

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



780

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name McCormick Harvesting Machine Company Building

other names/site number International Harvester Transfer House

2. Location

street & number 1001 S 6th Street

city or town Council Bluffs

state Iowa code IA county Pottawattamie code 155 zip code 51503

N/A

not for publication

N/A

vicinity

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide X local

Signature of certifying official/Title

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register

☐ determined eligible for the National Register

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register

☐ removed from the National Register

☐ other (explain:)

for Edward H. Beall

9-10-12

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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	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)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE/warehouse

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/not in use

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th & 20th Century American Movement

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Brick

walls: Brick

roof: Synthetic

other:

Narrative Description

SUMMARY PARAGRAPH

Located south of Council Bluffs' Central Business District, the four-story McCormick Harvesting Machine Company building sits on the southeast corner of the intersection at South 6th Street and 10th Avenue. The long axis of the building runs parallel to South 6th Street. Its immediate neighbors include a single story structure to the north, to the east a four-story structure, to the south railroad tracks and to the west a single-story structure.

CONSTRUCTION OVERVIEW

The four-story building is constructed of load bearing brick masonry exterior walls and heavy timber post and beam framing on a masonry foundation. On the east and north sides of the building, there is a concrete platform/loading dock. The roof, concealed from view at the exterior, consists of a ridge which runs parallel to the long axis of the building and slopes towards the south.

EXTERIOR

Front (North Façade)

The primary (north) façade of the building is finished in common laid red/brown brick and divided into six bays separated by brick pilasters. These pilasters begin at the first floor level and rise to meet the prominent cornice. The cornice is decorated with recessed brick panels and brick corbel courses. A loading platform spans across five bays and includes concrete stairs on the east and west ends. Above the concrete platform is a steel shed-roofed canopy supported by steel supports. Faint outlines of painted advertisements are visible at the brick between the third and fourth floor window openings. The signage reads "International Harvester Company" in white lettering.

The primary entrances to the building are located within the middle two bays. The opening in the third bay from the east contains an overhead five-panel segmented wood door. The opening in the fourth bay from the east has been infilled with a steel door centered in a wood shingled wall. A single double-hung wood window is located in the fifth bay from the east. Between the pilasters in the remaining first floor bays are three window openings. A combination of wall infill faced on the exterior with particle board set at an angle and/or windows fill each of the bays in the floors above. Above each window and door opening is a segmented brick arch consisting of four rowlock courses of brick. The brick arch above the overhead wood door features an engraved keystone in the center with the letters C and M. Sills at all window openings are stone.

Side (East Façade)

The east façade serves as the secondary entrance into the building, primarily for the shipping and receiving of goods. The entire façade is clad in red/brown brick laid in a common bond and divided into eight window bays separated by brick pilasters. Again, these pilasters rise from the first floor level to meet the building's prominent cornice. The concrete loading platform on the north façade also wraps the corner and stretches the entire length of the east façade. A steel shed-roofed canopy structure above the platform extends the length of this façade but is set at a slightly higher elevation than the steel canopy structure found on the north façade. At the middle two bays the shed-roofed canopy shifts to a ridge roof with an east facing gable.

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On the first floor level double wood doors are located in the second, fourth and sixth bays from the north. Window openings in the third and fifth bays from the north have been infilled with brick. The lintels of each of these openings are brick segmented arches consisting of four rowlock courses of brick and the sills are of stone. The remaining bays are solid brick walls.

At the second floor level, window openings are located in every bay except the fourth bay from the north. These window openings have been filled in with concrete masonry units and a modern horizontal aluminum window. At the third and fourth floor levels, window openings are located only in the second and third bays from the north. These window openings are infilled with brick. Each window opening features a brick segmented arch at the lintel and a stone sill. Faint outlines of painted advertisements are visible at the northernmost bay. The signage reads "International Harvester Company of America" in white lettering.

Side (West Façade)

The west façade is clad in red/brown brick laid in a common bond pattern and divided into eight window bays separated by brick pilasters. These pilasters begin at grade and rise to the prominent brick cornice. The base of each interior pilaster has been covered in cement. Basement windows have been infilled with concrete masonry units.

At the first floor level, window openings are located in the first, second, fourth, fifth, seventh, and eighth bays from the north. A single door opening is located in the third bay from the north and a double door opening is located in the sixth bay. There are window openings at each of the bays at all the upper floors. A steel egress door and fire stair is located in the fifth bay from the north. All openings have been modified with wall infill faced on the exterior with particle board set at an angle, modern horizontal aluminum windows and/or modern double hung windows. Above every window and door opening is a brick segmental arch consisting of four rowlock courses of brick. All windows sills are stone. Faint outlines of painted advertisements are visible at the brick between the third and fourth floor window openings. The signage reads "International Harvester Company" in white lettering.

Rear (South Façade)

This façade differs from each of the other building façades. It is considered the secondary façade and does not exhibit the same fenestration nor decoration at the cornice as the other three façades. The entire façade is clad in red/brown brick laid in a common bond pattern and divided into six bays separated by brick pilasters. The pilasters begin at ground level and rise to a simplified cornice. There are no windows on this façade; however, a large overhead aluminum door is located in the fifth bay from the west at the first floor level. An addition, clad in metal sheathing, extends the entire height of bay four and includes an overhead aluminum door at the first floor level. The east façade's steel shed roof canopy structure wraps the corner of the south façade and extends across the sixth bay from the west. Two concrete ramps, one accessing the loading platform and the other leading to the aluminum door in the fifth bay from the west, provide egress to the first floor level. Faint outlines of two separated painted advertisements are visible at the brick near the third and fourth floors. The lower sign is only partially readable with the top line reading "Motor Trucks, Oil and Engines." The bottom line cannot be deciphered. The upper sign reads "International Harvester Company" in white lettering.

INTERIOR

The interior of the building is divided into six east/west structural bays and eight north/south structural bays. Similar to the north/south structural bays, the east/west structural bays are equal distances from each other. All of the columns and beams are wood and are joined with uniquely shaped structural column cap connectors. Wood floor joists are tied into the beams with joist hangers and support wood decking. Corners at all the wood columns on the first, second, and third floors are reinforced with steel angle iron. Three separate two-inch steel bands located a few feet above the column base, near the middle and a few feet below the top of each column have also been added at some point in the building's history. It is unclear if these steel elements were added for structural reasons or to protect each column from damage due to the wear and tear of moving large pieces of agricultural equipment in and out of the building.

In general, finishes throughout the building are historic and industrial in nature. Floors are wood deck and exterior walls are exposed brick. Interior partition walls are constructed of modern studs and are a combination of drywall, tack board, fake wood paneling. Although they have been painted over time, many of the original exterior wood doors remain intact.

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Vertical Circulation

There are four main vertical circulation elements within this building. The first is the historic wood staircase that connects the first floor to the basement, second and third floors. An additional modern stair was added at a later date to connect the third and fourth floors. This stair runs along the north exterior wall. Fire egress is provided by an exterior fire stair located near the center of the west exterior wall. At each floor four steps rise off the floor to meet the threshold of these egress doors.

The original enclosed elevator shaft remains four bays south of the north façade along the east wall of the building. The mechanical room for this elevator is located on the north side of the elevator shaft at the second floor level. The original motor and other equipment still remain. A modern freight elevator shaft was constructed after International Harvester sold the building on the south façade of the building in the third bay from the east.

First Floor

The first floor is elevated above grade three to four feet, to facilitate loading and unloading large amounts of freight. It is primarily an open space with the exception of the vertical circulation elements and a small office area. The main entrance to the building is from the north and leads into a stairwell, located in the third bay from the west. To the west side of this stairway is a brick vault. In the northwest corner there are three offices, a kitchenette, and single stall bathroom. One of these offices is located in the far northwest corner of the building and fills one entire structural bay. Another office, also occupying an entire structural bay, is located south of the first office along the west exterior wall. To the south of this office is a hallway with immediate access to a kitchenette along the west exterior wall, a single stall bathroom, and access to the rest of the open space. A third office is located south of the stairwell and fills two bays in the east/west direction and one bay in the north/south.

At the time of this nomination, it is uncertain whether the offices are historic. A newspaper article written after the building's construction indicates that "several neat and spacious offices, finished up in the most modern manner for convenience of the office force, occupy a portion of the northern end of the lower floor."¹ Although the walls of these spaces are finished with a mix of modern drywall, wood paneling, Masonite, the existence of some plaster and possibility of historic wood stud framing may prove the wall locations are historic. Non-destructive testing may need to be done to verify. Wood trim including door casings and baseboards are narrow and appear to be non-historic.

All window and door openings on this floor have been covered, so currently there is no natural daylight. Finishes in the open space are typically exposed included brick masonry walls and exposed wood framing at the ceiling. Although the majority of the original floor finish is exposed wood decking, the west half has been covered with a layer of Masonite flooring.

Second Floor

The second floor is primarily open space with the exception of the vertical circulation elements mentioned previously, an elevator mechanical room and a brick masonry vault. Square, wooden columns align with those of the floor below. The elevator equipment room is located one bay north of the historic elevator. The vault is located in the bay west of the stairwell. An arched brick opening signifies the vault's entrance on the room's south side. Although fabric awnings can be seen on a historic photograph (included in this nomination) on the north end of the building's west façade, no physical evidence could be found to indicate this area was used differently from the rest of the floor. Floor, ceiling and wall finishes are all exposed wood deck, wood framing and brick masonry respectively.

Third & Fourth Floors

Both the third and fourth floors are completely open with the exception of the vertical circulation elements mentioned previously. As with the other floors, the columns support heavy timber floor/roof girders, which in turn support wood joists/purlins and either the wood floor or roof deck. The wood column size and ridge roof structure at the ceiling on the fourth floor is the primary difference between floors. Floor, ceiling and wall finishes are all exposed wood deck, wood framing and brick masonry respectively.

Basement

The basement is completely open with the exception of the vertical circulation elements mentioned previously and a brick masonry vault. Larger wooden columns align with those of the floors above. The floor finish is concrete while the ceiling and wall finishes are all exposed wood deck, wood framing and brick masonry respectively.

¹ "The Implement Trade," *Daily Nonpareil*, 4 January 1894.

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INTEGRITY DISCUSSION

The McCormick Harvesting Machine Company building maintains a high degree of all seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Location & Design: Because the property has not been moved or relocated since its construction, it has retained its integrity of location. The form, structure and style of the McCormick building has also not changed over time. The location of the office area, its open equipment floors, interior finishes, exterior fenestration and exterior loading platforms still convey the property's integrity of design.

Setting: The setting of the McCormick building still illustrates the character of the place. Although a number of other warehouse buildings in the area are no longer extant, those that remain, in addition to existing railroad tracks, still speak to the historic nature of the surroundings. Throughout the years the area has continued to be used for industrial purposes, therefore the integrity of setting has not been compromised.

Materials & Workmanship: In addition, the building retains all key materials including brick exterior masonry, interior wood structural framing and decking along with some wood window and doors. The workmanship necessary to construct a building like the McCormick building can also be observed in the use of such key materials. Workmanship qualities common to the technological practices, aesthetic principles and traditions of the time are demonstrated in the timber structure, brickwork and exposed nature of these materials.

Feeling: The McCormick building still evokes the historic sense of a past period of time. Such feeling is aided by the physical characteristic of its surroundings and the building itself. Although the amount of rail traffic has greatly reduced there is still some traffic along the tracks just to the south of the building. The sound of the train as it moves past the building and the sound of its whistle enhance the integrity of feeling. The tactile surfaces of the exposed finishes and openness of the building's floor plan further convey its historic qualities.

Association: The integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling combine to convey integrity of association. The historically significant extant features mentioned above keenly convey the property's historic character. This would allow a historical contemporary, in theory, to recognize the property as it exists today.

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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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

1894-1964

Significant Dates

1894

1917

1964

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

The building's period of significance begins in 1894, the date of its construction and ends in 1964 when it was sold by International Harvester Company of America.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The McCormick Harvesting Machine Company Building is locally significant under Criterion A for its history as both a branch house and later a transfer house for the sale and distribution of agricultural implements. The building was constructed in 1894 by the Chicago-based McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, which merged with four other companies in 1902 to form the International Harvester Company of America. After its construction, the Council Bluffs location served as one of many McCormick Harvesting Machine Company branch houses. Each branch house acted as a franchise dealer for the company. Over time, as a result of an increasing volume of products, the company began utilizing transfer houses to receive immense stocks by train and then distribute those products to branch houses. By 1922, the Council Bluffs building was used as one of four domestic International Harvester transfer house facilities in the United States.²

The period of significance begins in 1894, the date of the building's construction and ends in 1964, the date it was no longer used by the International Harvester Company. The agricultural equipment that was distributed and sold from this facility helped to shape the city of Council Bluffs and the agricultural areas surrounding it.

The property contains one resource for this site inventory, the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company building, which is contributing and classified as a building.

Developmental history/additional historic context information

BACKGROUND

Council Bluffs, Iowa is located on the eastern bank of the Missouri River just north of its confluence with the Platte River. The city of Council Bluffs was officially chartered in 1853 and platted in the summer of 1854. The first railroad to enter the city was the Council Bluffs & St. Joseph in 1867 and by 1898 the city was the termination point for eleven trunk lines. The availability of the railroads only spurred the settlement of the area and as a result, the number of permanent settlers in Council Bluffs, across the river in Omaha and the farmsteads in the surrounding outlying areas increased dramatically.

The settlement of these farmsteads would not have been possible, as stated in an 1898 souvenir book from the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, without "the use of modern farm machinery."³ Because Council Bluffs was the termination point for the railroad, it was natural for general agencies to spring up.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT TRADE

The sale of agricultural implements began in Council Bluffs fairly early with the first implement dealers establishing warehouses along Broadway; by 1868 there were five implement firms listed. Although a number of such businesses continued to sprout up along Broadway, a few companies and general agencies began constructing new buildings south of downtown.

The development south of downtown was due in large part to the rail yards that sprouted up in the area during the 1870's.⁴ Before that time much of the area had been residential in nature, but as the number of railroads, depots and other support structures were constructed, more commercial ventures located in the area. The majority of the large implement houses were constructed along south Main Street with the first of record being Keystone Manufacturing in 1881. By 1885, five of the 14 agricultural implement businesses listed in the city directory were located in large warehouses in this area south of downtown. Just ten years later the area boomed with that proportion increasing to 17 out of 24.

During this building boom, the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company building was constructed at the intersection of South 6th Street and 10th Avenue. It was completed in January of 1894 and was heralded as "one of the best buildings for

² 1922 Company records indicate there were 92 domestic and 55 international branch houses. There were also two international transfer houses.

³ Small, John C, *The City of Council Bluffs, Pottawattamie County, Iowa and the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition*, vol. 1 (Council Bluffs, Iowa: Press of the New Nonpareil Company, 1898), 67.

⁴ Roenfeld, Ryan. "The Council Bluffs Implement District." Historical Society of Pottawattamie County, 1.

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the transaction of the agricultural implement trade in Council Bluffs.⁵ The greater part of the building was utilized for storage purposes and served by an elevator. An office area was located on the northern end of the lower floor.

The importance of the agricultural implement industry continued to grow and by 1904 the value of farm implements and machines used on American farms reached \$844,989,863, a gain of nearly \$100,000,000 since 1900.⁶ It was during this time that Council Bluffs' implement market continued to prosper and by 1905 promotional materials boasted that nationally, Council Bluffs was second only to Kansas City when it came to the sale of agricultural implements.⁷ The city was referred to as "one of the great agricultural implement trade centers in the world."⁸

THE McCORMICK HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY

In 1834, Cyrus Hall McCormick (1809-1884) patented a mechanical means of cutting wheat called a reaper. By the early 1840s he refined his horse-drawn harvesting machine, and as an early entrepreneur, began marketing and manufacturing it. In 1848 the acceptance of the reaper was enough to justify the construction of the McCormick Reaper Works factory in Chicago. As the west was being settled, this Illinois city was the logical shipping center of the newly developing grain territory in the Midwest and Plains states. McCormick's first factory was located on the north bank of the Chicago River near Lake Michigan.

Early on, McCormick understood the importance of expanding markets. To grow his company, Cyrus utilized marketing, mass production, distribution and a broad application of credit to make the reaper attainable for domestic farmers everywhere. He also recognized these same principles could be applied to opportunities abroad. The harvest machine business first began to assume its world-wide character in 1851, when McCormick entered his reaper in an international exposition. The success of the experience began the company's expansion throughout Europe and other foreign markets.

As the company began to expand, an effective sales system was developed and adopted. Written contracts were made with appointed agents. Fully responsible for all sales activities in their districts, the appointed agents "made the sales, handled service and repair, granted credit, and supervised collections."⁹ By 1855 most states in the Union and Eastern Canada were covered by a network of McCormick agencies.¹⁰ These agencies usually had a defined territory and the company would forward a sample machine for the agent to exhibit in his barn or store, or pull it along the roads in his territory speaking to farmers as they passed.¹¹

By the late 1870s McCormick strove to centralize his sales organization in an effort to provide more effective control over inventories, payments, and to strengthen the sales force. By building a sales organization to back up franchise dealers, McCormick was a pioneer in forming a regional office network.¹² These regional offices or branch houses were managed by a regional office manager or general agent. The general agent handled local advertising, managed dealers, and supervised customer credit and collection. In addition, trained mechanics assembled the machines after being shipped from the factory in Chicago, and demonstrated their operation to potential clients and provided repairs.

By the 1880s other manufacturers of agricultural machinery began to utilize similar sales systems and competition soared with Deering being the largest competitor. By the end of the nineteenth century, the industry's collective capacity to build harvesting machines far exceeded the demand from American farmers.¹³ In 1902, McCormick, Deering and three smaller

⁵ "The Implement Trade," *Daily Nonpareil*, 4 January 1894.

⁶ Department of Commerce and Labor Bureau of the Census. *Bulletin 75: Census of Manufacturers: 1905. Agricultural Implements*. (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1907) 7.

⁷ Roenfeld, 5.

⁸ Gilman, Daniel Coit, Peck, Harry Thurston, Colby, Frank Moore. (Eds.). (1902). *The New International Encyclopedia*. Vol. V. (New York: Dodd, Mead and Company, 1907) 494.

⁹ Chandler, Alfred D. Jr. *The Visible Hand: The Managerial Revolution in American Business*. (Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1977) 305.

¹⁰ *McCormick Reaper Centennial Source Material*. (Chicago, Illinois: International Harvester Company, 1931) 58.

¹¹ Hutchinson, William T. *Cyrus Hall McCormick*. Vol. 1 and 2. (New York: Appleton-Century Company, 1935) 361.

¹² Chandler, 306.

¹³ Durr, Kenneth. *International Harvester, McCormick, Navistar Milestones: In the Company that Helped Build America*. (Portland, Oregon: Graphic Arts Books, 2007) 45.

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competitors – Plano Harvester, Milwaukee Harvester, and Warder, Bushnell and Glessner – completed a merger forming the International Harvester Company.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA

After the merger, the company "controlled more than 80 percent of domestic production of the most important farm machines, binders, and mowers."¹⁴ The formation of International Harvester enabled the company to further utilize, consolidate and streamline facilities. The organizational sales structure became even more vital to the success of the company. By 1910 International Harvester's assets totaled nearly \$173 million making it the fourth largest American Company, behind U.S. Steel, Standard Oil, and the American Tobacco Company.¹⁵

In addition to the branch house or general agency, the company began utilizing transfer houses to handle the increasing volume of products. "Immense stocks are shipped (to transfer houses) and distributed to western branches or direct to agencies."¹⁶ Transfer houses were in operation in Chicago and Kansas City before 1912 and by 1917 the McCormick Harvester Company building in Council Bluffs became another. By 1922 there were four transfer houses in the country: Chicago, Illinois; Council Bluffs, Iowa; Kansas City, Missouri; and Merriam Park, Minnesota.¹⁷ Of these four, the Council Bluffs location is the only transfer house building remaining.¹⁸

As the need for the transfer house in Council Bluffs increased so too did the physical plant. In 1919 the International Harvester Company of America purchased the Pioneer Implement Company building (National Register of Historic Places Reference No. 08000357), the four-story brick building located just to the east at 1000 South Main Street. By 1927 the company began construction on the Pioneer building's single-story south addition to provide more warehouse space.

Nationally, the company continued to grow, due in great part to the introduction of the Farmall tractor in 1922. "With more than 5 million tractors produced and sold around the world, the Farmall (tractor) was perhaps the single most popular tractor line in agricultural equipment history."¹⁹ By the late 1920s, the company's domestic and international sales reached more than \$300 million per year.

Locally the Council Bluffs Transfer House/Branch House had a major impact on the city in regards to employment opportunities, freight volume for the railroad and financial support to surrounding farmers. In the late 1920s the International Harvester facility in Council Bluffs paid its employees a total of \$350,000 per year, and of this 75% is said to have stayed in Council Bluffs.²⁰ In 2012 that figure would be equivalent to \$4,659,769.²¹ The location also increased the amount of rail traffic to the region. In one month the transfer house brought in 161 railcars of freight into the city which was then transferred again to dealers throughout the region.

The company's broad application of credit, a cornerstone of McCormick's marketing strategy from the beginning, helped to make International Harvester's equipment attainable for local Council Bluffs farmers and others throughout the region. In Council Bluffs they were extending credit to farmers totaling \$10,000,000 (\$133,136,257 in 2012) and allowing farmers up to two years to pay it back.²²

Although impacted by the depression years, by the 1940s International Harvester was growing with the help of government war contracts. In 1948, the firm was the "world's leading manufacturer of farm machinery."²³ Despite its truck

¹⁴ Geisst, Charles R., *Encyclopedia of American Business History*, vol. 1 (New York: Oxford University Press, 1997) 222.

¹⁵ Durr, 51.

¹⁶ *The Harvester World*, Volume 13, Number 9-10, 1922, 56.

¹⁷ *The Harvester World*, Volume 13, Number 9-10, 1922, Map 1

¹⁸ The Chicago Transfer House was located at West 26th and Rockwell Streets; the Kansas City Transfer House was located at 1413 West 14th Street (see photo included in "Additional Documentation"); and the Merriam Park Transfer House was located at Pillsbury Avenue and Charles Street. Present documentation indicates these buildings are no longer extant.

¹⁹ Leffingwell, Randy. *Farmall: The Red Tractor That Revolutionized Farming*. (Minnesota: Voyageur Press, 2007) 7.

²⁰ "I.H.C. Pay Roll \$350,000 a Year," *Daily Nonpareil*, 16 March 1928.

²¹ CPI Inflation Calculator, <http://inflationdata.com>, accessed April 2012.

²² "I.H.C. Pay Roll \$350,000 a Year," *Daily Nonpareil*, 16 March 1928.

²³ Geisst, 222.

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business growing in importance, by the late 1950s the company lost its lead in the farm machinery industry to John Deere & Company. In 1964 International Harvester sold the McCormick building and by the mid-1980s International Harvester sold off its agricultural equipment line.

EARLY MANAGEMENT AT THE McCORMICK BUILDING

Shortly after the McCormick building opened its doors in 1894, two men, Harold Fowler McCormick (1872-1941) and Alexander Legge (1866-1933), began their managerial careers at the general agency in Council Bluffs. Both men later proved to be prominent figures in the upper management of the International Harvester Company of America.

The first, Harold Fowler McCormick was the son of Cyrus Hall McCormick, founder of the company that eventually became known as the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. After his father's death in 1884, Harold's older brother Cyrus Hall McCormick, II (1859-1936) became president of the company. Harold, who was 13 years younger, followed suit serving as company president after his brother retired in 1918.

Harold's career began by working in the Chicago factory during college vacations. In 1896, after graduating from Princeton University, Harold was sent to what was then the relatively new Council Bluffs operation to serve as the General Agent. He was accompanied by his first wife, Edith, the youngest daughter of John D. and Laura Rockefeller. The couple rented a home at South 8th and 5th Avenue during their stay, "which led to several visits to town from Edith's legendary parents."²⁴

On January 4, 1898, Cyrus Hall II called his brother Harold back to the company's Chicago headquarters. Harold was elected vice president of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company and continued to serve in that capacity when the company merged to form International Harvester Company of America four years later. He was eventually elected company president from 1918 until resigning in 1922. At that point, he served as chairman of the executive committee of the Board of Directors until 1935, when he became chairman of the board.

While president of the company, Harold oversaw the creation of International Harvester's Employee Representation Plan. Employee Representation Plans were being adopted by large employers throughout the country after World War I as a means of reducing employee unrest. These plans provided employees with a means to present grievances and discuss problems with the company as an alternative to organized labor unions. Harold believed the plan insured employees had "closer contact with the management of the company and would attain a better mutual understanding of each other's problems."²⁵

Because the majority of Harold F. McCormick's professional life was spent serving the company from its upper ranks in Chicago, the time he spent in the field was incredibly influential on his career. Running the general agency in Council Bluffs gave him his first managerial position. As with any middle management position, such field exposure would have emphasized the importance of good labor relations. The opportunity also ensured he understood the sales organization of the company via personal experience. In addition, his familiarity with the location as a vice-president of the company may have impacted its establishment as a transfer house around 1917.

Alexander Legge was the second prominent figure in the history of the McCormick Harvesting Machine and International Harvester companies to develop his organizational and managerial skills at the Council Bluffs building before rising to upper management positions. Born in Wisconsin, Legge grew up on a ranch in Nebraska and worked as a cowboy in Wyoming before settling down as a note collector for the Omaha McCormick branch office. "Legge quickly rose through the ranks, impressing the Council Bluffs branch manager Harold F. McCormick with his motivation and long-term thinking."²⁶

He succeeded Harold as General Agent for the Council Bluffs branch house after McCormick returned to Chicago in January 1898. After gaining almost two years of managerial experience in Council Bluffs, Legge was appointed head of the company's worldwide claims collection division in Chicago. When the company merged and formed International Harvester he became the assistant manager of domestic sales and later assistant general manager of the company.

²⁴ Roenfeld, 4.

²⁵ *The Harvester World*, Volume 32, Number 11, November 1941, 2.

²⁶ Durr, 69.

McCormick Harvesting Machine Company
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Legge also followed Harold F. McCormick into the company's president position. He was elected in 1922 when Harold resigned and Legge held that office until his death in 1933. Legge also served in authoritative and policy making positions outside of the company, appointed vice chairman of the War Industries Board by President Wilson in 1917 and as chairman of the Federal Farm Board under President Hoover from July 1929 until March 1931.

During Legge's tenure as president of the company, International Harvester was able to weather the challenges of the 1920s and early 1930s. His strategic thinking and thorough understanding of the company's organizational system helped him lead the company through a period of change and helped preserve its organization during a period of antitrust suits. The general agency in Council Bluffs served as a managerial training ground for Legge as he quickly moved into upper management positions within the company, just as it had for Harold F. McCormick.

Both men served the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company in Council Bluffs during a time of great company expansion. Managing the branch house at 10th Avenue and 6th Street gave both men a first-hand opportunity to experience the organizational sales system begun by Cyrus H. McCormick in the late 1870s. Such experience would help them as they each guided International Harvester Company of America in the future.

CHANGES IN COUNCIL BLUFFS AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT TRADE

Despite promotional materials claiming Council Bluffs was second in the nation for its sale of agricultural implements in 1905, the city was not able to sustain that rate of distribution. Fires destroyed, "one after another of the larger houses (and) induced them to relocate in Omaha."²⁷ Other factors, such as loss of the area's agricultural population due to cheaper lands elsewhere mentioned in a 1910 newspaper article, also contributed to the city's decline on a national level for the sale of agricultural implements.

By 1910, only six implement dealers were still located in the area. In addition to company consolidation, the growing affordability of modern agricultural equipment and improved transportation routes enabled smaller companies to carry less stock. Companies that did not relocate to Omaha began to move to smaller fire-proof structures located north along South Main Street.

Although the area south of downtown had been diverse in regards to other smaller commercial structures such as grocery stores, restaurants and boarding houses that supported the railroad since its inception, by the mid 1930's other manufacturing ventures, such as food processing and fuel companies, began to move either into existing warehouses or new buildings. By this time only two implement dealers were listed in this area, with International Harvester being one of them.

Train traffic in the area also decreased beginning in the early 1950's and by the mid 1960's multiple mergers within the railroads ended a number of operations. Although rail service continued in some fashion for the next two decades, its decline due to the availability of other means of transportation further eroded the need for large implement houses.

The face of the district has changed dramatically since its heyday. Besides the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company building, only three other implement houses still stand, the Marseilles Manufacturing Company at 1216 South Main, the Sandwich Manufacturing Company building at 1228 South Main and the Pioneer Building at 1000 South Main Street. The first two buildings mentioned were warehouses for factories located also located in Illinois; Marseilles and Sandwich respectively. The Pioneer Implement Company building was a local agricultural implement dealer.

CONCLUSION

The McCormick Harvesting Machine Company building reflects the importance of the agricultural implement trade in Council Bluffs between 1894 and 1964. Originally one of a number of branch houses scattered throughout the country and around the globe, the McCormick building also became one of four domestic transfer points early in the history of the International Harvester Company as it continued to expand. Locally the Council Bluffs Transfer House/Branch House had a major impact on the city in regards to employment opportunities, freight volume for the railroad and financial support to surrounding farmers. The agricultural equipment that was distributed and sold from this facility helped to shape the city of Council Bluffs and the agricultural areas surrounding it.

²⁷ "Pioneer Company to Quit Business," *Daily Nonpareil*, 24 January 1915. 5.

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The present owner is hopeful that by nominating this property to the National Register of Historic Places it will become eligible for Preservation Incentives. This, in turn, will make the building attractive to prospective developers interested in rehabilitating the structure.

McCormick Harvesting Machine Company

Pottawattamie, Iowa

Building

Name of Property

County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Books

Casson, Herbert N. *Cyrus Hall McCormick: His Life and Work*. Freeport, New York: Books for Libraries Press, 1971.

Chandler, Alfred D. Jr. *The Visible Hand: The Managerial Revolution in American Business*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1977.

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Durr, Kenneth D. *International Harvester, McCormick, Navistar: Milestones in the Company that Helped Build America*. Portland, Oregon: Graphic Arts Books, 2007.

Field, Homer H. and Hon. Joseph R. Reed. *History of Pottawattamie County, Iowa from the Earliest Historic Times to 1907*. Chicago, Illinois: S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1907.

Geisst, Charles R. *Encyclopedia of American Business History. Vol. 1*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1997.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☒ Other
Name of repository: Council Bluffs Public Library

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.81 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 15N 260980 4570680
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

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

See Continuation Sheet

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

See Continuation Sheet

McCormick Harvesting Machine Company
Building
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Christina A. Jansen, Assoc. AIA
organization Alley Poyner Macchietto Architecture, P.C. date June 2011
street & number 1516 Cuming Street telephone (402) 341-1544
city or town Omaha state NE zip code 68102
e-mail cjansen@alleypoyner.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

See Continuation Sheets

Property Owner:

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

name Pottawattamie County Development Corporation
street & number 149 West Broadway, P.O. Box 1565 telephone 712-256-5624
city or town Council Bluffs state IA zip code 51502

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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McCormick Harvesting Machine Company Building
Name of Property Pottawattamie, IA
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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 9-10 Page 16

9. Major Bibliographical References (Continued)

Books (Continued)

Gilman, Daniel Coit, Peck, Harry Thurston, Colby, Frank Moore. (Eds.). (1902). *The New International Encyclopedia*. Vol. V. New York: Dodd, Mead and Company, 1907.

History and Development of International Harvester. Chicago, Illinois: International Harvester Company, 1976.

Hutchinson, William T. *Cyrus Hall McCormick*. Vol. 1 and 2. New York: Appleton-Century Company, 1935.

Leffingwell, Randy. *Farmall: The Red Tractor That Revolutionized Farming*. Minnesota: Voyageur Press, 2007.

Marsh, Barbara. *A Corporate Tragedy: The Agony of International Harvester Company*. New York: Doubleday and Co., 1985.

McCormick Reaper Centennial Source Material. Chicago, Illinois: International Harvester Company, 1931.

Roots in Chicago: One Hundred Years Deep 1847-1947. Chicago, Illinois: International Harvester Company, 1947.

Small, John C. *The City of Council Bluffs, Pottawattamie County, Iowa and the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition*. Council Bluffs, Iowa: Press of the New Nonpareil Company, 1898.

Wendel, Charles H. *150 years of International Harvester*. Sarasota, Florida: Crestline Publishing, 1981.

Newspaper

"The Implement Trade." *Daily Nonpareil* (Council Bluffs, Iowa). 4 January 1894.

"The Implement Trade." *Daily Nonpareil* (Council Bluffs, Iowa). 12 January 1894.

"I.H.C. Pay Roll \$350,000 a Year." *Daily Nonpareil* (Council Bluffs, Iowa). 16 March 1928.

"Pioneer Company to Quit Business," *Daily Nonpareil*, 24 January 1915.

Maps

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Sanborn Map Company. Insurance Maps of Council Bluffs. New York: 1891. Digital. Council Bluffs Public Library, Council Bluffs, IA.

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McCormick Harvesting Machine Company
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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Sanborn Map Company. Insurance Maps of Council Bluffs. New York: 1928. Digital. Council Bluffs Public Library, Council Bluffs, IA.

Sanborn Map Company. Insurance Maps of Council Bluffs. New York: 1962. Digital. Council Bluffs Public Library, Council Bluffs, IA.

Other

Council Bluffs City Directories, 1866 – 2005.

"History of Agriculture." *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, No. CCXCV, December 1874.

The Harvester World, Volume 13, number 9-10, September – October 1922.

The Harvester World, Volume 32, Number 11, November 1941.

Meyer, Lynn, Omaha City Planning Department Preservation Administrator. "Warehouses in Omaha." National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, NE, 1991.

Roenfeld, Ryan. "The Council Bluffs Implement District." Historical Society of Pottawattamie County.

United States Census, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920.

10. Geographical Data (Continued)

Verbal Boundary Description

RIDDLES SUB PT LTS 9 THRU 13 & PT W1/2 VAC W N/S ALLEY ADJ LT 12 BLK 10 & VAC S8' 10TH AVE ADJ N COMM 136.17' N SW CORN BLK 10 TH N 143.83' E 109.88' S 57.91' E 16.59' S 30.12' W 16.47' S 56.26' E 61' S 21.08' W 1.82' S 25.28' W 11.58' N 25.55' W 18.75' N 21.44' W 16.6' S 15.5' W 12' N 15.62' W 50.02' TO POB

Boundary Justification

This includes all of the property historically associated with the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company.

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Section number Photographs Page 18**Photographs:**

Photograph	Description of Photograph
1.00	McCormick Harvesting Machine Company / Pottawattamie County, Iowa / Jennifer Honebrink / July 18, 2011 / Office of Alley Poyner Macchietto Architecture / North Façade Looking Southwest
1.01	Same as above / North Façade Keystone Detail
1.02	Same as above / East Façade
1.03	Same as above / East Façade Doors
1.04	Same as above / South Façade
1.05	Same as above / Northwest Corner Looking Southeast
1.06	Same as above / West Facade
1.07	Same as above / First Floor Looking East
1.08	Same as above / Second Floor Looking South
1.09	Same as above / Third Floor Looking South
1.10	Same as above / Fourth Floor Looking Southwest
1.11	Same as above / Historic North Stair

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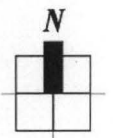
Additional Documentation (Continued)

SITE MAP

ARROW INDICATES PROPERTY



Source: U.S.G.S. Map (7.5 Minute Series), Council Bluffs North, Iowa-Nebraska, 1994



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

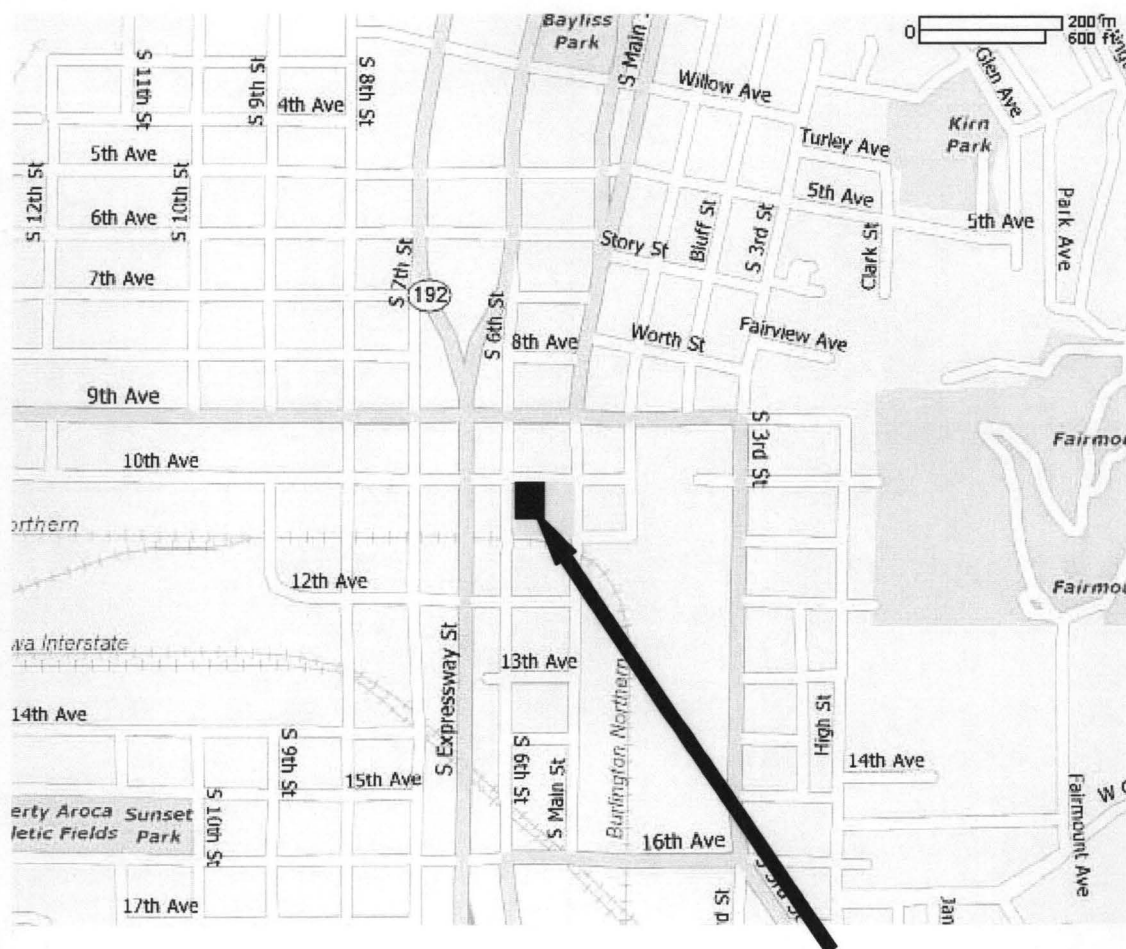
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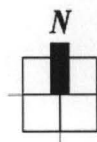
McCormick Harvesting Machine Company Building
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VICINITY MAP

ARROW INDICATES PROPERTY



The McCormick building is located on the southeast corner of South 6th Street and Tenth Avenue. The area around the existing structure is primarily occupied by manufacturing and distribution interests.



Source: MapQuest, 2011

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Building

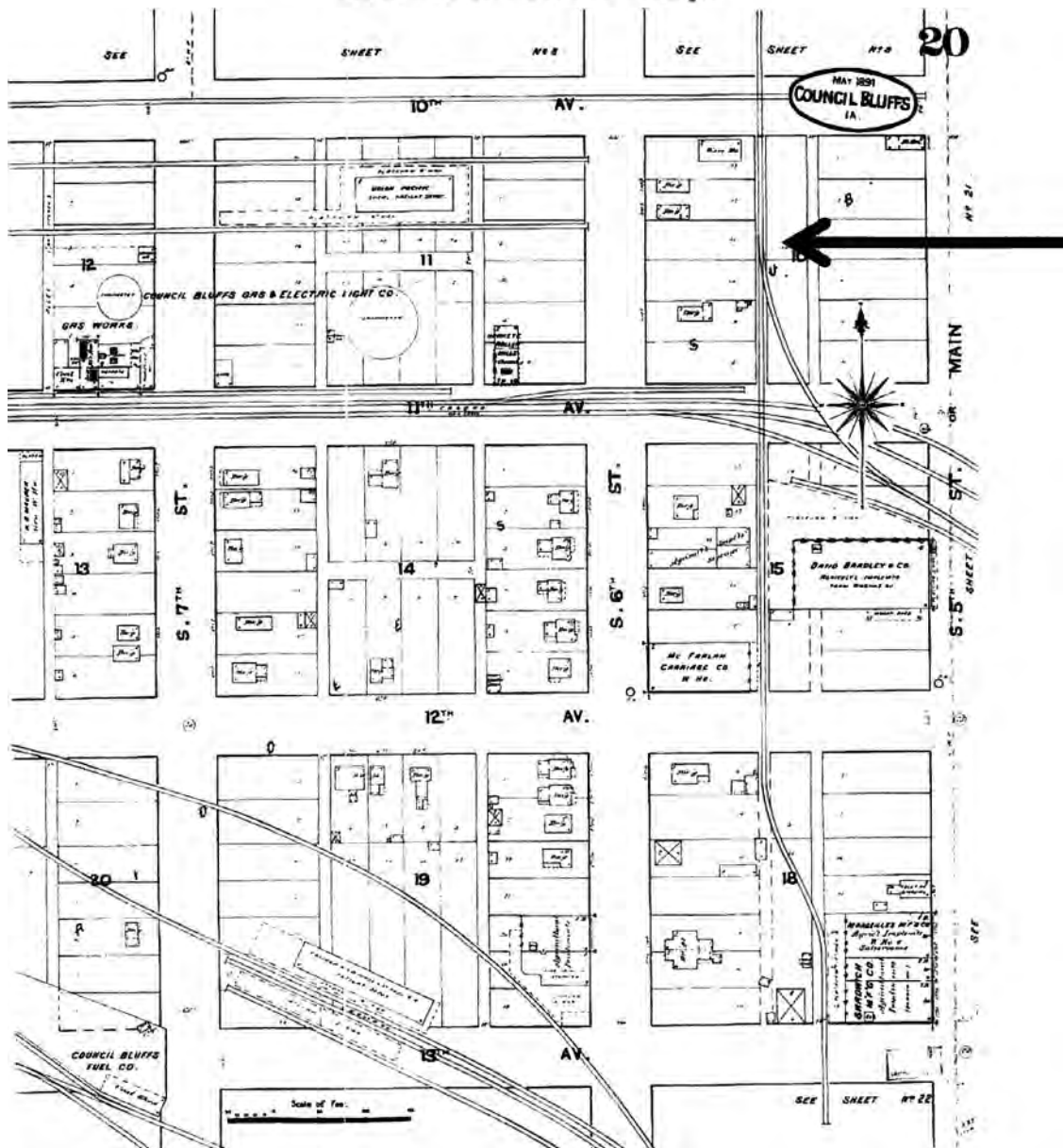
Name of Property

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1891 Sanborn Map



This Sanborn map was created prior to building's construction.

Source: Sanborn Map Company. Insurance Maps of Council Bluffs. New York: 1891. Digital. Council Bluffs Public Library, Council Bluffs, IA.

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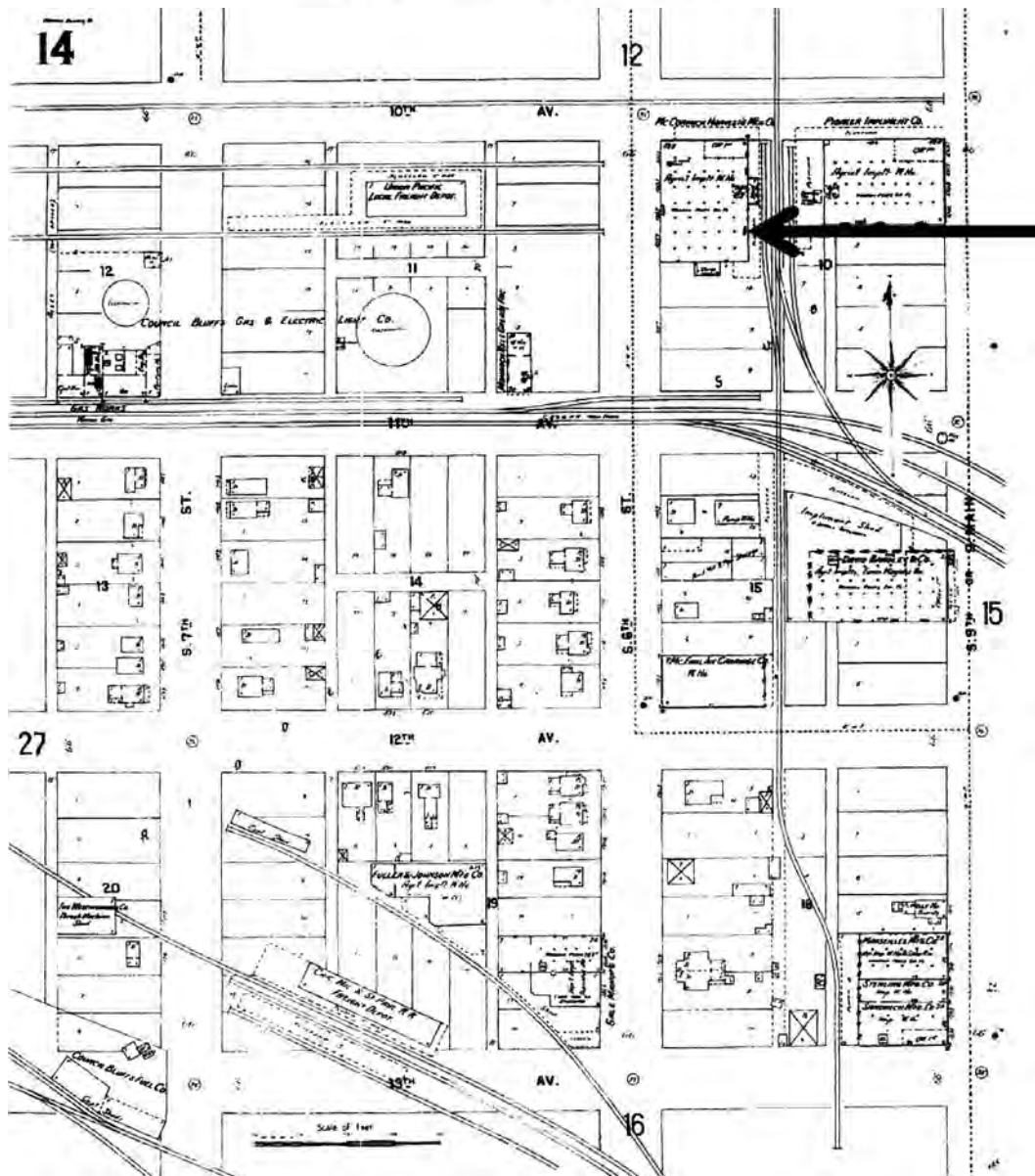
McCormick Harvesting Machine Company
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1896 Sanborn Map



Source: Sanborn Map Company. Insurance Maps of Council Bluffs. New York: 1896. Digital. Council Bluffs Public Library, Council Bluffs, IA.

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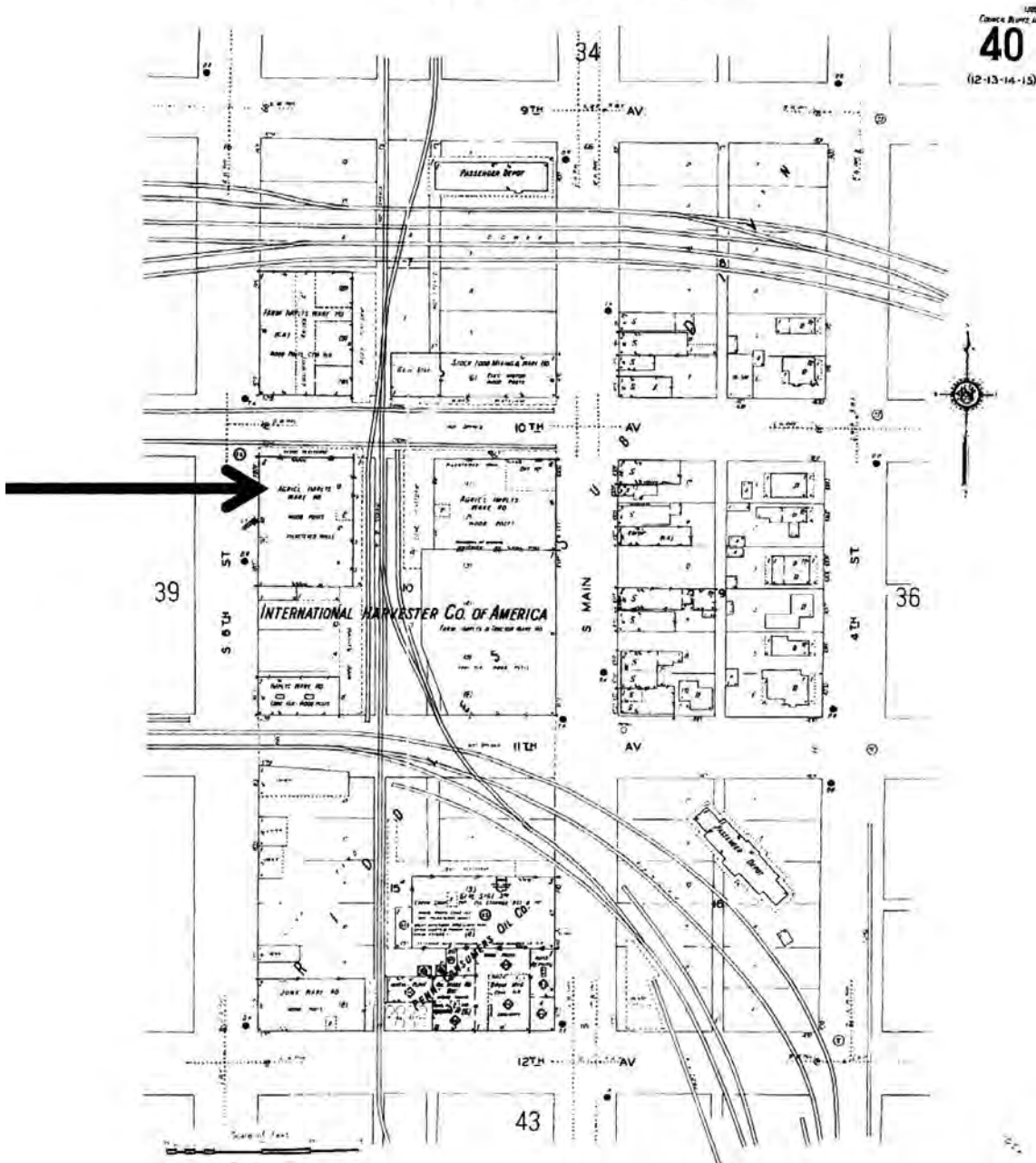
McCormick Harvesting Machine Company
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1928 Sanborn Map



Source: Sanborn Map Company. Insurance Maps of Council Bluffs. New York: 1928. Digital. Council Bluffs Public Library, Council Bluffs, IA.

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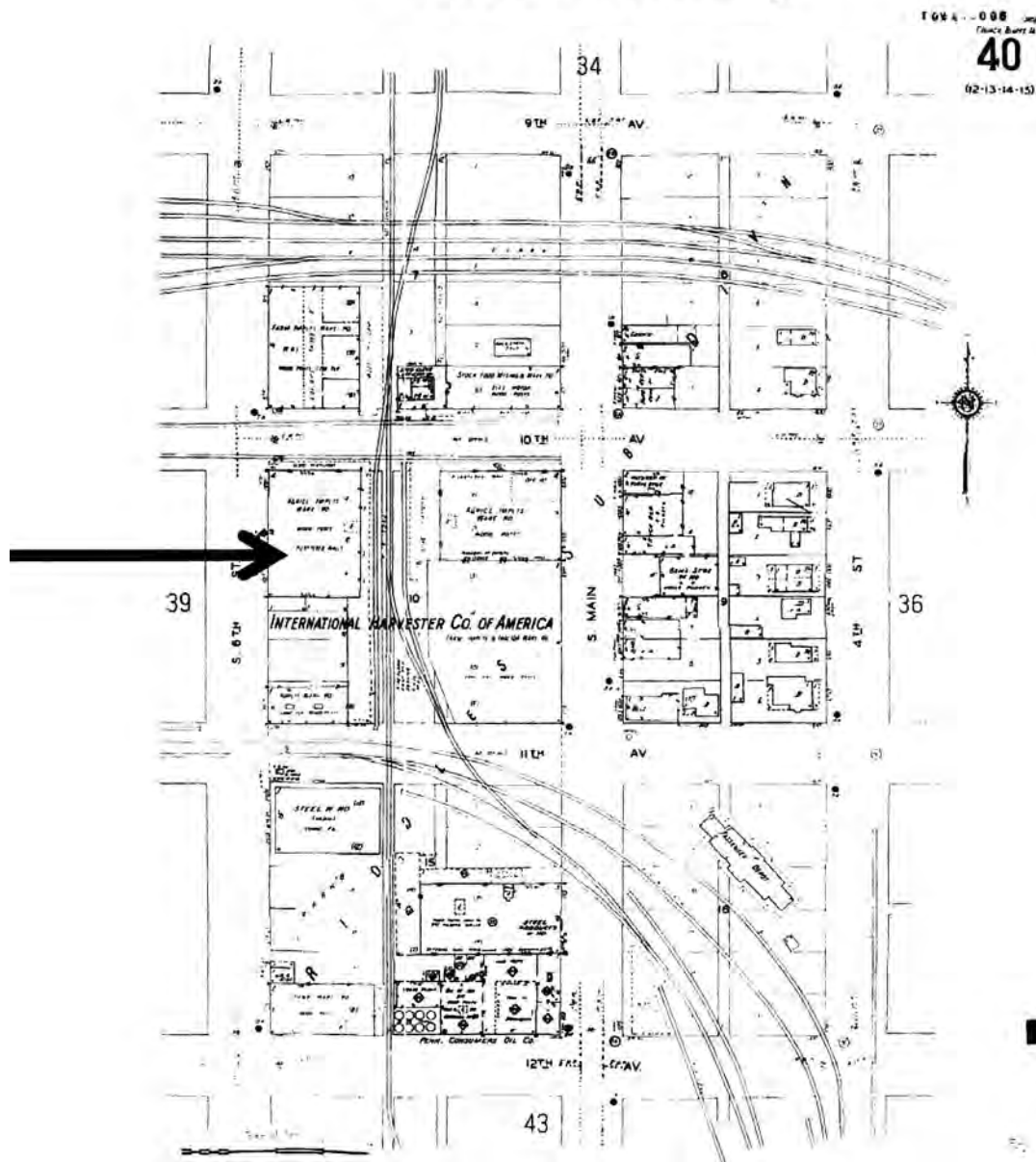
Name of Property
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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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1962 Sanborn Map



Source: Sanborn Map Company. Insurance Maps of Council Bluffs. New York: 1962. Digital. Council Bluffs Public Library, Council Bluffs, IA.

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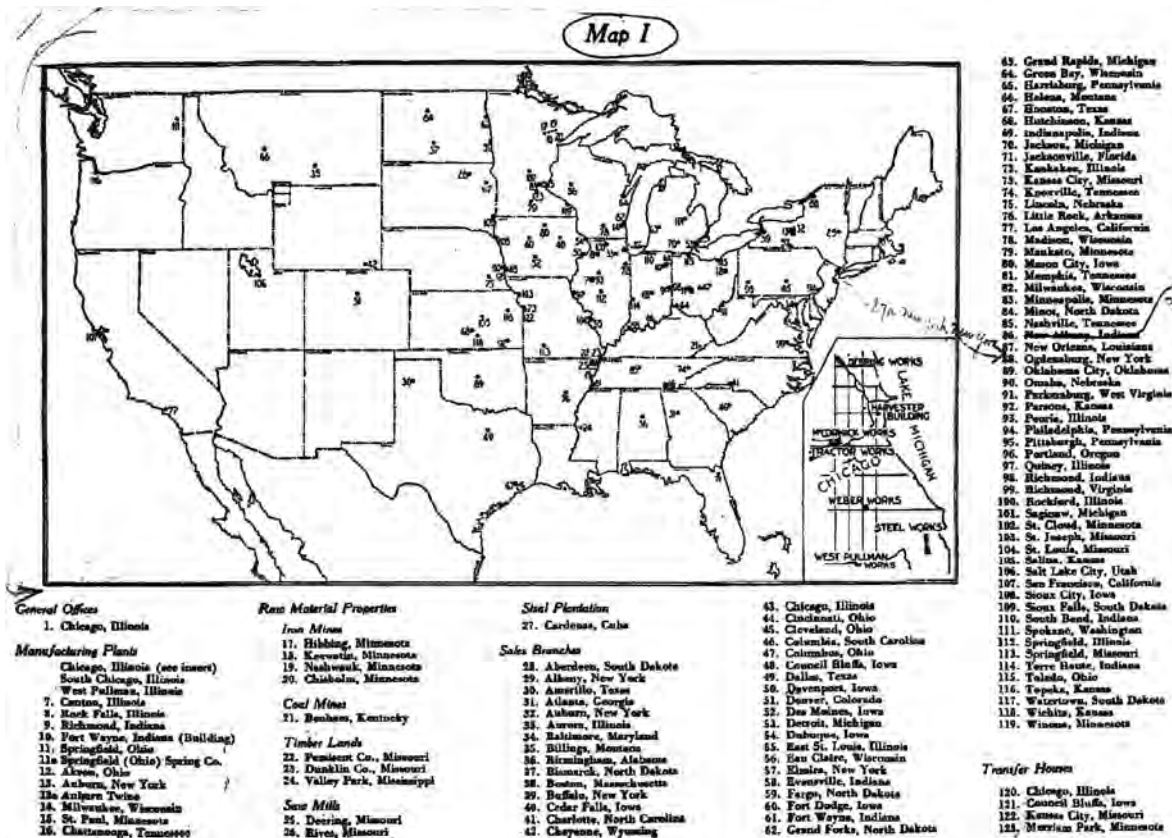
McCormick Harvesting Machine Company
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International Harvester Company Domestic Distribution Map

Map indicates locations of General Offices, Manufacturing Plants, Raw Material Sources, Sales Branches and Transfer Houses



Source: *The Harvester World*. Volume 13, number 9-10, September – October 1922. Courtesy of the McCormick - International Harvester Collection, Wisconsin Historical Society.

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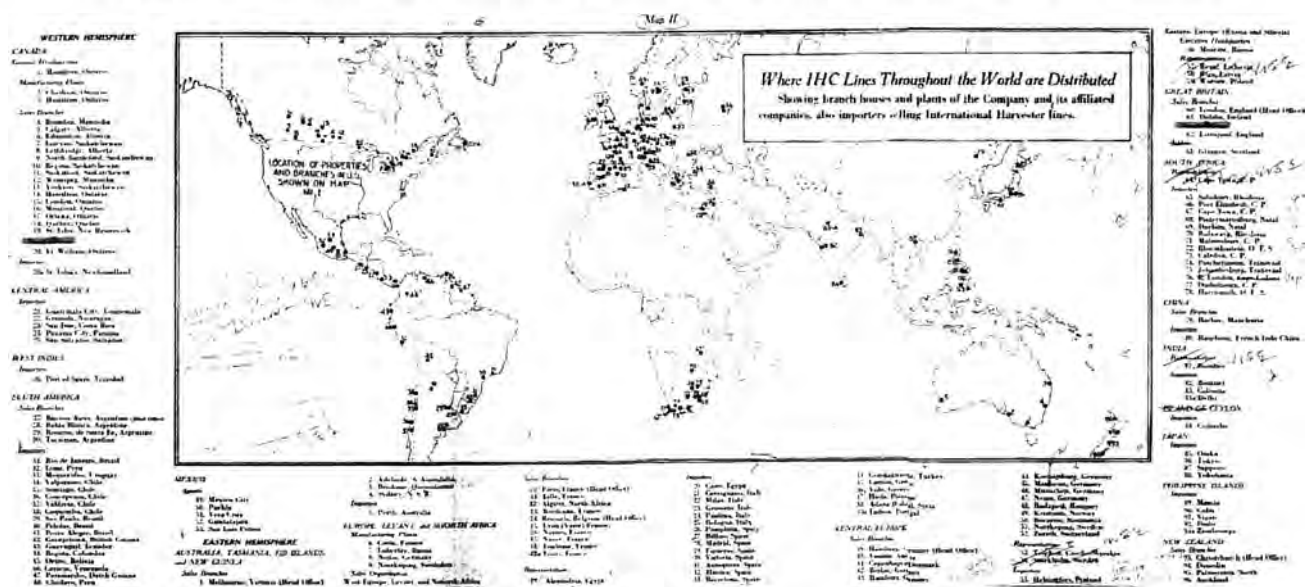
Name of Property
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International Harvester Company International Distribution Map

Map indicates locations of Manufacturing Plants, Raw Material Sources and Sales Branches



Source: *The Harvester World*. Volume 13, number 9-10, September – October 1922. Courtesy of the McCormick - International Harvester Collection, Wisconsin Historical Society.

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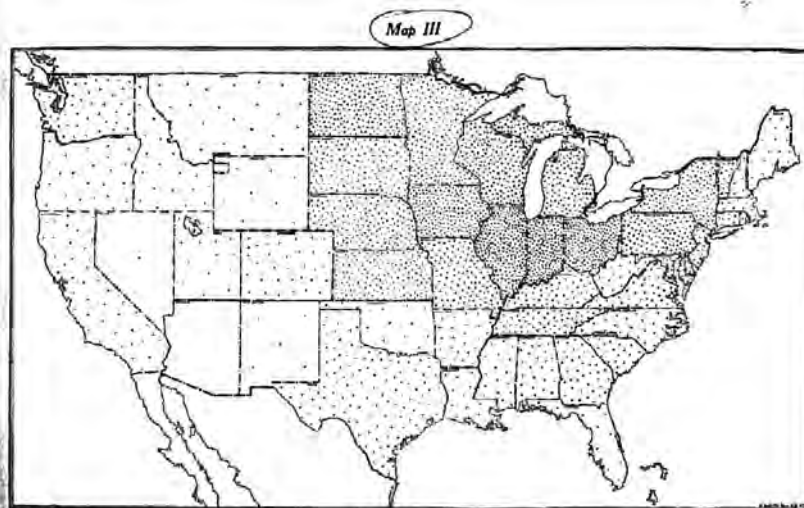
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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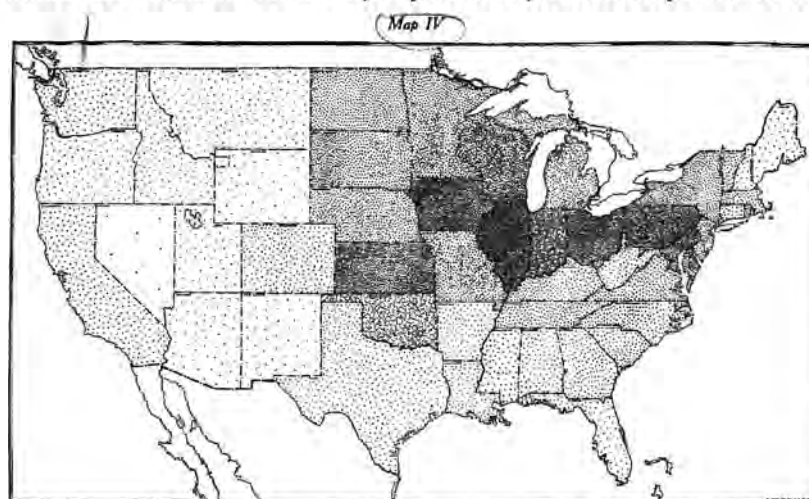
International Harvester Company Domestic Sales Distribution Maps

Map indicates distribution of Company's sales proceeds by state in 1905



Distribution of the Company's Sales Proceeds by State—1905. The volume of business in the United States in 1905 is shown relatively by states, each dot representing the same unit of volume that is used for 1920 in Map IV. A comparison of the two maps will disclose the strides that have been taken in the fifteen years covered. Volumes are indicated by States, no attempt having been made to indicate the source of the business by counties. Separate records for 1905 were not kept of business secured in Arizona, which was included in California.

Map indicates distribution of Company's sales proceeds by state in 1920



Distribution of the Company's Sales Proceeds by State—1920. See Map III for explanation.

Source: *The Harvester World*. Volume 13, number 9-10, September – October 1922. Courtesy of the McCormick - International Harvester Collection, Wisconsin Historical Society.

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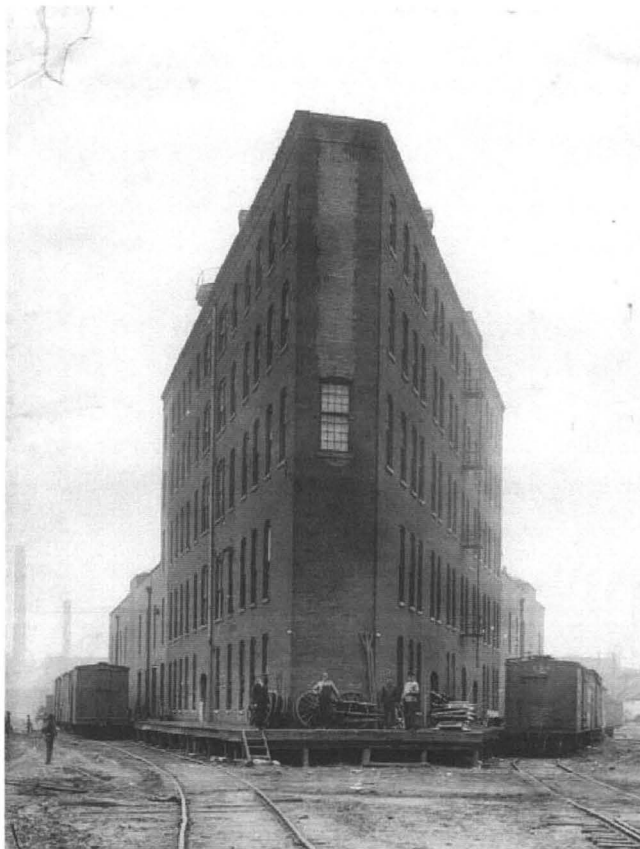
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Kansas City Transfer House

Non-Extant

1912



Source: Courtesy of the McCormick - International Harvester Collection, Wisconsin Historical Society.

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McCormick Harvesting Machine Company Building

Date Unknown



Picture #3
West side of McCormick Bldg. or Warehouse No. 1

Can be seen from west part of town - considerable
traffic and a number of elevators - fair location



Source: Courtesy of the McCormick - International Harvester Collection, Wisconsin Historical Society.

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McCormick Harvesting Machine Company Building

CIRCA 1933



This photograph, captioned "Council Bluffs Transfer House," was part of an album used for an International Harvester Company of America exhibit at the Chicago's World's Fair "A Century of Progress: 1933-1934." The McCormick building is located to the right of the photograph.

Source: Courtesy of the McCormick - International Harvester Collection, Wisconsin Historical Society, Image # WHi-49894.

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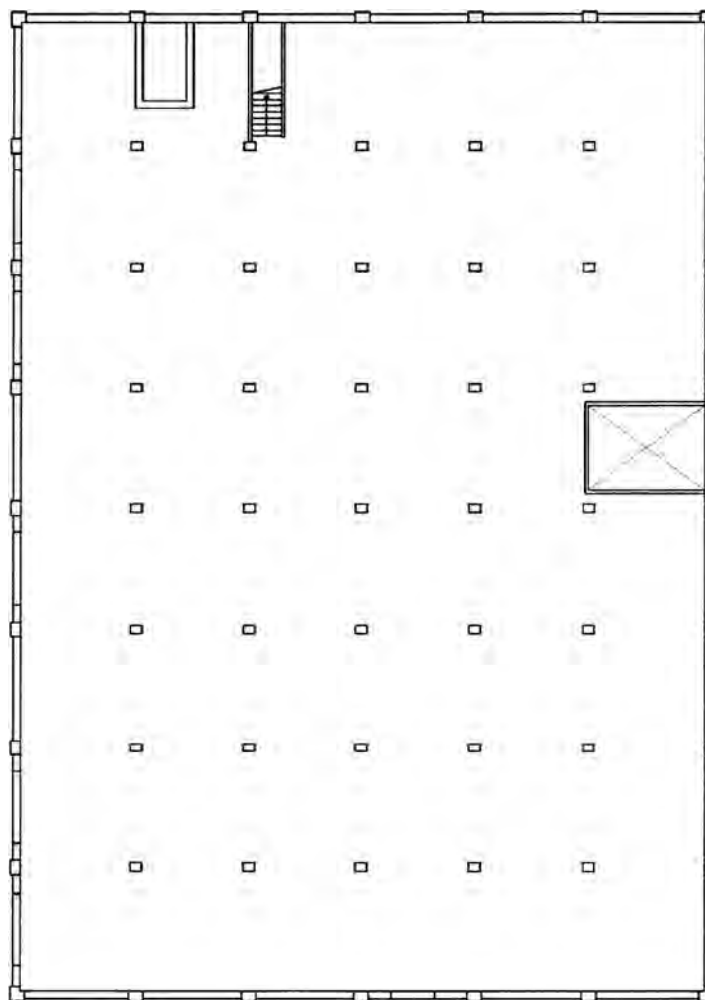
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Basement Floor Plan



Source: Office of Alley Poyner Macchietto Architecture, Omaha, Nebraska, 2011

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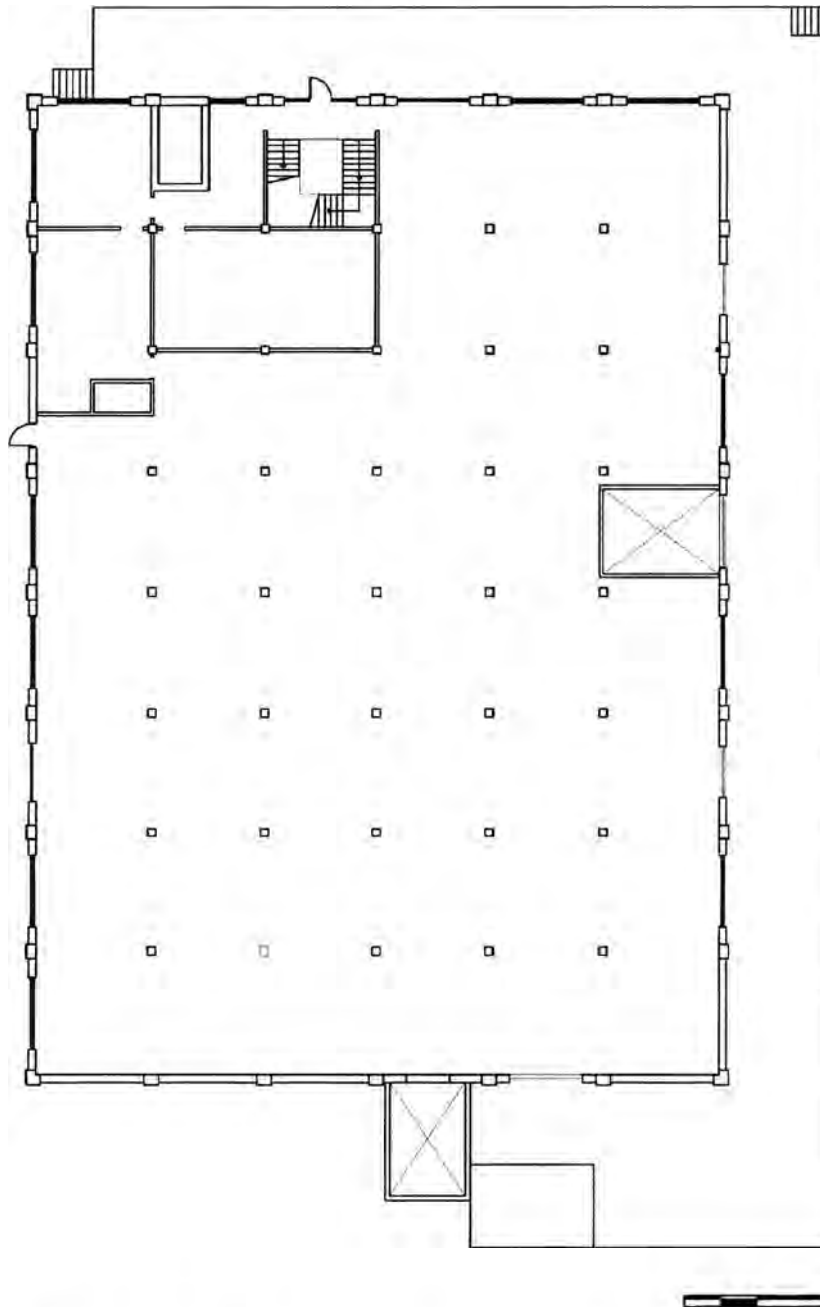
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First Floor Plan



Source: Office of Alley Poyner Macchietto Architecture, Omaha, Nebraska, 2011

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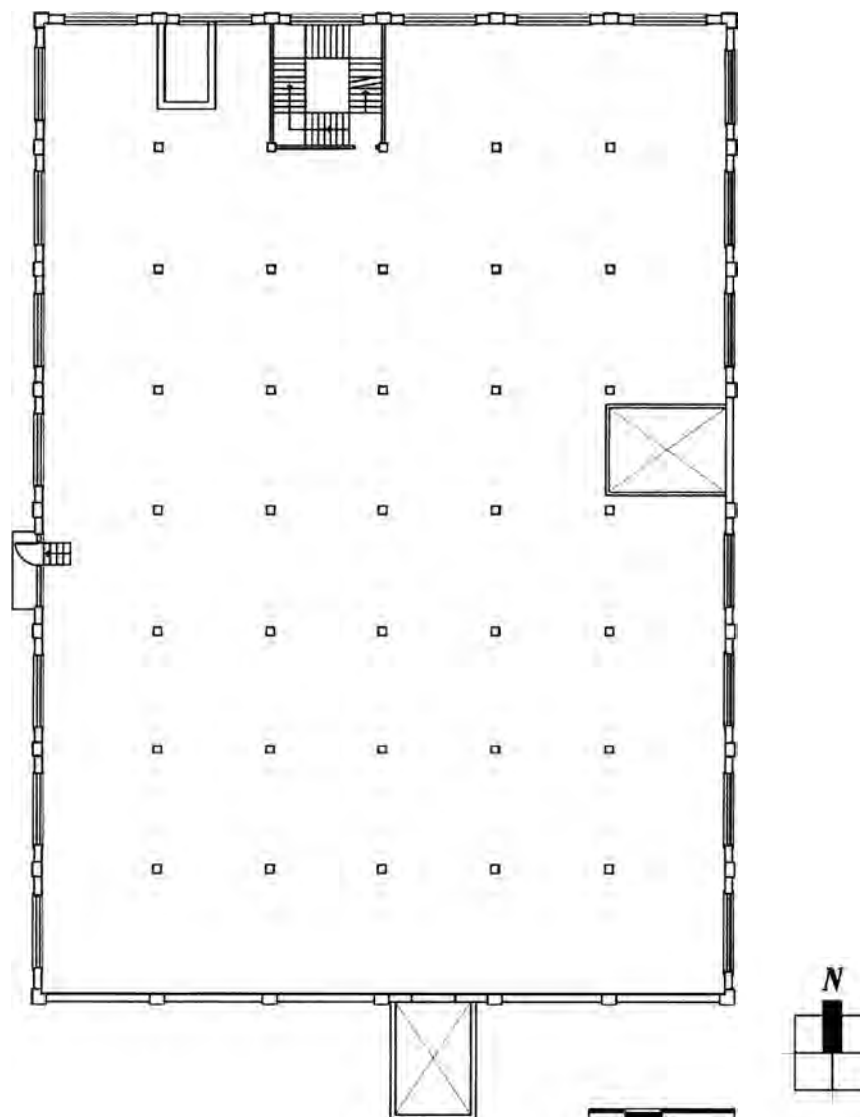
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Second Floor Plan



Source: Office of Alley Poyner Macchietto Architecture, Omaha, Nebraska, 2011

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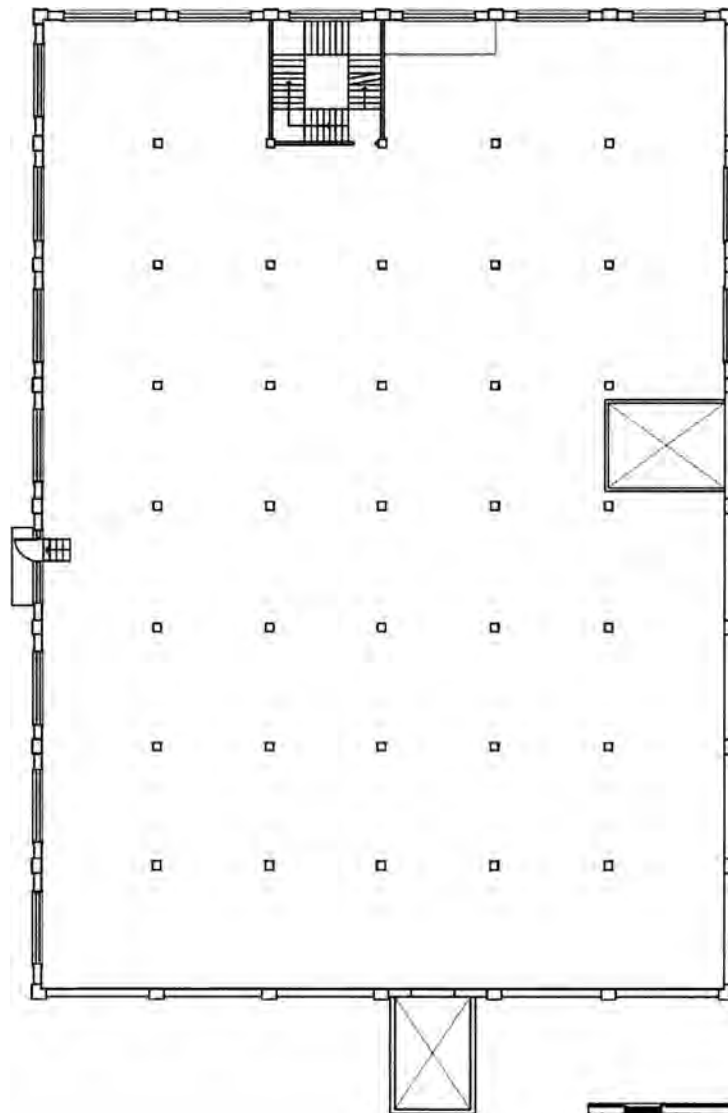
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Third Floor Plan



Source: Office of Alley Poyner Macchietto Architecture, Omaha, Nebraska, 2011

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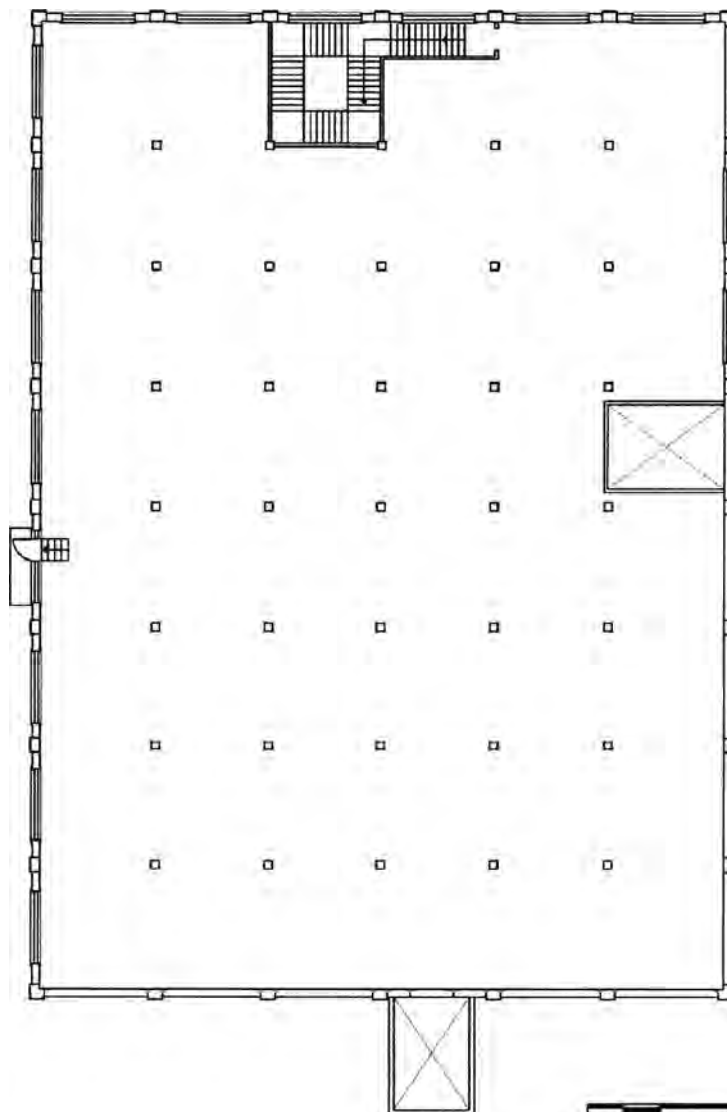
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Fourth Floor Plan



Source: Office of Alley Poyner Macchietto Architecture, Omaha, Nebraska, 2011

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McCormick Family Tree

- Robert McCormick II (b. 1780; m. Mary Ann Hall, 1808; d. 1846)
 - Robert Hall McCormick (b. 1810 (?) d. 1826, age 16)
 - Susan Jane McCormick (b. 1814 (?) d. 1826, age 12)
 - William Sanderson McCormick (b. 1815; m. Mary Ann Grigsby, 1848, d. 1865)
 - Mary Caroline McCormick (b. 1817; m. James Shields, 1847)
 - Leander James McCormick (b. 1819; m. Henrietta Hamilton, 1845; d. 1900)
 - John Prestly (b. 1820; d. 1849, age 28)
 - Amanda Joanna (b. 1822; m. Hugh Adams, 1845)
 - Cyrus Hall (Commonly signed his name as C.H. McCormick) (b. 1809; m. Nancy Maria (Nettie) Fowler, 1858; d. 1884)
 - Cyrus Hall, Jr. (Originally named Cyrus Rice in youth changed to Cyrus Hall and for many years thereafter signed his name as Cyrus H. McCormick, Jr.) (b. 1859; m. Harriet B. Hammond, 1889; m. Alice Marie Hoit, 1927; d. 1936)
 - Cyrus Hall, III (b. 1890; m. Dorothy Linn, 1915; m. Florence Davey, 1931)
 - Elizabeth (b. 1892; d. age 12)
 - Gordon (b. 1894; never married)
 - Mary Virginia (b. 1861)
 - Robert (d. age 14 months)
 - Anita (b. 1866; m. Emmons Blain, 1889; d. 1954)
 - Emmons, Jr. (m. Eleanor Gooding, 1917)
 - Anne (Nancy) (m. Gilbert Harrison, 1951)
 - Alice (b. 1870; d. 1871 age 8 months)
 - Harold Fowler (b. 1872; m. Edith Rockefeller, 1895; m. Ganna Walska, 1922; Adah Wilson, 1938; d. 1941)
 - John Rockefeller (b. 1896; d. 1901 age 3)
 - Harold Fowler, Jr. (Familiarly known as Fowler) (b. 1898; m. Anna Stillman, 1931; d. 1973)
 - Muriel (b. 1903; m. Elisha Dyer Hubbard, 1931; d. 1959)
 - Editha (b. 1897; d. 1898 age 8 months)
 - Mathilda (b. 1906; m. Max Oser, 1923; d. 1947)
 - Stanley Robert (b. 1874; m. Katherine Dexter, 1904; d. 1947)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: McCormick Harvesting Machine Company Building

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: IOWA, Pottawattamie

DATE RECEIVED: 7/27/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/24/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/10/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/12/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000780

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 9.10.12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



McCormick Harvester Company
Pottawattamie County, IA Photo 1.00



McCormick Harvester Company
Pottawattamie County, IA Photo 1.01



McCormick Harvester Company
Pottawattamie County, IA Photo 1.02



McCormick Harvester Company
Pottawattamie County, IA Photo 1.03



McCormick Harvester Company
Pottawattamie County, IA Photo 1.04



McCormick Harvester Company
Pottawattamie County, IA Photo 1.05



McCormick Harvester Company
Pottawattamie County, IA Photo 1.06



McCormick Harvester Company
Pottawattamie County, IA Photo 1.07



McCormick Harvester Company
Pottawattamie County, IA Photo 1.08



McCormick Harvester Company
Pottawattamie County, IA Photo 1.09



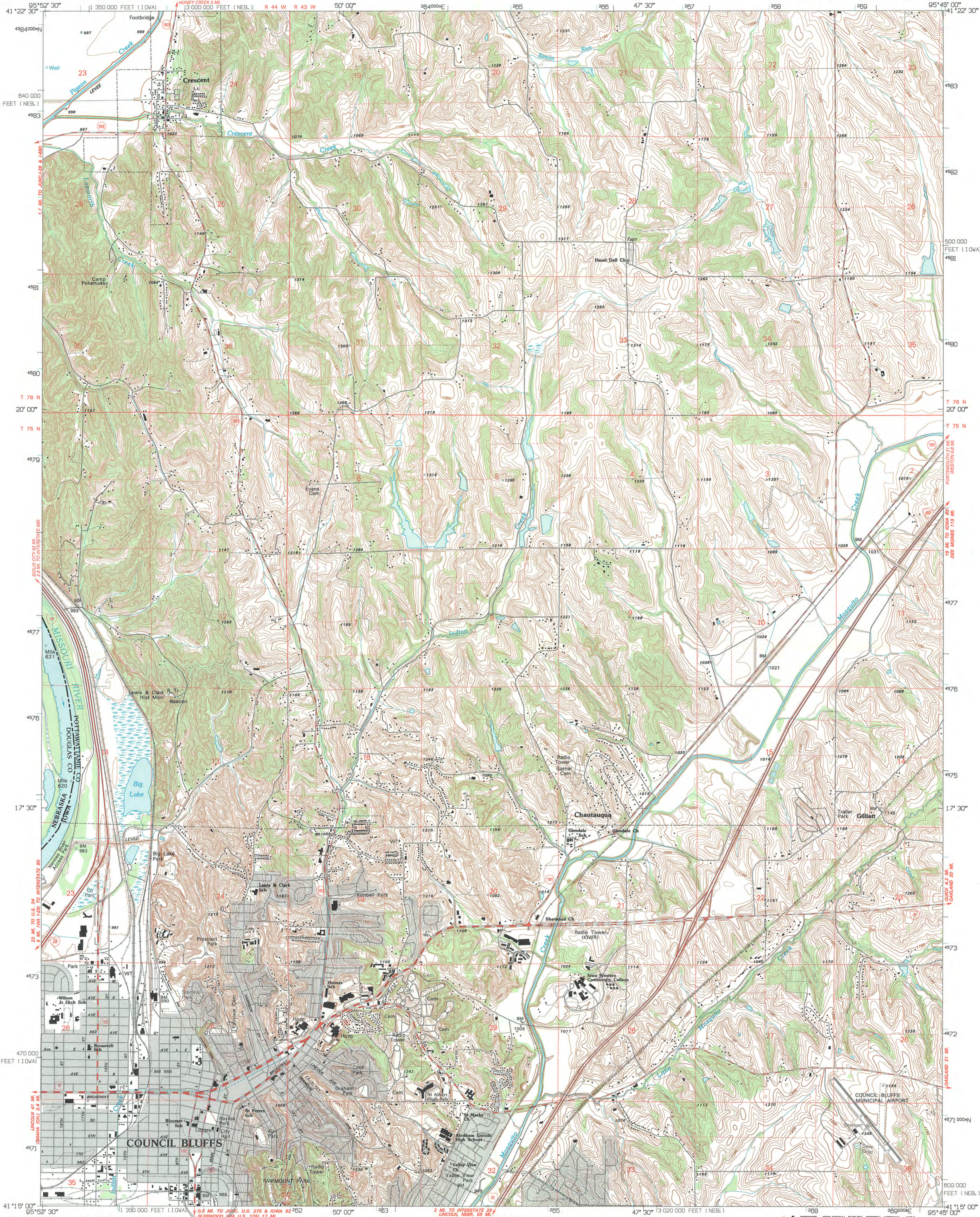
McCormick Harvester Company
Pottawattamie County, IA Photo 1.10



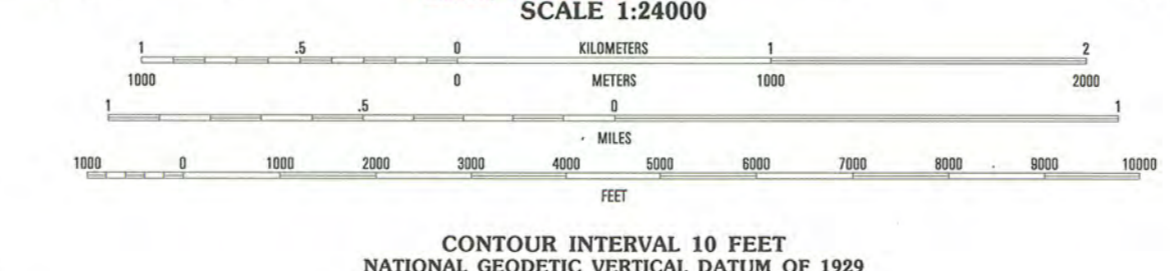
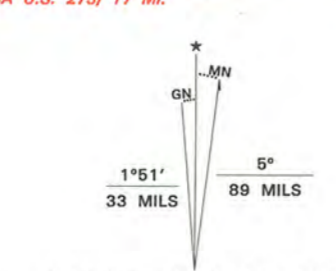
McCormick Harvester Company
Pottawattamie County, IA Photo 1.11

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

COUNCIL BLUFFS NORTH QUADRANGLE
IOWA-NEBRASKA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and USCE
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1952. Field checked 1956. Revised from aerial photographs
taken 1990. Field checked 1992. Map edited 1994
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and
blue 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 15
10,000-foot grid ticks: Iowa coordinate system and Nebraska
coordinate system, south zones
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed
corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83
for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic
Survey NADCON software
Gray tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
visible on aerial photographs
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

1 Loveland
2 Honey Creek
3 Underwood
4 Omaha North
5 McClelland
6 Omaha South
7 Council Bluffs South
8 Mineola

COUNCIL BLUFFS NORTH, IOWA-NEBR.
41095-C7-TF-024
1994
DMA 6866 IV SE-SERIES V876

Complies with U.S. Geological Survey Standards for Spatial Accuracy - Class 2
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND IOWA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

JUL 23 2012

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF

CULTURAL AFFAIRS

MARY TIFFANY COWNIE, DIRECTOR

TERRY E. BRANSTAD, GOVERNOR
KIM REYNOLDS, LT. GOVERNOR



JEROME THOMPSON
ADMINISTRATOR



MATTHEW HARRIS
ADMINISTRATOR

600 E. LOCUST
DES MOINES, IOWA
50319

T. (515) 281-5111
F. (515) 282-0502

CULTURALAFFAIRS.ORG

July 26, 2012

Carol Shull, Chief
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street, N.W.-- 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

The following National Register nomination(s) are enclosed for your review and listed if acceptable.

- Ingemann Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church and Cemetery, 32044 County Road E54, Moorhead, Monona County, Iowa
- McCormick Harvesting Machine Company Building, 1001 S. 6th Street, Council Bluffs, Pottawattamie County, Iowa

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Elizabeth Foster Hill".

Elizabeth Foster Hill, Manager
National Register and Tax Incentive Programs