and Abraham, as the bookkeeper of that business. Fannie and Maurice were working as stenographer and bookkeeper, respectively, for the junk company, with Joseph listed simply as manager. Julius was listed as the owner of both the Council Bluffs Junk Co. and the Sprague Foundry. He died in 1936, and Rose was still living at this address at that time. (see also 412 Oakland)
420 Oakland Ave.	1900 (A) built c.1898 (O)	Current owner has found written on the plaster underneath the wallpaper the name of Jensen Contracting indicating that J. Chris Jensen and his company had a hand in either the original construction of this house or in the plastering of the interior in the early 20th century. Other graffiti found during remodeling had an 1898 date, which is probably the date of construction for this house, although no listing for this address could be found in the 1900 census. [The 1896 fire insurance map showed the lot then vacant.] According to the 1908 directory, this was then the home of Allen W. and Grace Tyler. He was an agent for the CB Nursery Co. The 1910 census listed the Tyler household as including daughter, Norma, son, William D. [Donald], and servant, Les Johnson. Tyler's occupation in 1910 was "nurseryman." From 1913 through 1922, Tyler dealt in real estate and by 1928 he was a grocer at 36 N. Main St. and still living in the house at 420 Oakland. The 1920 census listed Tyler at this address with wife, Grace E., daughter, Norma, and son, Donald.
424 Oakland Ave.	1900 (A) built c.1913 (O)	No listing for this address could be found in the 1910 census. The 1913 city directory listed this address as the home of Frank Wilson Dean, M.D., of Dean & Henninger. (Before moving here, F.W. Dean lived on 6 <sup>th</sup> St. and at 114 3rd Street in 1910.) He was a prominent physician and eye specialist who began practicing medicine in Council Bluffs in 1895. From 1904-28 he was an eye specialist on staff with the Jennie Edmundson Memorial Hospital, according to his 1940 Who's Who in Iowa biography (Iowa Press Association 1940). The private practice he operated with his partner, Louis L. Henninger, specialized in treating the ear, eye, nose and throat. The 1920 census listed Frank W. Dean and wife, Sarah, at the 424 Oakland Avenue address along with son, Abbott. The Deans were still living here in 1922. By that time, Lloyd G. Howard had also joined the practice, which was located in the City National Bank Building. In 1928, the residents listed here were his son, Abbot M. Dean, also a physician, Abbot's wife, Elizabeth, and Frank W. Dean, "physician at 300 Clinic bldg." By 1940 Dr. F.W. Dean lived at 540 Washington Ave.
476 Oakland Ave.	1913 (A) built c.1896 (O)	This house was shown on the 1896 fire insurance map. The 1900 census listed James N. Casady at this address along with wife, Mary, daughter, Geraldine, and son, Joiner. Casady was listed as an investment banker. By the 1902 city directory, Elmer E. and Ophie Smith were living at this address. Elmer was the City Recorder in 1900, while in 1905 and 1910 was listed as the secretary & treasurer of the Abstract Title Guaranty Company. The 1910 census listed the Smiths at this address, with the household including Elmer, his wife, Ophie, son Frank A., daughter, Lois, and son, Elmer E, Jr. No occupation is listed for E.E. Smith in the 1913 or 1918 directories. The 1920 census listed Smith as retired, with Elmer, his wife, and son, Elmer Jr. still living at this address. But by the 1922 directory, the occupants were William and Elizabeth Coppock. Mr. Coppock was the secretary and treasurer of the Eagle Laundry Co. By 1928, he had passed away, and his widow, Elizabeth, continued to live here.
501 Oakland Ave.	1880 (A) built c.1896 (O)	House was shown on the 1896 fire insurance map. The 1910 census listed Leonard Lowry, wife Minnie, and children, Genevieve and Myrl, at this address. Leonard was a dry goods salesman. By the 1913 city directory, this address was being occupied by Albert J. and Eloise Faul, who remained in residence through 1918. Faul was treasurer of the Harle-Haas Drug

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 8 Page 87

Table 2. Historical summary of properties in district.

		Co. By the 1920 census, this address was being occupied by Egbert L. and Elizabeth Cook, who remained through at least 1922. E.L. Cook was retired (see also 360 Sherman Ave.) By 1928, the house was occupied by Robert A. and Agnes Austin, also with no occupation listed.
507 Oakland Ave.	built 1957 (A)	No historical information.
510 Oakland Ave.	1894 (A) built in 1891 (O)	<p>This house has been the home of two prominent Council Bluffs citizens. It was built of granite from Jasper, MN, for original owner Finley Burke in 1891-93, at a cost of \$35,000 (Historic Home Tour 2003). German carpenters finished the interior. An 1891 biography refers to Burke as one of the most respected lawyers in the region and the senior partner in the well-known law firm of Burke &amp; Casady and later Burke, Harl &amp; Tinley. The account also notes that Mr. Burke was the only lawyer in western Iowa admitted to membership in the American Bar Association at that time and that he had been admitted to practice "in the highest courts, being a regular member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, District of Columbia" (Lewis Publishing 1891). He was also attorney for the Chicago Northwestern RR in Council Bluffs for a number of years until his death in 1903 and was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Council Bluffs Free Public Library from 1892. Mr. Burke's father, Finley Adams Burke, Sr. was a judge. (He died in 1889.) Judge Finley Burke, Sr., had come to Pottawattamie County in 1856 with his wife and one-year-old son, and was an early city official, serving several terms in various offices from the 1860s through the 1880s. He was one of Council Bluff's "most popular" citizens, a "respected and beloved" figure in the community (ibid.). His son, Finley Burke, the builder of this home, married Lizzie Casady in 1877. She was the cousin of his law partner, Thomas E. Casady, and the daughter of Hon. Samuel H. Casady, one of the founders of Sioux City and a member of the Iowa House of Representatives. According to her husband's obituary, she was the first white child born in that town. She passed away after their first year of marriage. In 1882, Mr. Burke remarried to Parthenia Jefferis, daughter of one of the oldest families in Council Bluffs (Dr. Thomas Jefferis), and was one of the town's "most successful teachers" at the time of her marriage. The 1891 account states "in domestic life Mr. Burke is very happy, and his love of home is attested by the building of one of the handsomest residences in the city" (ibid.). Mr. Burke and his second wife had four children: Thomas, Donald, Margaret, and Paul. He was buried in Fairview Cemetery in 1903, with Parthenia buried next to him in 1928 (Meldrum and McGinn 2004). The 1900 census listed the Burkes' household as including Finley and Parthenia, children: Thomas, Donald, and Margaret, Finley's sister, Emma A. Brodbeck, and two servants. By the 1910 census, the widowed Parthenia was living with her sister in Omaha, Nebraska.</p> <p>The house at 510 Oakland Avenue was occupied by John G. Woodward and his wife, Hattie (Moran) by the 1910 census. They lived in this home for over three decades. Woodward was the founder of John G. Woodward &amp; Company, candy manufacturers and wholesalers (see also 615 Oakland). He purchased the Burke house in 1905. [The home had been featured in a brochure for the 1898 Worlds Fair in Omaha and was probably one of the most prestigious homes in the area at the time.] John G. Woodward built his factory into the largest candy business west of the Mississippi. In 1928, while still living here, he held the position of treasurer and general manager of the company, but was in charge of day-to-day operations, while the president, Harry Cartan, was based in Sausalito, California. By that time, in addition to running this business, John G. Woodward was also President of the Council Bluffs Savings Bank. His son, Carleton Woodward, became President of John G. Woodward Co., Inc. in 1936, the year his father died. (see 608 Oakland)</p>

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 8 Page 88

Table 2. Historical summary of properties in district.

517 Oakland Ave.	1880 (A) built c.1918 (O)	No listing for this address in 1913 city directory. By 1918, Edwin L. Empkie, the treasurer of the Empkie-Shugart Hill Company, hardware wholesalers located at 109 S. Main lived here. Mr. E.L. Empkie and his wife, Eleanor, were still living here in 1928. By that time, Louis C. Empkie, Edwin's father was also living with them but passed away that same year. Louis Charles Empkie arrived in America from Prussia in 1856 and came to Council Bluffs in 1867. In 1882 he opened the Empkie Hardware Company. It was later operated by his sons, Frederic and E.L. as the Empkie Shugart and then the Empkie Shugart Hill company. Louis (or "Lewis") Charles Empkie is buried in Fairview Cemetery (Meldrum and McGinn 2004).
519 Oakland Ave.	1890 (A) built c.1922 (O)	No listing for this address in the 1910 or 1920 censuses, or in the 1913 and 1918 city directories. In 1922, J.J. and Bailey Krasne were listed at this address. Jacob ("Jake") J. Krasne was one of the proprietors of Krasne Bros. & Sons, which sold dry goods and clothing at 308-320 W. Broadway. The partners of the firm were Herman, Jake, George, Leo and Lawrence Krasne. Their store was located in the Peoples Department Store.
520 Oakland Ave.	1907 (A) built c.1910 (O)	J. Chris and Sadie Jensen were living at this address by the time of the 1910 census when their household included their daughters, Gladys, Alice, Ellen, and Frances. Chris Jensen was listed in the census as a general contractor. It is known that Jensen was a contractor and an architect, whose practice in Council Bluffs began in 1900. [In 1900, the Jensens were living on Hyde Avenue.] His contracting firm, Jensen Bros. Co. was located at 305 W. Broadway. Jensen designed and built the house at 520 Oakland Avenue as his own home and lived here with his family through at least 1940 (Iowa Press Association 1940). The 1920 census listed the Jensen household as then including J. Chris, wife, Sadie, mother Kjerestin (?) Andersen, and daughters, Ellen and Frances. The census listed Chris as an architect and contractor.
524 Oakland Ave.	1900 (A) built in 1885 (O)	Lucius Wells built the original house in 1885, according to the Council Bluffs Historic Preservation Alliance's <i>Historic Homes Tour 2003</i> . Initially constructed as a rather modest home for Lucius and his wife, Hattie, the house was added onto over the years as Lucius prospered. Wells was the resident partner in the firm Deere, Wells & Co., formed in 1881 by Wells in partnership with Deere & Co., and Moline Wagon Company, both based in Moline, Illinois. Lucius Wells had risen through the ranks over the course of his 14 years at Deere & Co. while still living in Moline, near the farm where he was born and raised. After joining the company as a factory worker, then gaining success as a traveling salesman, he eventually acquired a position of considerable responsibility as a general manager before moving to Council Bluffs in 1881. Wells was to be the manager and resident partner of one of John Deere & Company's semi-independent "branch houses" being established by the fast-growing company at this time. Under this innovative marketing system, regional managers were largely autonomous in their respective territories, as noted by the American National Business Hall of Fame, which includes Charles Deere, John Deere's son and a partner in the company, as one of its laureates for creating a "marketing revolution." As branch manager and also part owner in the Council Bluffs firm, Wells helped establish at the age of 37 "the pioneer" wholesale house in agricultural implements, wagons, and vehicles in "the Northwest," according to his 1891 biography (Lewis Publishing 1891). The firm was the "leading and largest" such business in the region at that time. In 1899, Wells sold his one-third interest in the firm and continued business in his own right as a dealer in agricultural implements, carriages and gasoline engines. It appears that by 1900 the Wells family had moved to 624 Oakland Avenue (the C.R. Scott Cunningham house built in the 1870s), which was perhaps a larger and more impressive home than the Wells' original home at 524 Oakland. They were listed at 624 Oakland in the 1900 census and the 1905 city directory, but by 1910, the Wells family was living at 235 N. 2nd Street, with Lucius working in real estate. The 1900 census listed Charles M. Harl at 524 Oakland along with his wife, Charlotte (or

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 8 Page 89

Table 2. Historical summary of properties in district.

		Lottie) Oblinger, and their daughters, Nettie and Ruth, and one servant. Charles was listed as an attorney. The widow Nettie J. Hunt is listed at this address sometime between 1903 and 1905 before moving to 247 Avenue G in 1906. By the 1910 census, Dell G. Morgan, wife Adah, daughter Grace, and son Paul, were living at 524 Oakland Avenue. Morgan was a retail merchant. By the 1920 census, salesman, Osgie D. Rogers and wife, Elsie, were living at 524 Oakland along with five lodgers.
528 Oakland Ave.	1920 (A) built c.1880 (O)	Gebhard and Mansheim (1993) estimated a date of construction c.1880 based on the style of the house. The first city directory listing for the property shows Frank and Gertrude Ellis at this address sometime between 1903 and 1905. [In the 1900 census, the Ellis family was living on S. 6th Street.] In 1905 Frank Ellis was listed as the director of the John Beno Co. The 1910 census listed the Ellis family at this address, with the household including Frank L., wife Gertrude, daughters Loraine and Mary, and sister-in-law, Dorothy Pusey. F.L. Ellis was Treasurer for Keys Bros. (carriage manufacturers) in 1913 and office manager for J.F. Wilcox & Sons in 1918. Ellis was listed in the Who's Who in Iowa in 1940 and was then living at 113 Frank Street and was working as an income tax advisor (Iowa Press Association 1940). By the 1920 census, 528 Oakland was occupied by Francis D. and Ileta Parmer and their daughters, Mary and Helen. Mr. Palmer was President and Treasurer of Parmer Motor Co. at 149-151 W. Broadway. The Palmers still lived here in 1928.
529 Oakland Ave.	1880 (A) built c.1913 (O)	There was no listing for this address in the 1910 census. The 1913 and 1918 city directories list this address as the home of Robert H. and Molly Huntington. In 1913, R.H. Huntington was a salesman, and in 1918 he was a parks commissioner. By 1920, the Huntingtons had moved to 347 Sherman Avenue. The 1920 census listed Glen Reider and wife, Flora, at 529 Oakland Avenue. At that time, Glen was working as a "city salesman" for a candy factory (likely the Woodward Candy Co.). The Reiders were still in residence through at least 1928.
534 Oakland Ave.	1905 (A) built c.1910 (O)	In 1910, Henry W. and Grace G. Hazelton lived here according to both the 1910 census and city directory. The household included their daughter, Mary, mother-in-law, Julia Robinson, and a boarder. Henry was the Assistant Cashier at Council Bluffs Savings Bank. Their daughter, Mary was a music teacher. The Hazeltons lived here until at least 1928.
600 Oakland Ave.	1892 (A) built c.1906 (O)	The property abstract suggests that a house was constructed on this lot in 1889 for attorney Bradbury Hight based on a sizeable mortgage taken out on the property that year (see also Council Bluffs Historic Preservation Alliance's <i>Historic Homes Tour 2003</i> ). Mr. Hight lost the property in 1896 at a Sheriff's sale, where it was purchased by J.W. Squire. Mr. Squire dealt in real estate and never lived in the house. He sold the property to Merton Grout and his wife Clara Grout in 1906. The style of the house does not really fit an 1880s date of construction and would appear more likely to have been built around 1900-06. Perhaps the extant house replaced an older house on this lot, possibly c.1906 when the Grouts purchased the property and were known to have lived here. The 1910 census lists the Grout household as including daughter, Helen, and a servant. [Interestingly, the address for this property was listed as "535" Oakland in the 1910 census but was 600 in the city directories.] Grout was employed as a bookkeeper at Bluffs City Steam Laundry before he and his partner, F.E. Wallace, purchased the business and renamed it City Laundry Dry Cleaning & Dye Works; it was located at 22-32 N. Main. The city directories list Wallace & Grout as the proprietors of this business from 1913 through 1928, during which time the Grouts were living at the Oakland Ave. house. In 1937, the Grouts sold their home to Robert R. O'Brien, business manager and soon-to-become publisher of the Council Bluffs <i>Nonpareil</i> . Mr. O'Brien had been an executive at the newspaper since 1920. In 1939, he led an employee group who purchased the newspaper from D.W. Norris and company, and was made publisher of the newspaper and president of the corporation. Robert O'Brien also became director of the

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA

Section number 8 Page 90

Table 2. Historical summary of properties in district.

		Nonpareil Broadcasting Company. Mr. O'Brien deeded the house to son, Robert H., in 1954.
605 Oakland Ave.	built in 2000 (A)	There was an older house on this lot numbered as 603, which was demolished when the current house was built in recent years.
606 Oakland Ave.	1910 (A) built c.1912	<p>This house's original owner was Maurice Wollman, who is first listed at the address in 1912, but no occupation is listed. [In 1910, Wollman, his wife, Ernestine, and their son, Stephen, lived at 116 10th Street.] No occupation or business address is listed for Mr. Wollman in any other city directories during his time at the address. The 1920 census listed the Wollman family at this address including Maurice, Ernestine, Stephen, and a "lodger" Emelia Wollman, who was 65 years of age and perhaps a sister or sister-in-law of Maurice, because at that time Maurice himself was 60 years of age. His occupation was listed as "retired." Apparently he was a well-known local character, according to Council Bluffs Historic Preservation Alliance's <i>Historic Home Tour 2003</i>. He was dubbed "City's public enemy No. 1" in 1896 after he rigged together the first automobile in Council Bluffs and proceeded to frighten horses and anger the citizenry by speeding around town in his contraption. According to his biography by the Alliance, "He was a jeweler and owner of downtown real estate; however, he preferred people think of him as a mechanic and a sculptor." Among his artistic creations is the Firemen's Memorial Statue, which still stands on the lawn of the Oak Street Fire Station, and the sculpted faces, which adorn posts in the backyard of his home at 606 Oakland. Wollman died in 1952 and is buried in Fairview Cemetery.</p> <p>The house later obtained a more conventional owner when it was purchased by a member of the prominent Woodward family. Carlton H. Woodward, Jr. and his wife, Gwen, lived here for many years, and the house is still owned by their descendents. Mr. Woodward was the son of Carlton H. Woodward, Sr. (see 608 Oakland Ave.) and grandson of candy-maker John G. Woodward (see 510 Oakland Ave.). Like them, C.H. Woodward, Jr. was also a successful businessman. In addition to running the City Ice Company after the death of his father, he was owner of the Georgie Porgie Popcorn Company, which he purchased in 1957. He also served as a city councilman and mayor of Council Bluffs. Carlton H. Woodward, Jr. passed away in 1999.</p>
608 Oakland Ave.	1900 (A) built 1914 (O)	<p>According to the abstract, this property was purchased in July 1913 by Carlton H. Woodward, Sr., and his wife, Hortense Forsythe Woodward. A newspaper article dated April 26, 1914, noted that the Carlton Woodward home at "514" Oakland was nearing completion (It appears the house was renumbered after it was built.) Carlton Woodward was the son of famed candy-maker John G. Woodward, who had purchased the Burke House at 510 Oakland Ave. in 1905. Carlton H. Woodward's son, Carlton Woodward, Jr., also purchased a home on this street, in the mid-20th century (see 606 Oakland Ave.). (Carlton H. Woodward Sr. had previously lived at 228 Oakland Ave.) He served as the secretary at John G. Woodward &amp; Co. from 1907-36. In 1936, after his father's death, he became president of the company. In 1939, he dissolved the company and became the director of Council Bluffs Savings Bank. Many of the original candy recipes were sold to Russell Stover. C.H. Woodward also later owned the City Ice Company, which he operated until his death. Later owners of 608 Oakland included James and Rosemary Mahoney, Charles and Wanda Larsen, James Massalas, and Mark Petersen.</p>
615 Oakland Ave.	1880 (A) built 1880s-early 1890s (O)	<p>May originally have been 515 Oakland Avenue (see above original number of "514" for 608 Oakland, which was located across the street) before the block began to infill with more houses. If so, then this house was the residence of "E.B." Lougee, his wife, Cassalia, and his aunt, L.A. Street, in the 1900 census. Lougee was listed as dealing in loans and real estate. It is not known what exact relation this Lougee had to Eldin H. Lougee, who built 301 Oakland</p>

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 8 Page 91

Table 2. Historical summary of properties in district.

		Avenue c.1906, but it is probable, given the ages and birthplaces listed in the 1900 and 1910 censuses, that they are the same person, with the second initial "B." misidentified in the 1900 census. Cassalia Lougee would have been his first wife, with his second marriage in 1906 being to Caroline Schoentgen. The house at 615 Oakland was also labeled in an 1898 publication as the "E.H." Lougee house (Small 1898). The house then had an older Queen Anne-style porch, which was replaced by the early 1900s with the current Revival-style porch. Based on the 1898 photo, it is likely that the house was originally built in the 1880s to early 1890s. The 1910 census listed 615 Oakland Avenue as the home of George E. Williamson, his wife Lydia, daughter Lydia Eleanore, and mother-in-law Ella Pettibone. Williamson was vice-president and assistant manager of the John G. Woodward & Co. candy factory. The 1920 census listed the same household, with Williamson still assistant manager of the candy factory. The Williamsons were still living at this house through at least 1928.
624 Oakland Ave.	1890 (A) built c.1868 (O)	This house appears to be illustrated on the bluff edge overlooking the river valley in the 1868 panoramic illustration of Council Bluffs. It was definitely illustrated in the 1875 illustration of Council Bluffs where it was labeled as the "C.R. Scott House" (see 1868 and 1875 illustrations on attached continuation sheets). The Cunningham R. Scott House was built of brick from the N. 8th St. Brickyard. Scott was a noted attorney. The 1880 census listed Cunningham Scott as a lawyer living in the 2nd Ward of Council Bluffs (the area of Oakland Avenue) along with his wife, Almyra (or Elmyra) and children: Laura, Edgar and Kate. By the 1900 census, Lucius Wells, his wife "Marthy" and daughter, Cherrie, were living here along with their married daughter Eunice Casady, her husband, Albert, and their son, Drayton. Wells was listed as an implement dealer. The Wells family had previously lived at 524 Oakland Avenue. By the 1910 census, widow Hattie T. Harl, and her father Wilder Slead were living at 624 Oakland Avenue. By the 1913 city directory and through the 1922 directory, Mrs. Rachael Lyon, widow of William F. Lyon, was living at this address. The 1920 census listed the Lyon's household as including Rachael, her three children, and one grand-child. By 1928, this had become the home of Mrs. Romie Risser, no occupation listed. Romie Risser was one of the Lyon children.
630 Oakland Ave.	1900 (A) built c.1918 (O)	No listing for this address in the 1913 city directory. By 1918, and until at least 1928, this was the home of Reed and Inslee Flickinger. Reed A. Flickinger was a lawyer. In 1922 his practice was listed as "Flickinger & Flickinger, lawyers," located at 213-214 Rogers bldg; however, he is the only partner listed. In 1928 he was listed as an individual lawyer and his office was in the Bennett building. In 1913 Reed Flickinger resided at 126 5 <sup>th</sup> Avenue. His partner in 1913 in the firm Flickinger & Flickinger was Albert T. Flickinger, his father. Both Albert and his brother, Isaac, are mentioned in the 1907 county history as prominent attorneys and founders of the firm, Flickinger Brothers in 1876. By 1918, Albert Flickinger had passed away, survived by his wife, Ella, Reed Flickinger's mother. Reed was their eldest son, born in 1887. The 1920 census lists the Flickingers at this address including Reed, wife Inolee, one son, his mother Ella, and a maid. The Flickingers were listed as renters of 630. The census also lists a "632 Oakland Avenue" occupied by Elmo W. Keefe, his wife Stella, and their daughter, Lucia. The Keefes were also listed as renters. It is likely that 630-632 represent the two living units in this duplex.
633 Oakland Ave.	1935 (A)	No historical information.
316 Sherman Ave.	1900 (A) built in 1905 (O)	Originally numbered 314 Avenue F. The property abstract indicates the extant house was "ready for occupancy" in 1905. In this year, the property was deeded to Mrs. Anna Hyde by Guy Shepard. (Shepard had been deeded the lot by his parents, who lived next door at what was originally 318 Avenue F, but he and his wife lived elsewhere.) Anna Hyde and her

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number  8  Page  92

Table 2. Historical summary of properties in district.

		<p>husband, Isaac, who worked for Nebraska Telephone and Telegraph, lived here for only three years. In 1908, when the Hydes moved to South Dakota, they sold the house to Warren Hough and his wife, Edith. Hough was the Poll Tax Collector at City Hall. The 1910 census listed the Hough household at the 316 Sherman Avenue address as including Warren, wife "Rebecca," son Lee, and niece Grace. Warren was listed as living on his own income in 1910. According to the abstract, the Houghs owned the house for nearly 30 years, until they deeded it to their son, Lee Hough, who was the proprietor of Big Horn Tavern. However, only the city directories for 1913 and 1918 show the Houghs at this address; by the 1920 census, Elmer E. Minnick and his wife, Myra, were listed as the owners and occupants of this address along with a roomer, Warren Huff. Minnick was listed as a salesman of land stocks. By the 1922 directory, William J.B. and Neta Negethon apparently resided in the house. In 1922 Negethon was employed as a sub clerk at the Post Office, but by 1928, while he and Neta still lived at this address, he was a dentist whose practice was located in the Bennett Building.</p>
317 Sherman Ave.	1895 (A) built c.1910 (O)	<p>There was no listing found for this address in the 1900 census. By 1910, the census listed the occupants of 317 Sherman Avenue as Martin Bindaler, his wife Elsie, and their daughter Elsie. Nels Nelson, a hotel clerk, was also boarding at this residence. Martin Bindaler was listed as a tailor. By the 1911 city directory, J. Frank Stevenson, driver for John Beno Co. and later of Stevenson-McCaffney Company, was listed as the occupant of this house. By 1918, Elmer E. Minnick, a traveling agent, resided here with Myra Minnick, his wife; however, by the 1920 census, the Minnicks had moved to 316 Sherman Avenue (see above). By the 1920 census, 317 Sherman Avenue was occupied by Thomas G. Harrison, a lawyer, his wife, Shirley and their children, Thomas G. Jr. and Shirley, a teacher. However, by the 1922 city directory, O. Marins Olsen, a tailor, and his wife, Laura, were living at this address; and by 1928, the householder listed was W.J. Kleef.</p>
318 Sherman Ave.	1880 (A) built c.1887 (O)	<p>According to the property abstract for the adjacent house at 316 Sherman Avenue, Ruth E. Shepard purchased this lot in 1887, and she and her husband, Nathaniel built a house shortly thereafter at what was then 318 Avenue F. Nathaniel worked for the post office as a money order clerk. The 1900 census listed this address as occupied by Nathaniel Shepard and his wife, "R.E." Shepard. Nathaniel was working as a "stamp clerk" for the post office at that time. The 1910 census listed Harry B. Hetneh at this address, with his household including wife, Alia, daughters Helen, Marjorie, and Florence, and son, Harold. Harry Hetneh worked as a general agent for a life insurance company. There was no listing for this address in the 1913 directory, but by the 1918 directory, Martin Petersen, a tailor, resided here with his wife. The 1920 census listed the Petersen household as including Martin, wife Ingeboddy, and daughters Esther, Lillian, and Martha. Martin was still listed as a tailor. The Petersens lived here until at least 1922, but by 1928 the house was occupied by Albert J. and Irene Jensen. Mr. Jensen was a teacher at Bloomer Jr. High School.</p>
319 Sherman Ave.	1880 (A) built c.1910 (O)	<p>The 1910 census listed this address as the home of Charles A. Lacy, his wife, Emma, and their daughter, Hazel Reimer and her husband, George C. Reimer, a bank bookkeeper. Charles Lacy was listed as a retail merchant in groceries. [In 1900, the Lacy family was living at 379 Harrison Street.] By the 1912 city directory, Frank M. Williams was listed at this address and was working at Council Bluffs Produce Co. By 1913 he was listed as a "commissioner," and by 1918, he was an alderman of the Second Ward and a proprietor of Williams Brothers, along with his brother, James A. Williams. The brothers were partners in a real estate firm at 122 S. Main. The 1920 census listed this address as the home of Frank M. Williams, his wife, May, and their son, Wyman. It was noted that Frank was working in real estate and insurance at that time. The Williams family was still living here in 1928, with Mary Williams, his wife. His wife's name was listed in 1918 as Ailine.</p>



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA

Section number 8 Page 93

Table 2. Historical summary of properties in district.

321 Sherman Ave.	1920 (A) built c.1908 (O)	There was no listing for this address in the 1900 census. Beginning in 1908, the city directories list John H. Walsh as the householder at this address. The 1910 census listed John H. Walsh, his daughter Bella Kief, and her daughter, Vesta Kief, at this address. John Walsh was then working as a laborer in cement work. By 1918, Walsh's daughter Bella Kief (or Mrs. Belle W. Kieef, as she was listed in the city directory) was the householder. The 1920 census listed Joseph Spaulding at this address along with wife, Nita, and son, Marshall. Joseph was working as a pharmacist at Davis Drug Co., while his son was working as a stenographer for a life insurance company. The Spauldings were still listed at this address in the 1922 city directory but by 1928, this was the home of Thomas M. Drústrup, a carpenter, and his wife, Anna.
322 Sherman Ave.	1900 (A) built c.1900 (O)	The 1900 census listed L.L. Sample, his wife, Rose, and their children, Lawrence, Leonie, Clyde, and Wera(?) at 322 Avenue F. Also living with the Samples was Pearl Briles, L.L. Sample's sister. Sample was listed as a newspaper solicitor. The 1910 census listed Chris Swanson, his wife, Mina, and their sons, Lester and Orval at 322 Sherman Avenue. Chris was a hardware salesman. By the 1912 city directory, C.G. Price, a clerk at John G. Woodward & Co, lived here. The address was not listed in the 1918 directory, but by the 1920 census, Grover W. Petersen, a carpenter, was living at this address with his wife, Marie, their sons, Dean and Roberts, and his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Walker, a switchboard operator at the gas company. The Petersens were still in residence by the 1922 directory but by 1928, Henry B. Hermes, a department manager, lived in the house with his wife, Cora.
324 Sherman Ave.	1930 (A) built c.1900 (O)	In 1900, 324 Avenue F was occupied by Edwin J. Towslee, his wife, May F., and his "grandmother," Celia Fellows, although the 1910 census lists Fellows as Towslee's mother-in-law when the family was living at 332 Sherman Avenue. E.J. was listed as a confectioner. The 1910 census listed only one occupant for 324 Sherman Avenue--Ida May Hansen, but by the 1913 city directory, this address was occupied by the Petersen family (Nels, Neils or Niels and Christine), who lived here through at least 1928. The 1920 census listed Nels and Christine Petersen at this address with their daughters, Mamie and Irene. Nels Petersen was a food and produce salesman for the Iowa Fruit & Produce Co. in 1920. Previously he had been an independent grocer at 36 Main St.
326 Sherman Ave.	1900 (A) built c.1889 (O)	This house was probably built by Orson W. Graham c.1889 when he was listed in the city directory at this address. He was still at this location through at least 1928. In 1889 he was listed as a carpenter, but was listed as owning a planing mill in the 1900 and 1910 censuses. The 1900 census listed the Graham family at "326 Avenue F," with the household including Orson W., wife Charlotte, daughter "Milla" and son, Edgar. By the 1910 census, the household at 326 Sherman Avenue included Orson and Charlotte and their daughter, "Pamelia" Butler. The 1920 census listed the household as including O.W., his daughter, "M.G." Butler, son, "R.E." Graham, and daughter-in-law, Maude E. Graham. By this time, Orson was listed as 68 years old, widowed, and working in the shipping department of the Woodward candy factory. His son was listed as the owner of a clothing store. The 1922 directory listed Orson as a bookkeeper but he was retired by the 1928 directory. His 1891 biography states that he was then the proprietor of the Graham Planing Mill at the corner of 2nd Ave. and 13th Street, which manufactured sash, doors and blinds, and "does all kinds of scroll-sawing and turns out finished woodwork in general" (Lewis Publishing 1891). The mill was established in 1890. Graham came to Council Bluffs in 1888 and likely built this house shortly thereafter. He married Lottie (Charlotte) Wells in 1874. They had two children (ibid.).
329 Sherman Ave.	1880 (A) built c.1900	The 1900 census listed Carl Vogeler, wife Rosine, and daughter, Hilda, at 329 Avenue F. Vogeler's occupation was illegible in the census. By the 1908 city directory, this had become the home of Jesse F. Smith, a salesman, and Fannie, his wife. The 1910 census listed the

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number   8   Page   94  

Table 2. Historical summary of properties in district.

		Smiths as still in residence at 329 Sherman Avenue, with the household including Jesse F., wife Fannie, son Douglas (a stenographer for a railroad office), and daughter, Katherine. Jesse was working as a dry goods salesman in 1910. By the 1920 census, Orrie A. Dilly, wife, "Mina," and children, Claude, Jessie, and Esther then living at 329 Sherman Avenue. Orrie was a news agent for the newspaper, while son, Claude, was a meter reader for the light company. The 1922 directory listed the "Dillie" family still in residence, with Orrie's wife listed as "Anna" and his occupation as laborer. By the 1928 directory, this address was occupied by Harry B. Eastman, a postal carrier, and his wife, Claire.
332 Sherman Ave.	1900 (A) built c.1918 (O)	This house appears to have replaced an older house on this lot, which in 1900 was occupied by W. Larson, deputy county recorder, and family. However, the style of the extant house is later in date than 1900 and is suspected to have been built c.1918 when this address became the home of the E.W. Sanborn family. The 1910 census listed Edwin J. Towslee, who had earlier lived at 324 Avenue F (Sherman Avenue) at this address. The Towslee household in 1910 included Edwin, his wife, May, son, Jerome, and mother-in-law, Celia Fellows. Towslee was listed as the foreman for the Woodward Co. candy factory packing department. By the 1913 city directory, Christian Anderson, a tailor, lived here. Sometime between 1913 and 1918, this address became the home of E.W. Sanborn and his wife, Mabel, who would live here through at least 1928. E.W. Sanborn (his first name is listed as both Ervin and Edwin) was a clerk with the Union Pacific RR. The 1920 census listed "A.W." Sanborn, his wife, "Mable," and niece, Mable, at this address. He was listed as a postal clerk for the railroad. His family was still living in this house in 1928. (Sanborn had earlier lived at 339 Sherman Avenue, see below.)
333 Sherman Ave.	1920 (A) built c.1900 (O)	The 1900 census listed John Blanchard, wife Lulu G., and son, William, at 333 Avenue F. John Blanchard's occupation was illegible in the census. By the 1908 city directory, William S. Blanchard and, his wife, Hazel, were living at this address, but were at a different address by 1909 (see 214 Kanessville Blvd.). Blanchard was a clerk for the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co. The 1910 census listed Edward H. Hermes and wife, Augusta, at 333 Sherman Avenue. Hermes was a foreman for a wholesale plumbing company at that time. The Hermes remained in residence here through at least 1928. In 1920, his mother-in-law, Rosena Eberhardt was living with the couple. The 1920 census listed his occupation as shop foreman in a garage, with the 1922 directory listing him as a mechanic at the Hughes-Parmer Motor Company. In 1928, he was employed again as a plumber.
335 Sherman Ave.	1880 (A) built c.1900 (O)	(Note: The 1928 Sanborn Map shows this house as 337, with the updated 1962 map showing it as 335 but previously 337. However, there both 335 and 337 Sherman Avenue were listed as separate households in the 1900, 1910, and 1920 censuses.) In 1900, 335 Avenue F was occupied by Clinton A. Mills, wife Jenna, son Kent, daughter Hazel, and a servant. The 1907 through 1909 city directories listed Mills at this address as a traveling agent for Union Transfer Company (Mills subsequently lived at 220 N. 2nd St. and 323 Lawton Terrace). The 1910 census listed Fred W. Graham at 335 Sherman Avenue along with his wife, Belinda, and children, Florence and Howard. Fred Graham was listed as the manager of a creamery. The 1913 directory listed this as the home of Freeman W. Meneray, president of Meneray Crescent Nursery. His 1891 biography describes him as "a prominent nurseryman and orchardist near Crescent City" (Lewis Publishing 1891). By 1918, the residents were Miller Schouboe, a clerk, and his wife, Ella. The 1920 census listed Miller Schouboe and family at 335 Sherman, with Albert W. Cassady and family at 337 Sherman (see below). The 1920 census of the Schouboe family listed the household as including Miller, wife Ella, son Clifford Sutton and his wife, Margaret, two Schouboe daughters: Ethel and Helen, and five roomers. Miller Schouboe was listed as a clerk at a wholesale house in 1920. By 1922, Albert

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 8 Page 95

Table 2. Historical summary of properties in district.

		and Eunice Casady were living at 335. Mr. A.W. Casady was a bookkeeper at E.A. Wickham & Co., general contractors, located at 19 Scott. The Casadys still lived here in 1928.
337 Sherman Ave.	1900 (A) built c.1898-99 (O)	(Note: The 1928 Sanborn map shows this house as 337½, with the updated 1962 map showing it as 337 but previously as 337½. However, there is some discrepancy in the numbering of both 335 and 337 in the 1900-20 censuses, with both addresses listed from that early date. See 335 Sherman Avenue above.) The 1982 Iowa Site Inventory (78-00793) for this property stated that the owner had consulted their abstract and estimated an 1898-99 date of construction. The 1900 census listed J.H. "Keas," a traveling salesman, his wife, Katy, and their daughter, Florence, at 337 Avenue F. The 1900 city directory listed him as Jonas H. Keith, a traveling salesman, and his wife as Katherine at this address, but they had moved by the time of the 1905 directory. The 1910 census listed Benjamin Johnson, a conductor for the steam railroad, at 337 Sherman Avenue along with his wife Laura, son Read (a timekeeper for the railroad), son Leland, and daughter E. Dorothy. The 1913 and 1918 directories and the 1920 census list this as, the home of Albert W. Casady, a salesman with E.A. Wickham & Co. The 1920 census listed his wife as Eunice, with son Drayton also in residence. However, the 1918 city directory listed his wife as Clara, but the 1922-28 directory listings for 335 Sherman Avenue list her as Eunice (see 335 Sherman Ave. above). By the 1922 directory, 337 Sherman Avenue was occupied by Oscar C. Osterholm, the superintendent at Monarch Printing Co., and his wife, Elizabeth. In 1928, the property was listed as "vacant."
339 Sherman Ave.	1880 (A) built c.1900 (O)	The 1900 census lists J. Zimmersley at 339 Avenue F along with wife, Ada, and children, Bessie, Frances, Emil, and Henry. Zimmersley was a liquor dealer. The 1910 census appears to list William W. Kean (or Keen) and his wife, Elizabeth, at 339 Sherman Avenue. Kean was a depot station master. By the 1913 directory, Ervin W. Sanborn, a clerk, was living at this address (Sanborn later lived at 332 Sherman Avenue, see above). By 1918, George and Minnie Hamilton were living here. Hamilton was a traveling salesman. The 1920 census listed George A., his wife, Ada, and their three daughters: Helen, Ruth, and Georgine at this address. He was listed as a salesman for a paper company. The Hamiltons remained in residence through at least 1928.
340 Sherman Ave.	1920 (A) built c.1920 (O)	The extant house replaced an older house on this lot c.1920. The 1920 census listed this address as the household of Axel Jensen, an auto mechanic, his brother Adolph, and his mother, Christine. Adolph Jensen as listed as a "carpenter building house" and it is suspected that he may have built the new house for his brother upon Axel's marriage by 1922, when the city directory listed Axel J. and Viola Jensen at this address. Axel Jensen was employed as a mechanic by the Western Fuel Co. in 1922 and as an electrician in 1928. (Note: this address was not listed in the 1910 census or the 1913 and 1918 directories but had been listed in the 1900 census and the 1889 city directory.)
343 Sherman Ave.	1900 (A) built c.1900 (O)	The 1900 census listed George Schindele, his wife, and daughter "Magdalene" at this address (then 343 Avenue F). His occupation and his wife's name were undecipherable; however, the 1880 census listed the George Schindele family then living on Main Street as including wife, Ernestine, daughter "Maathena," son George W., and daughter, Lousia. The ages given in the 1880 census are compatible with the Schindele family members listed in 1900. In 1880, George Schindele was working as a machinist. The 1910 census listed Robert H. Smith, wife Rebecca, and son James at 343 Sherman Avenue. Smith was a salesman for an implement company, while son, James, was a wagon driver for an express company. The 1911 city directory listed, Olaf Almstrom, a watchmaker for E.H. Leffert, at this address, but by 1918, the residents were Peter and Christina Lund. He was a mechanic at Marion Auto Company. The 1920 census listed yet another occupant, Clifford Farlow and his wife, Eloise, at this address. Farlow was a truck driver. The 1922 directory listed Ellis Oliphant, a trucker for the

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 8 Page 96

Table 2. Historical summary of properties in district.

		Union Pacific RR, as the household, and by 1928, it was Charles E. Fryer. Mr. C.E. Fryer was a service manager; his wife's name was Elsie.
344 Sherman Ave.	1900 (A) built c.1900 (O)	The 1900 census listed Henry W. and Grace Hazelton at 344 Avenue F along with daughter, Mary G. Henry was working as a bank cashier in 1900. The Hazeltons remained in residence until 1910 when they moved to 534 Oakland Avenue. Henry W. Hazelton was listed as a partner in Mayne & Hazelton in the 1906 city directory. The 1908 directory lists him as a teller, while the 1909 directory lists him as the president of the Council Bluffs Building & Loan Association. The 1910 census listed Herman C. Rosch (spelled Rusch in 1913) at 344 Sherman Avenue. His household included wife, Edna, daughter Doris, and son Herman Jr. Rosch was working as a money order clerk at the post office in 1910. The 1913 directory listed him as a traveling agent, or salesman. The 1920 census listed the Rosch household still at this address and including the same family members as 1910. By this time, Herman was listed as a superintendent at the post office. The 1922 directory listed Herman as a foreman at the post office. In 1928, he was still at this position and living at this address with his wife.
345 Sherman Ave.	built 1937 (A & O)	This was an empty lot in 1928 according to the fire insurance map. There also appears to be no listing for this address in the 1930 census. The Assessor's date of 1937 is considered the likely construction given the style of the extant house. No historical information.
346 Sherman Ave.	1880 (A) built c.1900, remodeled 1920s-30s (O)	The 1900 census listed B. Duncan, wife Bridget, their four children, and one servant at 346 Avenue F. Based on the 1928 fire insurance map and the style of the extant house, it appears that an older house was remodeled to its current look sometime in the 1920s-30s, probably by Clarence Robinson, who was a carpenter and owned this house beginning c.1910. The 1910 census listed Clarence H. Robinson, wife Blanche, daughters Bernice and Marguerita, and sister-in-law Marie Pritchard at 346 Sherman Avenue. Robinson was a house carpenter. The 1920 census listed the Robinson's household as including C.H. and Blanche, daughters Bernice and Marguerita, and Marie and Coral Pritchard, Blanche's sisters. Robinson was still working as a carpenter. The Robinsons remained here through at least 1928.
347 Sherman Ave.	1900 (A) built c.1918 (O)	There was no listing for this address in the 1900 or 1910 censuses or in the 1913 city directory. The 1918 directory listed Mr. James L. Gray, a traveling agent (salesman), and his wife, Mary, at this address. The 1920 census listed 347 Sherman Avenue as the home of R.H. Huntington, Park Commissioner, and wife, Mollie. (From c.1913 to c.1918, the Huntingtons had lived at 529 Oakland Avenue.) By the 1922 directory, 347 Sherman had become the residence of Van Ranslaer and Mary Morris. No occupation is listed for Mr. Morris. By 1928, he had passed away, and his widow, Mrs. Mary E. Morris continued to live here.
356 Sherman Ave.	1900 (A) built c.1889 (O)	Louis F. Murphy and his wife (Edith or/and later Janette) lived here from sometime between 1869 (name is given in the city directory but no address is listed) and 1889 through at least 1922. The 1889 city directory lists Murphy as a bookkeeper for Officer & Pusey. The 1898 city directory lists Fred Murphy as a resident also, but no occupation is listed. The 1900 census listed L.F. Murphy, wife "Frances J." (variously listed as Janette, Jeanette, or Frances J.), sons, William and Charles, and daughter, Caroline, at 356 Avenue F. At that time, Louis was working as a bookkeeper for a bank (probably that of Officer & Pusey). Son, William, was listed as a Captain of some sort and daughter, Caroline, was a music teacher. The 1910 census listed the Murphy household at 356 Sherman Avenue as including "Lewis F.," wife, "Jeanette," daughter, Caroline, and son, Charles. Mr. Murphy was a bookkeeper for an implement company by that time, with son Charles listed as a trimmer in some type of factory (possibly the Woodward Candy Company). The Murphys were listed in the 1913, 1918 and 1922 directories at this address, with Louis listed as a bookkeeper and later as an accountant, a position he still held in 1922. The 1920 census listed the Murphy household as headed by "Gail F." (71 years of age), his wife, "Frances J.," daughter, Caroline, and son,

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 8 Page 97

Table 2. Historical summary of properties in district.

		Charles. The age for the head of household is the same as would be expected for Louis F., and it appears that his first name was misspelled in the 1920 census. He was listed as an accountant in that census. By the 1928 directory, Louis Murphy no longer lived here, and the householder was his son, Charles O. Murphy, a trimmer.
360 Sherman Ave.	1903 (A) built c.1889 (O)	Egbert Cook, a cigar manufacturer at 15 S. Main, and his wife, Elizabeth, first moved here between 1869 and 1889, and lived at the address until at least 1918.[In 1880, Egbert Cook was living with his parents on Washington Avenue. He was then 27 years old and working in a saloon.] The 1889 directory lists Cook at the 360 Avenue F address and working at Cook & Lauterwasser, but he had become a cigar manufacturer by at least 1900 when the census listed him, his wife, Elizabeth A., and their two daughters at 360 Avenue F. The 1910 census listed the Cook family still in residence including Egbert (still a cigar manufacturer), wife Elizabeth, and daughter, Mable C. (working as a saleswoman in a china store). By the 1920 census, the Cooks had moved to 501 Oakland Avenue and 360 Sherman Avenue was now occupied by J.W. Beardsley, his wife, Edith, their children: Alfred, Kathryn, and John, and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Hattie Stave(?). J.W. was a district agent for a life insurance company. While the 1922 city directory listed Walter and Emma Hatten at this address, the 1928 directory once again listed this as the home of life insurance agent, J.W. Beardsley and wife, Edith. Mr. Hatten worked in real estate, with offices in the Baird block.

NOTES:

1. The street known today as W. Kaneshville Blvd. was W. Washington in the city directories up through 1928.
2. Street name changes (all around 1905): Avenue G became Lafayette Avenue; Avenue F became Sherman Avenue; and Avenue E became Lawton Terrace in the district.
3. The house numbers (according to the 1928 Sanborn map) were the same unless otherwise noted in the table.
4. The 1913 edition of the Council Bluffs city directory was the first that listed residents by address as well as by name. The directories for every five years after 1913 was checked ending with 1928, with the exception of the 1923 directory, which was not available on microfilm. In that case, the 1922 directory was checked instead.
5. Additional Directories checked: 1869, 1889, 1892, 1893-94, 1895-96, 1897-98, 1899-1900, 1902-03, 1904-05 (missing a few necessary pages), 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1912.
6. Manuscript censuses for 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, and 1920 were examined online at [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com).
7. Biographical sources referenced in the table are fully listed in the bibliographic section of this nomination.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Section number   8   Page   98  **Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**Architectural Significance

The earliest historic use of the district was the establishment of the cemetery in 1846 followed by its incorporation as Fairview Cemetery in 1864. The earliest extant houses date from the 1860s to 1870s, with nine dwellings built in that period. A total of 62 dwellings were built in the district between 1880 and 1900, with 102 dwellings, one church, and one apartment building added between 1901 and 1930. From 1930 to 1956, 17 dwellings, one church, and two structures of the City Waterworks were added to the district. Only six dwellings have been added since 1956.

As noted in Section 7, of the 205 primary properties evaluated and included within the district boundaries, there are 185 contributing resources and 20 non-contributing resources. Of the 185 contributing primary resources, 179 are buildings, two are structures, two are objects, and two are sites. One of the contributing objects was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places prior to this district nomination. This National Register-listed object is the Ruth Anne Dodge Memorial, which was listed in 1980. All of the 20 non-contributing resources are buildings.

In addition to the 205 primary properties, the district encompasses an additional 121 secondary properties, including four secondary structures and 117 secondary buildings. The secondary buildings are primarily automobile garages but include a few older carriage houses and one teahouse. Of the 117 secondary buildings, 85 are contributing and 32 are non-contributing. The 32 non-contributing secondary buildings are all modern detached garages. The four secondary structures consist of two contributing pergolas, which serve as formal front gate entries to their respective residential properties, and two non-contributing gazebos added in the modern era to the yards of two residential properties.

While most of the houses are comparatively modest in scale, there are a notable number of large, impressive homes in this neighborhood that anchor the neighborhood and help define it as a historic district. These stylish, expensive homes were probably architect designed and built by and for prominent individuals in the community. While most of the larger homes were built along Oakland Avenue, there are notable examples of large, stylish homes along the other streets as well. As a whole, the district reflects the initial settlement and later boom development of this hillside neighborhood, where prominent businessmen and professionals in the community could literally walk to work because the district is situated just north of the original core of the Council Bluffs commercial district along Broadway. The architectural styles and types reflect the popular styles of the day as well as the individual tastes of the builders and occupants of these properties. The district is comparatively well preserved, with siding replacement and some porch and window alterations the most common modifications. The district's tree-lined streets and well-kept houses still present a strong sense of time and place, with the district able to convey a picture of this neighborhood at the height of its development and prominence. The topography of the district is particularly notable because it reflects a conscious choice to reside in a rather inconvenient and challenging setting for the sake of aesthetics and to escape the chronic flooding along Indian Creek, which flows along the base of this bluff.

Most of the dwellings in the district are wood frame, but the solid character of brick and stone construction is also represented. The brick homes are primarily earlier Italianate dwellings, with local brick used in most examples. Brick foundations are also present. One 1890s Queen Anne/Richardsonian Romanesque dwelling was executed in stone imported from Minnesota. Stone was also used as foundation material, but was most commonly used in the many retaining walls that line the house lots in this hilly district. Examples of Sioux Quartzite and limestone walls are present, along with later examples using poured concrete. Even later examples using modern concrete blocks represent replacements of older walls. Many of the walls form vertical abutments to the sidewalk and street, while a few examples have yards and walls that are stepped back and terraced with several smaller walls. The highly decorative, pink Sioux Quartzite, was no doubt hauled in by the railroads from the quarries in the northwest corner of the state. This type of stone was, and still is, used for ballast by the

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

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 8 Page 99

railroads in western Iowa. In some cases, it was used as street pavers in Council Bluffs, with some of the walls constructed of what appear to be paving stones rather than cut stone, although cut stone walls are also present.

### *Architects and Builders of the Lincoln/Fairview Historic District*

A number of the larger homes in the district were obviously designed by architects, while others were built by real estate developers and local contractor/builders, who all had an impact on the look and feel of this historic neighborhood. The known architects and builders of the Lincoln/Fairview Historic District include:

#### J. Chris Jensen – 520 Oakland Avenue

Jocheis Chris Jensen was born in Nestved, Denmark, in 1873. He immigrated to Council Bluffs with his parents and was educated at Council Bluffs High School. He married Sadie Christensen in 1893, and the couple had nine children. Jensen learned his craft by working for Charles Driscoll in Omaha, Nebraska, in 1894-95, and then as an architect and draftsman in San Jose, California, from 1895 to 1900, when he returned to Council Bluffs to practice on his own (Iowa Press Association 1940:1040). His architectural and contracting firm became known as Jensen Bros. Co. and was located at 315 W. Broadway. In 1918, he was listed as president of the firm. In 1923, he joined the Iowa Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and was registered by exemption in 1927. Late in his career, Jensen was in partnership with G. Bernard Larson, who took over the practice after Jensen died in the mid 1940s. “Jensen served as a member of the State Board of Architectural Examiners, at times holding office, from 1935, or possibly earlier, until his death” (Shank 1999:87). Known works of Jensen’s in Council Bluffs include: Jennie Edmundson Hospital built in 1907; Kontinental Kompound Company Building constructed c.1911; Jefferson High School built in 1920-22; Council Bluffs YMCA Building pool and gymnasium addition built in 1931; Chevra B’nai Yisroel Synagogue built in 1931; City Hall built in 1938; and his own home at 520 Oakland Avenue built c.1910 in the Lincoln/Fairview Historic District (Bridge et al. 2002:8; Rogers 2007; Shank 1999:87). His company also appears to have a hand in the construction or remodeling of another home in the district at 420 Oakland Avenue.

#### Vincent Battin – 254 Fletcher Avenue

Vincent Battin was a contractor/builder, who built the George H. Champ House at 254 Fletcher Avenue in 1886. Battin was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1833. He learned the carpenter's trade while in Ohio. After migrating to Indiana, Kansas, Colorado, Idaho, and Oregon, he finally put down roots in Council Bluffs where he became an active and enterprising businessman whose annual business averaged about \$25,000. Battin started business in Council Bluffs in 1867 and is credited with building the Ogden Hotel, the Whitney Block, the Everett Block, the Key Block, and the Farnsworth, Champ, and J.J. Brown residences, among “many others” (Lewis Publishing 1891:434).

#### Edward P. Schoentgen - 301 Oakland Avenue

Edward P. Schoentgen was the brother of Caroline Schoentgen, who married Eldin Hartshorn Lougee. Their stylish home at 301 Oakland Avenue was likely designed by Edward Schoentgen for the Lougees following their marriage in 1906. Interestingly, this house became the subject of several postcard views along Oakland Avenue in the 1910s, probably because of its distinctive architecture and its attractive corner lot location. Edward P. Schoentgen was the junior partner of the local architectural firm of Cox & Schoentgen. This firm was established by Frederic E. Cox and Edward P. Schoentgen c.1899, with Schoentgen retiring from active practice in 1910 to become the vice-president of the Groneweg & Schoentgen Co.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number   8   Page   100  

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

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(a wholesale grocery firm), taking over his father's position and ascending to the company presidency in 1931. Among the buildings designed by Cox & Schoentgen during their decade-long partnership were the Groneweg & Schoentgen Co. Warehouse, the Council Bluffs YMCA Building (listed in the National Register of Historic Places), and the Denison Carnegie Public Library (Shank 1999:48, 147).

Several other contractors/builders lived in the district and may have contributed to the built environment. These included: Henry A. Quinn, who lived at 320 Oakland Avenue and was secretary and manager of the H.A. Quinn Lumber Company, which sold lumber and building material at 200 Vine; Frank E. Marlowe, Superintendent of the Consolidated Construction Company, who lived at one point at 138 Grant Street and operated his contracting business for a time from his home at 144 Grant Street; Christian Straub, a contractor, builder and brick manufacturer who lived at 312 Lawton Terrace and likely built this home; W.F. Baker, who was in the lumber business and likely had a hand in the construction of his stylish Queen Anne dwelling at 320 North 2nd Street; Orson W. Graham, who lived at 326 Sherman Avenue, and was probably responsible for its construction because he was a carpenter and the proprietor of the Graham Planing Mill, which manufactured sashes, doors, and did all kinds of woodwork; J.E. Hollenbeck, president of J. Hollenbeck Brothers, house movers and general contractors, who lived at 402 Oakland; and architect, Charles F. Cramer, who lived at 408 Oakland Avenue.



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

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number   9   Page   101  

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA

Section number 9 Page 102

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA

Section number   9   Page  103 

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

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Section number 10 Page 104

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## Geographical Data

### UTM References (continued)

5	Zone 15	261011 easting	4572426 northing
6	Zone 15	261260 easting	4571999 northing
7	Zone 15	261328 easting	4572032 northing
8	Zone 15	261393 easting	4571907 northing
9	Zone 15	261682 easting	4572046 northing
10	Zone 15	261608 easting	4572334 northing
11	Zone 15	261528 easting	4572340 northing
12	Zone 15	261505 easting	4572737 northing

### Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Lincoln/Fairview Historic District is shown as the solid line on the accompanying map entitled "Detail Map Showing District Boundary and Building Locations" on page 107. A detail map of the south half of the district showing contributing versus non-contributing properties is on page 108.

### Boundary Justification

The boundary includes that portion of the residential district along Oakland Avenue, Lafayette Avenue, Sherman Avenue, Lawton Terrace, Fletcher Street, Colfax Street, Grant Street, Elder Street, North 2nd Street, North 1st Street, and West Kanesville Boulevard that maintains historic integrity and represents the peak development of this neighborhood during the period of significance: 1846-1956.

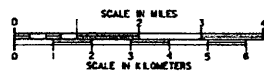
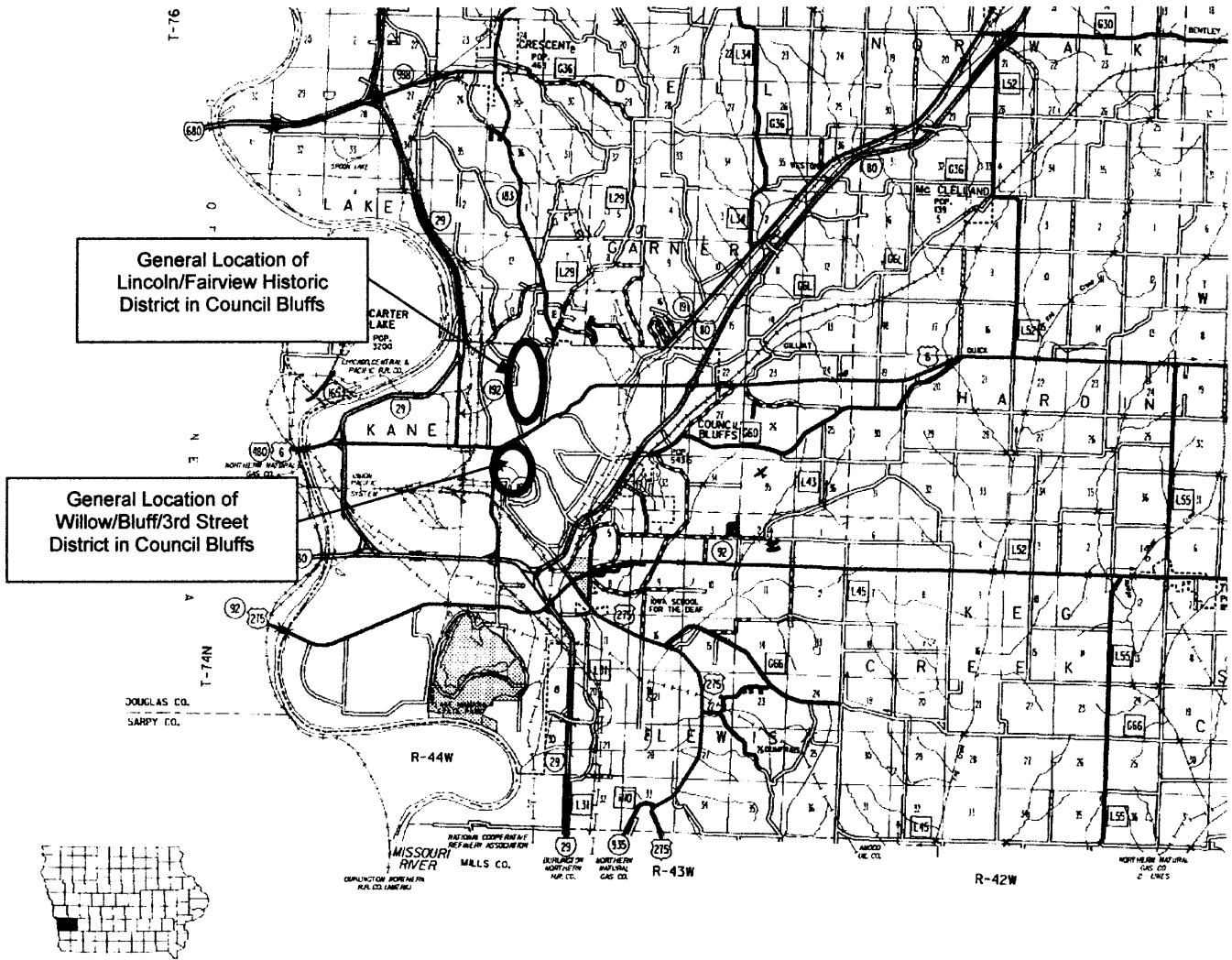
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National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

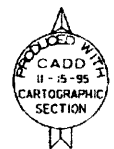
Additional  
Section number Documentation Page 105

Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA

General Location of Lincoln/Fairview District in relation to Willow/Bluff/3rd Street District  
Source for map: Iowa Department of Transportation, Ames, Iowa



JANUARY 1, 1995



LEGEND

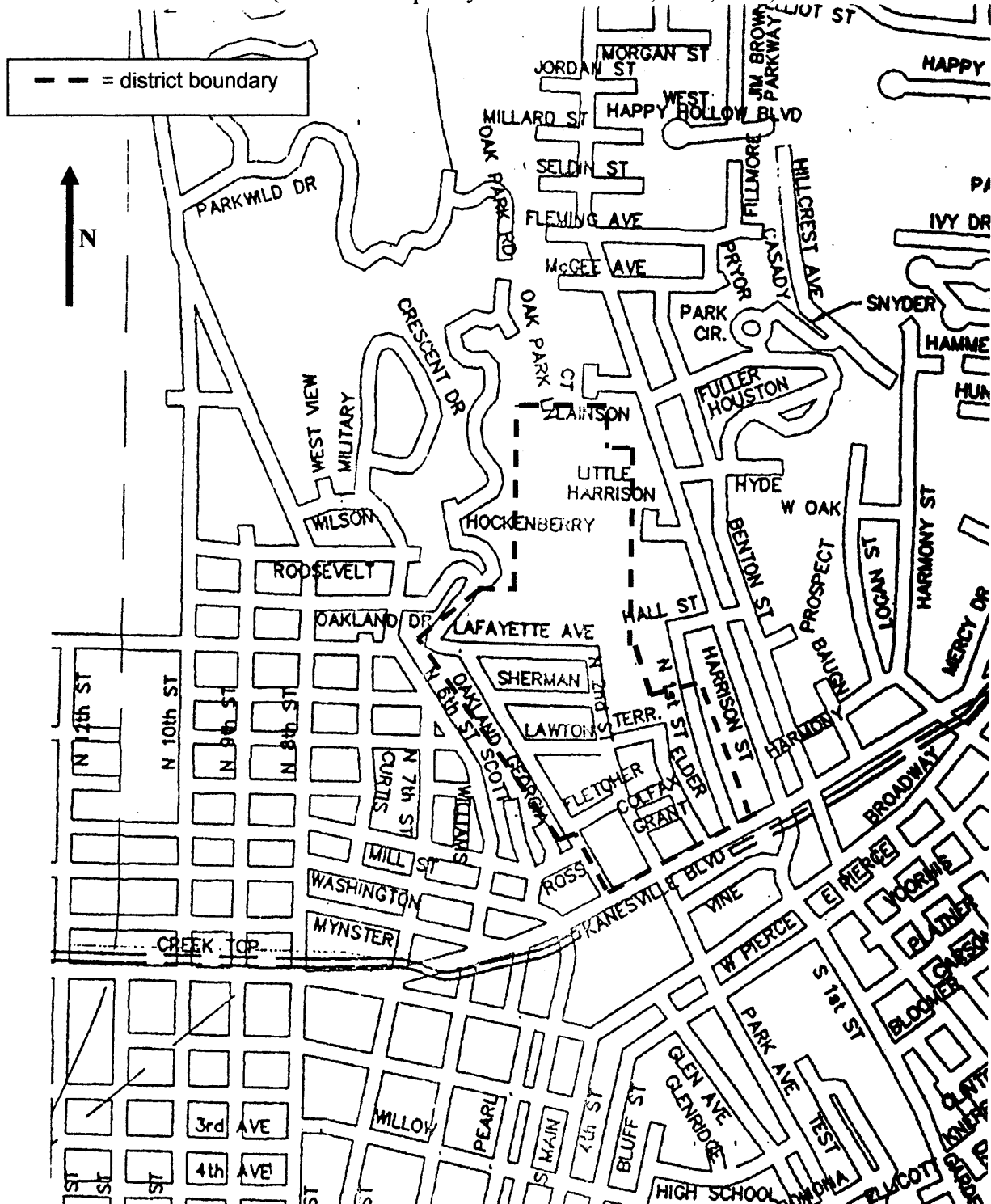
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National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Additional Section number Documentation Page 106

Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA

General Map Showing District Boundary  
(Source for map: City of Council Bluffs, Iowa, 2004)



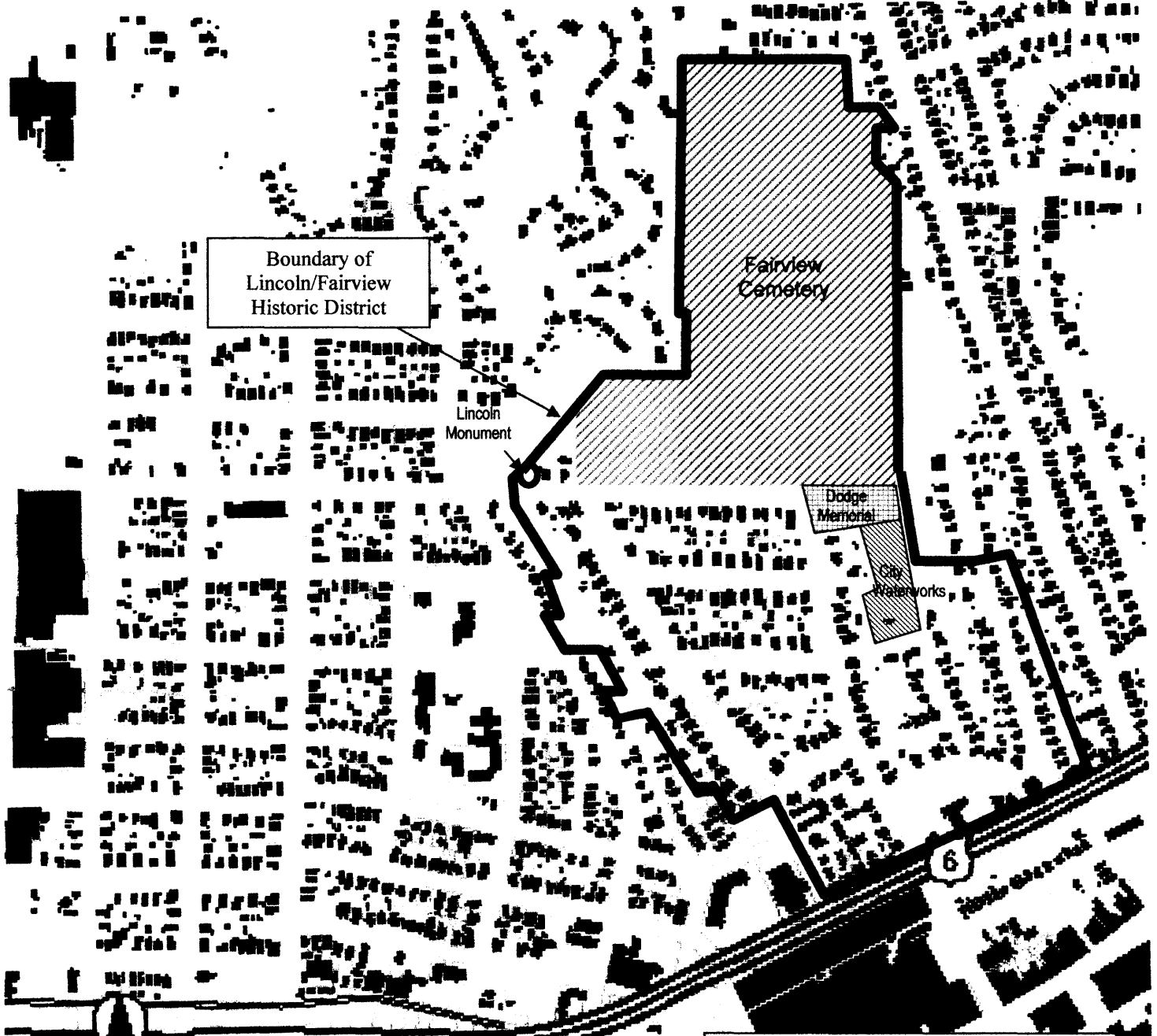
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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Additional  
Section number Documentation Page 107

Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA

Detail Map Showing District Boundary and Building Locations



Boundary of  
Lincoln/Fairview  
Historic District

Lincoln  
Monument

Fairview  
Cemetery

Dodge  
Memorial

City  
Waterworks

6

Source for map: Pottawattamie County  
GIS Mapping Service accessed at  
<http://gis.pottcounty.com>, 2006

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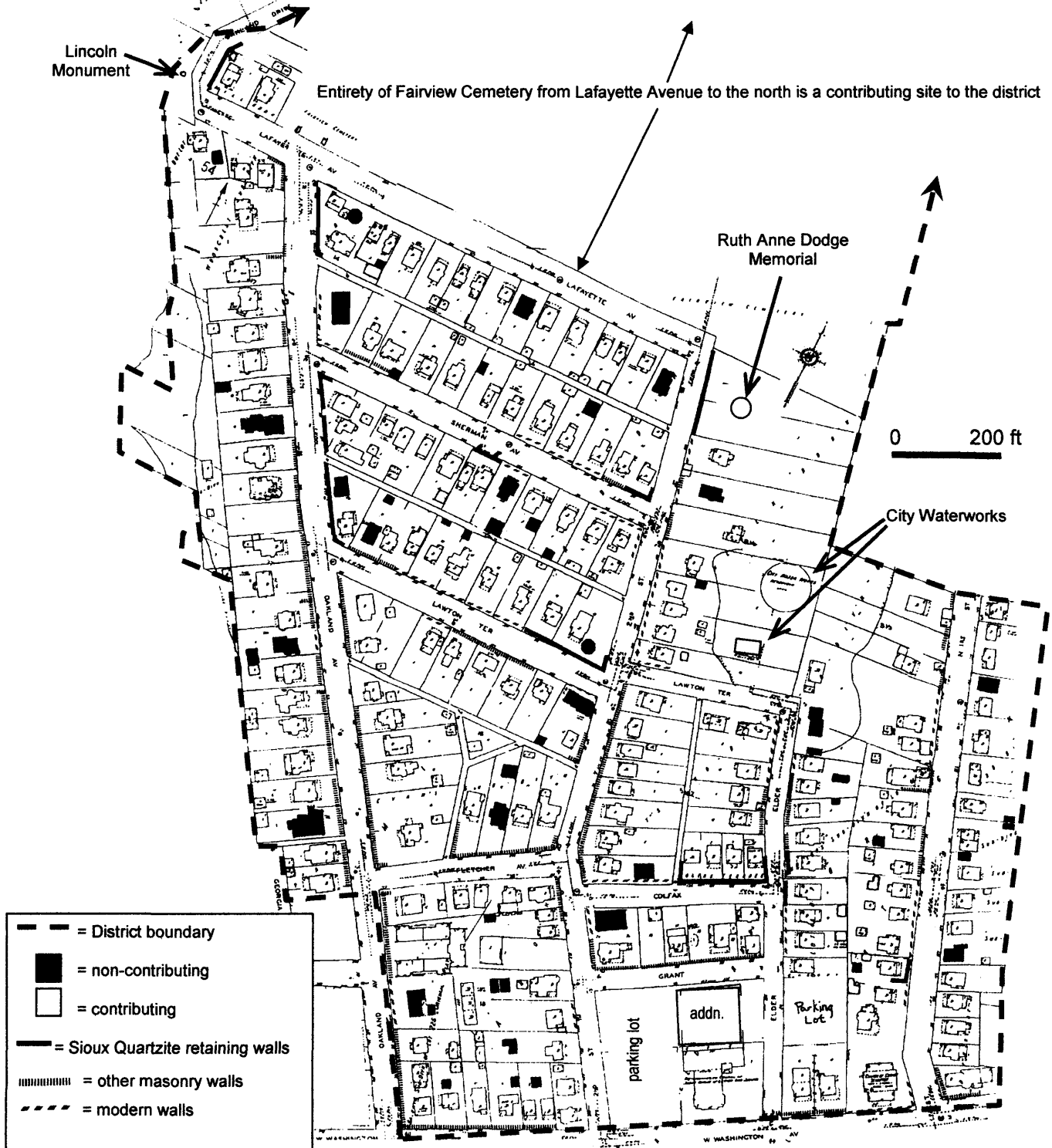
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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Additional  
Section number Documentation Page 108

Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA

**Detail Map of South Half of District showing contributing versus non-contributing properties**  
(Source for map: Sanborn Map Company 1928-updated to 1962 with current conditions added by Tallgrass Historians L.C.)



- = District boundary
- = non-contributing
- = contributing
- = Sioux Quartzite retaining walls
- = other masonry walls
- = modern walls



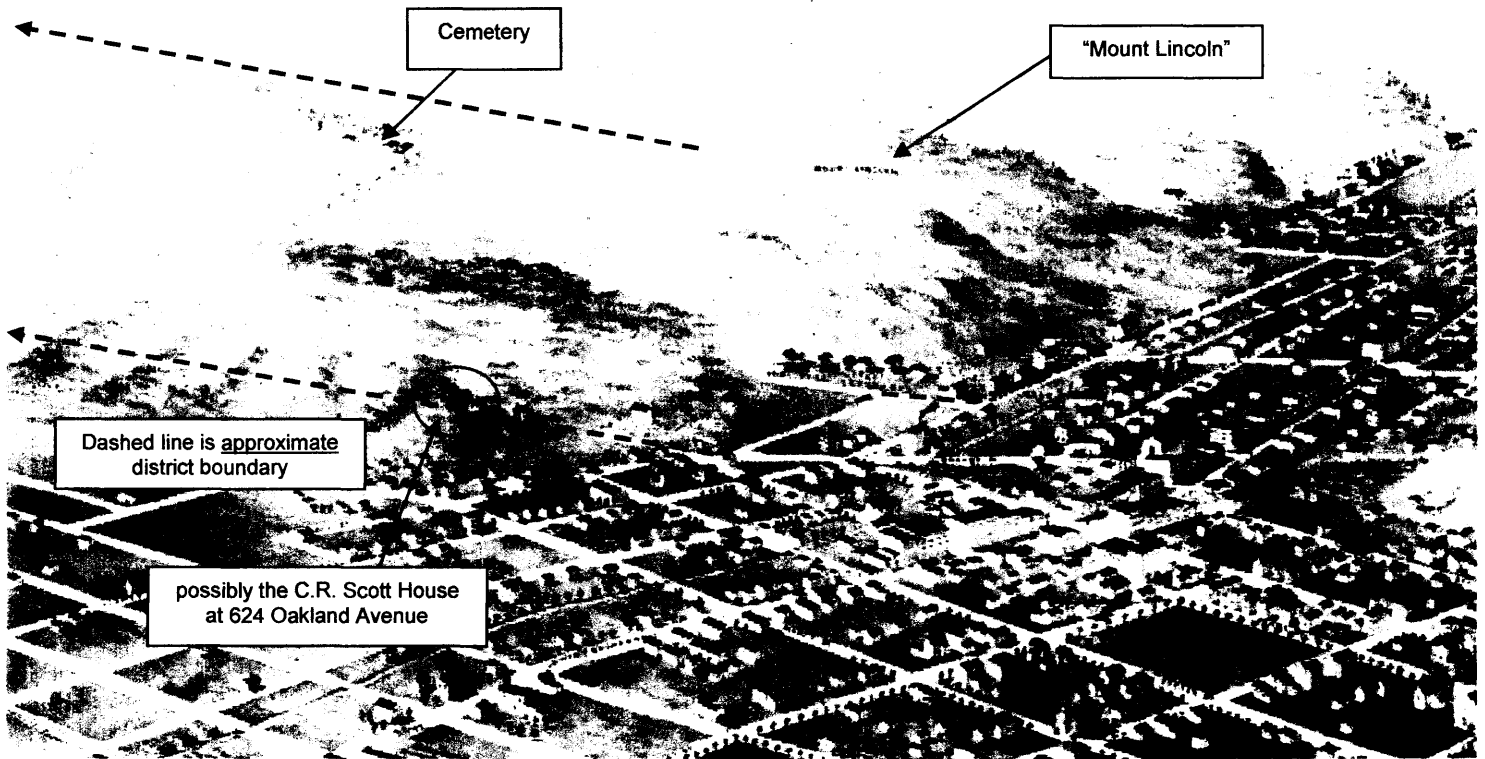
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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation Page 109

Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA

1868 Bird's Eye View of Council Bluffs Showing District looking northeast  
(Source: Ruger 1868)



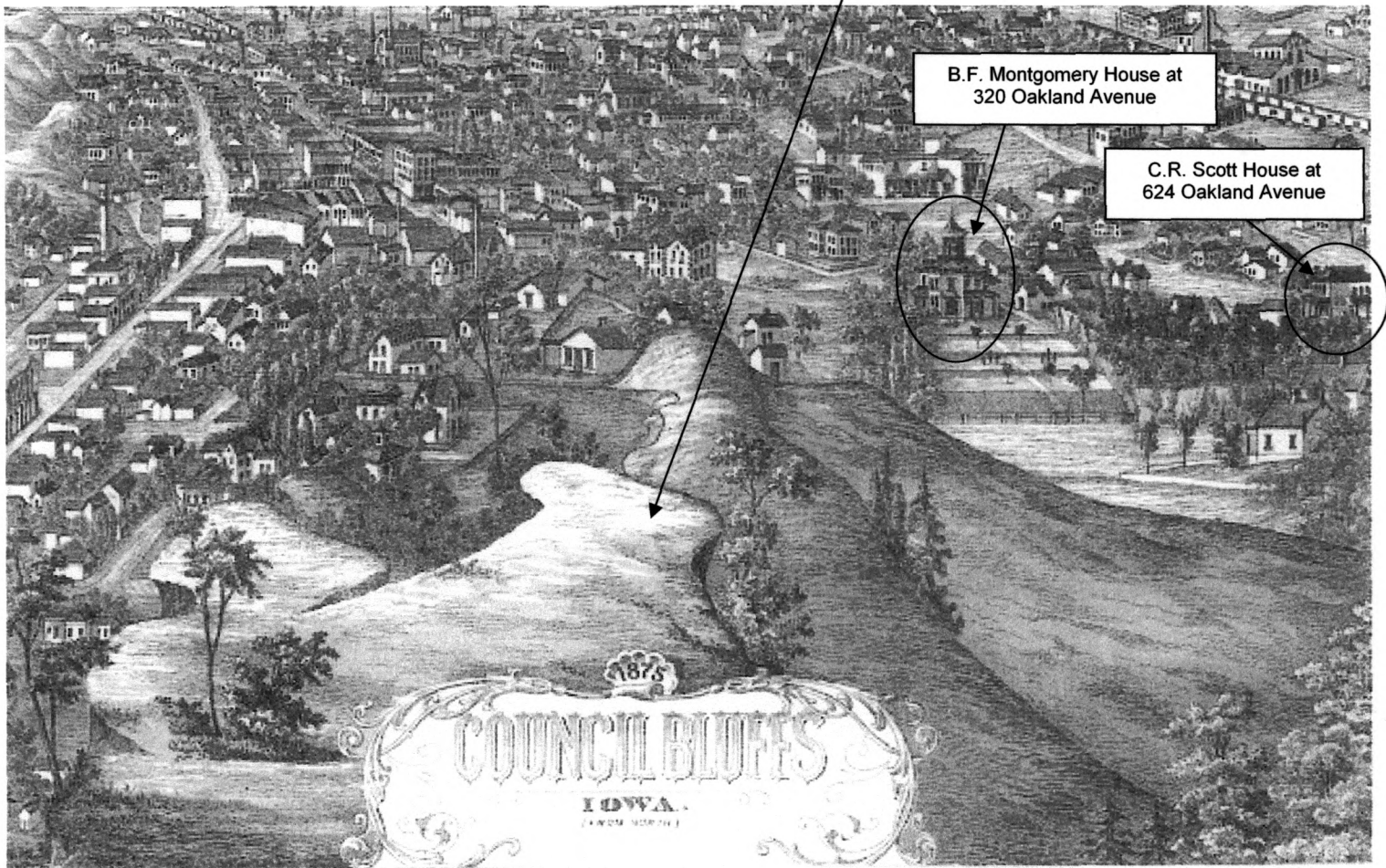
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National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Additional  
Section number Documentation Page 110

Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA

1875 Illustration of Council Bluffs as seen from blufftop (Mount Lincoln) in District looking South  
(Source: Andreas 1875)



- 8. Catholic School.
- 9. C. R. & Q. R. R. Depot.
- 10. K. C. St. Jo. & C. H. R. R. Depot.
- 11. C. R. L. & F. R. R. Depot.
- 12. U. P. R. R. Depot.
- 13. Transfer House of U. P. R. R.
- 14. C. & N. W. R. R. Depot.

- 15. Missouri River.
- 16. U. P. R. R. Bridge.
- 17. Omaha.
- 18. Trotting Park.
- 19. Ordlen House.
- 20. Residence of B. F. Montgomery, Esq.
- 21. Residence of C. R. Scott, Esq.

- 22. Bohany's Opera House.
- 23. Public Square.
- 24. Residence of W. L. James, Esq.
- 25. Residence of Peter Bechtold, Esq.
- 26. Nonpareil Printing House (Daily Paper).
- 27. Globe Printing House (Daily Evening Paper.)
- 28. Residence of Marshall Key, Esq.

- 29. Residence of
- 30. Residence of
- 31. Banking Hot
- 32. Residence of



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Page 112  
Documentation

Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA

1928 Fire Insurance Map Showing South Half of District  
(Source: Sanborn Map Company 1928)



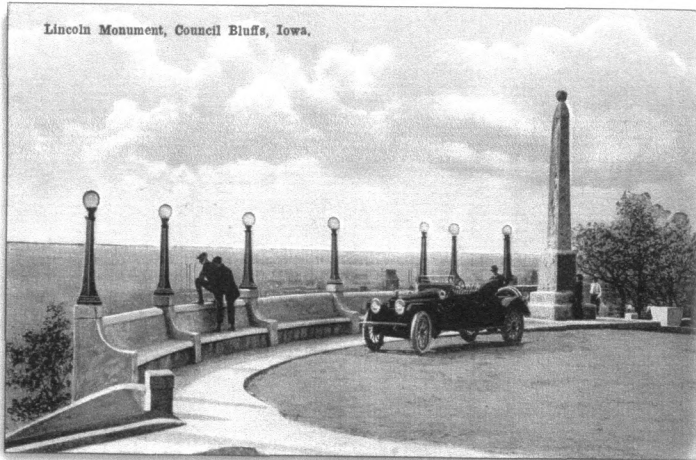
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Page 113

Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA

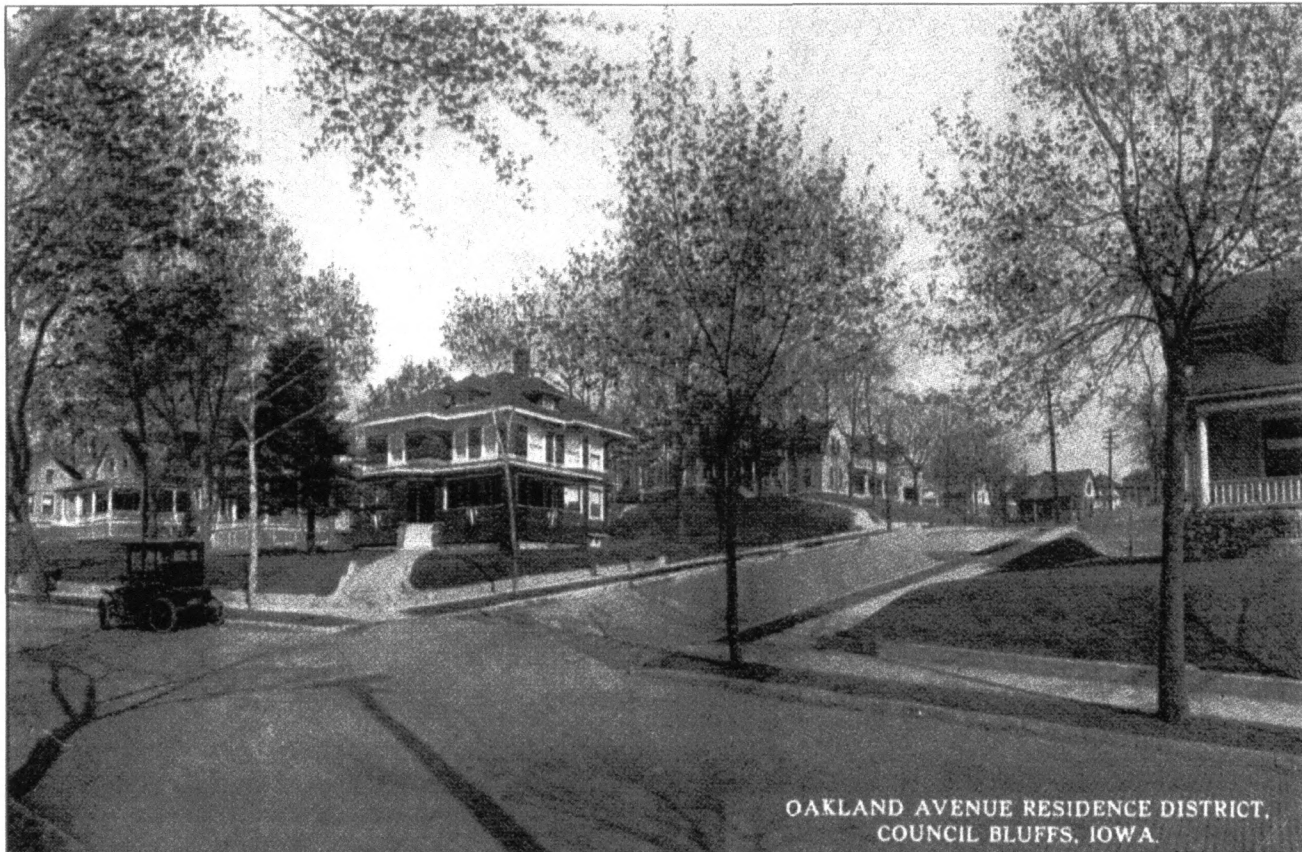
Historic Postcard Views of Selected Properties in the Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
(Source: Bridge et al. 2002)



The Lincoln Monument c.1918



The Ruth Anne Dodge Memorial in 1937



Oakland Avenue at Fletcher Avenue, View to the North towards 301 Oakland Avenue on corner lot, c.1915

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National Park Service

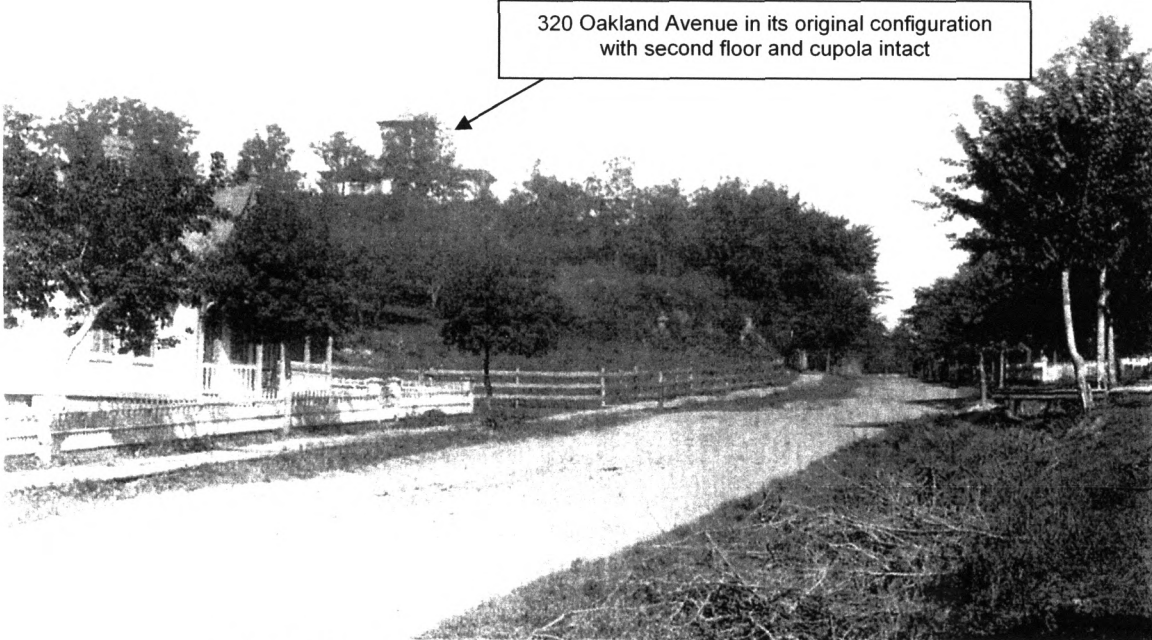
National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation Page 114

Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA

Historic Photographs of the Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Source: Photocopies provided by Susan Seamands, Council Bluffs, IA

320 Oakland Avenue in its original configuration  
with second floor and cupola intact



South end of Oakland Avenue in the 1880s, View to the Northwest



402 Oakland Avenue, View to the West in the 1910s.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation Page 115

Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA

Historic Photographs of the Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Source: Council Bluffs Historic Preservation Alliance 2005 Calendar



254 and 250 Fletcher Avenue, View to the North in 1887  
(The house in the center is the George H. Champ House.)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation Page 116

Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA

Photographs of Selected Property Types in District



324 Sherman Avenue - Hipped Cottage



225 N. 1st Street - Side Gable Cottage



630 Oakland Avenue - Double House



235 Elder Street - Gable Front Cottage (Colonial Revival)



343 Sherman Avenue - Gable Front Cottage



249 Lafayette Avenue - Gable Front Cottage (Bungalow)



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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Additional Documentation Page 117

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

**Photographs of Selected Property Types in District**



333 Lawton Terrace - Cross Gabled Cottage



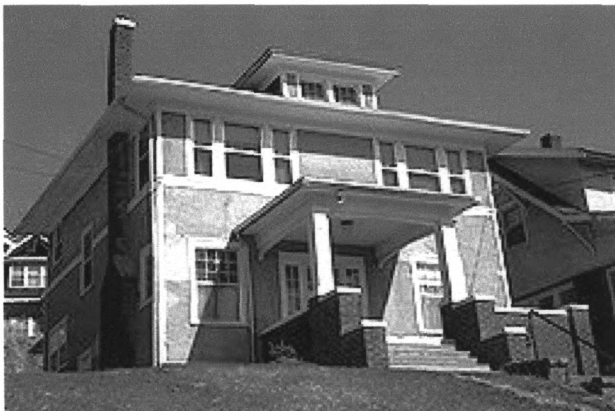
528 Oakland Avenue - Cross Gabled Cottage (Queen Anne)



336 Lawton Terrace - Gable-front-and-wing



210 & 208 W. Kanesville Boulevard- Foursquare



132 Colfax Street - Foursquare (Prairie School)



301 Oakland Avenue - Foursquare Variant

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Additional Documentation Page 118

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

**Photographs of Selected Property Types in District**



347 Sherman Avenue - Bungalow/Craftsman



316 N. 1st Street - Bungalow/Craftsman



208 N. 2nd Street - Bungalow/Craftsman



633 Oakland Avenue - English Cottage



144 Grant Street - Gothic Revival



154 Grant Street - Gothic Revival

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation Page 119

Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA

Photographs of Selected Property Types in District



312 Lafayette Avenue - Italianate (frame)



220 N. 1st Street - Italianate (brick)



402 Oakland Avenue - Free Classic Queen Anne



226 N. 2nd Street - Queen Anne



254 Fletcher Avenue - Stick



106 W. Kanesville Boulevard - Classical Revival Church

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Additional Documentation Page 120

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

**Photographs of Selected Property Types in District**



255 Oakland Avenue - Classical Revival Apartments



205 Oakland Avenue - Colonial Revival



606 Oakland Avenue - Tudor Revival



424 Oakland Avenue - Italian Renaissance



222 N. 2nd Street - Lustron House (with cover-up siding)



109 Lawton Terrace - Ranch

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Additional  
Section number Documentation Page 121

Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA

## Photographs of Selected Property Types in District



203 Oakland Avenue - Minimal Traditional



327 N. 1st Street - Modern



605 Oakland Avenue - Modern Split Foyer



Council Bluffs Waterworks on Lawton Terrace - Modernistic



Lincoln Monument, Lafayette Avenue



Ruth Anne Dodge Memorial, Lafayette Avenue

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

# **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

**Section number** Additional **Page** Documentation 122

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

## **Photographs of Selected Property Types in District**



**Fairview Cemetery, North side Lafayette Avenue**

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Section number** Additional **Documentation** Page 123

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

Photographs

Name of Property: Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
County and State: Pottawattamie County, IA  
Photographer: Leah D. Rogers  
Date of Photograph: February 19, 2006  
Location of Original Negative: Tallgrass Historians L.C., Iowa City, IA

- #1 Lincoln Monument, west end of Lafayette, View to the NW
- #2 West end of Lafayette, View to the West
- #3 Fairview Cemetery, View to the East
- #4 SE corner of Lafayette and Oakland Avenue, View to the SE
- #5 West side of Oakland Avenue, View to the South from corner of Lafayette
- #6 510 and 520 Oakland Avenue, View to the NW
- #7 SE corner of Lawton Terrace and Oakland Avenue, View to the SE
- #8 West side of Oakland Avenue at Lawton Terrace intersection, View to the SSE
- #9 East side of Oakland Avenue at Fletcher Street intersection, View to the NNW
- #10 Oakland Court Apartments on East side of Oakland Avenue at Fletcher Street intersection, View to the SE
- #11 254 and 250 Fletcher, view to the NNE
- #12 North side of Lawton Terrace, View to the ENE
- #13 East side of N. 2nd Street at Lawton Terrace intersection, View to the NNE
- #14 North side of Sherman Avenue at N. 2nd Street intersection, View to the NW
- #15 South side of Sherman Avenue, View to ESE
- #16 Ruth Anne Dodge Memorial at intersection of N. 2nd Street and Lafayette, View to the ESE
- #17 Lafayette Avenue, View to the WSW from east end of street
- #18 South end of N. 2nd Street from W. Kanesville Blvd., View to the NW
- #19 220 N. 2nd Street, View to the West
- #20 154 Grant Street, View to the NE
- #21 205 Oakland Avenue, View to the East
- #22 South end of Oakland Avenue from W. Kanesville Blvd., View to the North
- #23 North side of W. Kanesville Blvd. at the Oakland Avenue intersection, View to the NE
- #24 NW corner of Colfax and Elder streets, View to the West
- #25 North end of Elder Street, View to the SSE
- #26 City Waterworks on North side of Lawton Terrace, View to the NW
- #27 North side of W. Kanesville Blvd. at the Elder Street intersection, View to the NE
- #28 218 N. 1st Street in background and 106 W. Kanesville Blvd. to right, View to the North from Kanesville Blvd.
- #29 East side of N. 1st Street at the W. Kanesville Blvd. intersection, View to the North
- #30 220 N. 1st Street, View to the WSW
- #31 West side of N. 1st Street, View to the NW
- #32 348 and 358 N. 1st Street, View to the NW

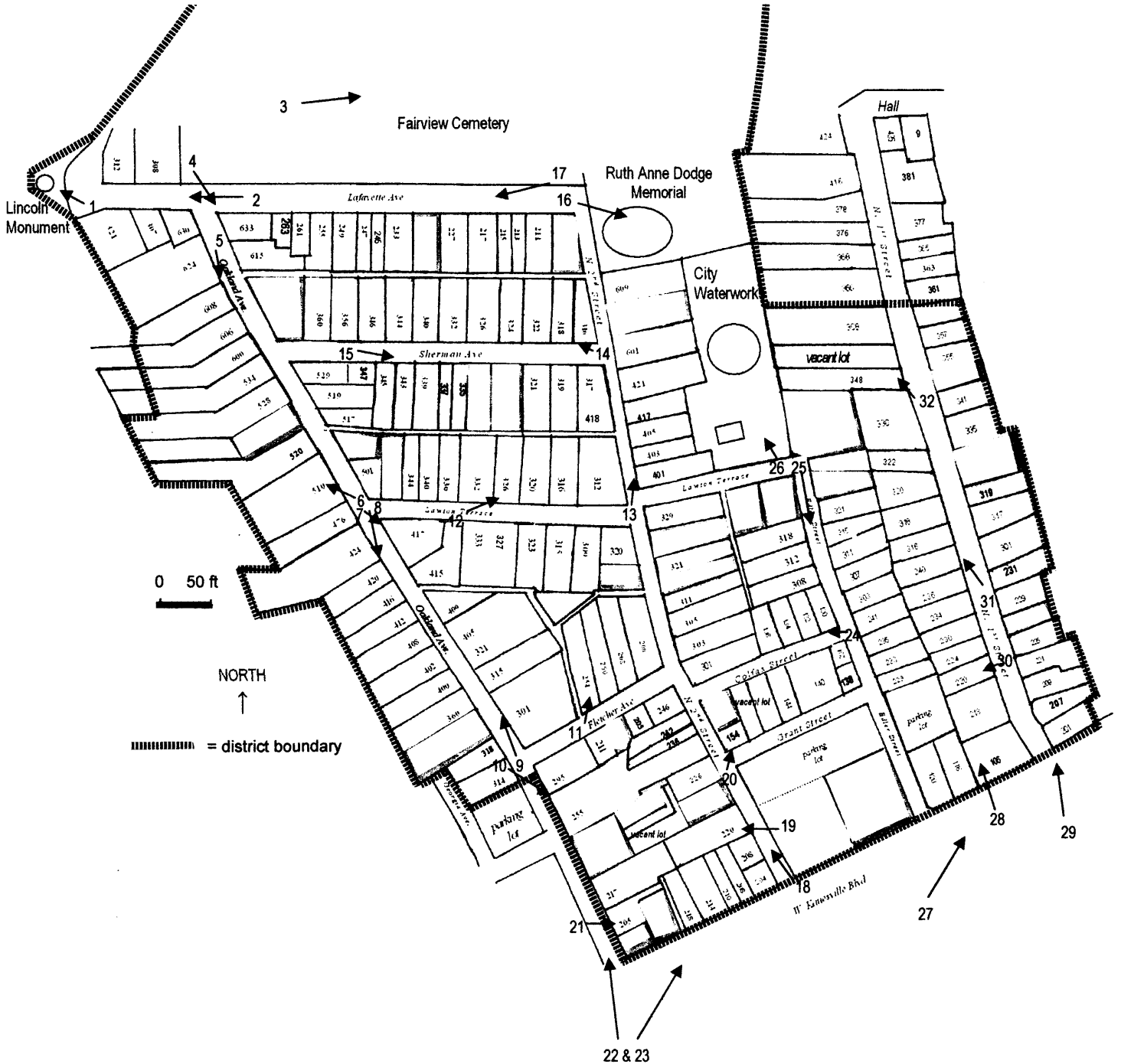
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Additional  
Section number Documentation Page 124

Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA

Map Showing Photograph Views (keyed to log)





**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Additional  
Section number Documentation Page 125**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA****List of Property Owners:**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Mailing Address</b>	
Abel, Mark E. & Linda	424 Oakland Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Adkins, Sr., Kevin W.	229 N. 1st Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Allmon, Anthony J. & Kristin M.	524 Oakland Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Anderson, Carol	717 N. 87th Street (owns 140 Grant)	Omaha, Nebraska 68114
Anderson, Robert S., c/o Ted Kenkel	803 Simms Avenue (owns 138 Grant)	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Arends, Kurt M.	510 Oakland Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Atkinson, Donald H.	20081 Mynster Springs Rd. (owns 523 Lawton Terrace)	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Auch, Vernon R. & Donna M.	295 Oakland Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Aughe, Roger A. & Vicki R.	318 Oakland Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Barton, Patrick E.	222 N. 2nd Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Batie, Eric W. & Kathryn A.	204 N. 2nd Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Baumbach, Marvel W. & Shirley M.	227 N. 1st Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Beck, Bernard R. & Denise A.	301 N. 2nd Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Bergantzel, Charles R. & Jeannie	241 Elder Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Birchard, Randall C. & Michelle A.	319 Sherman Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Boroughs, Cheryl C.	606 Oakland Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Bousfield, Dorothy	329 Sherman Ave.	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Bowlds, William R.	8024 Montour Hghts. Dr. (owns 314 Oakland Avenue)	Gainsville, Virginia 20155
Brandt, Joshua A. & Erin L.	144 Grant Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Brandt Trust, Susan L.	20 Hillsdale (owns 255 Lafayette)	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Bristol, Douglas D.	318 Elder Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Brooks, Eldon A. & Contance R.	309 Lawton Terrace	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Bucksbee, Brian P.	421 N. 2nd Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Byrd, David A. & Wanda Jo	337 Sherman Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Cannon, Shawn M. & Joplyn R.	405 N. 2nd Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Chambers, Ann	312 Lafayette Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Childers, Michelle K.	326 Lawton Terrace	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Choquette, Jason J. & Karen L.	336 Lawton Terrace	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Church, RLDS (Community of Christ)	116 W. Kanesville Blvd.	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Additional  
Section number Documentation Page 126**

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

**List of Property Owners (continued):**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Mailing Address</b>	
Cihacek, Linda	418 N. 2nd Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
C-L Investments, c/o Cathy Krohn	102 Surrey Avenue (owns 211 Lafayette)	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Clark, Edward E.	307 Elder Street	Council Street, Iowa 51503
Clark, Edward E. & Tara J.	130 Colfax Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Cook, Ronald J. & Evelyn K.	357 N. 1st Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Cool, John F. & Carolyn M.	2905 Valley View Dr. (owns 403 N. 2nd Street)	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Cooper, Daniel Allen	332 Lawton Terrace	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Council Bluffs, City of	209 Pearl Street (owns Fairview Cemetery, Lincoln Monument, Dodge Memorial, and Waterworks in district)	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Cundiff, Todd A. & Dawn E.	320 N. 1st Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Cunningham, George E-Ngo	230 N. 1st Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Danburg, Michael A. & Mary E.	520 Oakland Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Darrington et al, Orving & Kathr	322 Sherman Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Davis, Betty J.	301 Oakland Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Davis, Gary W. & Lisa A.	517 Oakland Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Deremer, Ronald R. & Rosemary J.	316 Lawton Terrace	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Dewaele et al, Raymond Henry J.	318 Sherman Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Diaz, Jose L.	317 Sherman Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Dominguez, Edward P. & Victoria A.	633 Oakland Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Dunsdon, Wendell J. & Virginia K.	335 Sherman Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Dusing, Sr., Charles William	339 Sherman Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Eckert, Barbara A.	345 Sherman Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Emrich, Jimelle Edwina	154 Grant Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Engeberg, Vernon L. & Ricky A.	205 Oakland Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Ervin, James	14723 N Street (owns 220 N. 2nd Street)	Omaha, Nebraska 68137-1455
Evans, Mark J. & Renda	358 N. 1st Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Eveloff, Leona K.	320 Oakland Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Faust, Gary R & Susan L.	321 Oakland Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Fehr, Toni D.	208 N. 2nd Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Freed, Dwayne M. & Carole A.	318 N. 1st Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
French, Dennis F.	330 N. 1st Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet****Section number** Additional  
**Documentation** Page 127**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA****List of Property Owners (continued):**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Mailing Address</b>	
Gamblin, Marquard F. & Brenda J.	340 Sherman Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
G-G Properties, c/o David J. Gaupp	190 Keeline Avenue (owns 205 Fletcher)	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Gibson, John R. & Nora Mae	303 N. 2nd Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Gilman, Timothy D. & Wenda Lee	320 N. 2nd Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Glaser, Ronald S. & Sharon A.	326 Sherman Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Goldsborough, Derrick & Andi	217 Lafayette Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Grap, Arnold E.	320 Lawton Terrace	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Grauer et al., Daniel D.	103 Lawton Terrace	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Grund, Deborah Ann	321 N. 2nd Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Gum, Marvin B. & Mary E.	333 Lawton Terrace	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
H E M, Enterprises Inc.	325 N. 2nd Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Harris, Mark James & Erika Lynne	210 W. Kanesville Blvd.	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Hayes, Jeremiah R.	261 Lafayette Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Hays, Thomas S. & Beverly	321 Lafayette Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Heffernan, Dustin T.	348 Lawton Terrace	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Heithoff, Daniel R. & Judy R.	528 Oakland Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Henry, Mary F.	347 Sherman Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Herman, William R. & Leona M.	20000 Grand Avenue (owns 315 Lawton Terrace)	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Herman, Sherri L.	211 Fletcher Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Holeton, Patricia J.	527 Arnold Avenue (owns 344 Lawton Terrace)	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Hovey, David P. & Shelly A.	220 N. 1st Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Hume Trust, Mary F.	416 Oakland Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Hundtofte, Verner & Martha	254 Fletcher Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Jackson, Daniel D. & Lisa A.	355 N. 1st Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Jager, Phillip Lee & Cathy L.	242 N. 2nd Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Jaksha, Rudolf C. & Geraldine N.	315 Oakland Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Jalbert et al, Norman E.	401 Elder Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
James, Ronald V. & Gloria L.	356 Sherman Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Jensen, Kevin M.	309 Redbud Lane (owns 324 Sherman Avenue)	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
John, William H. -Dorothy	507 Oakland Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Section number** Additional Documentation **Page** 128

**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA**

**List of Property Owners (continued):**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Mailing Address</b>	
Jones, Brandon L. & Kristina L.	236 N. 2nd Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Kast Trust, Edward S. & Marjorie N.	18266 Northline Dr. (owns 335 N. 1st Street)	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503-1128
Keesee, Robert & Dawn	332 Sherman Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Keith et al, Carl W.	415 Oakland Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Kinney, Dan D. & Pamela J.	600 Oakland Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Kinsel, Michael Leslie	622 N. 2nd Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Klein, Bruce A. & Marie A.	134 Colfax Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Klein et al, Bruce A.	132 Colfax Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Lake Investment, Properties LLC	234 Elder Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Lane, Mary M.	247 Lafayette Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Lee, James K. & Judith K.	340 Lawton Terrace	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Limmer Trust, Michael K.	1731 7th Avenue (owns 360 Sherman Avenue)	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
LLC, R-M Housing	959 Tower Ridge Hollow (owns 225 Oakland Avenue)	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Long, Marla	208 Fletcher Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Lund, R. Steven & Loreta N.	346 Sherman Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Madden, Kristina	343 Sherman Ave.	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Madsen, Joan Marie	476 Oakland Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Madsen, John K. & Sally McHugh	534 Oakland Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Manti, Holding Corp.	116 W. Kanesville Blvd.	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Martin, Carl J. & Carol	417 N. 2nd Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
McClary, Michael P. & Jeanette K.	301 N. 1st Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
McConnell, Craig A. & Tina M.	24729 Idlewood Rd. (owns 224 W. Kanesville)	Underwood, Iowa 51576
McCormick, Gary R. & Julie K.	225 N. 1st Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
McElory, Jennifer L.	236 N. 1st Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
McFadden, Noreen A.	609 N. 2nd Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
McKeighan, Timothy A.	203 Oakland Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51501
McMillan Trust, Dona M.	315 N. 2nd Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Mehsling, Oliver D. & Rita F.	209 Fletcher Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Meldrum, Clarence Jr. & Kathleen	316 Sherman Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Merryman, Kim	136 Colfax Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Additional  
Section number Documentation Page 129**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA****List of Property Owners (continued):**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Mailing Address</b>	
Midwest Homesteads, Ltd.	32 Scott Street (owns 317 and 319 N. 1st Street)	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Miller, James J. & Catherine E.	344 Sherman Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Moats, Elizabeth J.	1401 Fairmount Avenue (owns 318 N. 2nd Street)	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Morse, Brian Leroy	308 Lafayette Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Moxley, Nicole M.	123 Orchard Avenue (owns 305 N. 2nd Street)	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Munoz, Maria	312 Elder Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Naimoli et al, Donald G.	417 Oakland Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Nelson, Rick R. & Michelle A.	1001 Avenue B (owns 218 W. Kanesville)	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51501
Nielsen, Charles I. & Kathleen H.	19679 Mudhollow Rd. (owns 233 Elder)	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Nielson, Carolyn F.	221 Oakland Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Nordstrom, Robert Dow & Tamara J.	P.O. Box 329 (owns 213 Lafayette)	Crescent, Iowa 51526
Oakland Properties LLP, c/o Matthew P. Kouri	1441 McPherson Avenue (owns 255 Oakland Avenue)	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Oneill, Kevin P.	245 Lafayette Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Orr, Evelyn G.	501 Oakland Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Owens, Joshua J.	311 Elder Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Parker, Brady D. & Stephanie	201 N. 1st Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Parks, Gary M.	217 Oakland Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Parton et al., Nathan D.	630 Oakland Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Patience, Terry W. & Cynthia L.	231 N. 1st Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Patterson et al, Sean M.	215 Lafayette Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Peters, Jerrell L. & Beverly J.	307 Lafayette Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Peters Trust, Robert E. & Norma A.	2905 Avenue L (owns 226 N. 2nd Street)	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51501
Petersen, Mark Alan	608 Oakland Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Peterson, Jeff S. et al	402 Oakland Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Purcell, Catherine E. Fellingha c/o Thomas L. Mitchell	P.O. Box 46 (owns 234 N. 1st Street)	Carr, Colorado 80612

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Section number Additional Documentation Page 130**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA****List of Property Owners (continued):**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Mailing Address</b>	
Putnam, William G. & Marian L.	312 Lawton Terrace	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Rater, Mark J. & Jody L.	412 Oakland Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Rau, Michael G. & Joan R.	26 Buena Vista Dr. (owns 321 Elder)	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Ray, Kenneth L. & Mary E.	214 W. Kanesville Blvd.	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Recker, Michael J. & Amy E.	420 Oakland Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Reiper, Todd & Rishel	235 Elder Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Reynolds, Rick R. & Dorraine R.	249 Lafayette Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Richards, Michael A. & Julie A.	64 Bellevue Dr. (owns 227 Lafayette)	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Roberts, James H & Dixie M.	321 Sherman Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Roeder, Steven J.	263 Lafayette Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Ross, Colleen	233 Lafayette Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Sargent, Michael	529 Oakland Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Schnack, Gary R.	311 N. 2nd Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Scholz, Dennis J. & Norma R.	316 N. 1st Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Schonberg, Richard & Linda	221 N. 1st Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Schuning, Rebecca Sue	224 N. 1st Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Schupp, Dennis R. & Evelyn M.	333 Sherman Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Seamands, Craig N. & Susan P.	360 Oakland Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Services Corp., Mante Social	116 W. Kanesville Blvd.	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Sigafoose, David etal, c/o Ken Hummel	2 Chisholm Lane (owns 327 Lawton Terrace)	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Silkman, Colleen K.	327 N. 1st Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Smith, M. Edward & Gloria A.	208 W. Kanesville Blvd.	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Smith, Robert G. & Shirley J.	207 N. 1st Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Sorenson, Robert A. & Wava G.	109 Lawton Terrace	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
St. Geo Coptic Orthodox, St. Mary -	P.O. Box 892 (owns 106 W. Kanesville & 218 N. 1st Street)	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51502
Stark, Wilbur B. & Mary M.	409 Oakland Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Starks, Jeffery M. & Sandee K.	615 Oakland Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Stevens, Jonathan L & Gale A.	1909 Olds Gaelic Cr. (owns 246 N. 2nd Street)	Bellevue, Nebraska 68123
Stock, Sharon L.	400 Oakland Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Section number Additional Documentation Page 131**Lincoln/Fairview Historic District  
Pottawattamie County, IA****List of Property Owners (continued):**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Mailing Address</b>	
Stom, Joseph Brian	19275 Alta Lane (owns 240 N. 1st Street)	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Sturgill, Dennis A. & Karen L.	11 Summit Circle (owns 322 N. 1st Street)	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Thacker, Sharon Sue	624 Oakland Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
The Uhler Trust, c/o Marilyn Uhler Wolf	5014 Silver Arrow (owns 405 Oakland Avenue)	Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275
Tijerina, James A.	601 N. 2nd Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Tijerina, Mary Lou	605 N. 2nd Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Tijerina et al, Ruth	348 N. 1st Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Traas, George	333 Elder Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Valadez, Rita Ann	341 N. 1st Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Vannordstrand, Charles R. & Dee	200 Fletcher Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Vavra, Kathryn Ann	329 N. 2nd Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Wahab, Maivandi & Misty	25003 195th Street (owns 349 N. 1st Street)	Crescent, Iowa 51526
Watts, Andrew & Kerri Jo	209 N. 1st Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Wendling, H. K. & Dyanne D.	250 Fletcher Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
White, William A. Jr. & Sharon L.	401 N. 2nd Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Williamson, Dominic Cahoy	519 Oakland Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Wink, William J. & Diane M.	1016 Military Avenue (owns 308 Elder)	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Wurgler, William W. & Pamela J.	P.O. Box 31361 (owns 303 Elder)	Omaha, Nebraska 68131-0361
Young, Mary Lou	229 Lafayette Avenue	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503
Young, Jonathan & Suzanne M.	315 Elder Street	Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503