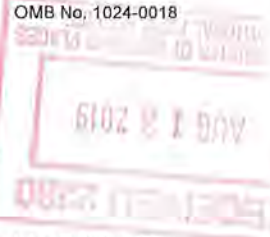


4428



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 for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Boughton, Lemuel C. and Mary (Vaughn), House

other names/site number Brummer, Johann Heinrich and Sophia (Steimke), House

Name of Multiple Property Listing N/A

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

2. Location

street & number 736 West Cedar Street not for publication

city or town Cherokee vicinity

state Iowa county Cherokee zip code 51012

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this x 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 x meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: ___ national ___ statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria: ___ A ___ B x C ___ D

Steve King

8 AUG 2019

Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

State Historical Society of Iowa
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

X entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

Alexis Hernandez

9/27/19

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Boughton, Lemuel C. and Mary (Vaughn), House

Cherokee County, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
0	0	site
1	0	structure
0	0	object
3	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling/duplex

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE/block

walls: WOOD/weatherboard

roof: ASPHALT

other: _____

Boughton, Lemuel C. and Mary (Vaughn), House

Cherokee County, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph (Briefly describe the current, general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

The Lemuel C. and Mary (Vaughn) Boughton House at 736 West Cedar Street in Cherokee, Iowa, is a two-story frame Queen Anne-style residence completed in 1891. It is located in a residential neighborhood situated west of Cherokee's central business district, at the northeast corner of W. Cedar Street and N. 8th Street. The neighborhood consists largely of one-story to two-story residences built between the late nineteenth and the mid-twentieth centuries, placed along tree-lined streets. Although the neighborhood is primarily residential, the house is located across W. Cedar Street from a complex of buildings currently (or, in the case of one building, formerly) associated with the Immaculate Conception Roman Catholic Church, which occupies the entire block to the south of the Boughton House. The Boughton House has an older concrete block foundation, clapboard siding, and a complex roof covered in composition shingles. It has a central pyramidal-roofed section with projecting gabled bay windows; imbricated shingles used as wall and gable decorations; and decorative turned and jigsaw-cut details under the eaves in the cutaway bay windows. Its windows are typically modern 1/1-light sash, but it also has cottage windows on the bays. The interior retains most of its original finishes, including narrow-plank wood floors (although these may have been installed later), lath and plaster walls, and decorative woodwork including door and window moldings, the posts and railings of the main staircase, and baseboards. Few features of the exterior have been altered since 1914, and the interior also retains many original features, so the house retains a high degree of period integrity. The garage located north of the house is probably contemporary with the house, as is the cast iron fence that lines the perimeter of the property on the south and west. The Boughton House contains three resources—the house, garage, and fence—all of which are counted as contributing resources.

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable.)

(Iowa SHPO Additional Instructions: After the main **Narrative Description**, discuss any physical alterations since the period of significance under the subheading **Alterations**, and the seven aspects of integrity as it applies to the resource in a **Statement of Integrity** with each aspect discussed in its own paragraph.)

The Lemuel C. and Mary (Vaughn) Boughton House is located at 736 West Cedar Street in Cherokee, Cherokee County, Iowa (Figures 1–3). It is located in a residential neighborhood situated west of Cherokee's central business district, at the northeast corner of W. Cedar Street and N. 8th Street. This neighborhood is situated on an upland area between two tributaries draining to the Little Sioux River on the east. The neighborhood consists largely of one-story to two-story residences built between the late nineteenth and the mid-twentieth centuries, placed along tree-lined streets. Although the neighborhood is primarily residential, the house is located across W. Cedar Street from a complex of buildings currently or formerly associated with the Immaculate Conception Roman Catholic Church, which occupies the entire block to the south of the Boughton House. The property slopes down to the south, so that the sidewalk and street are located well below the grade level around the house. The property is notable for an iron fence that encloses the property on the south and west, which likely dates to the time the house was built. The house is surrounded by a lawn on all sides but the rear (north side). The lawn is nearly level, and is kept in place by a poured concrete retaining wall that extends along the sidewalk that lines the south and west sides of the property. Hedges and other small plantings are located on the front and east sides of the house, and another hedge lines the fence and the south side of the garage at the rear of the property. The back yard is enclosed by a modern solid wooden fence. Rows of mature deciduous trees on the property surround the house on all but the south side, where the front lawn contains only a single tree near the southwest corner of the house. A concrete sidewalk extends from the West Cedar Street gate to the front porch. Much of the back yard is taken up by a modern wooden deck. An alley paved with gravel extends along the north edge of the property north of the garage.

Boughton, Lemuel C. and Mary (Vaughn), House

Cherokee County, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

House. This two-story frame Queen Anne-style house was completed in 1891 (Figures 4–5). The Lemuel C. and Mary (Vaughn) Boughton House is an excellent example in Cherokee of the Queen Anne style. According to assessor’s records, the main two-story section of the house is 28' x 28', with gabled projections over two-story bay windows projecting from both the front (south) and east sides of the house. A one-and-one-half-story rear wing measures 16' x 28'. The wraparound front porch, which replaced the original porch in or shortly before the 1910s, is 36 ft across and projects 12 ft from the main facade of the house.¹ The house rests on a smooth-faced concrete block foundation. Its walls are clad in clapboard siding with corner boards, with the exception of a band of imbricated shingles that extends between the first and second stories on the west side and on the bay windows on the south and east sides. Imbricated shingles also decorate the gable fields of the front-facing and east-facing gables. The complex roof of the house is covered in composition shingles. The roof over the two-story section is a pyramidal roof from which two gable-roofed projections extend. The roof over the one-and-one-half-story rear wing is a hipped roof with a center gable. The wraparound porch is covered by a low-pitched hipped roof. Most or all of the 1/1-light windows on the house appear to be modern replacements set into the same window frames as the former 1/1-light double-hung sash. The modern windows slide vertically on tracks but are not double-hung.

The foundation of the house appears to be constructed of smooth-faced concrete blocks, a very unusual material for a building constructed in 1890–1891. While one 2017 historical and architectural evaluation of this property identifies the material as limestone rather than concrete, the foundation blocks both on the exterior walls and in the basement walls on the interior have the appearance of concrete blocks, not limestone.² The historical photograph reproduced here as Figure 6, which was taken between 1891 and 1914, shows what appears to be the present foundation, so it does not appear that the present foundation replaced an earlier foundation later in the twentieth century. Since 1890 is more than a decade before concrete block manufacturing became widespread in the United States, the use of concrete blocks in this house appears to be an unusual early example of the material.³ As described in greater detail in Section 8, the foundation was likely the work of a local Cherokee “artificial stone” manufacturer, T. W. Faus.

The facade of the house, which faces south, is divided into a flat wall plane on the west and a three-sided bay window with a trapezoidal footprint on the east. The flat wall plane has the front door and a nearly square single-light fixed window on the first story, and a small 1/1-light window on the second story above the door. The six-panel front door has a transom light over it. The bay window on the east side of the facade is notable for the decorative woodwork in the cutaway sections of the bay below the eaves. These include, to the west of the south-facing side of the bay window, a decorative railing-like structure under the eaves that is supported out the outer edges by turned posts. To the east of the south face of the bay window, the ornamentation in the cutaway corner is less elaborate, consisting of a curved bracket with a simple geometric design under each side of the cutaway section. Below the decorative eaves, the bay window has one 1/1-light window on each story of the two angled bays, and a cottage window on each story of the main south-facing side. The upper sash of the cottage windows are clear glass rather than the stained glass shown in at least one cottage window on the photograph reproduced here as Figure 6.

A rock-faced concrete block front porch extends across the facade and wraps around the southeast corner of the house to the bay window on the east. It is most notable for its massive posts—three across the facade and two more on the east side. The porch foundation is constructed of large rock-faced concrete blocks. Above them are railings constructed of rows of smaller concrete blocks placed with gaps between them, and solid post piers also constructed of smaller blocks. The posts above the piers are constructed of the same type of smaller block, and each post is capped by a classical capital with fluted sides. This concrete block porch replaced the two smaller spindlework porches shown in Figure 6 sometime between 1909 and 1914.⁴

¹ Cherokee County, Iowa, Assessor, entry for 736 W. Cedar Street, Cherokee; electronic document cherokee.iowaassessors.com/parcel.php?gid=174289, accessed November 18, 2018.

² See Marlys Svendsen, Iowa Site Inventory Form for State Inventory No. 18-00329 (2017), p. 2.

³ For the history of concrete block manufacturing in the United States, see Pamela H. Simpson, “Cheap, Quick, and Easy: The Early History of Rockfaced Concrete Block Building,” in Thomas Carter and Bernard L. Herman (editors), *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture III* (The Curators of the University of Missouri, University of Missouri Press, Columbia, Missouri, 1989), pp. 108–110; Pamela H. Simpson, Harry J. Hunderman, and Deborah Slaton, “Concrete Block,” in Thomas J. Jester (ed.), *Twentieth Century Building Materials: History and Conservation* (The McGraw-Hill Companies, [no place of publication specified], 1995), pp. 80–83.

⁴ Sanborn Map Company, *Cherokee, Cherokee County, Iowa* (Sanborn Map Co., New York, 1909), p. 1; Sanborn Map Company, *Cherokee, Cherokee County, Iowa* (Sanborn Map Co., New York, 1914), p. 2.

Boughton, Lemuel C. and Mary (Vaughn), House

Cherokee County, Iowa

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The east side of the house is dominated by the concrete block porch on the south and a three-sided bay window on the east. The bay window is essentially the same as that on the facade, except that the eaves of the cutaway section have only the curved brackets with simple geometric design rather than the more elaborate decoration seen on the west half of the front bay. The windows in the east-facing bay also have the same light configuration as those in the front bay. Fenestration is absent from the wall plane behind the porch to the south of the bay window. A modern chimney clad in grooved plywood siding dominates the first story, and extends as a narrower chimney up the second story and through the eaves.

The one-and-one-half-story rear wing probably is original to the house, but it has been altered more than the other sections of the house in recent decades. The biggest change has been to the fenestration on the rear face. While the original fenestration pattern on this side is not known, the present French doors with tall sidelights and transoms are clearly modern. The French doors open onto a large rear deck. Other fenestration on the rear wing includes a pair of windows on the east side and a single 1/1-light window on the west.

South of the rear wing, the west side of the two-story section has a paired 1/1-light window on the north and a single 1/1-light window on the south on both stories. The single window on the south side of the first story has been reduced in size by means of a ribbed panel of uncertain material in the upper section of the window opening.

The interior retains most of its original finishes, including narrow-plank wood floors (although these may have been installed later), lath and plaster walls, and decorative woodwork including door and window moldings, the posts and railings of the main staircase, and baseboards.⁵ The ceilings have a modern spray-on finish, but it is not clear what material the modern finish conceals. While most of the walls are original lath and plaster, the present owners report that the original walls in the upstairs bathroom have been replaced by water-resistant drywall. The door and window moldings on the first floor have fluted side and top pieces and bull's-eye corner blocks. Each corner blocks has a wide classical molding at the base to separate it visually from the fluted side piece below. The staircase newel posts has a square footprint, a fluted shaft, floral design near the cap, and a spherical finial. The railings of the staircase are decorative turned spindles. The layout of the first floor includes the hall and main staircase in the southwest corner; a parlor and sitting room on the east, in the two rooms with bay windows; a dining room to the north of the hall; and a kitchen in the rear wing. The kitchen has been remodeled extensively, while the other rooms appear to have been changed little since the house was constructed. The only significant changes appear to be the construction of a new fireplace in the parlor in the mid- to late-twentieth century, and the removal of the two pairs of French doors that formerly separated the parlor from the hall on the west and the sitting room on the north.

The second floor has simpler finishes than the first floor, but a more complicated plan because of a diagonal hall that extends from the top of the staircase to the northeast. The hallway angles back to extend north-south at the north end of the house. This results in triangular or trapezoidal closets and one bedroom with a clipped corner, although the two main bedrooms (those located directly above the parlor and sitting room) have rectangular plans aside from their bay windows. A third bedroom and a smaller room with no windows (possibly a closet) are located above the dining room. A bathroom and the staircase are located in the southwest corner of the second story. The floor throughout the second story has been raised by the installation of new wood flooring over the original, but otherwise the second-story finishes appear to be original: plain door and window moldings, and lath and plaster walls and ceilings. A small room accessible from the north end of the hall is located in the center-gabled section of the one-and-one-half story rear wing.

A basement is located under all but the front section of the house. According to the current owners, only a crawl space is located under the front of the house, apparently in the space directly below the hall and parlor on the first story. The basement is divided into rooms by hollow clay tile block walls that likely date to the 1910s or later. The house was described as having a "full basement" at the time it was offered for sale in 1952, so the present partition walls most likely date to before that time.⁶ The basement is reached by a modern staircase in the northeast corner of the kitchen.

⁵ The flooring was identified in a 1952 advertisement as oak, but the present floor was identified by the current owners as pine; see Advertisement: Estate of Mary Brummer, Auction of 736 West Cedar Street, Cherokee, *Cherokee [Iowa] Daily Times*, November 22, 1952, p. 6. It is possible that the flooring material was replaced after 1952, perhaps at the time that wall-to-wall carpeting was installed in some rooms by Milo and Margaret Kindwall, who owned the house in the 1970s and 1980s. According to the current owners, this carpeting was removed by the previous owners, Will and Sarah Cook, who owned the property from about 1988 to 2006. Further investigation is needed to determine whether the current flooring material is original.

⁶ Advertisement: Estate of Mary Brummer, Auction of 736 West Cedar Street, Cherokee, *Cherokee Daily Times*, November 22, 1952, p. 6.

Boughton, Lemuel C. and Mary (Vaughn), House

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Garage. This frame garage, located north of the house, faces N. 8th Street rather than W. Cedar Street. It sits on a poured concrete foundation and is clad in drop siding. Its front-gabled roof is covered in composition shingles and has simple exposed rafter tails. Its main entrance, located on the west side, is a wide modern overhead metal drive door. Other fenestration on the garage include a four-light window each in the east and west gable fields; a hatch door near the east end of the north side along the alley; and two six-panel doors alternating with two six-light windows on the south side. In interior is divided into a large garage on the west, a smaller workshop at the east end, and an overhead loft level. The garage may be contemporary with the house, dating to the early 1890s, in which case it would have been built as a carriage house rather than a garage. However, based on the exposed rafter tails—a typical vernacular Craftsman-style feature—the garage more likely dates to the early twentieth century. A building with a similar size (one and one-half stories), location, and footprint to those of the present building is shown on the earliest available Sanborn fire insurance map of this part of Cherokee, published in 1909.⁷

Iron fence. An elaborate cast iron fence lines the property on the south and west sides. The gate posts by the front entrance have square footprints, stylized foliate and geometrical designs, stepped caps, and decorative urn finials. The iron railing itself is also unusually elaborate. It has three rails, and the pickets alternate between shorter pickets with finials above the middle rail and taller pickets with finials above the top rail. Where the pickets only reach the middle rail, the top rail above them has a decorative wire arch beneath the rail and a piece similar to a finial that extends through the top rail at the center of the arch. The front gate is similar to the rest of the fence, but it also has an elaborate foliate design around the central finials, which are stepped up relative to the finials at the outer edges of the gate. The fence is identified in a small manufacturer's label on the front gate as a product of the Champion Iron Fence Co. of Kenton, Ohio. This firm operated for many decades under a variety of names, but it incorporated as the Champion Iron Fence Company in 1878, and the last references to it under this name were found in 1906. By 1907 it was doing business as the Champion Iron Company.⁸ The fence therefore appears to have been manufactured between 1878 and 1906, and was therefore contemporaneous with the house, or nearly so. A low poured concrete retaining wall supports the fence, keeping it level since the sidewalk below it slopes down to the southwest corner of the lot. No historical photographs of the property showing both the fence and retaining wall were identified during the research for the present nomination, so the history of this wall is uncertain. The concrete in the retaining wall appears to be much more recent than the iron fence, however, and also more recent than the concrete used in the house foundation. It most likely dates to the mid to late twentieth century. A modern concrete block retaining wall between the sidewalk and the W. Cedar Street curb keeps the sidewalk from shifting downhill towards the street.

Alterations. Few significant changes appear to have been made to the exterior of this house since it was first built. The major changes have been the replacement of all original windows with modern windows that have a similar 1/1-light or cottage window design, but which lack the stained glass upper sash used in the original cottage windows; the replacement of the two spindlework front porches by a single concrete block wraparound porch around 1910 (within the house's period of significance); changes to the fenestration in the rear wing; the removal of the original central brick chimney; and the construction of a modern chimney on the east side of the house, perhaps around the 1970s. In addition, basement windows on the west side of the house have been sealed, and basement windows on the east side have been enlarged. Despite these changes, the massing, roofline, fenestration pattern, and fenestration; the materials used in the foundation and siding; and decorative details including the spindlework and jigsaw cut work in the cutaway bay windows and the concrete block work on the porch, all appear to be original. The original roofing material, probably wood shingles, has been replaced by composition shingles.

Changes to the interior have been somewhat greater than on the exterior, but the interior nonetheless retains a moderate degree of period integrity. The greatest changes have been to the kitchen area in the rear wing and to the bathrooms, and the installation of modern wood flooring over the original wood flooring on the second story. The rear wing most likely had a kitchen, bedroom, and half bath in the mid-twentieth century, but the kitchen has since been

⁷ Sanborn Map Company, *Cherokee, Cherokee County, Iowa* (Sanborn Map Co., New York, 1909), p. 1.

⁸ Ian Macky (compiler), "Champion Iron Company," electronic document, glassian.org/Prism/Champion/index.html, accessed November 19, 2018; the ca. 1906 end date is the result of a search in Newspapers.com and Google Books on November 19, 2018, for the phrase "Champion Iron Fence" for the years 1900 to 1920.

Boughton, Lemuel C. and Mary (Vaughn), House

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expanded to subsume the former bedroom.⁹ Other changes have been relatively minor, such as the loss of the doors separating the parlor from the hall on the west and the sitting room on the north. It is possible that other changes have been made that have altered the materials but not the appearance of the house (replacement of lath and plaster walls with drywall, for example), but none was discovered during the research on this property.

The garage appears to be original to the property, and it does not appear to have been altered significantly since it was built, other than the replacement of the original drive door with a modern metal overhead drive door.

Integrity. This property retains a good to excellent degree of all seven aspects of integrity from the time its front porch was replaced around 1910, and nearly as high a degree of period integrity from the time it was completed in 1891.

Its integrity of *location* is excellent, since it has not been moved since it was first built in 1890–1891.

Its integrity of *design* is also excellent. As described above, its Queen Anne-style design has remained largely unchanged on both the exterior and interior, aside from the changes noted above.

Its integrity of *setting* is also excellent. It remains on a street corner in a residential neighborhood, surrounded by residences on all sides but the south, where a Roman Catholic church building and two associated buildings have been located historically.

Its integrity of *materials* remains very good. On the exterior, with the exception of the windows and the roof, no original materials appear to have been replaced by different materials. Any changes that have been made to the exterior of this house since the porch was built around 1910 have been made in kind, so that it appears as it did in historical photographs. The integrity of materials on the interior is also very good. Aside from changes to the bathrooms and kitchen, the introduction of spray-on ceiling finishes in some rooms, and the overlay of modern wood flooring on the second story, all of the materials on the interior appear to be original.

Its integrity of *workmanship* is excellent. Numerous Queen Anne-style details display their original workmanship, including the clapboard and shingle siding, window and door moldings, and undereave decorative elements in the cutaway bays on the exterior, and the wood floors, door and window moldings, baseboards, and other features on the interior.

Its integrity of *feeling* remains very good. Because of the high degree of period integrity of the first five aspects of integrity mentioned above, the house retains the feeling of an 1891 Queen Anne-style house with a ca. 1910 porch.

Finally, its integrity of *association* remains very good. Although the house is being nominated under Criterion C rather than under Criterion A or B, for which integrity of association is more relevant, the house remains essentially unchanged from the time it was occupied by the Boughton and Brummer families between 1891 and 1953.

⁹ Although no floor plan of the house from this period is available, a list of rooms in the house at the time it was advertised for sale at auction in 1952 included the four present front rooms (identified in the advertisement as a reception hall, double living room, and dining room), as well as a kitchen, bedroom, and half-bath, all of which were most likely located in the rear wing; see Advertisement: Estate of Mary Brummer, Auction of 736 West Cedar Street, Cherokee, *Cherokee Daily Times*, November 22, 1952, p. 6.

Boughton, Lemuel C. and Mary (Vaughn), House

Cherokee County, Iowa

Name of Property

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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1891–ca. 1910

Significant Dates

1891

ca. 1910

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

Architect/Builder

Davis, William Edward

Boughton, Lemuel C. and Mary (Vaughn), House

Cherokee County, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

Statement of Significance

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations).

The Lemuel C. and Mary (Vaughn) Boughton House is eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an excellent example in Cherokee, Iowa, of a Queen Anne-style residence that retains a high degree of period integrity. Characteristic features of this style exhibited on the exterior of the house include a central pyramidal-roofed section with projecting gabled bay windows; imbricated shingles used as wall and gable decorations; decorative turned and jigsaw-cut details under the eaves in the cutaway bay windows; cottage windows on the bays; and apparently the smooth-faced concrete block foundation. Queen Anne-style features on the interior include the decorative staircase railing and newel post; door surrounds with fluted jambs and bull's-eye corner blocks; paneled doors; robust molded baseboards; and transoms over the second-story bedroom doors. Few features of the exterior have been altered since the front porch was completed around 1910, and the interior also retains many original features, so the house retains a high degree of period integrity. Its period of significance under Criterion C extends from 1891, when the house was completed with its original porches, to ca. 1910, the approximate date when the current front porch replaced the two smaller original porches. Its significance is at the local level.

Narrative Statement of Significance

 (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

(Iowa SHPO Additional Instructions: For properties not nominated under Criterion D, include a statement about whether any archaeological remains within or beyond the footprint of the property were assessed as part of this nomination under the subheading **Archaeological Assessment**.)

This house is eligible under Criterion C as an excellent example in Cherokee, Iowa, of a Queen Anne-style residence that retains a high degree of period integrity. While several fine examples of Queen Anne-style houses were built in Cherokee in the 1890s, the style is relatively uncommon in the city compared to twentieth-century architectural styles such as the Craftsman style. A citywide windshield survey of Cherokee undertaken in 2019 by members of the Cherokee Historic Preservation Commission, in conjunction with a historic architectural reconnaissance survey of Cherokee completed in 2017, identified 28 Queen Anne-style residences in the city.¹⁰ Many are smaller and architecturally less elaborate than the Boughton House, although a few rival or exceed the Boughton House in architectural elaboration, such as 801 W. Main Street and 431 Euclid Avenue. In addition to exhibiting many features characteristic of the Queen Anne style, the Boughton House is notable among surviving Queen Anne-style houses in Cherokee both for its decorative concrete block porch and for the historic iron fence that lines the property along the public sidewalks.

This single-family home was built for Lemuel C. Boughton and his wife Mary (Vaughn) Boughton in 1890–1891. Lemuel C. (L. C.) Boughton (1830–1902) lived in Cherokee from 1877 to 1893, and was engaged in various business enterprises during his time in the city. The Boughtons lived in this house for only two years before selling it to retired farmer and capitalist Johann Heinrich (J. H.) Brummer in 1893. Although the house is known in Cherokee as the Brummer House, it is not nominated here under Criterion B for its association with the Brummer family. J. H. Brummer, who moved to Cherokee in 1893, is well known for having had a prominent namesake business block in downtown Cherokee built in 1896. This building, the J. H. Brummer Block, is the building in Cherokee most importantly associated with his local significance as a capitalist. The J. H. Brummer Block was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2005 as a contributing resource in the Cherokee Commercial Historic District. Because J. H. Brummer's house in Cherokee does not represent his local significance as a capitalist as well as the J. H. Brummer Block, and because no other aspect of Brummer's significance has been identified that would support Criterion B significance for his house, no argument is made here that the Boughton House is significant under Criterion B for its association with the Brummer family.

¹⁰ E-mails of July 25 and July 31, 2019, from John Snapp to Richard Carlson; Marlys Svendsen, *Cherokee Historic and Architectural Reconnaissance Survey Report*, prepared for the City of Cherokee and the Cherokee Historic Preservation Commission by Svendsen Tyler, Inc., Sarona, Wisconsin, April 2017 (copy on file, State Historic Preservation Office, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines), pp. 24, 61–62, 81, 94, 100, 116–117. Svendsen identified 29 houses in Cherokee designed wholly or partly in the Queen Anne style, but it was determined during the 2019 windshield survey that one of these houses, 710 W. Cherry Street, had been misidentified and was not an example of the Queen Anne style.

Boughton, Lemuel C. and Mary (Vaughn), House

Cherokee County, Iowa

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Although the front porch is not original to the house, it has been a prominent architectural feature of the house for more than a century. Both the Queen Anne-style residence and the rock-faced concrete block porch represent aspects of a shared late Victorian and early post-Victorian aesthetic characterized by architectural eclecticism, elaborate architectural ornamentation, and a focus on varied wall surface treatments. Because of the porch's age and architectural prominence—and because its style is sufficiently compatible with that of the rest of the house—the property's period of significance has been extended to ca. 1910 to include the construction of the porch.

Further research is recommended to determine whether the house may also be eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture or Engineering for its unusually early concrete block foundation. The foundation appears to be original to the house. If so, it was constructed in 1890, more than a decade before concrete blocks became a common building material in the United States. The available evidence suggests that the Artificial Stone Works of Thomas W. Faus in Cherokee most likely produced the concrete blocks used in the house. It is recommended that a historic context for the manufacture of concrete blocks in Cherokee before 1900 be developed to evaluate the significance of the concrete block foundation used in the Boughton House.

History of Cherokee.

The original City of Cherokee ("Old Cherokee") was platted in 1857, the same year that Cherokee County was separated from Woodbury County to the west. It was originally settled primarily by members of the Milford Emigration Society, who came to Iowa from Milford, Massachusetts. When the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad was built just south of Old Cherokee in 1870, the town of New Cherokee—now known as Cherokee—was platted around the new depot. Cherokee was formally incorporated in 1873. As a result of the railroad depot, the new city attracted many new residents, who quickly built up the new city's commercial and residential areas, as well as some local industries, such as the Cherokee Brick and Tile Company. The population tripled from 438 in 1870 to 1,523 in 1880, and more than doubled again during the next decade, to 3,441 in 1890. Additional railroad branch lines and machine shops were built in Cherokee in the 1880s and 1890s, and in 1896, the city became a division point on the Illinois Central Railroad, the successor to the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad. The city's infrastructure grew rapidly between 1889 and 1905 with the introduction of a waterworks, electrical company, gas works, and telephone service. In 1894, the State of Iowa selected Cherokee as the site for a new State of Iowa Mental Health Institute, which was constructed between 1897 and 1902. Between the State Mental Health Institute and the railroad, Cherokee's economy boomed, and its population continued to grow, reaching 5,824 by 1920 and 7,469 by 1940. While the Cherokee Mental Health Institute remains in Cherokee, the importance of the railroad faded after the 1940s. The city's population grew only slowly to its 1960 peak of 7,724, and it has declined since then, standing at 5,253 in 2010.¹¹ The city's population has been almost exclusively white for its entire history.

Lemuel C. Boughton.

Lemuel C. Boughton was born in Herkimer County, New York, in 1830. He moved to Wisconsin in 1846, where he married Mary Griffin in about 1854. Three children were born to the couple before Mary (Griffin) Boughton died in 1861. L. C. Boughton subsequently married Mary "Vaughn" (probably actually "Vaughn," the name adopted here for the property's historic name), with whom he had four children. The Boughtons moved to O'Brien County, Iowa, in 1870, and then to Cherokee in 1877.¹² He began by operating a livery stable, and within a few years went into partnership in the firm of Boughton & Tiel.¹³ He also briefly owned a grocery store around 1884, but for the rest of his

¹¹ Svendsen, Iowa Site Inventory Form for State Inventory No. 18-00329, pp. 3–5.

¹² "Obituary: Lemuel C. Boughton," *The Cherokee [Iowa] Weekly Times*, May 15, 1902, p. [5]. The surname is given as "Vaughn" in the obituary, but this was almost certainly an error for one of the more likely spellings of this name, "Vaughn" or "Vaughan." A search of genealogical records and other sources on Ancestry.com and Google Books did not reveal anyone with a surname similar to "Vaughn" in either of the counties where Lemuel C. Boughton lived in 1860 or 1870 (Monroe County and Marquette County, Wisconsin, respectively), so no primary records could be located that might help confirm a spelling of the name. For this reason, the most common spelling of the name ("Vaughn") has been adopted here for the property's historic name.

¹³ Advertisement: L. C. Boughton, Livery Stable, *The Iowa Free Press* (Cherokee, Iowa), December 18, 1877, p. [2]; "Here and There" column, *The Iowa Free Press*, January 25, 1881, p. [3]. Tiel was likely Horatio W. Tiel, who was listed (as "Horiato") in the 1880 federal census of Cherokee as a livestock dealer. He was the only adult male of that surname living in Cherokee at the time. See Ancestry, 1880 United States Federal Census,

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time in Cherokee he appears primarily to have operated a livestock farm and invested in real estate.¹⁴ In 1880, he was elected to the city council as a member of the no-saloon-license party, but he was less successful in his candidacies for mayor and city assessor later in the decade. He was, however, elected a trustee of Cherokee Township during that decade.¹⁵

His various enterprises evidently made L. C. Boughton a wealthy man, since he was able to finance the construction of an elegant new home for his family—the Boughton House—in 1890. In October 1890, a local newspaper reported that “L. C. Boughton has the foundation in for a fine residence on the hill, just east of W. A. Rankins’ place. A fine concrete walk has been put in and a start made at improving the grounds.”¹⁶ In February 1891, it was reported that “W. E. Davis has the contract for the erection of L. C. Boughton’s new residence on Piety Hill, the foundation of which was put in last fall. The lumber is on the ground and work will be pushed as fast as the weather will permit.”¹⁷ Five months later, the newspaper reported that “L. C. Boughton and family have moved into their elegant new home on Piety Hill.”¹⁸

Although the use of concrete blocks to construct building foundations was unusual in the United States in 1890, it may not have been such a novelty in Cherokee. Between September 1888 and October 1892, Thomas W. (T. W.) Faus advertised an “Artificial Stone Works” in local Cherokee newspapers. A typical advertisement at the time the Boughton house was constructed stated that Faus would “build concrete walks and put in foundations.”¹⁹ The advertisements do not state explicitly that the foundations that Faus installed were constructed of concrete blocks, but it is unlikely that he was referring to putting in stone foundations when the entire rest of the advertisement was devoted to uses of artificial stone (that is, molded concrete). No survey has been made to determine how many such foundations Faus installed in Cherokee and the surrounding area during the years he operated his artificial stone works. However, since T. W. Faus appears to have been the only person in Cherokee who manufactured and installed artificial stone foundations in 1890, it is highly likely that he constructed the concrete foundation blocks and installed the foundation at the Boughton residence.

The carpenter who built the Boughton house, identified in the 1891 newspaper as W. E. Davis, was almost certainly William E. Davis, who was listed in the 1885 Iowa State Census as a resident of West Cedar Street in Cherokee who worked as a carpenter.²⁰ His 1934 obituary states that he was born in Somersetshire, England, and around or shortly after the age of 22 years, after seven years of training as a carpenter, he immigrated to the United States. He later moved to Cherokee, where he practiced his trade, “in which he was very successful, building many of the better homes in the city of Cherokee.”²¹ None of these homes was identified in his obituary, however.

Johann Heinrich Brummer and Family.

The Boughtons lived in their new house for less than two years. In 1893, they moved to San Diego, California, and sold their house to Johann Heinrich Brummer (often named “Bremmer” or “Bremer” in newspapers).²² At the time

electronic document, www.ancestry.com/; accessed November 19, 2018.

¹⁴ “Little Locals” column, *The Iowa Free Press*, January 22, 1884, p. [3]; “Weekly Hash” column, *The Weekly Cherokeean* (Cherokee, Iowa), March 29, 1887, p. [8]; “For Sale” advertisement, *The Weekly Cherokeean*, April 25, 1888, p. [8]; “Weekly Hash” column, *The Weekly Cherokeean-Democrat* (Cherokee, Iowa), April 3, 1889, p. 1.

¹⁵ “The City Election.” *The Iowa Free Press* (Cherokee, Iowa), March 2, 1880, p. [3]; “How It Was Did,” *The Cherokee [Iowa] Times*, March 4, 1886, p. 1; “The Town Election,” *The Cherokee [Iowa] Times*, March 4, 1886, p. [8]. For township trustee, see, for example, “Board Proceedings,” *The Cherokee [Iowa] Times*, November 24, 1887, p. 1.

¹⁶ “Weekly Hash” column, *The Weekly Cherokeean-Democrat*, October 29, 1890, p. 1.

¹⁷ “Weekly Hash” column, *The Weekly Cherokeean-Democrat*, February 11, 1891, p. 1. Piety Hill is the name given to the neighborhood on the hill immediately west of the central business district, where several of the city’s churches were located historically. The lot across the street from the Boughton House has been owned by the Catholic Church since 1887, and a parochial residence was completed on the site in 1892, although the present church building was not completed until 1907; see Thomas McCulla, *History of Cherokee County, Iowa*, Volume 1 (The S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., Chicago, 1914), pp. 271–275.

¹⁸ “Mere Mentions” column, *The Weekly Cherokeean-Democrat*, July 15, 1891, p. 1.

¹⁹ See, for example, Advertisement: Artificial Stone Works, T. W. Faus, Proprietor, *The Weekly Cherokeean-Democrat* (Cherokee, Iowa), January 1, 1890, p. [5].

²⁰ Ancestry, Iowa, State Census Collection, 1836-1925, electronic document, www.ancestry.com/; accessed November 19, 2018.

²¹ Obituary: William Edward Davis, *Cherokee [Iowa] Daily Times*, April 10, 1934, p. 6.

²² “Mere Mentions” column, *The Cherokee Democrat*, October 18, 1893, p. [5].

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the house was sold, Brummer was living on a farm four miles south of Cherokee. A local newspaper reported that he was “one of the pioneer farmers of this county, and will now move into town and enjoy the fruits of his labor.”²³

His biographical sketch is outlined in his 1929 obituary:

Johann Heinrich Brummer was born at Asendorf, near Bremen, Germany, December 8, 1834. . . .

In August, 1859, Mr. Brummer was united in marriage with Sophia Steimke and in 1866 with three small children, Herman, Margaret and Henry, they came to America. After staying a few months with his sister in Chicago, they went to Platteville, Wis., where they lived two years. They then moved to Story county, Iowa, and in the spring of 1869 came to Cherokee county where they built their farm home three miles southeast of Cherokee. Here two other children were born, Mary and George. There was no break in this family circle until the mother passed away October 26, 1925.

Mr. and Mrs. Brummer returned to Germany for a visit in 1890 and in 1893 they purchased the home on West Cedar street where they took up their residence, and here passed the sixty-sixth milestone of their wedded life.

It was shortly after their removal to Cherokee that Mr. Brummer erected the three story stone building at the corner of Main and Second streets which bears his name, and stands as a monument to one of Cherokee’s pioneer citizens.²⁴

As described above, the Brummers removed the two small porches shown in the photograph in Figure 6, and replaced them with a large concrete block porch sometime between 1909 and 1914. No other significant changes to the exterior of the house appear to have been made during the Brummers’ ownership, although J. H. Brummer is reportedly responsible for the preservation of the decorative iron fence that surrounds the property. During World War I, Brummer reportedly refused a request to donate the fence at a time when iron fences around the country were being removed for use as scrap metal to further the war effort. As a result of this refusal, the fence around the Boughton House property is reportedly one of only two metal fences that survive in Cherokee.²⁵

Subsequent History

Johann Heinrich Brummer died on January 6, 1929, slightly more than three years after his wife’s death.²⁶ The property remained in the Brummer family, having been owned by various children of J. H. and Sophie Brummer between 1927 and 1953. The last Brummer child to own and live on the property was Mary Brummer, who died in 1952. The property was inherited by a niece, who in 1953 sold it outside of the Brummer family for the first time in 60 years. From about 1953 to 1970, the property was owned by John and Ruby Gilchrist. The Gilchrists divided the house into an upstairs/downstairs duplex and rented it to tenants.²⁷ Three different families owned the property between about 1970 and 2006, when the current owners bought the property. The current owners believe that Milo and Margaret Kindwall, who owned the property from about 1972 to 1988, installed the fireplace now in the house. Prior to this, the house had reportedly been used for a time as a duplex, with the entrance to the lower apartment located about where the fireplace is

²³ “Mere Mentions” column, *The Cherokee Democrat*, May 25, 1893, p. [5].

²⁴ “Aged Citizen Fatally Hurt in Fall Late Sunday Afternoon,” *The Cherokee [Iowa] Chief*, January 10, 1929, pp. 1, 7.

²⁵ Russell Becker, “History of 736 West Cedar Street” (computer typescript, ca. 2016); copy on file, Cherokee Historic Preservation Commission, Cherokee, Iowa; Nancy Nelson, “Cherokee’s First Grand Old Home Chosen,” *Chronicle Times* (Cherokee, Iowa), February 27, 2006, p. 1. While this story is at least plausible, since scrap metal drives were held during World War I, it would be surprising if a German immigrant like Brummer did not take the opportunity to demonstrate his loyalty to his adoptive country by contributing to the metal drive. Either he was unusually confident at a time when anti-German sentiment was running high in Iowa, or the story is not entirely accurate. In any case, the iron fence also survived World War II, when scrap metal drives appear to have been more widespread and sustained than during World War I, so clearly the Brummer family maintained a long-term interest in keeping the iron fence. For a local Cherokee newspaper’s ongoing interest in meeting the quota for a scrap metal drive during World War II, see, for example, “Turning in Scrap Metal Will Help Win the War,” editorial, *Cherokee [Iowa] Daily Times*, September 19, 1942, p. 2, and subsequent editorials through October 1942. No similar calls for scrap metal to aid the war effort were identified in Cherokee newspapers published during World War I.

²⁶ “Aged Citizen Fatally Hurt in Fall Late Sunday Afternoon,” *The Cherokee Chief*, January 10, 1929, pp. 1, 7.

²⁷ John Gilchrist posted advertisements to rent this house during the 1960s; see, for example, Classified Advertisements, *Cherokee Daily Times*, August 27, 1963, p. 7, and “For Rent” advertisement, *Cherokee Daily Times*, October 25, 1969, p. 5.

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now. The upper apartment was reached through the main front entrance, which was next to the staircase to the second story.²⁸

Archaeological Assessment.

No archaeological remains within or beyond the footprint of the property were assessed as part of this nomination.

Acknowledgements.

This nomination was funded in part by a Historical Resource Development Program (HRDP) grant administered by the State of Iowa.

²⁸ Becker, "History of 736 West Cedar Street"; Cherokee County, Iowa, Assessor, entry for 736 W. Cedar Street, electronic document cherokee.iowaassessors.com/parcel.php?gid=174289, accessed November 18, 2018. The present owners also suggest that "when the upstairs was being rented out, we think the owners having use of the garage on the north side, would also have used the kitchen entry on the north side, instead of walking around to the east porch entry"; see Angy Becker, comment in e-mail of December 17, 2018, from Megan Stroh Messerole to Richard Carlson (copy on file, Office of the State Archaeologist, The University of Iowa, Iowa City).

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———. Advertisement: Artificial Stone Works, T. W. Faus, Proprietor. *The Weekly Cherokeean-Democrat*, January 1, 1890.
———. “Weekly Hash” column. *The Weekly Cherokeean-Democrat*, October 29, 1890.
———. “Weekly Hash” column. *The Weekly Cherokeean-Democrat*, February 11, 1891.
———. “Mere Mentions” column. *The Weekly Cherokeean-Democrat*, July 15, 1891.

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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 #
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State Agency
 Federal Agency
 Local Government
 University
 Other

Name of repository: Office of the State Archaeologist at the University of Iowa; City of Cherokee City
Clerk's Office

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>42.752039 N</u>	<u>95.560112 W</u>	3	_____	_____
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
2	_____	_____	4	_____	_____
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated property comprises Lots 11 and 12 of Block 50, Town Lot Company's 6th Addition to New Cherokee.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property includes all of the land that has been associated historically with the house at 736 W. Cedar Street since 1891, when the present house was completed.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Richard J. Carlson/Architectural Historian date November 18, 2018
organization Office of the State Archaeologist telephone (319) 384-0732
street & number 700 Clinton Street Building email richard-j-carlson@uiowa.edu
city or town Iowa City state IA zip code 52242-1030

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **GIS Location Map (Google Earth or BING)**
- **Local Location Map**
- **Site Plan**
- **Floor Plans (As Applicable)**
- **Photo Location Map** (Key all photographs to this map and insert immediately after the photo log and before the list of figures).

Boughton, Lemuel C. and Mary (Vaughn), House

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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs under separate cover. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and does not need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Boughton, Lemuel C. and Mary (Vaughn), House

City or Vicinity: Cherokee

County: Cherokee **State:** Iowa

Photographer: Richard J. Carlson

Date Photographed: September 13, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

IA_CherokeeCounty_BoughtonHouse_0001

General view, north side of W. Cedar Street from middle of 700 block, camera facing northwest.

IA_CherokeeCounty_BoughtonHouse_0002

Front (south) side and iron fence, camera facing north.

IA_CherokeeCounty_BoughtonHouse_0003

Front (south) side (left) and east side (right), camera facing northwest.

IA_CherokeeCounty_BoughtonHouse_0004

East side (left) and rear (north) side (right), camera facing southwest.

IA_CherokeeCounty_BoughtonHouse_0005

Rear (north) side, camera facing south-southeast.

IA_CherokeeCounty_BoughtonHouse_0006

West side (left) and front (south) side (right), camera facing northeast.

IA_CherokeeCounty_BoughtonHouse_0007

Interior, first story, entry hall and staircase to second story, camera facing southwest.

IA_CherokeeCounty_BoughtonHouse_0008

Interior, first story, parlor, camera facing northeast.

IA_CherokeeCounty_BoughtonHouse_0009

Interior, first story, sitting room, camera facing east.

IA_CherokeeCounty_BoughtonHouse_0010

Interior, first story, kitchen, camera facing northeast.

IA_CherokeeCounty_BoughtonHouse_0011

Interior, second story, diagonal hallway, camera facing northeast.

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IA_CherokeeCounty_BoughtonHouse_0012

Interior, second story, east bedroom, camera facing southwest.

IA_CherokeeCounty_BoughtonHouse_0013

Interior, first story, detail of hardware that formerly supported French doors between the entrance hall and parlor, camera facing north.

IA_CherokeeCounty_BoughtonHouse_0014

Interior, first story, detail of baseboard in dining room (left of door jamb) and sitting room (right of door jamb), camera facing northeast.

IA_CherokeeCounty_BoughtonHouse_0015

Garage, north side (left) and front (west) side (right), camera facing southeast.

IA_CherokeeCounty_BoughtonHouse_0016

Front entrance gate showing ironwork detail, camera facing north.

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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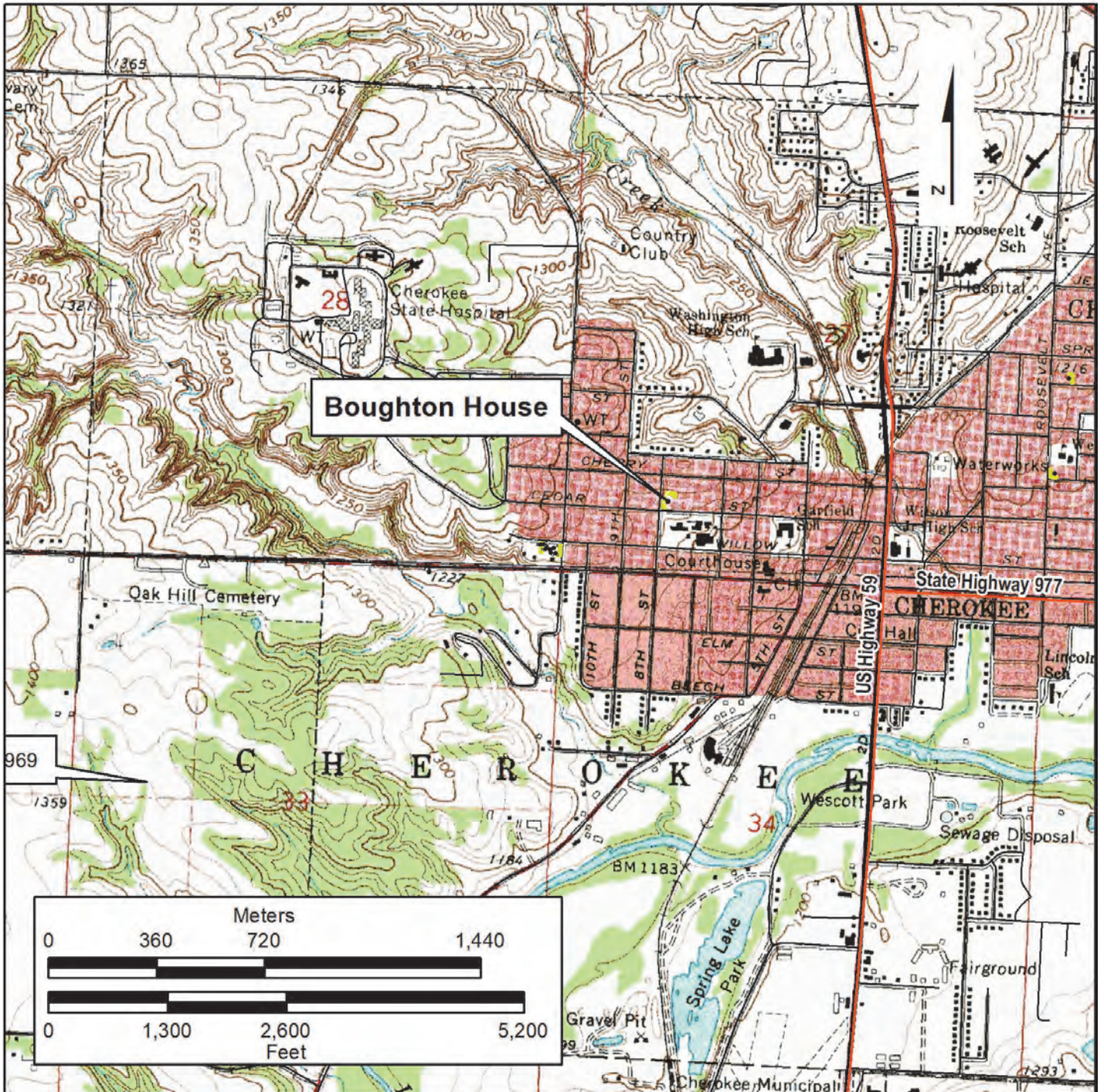


Figure 1. Cherokee, Cherokee County, Iowa. Small-scale view showing location of the Lemuel C. and Mary (Vaughn) Boughton House, 736 W. Cedar Street. Source: U.S.G.S. Cherokee North (1971) and Cherokee South (1969), 7.5 Series Quadrangle Map (ISUGISSRF 2018).

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Figure 2. Location of Lemuel C. and Mary (Vaughn) Boughton House, 736 W. Cedar Street. Medium-scale view showing relation of house to surrounding neighborhood. Base aerial photograph: 2017 aerial photograph (ISUGISSRF).

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Figure 3. Location of Lemuel C. and Mary (Vaughn) Boughton House, 736 W. Cedar Street. Large-scale view. Dashed line shows historical property boundary, which is also the boundary of the nominated property. Base aerial photograph: 2017 aerial photograph (ISUGISSRF).

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Figure 4. Key to photos 1–6 and 15–16 of the Lemuel C. and Mary (Vaughn) Boughton House, 736 W. Cedar Street. Base aerial photograph: 2017 aerial photograph (ISUGISSRF).

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Cherokee County, Iowa
County and State

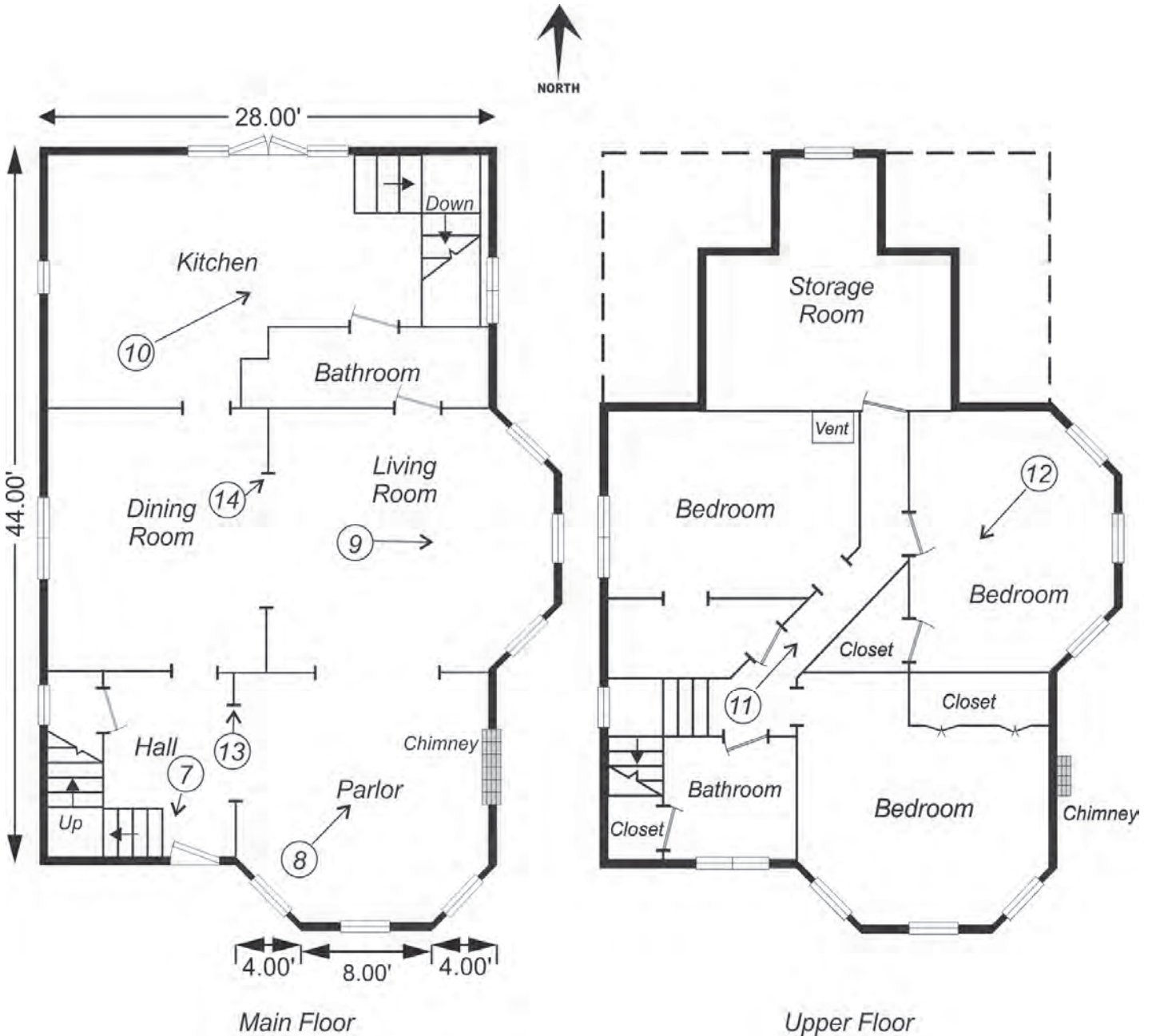


Figure 5. Key to photos 7–14 of the Lemuel C. and Mary (Vaughn) Boughton House, 736 W. Cedar Street. Scale approximate. Floor plans prepared by Maria Schroeder from information gathered by Richard Carlson.

Boughton, Lemuel C. and Mary (Vaughn), House
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Figure 6. Historical view of the Lemuel C. and Mary (Vaughn) Boughton House, 736 W. Cedar Street. This undated photograph was taken after 1891, when the house was completed, and before 1914, by which time the two small spindlework porches shown here were replaced by the present wraparound porch constructed of concrete blocks. Source: Cherokee Area Archives, Cherokee Public Library, Cherokee, Iowa.





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THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

HYBRID





























736

CHAMPION
IRONWORK
NEWTON OHD.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 8/13/2019 Date of Pending List: 9/13/2019 Date of 16th Day: 9/30/2019 Date of 45th Day: 9/27/2019 Date of Weekly List: 9/30/2019

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 9/27/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Control Unit Discipline _____

Telephone _____ Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF
CULTURAL AFFAIRS

IOWA COUNCIL PRODUCE STATE OF IOWA

August 8, 2019

Joy Beasley, Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms Beasley:

The following National Register nomination(s) from Iowa are enclosed for your review and listing if acceptable. For the **Clinton Street and Railroad Depot Historic District**, 7 of 10 owners have objected and so this nomination is being passed forward for a determination of eligibility rather than listing as described in § 60.6 (n). All objections and a copy of a letter in support of the objections (received by Iowa SHPO on June 11, 2019) are also enclosed. We received no objections for the other four enclosed nominations.

Clinton Street and Railroad Depot Historic District

The Clinton Street and Railroad Depot Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A as the only surviving concentration of historic buildings that represents the history and development of one of Iowa City's oldest neighborhoods, the Near Southside neighborhood. This neighborhood is important in Iowa City's history both for the historical and architectural importance of its working class and middle class housing stock and because it is the only neighborhood in Iowa City that illustrates the importance of rail travel in Iowa City's past. Three of the buildings in the nominated historic district are associated specifically with the construction of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad passenger depot in the neighborhood in 1898, and the name of the historic district was selected to reflect that historic connection. The district is also eligible under Criterion C for the architectural importance of its contributing buildings, built between 1879 and 1915, several of which are individually eligible for listing. The nominated district represents the last remaining vestige of the 1870s –1910s redevelopment of the Near Southside neighborhood as a middle class residential area. The district's period of significance begins in 1879, the date of construction of the oldest contributing building in the district, and ends in 1948, the year in which the last contributing building was moved into the district.

Hotel Rea

The Hotel Rea is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The property is locally significant as a well-preserved example of a 19th century, small town hotel. The Hotel Rea is also eligible under Criterion A. The property is locally significant in association with the history of Corydon commerce. The Period of Significance is 1898 through ca.1931, which marks the building's history from its construction in 1898 through the period in which alterations to the original plan separated

the hotel function from the adjacent bank building, tied the interior function of the east storefront (207 State Street) to the hotel building, and incorporated the addition on the west with the hotel function. Specifically, the period of significance includes the construction of a wall on the first and second stories that created a physical separation of the first-floor retail space (207) from the bank building and disconnected the hotel rooms located on the 2nd floor of the bank building from the hotel proper. The period also includes construction and integration of the addition on the west. In short, by ca.1931 the Hotel Rea had evolved in composition and arrangement representative of the building today. The period from 1898-ca.1931 also best represents the "small town hotel" model for which the resource derives significance under Criterion A. Significant dates are 1898, the year the hotel was placed in service; and ca.1931, the year the hotel achieved autonomy from the bank building.

Gillette, Guy M. and Rose (Freeman), House

The Guy M. Gillette and Rose (Freeman) House is eligible under Criterion B in the area of Politics/Government as the home in Cherokee of United States Senator Guy M. Gillette and his family during the majority of the time he served in the Senate. His family occupied a different house from 1932, when Gillette was first elected to the U. S. House of Representatives, until 1940, when he was in the middle of his first full term as Senator. The family occupied the house being nominated here from 1940 until 1966, when the former Senator moved to a hospital as the result of a stroke. Senator Gillette served in the Senate twice during this period, once from 1936 until 1944, when he lost a re-election bid, and again from 1948 until another loss in 1954. The house being nominated here was the Senator's only house in Cherokee during his most productive time in the Senate, when he or subcommittees he chaired investigated ways of producing synthetic rubber during World War II, helped draft the United Nations charter, and pushed the Roosevelt Administration to create the War Refugee Board. It was also his home in Cherokee during the period from 1945 to 1948 when he was president of the American League for a Free Palestine, which helped further American support for a Jewish state in Palestine after World War II. Finally, during the entire period he occupied the house, Senator Gillette was active not only in national politics, but also in local and statewide politics and community service. The house served as his base of operations for all of these statewide and local activities. Senator Gillette was routinely described as Cherokee's most famous citizen between the 1930s and 1970s. The house's period of significance under Criterion B extends from 1940, when the Gillette family first moved into this house, to 1966, when Guy Gillette suffered a stroke and left the house. The present nomination supports the significance of the house at the local level, but further research on Senator Gillette's statewide importance in Iowa politics may support eligibility at the state level as well.

Seaman, Roy C. and Lena (Johnson), House

The Roy C. and Lena (Johnson) Seaman House is eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an excellent example in Cherokee, Iowa, of a Craftsman-style bungalow that retains a high degree of period integrity. Characteristic features of this style exhibited on the exterior of the Seaman House include a broad, moderately pitched, side-gabled roof that extends over a full-width front porch; decorative rafter tails; broad shed-roofed dormer windows; decorative stone veneers on the front porch and a prominent exterior chimney; and multi-light over single-light window sash. Craftsman-style features on the interior include a colonnade with built-in cabinets and squat battered square piers between the living room and dining room, faux timbers extending across the ceilings in both the living room and dining room; a decorative brick fireplace; and much original woodwork finished in varnish. Few features of the interior or exterior have been altered, so the house retains a high degree of period integrity. Its period of significance is ca. 1913, the estimated date the house was completed and ready for occupancy. Its significance is at the local level.

Boughton, Lemuel and Mary (Vaughn), House

The Lemuel C. and Mary (Vaughn) Boughton House is eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an excellent example in Cherokee, Iowa, of a Queen Anne-style residence that retains a high degree of period integrity. Characteristic features of this style exhibited on the exterior of the house include a central pyramidal-roofed section with projecting gabled bay windows; imbricated shingles used as wall and gable decorations; decorative turned and jigsaw-cut details under the eaves in the cutaway bay windows; cottage windows on the bays; and apparently the smooth-faced concrete block foundation. Queen Anne-style features on the interior include the decorative staircase railing and newel

post; door surrounds with fluted jambs and bull's-eye corner blocks; paneled doors; robust molded baseboards; and transoms over the second-story bedroom doors. Few features of the exterior have been altered since the front porch was completed around 1910, and the interior also retains many original features, so the house retains a high degree of period integrity. Its period of significance under Criterion C extends from 1891, when the house was completed with its original porches, to ca. 1910, the approximate date when the current front porch replaced the two smaller original porches. Its significance is at the local level.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,


Laura Sadowsky
State Historian and National Register Coordinator
State Historical Society of Iowa

Enclosures.