

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Lane, Lucius and Maria Clinton House

other names/site number Carrie Lane Chapman Catt Family Home

2. Location

street & number 2379 Timber Avenue N/A not for publication

city or town Charles City vicinity

state Iowa code IA county Floyd code 067 zip code 50616

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).

[Signature] 3/1/95
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State Historical Society of Iowa
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

[Signature] 4-24-95
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Entered in the
National Register

Lane, Lucius and Maria Clinton House
Name of Property

Floyd 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	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
	1	objects
1	2	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)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT

other _____

Narrative Description

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

Lane, Lucius and Maria Clinton House
Name of Property

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1866-1885

Date of Significance

1866

1872

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Carrie Lane Chapman Catt

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Lucius Lane

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: _____

Lane, Lucius and Maria Clinton House
Name of Property

Floyd County, Iowa
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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4.1

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

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

2

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

3

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

4

[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]
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 Wm. J. Wagner FAIA, Preservation Architect and Lowell J. Soike, SHPO historian

organization _____ date June, 1994
street & number 2272 240th Street telephone 515-992-3023

city or town Dallas Center state IA zip code 50063

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the complete form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name National 19th Amendment Society

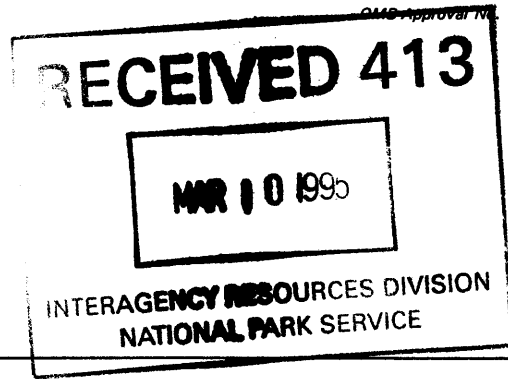
street & number P. O. Box 19 telephone 515-228-3336

city or town Charles City state IA zip code 50616

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

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Lane, Lucius and Maria Clinton House
Name of Property

Floyd County, Iowa
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The Lucius and Maria Clinton Lane house is near Charles City, Iowa, located one mile east on Highway 218, then two miles south on a gravel road known as Timber Avenue. The house is in a rural farm setting and stands about one hundred feet back from the road on the highest part of the site. It is on a 4.1 acre portion of the farm which Lucius Lane originally bought in 1865 and which has been acquired by the National 19th Amendment Society. To the north of this residential site are various farm outbuildings that date to a later period of ownership. On the site of the residence is a memorial marker. It is considered a non-contributing object because, though erected originally in 1938 at the road lot line, it has been re-located since that time fifty feet farther west due to subsequent regrading of the road. The only other building on the site is a non-contributing garage located at the west end of the drive about seventy-five feet west of the house.

A circa 1920 photograph shows a privy and a low barn west of the house. Both are gone, but archeological investigation potentially might be able to yield information about their characteristics. Except for possibly a dozen pine trees, none of the plantings associated with the Lane's ownership have survived the 130 years.

In the spring of 1866 Lucius Lane built the home where Carrie spent her childhood and young adult years. It comprised a substantial brick house of 1 1/2 stories with full basement. It is this writer's opinion that Lucius brought with him two books on home building at that time: A. J. Downing *The Architecture of Country Houses* (1850), in which hollow brick wall construction was described, and Woodward's *Country Homes* (1865), which contained an almost identical floor plan in size, doors and windows to that adopted by Lucius Lane.

The basement was of finished stone ashlar walls (18 inches and 20 inches thick) plastered on the interior. The exterior foundation wall had flush tooled joints. The basement, which contains a flagstone floor, served as the living quarters for awhile.

The story and a half building was of hollow wall brick construction, that is, it contained a 4-inch brick exterior wall, 4-inch air space, and then a 4-inch brick plaster interior. Solid brick is at the corners and jambs, as there were no headers tying the two brick walls together. An early photograph shows the house with six over six windows. Today one original such sash exists in the west wall of the second floor south bedroom.

There were substantial alterations made after 1880, the changes revealed by the presence of wire nails. The only original ceiling, with lath and cut nails, is in the north room on the first floor. At some time a second stair was cut in from the first to second floor for access to a bedroom for the hired hand. An unverified legend has it that this separate stair was so the hired hand would have no access to the other bedroom on the second floor. Later this stair was removed. Also, two closets were added in the second floor bedroom, the central north-south stairs were closed, and a new east-west stair built in the center of Lane's original house.

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The west wing's origins and history of association with the main portion of the house is a matter of speculation. It is old, being built of rough sawn lumber and cut nails, which at some later time had been brick veneered. An early document refers to a cabin being on the property when Lane acquired the farm and so it may be that he lived here while building his new house and it may even comprise the west 18-foot by 16-foot wing. Because the two sizes of soft brick are attached to the sheathing in a manner different from that in the east and south additions, the veneer work was possibly added after completing those two additions (perhaps using bricks removed from the south wall and portion of the east wall). With the east and south additions came remodeling of the entire original second floor plan, roof, and all the interior first floor rooms. With the single exception of a later bath, these remodelings resulted in the plan as it is today (see drawing).

The wall construction of the east and south additions is interesting. Another energy saving detail (as was the hollow brick wall) 2x4-inch studs 16-inches on center (balloon type) with infill of woodlath and plaster, and woodlath and plaster interior. The additions' exterior sheathing was of 1x8-inch boards or 1x10-inch shiplath, which building paper and spikes were driven to serve as anchors for the brick veneer. Poor foundation work for these two additions, however, later caused severe problems to the brick veneer which, in some areas, had pulled away 8-inches from the sheathing. Evidently the foundation for these additions had amounted to little more than a 2x2-foot trench filled with unmortared glacier boulders which frost-heaving then moved about like marbles. These were replaced in 1993 with new and proper footings, during which the house was leveled up and the original stones numbered and reused.

Overall the major remodeling had been well executed. A quarter octagon porch was built into the corner of Lane's original house the east addition. All new brick tooling matched Lane's original. All in all, the finished house looked late Victorian and seemed built as one piece rather than appearing as an original unit with three additions.

The exact time of the major remodeling is unknown, with county tax records having been destroyed by fire. Evidently it occurred during the years Carrie Lane Chapman Catt had lived there, however, because when she visited the place about 1908, she later recalled about only the earlier trees and orchards having disappeared.

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Lane, Lucius and Maria Clinton House
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Lane house is significant under Criterion B as the place where woman-suffrage attitudes first took root in Carrie Lane's life. Her suffragist sympathies began, she would later recall, while living there as a farm girl during the political events of 1872 and the ensuing home discussions about them. The house, though not being nominated under Criterion C because of insufficient comparative data at present, nevertheless is of architectural interest as an illustration of an evolving residence being adapted at various periods to meet changing tastes, attitudes, and uses. The period of significance opened when the house was occupied in 1866 and closed in 1885 with her marriage at the house, which marked the start of another phase in her life.

At the farm of her youth, an early event helped define the future course of Carrie Chapman Catt's life. "My life was decided for me," as she put it in 1923, "by a presidential election long, long ago." The year was 1872, when election politics excited public discussion as the Liberal Republican challenger, Horace Greeley, ran as an independent against Ulysses Grant and when the Iowa legislature failed to pass a woman-suffrage amendment. Her father's indignation with the Grant administration stirred Carrie's emotions as well and she went with him to Greeley campaign rallies. "On election day," however, Carrie saw that things went differently, for my father drove away in a 'three-seated buggy,' carrying with him all the 'hired men,' as they were called on Western farms. I was astonished that my mother did not go to vote and shocked when she told me she had no legal right to do so.

That night . . . I gave my father a very uncomfortable half hour by putting to him some questions he couldn't answer, the main one being why mother couldn't vote, while Mike, Hans, Peter and all the rest could. His replies were far from satisfying, and directly I stood before him challenging all his assertions and declaring that the real reason mother couldn't vote was because no one had ever thought about giving the vote to women, and that when I grew up I should tell everyone it ought to be done.

Her father laughed at "my childish vow," she later recalled, but it persevered through her years of growing up because "I could never forget that rank injustice to my mother." A recent biographer reports that "Catt often said no discovery stung her and angered her as much, and none influenced her life more" (Fowler 1986, p. 6).

At the time of this event, the family had been living at this location since the spring of 1866. Married eleven years at the time of settling here, Maria Clinton and Lucius Lane had first met in Potsdam, New York, where they had both grown up, went to school, and received a high school education. Upon marriage in 1855, they moved to the Cleveland area and later to Ripon, Wisconsin, where Lucius farmed and built a house for the family. Here in 1859, Carrie, the second of their three children, was born. The Lanes lived

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in Ripon until 1865, when they sold the property and soon moved to Charles City, Iowa. There the family lived while Lucius was "putting up a substantial brick house, a barn, [and] planting some Wisconsin pines, spruce and apple trees which he had brought with him."

Carrie attended a country school which was located across the road and less than a quarter mile to the south, and rode subsequently back and forth on horseback to high school in Charles City. She early emerged as a child who was nonconformist in some ways and unusually determined to be independent. And while she later gave different dates for when she first became concerned about equality for women, there is no doubt that it happened when she was still quite young.

It is interesting that a bucolic rural setting would generate in a young girl of thirteen a life-long determination to gain the vote for women. Whether more sensitive to, or less accepting of, the different treatment given women than other girls of her age and circumstance, Carrie saw how her mother seemed to be a second class citizen. Such inequality contradicted other realities of her rural world where both men and women on the farm were caring for the animals, the flocks, the gardens and orchards, and often participating in the fieldwork as well. The divisions of labor not only faded where men and women worked side by side, the burdens of responsibility often weighed greater on women whose duties included sole responsibility for the home, the laundry, and the meals.

Possessing a strong minded independence and a self confident spirit, Carrie determined to go to college upon completion of high school. Though against her father's wishes and without his financial help, Carrie began Iowa State College in 1877. Graduating in 1880--the only woman among a class of seventeen--she became a teacher in Mason City. She taught two years and then won appointment as superintendent of schools, a job which lasted until 1885 when she resigned her position to marry Leo Chapman, then a local newspaper editor. The wedding took place back at the Lane family house.

Within a year, however, her husband had died of typhoid and she was on her own again. She returned for a time to Charles City and lived at a cottage on Iowa Street (as yet unidentified). While there, she fulfilled speaking engagements and organization efforts for the Iowa Woman Suffrage Association (see M. G. Peck's biography, p. 47). By 1890 she had become married to George Catt and become increasingly involved in the woman suffrage movement. Her active work in ever wider arenas of the movement soon made her a leader in the National American Woman Suffrage Association. And by 1900 she ascended to the presidency of the organization. Meanwhile, back in 1890, Lucius Lane had sold the farm and moved to a house on Ferguson Street in Charles City. There he and his wife remained until Lucius died in 1899, after which Carrie Chapman Catt built a house for her mother at 300 Ferguson, who lived there until her death in 1907. Since 1892, she had made New York City her place of residence, during the final 1905-1907 period of her mother's life, Carrie returned often to Charles City.

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Carrie Chapman Catt carried her fight for equal rights for women, and met success with passage of the 19th Amendment in 1920. In December 1991, the former Lane house was bought by the National 19th Amendment Society. Restoration work is in progress.

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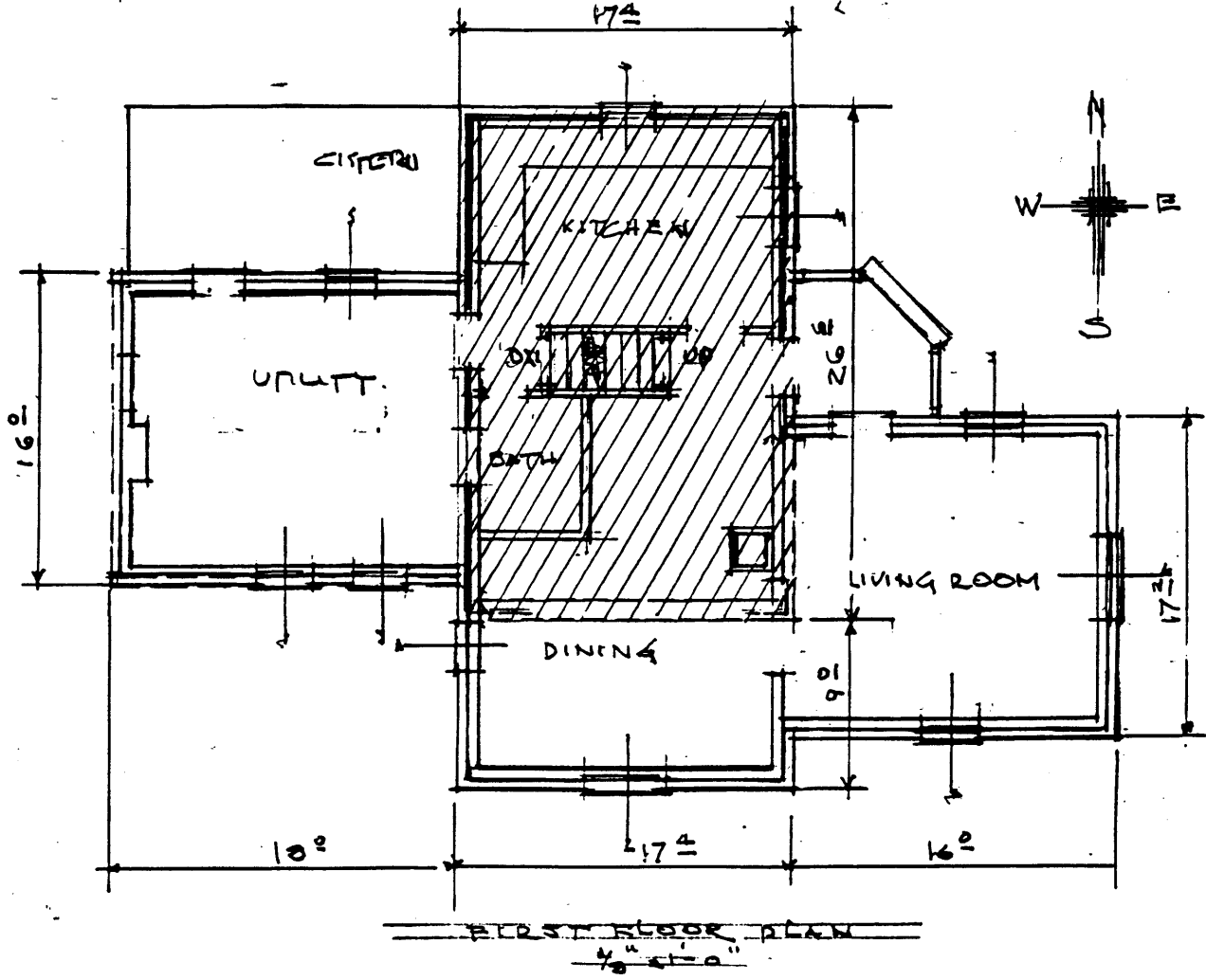
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First Floor Plan of the House
(Note: shaded area is original house)
Wm. J. Wagner, Architect, 1993



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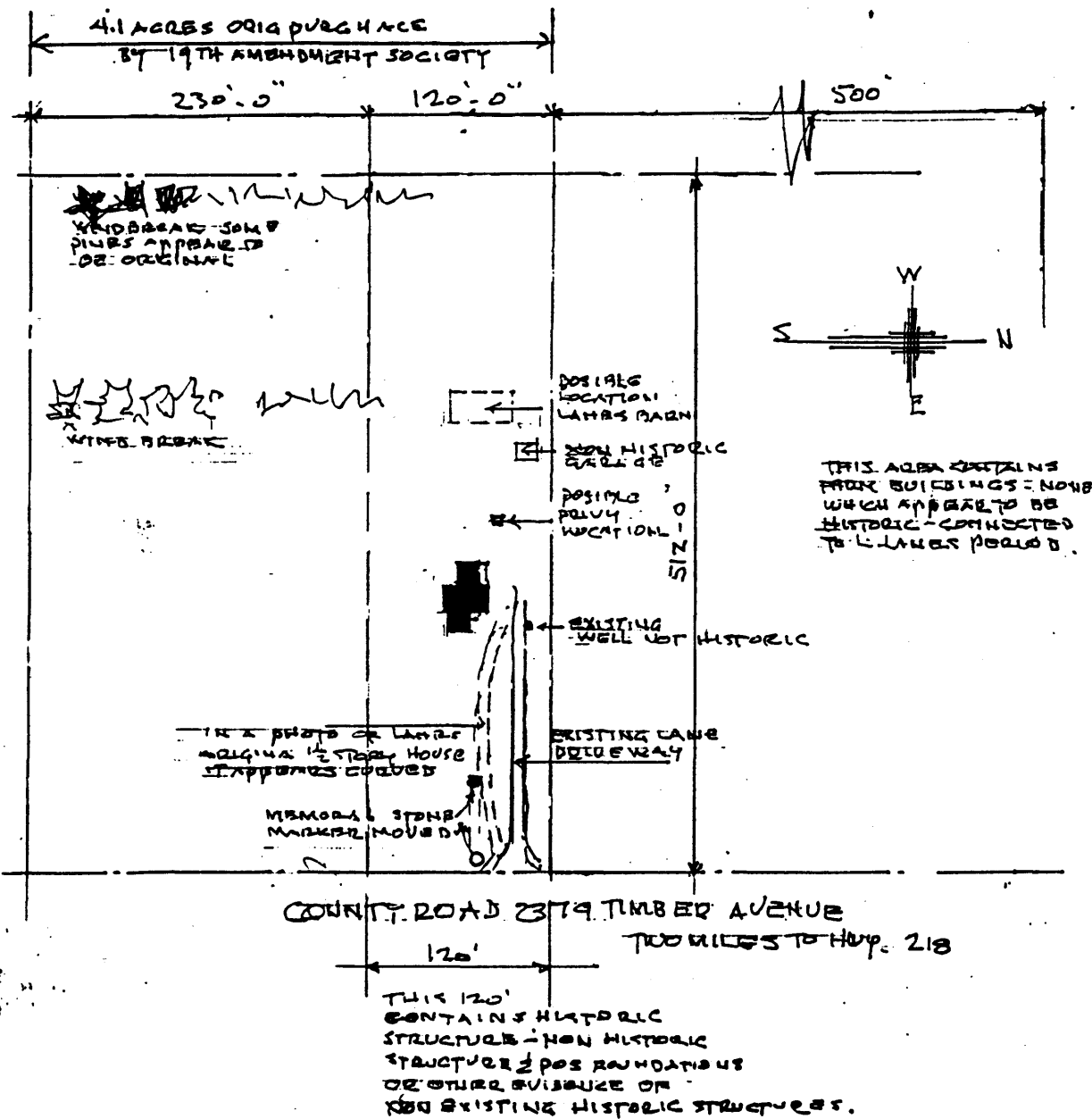
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Sketch map of property boundaries
Wm. J. Wagner, Architect, 1993



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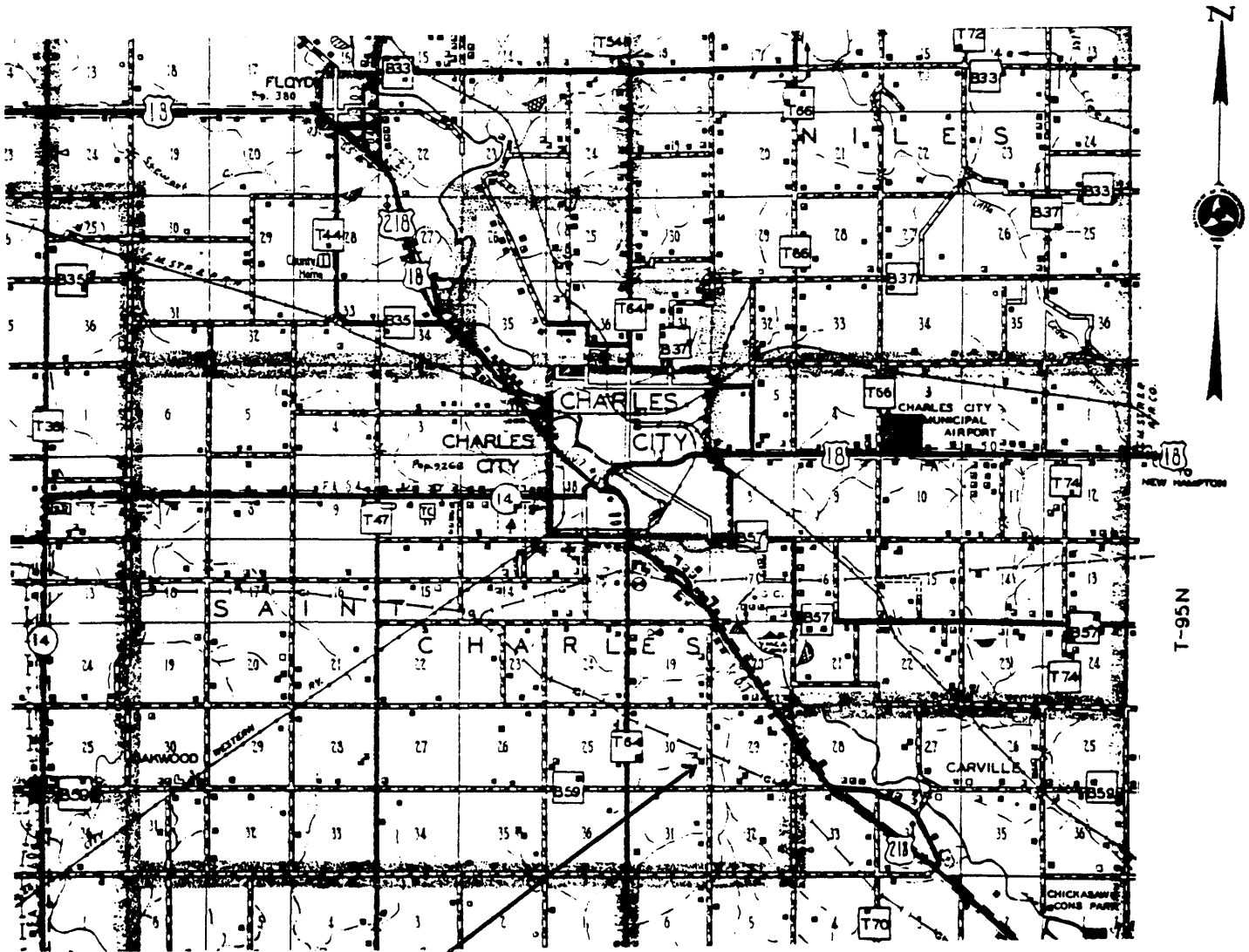
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Location Map
Lane, Lucius and Maria Clinton House
Floyd County, Section 30, Township 95N, Range 15W



HOUSE

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Lane, Lucius and Maria Clinton
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Boundary of the property is indicated on the accompanying base map (see Section 8, Page 7). The map's lower left corner represents the point marking the section line 853.0 feet North of the Southeast Corner of Section Thirty (30), Township Ninety-five (95) North, Range Fifteen (15) West of the 5th P.M.. From there the boundary of the nominated property runs:

thence West 512.0 feet; thence North parallel with the section line 350.0 feet; thence East 512.0 feet to the section line; thence South along the section line 350.0 feet to the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary embraces the portion of the original Lane farm owned by the National 19th Amendment Society. This includes the farmhouse that has historically been part of the farm and that maintains its historic integrity. It also includes that portion of land to the rear of the house where earlier stood a barn and privy which may have archeological potential to yield information important to revealing the property's history during the era of Lane ownership. The remaining portions of the original farm have been excluded because they have undergone subsequent development as part of a later farm operation, with none of the buildings associated with the time of Lucius and Maria Clinton Lane ownership.