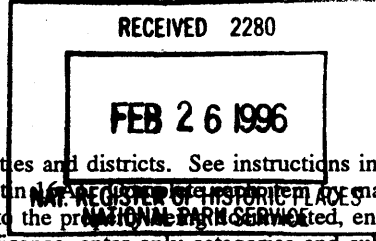


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 16). Mark "x" on the appropriate line or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being nominated, 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 IOWA YEARLY MEETING HOUSE-COLLEGE AVENUE FRIENDS CHURCH

other names/site number College Avenue Friends Church

2. Location

street & number 912 North C Street N/A not for publication

city or town Oskaloosa N/A vicinity

state Iowa code IA county Mahaska code 123 zip code 52577

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 Christy DSHP 2-21-96
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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)

Elson H. Ball
Signature of Keeper

Date of Action
3/29/96

Entered in the
National Register

Iowa Yearly Meeting House-College Avenue Friends Church
Name of Property

Mahaska County, Iowa
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many lines as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one line)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

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

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

The Quaker Testimony in Oskaloosa, Iowa

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/religious facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/

Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Brick

Stone

roof Asphalt

other Glass

Narrative Description

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

Iowa Yearly Meeting House-College Avenue Friends Church
Name of Property

Mahaska County, Iowa
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" on one or more lines 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" on all the lines 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)

RELIGION
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1913-1945

Significant Dates

1913

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

A. T. Simmons, architect
R. A. Winters, building contractor

Narrative Statement of Significance - (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

9. Major Bibliography 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):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository

Iowa Yearly Meeting House-College Avenue Friends Church
Name of Property

Mahaska County, Iowa
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 15 | 5 29 470 | 45 72 270 |

Zone Easting Northing

2 | | | |

Zone Easting Northing

3 | | | |

Zone Easting Northing

4 | | | |

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 William C. Page, Public Historian

organization Oskaloosa Historic Preservation Commission date October 28, 1994

street & number 520 East Sheridan Avenue telephone 515-243-5740; FAX 515-243-7285

city or town Des Moines state Iowa zip code 50313

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 Oskaloosa Monthly Meeting of Friends

street & number 912 North C Street telephone 515-673-8357

city or town Oskaloosa state Iowa zip code 52557

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 1

CFN-259-1116

Iowa Yearly Meeting House-College Avenue Friends Church, Mahaska County, Iowa.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This is a 2-story, brick building designed for religious services. It features a hipped roof with intersecting gables, cornice with extensive denticulation, pilasters on the corners and on the facade and north portico, and rich stone trim. The building is designed to have two facades. The facade that faces west features a prominent portico whose richly denticulated pediment is supported by four massive stone columns resting on brick piers. That on the north features a protruding wing flanked by pilasters and covered with a gable-end roof. The north facade also features an entryway, which also protrudes from the main block. Together, these two elements give the north facade substance and act as a visual terminus to an axis formed by Penn Boulevard. The "Akron plan," a design popular during the early Twentieth Century allowing a flexible use of space for auditorium and school purposes, was used as a model for the interior.

EXTERIOR

The main portion of this building measures 50' x 110' with the smaller measurement for the west facade. This facade measures approximately 36' x 12'. The building is clad in buff colored brick and natural colored limestone and rests on a brick foundation.

The roof, which originally was tile, is now covered with asphalt shingles. Although this was a major alteration to the building, the building's height, the densely built-up environment surrounding the building to the south, and the building's location on the crest of a gentle hill renders the roof inconspicuous from the street.

INTERIOR

Floor 1 of the building contains the sanctuary (occasionally called "worship room"). This room occupies most of the building's floor space and is located one-half flight of steps above grade. The full basement contains classrooms, fellowship hall, and kitchen and is accessed by one-half flight of steps down from grade. On Floor 1 in the rear portion of the building there are offices and a library. Floor 2 of this portion is now occupied by classrooms, in an alteration from the building's original plan (discussed below).

Interior wall finishes are generally plaster. Floor 1 features hardwood floors.

The sanctuary floor slopes gradually down toward the low platform on the west end that serves in place of an altar. Three stained glass windows, each with three vertical panes, are mounted above the platform area. Balconies line both sides of the sanctuary. The ceiling is arched, providing excellent acoustics. The pews are curved, and they are arranged in three sets of rows radiating outward from the platform on the west end, with the center ones longer in length than those on the sides. The sanctuary seats approximately 450-500 people.

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Section number 7 Page 2

CFN-259-1116

Iowa Yearly Meeting House-College Avenue Friends Church, Mahaska County, Iowa.

During the 1960s, some alterations to the building were made. The exterior received some modification. These included the installation of three windows above the entrance on the north side, the treatment above the doorway was changed, and the steps on this entrance were redesigned. On the interior, the original sanctuary configuration was changed. The balcony area was walled off and the space that was created is now used for classrooms. The sanctuary was squared in on the northeast corner, and a coatroom was partitioned off there. The level of the platform on the west end was reduced, but the slope and level of the main floor and balconies remained unchanged. The narthex, which previously had three large roll-down walls, primarily for use during Yearly Meeting times, was closed in with a permanent partition.

Other interior alterations include the construction of an elevator in 1993.

SITE

The Iowa Yearly Meeting House-College Avenue Friends Church is situated on Lot 10 in Westervelts Subdivision to the City of Oskaloosa. This parcel measures 66' x 120' (width by depth). The building stands on the southeast corner of the intersection of North C Street and College Avenue. The primary facade of the building faces west. Penn Boulevard intersects College Avenue in such a way that the north elevation of the church, which is its secondary facade, serves as a vista when traveling on Penn Boulevard to the south. The Oskaloosa Monthly Meeting Parsonage stands immediately to the south of the building on Lot 9.

This building dominates its immediate surroundings because of its large scale and massive design. Additionally, the building is situated on only one lot and without a lawn. Taken all together, this imparts the feeling of a densely built up site. A park, located across College Avenue immediately to the north, relieves this feeling somewhat. The Iowa Yearly Meeting of Friends occupies a one-story office building adjacent to this park on the west and on land where the original campus for Penn College was located.

The site of this property is generally level in topography to the south and undulates slightly downwards into a swale to the north before climbing again to crest on the new-site campus of William Penn College, located about four blocks to the north. The old-site campus of this institution is located across College Avenue and adjacent to the park mentioned above.

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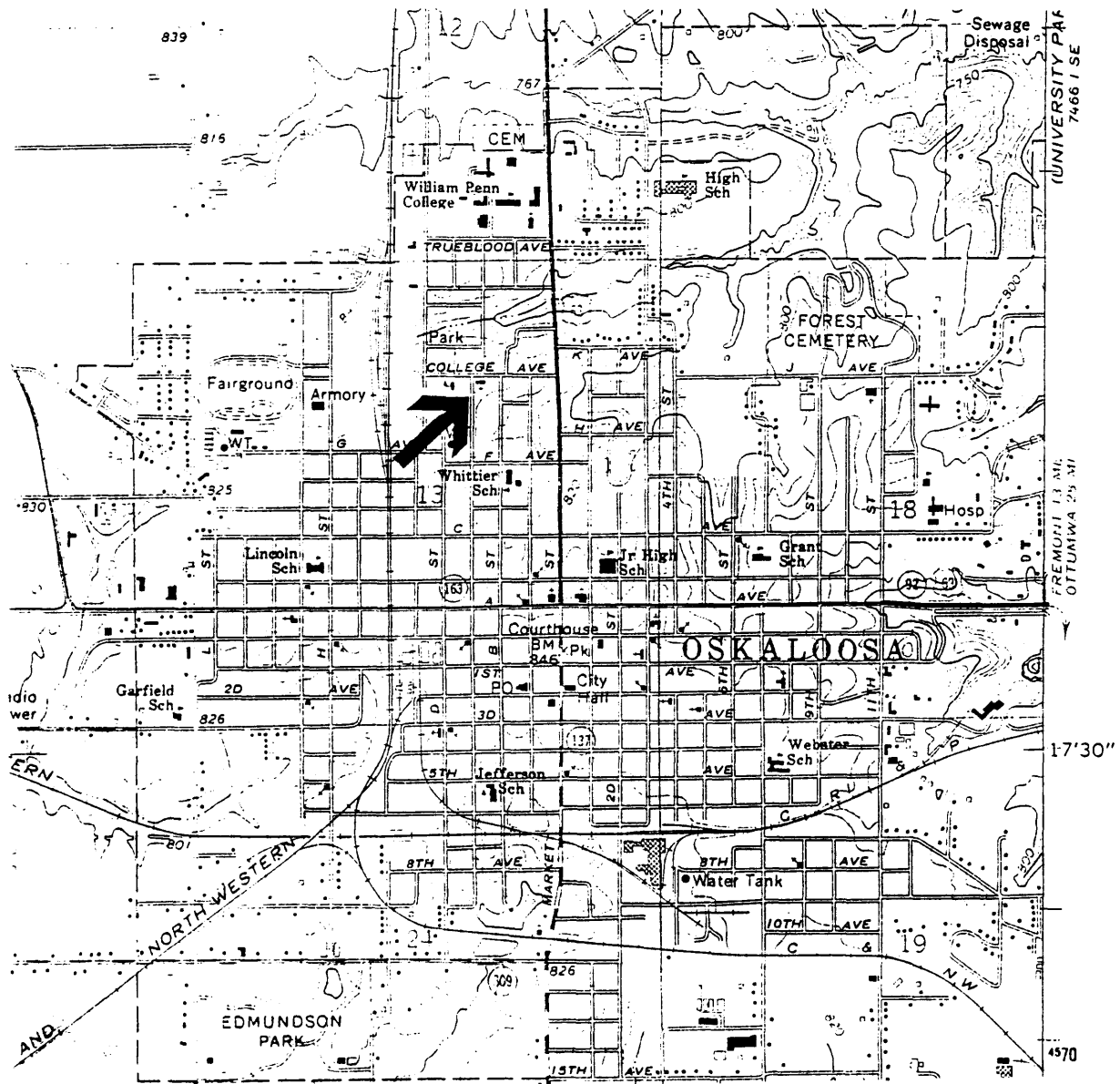
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Iowa Yearly Meeting House-College Avenue Friends Church, Mahaska County, Iowa.

SITE MAP

ARROW LOCATES PROPERTY



Source: U.S.G.S. Map (7.5 Minute Series), Oskaloosa Quadrangle, 1968.



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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

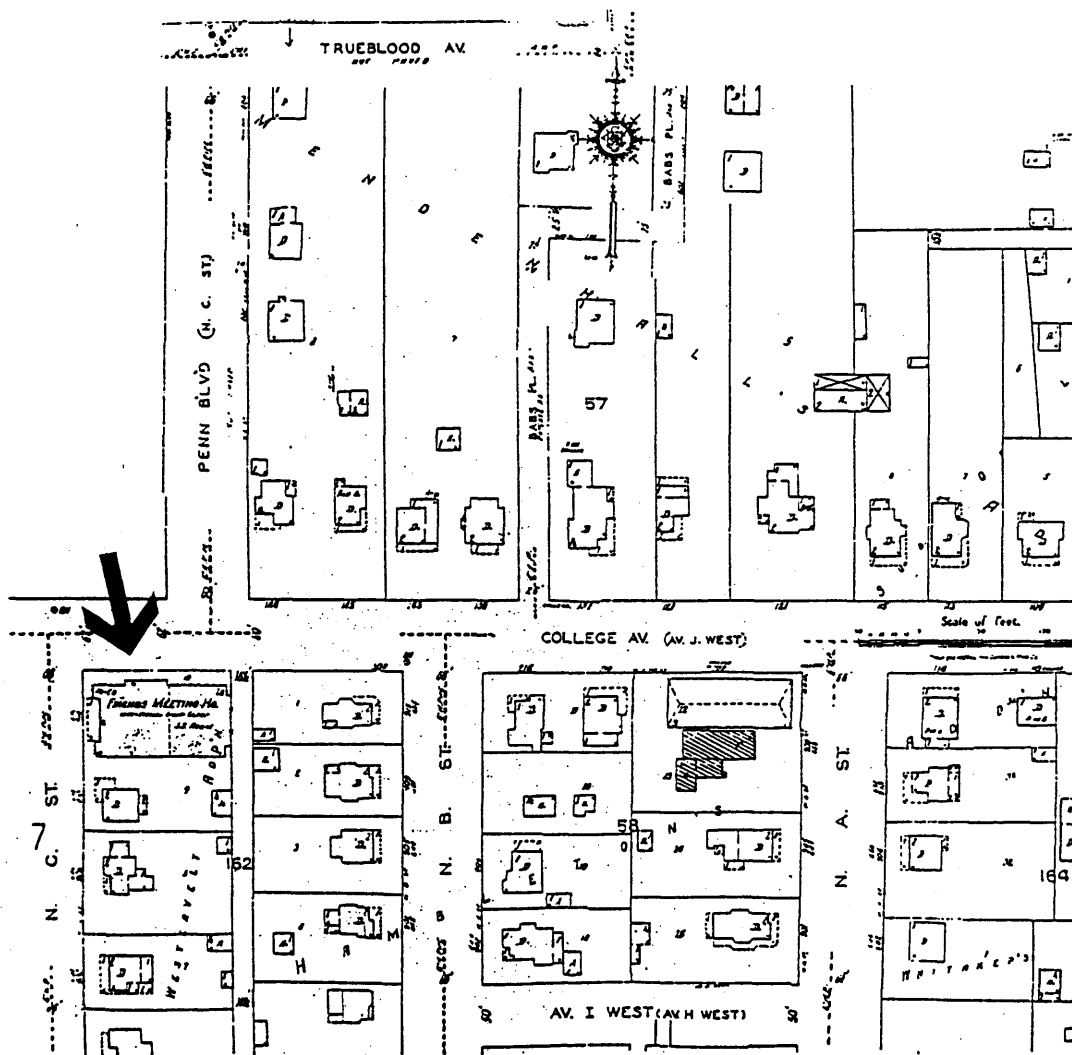
Section number 7 Page 4

CFN-259-1116

Iowa Yearly Meeting House-College Avenue Friends Church, Mahaska County, Iowa.

PLAT MAP

ARROW LOCATES PROPERTY



United States Department of the Interior
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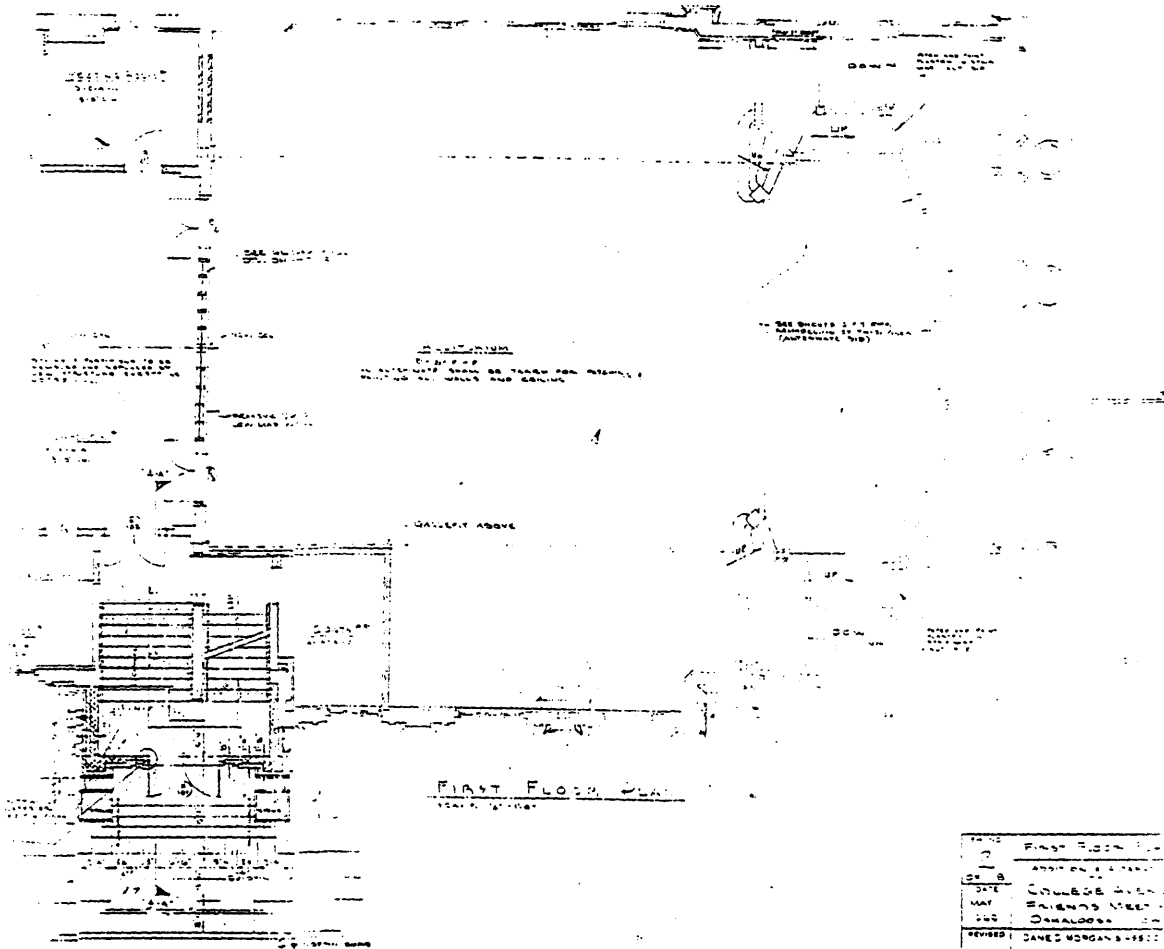
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Iowa Yearly Meeting House-College Avenue Friends Church, Mahaska County, Iowa.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN WEST SIDE



DATE	FIRST FLOOR PLAN
BY	DAVE D. MORGAN
NO.	1
DATE	COLLEGE AVENUE
NO.	FRIENDS MEETING
NO.	MAHASKA COUNTY
REVISION	DANE D. MORGAN & ASSOCIATES
	ARCHITECTS
	DESIGNERS



Source: Dane D. Morgan & Associates.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
 CONTINUATION SHEET

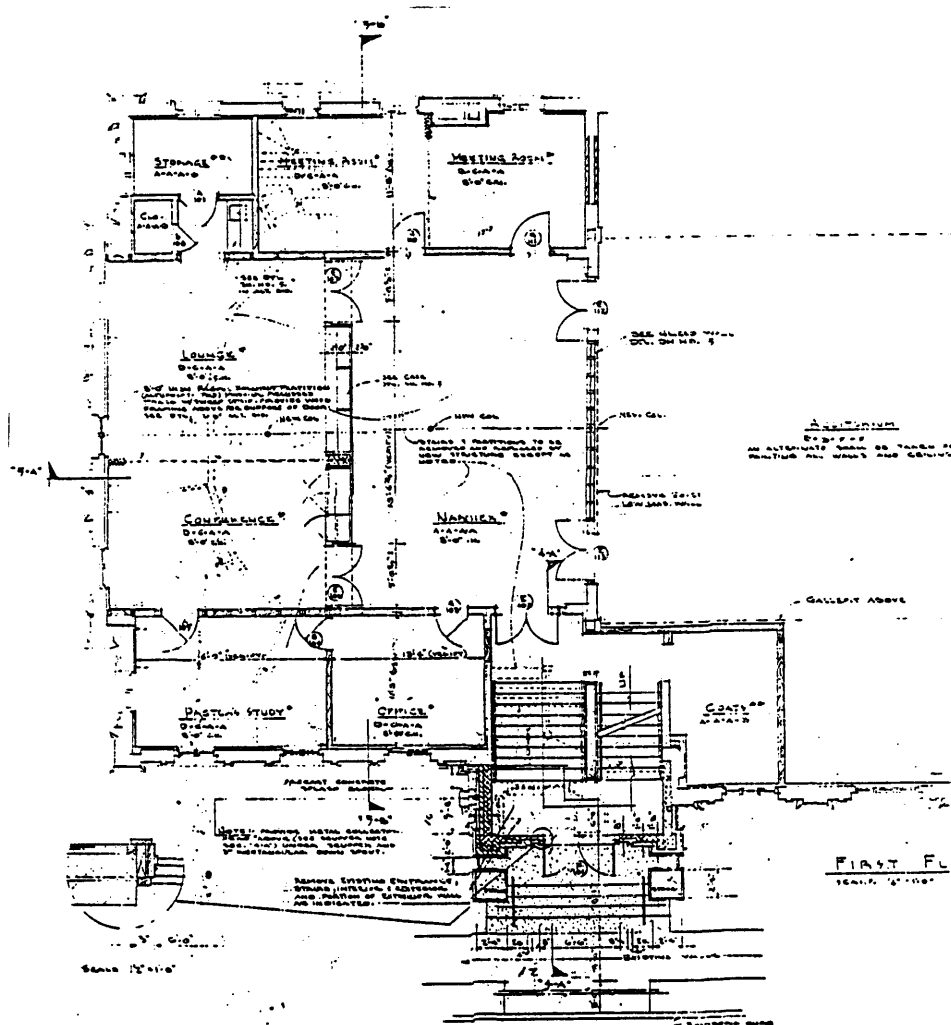
Section number 7

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Iowa Yearly Meeting House-College Avenue Friends Church, Mahaska County, Iowa.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
 EAST SIDE



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Section number 8 Page 7

CFN-259-1116

Iowa Yearly Meeting House-College Avenue Friends Church, Mahaska County, Iowa.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

Built between 1912 and 1913, the Iowa Yearly Meeting House-College Avenue Friends Church possesses historical significance, under National Register Criterion A, because it calls attention to events and patterns associated with Quaker religious institutions within the historic context "The Quaker Testimony in Oskaloosa, Iowa."

This building is also architecturally significant, under National Register Criterion C for many reasons. Designed by A. T. Simmons, architect of Bloomington, Illinois, the building demonstrates his considerable architectural skills. The building is also an outstanding local example of Colonial Revival architecture. In its employment of buff colored brick, the building broke with the Quakers' traditional use of red colored brick in Oskaloosa, thereby showing their willingness to experiment with materials. The siting of this building is of further architectural significance because it calls attention to Simmons' concept plan for the new Penn College campus.

The period of significance, under Criterion A, for this building is 1913-1945, the time it served as a meeting house for the Iowa Yearly Meeting and the Oskaloosa Monthly Meeting of Friends. The earlier date reflects the building's first use for this purpose, while the later date reflects the National Register 50-year cut-off date. This building continues in use to the present day for the Oskaloosa Monthly Meeting and until the late 1960s for the Iowa Yearly Meeting (at which time this meeting relocated to William Penn College).

The period of significance, under Criterion C, for this building is 1913, the year when construction of the building was completed.

Criterion Consideration (Exception) A applies for this nomination. This religious property derives primary significance because of its architectural distinction, as well as its historical importance in calling attention to events and patterns, both within the historic context "The Quaker Testimony in Oskaloosa, Iowa."

The property contains one resource for this nomination--the meeting house-church.

EVENTS AND PATTERNS

This building obtains historical significance for several reasons. It calls dramatic attention to the changes wrought on Quaker traditions in Iowa, the Friends' traditional emphasis on the equality of women, the historical relationship between the Quakers' "Peace Testimony" and the consequences within the local community of Oskaloosa, and the businesslike relationships among Friends. Although its rich architectural detail would appear on the surface to contradict the notion that the Quakers are unwilling to make strong continuing financial investments in their institutions, the circumstances of this building's construction supports such an interpretation. The building is consequently significant because it calls attention to this phenomenon. Finally, this building obtains

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Iowa Yearly Meeting House-College Avenue Friends Church, Mahaska County, Iowa.

significance because it calls attention to the historical relationships among the Iowa Yearly Meeting, Penn College, and the Oskaloosa Monthly Meeting.

This building illustrates the willingness of Iowa Friends to adapt and change in architecture. On the frontier, Quakers and other small, "birth-right" sects found their membership declining as their own birth rate fell and as many young members were drawn away by the more evangelical churches. In response, Iowa Friends deliberately concentrated on a few tenets of the sect believed to be fundamental, but yielded on traditional concerns about simplicity and restraint. The Iowa Yearly Meeting today differs in many important ways from the older meetings found in eastern states. Many of these changes can be attributed to the influence and freedom of the frontier. As an expression of this influence, the Iowa Yearly Meeting House-College Avenue Friends Church may have potential national significance.

Constructed in 1912-1913, this building has significance also because it calls attention to the lingering effects of the Schism of 1877 among Iowa Friends. In contrast to the first Iowa Yearly Meeting House, which was built during 1864-1865, this building is much more elaborate in design. The earlier meeting house was a 2 1/2 story, brick and stone, gable-roofed building with simple shuttered windows, and an unimposing entranceway. The building had little else in the way of ornamentation. By contrast, the College Avenue design of Architect A. T. Simmons employs many elements of Colonial Revival style, including symmetry, porticos with pediments, denticulation, and pilasters with caps. It also contains many flashed-glass windows and elaborate, highly-decorated interior lighting fixtures. All of these elements visually demonstrate the turn that the majority of Iowa Friends took away from the simplicity of style and conservative architectural taste that distinguished early Quakers and still characterizes Conservative Friends in Iowa and many other Friends in the Midwest and East.

This building is significant also because it represents the shifting movement of Quaker settlement in Iowa. Although Oskaloosa did not have the largest concentration of early Friends, it was centrally located among the towns where most Quakers settled. It was thus selected as the site of the Iowa Yearly Meeting, or the headquarters of the sect. At that time, the Iowa Yearly Meeting's boundaries were not limited to the State of Iowa but covered all of the United States west of the Mississippi River. For this reason, when it came time to construct a new meeting house, the choice to remain in Oskaloosa and build a new facility on College Avenue was a critical event in the history of the Society of Friends. By choosing to build the Iowa Yearly Meeting House-College Avenue Friends Church on a lot near Penn College, the Quakers also emphasized the significance of the college to them. The building thus illustrates the centrality of Oskaloosa among members of the sect.

In its function as the second Iowa Yearly Meeting House, this property also obtains significance because it highlights the importance of the equality of women to members of the sect. The first Yearly Meeting House contained two large meeting halls, with the one on the first floor for use by the men and the other on the second floor for use by the women. During the early history of the sect, women were accepted as ministers and elders, but separate meetings for disciplinary and business purposes were held for members of each sex. In meetings for worship, men sat on one side of the hall and women on the other, separated by a center aisle. The College Avenue facility highlights the evolution in thought concerning the position of women after the Schism of 1877. Among members of the Iowa

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Iowa Yearly Meeting House-College Avenue Friends Church, Mahaska County, Iowa.

Yearly Meeting, such separateness was no longer seen as necessary or desirable by 1912, when the building was constructed. This building contains only one sanctuary, not two, and it has no center aisle. Instead, there are two side aisles, and the pews are arranged in three sections, with the center section much larger than the two on the side. Yearly Meeting sessions were open to both male and female delegates, and the physical layout of the interior of the Iowa Yearly Meeting House-College Avenue Friends Church illustrates the strides men and women had made within the sect toward full equality.

The significance of this building also relates to the Quakers' "Peace Testimony," and the consequences of that testimony within the local community. Members of the Oskaloosa Monthly Meeting voiced their belief in the importance of alternatives to military service during both World War I and World War II. The local pastors and members of the Penn College faculty also counseled students on conscientious objector options during both conflicts. The articulation of such views did not meet with widespread approval within the local community. Many non-Quakers were upset, and some people expressed their displeasure through individual acts of vandalism. During both wars, the parsonage for the Oskaloosa Monthly Meeting bore the brunt of such vandalism, when yellow paint was sprayed on it, but the meeting house-church, as the worship center for the congregation, illustrates this at a secondary level.

This building also obtains significance as an expression of the businesslike relationships that historically have existed among Friends. From the earliest years, Quakers have distinguished themselves by an affinity for business and commerce. The construction of this building was a cooperative effort of the Yearly Meeting, the Monthly Meeting, and Penn College. The process that led to its construction was efficient, democratic, and fiscally conservative. Although the contractor declared bankruptcy before the building was completed, the members of the two building committees pursued matters legally until the building was finished. Final costs exceeded the estimates, but the meeting house-church was still completed as planned, and the design of the building was not allowed to suffer because of the contractor's difficulties.

This last point, however, is tied to another area of significance illustrated by this building. Generally Quakers have been less than willing to commit themselves to the level of gift-giving needed to maintain large institutions such as colleges and yearly meeting houses. Every Quaker college has experienced repeated problems because its financial campaigns have been restricted generally to Quakers. This problem, for example, was faced by both Earlham and Penn Colleges. The second Iowa Yearly Meeting House-College Avenue Friends Church, at first glance, appears to contradict this generalization. This building as constructed is rich in architectural detail. A closer examination, however, reveals that it was built at a time of great prosperity for Iowans, and, although cost overruns were experienced, its actual construction cost relatively little. The Quakers bargained well during deliberations, and the richness of the architecture in this building reflects this, more so than generous giving.

Finally, this meeting house-church obtains significance because it calls attention to the historic relationships among the Iowa Yearly Meeting, the Oskaloosa Monthly Meeting, and Penn College. The site on College Avenue in Oskaloosa was not chosen by accident. Instead, it was carefully

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Iowa Yearly Meeting House-College Avenue Friends Church, Mahaska County, Iowa.

accommodating large numbers of Yearly Meeting delegates through the use of the college's facilities. Although the college campus was relocated a few years after this building was constructed, the original plan was to maximize use of the facilities of both institutions. Because the College Avenue building was well designed to meet the needs of each of these three institutions, the meeting house-church continued to fulfill the original intentions of each group even after the campus was relocated. The building itself was also a cooperative effort of all three institutions, with the college donating the lot, and the two meetings each raising part of the funds.

ARCHITECTURE

Designed by A. T. Simmons, architect of Bloomington, Illinois, and constructed in 1912-1913, this building is significant architecturally because it calls attention to an early institutional expression of Colonial Revival influence in Oskaloosa. Notable for the massing of its elements, which reinforces the weighty feeling that the brick and stone convey, this edifice reflects a free interpretation phase of Colonial Revival styling. In contrast, Spencer Memorial Chapel, on the Penn College campus, reflects that later phase of the movement and its closer adherence to Eighteenth Century prototypes. Taken together, these two resources are among the finest examples of Colonial Revival styling in Oskaloosa.

The building is additionally significant architecturally because of its use of material. The use of buff colored brick in this building broke the tradition of red brick, which hitherto obtained for masonry buildings constructed by the Friends in Oskaloosa. In the employment of this brick, the Friends showed a ready willingness to experiment with new ideas and building materials, rather than to be bound by past traditions.

The siting of this building obtains further architectural significance. Located on the corner of North C and College Avenue, this building provided a strong anchor to the Penn College old-site campus. Simmons designed this building so that its north facade would serve as a terminus for a north-south street, which today has become Penn Boulevard.

The sanctuary contains significant lighting features of an unusual, unique design. They are believed to have been designed by the building's architect, A. T. Simmons. All are composed of a heavy plaster, much denser than plaster of Paris, which makes them extremely heavy. The three above the center of the sanctuary hang very high off the floor, and each has a cable-type of winch to lower and raise them. Because of their weight, two men are needed to work the cranks. The three fixtures above the center of the sanctuary are circular in shape, and those that hang on each side are conical in shape. The plaster has been molded in forms, and both designs contain classic elements such as flowers and leaves. The interior bottom of each fixture contains a reflector, helping to bounce the light upward. They provide indirect, diffuse light.

The contractor was the R. A. Winters Company, of Atwood, Kansas, whose bid was the lowest of five firms, including two local Oskaloosa companies. Winters, however, ran into cost over-runs during construction, and his firm declared bankruptcy before the job was completed. Other architects

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Iowa Yearly Meeting House-College Avenue Friends Church, Mahaska County, Iowa.

under consideration for the job included William S. Bailey of Philadelphia and Lawrence Volk (or Valk), probably of New York City.

NAME OF THE PROPERTY

It was difficult to determine a correct historical name for this property because of its closely woven organizational ties, the fact that numerous names have been employed to denote the various functions it has served, and the fact that the word "church" has entered the Iowa Yearly Meeting's vocabulary in place of "meeting house."

Although cumbersome in styling, the property's official name for the National Register of Historic Places (Iowa Yearly Meeting House-College Avenue Friends Church) reflects the joint organizational commitment responsible for the building's erection, as well as the historic names given to these separate institutions.

REPRESENTATION IN OTHER CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEYS

The Iowa Yearly Meeting House-College Avenue Friends Church was surveyed in 1981 as part of the Area XV Regional Planning Commission's then comprehensive cultural resources surveys of Mahaska County. At that time, the building was not evaluated, under Criterion A, within the historic context "Education," although the report noted that "The College Street [sic] Friends Church calls attention to Quaker settlement in Mahaska County better than any other structure in the county..." Under National Register Criterion C, the building was evaluated as a "key structure/individually may qualify for the National Register."

POTENTIAL FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Although the site's potential for archaeological research is, as yet, unevaluated, there appears to be little if any in this regard.

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Section number 9

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Iowa Yearly-College Avenue Meeting House, Mahaska County, Iowa.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

PRIMARY

"Building Committee" minutes of meetings, Yearly Meeting and Monthly Meeting minutes of meetings, 1910-1915.

"College Avenue Friends Oskaloosa Monthly Meeting," pp. 6-7.

Morgan, Dane D., & Associates, architect's drawings for addition and alterations. Dated May 1969. Property College Avenue Friends Church, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Ground Floor Plan
First Floor Plan
Second Floor Plan
Elevation & Section
Sections & Details

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of 1917, 1927, and 1927 updated.

Simmons, A. T., architect's drawings for Friends Church, Oskaloosa, Iowa. Undated. Property College Avenue Friends Church, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Basement Plan
First Floor Plan
Gallery Floor Plan

"The New Church Home," p. 5.

"We Are Concerned to Restore and Grow at the College Avenue Friends Meeting," p. 13.

SECONDARY

Naumann, Molly Myers; *Architectural Survey of Oskaloosa, Iowa*; Report prepared by the Area XV Regional Planning Commission and on file at the State Historical Society of Iowa; 1981.

Page, William C.; *Historical Survey of Mahaska County, Iowa*; Report prepared by the Area XV Regional Planning Commission and on file at the State Historical Society of Iowa; 1981.

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Section number 9

Page 13

CFN-259-1116

Iowa Yearly-College Avenue Meeting House, Mahaska County, Iowa.

Page, William C., and Joanne R. Walroth; *Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the Quaker Testimony in Oskaloosa, also including the Chicago, Rock Island, & Pacific Railroad Area*; Report prepared for and on file at the Oskaloosa Historic Preservation Commission and State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines; 1992.

ORAL INFORMANTS

Robert Pierson, interview with Joanne R. Walroth, June 11, 1992.

Lena Doller, interview with Joanne R. Walroth, February 7, 1992.

HISTORIC IMAGES

Watson, *William Penn College*, has two photographs on page 75. One shows the lot before construction, and the other, the completed building.

Allen Bowman has provided from the William Penn College Archives a photograph taken some time after the building's completion (undated).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Iowa Yearly-College Avenue Meeting House, Mahaska County, Iowa.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lot 10 in Westervelts Subdivision of the City of Oskaloosa, Iowa.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The National Register boundary contains all land associated historically with this resource.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

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CFN-259-1116

Iowa Yearly-College Avenue Meeting House, Mahaska County, Iowa.

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Iowa Yearly Meeting House-College Avenue Friends Church
912 North C Street
Oskaloosa, IA 52557
Looking northeast
Patricia Pierce Patterson, Photographer
April 24, 1994

2. Iowa Yearly Meeting House-College Avenue Friends Church
912 North C Street
Oskaloosa, IA 52557
Looking southeast
Patricia Pierce Patterson, Photographer
April 24, 1994

3. Iowa Yearly Meeting House-College Avenue Friends Church
912 North C Street
Oskaloosa, IA 52557
Looking southwest
Patricia Pierce Patterson, Photographer
April 24, 1994

4. Iowa Yearly Meeting House-College Avenue Friends Church
912 North C Street
Oskaloosa, IA 52557
Looking northwest
Patricia Pierce Patterson, Photographer
April 24, 1994