NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8/86)

NPS/Iowa SHPO Word Processor Format
(Approved 5/88)

OMB No. 1024-0018

RECEIVED
MAR 07 1990
DIVISION OF
NATIONAL REGISTER PROGRAMS
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in **Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms** (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "NA" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name: Reeve Electric Association Plant
other names/site number: Federated Cooperative Power Association
Hampton, Bradford or Iowa Falls Coop Power Plant

2. Location

street & number: R. R. 1, Southwest of Hampton | | not for publication
city, town: Hampton |XX| vicinity
state: Iowa code: 19 county: Franklin code: 069 zip code: 50441

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
|XX| private	|__| building(s)	1	____ buildings
|__| public-local	|XX| district	1	1 sites
|__| public-State	|__| site	5	____ structures
|__| public-Federal	|__| structure	____	____ objects
	|__| object	7	1 Total

Name of Related multiple property listing: NA
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: None

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this |XX| 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 |XX| meets |__| does not meet the National Register criteria. |__| See continuation sheet, section _____ page _____.

Signature of certifying official — Date: 2/26/90

Bureau of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property |__| meets |__| does not meet National Register criteria.
|__| See continuation sheet, section _____ page _____.

Signature of commenting or other official — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

|__| entered in the National Register.
  |__| See continuation sheet, section __ page __
|__| determined eligible for the National Register.
  |__| See continuation sheet, section __ page __
|__| determined not eligible for the National Register.

|__| removed from the National Register.
|__| other, (explain:) _____

Beth Roland — 4/6/90

Signature of the Keeper — Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Industry/Processing/Extraction/Energy	Work in progress
Facility	

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)
No style	foundation Concrete
	walls Concrete/reinforced steel
	roof Asphalt
	other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.
|XX| See continuation sheet, section 7 page 1

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: |XX| nationally |__| statewide |__| locally

Applicable National Register Criteria |XX|A |__|B |__|C |__|D
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) |__|A |__|B |__|C |__|D |__|E |__|F |__|G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
Industry	1936	1936

Cultural Affiliation
NA

Significant Person
NA

Architect/Builder
Stanley, C. M. Engineering Co.
Welden Bros., Iowa Falls

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above. |XX| See continuation sheet, section 8 page 1

On the north side of a graveled road in Franklin County, Iowa stands a gray concrete building enclosed by a fence and along a railroad track. The rolling fields, open prairie and the road and railroad are the same as 54 years ago. The first farmer-generated electricity to go out on farmer-owned lines in the nation happened here.

Architecturally, the building is a relatively modest example of an art moderne influenced building with its horizontal bands of windows with metal frames, smooth wall finish, decorative stylized panels around the roofline and flat roof. The power plant has a basement and a large open room with windows on the east, south and west with small rooms on the north for office, tools and restrooms. There are two small doors and a large work area door. Except for the engine and generator, it is empty. The roof is a flat asphalt and gravel.

The contributing and non-contributing resources are summmarized as follows:

A. Contributing
   1. Main Power Plant Building
   2. Site of Foundations Associated With Plant Operations
      a. Fuel Tank Foundations
      b. Water Cooling Tank Foundations
      c. Transformer Foundations
   3. Six Structures
      a. Four Air Intake Houses
      b. Sump Tank
      c. Oil Storage Tank

B. Non-Contributing
   1. Old Elevator Foundation

The building and site, known as the REA Plant, have not been used for electrical generating since 1950 and have not been vandalized nor restored. Several years ago it was purchased from the Rural Electric Cooperative by a local contractor and now he has given it to the Franklin County Historical Society. He kept his promise to not destroy the original power unit but did salvage the other three. The authenticity of the entire facility is evident and readily seen.

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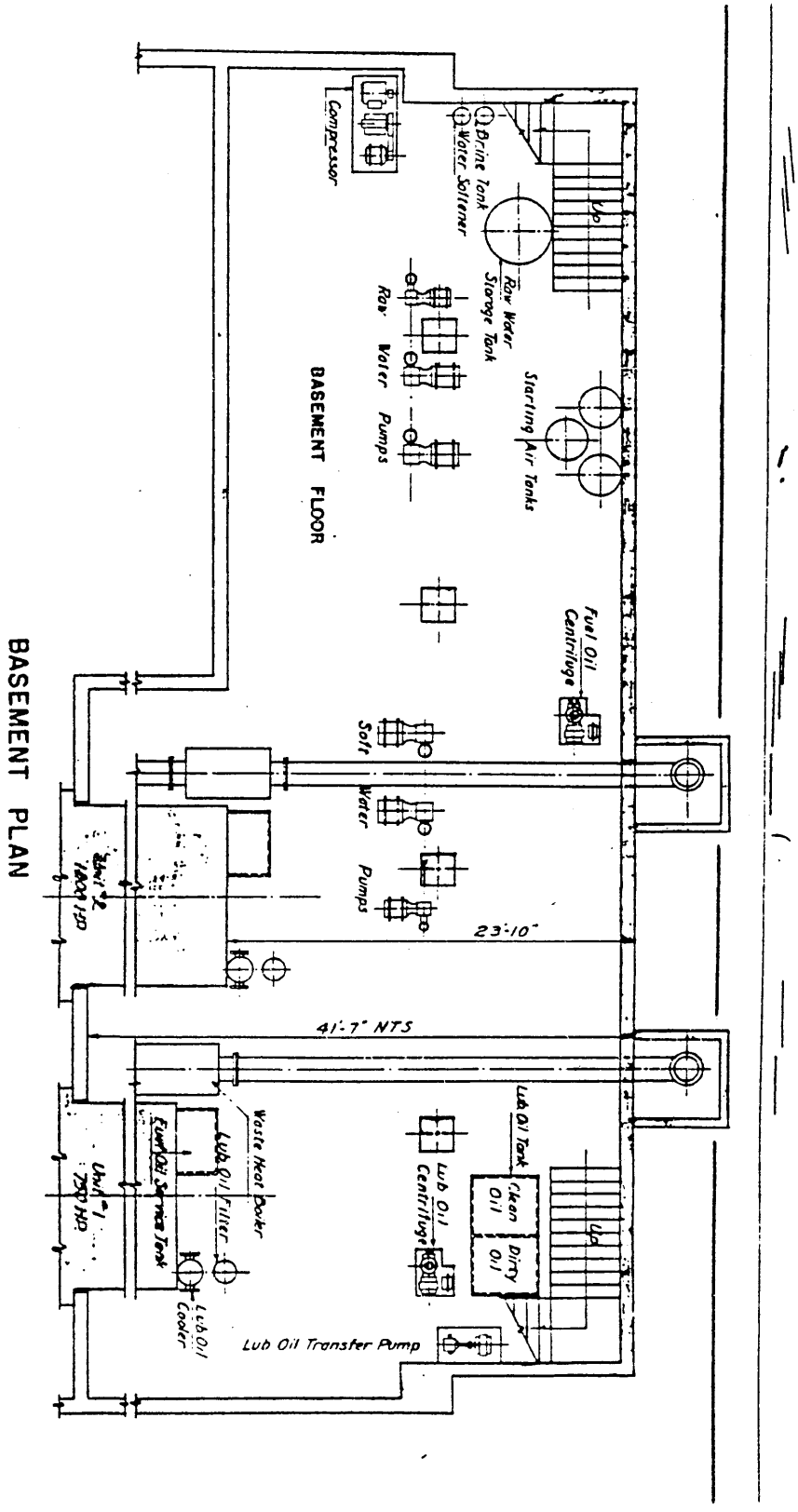
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

CFN-259-1116



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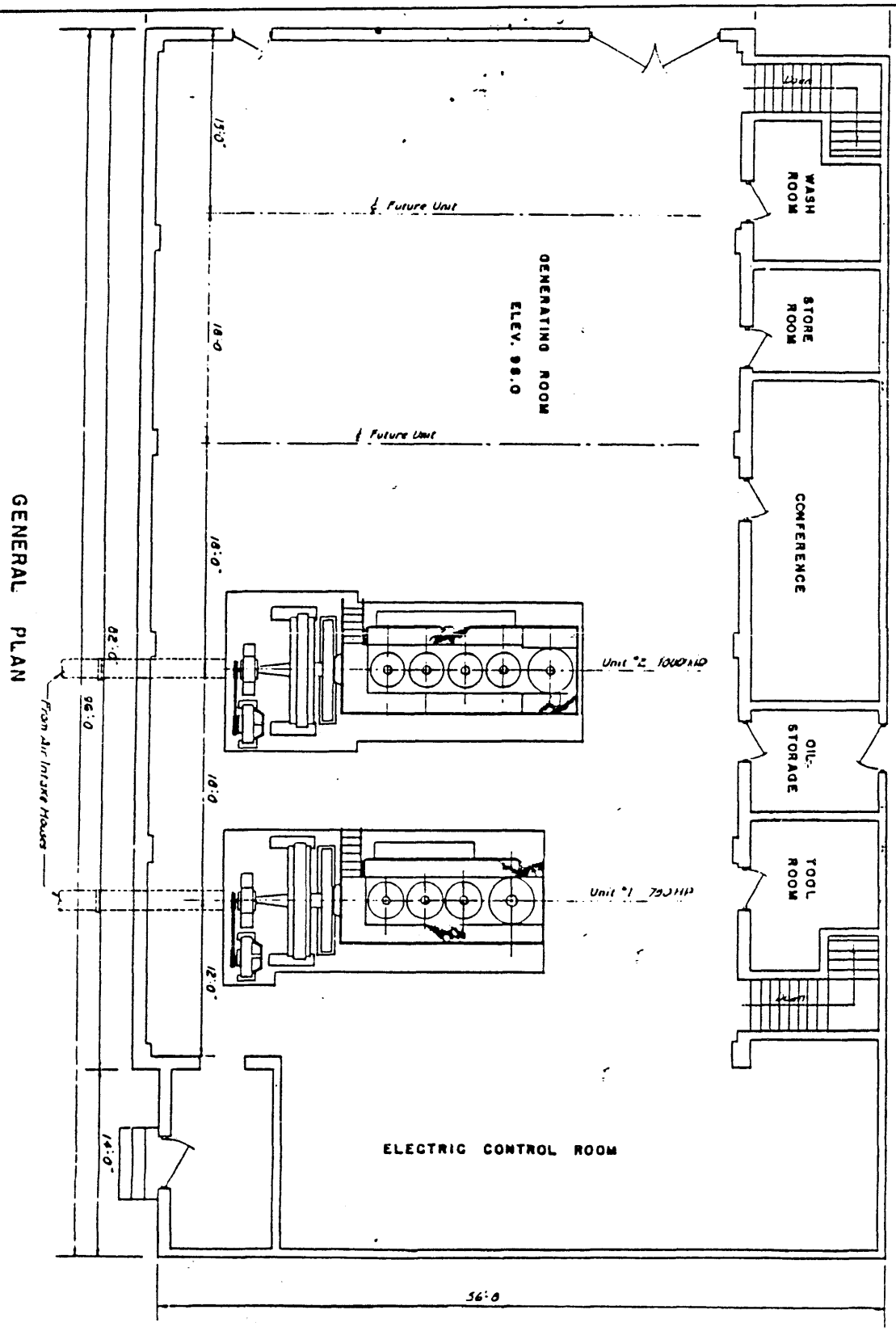
1 5 1989

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

CFN-259-1116



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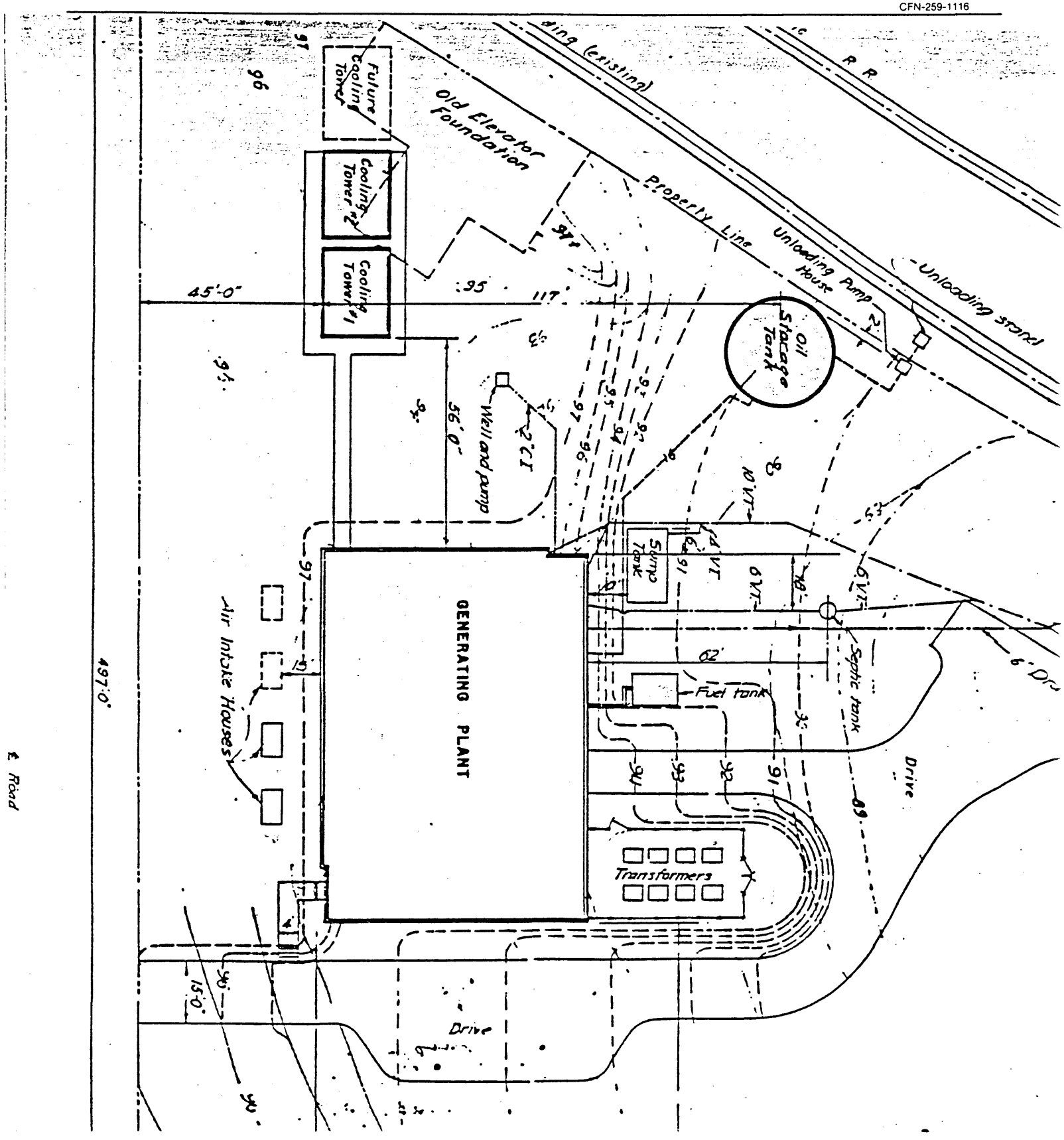
National Park Service

DEC 15 1989

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

CFN-259-1116



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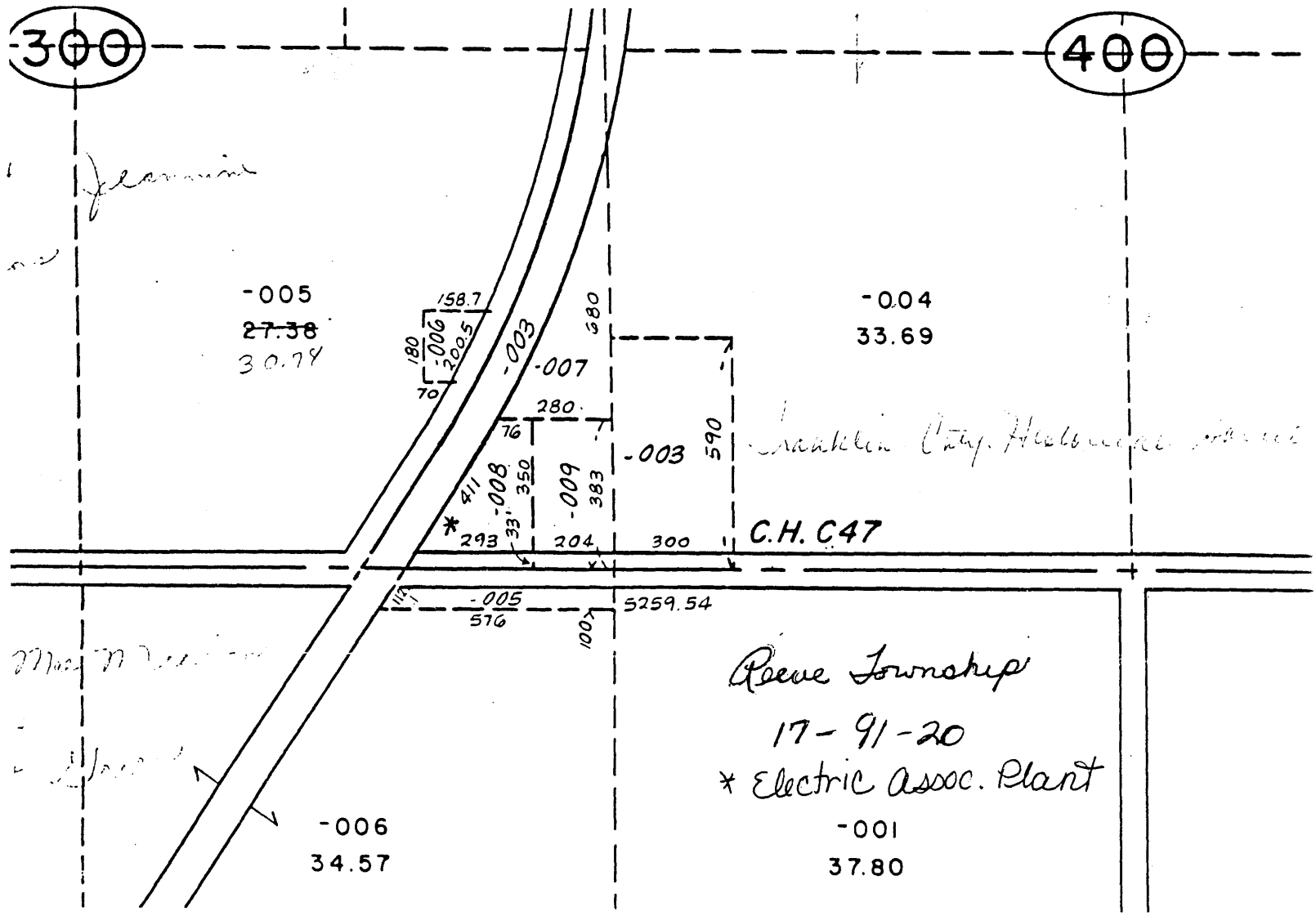
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

CFN-259-1116



The generating plant at Reeves is eligible under National Register criterion "A" for its association with critical events in the early history of the Rural Electrification Administration (REA). In the first 15 years of the program, the farms electrified by central station service in the United States advanced from about 11 percent to 77 percent of total farms.(1) On the way to achieving this, however, formidable difficulties beset the movement. Foremost among them was how to extend electrification into the countryside when those with the equipment, experience and 'know-how'--the commercial power companies--thought it would not pay. One answer, after months of fruitless negotiations offering to lend money for the power companies to extend their existing lines, was to bypass them and, through loan preference incentives, develop rural cooperatives which would in turn purchase power at wholesale rates from the commercial suppliers. The major barrier to successful rural electrification then became the unwillingness or refusal of the power companies to negotiate reasonable rates. Some cooperative projects were being held up for months as utility lawyers pushed their interminably lengthy and complex contracts and REA project personnel endured bickering until they agreed to a high rate or else get no current. "The situation was especially bad in Iowa" recalled REA head, John Carmody, and it was here that he took action in a way that, as he stated it, "put new life into the whole REA program."(2)

Up to that time, REA officials were granting its loans for construction of the power lines only after the local electric cooperative had secured electricity from a commercial utility or municipal power plant at satisfactory prices. During 1936, in addition to convincing the many Doubting Thomases among farmers to sign up, organizers of rural electric cooperatives in north central Iowa "found wholesale rates from commercial suppliers in the area quoted a rate of more than 2 cents per kilowatt hour. At that rate, reasonable retail costs to farmers would have been impossible."(3) First one group of rural cooperatives in north-central counties, then another, presented plans before the REA asking to build their own generating plant, only to be turned down. Amid gloom and pessimism, delegates from Franklin, Butler, Hardin and Grundy counties met in late 1936 to discuss the situation and pull together yet another plan showing the numbers of farm people ready to purchase power from their new cooperatives. Once again they sent the resulting data to the Rural Electrification Administration. At Washington headquarters, REA officials, after reviewing the situation and examining reports of REA engineers, now shifted their approach--recognizing this problem as a major roadblock to rural electrification enthusiasm and seeing expectations dashed that private power companies would willingly furnish reasonably priced power to the cooperative's lines. John M. Carmody, a forceful and blunt talking individual who was at that moment succeeding Morris Cooke as Administrator of REA, decided to employ a heretofore unused but most effective weapon to release the power companies' stranglehold grip--REA's authority to fund construction of independent generating plants.

To wield it, Carmody journeyed to Fort Dodge, Iowa, on February 10, 1937 and, before a jammed audience in Hotel Wahkonsa, spoke the words so many had waited to hear:

> "This is an important meeting. As you know, the log jam is about to be broken. I have a copy of an announcement dated December 30, 1936. It says: 'The Rural Electrification Administration today allotted funds for the construction of two generating plants in Iowa to serve REA-financed distribution cooperatives in the Northwest and North Central parts of the State.'

He continued:

"This release goes on to state that $225,000 has been allotted for a 2,000-kilowatt capacity [Reeve] plant near Bradford and $185,000 for another of 1,600-kilowatt capacity planned for the Palmer area in Pocahontas County"(4)

Carmody's resolute action, in the face of opposition by Iowa Senators Herring and Gillette, Representative Fred C. Gilchrist, and the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, had an immediate effect. "The mere fact that we decided to build those generating plants," stated Carmody, "led to immediate, voluntary reduction of wholesale quotations by power companies in other parts of the state."(5) Notwithstanding a subsequent lawsuit and threats of a senate investigation as well as angry newspaper editorials and angry electric power interests, this precedent setting decision to exercise its "generation and transmission (G&T) authority" and fund the Reeve plant in Iowa freed REA and local cooperatives from their debilitating dependence on the private power companies.(6)

With the exhilarating news that REA approved the project and granted $225,000 to build an electric plant somewhere in the five-county area, "a new spirit of optimism swept over the countryside."(7) The REA action had not only helped force private companies around the country to reduce their quoted rates, in north-central Iowa local cooperatives had joined together into the Federated Cooperative Power Association of Hampton (predecessor to the present Corn Belt Power Cooperative at Humboldt).

More plants followed around the country although the REA did not need to get into producing its own electricity in a large way because the threat to do so usually persuaded the private companies to offer reasonable wholesale rates. The co-op generating loan to the Central and Federated coops in Iowa to build diesel plants at Reeve and nearby Pocahontas thus made them the nation's first expression of the REA's dramatic shift in policy. The Reeve plant came on line March 7, 1938. The Central Power Cooperative Association at Pocahontas, Iowa borrowed power through a three-phase line from Reeve until May 1938 when their similar generating plant commenced operation. The Shenandoah Valley Co-op in Virginia received its loan six weeks later and became energized eight weeks earlier than the Reeve plant. Similarly, the Chippewa Falls plant of the Wisconsin Power Co-op received its loan six months later than the Reeve plant in Iowa and became energized eight days before Reeve became operational.(8)

Marvin Kruse, the resident engineer representing Stanley Engineering Company throughout construction, relates the history of building the plant: (9)

Construction of the power plant was started on Wednesday, September 1, 1937. Ralph M. Mason, Chairman of the Coop Board, was on hand with his spade to turn the first dirt to change the Reeve site from crop land to an industrial site for the benefit of the farm community of six surrounding counties.

The Reeve site was a triangular area of about six acres beside a curve in the Rock Island Railroad. At the time the site was acquired for power plant construction it was bare crop land. However, at some previous time a grain elevator had stood there. A siding track on the railroad right-of-way, which had been built to serve the elevator, was still in existence and in good enough condition for the needs of the proposed power plant for delivery of materials, heavy equipment and fuel.

Welden Brothers of Iowa Falls, general contractor for building erection and also for electrical wiring and for installation of electrical equipment, proceeded with dispatch and efficiency to construct the building with a competent crew of form builders, reinforcing steel installers, concrete finishers and laborers. The poured concrete building was designed primarily to adequately house Diesel generating equipment, but it was also intended that the building have a pleasing and substantial appearance from the outside. Vertical joints between concrete pours were limited to building corners, and horizontal joints between pours on the front and ends were limited to two levels of about ten and twenty feet above the building foundation. Forms were required to be lined with plywood to give uniform texture to finished wall surfaces. Joints between the plywood sheets were specified to be as smooth and tight as possible and to be spaced uniformly along each wall. All concrete for the project was mixed on the site in a one-half cubic yard stationary mixer, and wheeled to the place of need in man-operated wheelbarrows. Wall lifts were hoisted to form tops in a bottom-dump bucket by a crane.

With the approach of winter, it was obvious that preparations needed to be made for pouring concrete in cold weather. The contractor installed an old steam boiler beside the aggregate pile and concrete mixer to heat the mixing water and to generate steam for keeping concrete pours from freezing during their curing processes.

Winter came early to Franklin County in 1937. By the time the bottom ten-foot lift was built on all walls, temperatures were going so low each night that concrete needed extra protection for five days after being poured to avoid damage by freezing. Concrete aggregates were warmed by wood fires in steel culvert pipes placed in the piles, and mixing water was heated to almost boiling in the steam boiler so that the fresh concrete went into the forms at about seventy to eighty degrees Fahrenheit. Then, after a pour was completed, the complete pour was enclosed in tarpaulins and steam was fed under the "tent" at both sides of the wall to keep the concrete warm for five days.

The second lift of the west wall (from ten feet to twenty feet above the foundation) was poured on December 4, 1937. On the morning of December 5 the temperature was minus three degrees Fahrenheit and a strong northwest wind was blowing. Note how sound that pour is now.

By December 31, 1937, all concrete for the walls had been poured. The roof decks and roofing were placed in the first week of 1938. Doors were installed and the windows were glazed at about the same time. So the building was completely enclosed by about mid-January. However, as the result of some snow falls in December and the condensation of steam used to keep concrete pours warm while they were curing, there were many tons of ice in the building -- six inches thick in many places. Several temporary heaters were installed, but it took a week to chop the ice loose and to wheel it to the outside.

Even before all of the ice was removed from the building, the Number One engine (three-cylinder, 750 horsepower Nordberg) and its generator and exciter arrived on a flat car at the railroad siding. Harry Pelz, Superintendent for installation of equipment furnished by Nordberg Manufacturing Company, arrived at about the same time. He round up a crew of men, and they rolled the heavy equipment from the railroad into position inside of the building on heavy timbers and rollers of six-inch steel pipe. Mr. Pelz was an excellent mechanic, very precise in his work, and meticulous in getting the equipment installed exactly right. He had brought with him an excellent welder to assemble the cooling water and oil circulating piping. There was no lack of care and accuracy in installation of mechanical equipment and its connecting piping.

The second engine (four-cylinder, 1000 horsepower Nordberg) and its generator and exciter arrived at the plant site in February 1938. The building was built large enough to accommodate four generating units. Only two were installed in 1937-38. A third unit was installed some years later.

Electrical work on this project was also done by Welden Brothers. This of course had been in progress from early in building construction in order to get conduits in places in walls and floors and to make openings in walls and floors for passage of electrical connections. After the building was enclosed, the lighting system was installed and power circuits were run to the many control points and motors for operating auxiliary equipment.

Switch gear cubicles manufactured by Delta Star Electric Company, Des Moines, arrived early in February 1938 and were immediately moved into their positions in the control room of the building. Early examination revealed that the cubicles lacked potential transformers for operating instruments on the panel faces, so Gary, the electrical foreman, had to get the potential transformers and connecting cables and install them in the field.

Early in March 1938 Unit No. 1 (engine, generator and exciter) was sufficiently installed and connected to its auxiliary equipment so that it could be started for a trial. It was started for the first time and allowed to run for just a few minutes on March 15, 1938. Unit No. 2 was only a few days behind No. 1 in its initial start-up and trial run.

That the plant "went on the line" on Wednesday, March 23, 1938, to furnish electrical power to farm homes in six north central Iowa counties was a commendable feat of construction. The building and equipment contractors had turned the field at Reeve into a productive industrial site in less than seven months -- and that through a severe Iowa winter.(10)

The subsequent demand for electricity grew so quickly that by the period of 1948-1950 it was necessary to create the Corn Belt Power Coop of Humboldt, Iowa, comprised of fourteen coops at that time, including Federated and Central. With REA loans, they jointly built a 41,500-kilowatt plant near Humboldt. The Reeves plant was then placed on standby status from 1948-1950 before being closed thereafter. Today this spot in rural Iowa now but silently evokes the memories of a once vital, mechanized and powerful culmination of plans, tireless efforts and dreams for a better tomorrow. "The plant symbolizes," in the words of a spokesman for the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, "the central theme of rural electrification as movement and as government program: the successful resolve by farmers--through their rural electric cooperatives--to build and provide power for themselves once it was determined the established order and the power structure of investor-owned utilities would not"(11).

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(1)John D. Garwood and W. C. Tuthill, The Rural Electrification Administration: An Evaluation (Washington, DC: American Enterprise Institute, 1963), p. 12. In Iowa only one farm in nine had rural power line electric service when the REA started up in 1935; by 1945, 53 REA-financed rural cooperatives served six out of nine farms. See O. J. Grau, "Iowa Rural Electric Cooperatives' Association," in Iowa State Department of Agriculture, Iowa Year Book of Agriculture, (Des Moines, 1945), 464, 468. On pre-REA electrification in the state, see also the article in this yearbook by George Charlesworth on "Rural Electrification in Iowa," pp. 457-463.

(2)Tom Venables, "The Early Days: A Visit With John M. Carmody," Rural Electrification, (October 1960), 62, 65.

(3)Grau, p. 468.

(4)As quoted in Harold Severson, Corn Belt: Enthusiasm Made the Difference; A History of Corn Belt Power Cooperative, Humboldt, Iowa (Humboldt, Ia.: Corn Belt Power Cooperative, 1972), p. 10.

(5)Venables, 62. In this interview Carmody recounts the story behind their decision to fund the Reeve generating plant. The larger context of this controversy and REA actions is given in John M. Carmody, "Rural Electrification in the United States," Annals of the Academy of Political and Social Science, 201 (January 1939), 85; Mark Cordell Stauter, "The Rural Electrification Administration, 1935-1945: A New Deal Case Study," Ph.D thesis, Duke University, 1973, pp. 94-95; Milton A. Chase, Search For Power (Washington, DC: National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1985), pp. 23-24.

(6)The controversy over the REA funding generating plants in Iowa is discussed in Severson, Corn Belt, pp. 28-29, 32-33, 37; Mildred Marie Lund, "The Administration of Rural Electrification (R.E.A.) in Iowa," M.A. thesis, State University of Iowa, 1943), 47-57.

(7)Harold Severson, Serving a Storied Land: A History of the Grundy County Rural Electric Cooperative, Grundy Center, Iowa, (Grundy Center, Ia.: Grundy County Rural Electric Cooperative, 1965), pp. 5-6.

(8)The sequence of early generating plants in the country is identified in Chase, Search for Power, p. 34.

(9)Story of construction provided by Marvin O. Kruse, Okoboji, Iowa to Mrs. Robert Butson, Geneva, Iowa, May 1988. A copy is on file at the Bureau of Historic Preservation, Iowa State Historical Society, Des Moines.

(10)Some of the men who worked on the plant construction were: Richard W. Welden, job superintendent for Welden Brothers, who, after a successful career in contracting, served The State of Iowa as a State Senator for several terms; Arthur T. Oliphant, the Cooperative's first plant superintendent who was employed in January 1938 and who assisted with and observed installation of equipment; Harry Plez, Nordberg Manufacturing Company's installation superintendent; Pete and Ern Krisian, carpenters and form builders for Welden Brothers; Cecil Lent and John Woods, crane operators, steel erectors, glazers and handy men for Welden Brothers; Dexter Smith, handy man for Welden Brothers who continued at the plant after its completion as a plant operator and later continued employment with Corn Belt Power Cooperative; Owen Stackhouse, a handy man with Welden Brothers. About fifteen or twenty other men from the community, working for Welden Brothers, helped to put this plant together.

Marvin O. Kruse, as Resident Engineer representing Stanley Engineering Company, Muscatine, Iowa, was on the job from the day construction was started until May 1938 after the plant was in operation, and site grading and cleanup were completed. Bud Barton, Muscatine, assisted the Resident Engineer with layout and inspection during September and October 1937.

(11)Letter from Patrick Dahl of National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, Washington, DC, to Mrs. Robert Butson, Director of Franklin County Historical Society, Geneva, Iowa, August 31, 1989. Copy on file at the Bureau of Historic Preservation, Iowa State Historical Society, Des Moines.

BOOKS AND ARTICLES

Carmody, John M. "Rural Electrification in the United States," Annals of the Academy of Political and Social Science, 201 (January 1939).

Chase, Milton A. Search for Power: Recollections of a Career in Rural Electrification. Washington, D.C.: National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1985.

"Court Upholds Right of Iowa Co-ops to Build and Operate Generating Plant," Rural Electrification News, 3 (February 1938), 11.

Garwood, John D. and Tuthill, W. C. The Rural Electrification Administration: An Evaluation. Washington, D. C.: American Enterprise Institute, 1963.

Grau, O. J. "Iowa Rural Electric Cooperatives' Association," in Iowa State Department of Agriculture, Iowa Year Book of Agriculture. Des Moines, 1945.

Severson, Harold. Corn Belt: Enthusiasm Made the Difference, A History of Corn Belt Power Cooperative, Humboldt, Iowa. Humboldt, Ia.: Corn Belt Power Cooperative, 1972.

Severson, Harold. Out of the Dark Ages: History of the Grundy County Rural Electric Cooperative. Grundy Center, Ia.: Grundy County Rural Electric Cooperative, 1970.

Severson, Harold. Rural Iowa Turns on the Lights: The Story of the Electric Power Revolution in the Hawkeye State. n.p. Midwest Historical Features, 1965.

Severson, Harold. Serving a Storied Land: A History of the Grundy County Rural Electric Cooperative, Grundy Center, Iowa. Grundy Center, Ia.: Grundy County Rural Electric Cooperative, 1965.

Venables, Tom. "The Early Days: A Visit With John M. Carmody," Rural Electrification, (October 1960), 20-21, 62, 64.

Wood, Franklin. "REA Generating Plants," Rural Electrification News, 3 (April 1938), 3-5, 20.

"New Strength for the New Year: 1940 Period of Unprecedented Progress in Electrifying Rural America," Rural Electrification News, 6 (January-February 1941), 3-6.

BOOKLETS AND NEWSLETTERS

"Corn Belt Power Cooperative", written 1987
"50 Years Grundy Center R E C", written 1987
Corn Belt Power "WATTS", written in the 1950's
"Enlightener"-Franklin County, written in the 1940's
The Booklets and Newsletters are on file in the Corn Belt Power Research Room Humboldt, Iowa.)

NEWSPAPERS

Hampton Chronicle, 1936 to 1950
(Located in the Hampton Chronicle Office and the Franklin County Museum Research Room.)
Humboldt Republican
Iowa Falls Citizen
Rockwell Advocate
Des Moines Sunday Register
(The four newspapers above can be found at the Corn Belt Power Research Room.)

UNPUBLISHED WORKS

Kruse, Marvin O. "Construction of the REA Diesel Power Plant at Reeve, Franklin County, Iowa, for Federated Cooperative Power Association, Hampton, Iowa", May 1988. (Copy in the Franklin County Museum Research Room.)

Lund, Mildred Marie. "The Administration of Rural Electrification (R.E.A.) in Iowa," Master's thesis, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, 1943.

Stauter, Mark Cordell. "The Rural Electrification Administration, 1935-1945: A New Deal Case Study," Ph.D. thesis, Duke University, 1973.

INTERVIEWS

Severson, Harold, Kenyon, Minnesota, October 16, 1988
Sayer, Jim, Corn Belt Power information and communications person, October 1988.
Wilson, Max, Manager of Franklin REC, October 1988.

9. Major Bibliographical References

|XX| See continuation sheet, section 9 page 1

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:

|XX| State historic preservation office
|__| Other State agency
|__| Federal agency
|__| Local government
|__| University
|XX| Other

Specify repository:
Research Room-Franklin County Historical Museum, Corn Belt Power Archives
Humboldt Iowa

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 1.5 acres

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	15	480920	4728580
B			
C			
D			

|__| See continuation sheet, section _____ page _____

Verbal Boundary Description |XX| See continuation sheet, section 10 page 1

Boundary Justification |XX| See continuation sheet, section 10 page 12

11. Form Prepared By

author/title Mrs. Robert Butson and Lowell J. Soike
preparer _____
organization Franklin County Historical Society date March 30, 1989
street & number R. R. #1 telephone (515)458-8884
city or town Geneva state Iowa zip code 50633

Verbal Boundary Description

A tract in the SE SW of 17 91 20 commencing at the Southeast corner of the Southwest Quarter (SW) of said section Seventeen (17), thence westerly along the South line of said Section Seventeen (17) a distance of 204 feet and North a distance of 33 feet to a point of beginning: From the point of beginning, thence Northerly along a line parallel to the East line of the Southwest Quarter (SW) of said Section Seventeen (17), a distance of 350 feet, thence Westerly along a line parallel to the South line of said Section Seventeen (17) to an intersection with the Southeast right-of-way line of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, a distance of approximately 76 feet, thence Southwesterly along the Southeast right-of-way line of said railroad to an intersection with the North right-of-way line of the public road along the South line of said Section Seventeen (17) a distance of approximately 411 feet; thence easterly along the North right-of-way line of the public road along the South line of said Section Seventeen (17) a distance of 392 feet to the point of beginning, containing in all approximately 1.5 acres.

Commence at SE corner SW, 17 twp 91N 20 Range, th W 204', N 33' to POB, th N 350', W 76' to Railroad ROW, th SW'ly 411' to North line of road ROW, th E'ly 293' to POB.

On the north of C47 (county gravel road) and the east side of Chicago Northwestern Railroad track (formerly the Rock Island RR). Enclosed by a fence on four side, with property extending beyond the north fence. The site is 411'-West side, 293'-South side, 350'-East side and 76'-North side. The building is 90' east and west and 60' north and south.

Boundary Justification

The boundary lines concur with the deed to the property.