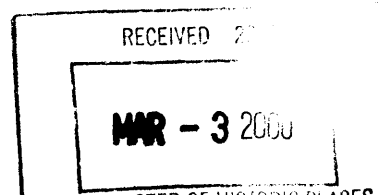


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

306



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

1. Name of Property

historic name Florence Crittenton Home and Maternity Hospital

other names/site number Crittenton Center, Samaritan Retirement Home

2. Location

street & number 1105-1111 28th Street N/A  not for publication

city or town Sioux City N/A  vicinity

state Iowa code IA county Woodbury code 193 zip code 51104

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Patricia Allen King DSHPO 2-24-00  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State Historical Society of Iowa  
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

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

State Historical Society of Iowa  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Edson H. Beall  
Signature of the Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

Florence Crittenton Home and Maternity Hospital  
Name of Property

Woodbury County, Iowa  
County and State

**5. Classification**

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

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

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
3	0	Total

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

N/A

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

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

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

HEALTH CARE: hospital

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

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

WORK IN PROGRESS

**7. Description**

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

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT

other WOOD

STONE

**Narrative Description**

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

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL HISTORY

HEALTH/MEDICINE

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

1906-1950

**Significant Dates**

1906

1913

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Beach & Steele

Beuttler & Arnold

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

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

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

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository:

\_\_\_\_\_

Florence Crittenton Home and Maternity Hospital  
Name of Property

Woodbury County, Iowa  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreeage of Property 1.89

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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4	7	1	0	5	8	0
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Zone Easting Northing

3 

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Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

**Boundary Justification**

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

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Timothy T. Orwig  
organization \_\_\_\_\_ date 20 February 2000  
street & number 1 St. John's Road, #1 telephone 617-547-9430  
city or town Cambridge state MA zip code 02138

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

**Additional items**

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

**Property Owner**

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

name G.K.D., L.C.  
street & number 1104 6th St. telephone 712-258-7558  
city or town Sioux City state IA zip code 51101

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

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

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Florence Crittenton Home and Maternity Hospital

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Woodbury County, Iowa

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#### Narrative Description

**Descriptive Summary** Occupying a prominent half city block in a north side neighborhood of Sioux City, Iowa, the Florence Crittenton Home and Maternity Hospital is a complex of three brick buildings designed by two prominent Sioux City architectural firms, Beach & Steele and Beuttler & Arnold, for the Florence Crittenton Home Association of Sioux City, a pioneering social service agency. The buildings are brick construction with few embellishments. The Florence Crittenton Home (1906) is a large T-shaped two-story building with a full basement and large walk-up dormered attic, which originally had elements of Mission architectural style. The Maternity Hospital (1913) is a large three-story rectangular building with a full basement and central hall plan, in Italian Renaissance revival style. The Boiler House (1913) is a small L-shaped two-story building with an apartment above. The complex is in an established moderate-income residential neighborhood with no significant commercial infill. The complex fronts onto 28th Street, looking down Court Street from a slight rise. Court Streets jogs to the west at 28th and continues north; the complex occupies the half block north of 28th, bounded by Court and Iowa streets. The slight rise which the complex occupies slopes substantially away on the west, north and east sides; all development on the other half of the block fronts on 29th Street at a significantly lower level. The buildings are currently vacant, but have been vacated only recently. Although the boiler house has been significantly altered from its original appearance, the two larger buildings are in good condition and have been well-maintained.

**Building List** The buildings are all within three-fifths of one city block.

1. 1105 28th St. **The Florence Crittenton Home.** Contributing. The Florence Crittenton Home is a former hospital and office building designed in 1906 by the Sioux City architectural firm of Beach and Steele and built for the Florence Crittenton Home Association of Sioux City. The building originally had elements of Mission architectural style, most of which were lost in a 1916 renovation by Beuttler & Arnold. Originally stucco-faced, the building was given a dark brick veneer. It is a large T-shaped two-story building with a full basement and a walk-up, partially-finished dormered attic. It has 22,189 interior sq. ft. (basement = 6,359; 1st = 5,162; 2nd = 5,506; 3rd = 5,162).

The Florence Crittenton Home has a commanding view down Court Street south of 28th, the cross street on which the building fronts. This two-part south facade is made up of the three-ranked leg of the T on the west, and one of the upper arms of the T projecting toward the street on the east. The building is unified with a stone beltcourse which girdles the original south and east facades of

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Florence Crittenton Home and Maternity Hospital

Section number 7 Page 2

Woodbury County, Iowa

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the building, and also forms the sills of the ground floor windows. The windows on the south facade are paired, and the second floor window pairs share a single stone sill. Just below the roof, a raised band of bricks contains panels of recessed brick decorated with light brown raised-brick Lorraine crosses. The projecting arm of the T contains a cornerstone inscribed, "TO THE GLORY OF GOD ERECTED BY THE FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOME ASSOCIATION OF SIOUX CITY A.D. 1906." The windows are a three-part construction, single pane double-hung windows surmounted by a fixed transom (often blocked out or covered up). The roof of the building is a deck with hipped sides, boxed with a slight overhang, covered with diamond-shaped shingles. Three windowed dormers with hipped roofs surmount the south facade.

The middle rank of the western half of the south facade (the leg of the T) is dominated by a projecting square porte cochere topped with a hipped-roofed second-floor sleeping porch. The first floor is entirely open, with large square brick pillars supporting the upper porch. At the top of the pillars, a diamond design of blue tile is surrounded by rays and triangles of brick and stone. This is surmounted by a stone cap. The second floor continues this square column on the corners with fluted wooden corner pilasters. On the three open sides of the sleeping porch, clapboard siding walls are topped with a row of five double-hung 6-over-6 paned windows. This current sleeping porch is a 1916 redesign by Beuttler & Arnold of the original open Mission-style Beach & Steele porch.<sup>1</sup>

The eastern facade (the top of the T) fronts on what was a city alley when the building was built (This alley is now vacated and part of the property.). This facade has some of the more formal

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<sup>1</sup> See discussion in the continuation of Section 8. The location of the original 1906 blueprints by Beach & Steele is unknown. However, 17 pages of linen drawings from 1913, primarily for the Maternity Hospital, do exist, and they include several pages for the "Present Hospital Building of the Florence Crittenton Home [Beach and Steele's original 1906 building], Sioux City, Iowa, Beuttler & Arnold, Architects, Sioux City, Iowa, Issue 2, 11-14-13." These show the 1913 floor plan configuration of the original 1906 building. The drawings for the Maternity Hospital Building document the site plan, floor plans, elevations, cross sections, stair details, and even cabinet work.

The drawings are housed in the archives of Ruble, Mamura, Moss, Brygger PC, a Sioux City architectural firm which bought out the Beuttler firm. It also has another set of 7 drawings, dated 9/25/1916, for a major remodeling of the 1906 building, at least partially carried out, which included the brick veneering. They have a third set of drawings from 1952 for an electrical rehabilitation of the 1906 building. They do not have, however, the plans for the 1970 Florence Crittenton Home addition by W. Lee Beuttler, William Beuttler's son (and architectural partner in his later years). Interviewed in July of 1999, architect Jim Brygger noted that many of W. Lee Beuttler's drawings were smaller and tended to get placed in the paper files, which were not archived.

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### Florence Crittenton Home and Maternity Hospital

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elements of the south facade: the stone beltcourse connecting the sills of the first-floor windows, the raised band of brick and Lorraine crosses just below the roofline, and the stone sills for the second floor windows. The windows here are spaced singly in vertical rows, and have the same three-part construction on the first and second floors. Three small windowed hipped dormers are spaced evenly atop the roofline. The two-story northeastern corner of this facade (with basement but no attic) was added after 1913, and projects eastward several feet toward the alley. It has two ranks of two-part windows. This addition has a flat (not hipped) roof, and a roof parapet wall topped with ceramic tiles.

The three-story (two story and basement) eastern third of the northern facade is a later addition and quite plain. A middle rank of three windows on the first and second floors is flanked by ranks of single windows. Just around the corner, the western facade of the upper arm of the T is also two-part. The northern 1/3, the later addition, matches the northern end of the eastern facade, including a flat parapeted roof. The southern 2/3 of the western facade of the upper arm of the T is covered with clapboard siding, and appears to be a former porch converted into part of the structure. The western two-thirds of the north facade (the leg of the T) is dominated by an old iron fire escape which rises to an attic dormer. Although this was not a public facade and is plainer, it does have the three-part windows.

The narrow western facade is very plain, and mostly obscured by a later addition. Three ranks of windows with stone sills are visible on the second floor. The band of raised bricks and Lorraine crosses continues just below the roofline. A single hipped dormer occupies the roofline. A square single-story light brick addition at street level attaches to this facade, designed by W. Lee Beuttler in 1970. It is intermediate in level between the ground floor and basement, and is reached from the ground floor by a short staircase down.

The interior has been continuously updated and has few original features.<sup>2</sup> The front door opens onto the landing of a wooden staircase, and the ground floor is reached by climbing a small flight of steps. Only the hallway layout appears to be little altered from the original: each floor has a central T hallway. Avg. ceiling height is 12 ft. In the west end of the original ground floor, the

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<sup>2</sup> The interiors today bear little resemblance to the original interiors. Compare the layout as recorded in the drawings of the second floor of the Florence Crittenton Home from 1913 with those from 1999 (both in the Additional Documentation).

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

### Florence Crittenton Home and Maternity Hospital

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front parlor and the reading room retain their original pocket doors and brick fireplace with a wooden mantle. Directly above, in what was originally the nursery, another original fireplace is still in place. Several rooms still have pressed tin ceilings. In the attic story, the east end has never been completely finished and is mostly storage.

The 1970 addition is clearly differentiated from the original building, and does not detract from it architecturally. Original storm windows and screens have mostly been replaced by aluminum combination windows. Otherwise, the building is in good shape.

2. 1111 28th St. **The Maternity Hospital.** Contributing. The Maternity Hospital (1913) is a large three-story rectangular building with a full basement and central hall plan. This light-colored brick building is load-bearing masonry construction with few embellishments. The Sioux City architectural firm of Beuttler and Arnold designed it in 1913 for the Florence Crittenton Home Association. The building has an elevator and 12,432 interior sq. ft. (basement = 3000; 1st = 3216; 2nd = 3216; 3rd = 3000).

Unlike the original building, the Maternity Hospital is oriented toward the east, and the front door dominates the east facade. A wide stone beltcourse extends the length of the facade, and rests on the lintel level of the basement story windows. A narrower stone beltcourse ties in to the sill level of the third story. A third beltcourse of slightly raised bricks ties together the lintels of the third story, and is the only beltcourse which occurs on all four sides. A plain square stone cornice extends out several inches from the wall-roof junction, while the wall continues up two more feet to form a stone-capped solid parapet. The flat roof is covered with asphalt and gravel. Windows are two single panes which are double-hung. They are spaced evenly and have stone sills. The cornerstone, in the northeast corner of the building, is inscribed, "Mercy and Truth are met together," and "1913."

The main decorative detail for the building is the formal front doorway. The paired doors are flanked by square brick applied pilasters, surmounted by a classical stone entablature with an architrave, frieze, and cornice. The frieze is inscribed with the words "MATERNITY HOSPITAL." Two iron lampholders with round glass globes are attached to the pilasters. A flight of cement steps leads from a driveway up to these doors, with wide brick railings topped with stone slabs. A fixed transom above the front doors has been blocked out.



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The narrow south facade is dominated by a projecting rectangular three-story brick front porch, which appears to mimic the front porch of the older Florence Crittenton Home. The original architect's drawing and a 1923 photo (see Additional Documentation) both show that the ground floor was originally a porte-cochere and the two upper stories of the porch open. All three stories were at some point after 1923 enclosed, with a row of three windows on the east and west sides and four windows to the south, unified by stone sills. This explains why the beltcourses on the eastern side both terminate at the east side of this projecting bay, although the cornice and the parapet continue uninterrupted. The beltcourse tying together the third floor sills begins again on the western side of the projecting bay.

The western facade of the Maternity Hospital, just across the alley from the original Florence Crittenton Home, is less formal and more utilitarian than the eastern and northern facades, and set slightly into the hillside. After the first rank of windows on the south end, the third-floor beltcourse and the cornice and parapet abruptly end. The windows on this facade are irregularly spaced, and a chimney and an elevator headhouse clutter the roofline. A windowed shed structure extends over a long window well on the northern end of the west facade.

The narrow northern facade of the building is slightly more formal. The wide base beltcourse which ties together the eastern facade also extends the length of the northern facade. The stone capped parapet also continues the length of the facade, while the projecting cornice wraps the corner and ends halfway across the facade.

The interior has a single central hallway on all four floors. The ceilings are 12 ft. It has been extensively renovated, and little of the original details remain. However, the back metal staircase still has its original wooden banisters and metal newel posts, and the drug room in the basement still has its original cabinets and pressed-tin ceiling.

Exterior changes appear to be minor. Most of the storm windows have been replaced with aluminum combination windows. Some bricks in the narrow north facade appear to have been replaced, and the window arrangement may have been altered.

3. No street address. **Boiler House.** Contributing. The Boiler House is a small L-shaped two-story building with an apartment above. The building is masonry construction with light bricks below and darker bricks above. It was designed as a one-story building in 1913 by the Sioux City architectural firm of Beuttler and Arnold. The boiler house attached to both buildings

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Florence Crittenton Home and Maternity Hospital

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by underground steam lines. Some time before 1923, a second story was added (see the picture of the Maternity Hospital in the Additional Documentation).

The Boiler House is set into the hillside, with the original coal room underground. It has a decorative band of bricks, several courses progressively extended, at the top of the first and second levels. The lower-level boiler house is entered by a doorway on the east facade and has two large boilers. By 1923, a small wooden shed was attached to the second level of the south facade, as an entrance to the upstairs apartment. This upper story is divided into several small rooms.

The boiler house has apparently been repeatedly changed since it was built, and is not architecturally significant. Besides having an additional story added in a different color brick, the building's brickwork around nearly all of the doors and windows in the ground floor has been changed. Segmental arches of the lower-story windows have been flattened. Part of the walls may have been torn out to replace a boiler. Some bricks in the walls are loose and appear ready to fall out.

**Other Outbuildings and Features** A small contemporary garden shed sits in the backyard of the Florence Crittenton Home. The 1913 ground plan shows an "Old Barn" which no longer exists. The Sanborn Fire Insurance maps show that a two-story walkway may have once connected the two large buildings. However, there is no sign of the walkway today on either facade, and no pictures of the walkway exist. East of the Maternity Hospital, a broad lawn slopes gently away to Iowa street. There is a small woodlot behind the buildings which completely isolates them from the rest of the block. No archaeological resources are known to exist, although a survey has not been conducted.

**Unifying Features** All three buildings are brick with few embellishments and were built within 7 years of each other. The two larger buildings are effectively four stories and have several beltcourses. Both larger buildings have cornerstones and prominent square 2- to 3-story front porches, which were originally designed as porte cocheres.

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### Florence Crittenton Home and Maternity Hospital

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#### 8. Statement of Significance

Occupying a prominent half city block in the northern part of Sioux City, Iowa, the Florence Crittenton Home and Maternity Hospital is locally significant under Criterion A because it was constructed for and housed the Florence Crittenton Home Association of Sioux City. This agency was Iowa's only branch of a pioneering national chain concerned with the health of women and newborn infants, and with the medical field of maternal care. The Florence Crittenton Home also built the first and only Maternity Hospital in Sioux City. This property is significant under Criterion C because it contains three brick buildings designed by two prominent Sioux City architectural firms. The Florence Crittenton Home (1906) is a large T-shaped two-story building with a full basement and large walk-up dormered attic, which was designed by Beach & Steele. The Maternity Hospital (1913) is a large three-story rectangular building with a full basement and central hall plan, in Italian Renaissance revival style, designed by Beuttler & Arnold. That firm also designed the Boiler House, a small L-shaped two-story building with an apartment above. The dates of construction are the significant dates, while the period of significance extends from the construction in 1906 until fifty years ago, 1950. Although the Boiler House has been significantly altered from its original appearance, the two larger buildings are in good condition and have been well-maintained.

#### The Florence Crittenton Home Movement

*"Historians have frequently recognized the pioneering role the National Florence Crittenton Mission played in rescuing prostitutes, establishing homes for unmarried mothers, and providing aid to these mothers and their children."*<sup>3</sup>

The first Florence Crittenton Home opened at 29 Bleeker Street in New York City on April 19, 1883. Wealthy entrepreneur Charles Crittenton (1833-1909), devastated when his daughter Florence died of scarlet fever in 1882 at age 4, experienced a religious conversion. While working with street evangelist Smith Allen, Crittenton learned that prostitutes had no safe and welcoming place to go if they wanted to escape the streets. With several other businessmen, he pledged money to start the "Florence Night Mission." Crittenton poured his time and money into this new cause, which sent rescue workers directly to their potential clients. "Although rescue and moral

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<sup>3</sup> Katherine G. Aiken, *Harnessing the Power of Motherhood: The National Florence Crittenton Mission, 1883-1925* (Knoxville: U of Tennessee P, 1998), xv.

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### Florence Crittenton Home and Maternity Hospital

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uplift were as important to Crittenton as to other reformers of the time, his workers were the first to go out into the streets to reach the young women in need.”<sup>4</sup>

This technique was only one of the approaches that made the Florence Crittenton homes different from other rescue missions of the time. Crittenton thought some of these other institutions were little better than jails. He felt a love and sympathy for these women which other reformers seemed to lack:

One of the great troubles in fighting this evil is the prejudice against fallen girls and the fact that . . . a woman is fallen seems to be just cause to convict her of every other crime in the decalogue, thus removing her from the pale of helpful sympathy which is extended to almost every other class of unfortunate beings. Even convicted murderers and kidnapers are treated with more intelligent sympathy.<sup>5</sup>

Crittenton believed that most of those who came to the Mission were basically good people who had fallen under bad influences, and simply needed the support to reform.

After the death of his wife in 1886, Crittenton threw himself deep into his evangelistic work. On the advice of his doctor in 1889, he took a year off from preaching to rest, and traveled around the world, ending up in California. He established the second Home there on July 11, 1890, followed shortly by other California homes, the start of the national organization.

In 1893 Crittenton met, and eventually joined forces with, Kate Waller Barrett, M.D., mother of six children and wife of an Episcopal minister, who had established a controversial rescue mission in Atlanta. By 1897, 46 homes had been established nationwide, and in 1898 the National Florence Crittenton Mission (NFCM) was granted a charter by President McKinley. The charter helped the NFCM work in an organized manner, despite widely differing laws in the various states where the homes were located.<sup>6</sup> Crittenton, nicknamed the “Merchant Evangelist,” was president of the NFCM until his death, pouring much of his own fortune into it and traveling the country to

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<sup>4</sup> Bronwyn Mayden, “Florence Crittenton Homes: 111 Years of Service,” *Children’s Voice* 3.4 (Summer 1994), pg. 12.

<sup>5</sup> Charles N. Crittenton, “The Traffic in Girls,” *Fighting the Traffic in Young Girls Or War on the White Slave Trade: The Greatest Crime in the World’s History* (St. Paul: Macey-Roth, n.d., ca. 1900), pp. 134-35.

<sup>6</sup> Charles N. Crittenton, *The Brother of Girls* (Chicago: World’s Events, 1910), pp. 187-89.

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### Florence Crittenton Home and Maternity Hospital

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raise funds and inspire others.<sup>7</sup> Dr. Barrett was elected President over the organization after Crittenton's death, a post she held until her own death in 1925.

*"Between 1880 and 1924, the United States underwent a profound social, economic, and political transformation--a transformation that laid the foundations for modern American society. Women certainly felt the strain of this transition and struggled to keep pace with dramatic change while maintaining the sense of status and place they enjoyed as wives and mothers. Women who joined the various reform movements of the period often found themselves emphasizing their traditional roles while forging new ones."*<sup>8</sup>

At the dawning of the 20th Century, the Florence Crittenton Homes enjoyed widespread public respect and acclaim for their support of outcast women. "Responding to public outrage at red-light districts and the white slave traffic, Crittenton Homes housed indigent young women and provided them with employment skills."<sup>9</sup> Yet unlike some other agencies, Florence Crittenton workers never condemned the women for their actions, and they constantly argued for accountability on the part of the fathers.

Early Florence Crittenton Homes worked to keep mother and baby together, and help them to start a new life. Crittenton and Dr. Barrett both opposed adoption, arguing that motherhood allowed women to rebuild their character, and recognizing the high infant mortality rates in that era's orphanages and "baby farms." Some pregnant girls who did not intend to keep their babies were refused admission to Florence Crittenton Homes. But by 1920, adoption became a more popular alternative, new adoption laws were being passed to protect the rights of the children, and professional adoption agencies began to appear.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> "Crittenton, Charles Nelson," *Dictionary of American Biography* Vol II, 1930.

<sup>8</sup> Katherine G. Aiken, *Harnessing the Power of Motherhood: The National Florence Crittenton Mission, 1883-1925* (Knoxville: U of Tennessee P, 1998), xvi.

<sup>9</sup> "Florence Crittenton History," Child Welfare League of America, <http://www.cwla.org/cwla/pregpre/critthistory.html>, 2 August 1999.

<sup>10</sup> Nancy Fifield McConnell and Martha Morrison Dore, *Crittenton Services: The First Century, 1883-1983* (Washington, D.C.: National Florence Crittenton Mission, Inc., 1983), pp. 15-16.

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As the century progressed, the Florence Crittenton Homes began a gradual but inevitable shift away from primarily “rescuing” prostitutes to serving wider groups of women and children. The emergence of social work as a profession forced many older Christian-based agencies to professionalize. By 1916, 58 homes were part of the National Mission, and society was changing dramatically. Woman’s suffrage, WWI and its aftermath, prohibition and the closing of saloons changed the roles and options of women. Florence Crittenton clientele were increasingly mothers of illegitimate children rather than prostitutes. In the 1930s, vulnerable or abandoned children became the charges of the Homes.

During WWII, women joined the workforce in droves as men went to war. “Men left the country, and increasing numbers of pregnant, unmarried, and destitute women were left behind.”<sup>11</sup> After the war, the ground shifted again:

The shame of unwed pregnancy, combined with the increasing professionalization of adoption practice, led nearly 98% of all Crittenton mothers to authorize adoption for their babies. Most were middle to upper middle class young women referred to Crittenton homes by physicians, ministers, or other social service agencies. Nearly 70% of the residents’ partners paid full expenses for their care.<sup>12</sup>

Instead of being condemned, adoption had now become the norm.

The 1960s and 1970s again brought sweeping changes for the status of women, with the sexual revolution, increased availability of drugs and alcohol, and especially the rise in birth control and abortion. By the 1980s, Florence Crittenton Homes served a different population:

Many homes sheltered victims of sexual abuse, emotional disturbance, substance abuse, and neglect or abandonment, often referred by the courts or the public welfare system. The homes adapted by offering new services, such as early pregnancy and counseling, infant day care, emergency shelter care, fathering programs, and delinquency prevention.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> “Florence Crittenton History,” Child Welfare League of America, <http://www.cwla.org/cwla/pregpre/critthistory.html>, 2 August 1999.

<sup>12</sup> “Florence Crittenton History,” Child Welfare League of America, <http://www.cwla.org/cwla/pregpre/critthistory.html>, 2 August 1999.

<sup>13</sup> “Florence Crittenton History,” Child Welfare League of America, <http://www.cwla.org/cwla/pregpre/critthistory.html>, 2 August 1999.

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The services of the Florence Crittenton Homes continue to evolve in the 1990s. Early in the decade, a strong emphasis was on teenage mothers. Most Florence Crittenton agencies today provide a wide array of services: housing, child care, education, health care, mental health counseling, nutrition, job counseling, and family counseling.

*"Throughout changing political and social milieus, American women have clung tenaciously to their special role as mothers. To question the value of motherhood is to question the basic foundations of society; thus motherhood is a perfect vehicle for women's affirmation of their own power. Many women sought to harness the power of motherhood and use it to improve women's condition. While historians have sometimes emphasized the reverse of this argument—theorizing that traditional notions of women as wife and mother have been used to keep women in a certain prescribed realm—in the case of the NFCM, the weight of the evidence is decidedly on the other side. Maternalism was a tool that Crittenton women wielded on their own behalf, and on behalf of their charges."<sup>14</sup>*

In 1976, the Florence Crittenton Association merged with the Child Welfare League of America (CWLA), founded in 1920. CWLA is the largest national nonprofit organization developing and promoting policies and programs to protect America's children and strengthen America's families. Over 1000 member agencies serve 3 million abused and neglected children, and their families, each year. M.G. "Lupe" Hittle, chief executive officer of Sioux City's Crittenton Center from 1992 to 1999, left that position in 1999 to move to Washington, D.C., to direct the entire Florence Crittenton division of the CWLA.<sup>15</sup>

Today, there are 32 Florence Crittenton agencies in 22 states. In their 116 years of existence, Florence Crittenton Homes have been buffeted by massive changes in nearly every aspect of society: religion, crime, economics, demographics, education, morals, abuse, the role of women, and even war and peace. Throughout it all, they have continued in their central mission of sustaining women, children, and families.

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<sup>14</sup> Katherine G. Aiken, *Harnessing the Power of Motherhood: The National Florence Crittenton Mission, 1883-1925* (Knoxville: U of Tennessee P, 1998), xvi.

<sup>15</sup> "Child Service Leader Will Leave," *Sioux City Journal* 16 July 1999.

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#### Sioux City's Florence Crittenton Home

**The Women and Babies' Home** The building of the Florence Crittenton Home in Sioux City was the natural culmination of a dozen years of strong growth, and dedication by a board of Sioux City women under the leadership of Dr. Agnes Eichelberger, the founder of the Women's Home.

According to an early history, this institution was founded "for the betterment of womankind":

The Women's home was organized January 3, 1894, and incorporated in January, 1895. In October, 1896, it was consolidated with the Babies' home, and for the first few years of its existence occupied the building located at the corner of Jennings and Thirty-Second streets. It was incorporated as the Women and Babies Home association October 21, 1897. In October, 1897, the association purchased a home, located at 2907 Jones street, and occupied it the following December.<sup>16</sup>

This second building was a former rooming house, a "very poor, rambling structure [which] very soon became too small."<sup>17</sup>

The steady growth of the work rendered the space inadequate to the proper care of the inmates and an addition was built in the spring of 1900, which included a large, well ventilated nursery.<sup>18</sup>

Yet even with the addition, the building remained inadequate. The board sold items at fairs, and organized carnivals and cake sales, but all the money raised went to daily expenses, and there was never any left for a building fund.

Even in its first decade, the home performed a vital service, caring for women on the margins of society: a woman suffering from attacks of insanity, a girl seeking employment, a tired-out nurse. "Police matron brought to us a young girl who was taken from a train in a stupor, her body badly bruised. She is slowly recovering her senses."<sup>19</sup> The human suffering that the workers witnessed

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<sup>16</sup> "Florence Crittenton Home: History of Growth of this Deserving Charitable Organization," *Sioux City Journal* Progress Edition 1909.

<sup>17</sup> Otto Wilson, *Fifty Years' Work with Girls, 1883-1933: A Story of the Florence Crittenton Homes*, 1933 (Rpt. New York: Arno Press, 1974), pg. 441.

<sup>18</sup> "Florence Crittenton Home: History of Growth of this Deserving Charitable Organization," *Sioux City Journal* Progress Edition 1909.

<sup>19</sup> Untitled, undated newspaper article fragment found in the archives of the Crittenton Center, possibly from January 1897, based on internal evidence.



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was high, and the heartbreaking quality of some of the encounters is illustrated by this story from early in the history of the home:

One of the visiting ladies seemed much affected while looking at the little ones, so snugly nestled in their little beds, and taking the one the girl had laid down in her arms she said, after awhile, "O, how I wish I dared adopt this baby. I have never had children, and I love them so. But if I should take one of these dear little things I should never cease to worry lest there might be some hereditary taint of immorality that would show itself some day to our sorrow and disgrace."

The visitors went away, and the matron passed to the next room where she found the mother crouched close to the door and convulsed with weeping. [With] heartbroken sobs she said, "Oh I heard it all. How could she be so cruel. I came from that woman's home here. Her husband is the father of my child. He is such a good man. I wish they could have the baby."<sup>20</sup>

The women of privilege who served as members of the board of the Women and Babies Home gained a new understanding of their roles in society, and learned how difficult--and vital--it was to reach out to their less fortunate sisters.

**Sioux City Joins the National Florence Crittenton Movement** The Sioux City Women and Babies Home Association began negotiations with the National Florence Crittenton mission in the spring of 1903, and was incorporated as the Florence Crittenton Home of Sioux City on February 2, 1904. It was the first and only Florence Crittenton Home in the state of Iowa. The original mission of the home was outlined in the original articles of incorporation from 1904:

This corporation is formed for the purpose of providing and maintaining a home for friendless, dependent women and girls, and may receive and dispose of babies of deceased fathers or mothers, or those abandoned by them, or those surrendered to this corporation by the order of any judge, court or officer, or legal guardian, and any of said babies or girls so received may be placed in the care and control of others by the execution of instruments of adoption.<sup>21</sup>

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<sup>20</sup> Untitled, undated newspaper article fragment found in the archives of the Crittenton Center, possibly from January 1897, based on internal evidence.

<sup>21</sup> As quoted in "Florence Crittenton Home: History of Growth of this Deserving Charitable Organization," *Sioux City Journal Progress* Edition 1909.

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From its beginning, the Sioux City home maintained a more open attitude toward adoption than the NFCM.

The first comprehensive history of the Florence Crittenton movement, *Fifty Years' Work with Girls* by Otto Wilson, contains a short history of each of the homes in existence in 1933. Wilson notes that a Mrs. Stockwell, a Sioux City resident, was a friend of Kate Waller Barrett and made the initial connections which led the Sioux City association to become part of the national association.<sup>22</sup> Kate Topping came from the NFCM office in Washington to take up duties as matron. Dr. Kate Barrett visited Sioux City in January of 1904, and Charles Crittenton also visited sometime during the first few years.

The first order of business for the new Florence Crittenton Home in Sioux City was to build adequate facilities. The need for a new building was acute, and was outlined in an article in the *Sioux City Journal*:

The crying need for a larger house is most evident to even a casual visitor to the present residence. At present the house is equipped to properly care for from twelve to fourteen girls, but it has had an average family of forty-one all summer, as the association has felt that no unfortunate girl should be turned away. The inmates are, for the most part, the innocent, untaught girls, many from farms and the surrounding country, all of them young, varying from 14 to 18 years of age.<sup>23</sup>

Besides meeting the need for more room, a new facility would allow the Association to expand its programs and services:

Among the most important and much needed rooms which the plans for the new building afford will be a hospital for babies. At present ill and well infants have but the one ward. During the year thirty babies have been cared for. There is also need for private wards. A training school for nurses is among one of the desired features. In fact, with the larger housing the possibilities for the much needed help in normal and character training will be enlarged.<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>22</sup> Otto Wilson, *Fifty Years' Work with Girls, 1883-1933: A Story of the Florence Crittenton Homes*, 1933 (Rpt. New York: Arno Press, 1974), pg. 441.

<sup>23</sup> "Cornerstone To Be Laid," *Sioux City Journal* 8 September 1906.

<sup>24</sup> "Cornerstone To Be Laid," *Sioux City Journal* 8 September 1906.

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With a sense of mission, but very little money, the Association started building their new facility.

**The Florence Crittenton Home** The oldest building in the complex is the Florence Crittenton Home, built in 1906. On September 8, 1906, the Florence Crittenton Association held a formal cornerstone laying ceremony. The building would cost \$18,000 to \$20,000 to build, although the board had only \$2,281.48 prior to laying the cornerstone.<sup>25</sup> It would "accommodate about 50 girls. It will include a hospital for babies and will also include private wards."<sup>26</sup> The *Tribune* reported that the Association had raised about half of the money needed and expected to raise the rest by the end of the year. Dr. Agnes Eichelberger laid the cornerstone. "As it settled into place the sixty people who witnessed the ceremony came forward with contributions of money for the building fund."<sup>27</sup> They raised \$100. Several days later, the Journal published a photo of the cornerstone ceremony, which showed workers in overalls standing with women in white dresses holding parasols.<sup>28</sup>

The building process had gained momentum early in 1906 with the arrival in Sioux City of Mrs. George Soltau, wife of a Baptist minister, who had experience in rescue missions in Australia and England. The board chair immediately resigned in favor of Mrs. Soltau. "Being a woman of great faith she promptly organized prayer circles among the board members and wrote to personal friends in England and Australia asking their constant daily prayers for the erection of this building so urgently needed."<sup>29</sup> Unfortunately, her husband received a call to another congregation, and Mrs. Soltau had to resign three days before the cornerstone laying ceremony, as they left town.

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<sup>25</sup> Otto Wilson, *Fifty Years' Work with Girls, 1883-1933: A Story of the Florence Crittenton Homes*, 1933 (Rpt. New York: Arno Press, 1974), pg. 442.

<sup>26</sup> "Lay Cornerstone of New Building," *Sioux City Tribune* 7 September 1906.

<sup>27</sup> "Cornerstone Is Duly Laid," *Sioux City Journal* 9 September 1906.

<sup>28</sup> "Ceremony at New House for Charity: Laying Cornerstone of New Florence Crittenton Home," *Sioux City Journal* 12 September 1906.

<sup>29</sup> Otto Wilson, *Fifty Years' Work with Girls, 1883-1933: A Story of the Florence Crittenton Homes*, 1933 (Rpt. New York: Arno Press, 1974), pg. 442.

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The minutes of the association tell relatively little about the building. The first mention comes from July 3, 1906:

Reports from building committee were given by Mrs. Smith & Soltua [sic]. Mrs. Soltua read a letter from Wm. Steele the articture [sic]. A motion made & seconded by Director Roberts & seconded by Director Grandy that a check of \$350.00 balance due on the property in Court St. be paid at once to save interest.<sup>30</sup>

Money problems slowed the building process. "A plan was discussed for canvasing [sic] the residence portion of the city & for all small donations and small amounts subscribed for the building fund. Building has almost ceased as the contract calls for weekly payments on labor and material used."<sup>31</sup> Hard work and some timely loans kept the project afloat. "Chairman of bldg. com. reported that Mr. Manley had loaned the Florence Crittenton Home Association \$2500 for 60 das [sic] at 6% for bldg. Also reported that \$9,745.05 had been paid on bldg., that several hundred dollars was due on bills this week--and no cash. Reported that business portion of the city had been divided into 20 districts and each director should take a district."<sup>32</sup>

The building was finished late in 1906, and the personnel moved in January of 1907. The formal dedication took place on March 26, 1907. The *Tribune* reporter described the interior:

In the basement is located the dining room, kitchen and laundry. On the first floor is the assembly room, superintendent's room, offices, sitting rooms, private rooms and maternity room, while on the second floor is the nursery, the nursery dressing room, diet kitchen, two dormitories, private rooms and the matron's room. The third floor is to be used for dormitory purposes. In all there are twenty-eight rooms.<sup>33</sup>

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<sup>30</sup> Minutes of the Advisory Board of the Florence Crittenton Home, 3 July 1906 (pg. 93), Archives of the Crittenton Center.

<sup>31</sup> Minutes of the Advisory Board of the Florence Crittenton Home, 6 November 1906 (pg. 103), Archives of the Crittenton Center.

<sup>32</sup> Minutes of the Advisory Board of the Florence Crittenton Home, 4 December 1906 (pg. 104), Archives of the Crittenton Center.

<sup>33</sup> "Crittenton Home Dedicated Today," *Sioux City Tribune* 26 March 1907.

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Beyond the list of rooms in this dedication article, the exact original layout of the Florence Crittenton Home is not known. The 1913 rendering by Beuttler and Arnold shows what it looked like late in its first decade. The basement contained the laundry, dining room, serving room, kitchen, boiler and coal rooms, and storage. The first floor contained the parlor, reading room, reception area, offices, sterilizing and operating rooms, as well as wards. The second floor (shown in Additional Documentation) contained the nursery, toddlers' bed rooms and play rooms, dressing rooms, a diet kitchen, wards, and the sleeping porch. The top (attic) floor contained a dormitory at the top of the stairs, and storage.

Support for the new building grew and became widespread, from not only Sioux City but much of the tri-state area:

[Since] so many girls come to the home from Nebraska and South Dakota, appeals have been made to persons in these states as well as Iowa for assistance, and circles have been formed at LeMars, Cherokee, Sergeant Bluffs, Emmetsburg, Hawarden and Akron in Iowa, at Bloomfield in Nebraska, and at Vermillion and Madison in South Dakota.<sup>34</sup>

Because of the societal stigma against unwed pregnancy and illegitimacy, many of the residents of the home were young girls from this large tri-state area. This regional support was not merely philanthropic; it recognized the vital importance of the Sioux City institution to families from a wide area.

**Dr. Agnes Eichelberger** "Any thought of the Florence Crittenton Home in Sioux City centers on Dr. Agnes Eichelberger. It was . . . her great sympathy for unfortunate women and their babies that caused her to enlist her friends in an organization for the care of such women and babies as their need demanded."<sup>35</sup> Agnes Eichelberger was born May 28, 1864, in Lewiston, Illinois to Martin and Isabell G. (Johnson) Eichelberger.<sup>36</sup> "Even as a young girl, it is said, she had dreamed of serving humanity along medical lines."<sup>37</sup> Agnes studied at Oberlin College and Northwestern

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<sup>34</sup> "Cornerstone To Be Laid," *Sioux City Journal* 8 September 1906.

<sup>35</sup> "Fiftieth Anniversary of Crittenton Home Observed," *Sioux City Tribune* 29 April 1933.

<sup>36</sup> "Agnes Eichelberger, M.D.," *Past and Present of Sioux City and Woodbury County, Iowa*, Ed. Constant R. Marks (Chicago: Clarke, 1904), pg. 94.

<sup>37</sup> Otto Wilson, *Fifty Years' Work with Girls, 1883-1933: A Story of the Florence Crittenton Homes*, 1933 (Rpt. New

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University. In 1888, she graduated (with honors) with an M.D. from the Women's Division of Cook County Hospital, specializing in obstetrics and pediatrics.

After her residency, Dr. Eichelberger came to Sioux City in December 1889 and opened a practice in 1890, one of the city's first women physicians. She continued her studies in Europe in the summers of 1899 and 1902. Besides founding and serving as physician in charge of the Florence Crittenton Home in Sioux City, she lectured on women's diseases at Samaritan Hospital and the Training School for Nurses, and was a member of the AMA and various state and local medical associations.

Otto Wilson regarded Eichelberger and the Sioux City home as inseparably connected:

She stands out as almost if not quite unique among the founders of Crittenton Homes. In practically every case the earlier Homes, at least, were started by men and women actuated by a sense of Christian love for their erring and fallen sisters, and only rarely was this accompanied by scientific training. Dr. Eichelberger, while in full sympathy with the religious spirit which prompted most rescue work, was a skilled practicing physician, and her interest might be termed philanthropic rather than religious.<sup>38</sup>

Eichelberger tirelessly served the medical needs of women in Sioux City for over three decades.

Eichelberger fell ill in Sioux City in 1922, and died in Los Angeles on February 28, 1923, acknowledged as "one of the leading women physicians of the central west."<sup>39</sup> On March 18, 1923, the Florence Crittenton Home held an emotional memorial service for Eichelberger. The *Sioux City Journal* published several columns of tributes to Dr. Eichelberger. The board, for example, eulogized her fondly:

Her large heart and clear vision made possible the work. She brought to it unflagging interest, courage, service, and best of all, the indispensable quality of

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York: Arno Press, 1974), pg. 441.

<sup>38</sup> Otto Wilson, *Fifty Years' Work with Girls, 1883-1933: A Story of the Florence Crittenton Homes*, 1933 (Rpt. New York: Arno Press, 1974), pp. 440-441.

<sup>39</sup> "Woman Doctor Dies in West: Agnes Eichelberger Was Founder Babies Home and a Hospital," *Sioux City Journal* 1 March 1923.

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human understanding. So self effacing was the doctor we thought of her as friend rather than leader. Yet loyal to that leadership the work will continue along the lines she so wisely planned. These institutions are not monuments to her. They are living things--the fruit of her planting, the continuation of her life among us.<sup>40</sup>

Eleanor H. Hubbard remembered her as a champion for women:

She came to Sioux City at a time when but few women had entered the medical profession, but she soon became fused with the life of the people here. Her heart was so generous and her sympathies so broad and her mind so tolerant that she belonged to no one group, but to us all. Her belief in the ability of women to come back after sin, to a normal and useful life, was constantly shown in her devotion to the Crittenton home.<sup>41</sup>

Hubbard also related a vivid story to demonstrate Eichelberger's passionate care for babies: I remember one day seeing her on the street car. She noticed that I was looking at her and moved aside a covering and I saw a poor little girl. "She was being abused, so I took her," she said in a half ashamed voice, because she knew her friends thought that she was always doing too much. But suffering was always a call for the doctor to try to relieve at whatever cost to herself.<sup>42</sup>

At a time when some members of the medical profession were less than supportive of quality medical care for women and children, Dr. Eichelberger championed treatment that was both scientifically advanced and humane.

**Maternity Services and the Sioux City Florence Crittenton Home** The legacy of Dr. Eichelberger led to another unique aspect of the Sioux City Florence Crittenton Home. In the mid 1800s, hospital deliveries were generally very hazardous, due to puerperal fever. The few maternity hospitals which existed were mostly charitable institutions, "urban asylums for poor, homeless, or working-class married women who could not deliver at home but who doctors and philanthropists believed deserved medical treatment and the chance to recuperate in an

<sup>40</sup> "Memorialize the Founder of Crittenton Home and Hospital," *Sioux City Sunday Journal* 18 March 1923.

<sup>41</sup> "Memorialize the Founder of Crittenton Home and Hospital," *Sioux City Sunday Journal* 18 March 1923.

<sup>42</sup> "Memorialize the Founder of Crittenton Home and Hospital," *Sioux City Sunday Journal* 18 March 1923.

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atmosphere of moral uplift.”<sup>43</sup> But the fever was conquered in the 1880s, and more physicians were trained with hospital-based obstetrical skills. Still, less than five percent of U.S. women delivered their babies in hospitals in 1900, and the custom of the time called for “lying-in” at home, with the assistance of a midwife or general practitioner as necessary.<sup>44</sup> In the case of problems, though, the mothers were vulnerable to serious complications or even death. Being both a medical professional and a woman, Dr. Eichelberger was probably more sensitive to these problems than her male colleagues.

In 1906, Sioux City had no maternity hospital, so the in-patient maternity services of the Florence Crittenton Home were not available anywhere else:

The policy of taking pay patients for confinement was adopted. Under Dr. Eichelberger’s expert supervision the reputation of this service rapidly became established, and many of the city’s leading married women came to the Home for confinement. The revenue from this source was a substantial aid in supporting the regular work of the Home, and was the means by which the \$5000 mortgage was paid off in the next four years.<sup>45</sup>

Besides improving the medical care for the girls, the maternity services offered by the Sioux City Florence Crittenton Home undoubtedly opened its doors to a wider array of community members, removed some of the social stigma attached to residence there, built ties to women highly placed in Sioux City society, and even paid the bills.

So it was natural that, within seven years after building its first building, the Sioux City Florence Crittenton Home found it necessary and even expedient to build a second separate building, its own maternity hospital:

It was this development which led directly to the addition of a feature which made the Sioux City Home unique among the Florence Crittenton Homes at the time,

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<sup>43</sup> Richard W. Wertz and Dorothy C. Wertz, *Lying-In: A History of Childbirth in America*, 1977, Expanded Ed. (New Haven: Yale UP, 1989), pg. 132.

<sup>44</sup> Richard W. Wertz and Dorothy C. Wertz, *Lying-In: A History of Childbirth in America*, 1977, Expanded Ed. (New Haven: Yale UP, 1989), pg. 133.

<sup>45</sup> Otto Wilson, *Fifty Years’ Work with Girls, 1883-1933: A Story of the Florence Crittenton Homes*, 1933 (Rpt. New York: Arno Press, 1974), pp. 444.



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although two or three others later adopted a somewhat similar plan. This was the building of a private maternity hospital as a wing [sic] to the Crittenton Home but operated quite separately and on a professional basis, taking cases of married women and charging the usual fees.<sup>46</sup>

The economic wisdom of this move is demonstrated by the fact that within three years after building the Maternity Hospital, the Florence Crittenton Home board was able to pay for extensive renovations to the original building.

In the 1910s, the deplorable state of obstetric medicine in general became an issue both in medical schools, through the efforts of J. Whitridge Williams at Johns Hopkins, and with the general public, through women's health advocates and even women's magazines. Although Williams had concerns about hospitals, "He believed that future improvement would come through maternity hospitals and urged doctors to tell women, rich and poor, that they were likely to receive better care there than at home."<sup>47</sup> In the 1920s, the trend towards hospital births began accelerating rapidly, and by 1939 50% of all women (75% of all urban women) delivered in hospitals. "Although women and doctors had somewhat different social and cultural expectations about hospital birth, both agreed that it was safer than home birth."<sup>48</sup> From the mid 1930s on, maternal and neonatal mortality rates dropped precipitously.

*"Many homes erected new buildings during the 1920s, and several, including those in Detroit, Sioux City, and Philadelphia, built large hospitals designed to serve the community as well as the home."*<sup>49</sup>

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<sup>46</sup> Otto Wilson, *Fifty Years' Work with Girls, 1883-1933: A Story of the Florence Crittenton Homes*, 1933 (Rpt. New York: Arno Press, 1974), pp. 444.

<sup>47</sup> Marjorie Tew, *Safer Childbirth?: A Critical History of Maternity Care*, 2nd ed. (London: Chapman & Hall, 1995), pg. 64.

<sup>48</sup> Richard W. Wertz and Dorothy C. Wertz, *Lying-In: A History of Childbirth in America*, 1977, Expanded Ed. (New Haven: Yale UP, 1989), pg. 133.

<sup>49</sup> Emphasis added; Katherine G. Aiken, *Harnessing the Power of Motherhood: The National Florence Crittenton Mission, 1883-1925* (Knoxville: U of Tennessee P, 1998), 182.

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**The Maternity Hospital** It soon became imperative to build a maternity hospital. In February, 1913, the board received a report from its president on “the purchase of five lots east of the Home upon which is to be built a Maternity Hospital run in connection with the Home.”<sup>50</sup> Beuttler and Arnold started work designing the Maternity Hospital. On April 1, the board voted to begin building<sup>51</sup> and advertised for bids:

Maternity Hospital: 3 sty. & bas. 28th & Court sts. Archts. Beuttler & Arnold,  
Davidson Auto blk. Owner Florence Crittenden [sic] Home, Jean S. Cole, supt.,  
1100 28th st. Brick. Details later.<sup>52</sup>

Dr. Eichelberger headed the building committee. Apparently the board worked primarily with Ralph Arnold: “Dr. Eichelberger reported one committee meeting which Mr. Manley [their banker] and Mr. Arnold the architect attended. The plans of the hospital were reported ready to submit for building bids.”<sup>53</sup> The board purchased the lots and filed the deed in September, 1913. The lowest bid was that submitted by a Mr. Merton.<sup>54</sup>

The ceremony for laying the corner stone of the Maternity Hospital took place on November 10, 1913. Inside the stone were placed copies of the Sioux City newspapers, a sketch of superintendent Jean Cole, and copies of the *Crittenton News*, the Association’s newsletter. The hospital was estimated to cost \$40,000. Rev. Wallace M. Short, later a controversial Sioux City reform mayor, gave the dedication address. He explained the meaning of the cornerstone inscription: “In the modern hospital one sees a beautiful combination of truth and feeling. Every

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<sup>50</sup> Minutes of the Advisory Board of the Florence Crittenton Home, 4 December 1906 (pg. 104), Archives of the Crittenton Center.

<sup>51</sup> Minutes of the Advisory Board of the Florence Crittenton Home, 1 April 1913 (pg. 200), Archives of the Crittenton Center.

<sup>52</sup> *American Contractor* 34.I, 12 April 1913, pg. 76.

<sup>53</sup> Minutes of the Advisory Board of the Florence Crittenton Home, 6 May 1913 (pg. 200), Archives of the Crittenton Center.

<sup>54</sup> Minutes of the Advisory Board of the Florence Crittenton Home, 1 October 1913 (pg. 203), Archives of the Crittenton Center. No first name is given for Mr. Merton; the 1913 Directory lists no “Merton” but does list two men named “Merten.” One Merten is a student; the other is Wm. G. Merten, “Pres. Treas and Mngr Merten Construction Co 100 16th, r same.”

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resource of science and every administration of sympathy and mercy are combined for the physical welfare of the individual.”<sup>55</sup>

The architect drawings of the Maternity Hospital, which still exist, show the original interior as planned and built. The northwest corner of the building seemed to be the focal point of the design: dining room in the basement, 2 operating rooms on the first floor, “nervous ward” on the second floor, and a large operating room on the third floor, with a skylight and ceiling light. The rest of the rooms on each of the four floors were mostly wards.

Community support was evident in the furnishing of the hospital. Church circles, clubs, and societies provided some of the furnishings, while others were given as memorials. Its “baby incubator” was the first in Iowa. The hospital supported the work of the nurses’ training school it ran and built positive public relations. The NFCM praised the advances of the Sioux City Maternity Hospital in its publications. The nursery was rated as one of the finest in the entire Florence Crittenton chain.<sup>56</sup>

The new hospital was plagued with one problem: all the babies were boys. It wasn’t until June 24, 1914, that the tenth baby born there was a girl. “The boy baby hoodoo [is] broken. . . . For days the nurses and others have roundly rated the hospital stork for its failure to bring a girl.”<sup>57</sup>

Some of the success of the new building may be attributable to its able Superintendent, Jean Cole. A graduate of the NFCM training school in Washington D.C., she headed the Sioux City operation for 15 years, beginning in 1909. She left Sioux City to return to Washington, where she headed the national hospital for many more years.

In her recent comprehensive history of the NFCM, Katherine G. Aiken defends Crittenton hospitals from earlier negative evaluations. She notes:

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<sup>55</sup> “Corner Stone Is Laid: Ceremony for Hospital of Crittenton Home,” *Sioux City Journal* 11 November 1913.

<sup>56</sup> Otto Wilson, *Fifty Years’ Work with Girls, 1883-1933: A Story of the Florence Crittenton Homes*, 1933 (Rpt. New York: Arno Press, 1974), pp. 444-45.

<sup>57</sup> Untitled note, *Sioux City Journal* 25 June 1914.

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It is clear from Crittenton writings that many women involved in Crittenton work objected to their own treatment in regular hospitals, so they designed Crittenton hospitals to be responsive to women's needs. Crittenton hospitals augmented their patient care with state-of-the-art technology and the most up-to-date treatments available.<sup>58</sup>

She cites the Sioux City hospital as one of the more advanced:

The Spokane, Washington, board of physicians pronounced the home's obstetrical wards "splendid." The Sioux City, Iowa, home featured the only incubator in the state, and the Detroit organization boasted a large hospital with a free dispensary for working-class families. This combination of modern facilities, sympathetic care, and an atmosphere that was conducive to women exercising control over their own treatment caused many women to select Crittenton hospitals over other alternatives and probably speeded the transition from home births to hospital births in some locations. These paying patients helped to supplement Crittenton income and of course Crittenton inmates received all of the Crittenton hospital benefits as well.<sup>59</sup>

In today's era of large regional medical centers, these positive aspects of the small, focused medical care facilities they grew from are sometimes forgotten.

**Funding For the Florence Crittenton Home** Apart from fees for patients and maternity services, the funding for the Sioux City Florence Crittenton Home came from a variety of local sources.

Throughout the 1910s, the temperance, rescue, and infant health care movements became national campaigns. The scale of national concern was reflected in the Sioux City press. An examination of the 1913 newspapers for several months prior to the building of the Maternity Hospital shows a strong concern for the plight of unmarried mothers. A front-page editorial cartoon entitled "The Menace" shows a group of women walking down a dark city street. Above them menaces a large

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<sup>58</sup> Katherine G. Aiken, *Harnessing the Power of Motherhood: The National Florence Crittenton Mission, 1883-1925* (Knoxville: U of Tennessee P, 1998), 128.

<sup>59</sup> Katherine G. Aiken, *Harnessing the Power of Motherhood: The National Florence Crittenton Mission, 1883-1925* (Knoxville: U of Tennessee P, 1998), 128.

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hand labeled "White Slavery."<sup>60</sup> A series of syndicated articles offered, "Plain Facts about the 'Social Evil.'"<sup>61</sup> Certainly the Florence Crittenton home benefited from this new willingness to discuss its issues publicly.

Improving infant health care was the focus of the nationwide Better Babies Campaign. "The maternal reform campaign mounted by infant welfare activists during the second decade of the century was multidimensional and eventually came to focus on the middle class as well as on the urban poor."<sup>62</sup> Beginning in early July, 1913, the Florence Crittenton Home Association worked with the Federation of Women's Clubs to advertise a Better Babies Contest at Sioux City's annual regional celebration, the Interstate Fair. On July 30, the Tribune published an sketch of the Better Babies Home that was to be built by The Lytle Co. for the Interstate Fair.<sup>63</sup> Currier Holman, later chairman of IBP, won the contest for Champion Rural Boy Baby.<sup>64</sup>

Nationwide, the community chest movement helped fund Florence Crittenton homes. "Another aspect of the growing institutional evolution of the Crittenton movement was its alliance with the emerging community chest system."<sup>65</sup> Sioux City's Community Fund, forerunner of today's United Way, supported the Florence Crittenton home as early as 1909. Each year, newspaper stories would profile the funding of the Florence Crittenton Home and other community agencies which it supported, such as this article from 1929:

Although the Sioux City home belongs to the national association it receives no financial aid from the national board. Its income is derived from nominal fees paid

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<sup>60</sup> "The Menace," *Sioux City Daily Tribune* 8 March 1913.

<sup>61</sup> "Plain Facts about the 'Social Evil'" *Sioux City Daily Tribune* 13 June 1913.

<sup>62</sup> Richard A. Meckel, *Save the Babies: American Public Health Reform and the Prevention of Infant Mortality, 1850-1929* (1990; Ann Arbor: U of Michigan P, 1998), pg. 124.

<sup>63</sup> "Better Babies Home Is to Be Real Model," *Sioux City Daily Tribune* 30 July 1913.

<sup>64</sup> "Sioux City Babies Score High in the Fair Contest," *Sioux City Daily Tribune* 20 September 1913.

<sup>65</sup> Katherine G. Aiken, *Harnessing the Power of Motherhood: The National Florence Crittenton Mission, 1883-1925* (Knoxville: U of Tennessee P, 1998), 182.

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by those who come to the home for aid. The fee is so small that it covers only a very little of the expense of taking care of the applicant.

Support of the home is financed by an annual allotment from the community fund and donations from friends in the state[s] of Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota and Nebraska, which states send unfortunate girls to the home. Through the generosity of the railroads, the Sioux City Florence Crittenton home is furnished transportation over all lines and in that way is able to maintain a field worker.<sup>66</sup>

In 1933, the funding picture was equally varied. Besides the Community Chest, support came from "voluntary contributions, the proceeds of the work of a field secretary, interest on endowment, entrance fees, state and county fees, boarding nursery fees, and charges for outside services rendered by the Home including obstetrical care."<sup>67</sup> Every possible option for funding was pursued by conscientious administrators.

**Training at the Sioux City Florence Crittenton Home** Training was always an important part of the outreach to mothers:

It increases a girl's earning capacity by giving training in cooking, housework, laundry, sewing, the care of infants, and includes educational classes and religious teaching. Constructive programs and special entertainments are given in the home for the purpose of broadening the outlook of the girls. The general object is to strengthen the character of every girl and send her out into the world an honest, useful citizen.<sup>68</sup>

Training helped young women begin to rebuild their lives.

Under the able medical direction of Dr. Eichelberger, and with the new facilities provided by the Maternity Hospital, the Florence Crittenton Home in Sioux City began a formal nurses training program:

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<sup>66</sup> "Only Florence Crittenton Home in Iowa Is Sioux City Institution," *Sioux City Journal* 11 October 1929.

<sup>67</sup> Otto Wilson, *Fifty Years' Work with Girls, 1883-1933: A Story of the Florence Crittenton Homes*, 1933 (Rpt. New York: Arno Press, 1974), pp. 444.

<sup>68</sup> "Only Florence Crittenton Home in Iowa Is Sioux City Institution," *Sioux City Journal* 11 October 1929.

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Gradually homes began to develop programs designed to prepare inmates for specific jobs--usually nurse or clerical worker. . . . Several homes operated formal training programs for nurses. The Spokane, Washington, newspaper described that city's Florence Crittenton nurses' training program as "an excellent preparatory school in that branch of work." Dr. Agnes Eichelberger directed a nurses' training program at Sioux City, Iowa, and Boston operated a training school in 1908. . . . Crittenton workers saw nursing as a profession that required training. More important, Crittenton people believed their inmates were fully capable of completing nurses' training courses and holding responsible positions in the field.<sup>69</sup>

The Maternity Hospital training program awarded students diplomas upon completion of their training.<sup>70</sup>

**The 1930s and Beyond** Through the years, the Sioux City Florence Crittenton Home has been buffeted by the same forces that affected the entire national chain. The 1931 annual meeting of the home's board of directors brought the report that the number of babies served had risen from 78 in 1929 to 111 in 1930. In 1930, 83 girls, ranging from 13 to 24, used its services. The home had served 1742 girls since it opened.<sup>71</sup>

In 1946, only five of the 38 babies born in the home were kept by the mothers. The adoption process required by the Florence Crittenton Home was thorough:

The history of the parentage of the baby is recorded for the permanent files of the institution. The background of the father, the mother and the grandparents is listed for the records and for the information of the prospective foster-parents. But it isn't a one-way check. The baby also gets a chance. The prospective parents are also subjected to a check by the home officials as to financial ability to care for the

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<sup>69</sup> Katherine G. Aiken, *Harnessing the Power of Motherhood: The National Florence Crittenton Mission, 1883-1925* (Knoxville: U of Tennessee P, 1998), 90-91.

<sup>70</sup> *Sioux City Maternity Hospital Training School for Nurses*, pamphlet, vertical file, Sioux City Public Library.

<sup>71</sup> "1,742 Fallen Girls Rescued," *Sioux City Journal* n.d. (article in clipping file at Sioux City Public Library).

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baby, religious and health background and any other matters that would affect the child's environment.<sup>72</sup>

Each adoption was subject to a six-month probationary period for the protection of both the baby and the adoptive parents.

Since the mid 1960s, the Sioux City Florence Crittenton Home has often shifted its focus to deal with the latest crises affecting women, children, and their families. The 1960s and '70s brought rapid changes, and a shift from away from medical care of infants to social services for unwed mothers and their children. The Florence Crittenton Home closed its nursery (in the 1906 building) in 1969. The Sioux City Home held out longer than others in the chain, and "was the last one in the nation to close down its nursery facilities, and it is the only home in the country to have an adoption facility."<sup>73</sup> The nursery was converted into a classroom.

Between 1960 and 1970, "the illegitimate birthrate in Woodbury County rose from one in thirty-nine to one in eleven."<sup>74</sup> The building's new adoption wing opened in 1971, as adoptions continued to be a focus for the Sioux City facility, as well as infant day care. An average of 95 students became pregnant in Sioux City schools each year in the early 1970s, and they were not allowed to continue their classwork "after their sixth month of pregnancy."<sup>75</sup> They took all their coursework at Florence Crittenton, in a cooperative program with the school district.

In 1971, *Kiss the Girls and Make Them Cry*, a documentary produced by John Beyer of Iowa Educational Broadcasting Network, featured several unwed girls in the Sioux City Florence Crittenton Home program, and how they dealt with their pregnancies. Newspaper accounts noted that 47 young women were using the Florence Crittenton services at that time, 21 on a residential basis.<sup>76</sup> The film won the 1971 Ohio State Film Festival Award.

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<sup>72</sup> Untitled article, *Sioux City Journal* 18 August 1946.

<sup>73</sup> "Annual Open House, Tea Scheduled Next Sunday," *Sioux City Journal* 27 April 1969.

<sup>74</sup> "Florence Crittenton Home Marks Anniversary with Open House," *Sioux City Journal* 22 April 1973.

<sup>75</sup> "Program for Pregnant Women," *Sioux City Journal* 20 February 1972.

<sup>76</sup> "Award Winning Film Made Here at Crittenton Home Set for TV Sunday," *Sioux City Journal* 6 March 1971. See also "Iowan Wins Award for Sioux City Documentary," *Des Moines Register* 7 March 1971.



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By the 1980s, the focus had shifted again. In 1979, the Florence Crittenton Home discontinued inpatient maternity services.<sup>77</sup> In 1983, the Home housed four agencies: the Maternity Care Program, the Emergency Shelter Program, the Parents Survival Program, and the Adoption Program. The Home still saw the mother as its primary client. "The home's most important program now is emergency shelter care."<sup>78</sup>

At its centennial in 1994, the focus was still on its Maternal Health Care Program. Known since 1992 simply as the Crittenton Center, the agency had a mission statement which pledged: "Recognizing the dignity and worth of individuals and families, the Crittenton Center provides unique services to those who find themselves in crisis situations without the ordinary human and material resources to cope effectively."<sup>79</sup> The Emergency Shelter Care program served 400 to 500 kids each year. Additionally, the Crittenton Center provided adoption services, teen and parenting survival programs, and after school programs.

**Closing of the Maternity Hospital** As other Sioux City hospitals caught up to the advances in obstetrics and began offering safer and more advanced maternal care, the Maternity Hospital saw its usefulness growing quickly limited. In 1928, the Florence Crittenton Home closed the Maternity Hospital and sold the building to Methodist Hospital as a dormitory for nursing students. "As other hospitals opened up Maternity Wards, the need for the Maternity Hospital decreased."<sup>80</sup> By 1957, only twelve Florence Crittenton homes still had their own hospital facilities.<sup>81</sup>

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<sup>77</sup> "Crittenton Center Shows Timeline," *Sioux City Journal* 18 June 1995.

<sup>78</sup> "Home Still Helps the Needy, But Changes Its Spotlight," *Sioux City Journal* 24 August 1984.

<sup>79</sup> Quoted in "Purpose Changes in 100 Years," *Sioux City Journal* 13 August 1995.

<sup>80</sup> Jarvis, Karen S., "Brief History of Samaritan Retirement Home," ca. 1996, in Crittenton Center archives.

<sup>81</sup> Nancy Fifield McConnell and Martha Morrison Dore, *Crittenton Services: The First Century, 1883-1983* (Washington, D.C.: National Florence Crittenton Mission, Inc., 1983), pg. 25.

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By 1949, the hospital had built a closer dormitory, and the hospital trustees formed a new board to run the building. This Samaritan Association reopened the building as a non-profit entity, the Samaritan Retirement Home, in 1949, and operated it for almost 50 years. The renovations cost \$65,000.<sup>82</sup> The retirement home was named after Samaritan Hospital, Sioux City's first hospital (1875) and forerunner of Methodist Hospital. The irony of the shift from the beginning of life to its conclusion was not lost on the residents: "The retired residents enjoy the fact that they live in a building that has the words 'Maternity Hospital' permanently etched in stone above the entrance."<sup>83</sup> The Samaritan Retirement Home closed in 1998.

**Closing of the 1906 Building** Constantly redefining its services to meet community needs, the Crittenton Center has diversified and opened new facilities throughout Sioux City in the 1990s. In 1992 it took over the Stella Sanford Day Care Center at 1724 Geneva Street. In 1996, the board decided not to reinvest in the original building.<sup>84</sup> They purchased the former Julius Valley Manor, 3901 Green Avenue, and remodeled it into their Emergency Youth Shelter. In 1998 they announced a \$1.3 million capital campaign to fund various projects. The Family Development Center took over a building at 1309 Pierce Street. The Center studied the 1906 building further, but in 1998 decided to completely vacate the original building, and move its Maternal Health Center and administrative offices to quarters in a former medical clinic at 2417 Pierce Street. Over the past seven years, this massive expansion of programs and facilities has increased the Crittenton Center's annual budget from \$900,000 to \$3.6 million.<sup>85</sup>

**The Future of the Original Buildings** After the Florence Crittenton Home was vacated in 1998, both buildings came up for sale and were purchased by a local developer interested in preserving this unique chapter of Sioux City history. Future use has not been determined at present.

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<sup>82</sup> "City's First Hospital to Be Home for Retired, Elderly," *Sioux City Journal* n.d. Vertical files, Sioux City Public Library.

<sup>83</sup> Jarvis, Karen S., "Brief History of Samaritan Retirement Home," ca. 1996, in Crittenton Center archives.

<sup>84</sup> "Crittenton Center Launches Drive to Fund Renovations," *Sioux City Journal* 6 February 1998.

<sup>85</sup> "Child Service Leader Will Leave," *Sioux City Journal* 16 July 1999.

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### Criterion C: Architecture

**The Architecture of the Florence Crittenton Home** The history of the building's architecture begins with an article on the cornerstone laying, which credits Beach and Steele as the architects.<sup>86</sup> Although both Beach and Steele had long careers as Sioux City architects, their partnership lasted only briefly. No other buildings credited to the partnership are known to remain standing.<sup>87</sup>

An uncredited sketch which accompanied the cornerstone article shows the building as planned (see Additional Documentation). In this 1906 sketch, the form of the building appears much as it does today, with the exception of the front porch. The porch as originally built was two part; the square central mass was flanked with open narrower side porches extending across all three ranks. The roofline supports for both the arcade level and the second level were arched. The pillars holding up the second floor porch are squared but unadorned. The only known picture of the building in its first decade shows that the porch was constructed substantially as indicated in the published sketch.<sup>88</sup> No accounts mention the original exterior material of the building. But from the photos, it appears to have been covered with stucco. The style of the building is referred to briefly: "In architecture it is constructed along mission lines, similar to the buildings found in the southwest and southern California."<sup>89</sup>

Beyond this note, what is there to characterize the building as Mission style? If the building was originally covered in stucco, that material was characteristic for Mission style. The McAlesters note that another characteristic of Mission is a "prominent one-story porch either at the entry area or covering the full width of the facade . . . [with] porch roofs supported by large square piers, commonly arched above."<sup>90</sup> However, the Florence Crittenton Home had none of the arched

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<sup>86</sup> "Cornerstone Is Duly Laid," *Sioux City Journal* 9 September 1906.

<sup>87</sup> "Vital Statistics and Professional Record of Wm. L. Steele, Architect, Omaha, Nebraska, Sept. 1941," Copy of ten-page typescript obtained from Northwest Architectural Archives.

<sup>88</sup> "Florence Crittenton Home: History of Growth of This Deserving Charitable Organization," *Sioux City Journal* Progress Edition 1909.

<sup>89</sup> "Crittenton Home Dedicated Today," *Sioux City Tribune* 26 March 1907.

<sup>90</sup> Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Knopf, 1991), pg. 409.

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parapets considered central to the style, nor is there any indication that the building originally had a tiled roof, another characteristic.

Some of the final stylistic choices may have been William Steele's personal interpretation of Mission. Board minutes indicate that the board worked with Steele. The massive two-story entry porch may have been Steele's attempt to replicate the Mission bell tower in a practical form. Several other factors may have worked to simplify the final design. Steele's earlier designs were generally conservative and did not challenge his clients to make an architectural statement. Secondly, the financial constraints of the Florence Crittenton Home board precluded any stylistic exuberance. Finally, Steele himself may have persuaded his clients to drop the characteristic Mission parapet or other exotic details. In 1908, two years later, Steele dismissed Mission style as a "fad," in a paper he gave to the Iowa Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.<sup>91</sup>

No other Sioux City public or business building is known to have been executed in Mission style. Two or three modest homes widely scattered around the city might be characterized as Mission. The style was apparently never popular in Sioux City, despite the city's ties to the west.

In 1916, as part of a remodeling and upgrading effort, the board decided to wrap the old structure in a brick veneer, and hired Beuttler and Arnold to plan the renovations:

Mrs. Sibley gave report about remodeling the Home stating we brick veneer it at a probable cost of [ \$ ]4000.00. Dr. Eichelberger stated we needed a new delivery room estimated to cost 200.00. Mrs. Simon made motion, seconded by Mrs.

Roberts that we have the Home veneered and repaired. Carried.<sup>92</sup>

Beuttler and Arnold's brick veneer carried out some of the lines of Steele's originally published design, such as the beltcourse and line joining the sills of the second floor transoms.

The brick veneering necessitated a complete reconstruction of the front porch. The 1916 blueprints show that detailed revision, with the arches and other Mission style details removed.

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<sup>91</sup> Wesley I. Shank, *Iowa's Historic Architects: A Biographical Dictionary* (Iowa City: U of Iowa P, 1999), pg. 156.

<sup>92</sup> Minutes of the Advisory Board of the Florence Crittenton Home, 5 September 1916 (pg. 236), Archives of the Crittenton Center.

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The Beuttler and Arnold plan retained the flanking side porches, although they apparently were not reconstructed, as photos from 1923 do not show them. Stylistically, the most interesting details of the Beuttler and Arnold redesign are the Lorraine crosses and the distinctive diamond tile designs at the top of the porte cochere pillars, prominent stylistic details which are not visible in either the sketch or the early photo.

In 1970, the Florence Crittenton Home made plans to add a new brick "adoption wing" to the original 1906 building. Although W. Lee Beuttler is listed simply as a member of the house and grounds committee of the home, his central placement in a publicity photo, holding architectural plans referred to in the text (and winking at the camera!), point strongly to his being the architect for the wing.<sup>93</sup> The wing opened on April 25, 1971, with an open house celebration.<sup>94</sup>

**Wilfred W. Beach** (1872-1937), A.I.A., senior partner of Beach & Steele, was called "one of the best-known architect-engineers in the central west."<sup>95</sup> He was born at Alton, Iowa, and graduated from the Sioux City High School and the architecture program of the University of Illinois. Beach was a charter member (1903-1913) of the Iowa Chapter of the A.I.A. and president in 1905. An advertisement in 1923 for the W.W. Beach Co. noted,

He has built public buildings, churches, schools, factory units, hotels, . . . Masonic temples, business blocks and various other types in as many different places. Just at this time he is specializing in bank buildings. . . . The motto of the firm is "Better Buildings in Less Time at Lower Cost." According to many of the clients this motto is lived up to literally. Associated with Mr. Beach, and under his direction are some of the most skilled designers and engineers in the west. From southern Illinois to the Black Hills of South Dakota, the work of this firm is known.<sup>96</sup>

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<sup>93</sup> "Plan New Addition at Crittenton Home," *Sioux City Journal* 22 April 1970.

<sup>94</sup> "Tour at Florence Crittenton Home to Feature New Unit," *Sioux City Journal* 24 April 1971.

<sup>95</sup> "Death Claims Wilfred Beach," 1937 (No further publication information available; Sioux City Public Library clipping file).

<sup>96</sup> *Three-Quarters of a Century of Progress: A Brief Pictorial and Commercial History of Sioux City, Iowa, 1848-1923* (Sioux City: Versteegen Printing, 1923), pg. 138.

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Beach designed two buildings on the Morningside College campus, Main (Lewis) Hall (1899) and the Heating Plant (1912).<sup>97</sup> Main Hall was one of his first designs upon his return to Sioux City in 1899. Beach adapted his design of Lewis Hall in 1912 for the three buildings of Hwa Nan College in Foochow, China. The first college for women in China, Hwa Nan was founded and headed by missionaries from Morningside College.<sup>98</sup>

Beach brought Prairie School architect William L. Steele to Sioux City as a partner in 1904. Steele became "principal architect" of Beach and Steele in 1905, and left to set up his own firm in 1906.<sup>99</sup> In 1906 Beach left Sioux City and worked for the New York Central and H.R. Railroad in New York City until 1909.

Beach was skilled in many styles of architecture, and became interested in educating the public about architecture. He responded to the December 23, 1904 Pelletier fire (Sioux City's worst, which destroyed two-and-a-half blocks of downtown buildings)<sup>100</sup> with a letter to the editor of the *Sioux City Journal* extolling the virtues of fireproof construction.<sup>101</sup> He worked in a number of styles and designed dozens of Sioux City buildings, including the Johnson Biscuit Company, Sioux City Boat Club, Iowa Telephone Company (all razed) and Hunt School. Beach's Knapp and Spencer Warehouse, 4th and Nebraska (razed), was on the National Register of Historic Places.

In 1923 Beach's company had offices in New York and Chicago. Beach returned to Sioux City on and off until 1924, when he relocated to Chicago and "became known nationally as an expert on architectural specifications."<sup>102</sup> In 1937 Beach published the book *The Supervision of*

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<sup>97</sup> National Register nomination, Morningside College Historic District, Woodbury County, IA.

<sup>98</sup> Timothy T. Orwig, *Morningside College: A Centennial History* (Sioux City: Morningside College Press, 1994), pg. 50.

<sup>99</sup> Architects in Iowa, State Historical Society.

<sup>100</sup> Scott Sorensen and B. Paul Chicoine, *Sioux City: A Pictorial History* (Norfolk, VA: Donning, 1982), pp. 126-127.

<sup>101</sup> "Fireproof Construction: Architect Tells How Losses Can Be Minimized." *Sioux City Journal* 2 January 1905.

<sup>102</sup> Wesley I. Shank, *Iowa's Historic Architects: A Biographical Dictionary* (Iowa City: U of Iowa P, 1999), pg. 18.

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*Construction*, based on articles he had written for *Architectural Forum*. This manual for construction supervisors makes clear the continuing responsibilities of the architect, "who has always at heart the best interests of the work upon which he is engaged."<sup>103</sup>

**William LaBarthe Steele (1875-1949)** The Florence Crittenton Home is one of dozens of buildings in Sioux City designed by the prominent Prairie School architect William L. Steele. Born in Springfield, Illinois, Steele earned his B.S. in architecture from the University of Illinois in 1896.<sup>104</sup> The most detailed discussion of his architectural training and experience prior to Sioux City is found in Allen:

He next entered the office of Louis Sullivan, of Chicago, who had gained considerable note as the architect for the Chicago Auditorium, the Chicago Stock Exchange Building, the old Schiller (now the Garrick) theatre and other important buildings. Mr. Steele served three years [1897-1900] as draftsman in that office, and then went to the office of S.S. Beman, of Chicago, the architect who designed the Pullman building and laid out the town of Pullman. Later Mr. Steele went to Pittsburgh and spent two years [1900-01] in the office of Thomas Rodd, who was the architect for the Westinghouse people. While there the Westinghouse buildings for Manchester, England, were designed, and Mr. Steele was one of the factors in drafting the plans. Subsequently he went with Alden & Harlow, of Pittsburgh, who were drafting plans for the Carnegie Institute, in which work he took an active part. Mr. Alden, of this firm, had been a pupil of Henry H. Richardson, the first American architect to gain a national reputation. From there Mr. Steele went into the office of Sidney F. Heckert [from 1902 to 1904], also of Pittsburgh, who specialized in church architecture, and here Mr. Steele was made head draftsman. In 1904, feeling that he had made sufficient preparation, Mr. Steele came to Sioux City and for a time was associated with Wilfred W. Beach, under the firm name of Beach & Steele.<sup>105</sup>

<sup>103</sup> W.W. Beach, *The Supervision of Construction* (New York, Scribner's, 1937), pg. 7.

<sup>104</sup> National Register nomination, Schulein, Ben and Harriet, House, Woodbury County, Iowa.

<sup>105</sup> Arthur Francis Allen, "William LaBarthe Steele," *Northwestern Iowa: Its History and Traditions 1804-1926* (Chicago: Clarke, 1927), vol. II, pp. 1042-43. The bracketed dates are from "Steele, William La Barthe," *Who Was Who in America*, vol. 2 (1950).

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Steele arrived in Sioux City to work for Beach in 1904, and was a full partner by 1905.<sup>106</sup> By 1907 he had set up an individual practice. In 1913 Steele was elected president of the Iowa Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Steele began a brief partnership association with George B. Hilgers (his long-time draftsman) in 1926, and in 1928 became a partner in [Thomas R.] Kimball, Steele, and [Josiah] Sandham of Omaha. In 1946, he formed Steele, Sandham, and Steele with his son William La Barthe Steele, Jr. Steele was active in numerous community and professional organizations, serving as president of the Iowa Society of Architects and vice president of the national AIA, which made him a fellow. Steele contributed articles to *Architect*, *Ecclesiastical Review*, *House Beautiful*, and *Journal of the American Institute of Architects*. He died in Neillsville, Wisconsin.

While Steele is best known for his Prairie School designs, he worked in a wide variety of building types. Dozens of his structures dot Sioux City's landscape, ranging from water pumping stations and horse barns in the stockyards to monuments in local cemeteries. Major Sioux City structures in styles other than Prairie School include the National Guard Armory, the Commercial-style Crane Co. warehouse (ca. 1910; razed), the Neoclassical First National Bank (1911; razed), the Gothic-influenced St. Vincent's Hospital (1916-17), the Italian Renaissance-style Woodbury County Poor Farm (1917-18), Hawkeye Truck Company day-light factory (1918), the Italian Renaissance-style Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Church (1925), the Tudor Revival-style Northside Branch Library (1929) and the St. Boniface School and the residence and heating plant (both 1924) in the St. Boniface Historic District.<sup>107</sup>

These examples show that Steele was a practical architect, who often subordinated purely stylistic concerns to the needs and wants of his clients. Of Steele's Prairie-style Fairmount Public Library, Peisch notes, "Here again, the significant feature is the combination of specific function and general social service."<sup>108</sup> Steele often worked at the base theoretical level of Prairie

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<sup>106</sup> "Steele, William La Barthe," *Who Was Who in America*, vol. 2 (1950). See also *Who's Who in Iowa* (Sioux City, 1922), pg. 72.

<sup>107</sup> National Register nomination, St. Boniface Historic District, Woodbury County, IA.

<sup>108</sup> Mark L. Peisch, *The Chicago School of Architecture: Early Followers of Sullivan and Wright* (New York: Random House, 1964), pg. 137.



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architecture, where form strictly followed the function of the building, whether the style adopted was Prairie or not. Steele was an expert at these practical combinations.

With national recognition of Steele's Woodbury County Courthouse growing, Steele's importance to the history of the Prairie School is currently being reassessed. But as early as 1964 his integrity and dedication to the ideals of Louis Sullivan and the "Chicago School" were recognized. Mark L. Peisch characterized Steele as "one of Sullivan's most devoted followers,"<sup>109</sup> and argued, "With the departure of Purcell in 1921 for the West Coast and the gradual withdrawal of Elmslie from practice, it was left chiefly to Steele to carry on the ideas of Sullivan."<sup>110</sup> Steele "remained faithful to the traditions of the Chicago group when many others reverted to traditionalism."<sup>111</sup> Peisch argued:

[Steele] continued to wage the battle for modern architecture during those difficult years when so many lost their courage. . . . It represents a victory in the battle for a new architecture, which was fought not only in Chicago but in a number of other Middle Western cities, even though without the drama and excitement which characterized it in the Loop and at Oak Park.<sup>112</sup>

William L. Steele's claim to national architectural note stems from his masterwork, the Woodbury County Courthouse (1915-1918), which is "the only major civic building built by the architects of the prairie school."<sup>113</sup> Steele executed the design in association with William G. Purcell and George Grant Elmslie. All had worked in Sullivan's office and learned Prairie style from the originator, although Elmslie is often given the greatest credit for the Woodbury County Courthouse design. Prairie School historian H. Allen Brooks wrote in 1972, "The Woodbury

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<sup>109</sup> Mark L. Peisch, *The Chicago School of Architecture: Early Followers of Sullivan and Wright* (New York: Random House, 1964), pg. 80.

<sup>110</sup> Peisch, pg. 81.

<sup>111</sup> Peisch, pg. 81.

<sup>112</sup> Peisch, pp. 137-38.

<sup>113</sup> H. Allen Brooks, *The Prairie School: Frank Lloyd Wright and his Midwest Contemporaries* (Toronto: U of Toronto Press, 1972), pg. 298.

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County Courthouse is a landmark which has never--due to its geographical isolation--received the notice it so richly deserves. In many respects it summarizes the best in Midwest architecture of the previous quarter century."<sup>114</sup> After a return visit to Sioux City in 1993, Brooks wrote a letter of support to the Board of Supervisors. Excerpts published in the *Sioux City Journal* argued that the Courthouse was "certainly [Elmslie's] best work," and added, "There are few public structures anywhere in the United States that can match or surpass the quality of the Woodbury County Courthouse. . . . Had the courthouse been located in a major metropolitan center, I'm sure it would be mentioned in every history of American architecture."<sup>115</sup>

Recently a number of national honors have been bestowed upon the building. In 1993, Gebhard and Mansheim featured it on the cover of their hardback edition of *Buildings of Iowa* (a private home was substituted for the paperback). Sydney LeBlanc identified it as one of the 200 key American buildings of this century, "a model of progressive architecture at a time when most prominent American designers sought inspiration in the past."<sup>116</sup> In 1996, G.E. Kidder Smith chose it as one of the 500 most significant buildings in the U.S., and characterized it as:

One of the United States' freshest public buildings of the early twentieth century. . .

. The rotunda (square) is, indeed, a triumph of terra-cotta; used with unity and appositeness, it produces a symphony, not a cacophony. . . . One of the finest examples of its architecturally groping time, and, indeed, the present.<sup>117</sup>

The Woodbury County Courthouse was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973, and in 1996, the National Park Service designated it a National Historic Landmark. With Steele's work gaining such national prominence, even smaller projects like the Florence Crittenton Home may acquire greater significance.

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<sup>114</sup> H. Allen Brooks, pg. 301.

<sup>115</sup> "Powerful Ally Joins County Effort to Have Courthouse Recognized," *Sioux City Journal* 8 December 1993, pg. A18.

<sup>116</sup> Sydney LeBlanc, *The Whitney Guide to 20th Century American Architecture: 200 Key Buildings* (New York: Watson-Guption, 1993), pg. 31.

<sup>117</sup> G.E. Kidder Smith, *Source Book of American Architecture: 500 Notable Buildings from the 10th Century to the Present* (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1996), pg. 343.

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**The Architecture of the Maternity Hospital** The original blueprints for the Maternity Hospital are still in existence, in the archives of Ruble, Mamura, Moss, Brygger PC, a Sioux City architectural firm which bought out the Beuttler firm. The firm has 17 pages of linen architect drawings for the Maternity Hospital Building of the Florence Crittenton Home, dated 11/14/13, by the firm of Beuttler and Arnold. These include the site plan, floor plans, elevations, cross sections, stair details, and even cabinet work.<sup>118</sup>

What makes the Maternity Hospital Italian Renaissance in style? The McAlesters note that flat-roofed buildings with a parapet--sometimes solid--are a major subset of Italian Renaissance revival style, at least in houses. Certainly the nearly symmetrical facade, molded cornice, prominent beltcourses, and formal entry with pilasters and pediment point towards the style.

While never a dominant style, Italian Renaissance was commonly used by Sioux City architects for public buildings and even an occasional residence. The Morningside College Historic District contains three examples: Wilfred W. Beach's Lewis Hall (1900) and William Beuttler and Ralph Arnold's Alumni Gymnasium (1913) and Dimmitt Residence Hall (1926).<sup>119</sup> William L. Steele used the style on several occasions. An early Steele commission was to be supervising architect for the Edward Tilton-designed Carnegie Library, an Italian Renaissance design.<sup>120</sup> Steele's Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Church (1925) has Italian Renaissance elements,<sup>121</sup> and a number of his prairie houses have Italian Renaissance influences, such as their ceramic tile roofs. J.A. Raven's Mary Elizabeth Day Nursery (1926), another home of a social service agency, is Italian Renaissance.<sup>122</sup> Usually well-constructed and substantial, these brick buildings have stood the test of time longer than some other Sioux City buildings, and many have survived the wrecker's ball.

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<sup>118</sup> "Maternity Hospital Building of the Florence Crittenton Home, Sioux City, Iowa, Beuttler & Arnold, Architects, Sioux City, Iowa, Issue 2 , 11-14-13." This set of plans also includes drawings of the 1913 floor plan configuration of the "Present Hospital Building" of the Florence Crittenton Home, i.e. Beach and Steele's original 1906 building.

<sup>119</sup> National Register nomination, Morningside College Historic District, Woodbury County, IA.

<sup>120</sup> National Register nomination, Sioux City Free Public Library, Woodbury County, IA.

<sup>121</sup> National Register nomination, Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Church, Woodbury County, IA.

<sup>122</sup> National Register nomination, Mary Elizabeth Day Nursery, Woodbury County, IA.

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**William Beuttler** (1883-1963) and **Ralph Arnold** (1889-1961), whose firm designed the Maternity Hospital and the Boiler House, both came to Sioux City to work for W.W. Beach in 1911 and formed the firm Beuttler & Arnold in 1912. Beuttler was born in Hannibal, Missouri, and received his architectural degree in 1910 from Washington University in St. Louis. In 1915, Beuttler became a member of the Iowa Chapter of the American Institute of Architects; in 1927 he was registered by exemption.<sup>123</sup> Arnold was born in Carbondale, Illinois, and graduated from the University of Illinois. In 1914, Arnold became a member of the Iowa Chapter of the AIA and in 1923 was its president; he was registered in 1927.<sup>124</sup>

Their firm designed numerous large Sioux City buildings, including the Masonic Temple; the Trimble Block; the Warnock (Benson) Block; the Grain Exchange (Insurance Centre); Methodist Hospital; East, West, North, and Woodrow Wilson Junior High schools; First Baptist, First Methodist, Mayflower Congregational, Morningside Presbyterian, and Trinity Lutheran churches; Sunrise Manor; and the Y.W.C.A. Their Moderne-style Federal Courthouse, on 6th & Douglas streets in Sioux City, has been determined eligible for the National Register. With the exception of North Junior, all of these buildings still stand. Beuttler & Arnold did work in at least 7 Midwest states, from Illinois to Colorado.

Arnold left Sioux City in 1941 to become an architect for the State Board of Control in Des Moines, and Beuttler took sole charge of the designs. In 1958 the firm became known as Beuttler & Son. Son William Lee Beuttler headed the company after his father's death. In 1975 the firm became known as Beuttler, Olson, and Lee, and by 1984 it had merged with the Duffy architectural firm (today known as Ruble Mamura Moss Brygger).

The firm designed most of the buildings in the Morningside College Historic District. Beuttler & Arnold designed the Alumni Gymnasium (1913) and Dimmitt Residence Hall (1926), and after Arnold's departure, William Beuttler designed Jones Hall of Science (1946), Allee Gymnasium (1949), O'Donoghue Observatory (1950), and Roadman Hall (1952). In 1958, Morningside adopted a Twelve-Year Blueprint for growth and expansion, and hired the elder Beuttler as

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<sup>123</sup> Wesley I. Shank, *Iowa's Historic Architects: A Biographical Dictionary* (Iowa City: U of Iowa P, 1999), pg. 24.

<sup>124</sup> Wesley I. Shank, *Iowa's Historic Architects: A Biographical Dictionary* (Iowa City: U of Iowa P, 1999), pg. 13.

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campus planner and architect. William Beuttler & Son designed the Commons (1961) and Klinger-Neal Theatre (1963), while W. Lee Beuttler designed Eppley/MacCollin (1965).<sup>125</sup> "Beuttler Associated Architects" designed Lincoln Center (1973). Other college designs were completed by William Beuttler for Briar Cliff College in Sioux City and Buena Vista College in Storm Lake.

William Beuttler explained his work ethic to a *Sioux City Journal* reporter:

"There's one thing about designing buildings," he observed wryly, "no matter what kind of a job you do, the building stands where everyone can see it for a long time. People 100 years from now can look at a building and judge its designer. Only one policy pays in architecture--and that policy is, 'Do the best you possibly can for you will be judged by what you produce.'"<sup>126</sup>

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<sup>125</sup> National Register nomination, Morningside College Historic District, Woodbury County, IA.

<sup>126</sup> "Headliners: William Beuttler," *Sioux City Journal* 25 October 1953.

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Crittenton Home and Hospital," 18 March 1923; "Only Florence Crittenton Home in Iowa Is Sioux City Institution," 11 October 1929; "Headliners: William Beuttler," October 25, 1953; "Annual Open House, Tea Scheduled Next Sunday," 27 April 1969; "Plan New Addition at Crittenton Home," 22 April 1970; "Award Winning Film Made Here at Crittenton Home Set for TV Sunday," 6 March 1971; "Tour at Florence Crittenton Home to Feature New Unit," 24 April 1971; "Program for Pregnant Women," 20 February 1972; "Florence Crittenton Home Marks Anniversary with Open House," 22 April 1973; "Home Still Helps the Needy, But Changes Its Spotlight," 24 August 1984; "Powerful Ally Joins County Effort to Have Courthouse Recognized," 8 December 1993; "Crittenton Center Shows Timeline," 18 June 1995; "Purpose Changes in 100 Years," 13 August 1995; "Crittenton Center Launches Drive to Fund Renovations," 6 February 1998; "Child Service Leader Will Leave," 16 July 1999.

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**10. Verbal Boundary Description** The nominated property consists of Lots 4-13 and the vacated NS alley between Lots 4-13, and westerly 3.5' of vacated Court St. abutting Lots 9-13, and the easterly 10' of vacated Iowa St. abutting Lots 4-8, Block 4, Pierce's Addition, Sioux City, Woodbury County, Iowa. The district is bounded Pierce, Twenty-Eighth, and Iowa streets, and a wooded hillside.

**Boundary Justification** The Florence Crittenton Home and Maternity Hospital is the southern 5/8 of a block on the north side of Sioux City, Iowa, which was purchased between 1906-1913 by the Florence Crittenton Association for the purposes of building the Florence Crittenton Home and the Maternity Hospital.

**11. Photographs** Timothy Orwig was the photographer for all the photographs and has the negatives. All photos date from 29 June 1999. All photographed properties are located at 1105-1111 28th Street, Sioux City, Woodbury County, Iowa.

1. Florence Crittenton Home (1105 28th Street). South and west facades. Looking northeast.
2. Florence Crittenton Home (1105 28th Street). South facade. Looking north.
3. Florence Crittenton Home and Maternity Hospital (1105-1111 28th Street). Looking northeast.
4. Florence Crittenton Home (1105 28th Street). East facade. Looking southwest.
5. Florence Crittenton Home (1105 28th Street). North facade. Looking south.
6. Florence Crittenton Home (1105 28th Street). North facade. Looking south.
7. Florence Crittenton Home (1105 28th Street). South facade detail: cornerstone. Looking north.
8. Florence Crittenton Home (1105 28th Street). South facade detail: porch support pillars. Looking north.
9. Florence Crittenton Home (1105 28th Street). Interior detail: fireplace (First floor).
10. Maternity Hospital (1111 28th Street). South facade. Looking north.

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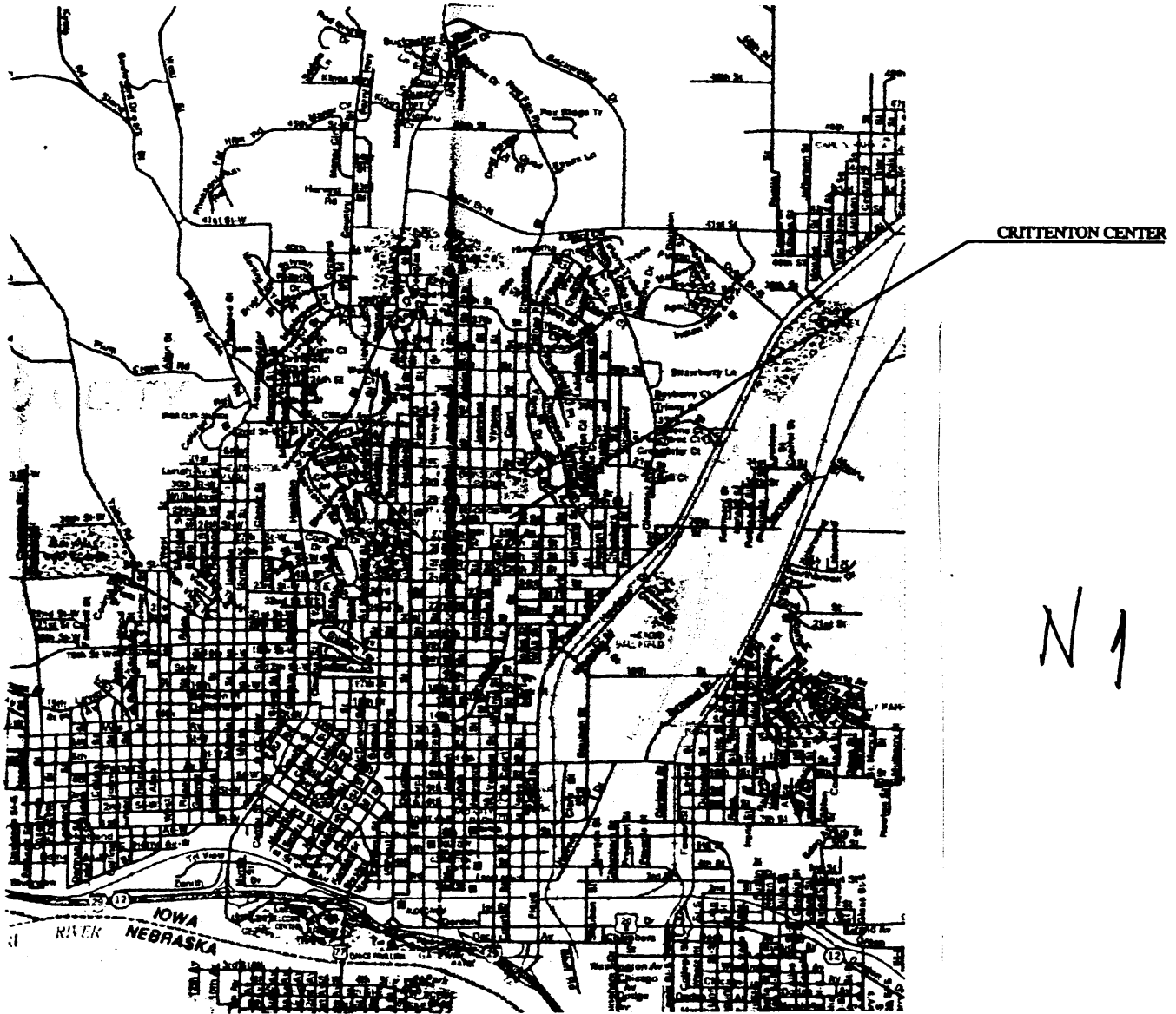
11. Maternity Hospital (1111 28th Street). East facade. Looking west.
12. Maternity Hospital (1111 28th Street). North facade. Looking south.
13. Maternity Hospital (1111 28th Street). West facade. Looking northeast.
14. Maternity Hospital (1111 28th Street). Exterior detail: front door. South facade. Looking north.
15. Boiler House (No street address: directly north of Maternity Hospital). Florence Crittenton Home and Maternity Hospital. South and east facades. Looking northwest.

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DAVENPORT COMPANIES 1104 6TH STREET SIOUX CITY, IOWA		
DRAWING NAME LOCATION MAP CRITTENTON HISTORIC DISTRICT SIOUX CITY, IOWA		
DATE BY 11/11/99	AS NOTED	DATE 11/11/99
BY J.A.L.		FILE NO. DVPRT0047

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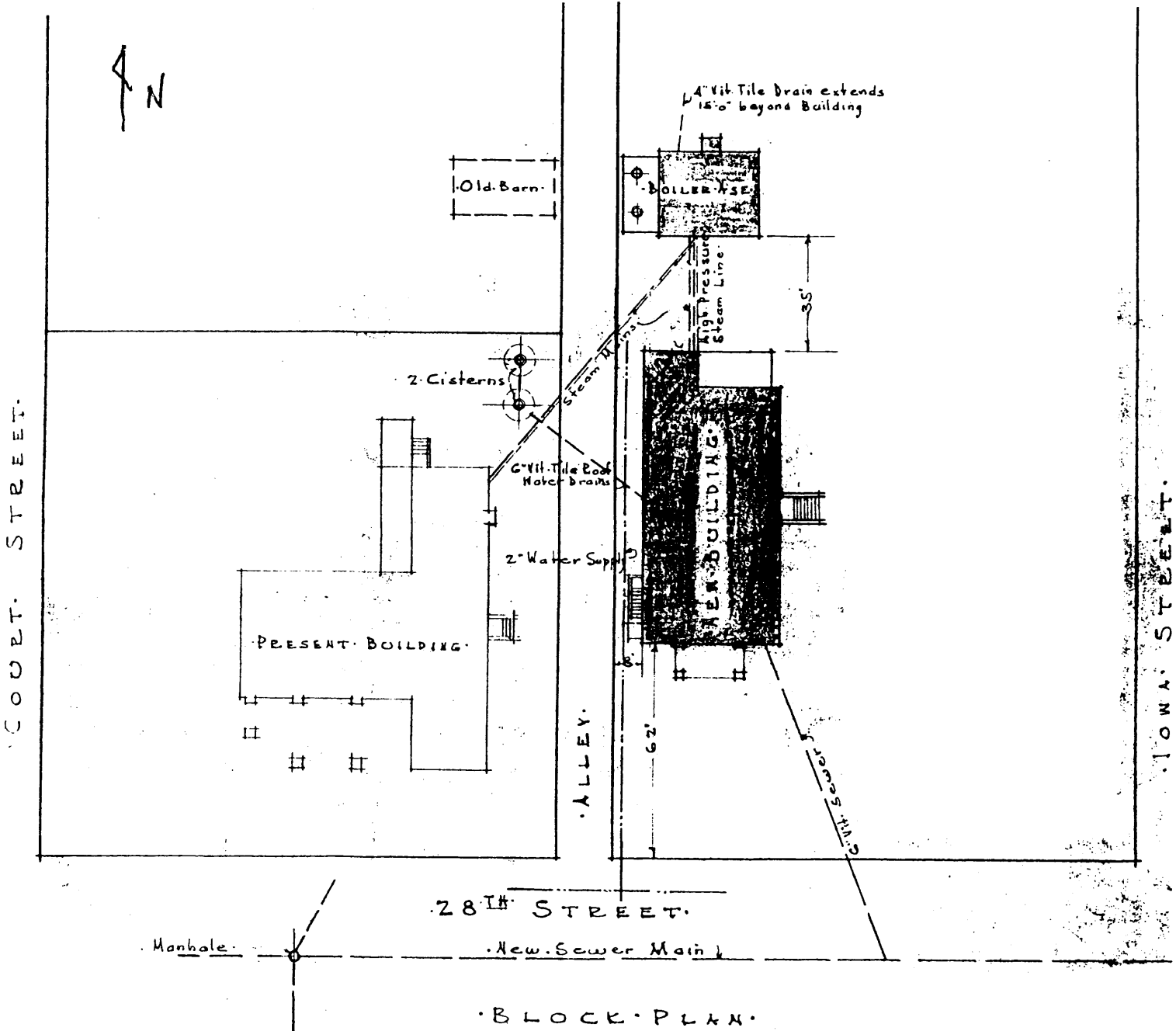
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### The Florence Crittenton Home and Maternity Hospital in 1913

Block Plan from "Maternity Hospital Bldg. for the Florence Crittenton Home, Sioux City, Iowa, Beuttler & Arnold, Architects, Sioux City, Iowa, Issue 2 (#1), 11-14-13."



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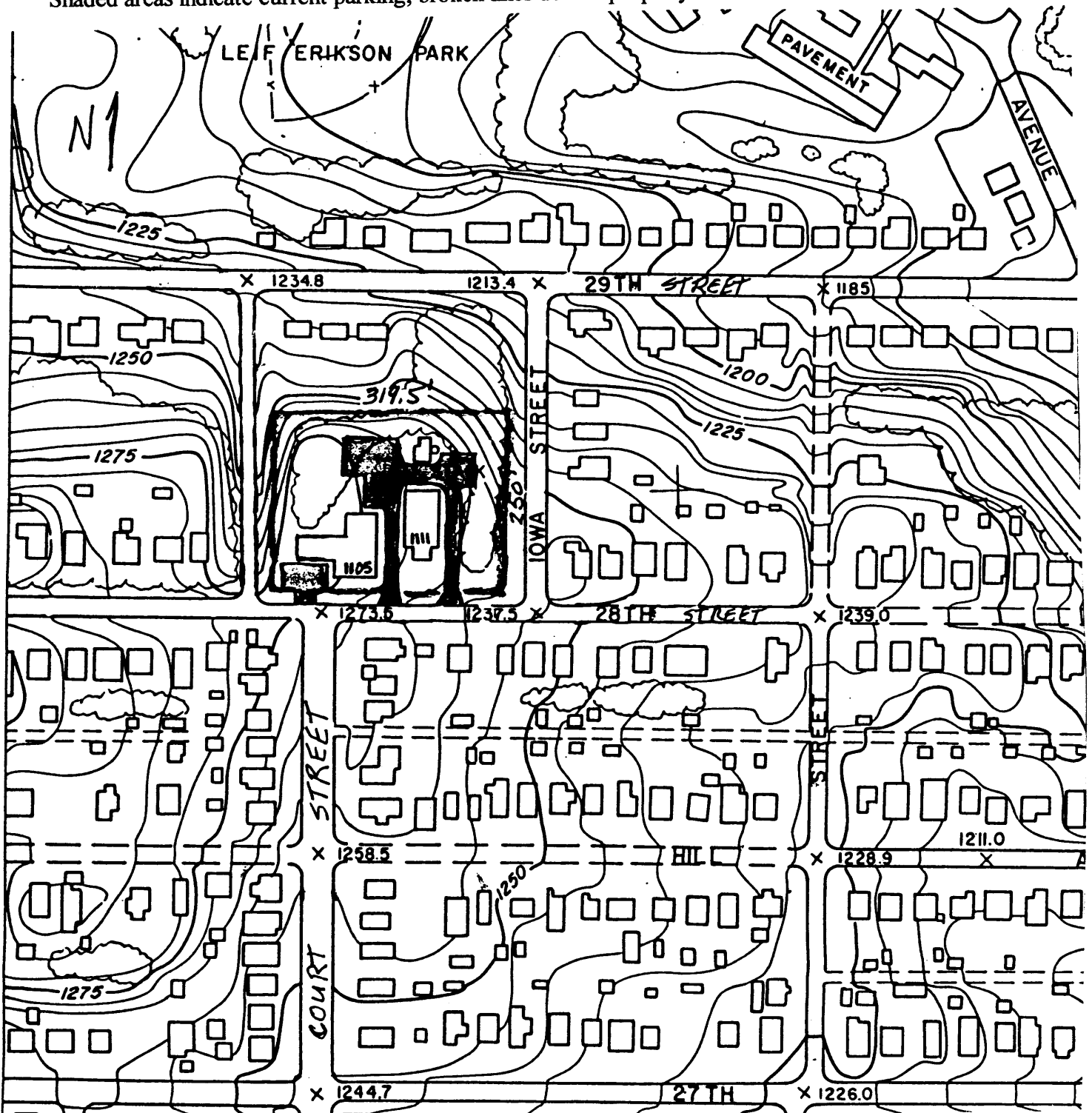
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Shaded areas indicate current parking; broken lines denote property boundaries.



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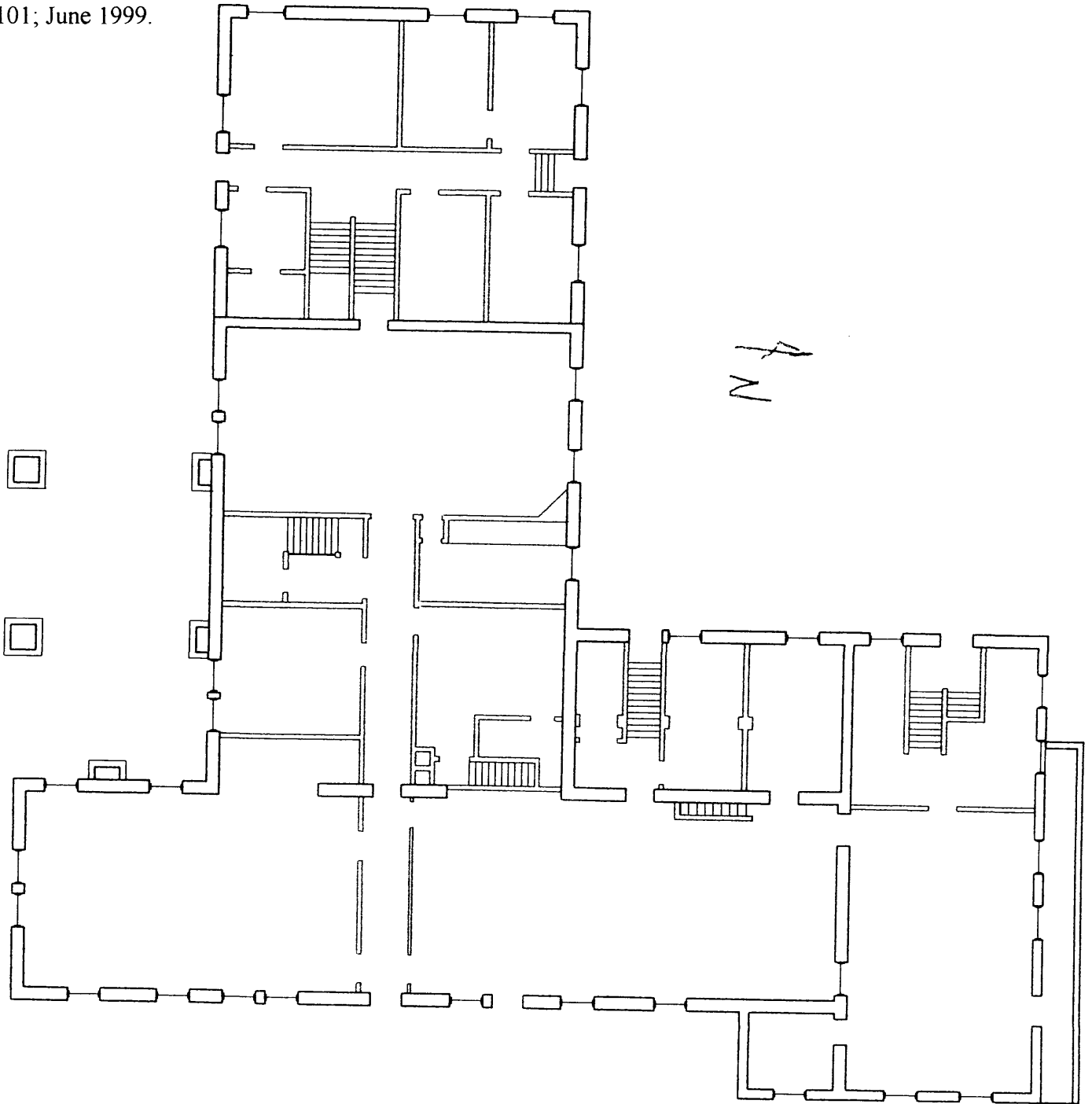
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## The Florence Crittenton Home

Floor Plan by Dale McKinney, InVision Architecture, 117 Pierce St., Suite 110, Sioux City, IA 51101; June 1999.

Basement Plan



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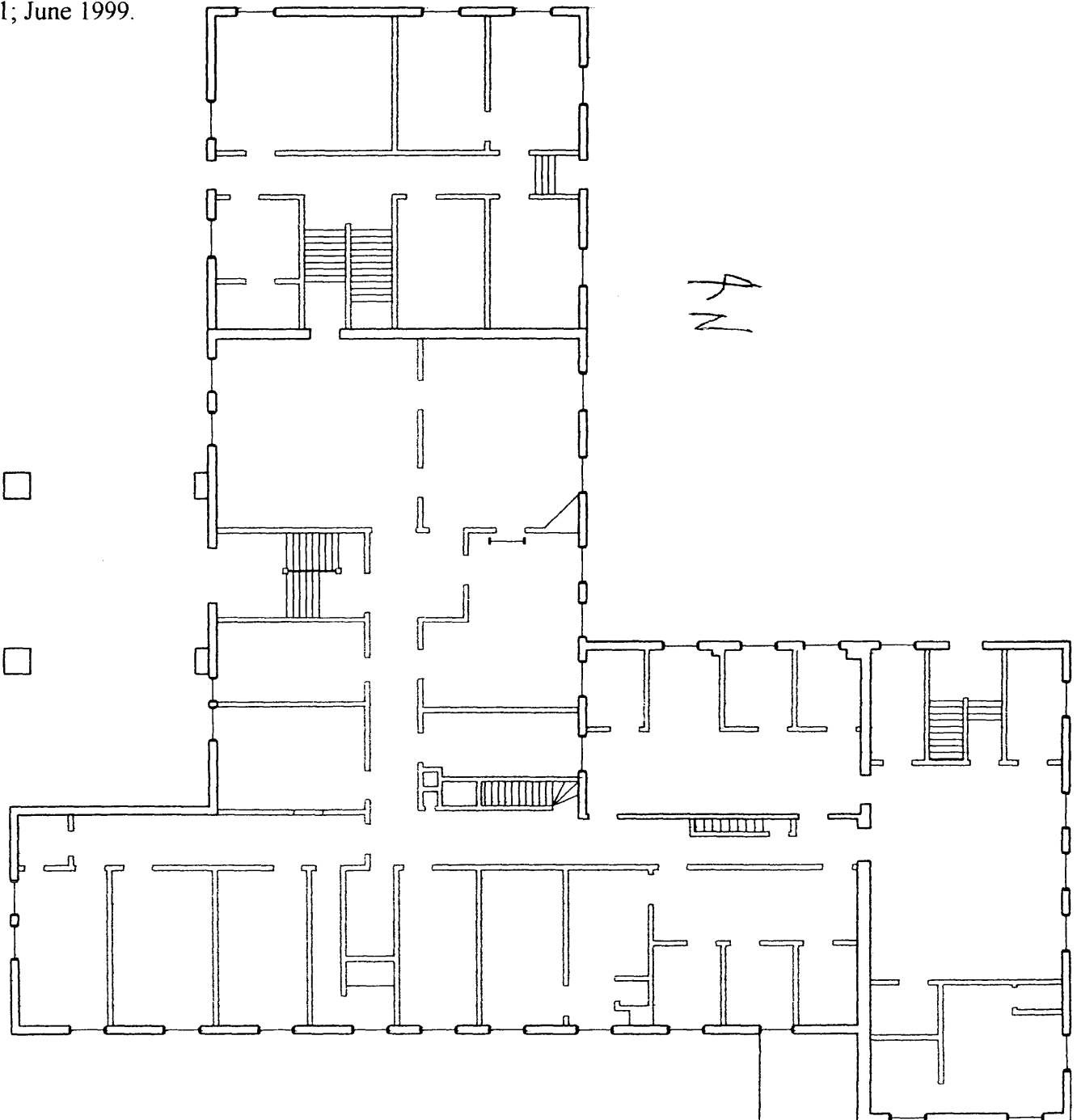
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## The Florence Crittenton Home

Floor Plan by Dale McKinney, InVision Architecture, 117 Pierce St., Suite 110, Sioux City, IA 51101; June 1999.



First Floor Plan

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Florence Crittenton Home and Maternity Hospital

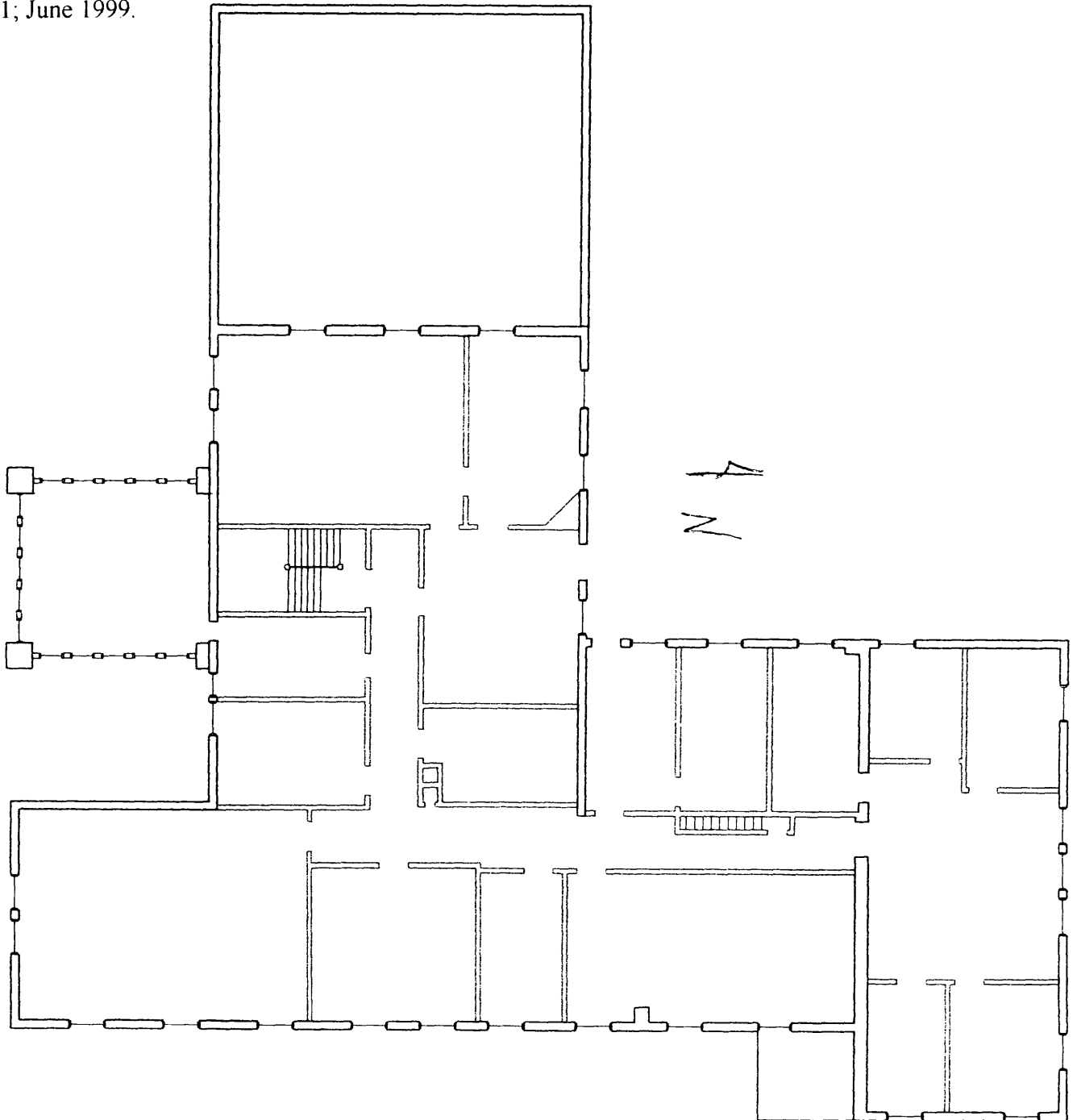
Section number 11 Page 52

Woodbury County, Iowa

## The Florence Crittenton Home

Floor Plan by Dale McKinney, InVision Architecture, 117 Pierce St., Suite 110, Sioux City, IA 51101; June 1999.

Second Floor Plan





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National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

## Florence Crittenton Home and Maternity Hospital

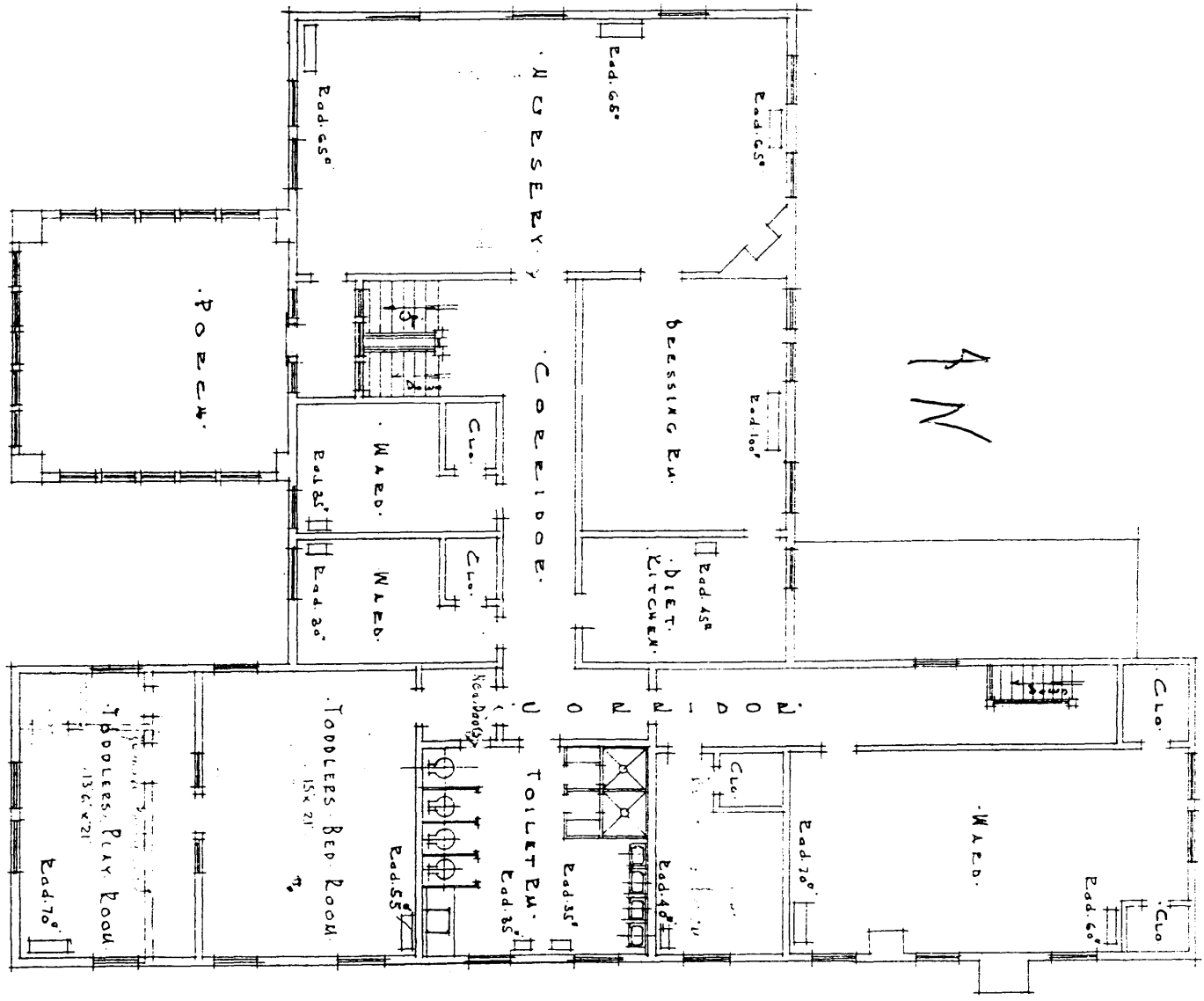
Section number 11 Page 53

Woodbury County, Iowa

### The Florence Crittenton Home

Layout of "Present Hospital Building of the Florence Crittenton Home, Sioux City, Iowa, Beuttler & Arnold, Architects, Sioux City, Iowa, Issue 2 (#17), 11-14-13." Location of the original 1906 blueprints by Beach & Steele is unknown. Beuttler and Arnold drew this floorplan at the same time that they designed the Maternity Hospital.

PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR



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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Florence Crittenton Home and Maternity Hospital

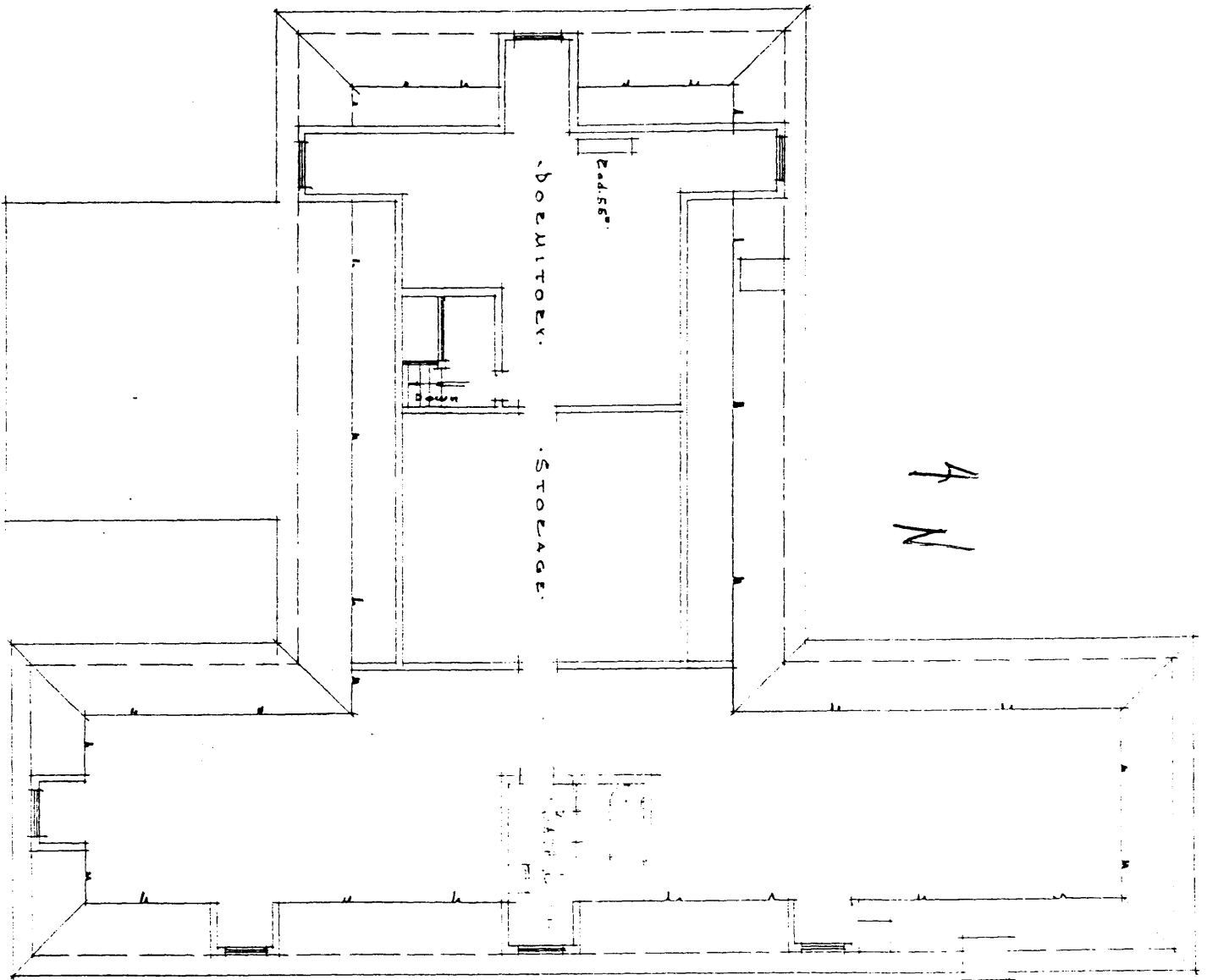
Section number 11 Page 54

Woodbury County, Iowa

### The Florence Crittenton Home

Layout of "Present Hospital Building of the Florence Crittenton Home, Sioux City, Iowa, Beuttler & Arnold, Architects, Sioux City, Iowa, Issue 2 (#17), 11-14-13." Location of the original 1906 blueprints by Beach & Steele is unknown. Beuttler and Arnold drew this floorplan at the same time that they designed the Maternity Hospital. The penciled addition of the Bathroom is probably from a later date.

PLAN OF ATTIC



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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Florence Crittenton Home and Maternity Hospital

Woodbury County, Iowa

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Additional Documentation: **The Florence Crittenton Home**

Architectural rendering published in the *Sioux City Journal*, 9 September 1906, pg. 9. Beach & Steele, Architects.

## PROPOSED NEW WOMEN'S AND BABIE'S REFUGE.



FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOME AS PLANNED.

<p>The new building of the Florence Crittenton home, the corner stone of which was laid with fitting ceremony yesterday, is to be a building of three</p>	<p>stories and will contain thirty rooms of various sizes. It is estimated that it will cost \$18,000 and already a part of this amount has been pledged and</p>	<p>paid. The erection of the building will continue as fast as the necessary wherewithal arrives. Beach &amp; Steele are the architects.</p>
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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Florence Crittenton Home and Maternity Hospital

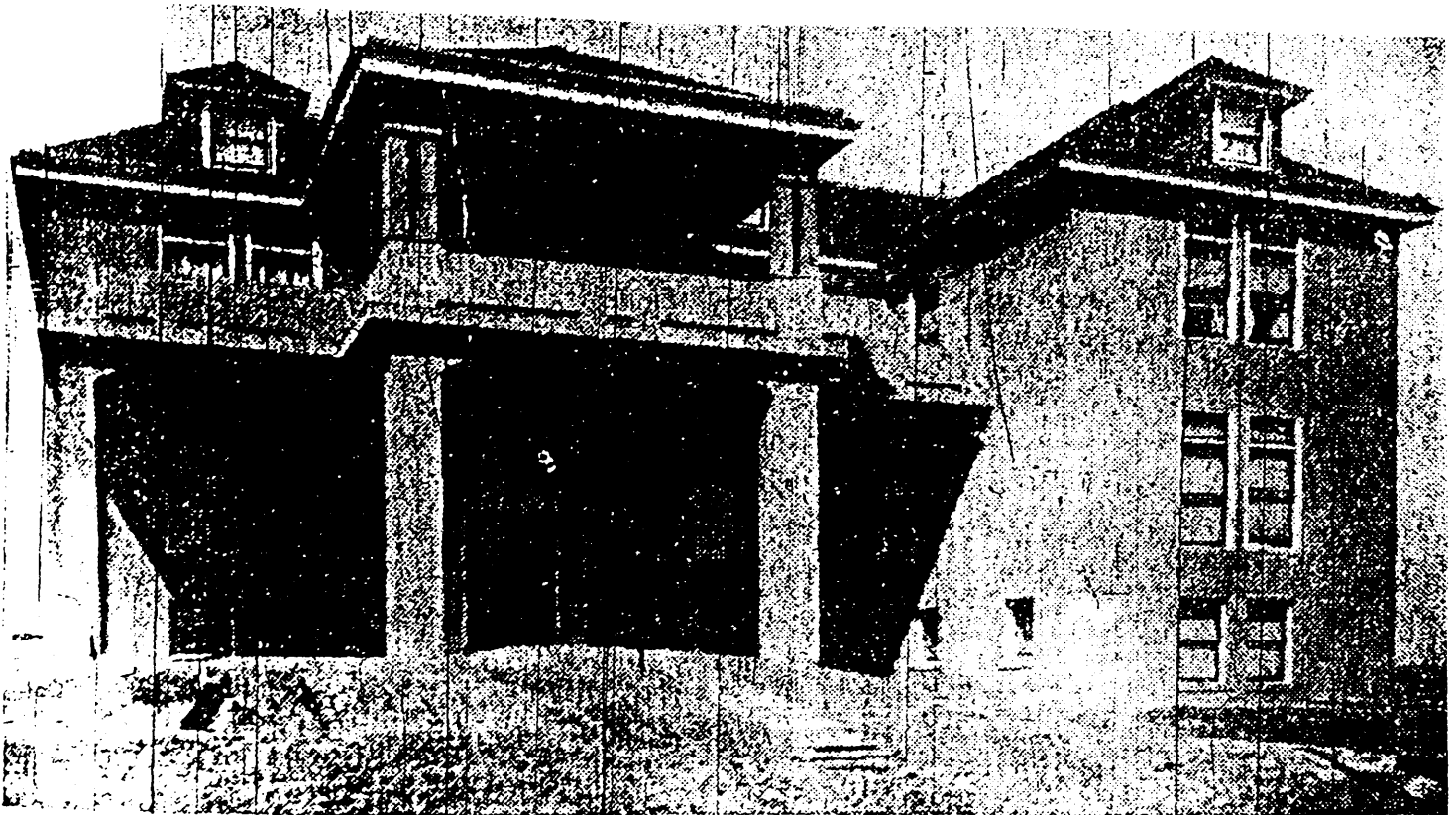
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Woodbury County, Iowa

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## Additional Documentation: The Florence Crittenton Home

Earliest known photograph, by "Dr. Bates," published in the *Sioux City Journal*, Progress Edition 1909 (n.d.), pg. R2.



[Phot. by Dr. Bates.]

FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOME.

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National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

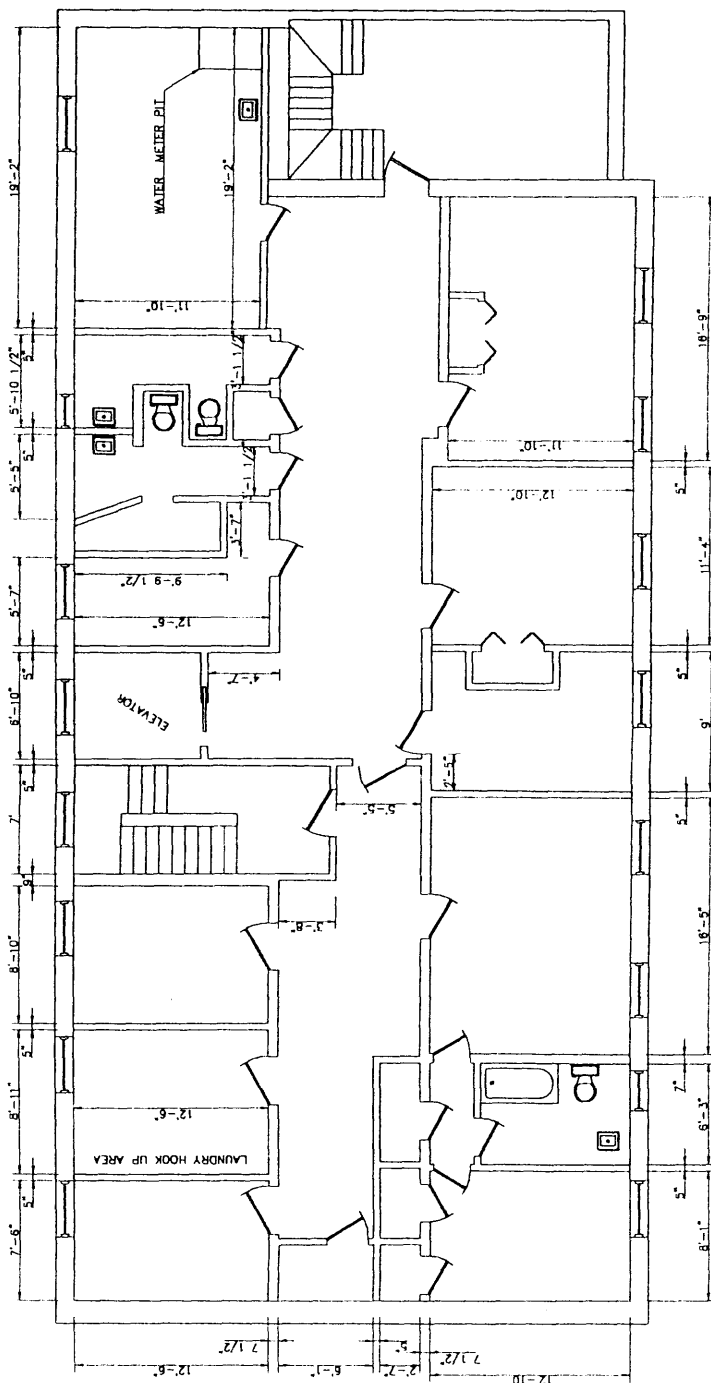
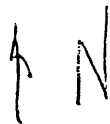
Florence Crittenton Home and Maternity Hospital

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Woodbury County, Iowa

## Maternity Hospital

Floor Plan by Jerry Lambert, Design Services, 3229 Hwy. 75N, Sioux City, IA 51105; June 1999.



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

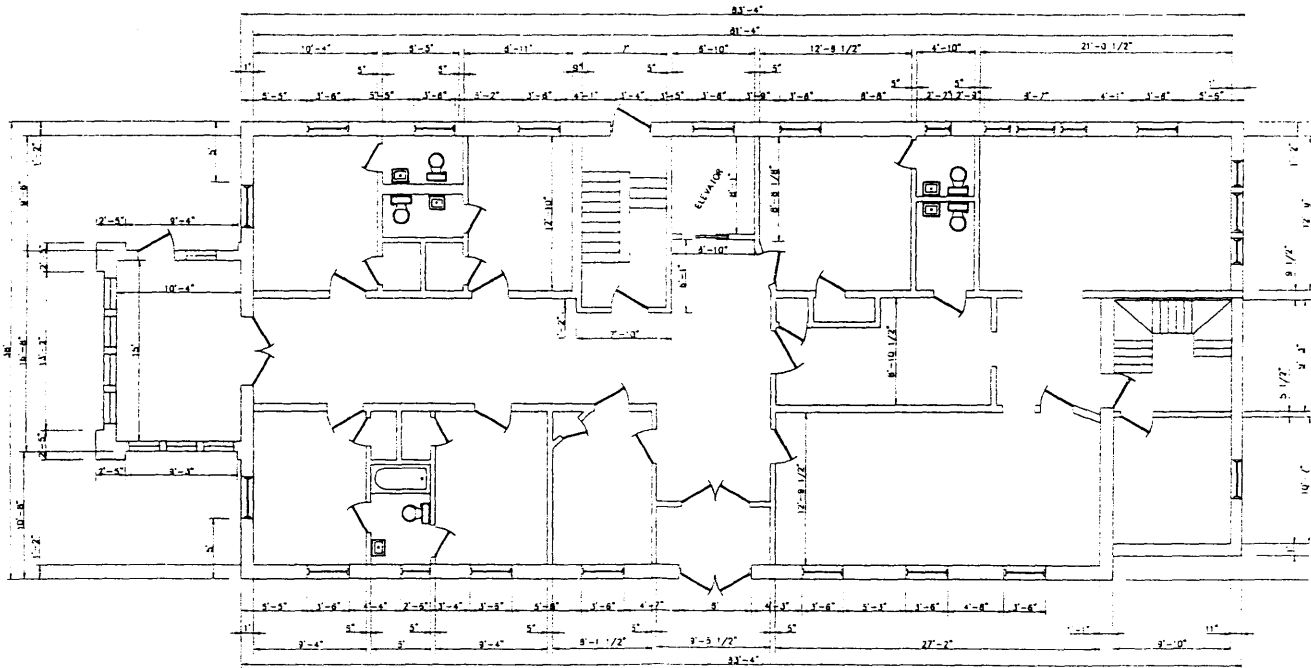
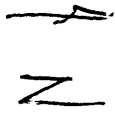
Florence Crittenton Home and Maternity Hospital

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Woodbury County, Iowa

## Maternity Hospital

Floor Plan by Jerry Lambert, Design Services, 3229 Hwy. 75N, Sioux City, IA 51105; June 1999.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

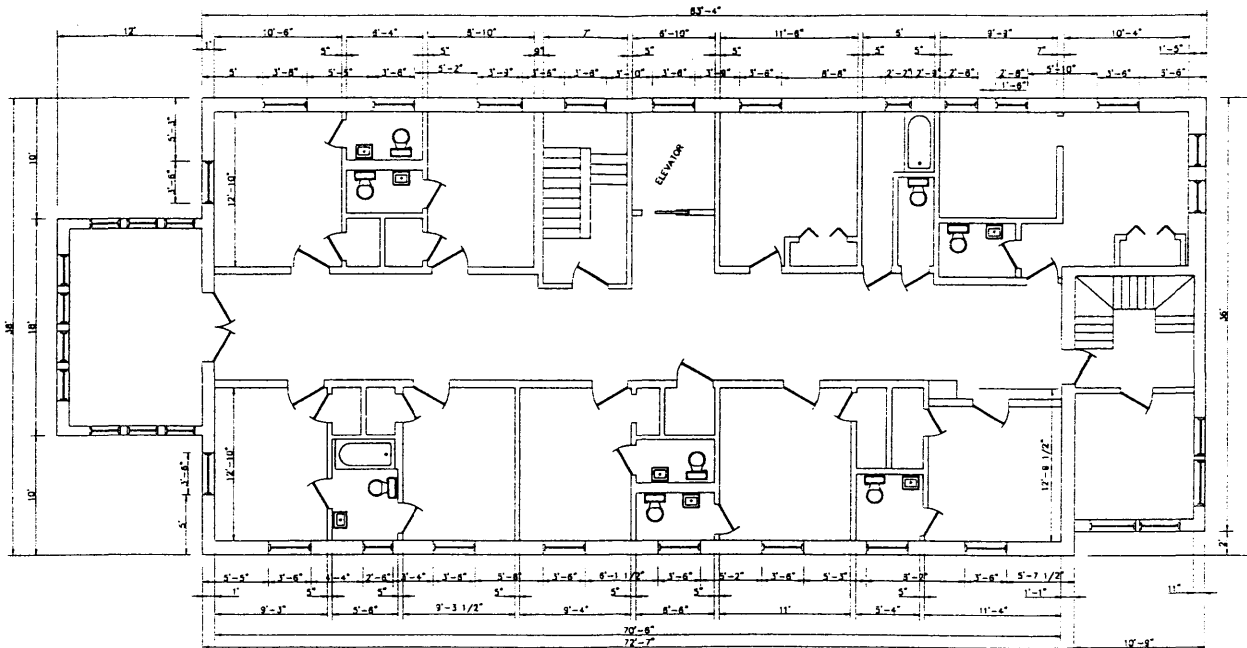
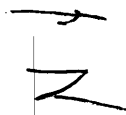
Florence Crittenton Home and Maternity Hospital

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Woodbury County, Iowa

### Maternity Hospital

Floor Plan by Jerry Lambert, Design Services, 3229 Hwy. 75N, Sioux City, IA 51105; June 1999.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

United States Department of the Interior  
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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

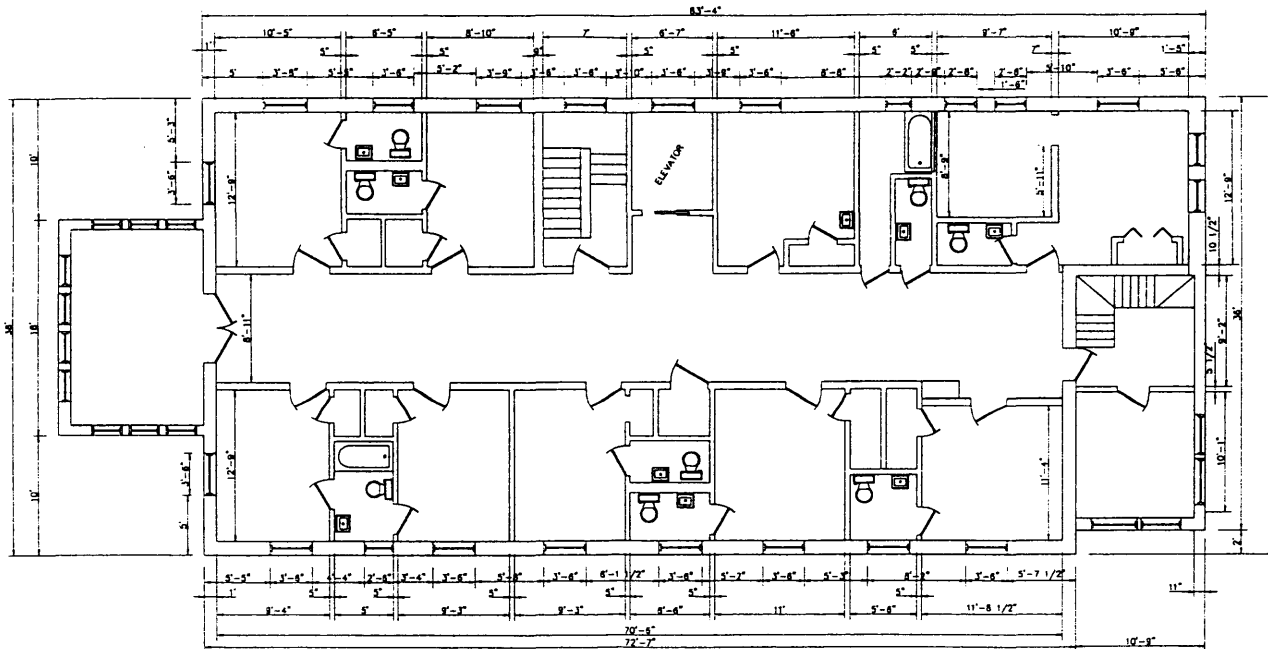
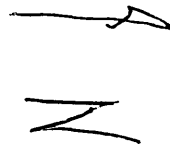
Florence Crittenton Home and Maternity Hospital

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Woodbury County, Iowa

## Maternity Hospital

Floor Plan by Jerry Lambert, Design Services, 3229 Hwy. 75N, Sioux City, IA 51105; June 1999.



THIRD FLOOR PLAN



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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

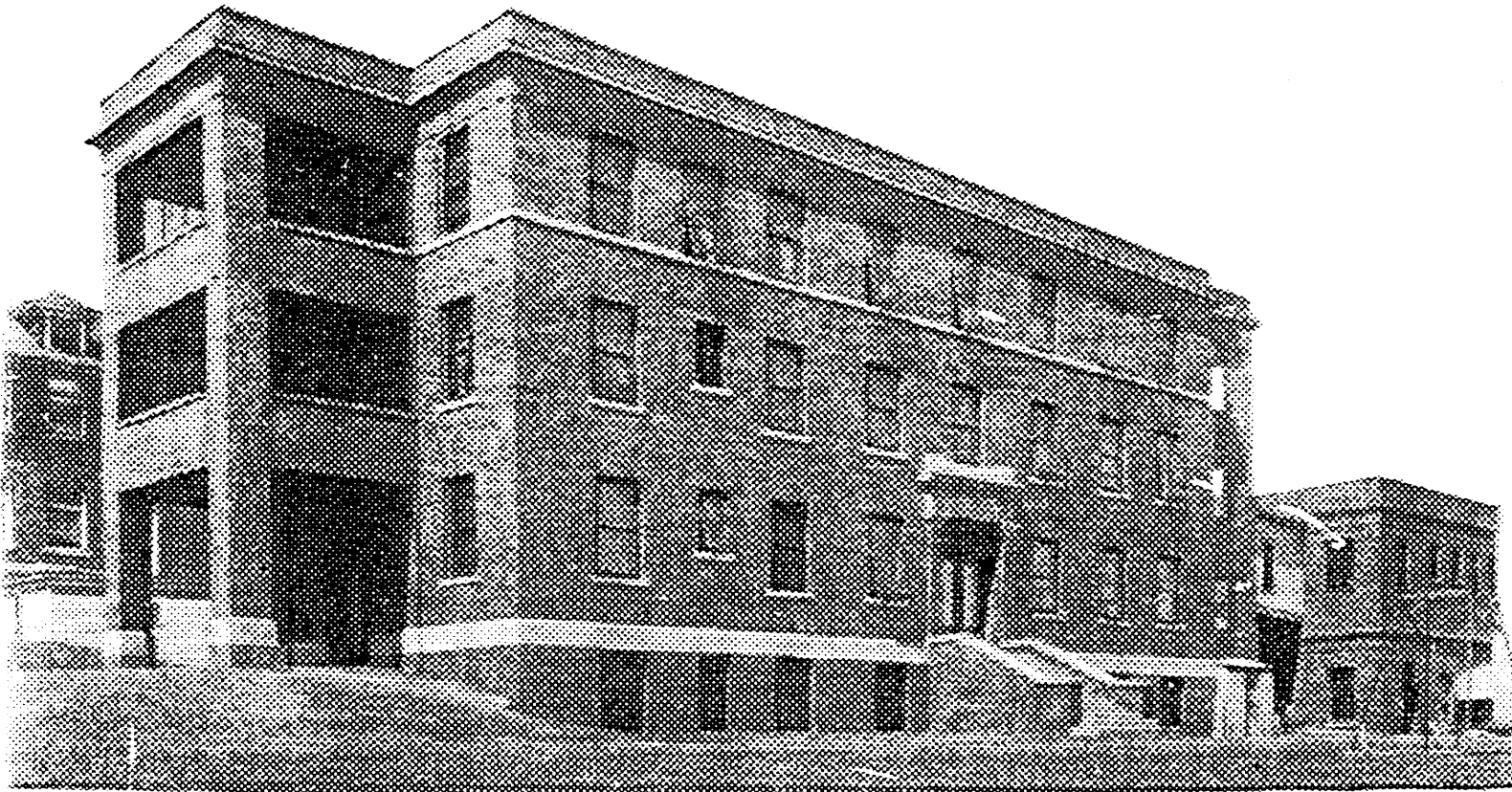
Florence Crittenton Home and Maternity Hospital

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Woodbury County, Iowa

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**Additional Documentation** Photo of the Maternity Hospital, from *Three Quarters of a Century of Progress: A Brief Pictorial and Commercial History of Sioux City, Iowa, 1848-1923*. Sioux City: Verstegen, 1923, pg. 58.



Maternity Hospital

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

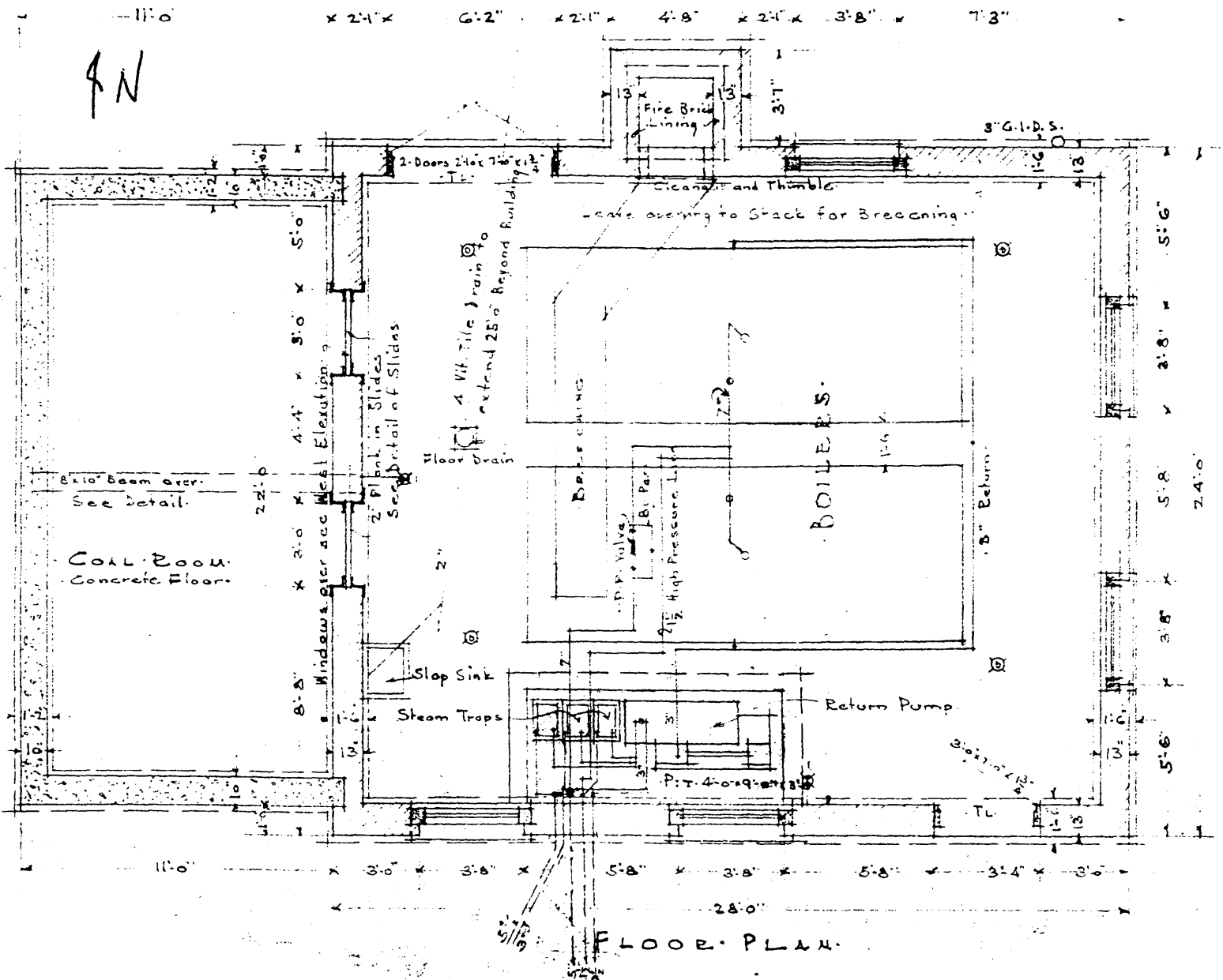
## Florence Crittenton Home and Maternity Hospital

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Woodbury County, Iowa

### The Florence Crittenton Home and Maternity Hospital in 1913

Layout of Boiler House from "Maternity Hospital Bldg. for the Florence Crittenton Home, Sioux City, Iowa, Beuttler & Arnold, Architects, Sioux City, Iowa, Issue 2 (#1), 11-14-13."



FLOOR PLAN

Note: - Make all Footings of Concrete 8" thick.

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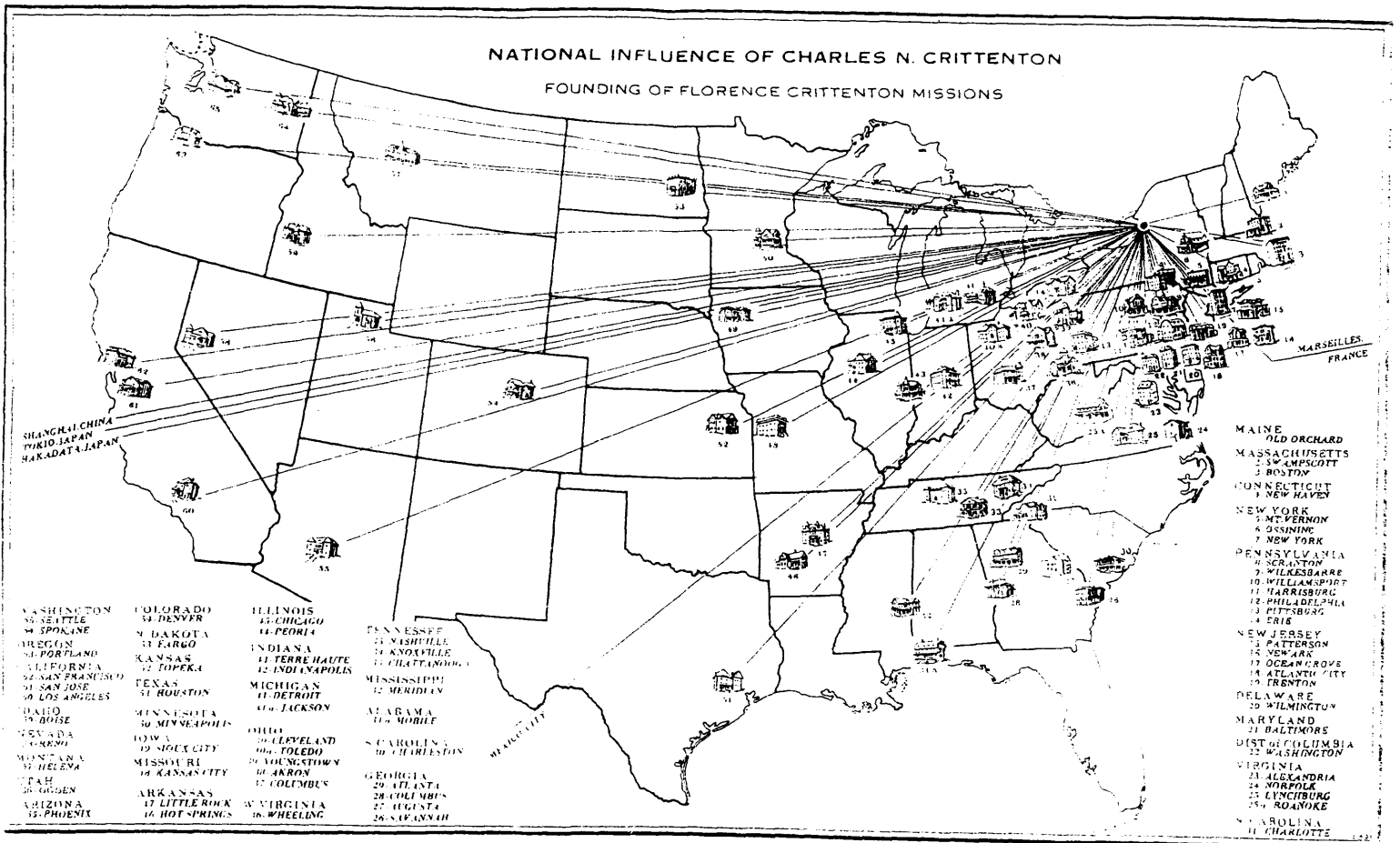
# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

## Florence Crittenton Home and Maternity Hospital

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Woodbury County, Iowa

Additional Documentation: **National Influence of Charles N. Crittenton**  
In Wilson, Otto. *Fifty Years' Work with Girls, 1883-1933: A Story of the Florence Crittenton Homes*. 1933. Rpt. New York: Arno Press, 1974.



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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Florence Crittenton Home and Maternity Hospital

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Woodbury County, Iowa

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**Additional Documentation:** Photo of Dr. Agnes Eichelberger which accompanies "Agnes Eichelberger, M.D.," *Past and Present of Sioux City and Woodbury County, Iowa*, Ed. Constant R. Marks (Chicago: Clarke, 1904).



DR. AGNES EICHELBERGER.