

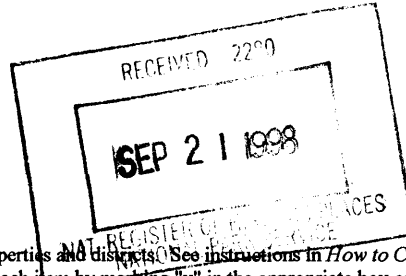
AUG 24 1998

NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

ORB No. 10024-0018

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**



1272

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 Marsh-Place Building
other names/site number Marsh-Place; 07-028-08038

2. Location

street & number 627 Sycamore Street [N/A] not for publication
city or town Waterloo [N/A] vicinity
state Iowa code IA county Black Hawk code 013 zip code 50701

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National 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 Orlin King DSHPD 8-31-98
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA

State of 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.) _____

for Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Edson H. Beall 10-22-98

Marsh-Place Building
Name of Property

Black Hawk County, IA
County and State

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	
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.)

Historical & Architectural Resources of Waterloo, IA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade: business

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Vacant

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY MOVE-
MENTS/Commercial Style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
walls Brick

roof Other
other Terra cotta

Narrative Description

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

Marsh-Place Building
Name of Property

Black Hawk County, IA
County and State

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.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce

Architecture

Period of Significance

1910

Significant Date

1910

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Hallett and Rawson

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: _____

Marsh-Place Building
Name of Property

Black Hawk County, IA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 [1] [5] [5] [5] [4] [6] [8] [0] [4] [7] [0] [5] [0] [2] [0]
Zone Easting Northing

2 [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []
Zone Easting Northing

3 [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []

4 [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []

[] 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 Barbara J. Henning

organization Rivercrest Associates, Inc. date August 20, 1998

street & number 203 N. 13th Street telephone 217/632-2614

city or town Petersburg state IL zip code 62675

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 Marsh Place, L.P.

street & number 14 W. 21st Street, suite 3 telephone 712/262-5965

city or town Spencer state IA zip code 51301

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.

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Marsh-Place Building, Black Hawk County, IA

Section number 7 Page 1

Built in 1910, the six-story Marsh-Place Building is a distinctive, virtually unaltered example of the Commercial Style. Designed by the important Des Moines, Iowa architectural firm of Hallett and Rawson, the office building exhibits the three-part base-shaft-capital approach (similar to a classical column) for tall building design that Chicago architect Louis Sullivan popularized. Other elements associated with the Commercial Style are the ample windows grouped in three's, limited decorative detail, fireproof construction, presence of elevators, multiple stories, large display windows on the ground-floor level, upper floors of identical office space, and the reinforced concrete structural system.¹

Slated for rehabilitation to provide affordable multi-family housing in downtown Waterloo, the property retains most of its original features. Exterior alterations--minor and typical for commercial buildings with storefront windows--have been confined to the ground floor.

Marsh-Place occupies a pivotal corner, East Fifth and Sycamore streets, on the east side of downtown Waterloo, Iowa. The main entrance to upper story offices is on Sycamore, and there are three store entrances on Sycamore and another store entrance on East Fifth Street. Marsh-Place is the tallest building in its immediate surroundings, although several other tall buildings are nearby, notably the altered First National Building and Black's Department Store, both of which rise eight stories. Situated in the heart of downtown Waterloo, the area is characterized by one- to three-story brick-faced commercial buildings. (Photo 1)

The flat-roofed 75' x 80' building has a square footprint on the ground floor, for there is a one-story utilitarian 34' x 36' portion in the rear that allowed for two long, extended shops. Above the ground floor, Marsh-Place is L-shaped. The foundation is concrete as is the structural system, while the wall surface is brown brick flecked with black. The terra cotta detail matches the unusual brick colors. Narrow mortar blends with the deep tones of the brick and terra cotta and was not intended to provide a strong contrast.

The ground floor--or "base" of the classical column format--provided space for four shops as well as the entry lobby for the offices. Large storefront windows with (originally) top lights provide illumination and the means to advertise the wares of the shops. The top lights have been

¹John C. Poppeliers et al., *What Style is it?* (Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, 1983), pp. 72-75.

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Continuation Sheet**

Marsh-Place Building, Black Hawk County, IA

Section number 7 Page 2

covered with metal panels, and black carara glass panels have been applied in the narrow space beneath these windows. The spacing and general proportion of the windows remain unaltered. An entry canopy is not original but holds the same place above the lobby doors. The original canopy hanging brackets remain, at the middle of the second story. Newer granite facing has been applied at the lobby entrance, and doors are not original.

A grouping of three courses separates the ground floor or "base" from the "shaft" of the upper floors, calling attention to the change in function from retail shops to offices. The bottom course exhibits the egg-and-dart motif. Above it is a course consisting of X-shapes with verticals between them. A molded projection completes the arrangement and doubles as a sill for the second story windows. This grouping of three courses unaccountably continues onto an adjacent building facing East Fifth Street. (Photo 3) This two-story building was not part of the original plans for Marsh-Place and is not included in this nomination. According to city directories and Sanborn maps, the building contained a Cadillac automobile dealership in 1912. The circumstances behind the application of matching trim to an otherwise dissimilar building have not been determined.

On the principal facades, Marsh-Place's original double-hung wooden frame windows remain, a common feature associated with the Commercial Style. They are grouped in three's in four bays on each facade, and the space between them lends a strong verticality to the building. In keeping with the modern commercial design of Marsh-Place, there are no elaborate lintels or sills for the windows. Each has its own modest terra cotta sill with no decorative lintels. The narrow party wall facades retain large 3/3 steel frame double-hung windows, while the rear facades have windows of many different sizes, some of them replacements.

Two decorative courses with roping and vertical ovals separate the fifth and sixth floors and mark the "capital" of the classical column format. Unlike the lower stories, the top floor windows have wide terra cotta frames surrounding them. Topping the design is an egg and dart course, closely spaced dentils, and widely spaced brackets having a foliage pattern. Five fleur-de-lis are spaced regularly between the brackets, which are located beneath a simple molded cornice.

The decorative treatment is confined to the principal facades, which are on the southwest (Sycamore Street) and southeast (East Fifth Street) sides. (Photo 1) The principal facades give the appearance of a large rectangular building, but the northwest and northeast facades reveal the

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Marsh-Place Building, Black Hawk County, IA

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relative narrowness (34') of the upper floors as well as the structural system employed. (Photos 2, 3)

Original interior detail was not elaborate and includes white/light grey marble wainscoting in the lobby. Also remaining is the original staircase, which has metal balusters in a simple geometric pattern, metal fireproof steps and balusters, and a wood railing. The hallways for all office floors display attractive black and white octagonal ceramic tile. The offices have received a variety of replacement carpeting, dropped ceilings, light fixtures and plasterboard, and some doors over the years. However, a number of original dark wood interior doors remain, often with their hardware removed.

The layout of the office space on floors two through six is the same, providing a total of 85 offices. To provide maximum flexibility in renting individual offices or suites of them, interior doors connect the seventeen office spaces on each floor. The more prestigious corner office is larger and includes a vestibule space. Along the longer hallway (parallel to East Fifth Street) are arrayed the two elevators, the stairway, following by toilets. By far, most offices (eleven out of seventeen) overlook Sycamore Street or East Fifth Street.

Rehabilitation plans for the building call for retail space on the first floor and one-and two-bedroom apartments on the upper floors. All work will be completed in close consultation with the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office staff and in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitation. Important original features, such as the staircase, will be retained to the extent possible under current building codes. It is expected that inappropriate alterations to the original fabric of the building will be changed to reflect original design intentions.

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Marsh-Place Building, Black Hawk County, IA

Section number 8 Page 4

A prominent example of the Commercial Style in Waterloo, the Marsh-Place Building directly illustrates the architectural resources associated with Waterloo's dramatic industrial development in the decades surrounding the turn of the 20th century. The property is nominated under the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF), "Historical and Architectural Resources of Waterloo, Iowa," specifically the Context, Industrialization of Waterloo. The property is significant under Criterion A, for it is associated with events that have made an important contribution to the broad pattern of Waterloo's historical development, the industrialization of the "Factory City of Iowa." According to the Registration Requirements for the Property Type, Industrial Era Buildings, Structures, and Districts, 1900-1929 in the MPDF, the Marsh-Place Building is significant as an indication of the "factors and effects of industrialization in Waterloo," specifically the "speculative building boom of the industrial era" (Criterion A) and because it "embodies the distinctive characteristics of Waterloo's industrial era and illustrates responses to industrialization" (Criterion C). Designed by the important Des Moines, Iowa architectural firm of Hallett and Rawson, the office building is an excellent, relatively unaltered example of the three-part base-shaft-capital approach (similar to a classical column) to tall building design.

Plans to construct the \$150,000 building were announced the end of 1909, with a proposed completion date of September 1, 1910. In 1909, when Waterloo broke all previous records for improvements, the Marsh-Place Building was touted as one of three major buildings planned for the coming year, along with the Black Hawk National Bank Building and the Pythian Temple. Marsh-Place was included with the prominent newer buildings depicted in a 1910-11 promotional pamphlet, reflecting local sentiments of the import of the building. According to Sanborn maps for Waterloo, Marsh-Place Building was fireproof and constructed in 1910.¹

The decision to construct the Marsh-Place Building exemplified the tremendous surge the Waterloo economy experienced around the turn of the 20th century. The number and type of improvements local boosters traditionally sought--more factories, workers, residences, commercial construction, transportation networks--were heavily represented in Waterloo. Collectively, they were the effects of the community's agriculture-related industrialization. For example, the number of factories increased from 28 in 1881 to 144 by 1914. Eleven new

¹"Over Two Million in Private Improvements," *Waterloo Courier*, December 24, 1909; Waterloo, 1910-1911, p. 3; Sanborn map, Waterloo, Iowa, 1918.

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Marsh-Place Building, Black Hawk County, IA

Section number 8 Page 5

ventures started up in 1910 alone. Population soared, from 6,674 in 1890 to 12,580 in 1900 and 26,693 the following decade. Waterloo jumped in population ranking, from 17th largest in the state in 1890 to seventh in 1910. Year-end reports regularly announced that the past year had been the best ever in terms of new housing starts and nonresidential construction.²

As noted in the MPDF cited above, no other Iowa community experienced the rate of growth in population, manufacturing, and construction that Waterloo did in the decades around the turn of the 20th century. The community was transformed from a typical county seat town to an industrialized city of regional influence. Led by the efforts of the Board of Trade and Commercial Club beginning in the 1890s, Waterloo leaders applied revolutionary technological changes in farming (gasoline engines, tractors), in eating habits (processed meats, ready-baked bread), and in ways of living (automobile, electric interurbans) to effect the transformation of their community. Waterloo's industrial, commercial, and residential development lasted virtually without pause from the 1890s into the 1920s.³

The men for whom the Marsh-Place Building was named, Charles A. Marsh and Augustus M. Place, were representative of the businessmen builders who led Waterloo's rapid and impressive industrialization. Place was president of the Marsh-Place Company and also the First National Bank Building Company, ventures incorporated solely to construct buildings of the same names. He managed both properties and served for a time as vice president of the bank. In 1910 Marsh was sales manager for his brother Wilbur's Iowa Dairy Separator Company, manufacturers of hand-operated gasoline-powered machines for separating cream from milk. An important Waterloo concern directly representative of the agriculture-related industrialization, the company had 600 employees in 1910. Charles Marsh was involved in a variety of pursuits; by 1929, he served as president of First National Bank.⁴

² Barbara Beving Long (now Henning), Waterloo, the Factory City of Iowa. Report prepared for the City of Waterloo, 1986, pp. 66-67.

³Long (now Henning), Historical and Architectural Resources of Waterloo, Iowa MPDF, pp. E-1 to E-2.

⁴"A.M. Place, 91, Dies; Owned Two Office Buildings," Waterloo *Courier*, March 25, 1953; Waterloo city directory, 1910; Wilbur W. Marsh obituary, Waterloo *Courier*, December 23, 1929; Long (now Henning), Waterloo, pp. 105-106.

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Marsh-Place Building, Black Hawk County, IA

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The leaders of Waterloo's commercial and industrial development, including Augustus Place and Charles Marsh, were emblematic of the supremely positive, enthusiastic attitude that characterized the community at the turn of the century.

Waterloo's businessmen seized the initiative in developing their city. They instituted public improvements to provide the underpinnings for industrial growth and developed effective financing techniques to underwrite their dreams. Individually and collectively they engaged in a variety of activities--from planning and populating industrial districts to selling residential lots and building homes and double houses--all aimed at the industrialization of Waterloo. These projected earned Waterloo the sobriquet of the "Factory City of Iowa."⁵

According to the original plans, Hallett and Rawson was the architectural firm who designed the Marsh-Place Building. Hallett and Rawson were in partnership in Des Moines from approximately 1899-1909. They enjoyed a statewide practice, providing plans for a library, opera house, and factory in Grinnell, as well as for libraries in Ames, Humboldt, Jefferson, and Manchester. In Des Moines, the firm received commissions for many large warehouses, banks, lodge halls, and residences. Hallett and Rawson (or Hallett alone) designed at least four office buildings and a like number of warehouses in Des Moines. Their experience with large projects prepared them for the complexities of the multi-story commercial building of the Marsh-Place Building.⁶

Des Moines native George E. Hallett, the senior member of the firm, apprenticed and worked as a carpenter for seven years in Des Moines, then studied architecture with Denver architect Fred A. Hale for three and one-half years. Hallett returned to Des Moines in 1890 and established a solo architectural practice. Nine years later, he and fellow Des Moines native Harry Rawson formed a partnership that lasted a decade. A graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Rawson brought both superior architectural training and excellent political and social connections to Hallett and Rawson, and the firm prospered. In 1910, however, the partnership was dissolved, Hallett moved to California, and Rawson joined the soon-to-be

⁵Long (now Henning), Waterloo, p. 66.

⁶Iowa SHPO, Architects in Iowa files; database of Hallett and Rawson plans located at the successor firm of Brooks, Borg and Skiles, Des Moines, Iowa.

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Marsh-Place Building, Black Hawk County, IA

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dominant firm in the state, Proudfoot and Bird. In recognition of his standing in the firm, it was renamed Proudfoot, Bird and Rawson. The Marsh-Place Building was among the last commissions of Hallett and Rawson.⁷

The owners of Marsh-Place selected a well known Des Moines firm to design their office building and also chose a well respected Des Moines contractor, James Maine & Sons Company. The general contractor position, coupled with the tremendous growth prospects in Waterloo, caused the company to establish a Waterloo branch, and Herbert and Kenneth Maine, sons of the founder, moved to Waterloo in 1910. Their company's offices remained in the Marsh-Place Buildings for decades, from 1910 until the mid-1930s.⁸

According to city directory entries, occupants in 1910 for the Marsh-Place Building were limited to the contractor, James Maine & Sons Company (later H.A. Maine Company), the building's owners, and the Golden Eagle, a men's clothing store on the ground floor. But by 1912 the building was well occupied, including on its roster some of the most prominent businesses, leaders, and organizations in Waterloo. Tenants related to the agricultural industrial economy of Waterloo included Associated Manufacturers Company (manufacturers of "gasoline engines, manure spreaders, concrete mixers, cream separators" and other items) and the Peerless Cream Separator Company. The influential Commercial Club and the Board of Trade also had space in the Marsh-Place Building.

By 1915, many of these notable names were no longer tenants at Marsh-Place, and it is possible their presence in 1912 was largely a show of support. Other 1912 tenants however, were more characteristic of the long-term usage of the property: physicians, attorneys, insurance sellers, and real estate brokers. The Christian Science Reading Room was present from 1912 until at least 1952 as was the grain brokerage firm of Lamson Brothers & Company. As noted, H.A. Maine remained a tenant from 1910 until at least 1935. City directory entries reflected a solid

⁷Des Moines city directories, 1891-1910; Iowa SHPO, Architects in Iowa files; William C. Page, *Towards a Greater Des Moines*. Report prepared for Des Moines Plan and Zoning Department, 1992, p. E-53.; Barbara Beving Long (now Henning), *The Architectural Legacy of Proudfoot and Bird*, Report prepared for State Historical Society of Iowa, 1988, *passim*.

⁸Long (now Henning), *Waterloo*, p. 188; Waterloo city directories, 1910, 1912, 1915, 1920, 1925, 1930, 1935.

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Marsh-Place Building, Black Hawk County, IA

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occupancy rate. In more recent years, however, the lack of air conditioning in the upper stories may have contributed to the high number of vacancies. According to officials with Main Street Waterloo, the office space on floors two through six has been vacant for at least fifteen years. With the current plans to rehabilitate the property for affordable housing downtown, the Marsh-Place Building will be re-established as "one of the finest business structures of the city."⁹

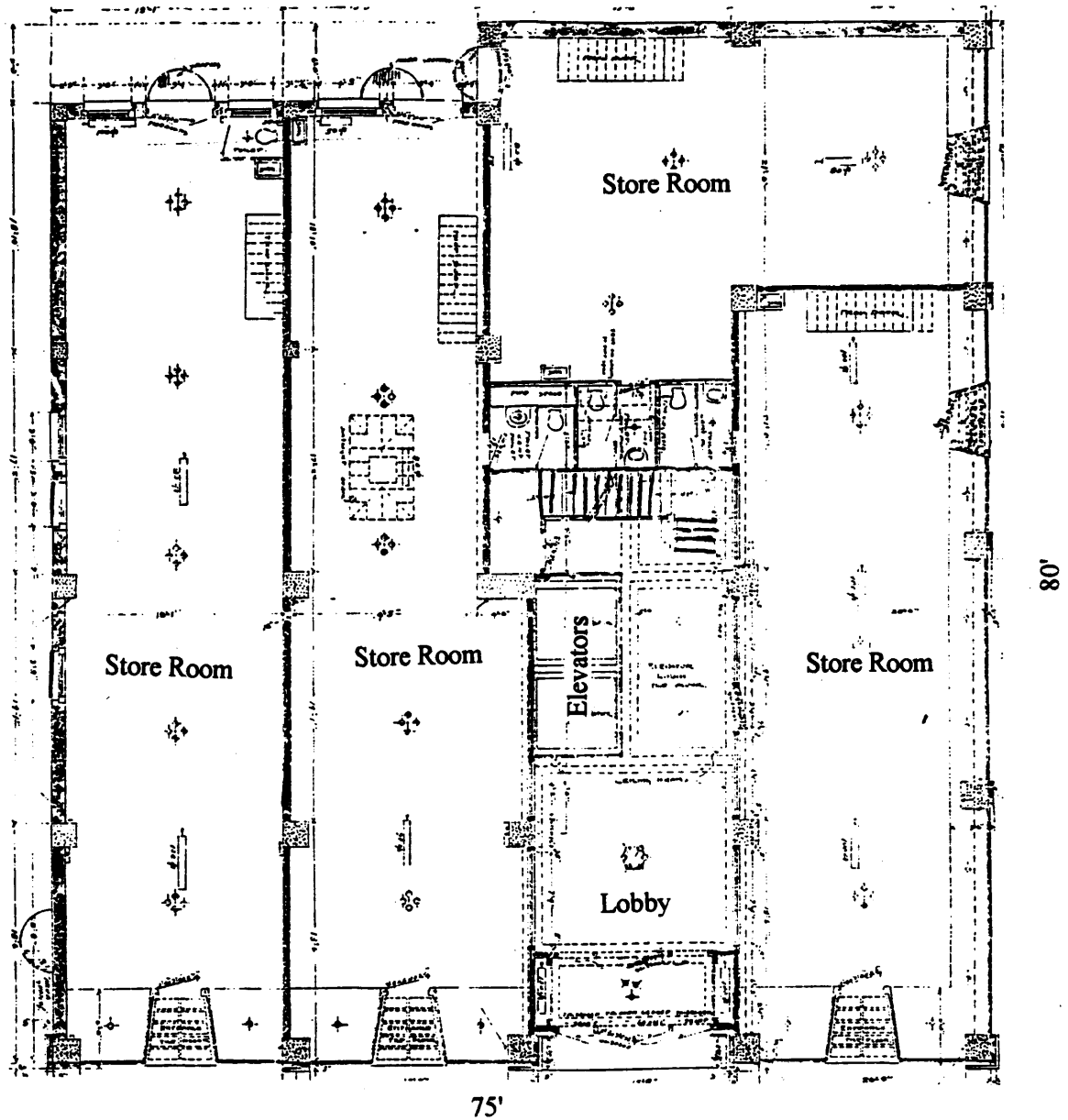
⁹Entry for Augustus M. Place, *History of Black Hawk County, Iowa and its People*, 2 vols. (Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1915), 2: 217.

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Marsh-Place Building, Black Hawk County, IA

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First Floor Plan. Hallett & Rawson, Architects. 1909. Source: Original Plans.

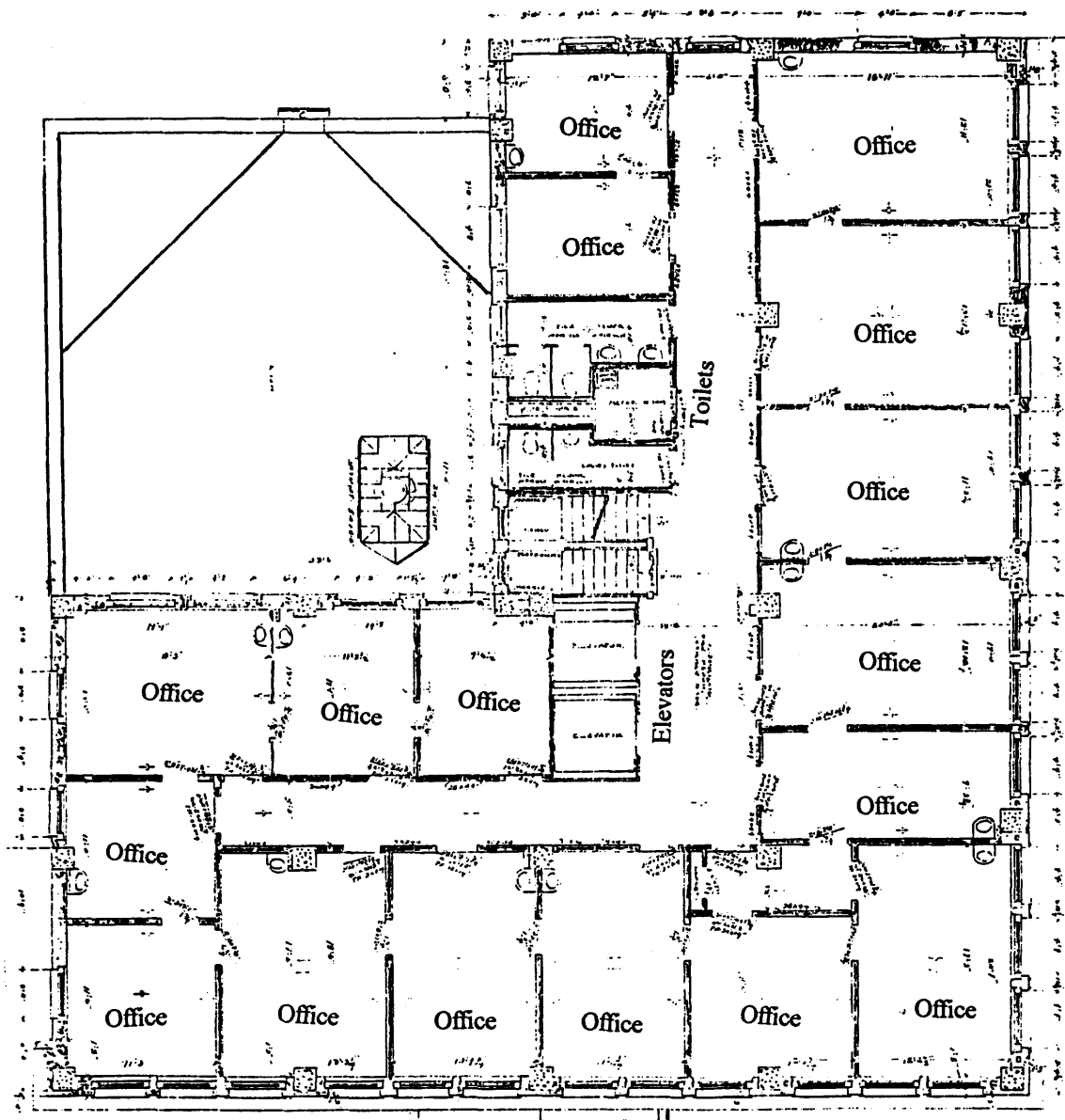


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Marsh-Place Building, Black Hawk County, IA

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Floor Plan for Floors Two-Six. Hallett & Rawson, Architects. 1909. Source: Original Plans.

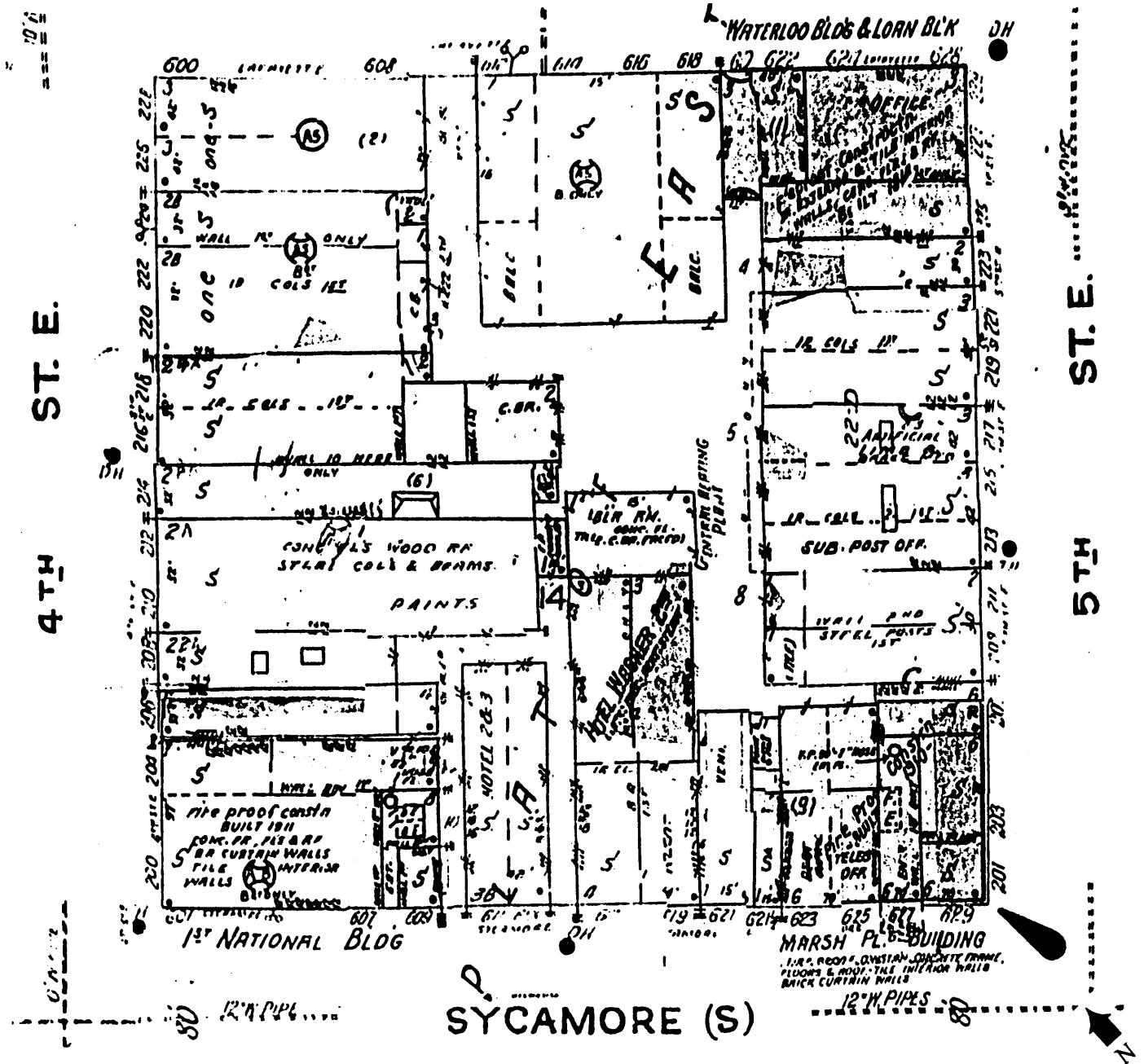


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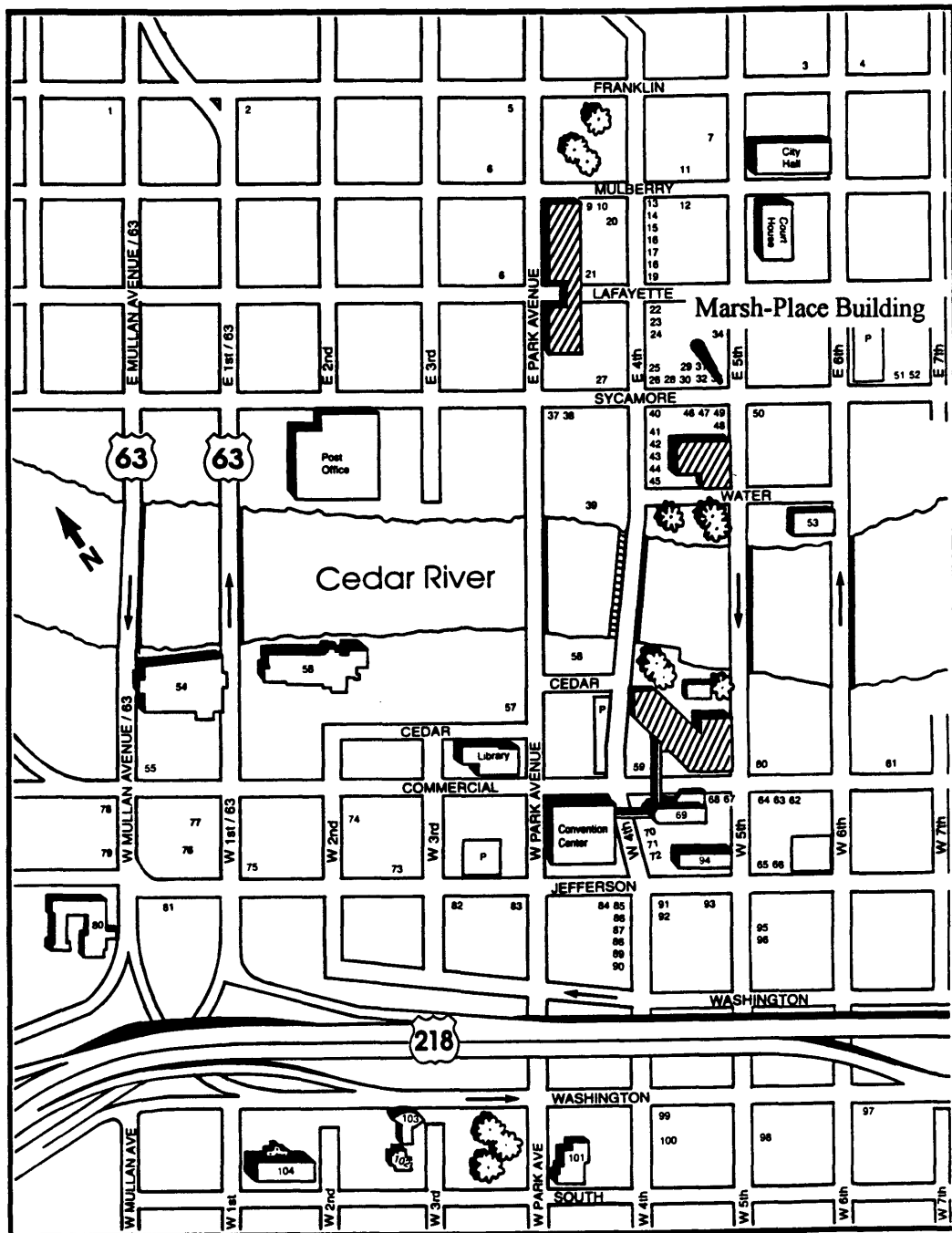
Site Plan. Marsh-Place Building. Sanborn Map, Waterloo, 1918.

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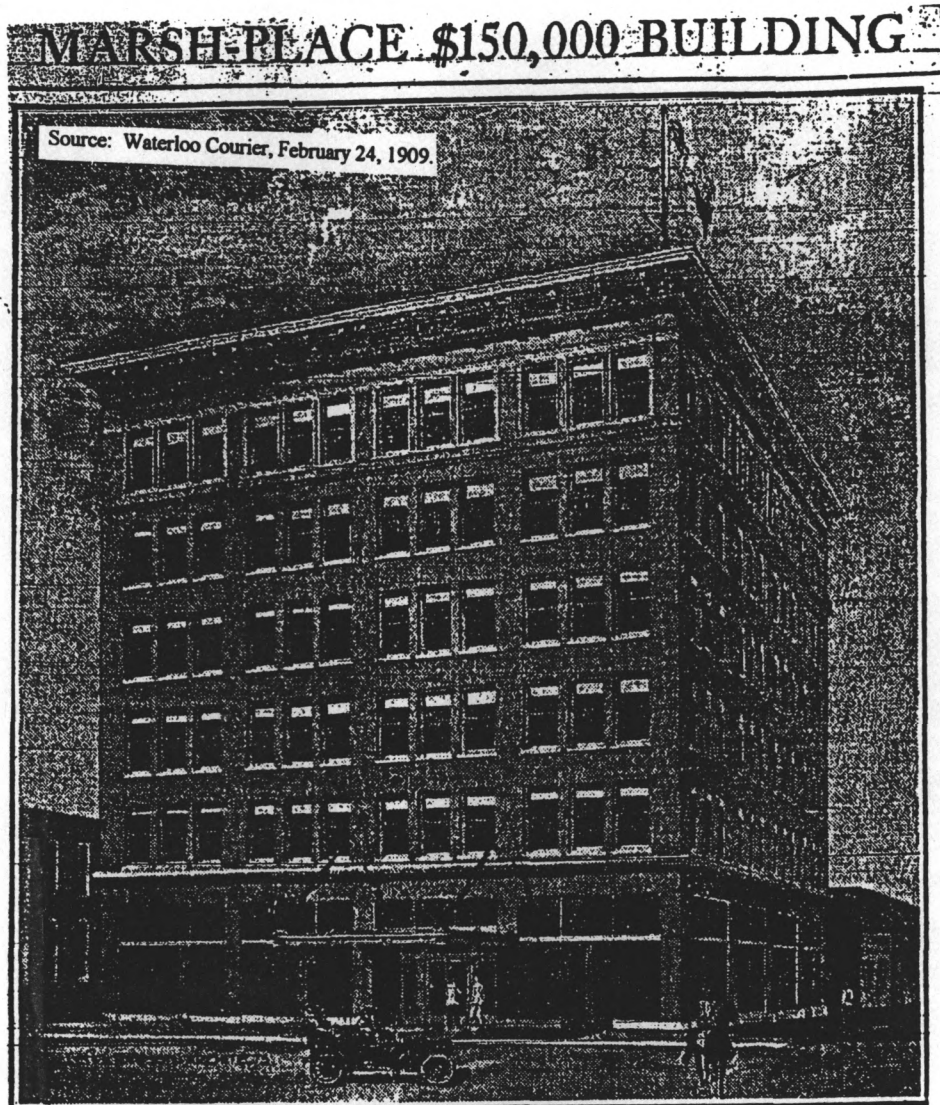


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Marsh-Place Building, Black Hawk County, IA

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There is destined to stand at the corner of Fifth and Sycamore streets before the close of another year one of the notable architectural piles of Waterloo, designated as the Marsh-Place building, with compressed brick, either brown or light red. The foundation and skeleton structure of the building will be of reinforced concrete. This building will be modern in every respect and tenants will be provided with all the conveniences that are usually provided in the skyscraping office and commercial building. The contract for the construction of this building, the foundation of which is already nearing completion, has been awarded to H. A. Maine of Des Moines, a contractor of extensive experience in office-

building and Mr. Maine will personally superintend all work.

Eighty-Five Rooms in Structure

The Marsh-Place building will contain eighty-five rooms, rented either singly or en suite. C. A. Marsa will have supervision of renting the apartments. The first floor will be devoted to store rooms. The side entrances leading from the lobby will be of glass, permitting the greatest possible amount of light to enter the store rooms. This feature of the construction will be something new to this section of the country. On the northeast side of the building on Fifth street there will be a store room, 20x40. At the corner of Fifth and Sycamore streets, there will be a double store room, 20x60. The building will have a frontage of 24 feet

on Sycamore street, and the main entrance will be located on this thoroughfare, while the frontage will be 80 feet on Fifth street. That part of the building between the main entrance and the northwest corner on Sycamore street, it is understood, will be occupied by an established Waterloo concern.

Tenants will be conveyed to and from the upper floors of the building by means of two electric elevators of the interlocking safety device type. The vestibules will be wide and light and the stairs will be surmounted with less fatigue than the average stairway.

It is expected to have the building completed by Sept. 1, 1909, and the expenditure necessary to complete the improvement will approximate \$1,000,000.

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Marsh-Place Building, Black Hawk County, IA

Section number 9, 10 Page 14

Bibliography

Long, Barbara Beving (now Henning). Waterloo, the Factory City of Iowa. Report prepared for the City of Waterloo, 1986.

----- Historical and Architectural Resources of Waterloo, Iowa MPDF.

Iowa SHPO. Architects in Iowa Files.

Waterloo City Directories. 1910-52.

Sanborn Map Company. Map for Waterloo, Iowa, 1918.

Waterloo *Courier*. December 24, 1909, December 23, 1929, March 25, 1953.

Verbal Boundary Description

The southeast 74.5 feet of lot 9, block 14 and the southeast 84', southwest 20' of lot 8, block 14, in the Original Town Plat of Waterloo East.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the Marsh-Place Building.

Photographs

The following information applies to all of the photographs for the Marsh-Place Building, Black Hawk County, Iowa:

Photographer:	Barbara J. Henning
Date of Photographs:	April 6, 1998
Location of Original Negative:	Rivercrest Associates, 203 N. 13th, Petersburg, IL 62676

1. Principal facades (southwest and southeast) and surrounding commercial buildings
Camera facing north
2. Principal (southwest) facade and party wall facade (northwest)
Camera facing northeast
3. Principal (southeast) facade and party wall (northeast) facade
Camera facing southwest
4. Rear (northeast and northwest) facades
Camera facing southeast