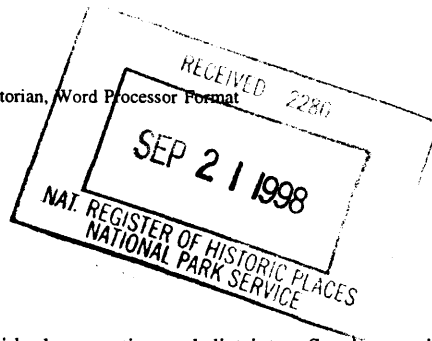


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form



1280

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" on the appropriate line 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 GOODE, LOWRY W., AND HATTIE N., FIRST NORTH DES MOINES HOUSE  
other names/site number Allabach House

2. Location

street & number 1813 7th Street N/A not for publication  
city or town Des Moines N/A vicinity  
state Iowa code IA county Polk code 153 zip code 50314

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.)

Patricia Christy DSHPD 9-14-98  
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)

Edson H. Beall 10/22/98  
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

Lowry W. and Hattie N. Goode First North Des Moines House  
Name of Property

Polk County, Iowa  
County and State

**5. Classification**

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

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

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

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

Towards a Greater Des Moines (Amended 1997)

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

0

**6. Function or Use**

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

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

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

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

**7. Description**

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

LATE VICTORIAN

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Brick

Wood

roof Asphalt

other Glass

**Narrative Description**

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

Lowry W. and Hattie N. Goode First North Des Moines House  
Name of Property

Polk County, Iowa  
County and State

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" on one or more lines 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" on all the lines 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.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

Circa 1884

**Significant Dates**

Circa 1884

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Lowry W. Goode

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

**Narrative Statement of Significance** - (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

**9. Major Bibliography 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):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository

Lowry W. and Hattie N. Goode First North Des Moines House  
Name of Property

Polk County, Iowa  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 15 | 447800 | 4606580 |

Zone Easting Northing

2 | | | |

Zone Easting Northing

3 | | | |

Zone Easting Northing

4 | | | |

**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 William C. Page, Public Historian; Joanne R. Walroth, Project Associate

organization River Bend Association, Inc. date March 15, 1997

street & number 520 East Sheridan Avenue telephone 515-243-5740; FAX 515-243-7285

city or town Des Moines state Iowa zip code 50313

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed 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 Khan H. and Kang Killswat

street & number 1813 7th Street telephone 515-282-8917

city or town Des Moines state Iowa zip code 50314

**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**

Section number 7 Page 1

CFN-259-1116

Lowry W. and Hattie N. Goode First North Des Moines House, Polk County, Iowa.

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

This is a 2-story, brick building with masonry load-bearing walls. Built circa 1884, this single-family dwelling features a brick foundation, a generally rectangular footprint, a 1-story bay window on the west elevation, and a 2-story extension from the main block on the south elevation. This building is covered with a roof of intersecting gables and is situated on one city lot. A fractional portion of the adjoining city lot is also contained in the title to the property. Although the front porch of this house is nonextant and an inset porch under the main roof has been enclosed, this building remains one of the few surviving brick dwellings in North Des Moines dating from the Victorian period.

**HOUSE**

Roughly speaking, the footprint of this house consists of a two-story main block, which measures approximately 28' x 24' (width by depth) and a rear wing, also constructed of brick and measuring approximately 17' x 16'. A side porch is located on the southeast corner and is now enclosed. It contains about 30 square feet.

The building is covered with a cross-gable roof. The gable ends on the west elevation and on the east elevations feature pent roof configurations. The 1-story bay window on the facade is covered with a shed roof. The rear wing is covered with a hip roof. All of these roofs are covered with asphalt shingles.

The shed roof over the facade bay window is original to the building. Its exposed rafters show the influence of Late Victorian styling and feature rounded terminals. The gable ends of the bay's roof are clad with millworked siding in vertical strips.

Two brick chimneys provide prominent features to the building. One is located on the south elevation. It stands about ten feet in height and features two decorative belt courses as well as a crown. The second brick chimney, located in the center of the building, also features decorative belt courses and is capped with a crown.

The fenestration of this building is prominent because of its variety and decorative detailing. Most windows possess 1/1 double-hung sash. The bay window on the facade features a large, single-pane central window flanked on each side by one tall, narrow window with four panes. Each side of this bay window also features a 1/1 double-hung sash. The 2-story bay window on the south elevation features paired windows with 1/1 double-hung sash.

The fenestration is further embellished by decorative details. These include stone sills and elaborate cast-stone hood molds. These hood molds feature Eastlake-inspired designs and feature a keystone motif at their center. The gable ends of this building feature windows of tripartite configuration, with the central window containing a 1/1 double-hung sash flanked by two single-paned windows of smaller size. The remaining area of these gable ends is finished with clapboard arranged in diagonal configurations

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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Section number 7 Page 2

CFN-259-1116

Lowry W. and Hattie N. Goode First North Des Moines House, Polk County, Iowa.

Overall the exterior integrity of this building remains very good. The exception is at the ell of the facade's northwest corner. There, the original porch has been removed and replaced with the construction of a new, enclosed front porch and a small sleeping room (now used as a laundry) above it. Although these features detract from the facade, they are reversible.

In the interior, the first and second floors of the main block each contains a total area of approximately 771 square feet. The 1-story rear wing contains about 272 square feet. The first floor contains three rooms, and the second floor contains three rooms. Hardwood floors are laid throughout the first and second floors. A fire in the interior has damaged portions of the first floor. For repairs, the original woodwork was removed and wood paneling installed on the walls. The walls of the second floor had deteriorated in places, and brick was exposed behind the plaster. (Anthony Sergio Informant Interview) The basement, which is partial, features a concrete floor and unfinished walls.

Overall the house is in fair condition.

**SITE**

This house is situated on Lot 11 and the north one-half of Lot 10 in Block 6 of the Polk County Homestead & Trust Company Addition. Lot 11 measures 50' x 128' and the fractional lot measures 25 x 128 feet. The fractional lot confers upon this property the feeling of spaciousness. This feeling stands in contrast to many other dwellings in the neighborhood, which were historically situated more tightly together on single lots. (See Continuation Sheet 7-5.) This property also features several mature shade trees.

At least into the 1970s, a 16' x 23' outbuilding stood on this property. (Des Moines City Assessor's Office) Of frame construction, this structure is nonextant. This outbuilding is pictured on a 1920 fire insurance map of the area (see Continuation Sheet 7-5) and was accessed by an alley at the rear of the property. It is unclear what, if any other ancillary buildings were associated with this house.

Seventh Street runs along the western edge of this parcel. The alley, mentioned above, runs north-south immediately east of it. The neighborhood is residential in this area. Most houses are detached, single-family dwellings constructed of wood. The brick construction of the Goode House distinguishes it within this context. Another of its distinguishing factors is that most other dwellings in the neighborhood are situated nearer one another. Consequently, the area has the feeling of densely built-up.

The immediate surroundings of this property are situated on level topography. Sixth Avenue, an early and important streetcar route, is situated one block to the east. Sixth Avenue serves as an artery into Des Moines' central business district from the north, carries heavy traffic flow, and has many commercial improvements.

United States Department of the Interior  
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# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

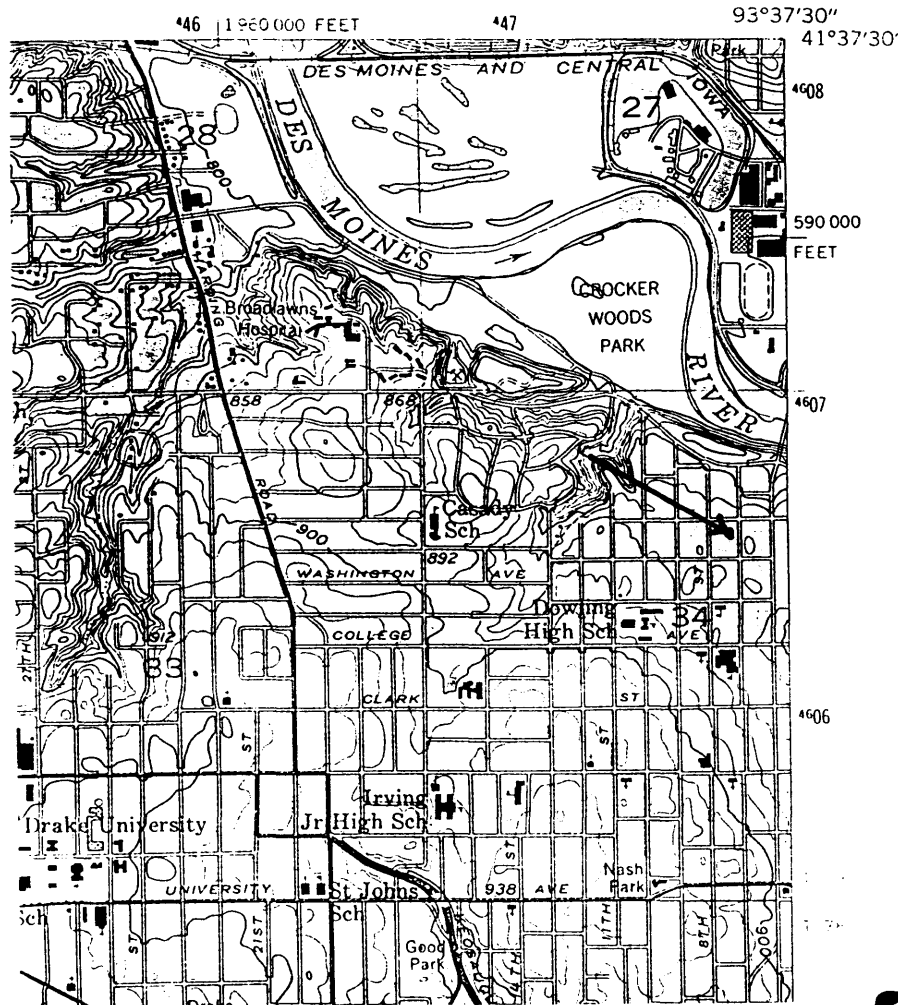
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Lowry W. and Hattie N. Goode First North Des Moines House, Polk County, Iowa.

## SITE MAP

ARROW LOCATES PROPERTY



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

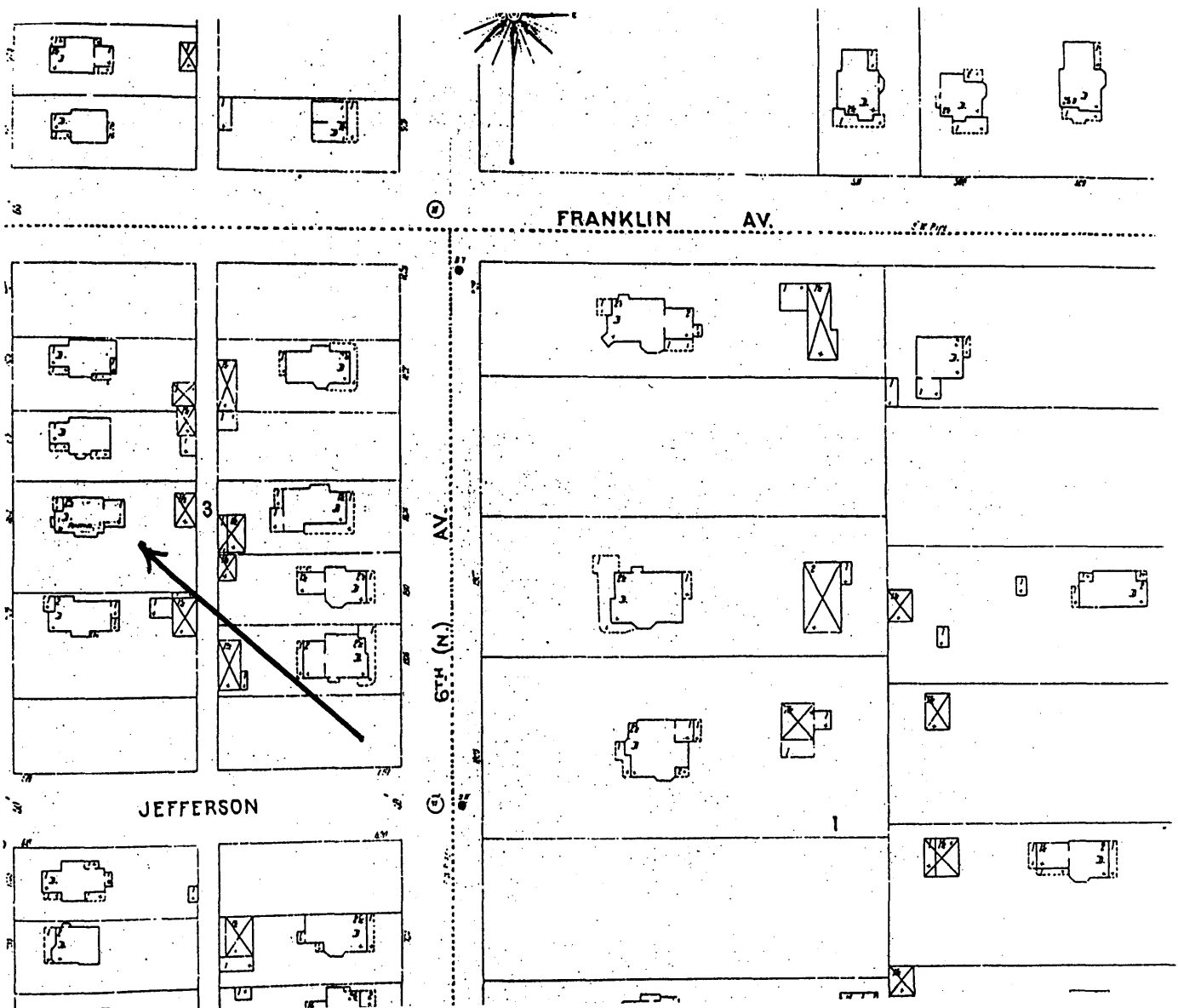
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Lowry W. and Hattie N. Goode First North Des Moines House, Polk County, Iowa.

## 1901 FIRE INSURANCE MAP

ARROW LOCATES PROPERTY





United States Department of the Interior  
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# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

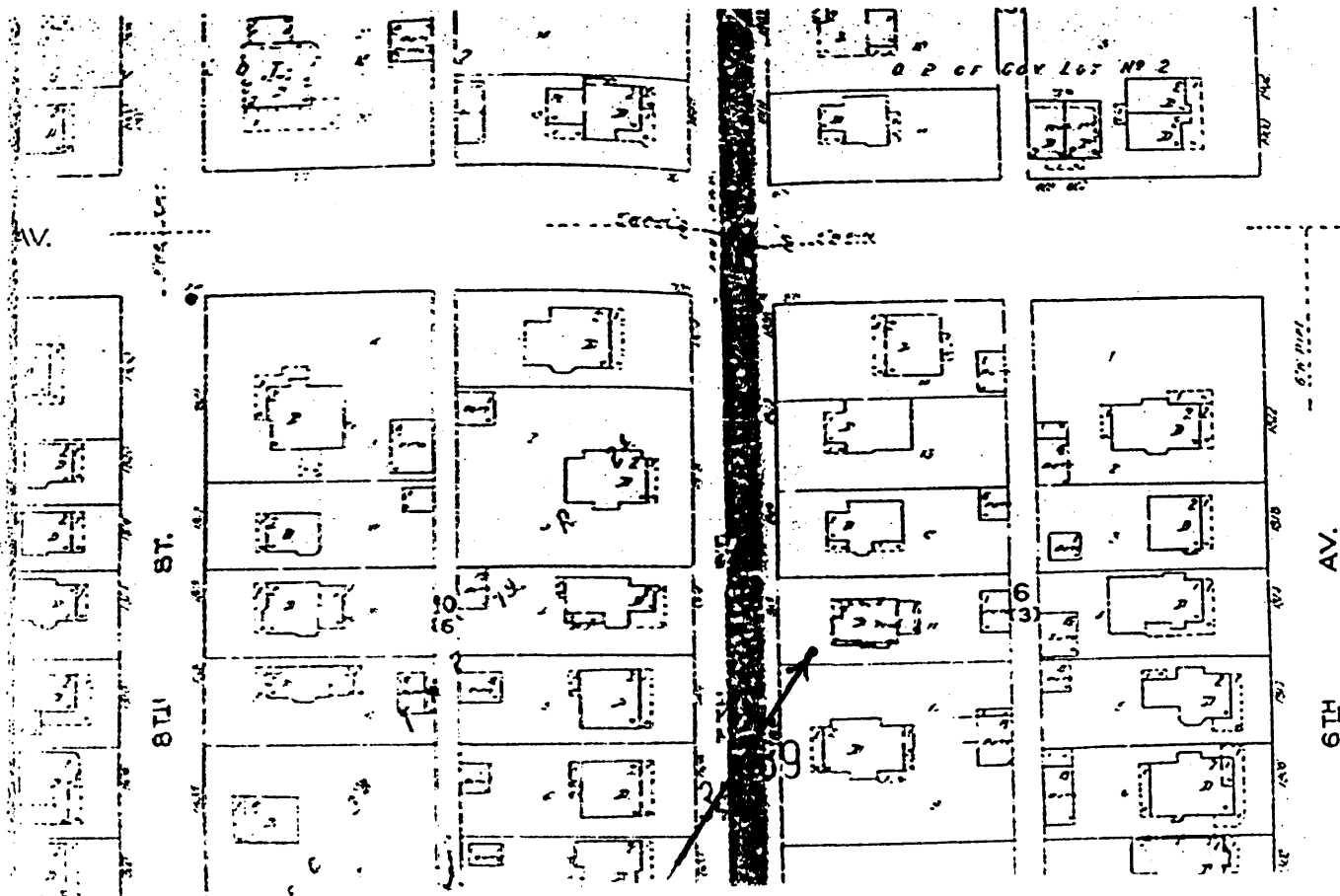
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Lowry W. and Hattie N. Goode First North Des Moines House, Polk County, Iowa.

## 1920 FIRE INSURANCE MAP

ARROW LOCATES PROPERTY



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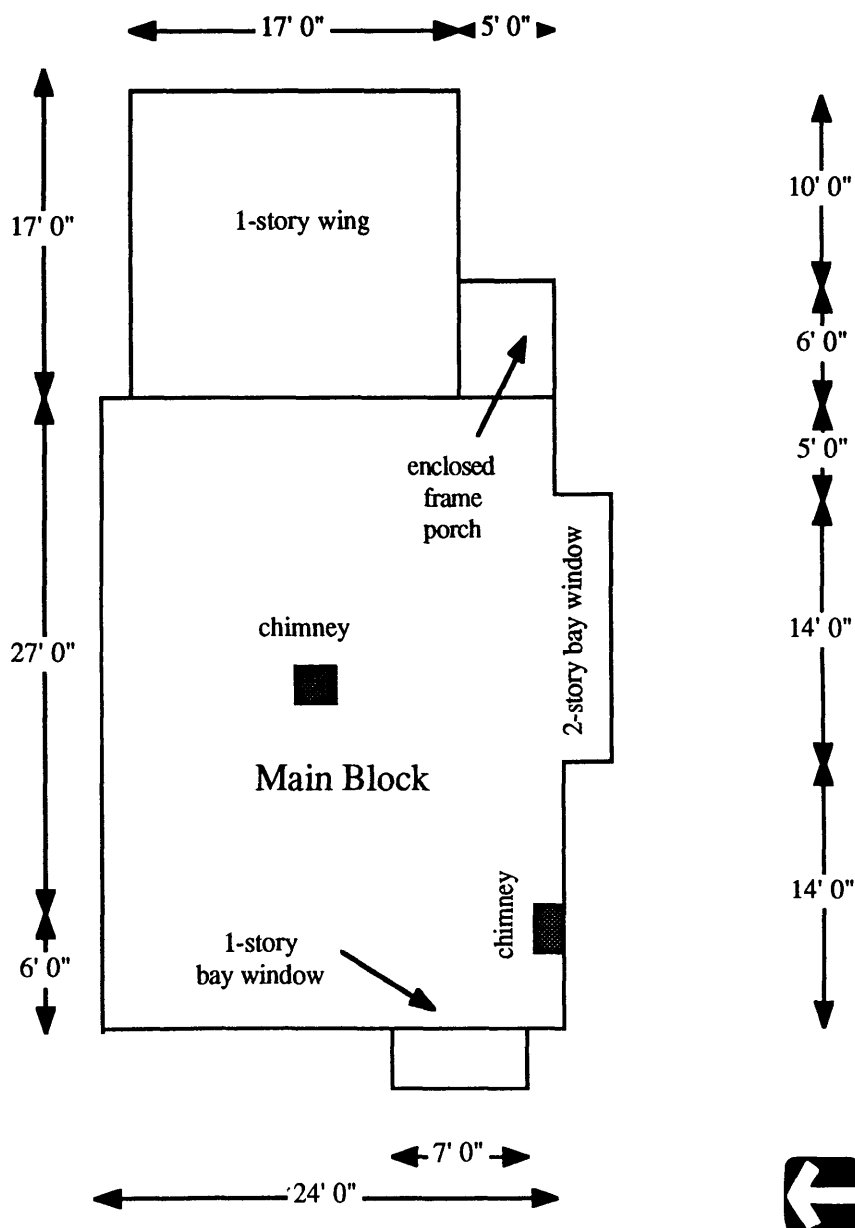
# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

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CFN-259-1116

Lowry W. and Hattie N. Goode First North Des Moines House, Polk County, Iowa.

## HOUSE FOOTPRINT



Source: Des Moines City Assessor Office measurements.  
William C. Page, computer drawing.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

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CFN-259-1116

Lowry W. and Hattie N. Goode First North Des Moines House, Polk County, Iowa.

**SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Erected circa 1884, the Lowry W. and Hattie N. Goode House is locally significant, under National Register Criterion B, as one of the few surviving buildings associated with one of Des Moines' foremost Nineteenth Century developers, Lowry W. Goode. Although Goode stands as a major force in the real estate development of that community, the Goode House numbers among the few resources that remain to call attention to his work. The Goode House is significant within this context because Goode erected it as a substantial improvement within Prospect Park, a successful scheme for a residential park, in which he participated as a member of its board of directors.

The Goode House also possesses architectural significance, under National Register Criterion C. The building stands as one of the few residences constructed with masonry load-bearing walls during the Victorian housing boom in North Des Moines. Although brick was frequently employed for foundations and several local brickyards flourished during the 1880s and 1890s, the dearth of brick for exterior walls is pronounced. This phenomenon is thought to relate to the speed with which suburban Des Moines developed and the rapidity with which wood houses could be completed. Brick required more time to build. The Goode House also calls attention to suburban architectural design, particularly to the influence of late Victorian architectural styling as practiced in North Des Moines.

The period of significance, under Criteria A and B, for the Goode House is circa 1884, the time when it was completed and first occupied.

The property contains one resource for this nomination--the house.

**LOWRY W. GOODE**

Lowry W. Goode's contributions to real estate development in Des Moines have been well documented. (See Chapter II in the 1996 cover document.) They included the platting, marketing, and financing of property development, as well as the construction of speculative housing.

The Lowry W. and Hattie N. Goode House illustrates an exemplary improvement in Prospect Park, which helped set the tone for this residential park during the late Nineteenth Century. The residential park consisted of a tract of picturesque land laid out according to a landscape design, with parkland and building lots for residential construction juxtaposed with one another. This new type of residential property featured large lots, spacious streets and boulevards, attractive natural features, and stood in contrast to the congestion of the Victorian inner city. The real estate developers who marketed residential parks promoted the construction of exemplary improvements to encourage others to purchase building lots. Sometimes these developers also constructed exemplary improvements for their private use, as well as to promote their land investment. The Goode House calls attention to this latter phenomenon.

The Goode House also calls attention to certain building practices which the Victorians sometimes employed in residential developments. For those who could afford it, additional opportunities were available through the purchase of additional building lots or fractional portions of lots to confer

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Lowry W. and Hattie N. Goode First North Des Moines House, Polk County, Iowa.

additional luxury upon these building sites. This house illustrates a building practice popular among the Victorians, who could afford it--the purchase of larger than standard building sites for the construction of larger than standard dwellings. There were several steps involved in this practice. The new homeowner planned the size of the dwelling he wished to build and the square footage its footprint would require. The owner then purchased several full-sized building lots adjacent to one another or purchased one building lot and a fractional portion of a building lot adjacent to it. The owner then sited the new residence on this larger than standard-size parcel to meet his needs and tastes. This practice conferred visual distinction upon the new dwelling within the neighborhood, even in this instance where the site is not situated at the corner of an intersection. The large size of the house set it apart from others in the neighborhood, and the extra size of its yard accented this size. The large site also provided additional privacy to the property. The Goode House provides a good example of this practice. Situated on a parcel measuring 77' x 132', this parcel is more than half-again the size of a standard building lot in this addition.

The Lowry W. and Hattie N. Goode House calls attention to the contributions of Lowry W. Goode in setting standards of good architectural taste in North Des Moines. The building's employment of brick as a building material was unusual in that community during the period of its construction, and its rich architectural detailing adds architectural distinction to the edifice.

The subject of speculative housing is particularly complex. The Goodes are known to have built and occupied numerous single-family dwellings in North Des Moines during the hectic years of Des Moines' real estate speculation in the 1880s and early 1890s. They include the following:

HOUSES WHERE LOWRY W. AND HATTIE N. GOODE LIVED

<u>Address</u>	<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Notes</u>
West 9th northeast corner Mulberry	N/A	N/A	City directories 1881-82, 1882-83, 1883-84, possibly house documented in newspaper woodcut (see Continuation Sheet).
1813 7th Street	Goode House	c. 1884	Goode ownership documented in land transfer records.
1617 Oakland Avenue	"Oakland"	c. 1885	Located in "The Oaklands" NRHP Historic district* Documented in city directory 1886-87.
1701 Oakland Avenue	Goode-Cuppemell House	c. 1886	Brief residency (NRHP)*
Sixth Ave. corner Jefferson	N/A	N/A	City directory 1888-89.

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National Park Service

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Lowry W. and Hattie N. Goode First North Des Moines House, Polk County, Iowa.

1805 6th Avenue	House	N/A	Documented in city directories, 1889-1890 & 1890, nonextant building, likely the same occupancy as in 1888-89
1731 Arlington Avenue	"The Oaks"	c. 1890	Mansion-type dwelling* City directory 1891, Goodes lived there until Lowry's fortune collapsed, nonextant.
1146 9th Street	N/A	N/A	City directory 1894
9th Street (house # unknown)	House	N/A	Goodes said to have moved here following the collapse of Lowry's fortune. Possibly located below University Avenue.

Source: Des Moines city directories, newspapers, and other sources as cited.

Note: Further information concerning the properties with asterisks (\*) can be found in the 1996 cover document)

This list attempts to place the sequence of Goode residences in chronological order. This sequence should be reassessed as more information comes to light. A complete list of their residences is now impossible to compile, given the frequency with which they moved and the inadequacy of archival material available for documentation.

How does the Goode House at 1813 7th Street fit into Mr. and Mrs. Goode's peripatetic life? By circa 1885, they had moved into the "Oaklands," a single-family dwelling located in "The Oaklands" Historic District (NRHP). Later, they would build and occupy "The Oaks," a mansion-type dwelling in that area. Although they resided at the 1813 address a short time, they continued to hold the title to it until 1892. (*Lands Transfer Books*) They probably rented the property during this period.

Who rented the property from them? The following list shows the residences of Edward W. and Elizabeth T. Allabach:

EDWARD W. AND ELIZABETH T. ALLABACH HOUSES

<u>Year</u>	<u>Notes</u>
1882-83	Allabachs not listed
1883-84	713 W. 19th Street
1886-87	719 W[est] N. 19th
1888-89	W. 7th between Jefferson & Franklin, NDSM
1889-90	7th cor. Jefferson

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Lowry W. and Hattie N. Goode First North Des Moines House, Polk County, Iowa.

1891	1813 W. 7th Street
1892-1893	1813 W. 7th Street
1894	1813 W. 7th Street

Source: Des Moines city directories

From the above list it is apparent that Edward and Elizabeth Allabach were living in the Goode House at 1813 7th Street by 1888. *Lands Transfer Books* show that Elizabeth T. Allabach took the title to this property from Lowry W. and Hattie N. Goode in 1892. Therefore, it can be assumed that the Allabachs rented the house from the Goode's for the period of time before they purchased it. It is also clear that, although Edward was still living at the time of its purchase, Elizabeth held the title to the property in her own name. (Research on this period in Des Moines shows that it was not unusual for wives to have their names listed before that of their husbands in real estate warranty deeds. [Page 1994] Sometimes they held title to property titles in their own right. Although the definitive explanation of these practices remains elusive, it was probably associated with the frenzied real estate speculation of the period.

Elizabeth T. Allabach continued residing at 1813 until 1913, at which time she sold the property to W. A. McCord by warranty deed. Allabach subsequently conveyed a quit claim deed to the property in 1918. This document shows her to be a widow. (*Lands Transfer Books*)

The career of Edward W. Allabach illustrates progressive responsibilities in the insurance industry. In 1888, for example, he was a special agent of the Commercial Union Insurance Company. He advanced to serve as an endorsement clerk for the State Insurance Company. By 1891, Allabach had become president of the Des Moines Underwriters Union. (*City Directories*)

## ARCHITECTURE

The Goode House is architecturally significant because its rarity as a brick, single-family dwelling calls attention to the dearth of such residences in the neighborhood and because it shows how Late Victorian styling could influence the architectural design of a residence in North Des Moines during the last quarter of the Nineteenth Century.

### Dearth of Brick Houses

The Goode House calls attention to the infrequent use of masonry load-bearing walls for single-family dwellings in North Des Moines during the late Victorian period. While brick was commonly available and widely used for various other purposes in the community, the dearth of brick as a structural material for houses poses questions for local architectural historians. The presence of the Goode House in North Des Moines calls attention to this phenomenon.

The Goode House is among only a handful of brick single-family dwellings built in North Des Moines during the late Victorian period. Others include the following:

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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Lowry W. and Hattie N. Goode First North Des Moines House, Polk County, Iowa.

BRICK SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLINGS IN NORTH DES MOINES

Address	Date of Construction	Notes
1347 8th St.	1870s	Renaissance Revival detailing, also small brick outbldg. at rear.
1510 9th St.	c. 1880	Gable-front-and-wing design, nonconforming facade setback, large site.
1236 9th St.	c. 1888	Brick first floor*
1818 Arlington Ave.	c. 1895	Stone first floor*
1703 7th St.	c. 1885	Nonextant
1725 6th Ave.	c.1902	S. T. Slade House, Prairie School influenced American Four Square
1221 4th St.	c. 1905	Front gable with gable returns

\* Masonry employed for decorative rather than structural purposes.

The paucity of this list, juxtaposed against the hundreds of wooden houses erected in North Des Moines during the same period of time, gives pause for reflection. (This list excludes multiple-family dwellings. They were frequently constructed of brick for protection against fire. Wood examples rather than brick examples are the exception for this property type.)

What conclusions can be drawn from this list? North Des Moines experienced a frenzied housing boom during the late 1880s and the early 1890s. Although brick was widely available as a building material and potential new homeowners possessed the financial capability to purchase new dwellings with amenities like brick walls, the time required to construct these houses posed unattractive restrictions on a real estate market feverish with speculation. Time was money. Contractor-builders like Bedford and Detweiler sold their new houses before they were completed. (Page and Grenz) The balloon frame residence offered speculators and contractor-builders a quick return on their capital. Also, by the late 1880s, the public water system had improved in Des Moines and suburbs with the construction of numerous water mains and hydrants. Municipal fire protection services had also advanced. Both reduced the need for brick as a precaution against fire.

During this same era, brick continued to be employed as the building material of choice for commercial buildings, the foundations of most new homes in the neighborhood, and multiple-family dwellings. Several local manufacturers--J. W. Shackelford, Dale-Goodwin Pressed Brick Co., Capital City Brick

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National Park Service

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CFN-259-1116

Lowry W. and Hattie N. Goode First North Des Moines House, Polk County, Iowa.

& Pipe Co., Iowa Brick Co., Des Moines Co-Operative Brick, and, a little later, James Maine & Sons Company--produced serviceable products at competitive rates.

Architectural Style

In its attempt to convey a picturesque feeling--through a complex roof configuration, numerous vertical elements, and an irregular footprint--the Goode House shows the influence of Late Victorian styling on its design. The steeply pitched, cross-gable configuration of the main roof provides a vertical thrust to the building. The vertical feeling of the roof is emphasized by a Palladian-type window in the gable end of the facade, whose mullions are configured in diagonal patterns at the same pitch as the roof. Pent roof embellishments are situated at the base of these gables and accent the roof's vertical composition. Two massive chimneys, which retain their original crowns, provide additional vertical elements to the building's composition. The one situated on the south elevation is particularly prominent. The slightly projecting, 2-story wing of the facade measures only 15'. It lends a further note of verticality to the design, emphasized by the facade's 1-story bay window. This project element on the facade, with its bay window, and the projecting two-story wing on the south elevation contribute to the building's irregular footprint.

Date of Construction

The year, circa 1884, as the date of construction of the Goode House stems from several sources. The Lands Transfer Books at the Polk County Auditor's Office show that Lowry W. and Hattie N. Goode, who owned the property, transferred its title to Elizabeth T. Allabach in the summer of 1892. (*Lands Transfer Books*) The Goodes are the first title holders of record in these books. (*Ibid.*) Stylistically, this is late for the construction of such a building as this. The archives of the Des Moines Waterworks show that a one inch water tap was installed at this site on April 7, 1891. (*Water Tap Record Books*) The Goodes owned the property at this time. The Goodes are also known to have built and occupied "Oaklands" circa 1885. The Official Plat of the Southwest Quarter of the Northeast Quarter (the site of the 1813 property) was opened for development by the Polk County Homestead & Trust Company in June of 1884. (See Chapter II of cover document.) From this data, it can be concluded that the Goode House at 1813 7th Street was constructed circa 1884.

**POTENTIAL FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY**

The site's potential for archaeological significance is, as yet, unevaluated. Although historical archaeological investigations may uncover traces of previous construction on the site, this is unlikely. It is thought that this site was unimproved prior to the construction of this dwelling. The 1920 fire insurance map of Des Moines pictures a sizable "Auto" facility located at the rear of the house and adjacent to an alley. No doubt this structure originally served as a barn. Its location, as well as that of a privy, might be identified and yield historical data. The City Assessor Office records indicate that a demolition permit was issued in 1978 to raze a structure constructed on the site in "1900." This might



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Lowry W. and Hattie N. Goode First North Des Moines House, Polk County, Iowa.

be the barn. The demolition of this structure was documented by a city inspection of the site on January 3, 1980. (Des Moines City Assessor's Office)

### **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH AND REGISTRATION**

The selective use of brick and the extensive use of wood as an exterior wall material in North Des Moines deserve further research and analysis. Any information which comes to light as a result should be used to reevaluate the conclusions of this nomination.

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## LOWRY W. GOODE

### PORTRAIT



LOWRY W. GOODE.  
Editor and Proprietor Daily Hawkeye Blade.

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Lowry W. and Hattie N. Goode First North Des Moines House, Polk County, Iowa.

**HATTIE N. GOODE**

**PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT**



Source: Archives, *Des Moines Register*, Des Moines, Iowa.

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Lowry W. and Hattie N. Goode First North Des Moines House, Polk County, Iowa.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

Please refer to Section I of the Multiple Property Documentation Form for complete bibliography.

#### PRIMARY

Des Moines City Directories; 1882-83, 1883-84, 1886-87, 1888-89, 1889-90, 1890, 1891, 1892-93, 1894.

*Lands Transfer Books*; Polk County Auditor's Office; Des Moines, Iowa.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for 1901 and 1920.

*Water Tap Record Books*; Des Moines Water Works, Des Moines, Iowa.

Records indicate that a one inch water tap was installed at 1813 7th Street on April 7, 1891. Permit #185 or #187 in either the North Book or the University Book. Further research is required to document the specific permit number and specific record book. These records were damaged during the Flood of 1993.

#### SECONDARY

Brigham, Johnson; *Des Moines, the Pioneer of Municipal Progress and Reform of the Middle West together with the History of Polk County, Iowa, the Largest, Most Populous and Most Prosperous County in the State of Iowa*; Chicago: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company; 1911; 2 volumes.

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McAlester, Virginia and Lee; *A Field Guide to American Houses*; New York: Alfred A. Knopf; 1984.

Page, William C., and Craig P. Grenz, "Rev. R. W. and Fannie E. Keeler House"; Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, on file at the State Historical Society of Iowa, 1993.

Page, William C., and Joanne R. Walroth; *Towards a Greater Des Moines: Early Suburbanization and Development, circa 1880-circa 1920*; Intensive cultural resources report prepared for and on file at the Des Moines Historic District Commission and State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines; 1992.

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Lowry W. and Hattie N. Goode First North Des Moines House, Polk County, Iowa.

Page, William C.; "Laura T. and Albert L. West House: State of Iowa Historical Recordation;" Prepared for the Des Moines Metropolitan Transit Authority; October 31, 1994.

**ORAL HISTORY**

Sergio, Anthony; with William C. Page; October 4, 1997. Sergio, a bricklayer by trade, resides in the Goode House. He shared information about its construction and a recent fire in the interior.

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Lowry W. and Hattie N. Goode First North Des Moines House, Polk County, Iowa.

**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

Lot 11 and the north one-half of Lot 10 in Block 6 in the Polk County Homestead & Trust Company's Addition in the City of Des Moines, Iowa.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

Contains all land associated historically with this resource.

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Lowry W. and Hattie N. Goode First North Des Moines House, Polk County, Iowa.

**LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS**

1.      Lowry W. and Hattie N. Goode First North Des Moines House  
         1813 7th Street  
         Des Moines, IA 50314  
         Looking northeast  
         William C. Page, Photographer  
         June 23, 1997
  
2.      Lowry W. and Hattie N. Goode First North Des Moines House  
         1813 7th Street  
         Des Moines, IA 50314  
         Looking southwest  
         William C. Page, Photographer  
         June 23, 1997