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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Nomination Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If 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 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 Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead District

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number 1584 335th Street not for publication N/A

city or town Salem vicinity N/A

state Iowa code IA county Henry code 087 zip code 52649

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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    nationally    statewide x locally. (    See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Baibara A. Mitchell DSHPO April 7 2010  
Signature of certifying official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA**

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

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

Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of Keeper

Patrick Andrews

Date of Action

5/28/2010

Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead District  
Name of Property

Henry County, Iowa  
County and State

### 5. Classification

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

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

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

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

#### Number of Resources within Property (do not include previously listed resources in count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	buildings
<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>	sites
<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>	structures
<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>	objects
<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	Total

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

N/A

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

N/A

### 6. Function or Use

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

DOMESTIC / single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE / agricultural outbuilding

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

DOMESTIC / single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE / agricultural outbuilding

### 7. Description

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

MID-19<sup>th</sup> CENTURY / Greek Revival

#### Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Brick

Other

roof Asphalt

other         

#### Narrative Description

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

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**7. Narrative Description**

The Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead District is located within a 145-acre farm in the southeast corner of Salem Township, Henry County. The farm borders Jackson Township on the east and extends into Lee County on the south (Figure 1 and 2) (see Images section for all figures, starting on page 22). The historic core portion of the property includes the original 80 acres with the house and buildings in the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 36, Salem Township, Henry County. The National Register of Historic Places boundary for the property includes approximately 2.8 acres around the house and the outbuildings associated with the farmstead proper (Figure 3). There are six contributing buildings and six non-contributing building within this boundary. The two-story brick house dates to construction around 1849 by Henry and Elizabeth Lamm. The oldest outbuildings date to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century after purchase of the property by Stephen and Anna Pollmiller in 1905. Additional non-contributing outbuildings were built by daughter Marie and her husband Leo Moeller and their son Richard Moeller and his wife Mary Ann. The property sits among other farmsteads in southwest Henry County and northwest Lee County. The setting of the property remains rural and agricultural. Few modern intrusions are visible from the property, with the exception of typical power lines. 335<sup>th</sup> Street runs to the north of the house, and it follows the route of the original military road from Burlington to Ottumwa at this point.

The two-story, five-bay, gable-roof brick house (1) faces the road (now 335<sup>th</sup> Street) to the north. The house was built around 1849 by Henry and Elizabeth Lamm, and it contributes to the significance of the property. The house sits on a rough stone foundation with a cut stone water table. The porch was added to the façade around 1925 in anticipation of the upcoming weddings of four daughters. The roof is supported by brick columns at either end, with broad wood Tudor arches spanning the full width of each side beneath the eaves. Two metal poles have been added on the center piers to provide additional roof support. Steps are centered on the front of the porch, and a lower perforated brick wall continues around the sides. The single-door entry is centered on the façade. Historic photographs show that it originally had sidelights and a transom window. The entry was modified in 1905 (or shortly thereafter) by installing a new door with transom window and removing the sidelights and filling the sides with brick. The entry retains its original stone lintel. The windows also have stone lintels and sills. The six-over-six-light double-hung wood windows were replaced around 1905 as well (or shortly thereafter) with one-over-one-light double-hung wood windows. Most of the first story windows were replaced in the 1990s. A wide frieze board extends across the façade under the eave, and it continues under the eaves around the remainder of the house. The house originally had two interior end chimneys at each gable-end, and the last two chimneys were removed when the roof was replaced around 1993. The west side elevation has two double-hung windows on each story, with similar details as the façade windows. A basement window is centered under each first story window. A smaller one-over-one-light double-hung window was added between the two first story windows for an interior bathroom. A one-over-one-light double-hung window is also centered in the gable at the attic level. The east side elevation is a mirror image of the west, without the added window. It has two windows on the basement, first, and second stories, as well as a gable window. A shed-roof brick ell that appears original to the house extends south from the east end of the rear of the house, continuing this elevation. The ell shares the same brick, stone, and fenestration details as the main house, and it is depicted in the 1870 drawing. The tall side of the shed roof faces east, creating a tall elevation for the rear ell on the east side. It has a side single-door entry and double-hung window. The rear (south) elevation of the house has a centered second story one-over-one-light double-hung window. The east half of the first story is the south side of the rear



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ell, a triangular profile with the shed roof. The rear ell has a small one-over-one-light double-hung window. The exterior appearance of the ell, particularly from the east, suggests original use as an office, but historic documentation of this type of use has not been identified. The frame shed-roof addition on the rear of the house appears to be an enclosed rear porch, perhaps built or enclosed in two periods. The stone foundation of the addition is sinking and appears to have been reinforced with stucco under the east portion. The east portion has a centered rear entry with two double-hung windows on either side.

The interior of the brick house (1) follows a standard double-pile plan with a central hall, with the kitchen extended into the center (Figure 4). The front entry leads into the hall (1A), which has stairs leading to the second story. The turned newel post and square balusters are simple. The interior door and window trim is likewise simple flat pieces. The majority of the doors are four-panel wood doors. The sides of the window openings are angled out from the sash to the interior wall. The living room is located in the northeast corner (1B), likely originally a parlor. The two large rooms (1C, 1E) on the west half are currently used as bedrooms, and a bathroom (1D) with a small hall was added between these rooms. The southeast room is a large kitchen (1F), with the space extending into the area south of the front hall. The kitchen was remodeled around 1962 with the large mantel centered at the east end removed at this time. The built-in pass-through cabinet at the east end of the south wall, leading to the summer kitchen (1G), was retained as well as historic woodwork and paneled wainscoting. The moldings on the doors have a slight profile, unlike the flat trim in the other rooms. The top of the door trim is connected with wood trim on the south and west walls. The rear ell has been used in the 20<sup>th</sup> century as a summer kitchen (1G), with historic built-in cabinets in the southeast corner. It has the simple flat trim found in other rooms as well. A four-panel door leads to the enclosed porch on the west. This back room (1H) has non-historic finishes. Stairs to the basement have been covered in the northwest corner. Wood siding is found on the west wall, apparently added when the storage room (1I) on the west end was an addition prior to the enclosure of the porch. A window is visible on the west wall of the interior of the storage room, covered by vinyl siding on the exterior. The second story has a central hall (2A), with full stairs leading to the attic (Figure 5). A bathroom (2B) has been added at the south end. Closets have been added in the middle to serve the four bedrooms (2C, 2D, 2E, 2F). Older closets are found in the southeast corner of Bedroom 2C and northwest corner of Bedroom 2E. The full attic has flooring in the middle, with a vertical roof piece supporting each rafter for the roof. Two cross members have been added, on opposite ends, with "C. Carlisle" stenciled on the horizontal piece. It is unknown if they are related to roof repairs or simply former resident, Charles Carlisle. The basement has a brick wall in the center, with a root cellar in the southeast corner under the kitchen. A basement brick fireplace remains on the south half of the west wall. This fireplace has a large rectangular brick opening.

Several outbuildings are associated with this property (Figure 3). Overall, five additional contributing buildings and six non-contributing buildings are found within the National Register boundary. Smaller sheds, bins, and outbuildings have not been tabulated individually. A fence extends partially around the east and south edge of the area immediately around the house. A historic gable-roof clay tile block smokehouse (2, contributing) is located to the southeast of the house, which was later used as a milk shed. It measures 10'-10" by 10'-6". The building has a six-panel wood door on the west gable end and a small six-light window on the east end. A small c.1960s metal shed sits south of this building, and this small shed has not been tabulated. A carriage house has been demolished to the north of the clay tile smokehouse, and the end of the sidewalk still leads to the west



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door. A 24'-3" by 26'-3" garage (3, non-contributing) built in the 1950s sits further to the east of the smokehouse. The north side has a double-car and single-car opening. A historic clay tile block poultry house (4, contributing) with concrete foundation sits to the east of the garage. It measures 22' by 16'-2". It has a single-door entry and three six-light wood windows on the south elevation. The side gable roof form is a salt-box type, extending closer to the ground on the north side. Rectangular four-light wood windows are found on the north elevation. Roosting boxes are built around the interior. A metal grain bin and feeder bin were later added on the north side of the poultry house.

Several buildings are located further to the east and south from the house (Figure 3). A large gable-roof barn sits on the north end of these buildings (5, contributing), which is visible on the 1937 aerial photograph. The barn measures 40'-5" by 46'-8". The interior has two rows of unhewn middle posts, with sawn members for rafters and cross bracing. The outside posts are also unhewn timber. The barn was raised to add a concrete foundation in the 1980s. The metal siding was also installed at this time. A 20 by 24 foot pull-together frame farrowing shed (6, non-contributing) was built to the south of the barn in the 1960s. A frame granary (7, contributing) with a steep gable-roof is located immediately southwest of the farrowing shed. It measures 32'-5" by 24'-5". This building can also be seen on the 1937 aerial photograph. Metal siding was added around 2002. A second frame farrowing shed (8, non-contributing) dating to the 1960s sits to the southeast of the previous two buildings (23'-4" by 20'-2"). Two large grain bins were built to the south (10, built 1979, non-contributing) and southwest (9, built 1977, non-contributing) of these buildings. A building used as a machine shed (11, non-contributing) sits south of the east grain bin. A building appears in this location in the 1937 aerial photograph, and the current building reportedly dates to the 1960s, replacing the earlier building. It measures 24'-2" by 39'-9" and retains wood siding. The second large historic barn (12, contributing) sits southeast of this group. It measures 40'-7" by 46'-0". The interior structure appears similar to the other large historic barn, with unhewn posts supporting sawn members for rafters and cross bracing. The barn was also raised to add a concrete foundation in the 1980s, with metal siding installed at that time as well. Finally, a large pre-cut metal hog confinement building (13) constructed around 1979 sits to the west of these buildings, significantly south of the garage and south of the historic farmstead proper. Thus, it has been excluded from the boundary. Two feeder bins are found on the east end. Other smaller sheds, bins, and outbuildings have not been noted individually.

The integrity of the Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead District is good. Overall, the property retains integrity of location and setting. The farm sits in a rural area on the border of Henry and Lee counties in southeast Iowa. The overall layout of the farmstead and design of the house are intact. Though some alterations have occurred, the historic relationships and appearances are discernible. The overall brick architecture and details on the house are intact. The integrity of materials and workmanship are good on the exterior, as well as a number of interior details. In general, the house conveys the feeling of a middle 19<sup>th</sup> century home, with some early 20<sup>th</sup> century modifications. It retains its relationship to the historic farmstead. The historic association of the house to its circa 1849 construction and to the agricultural history of its early 20<sup>th</sup> century development is strong. Likewise, the integrity of the individual clay tile block outbuildings located near the house is good.

**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 a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

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

**Previous documentation on file (NPS)**

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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Agriculture
- Architecture
- Exploration/Settlement
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

circa 1849-1939  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

circa 1849  
1905  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

unknown  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Primary Location of Additional Data:**

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

Name of repository:  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**8. Narrative Statement of Significance**

The Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead District is locally significant for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the settlement period and agricultural history of Salem and under Criterion C for its architecture. The period of significance spans from the construction of the house dating to circa 1849 by Henry and Elizabeth Lamm through the development of the farmstead in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century by Stephan and Anna Pollmiller to 1939. Significant dates include the construction of the house around 1849 and the purchase of the property by the Pollmiller family in 1905.

The Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead District is significantly associated with the settlement period in Salem Township and with the agricultural history of the area. The early development by Henry and Elizabeth Lamm is reflected in the house dating to circa 1849. The construction of this home in this location reflects the early settlement of Salem Township and the military road that ran through this portion of the county. Their move to Salem Township was directly connected to the settlement by several members of the Society of Friends in this area, which resulted in the early development of Salem. The house reportedly was utilized as a travelers' stop along the military road, and the overall architecture is consistent with homes used for this purpose. The property also reflects the development and evolution of farming in Salem Township. The farmstead overall reflects the development of the property in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century by Stephen and Anna Pollmiller. After purchasing the property in 1905, they made several improvements, including remodeling the house and constructing barns and outbuildings. The extant historic buildings reflect the typical farm of this period, representative of a farmstead of this period in Salem Township. A number of buildings constructed in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century remain extant. The majority of other farmsteads in the area do not retain multiple buildings dating to this period, and this farmstead is comparatively intact. The house and outbuildings reflect this agricultural significance as the center of the farming operations. The later agricultural buildings on the property continue to reflect the evolution of the farmstead to more focused hog operations in the 1960s and 1970s. In the future, their significance may be assessed as part of the continued development of the property as it relates to the agricultural history in this area. Archeological sites associated with the agricultural development of the property have not been identified to date but may contribute to the significance of the property as well.

The circa 1849 brick Lamm-Pollmiller House possesses historic and architectural significance. It is one of the earliest and most substantial homes in Salem Township, and its importance was highlighted by inclusion in the 1870 atlas. The architecture clearly reflects a substantial house in the early settlement period of Henry County. The brick home simply reflects the Greek Revival style, with a symmetrical façade, flat stone lintels and sills, and a wide frieze. The overall design of the original home remains readily discernible. Alterations by the Pollmiller family in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century updated the appearance with new windows and entry, and, around 1925, a porch. The house retains several significant architectural features, including exterior and interior window and door details, kitchen cabinetry, staircase, and basement hearth.



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***Henry and Elizabeth Lamm and the early agricultural history of Salem Township***

Located in southeast Iowa, this area in Henry County reflects some of the earliest history of the state of Iowa. The first official settler arrived in Henry County in spring 1834. Settlement began in Salem Township, about 22 miles northwest of Fort Madison on the Mississippi River, in 1835, and this community grew as the first Society of Friends (Quaker) settlement west of the Mississippi River. This early town led to significant settlement and cultivation of agricultural lands in Salem Township in the 1830s and 1840s. As Salem grew in the late 1830s, the Territory of Iowa was organized on June 12, 1838. By 1840, the population of the state reached 43,112, the population of Henry County reached 3,772, and the population of Salem was near 300. The location of Salem was selected as it was centered on a large prairie – flat, rolling land that was good for settlement and agriculture. While the Big Cedar Creek and Little Cedar Creek provided necessary water, the lands were hillier around the rivers, cutting through the west half of the township. Timber, stone, and clay were found in plentiful supply in these areas. The first homes in Salem Township were log cabins, with some more substantial homes of brick or stone also constructed (HCBC 1982: 13; Bowron 1859: 11; Jaynes 1976: 2, 4, 20). It was not uncommon for early settlers to own a farm in the east half of the township and a tract of timber or pasture land in the west half.

Henry and Elizabeth Lamm were among the Society of Friends members that moved to Salem Township from Ohio. Elizabeth was the daughter of early Salem Township settler Nathan Cook. Thomas Frazier sold the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 36 to John Davis in 1839, who sold it to Nathan Cook in 1841. Nathan Cook previously bought land in the northeast quarter of Section 36 in 1839, and Nathan and Sarah Cook lived here until their respective deaths in the 1870s (*Portrait and Biographical Album of Henry County* 1888: 616-617). The Lamm and Cook families were members of the Society of Friends in Preble County, Ohio. John and Elizabeth Lamm had ten children, including Henry (born October 16, 1820) and Rebecca. Nathan had two children from a previous marriage (Jonathan, Martha), and Elizabeth (born July 18, 1819) was the oldest of twelve children from his second marriage to Sarah Denny (William, Eli, Susannah, Isaac, Hannah, Charity, Amos, Henry, Obadiah, Louisa, Elihu). On June 15, 1839, Nathan, Sarah, and their children were granted a certificate to transfer membership from the Elk Monthly Meeting in Preble County, Ohio to the Salem Monthly Meeting in Henry County, Iowa. Henry apparently longed for Elizabeth, as he was granted a certificate from the Elk Monthly Meeting to the Salem Monthly Meeting on June 20, 1840 to marry Elizabeth Cook. They were granted liberty to marry on October 31, 1840, and they were reported as married at the November 28, 1840 meeting. On December 26, 1840, Elizabeth Lamm was then granted a certificate to transfer back to the Elk Monthly Meeting. They had two children born in Ohio, Nathan C. in 1841 and William C. in 1843 (Hinshaw, Vol. 5: 833; Vol 7: 81, 83, 156-57).

The Lamm family then decided to join Elizabeth's family in Iowa, and the young family was granted a certificate from the Elk Monthly Meeting to the Salem Monthly Meeting that was received on May 25, 1844 (Hinshaw, Vol. 7: 156-57). It is likely that they moved in with Nathan and Sarah originally or moved into a small house in Section 35 or 36. On July 30, 1849, the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 36 was transferred from Nathan Cook to Henry Lamm for "love and good will," as well as 10 acres in the northeast quarter of Section 35. The land with its "appurtenances" was conveyed (Deed Book H: 537). This notation often referred to buildings, so it appears that the family may have been living on the 10-acre parcel near the home of Nathan Cook. It is likely that the large brick house in the southeast quarter of Section 36 was built by Henry Lamm after officially receiving

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title to the land in 1849. The 1850 census lists Henry Lamm, age 30, farmer, \$1,200 in real estate, born in Ohio; wife Elizabeth, age 31, born in Ohio; Nathan, age 9, born in Ohio; William, age 8, born in Ohio; Lydia, age 5, born in Iowa; and John, age 4, born in Iowa. The census calculated real estate values different than the county tax records, which noted that Henry Lamm owned real and personal property worth \$682 in 1850. His 80 acres in the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 36 was valued at \$375, a figure consistent with improvements on the land. He also owned 40 acres in the northwest quarter of Section 8 – likely timber land – valued at \$120 and the 10 acres in the northeast quarter of Section 35 valued at \$20. He had horses, three cows valued at \$27, and 30 hogs valued at \$30 (Henry County Tax Records).

Local history reports that this house was once a stagecoach stop. Hillsboro, in the southwest corner of Salem Township, developed near the intersection of two military roads authorized in March 1839 - one from Dubuque through Mt. Pleasant through Hillsboro to Van Buren County and one from Burlington through Lowell and Hillsboro to near Ottumwa (Figure 6) (see Images section for all figures, starting on page 22). With the establishment of marked and somewhat improved roads, stage coach routes and services developed in the 1840s and 1850s. Hotels in towns provided lodging for travelers at night. In addition, large homes often also took in travelers (Jaynes 1977: 4, 9, 20; HCBC 1982: 15; Ingalls 2008: 44-46). The direct route of Agency/Military Road from Lowell to Hillsboro entered Salem Township in the middle of Section 36 in the southeast corner. Thus, the road passed along the south edge of the homestead of Nathan Cook in the northeast quarter and on the north edge of the land given to Henry Lamm in 1849 in the southeast quarter. The house faces the road to the north, a typical orientation following the construction of roads in the early settlement period. While the use as a stop is unconfirmed through historic documentation at this time, the location is logical and would have provided the opportunity for a stop about ten miles west of Lowell and six miles east of Hillsboro. Additionally, the large brick home fits the profile of residences that were often used for stagecoach or traveler stops. The rear ell has a "business" appearance from the east, suggesting perhaps an earlier different use than the later use as a summer kitchen. The large kitchen within the house would have provided ample room for additional guests, and the walk-up floored attic could have provided accommodations. Likewise, the basement also has a large fireplace, often associated with stagecoach stops.

Three periods have been outlined within the staging industry in Iowa: 1838 to 1845 (expansion of eastern stage coach carriers into Iowa), 1845 to 1863 (expansion and consolidation of small lines and contractors, as well as establishment of initial railroad lines), and 1864 to 1880 (western expansion and introduction of freight and express companies) (Ingalls 2008: 42, 47-50). The Lamm-Pollmiller House would fall primarily within the second period. Stage coach routes in this period often developed after a postal route was established and population demand increased for stage coach conveyance. The stage coach business flourished in the 1850s, gradually displaced by the railroad. Two main types of staging stops have been identified: "home stations" and "swing stations." A home station usually had sleeping and eating places for travelers, and it may also have had a ticket office or post office. A swing station provided a place to change horses for the stage coach, and it may also have provided limited accommodations and meals (Hybben and Hess 1991: F1, F5). Stage coach stations were located every 10-15 miles along a route, spaced to change horses. Eating and sleeping places then developed in conjunction with these stops. Rural stops were located in large homes at convenient points or built specifically for this purpose (Ingalls 2008: 51, 56-57). In Henry County, hotels were located at Lowell, Salem, and Mt. Pleasant. Many larger homes were equipped to house travelers. Stagecoach lines prospered into the 1850s,



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when they were largely replaced by the railroad. Smaller lines continued to operate for several decades longer (Kirkpatrick 1975: 20).

While circumstantial evidence does support the local history of a travelers' stop located here, the amount of stage traffic on this section of the military road is unknown in this period. The military road from Burlington to Ottumwa was initially platted through southern Salem Township, along the north edge of this property on 335<sup>th</sup> Street and in front of this house. Another route, however, connected Lowell directly to Salem, running north of the original military road. The road from Salem to Fairfield and on to Ottumwa became designated as Agency Road. Thus, travelers may have continued to travel along the military road west, while the stage coach lines likely took the direct route to Salem by the 1850s, stopping in town. The use of this route for western travelers from Burlington likely declined in the 1850s, with the construction of the plank road to Mt. Pleasant to the north in 1851, the construction of the railroad to Mt. Pleasant in 1856, and the extension of the plank road to Ottumwa in 1859 from Mt. Pleasant. Travelers, however, may have continued to follow the traditional route laid out as the military road, depending on the start and terminus of their travels.

Taxable land values appear to have adjusted by 1853, with a significant increase seen in several properties in Salem Township. The aggregate of Henry Lamm's land is worth \$1,470, now 210 acres with the acquisition of the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 36 in 1851. With his personal property, his taxable value of property was \$1,871 (Henry County Tax Records). In 1854, he sold the 40 acres in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 36, leaving his farmstead at 120 acres (southeast quarter of the northeast quarter and east half of the southeast quarter) (Figure 7). The 1856 Iowa census lists Henry Lamm, age 35, born in Ohio, 12 years in Iowa, farmer; and Elizabeth, age 36, born in Ohio. The household includes three additional children – Silas, Joseph, and Sarah Emma. The agricultural census shows that about half of his land was improved, with 70 acres of unimproved land and 8 acres of meadow. His land included 40 acres of corn with 3120 bushels harvested, 12 acres of spring wheat with 116 bushels harvested, 10 acres of oats with 400 bushels harvested, ¼ acre of potatoes with 30 bushels harvested, 16 tons of hay, and 12 bushels of grass seed. Additionally, he sold 70 hogs for \$700 and manufactured 500 pounds of butter (no cattle listed among his property).

By the 1850s, farmsteads dotted the land around Salem. According to the 1859-60 county directory, Salem Township had 9,066 acres of improved land (about 40% of the township) in 1859, second only to 12,039 acres in New London Township and more than double than the amount in several townships. The primary crops were corn and wheat, as typical for the rest of the county and section of the state. Corn totaled 2,422 acres, with spring wheat planted in 1,916 acres. Other crops included 1,192 acres of tame grasses, 340 acres of Hungarian grass, and six acres of fall wheat. The amount of land in orchards totaled 298 acres, second though distantly to Center Township with 816 acres. Livestock in the township included cattle, hogs, and sheep. The 335 cattle sold ranked the township third in the county, while the 955 hogs sold ranked it fourth. The township also produced 23,295 pounds of butter (third in county) and 3,049 pounds of wool (second in county to Center Township) (Bowron 1859: 19). The numbers show the strength of the farms in Salem Township in this period, benefiting from the township's early settlement and development. Henry Lamm's 120-acre farm appears to represent a typical farm for this period, with standard crops of corn, spring wheat, oats, and grasses. His sale of



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70 hogs in 1856 puts his farm well above average in pork production in Salem Township, based on the 1859 number. The directory lists Henry Lamm as a resident in Section 36.

The farm and family had grown by 1860. Henry and Elizabeth's last son was born in February, bringing the family to total of 10. Nathan C. and William were born in Ohio with the subsequent six children born in Iowa: Lydia in 1844, John in 1846, Silas in 1848, Joseph in 1852, Sarah E. in 1855, Alvin in 1857, and Edgar in 1860 (Hinshaw, Vol. 7: 156-157). The county tax records for 1860 indicate that Henry Lamm's real and personal property was valued at \$2,075. His land included the 80 acres in the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 36 (\$1,027), 40 acres in the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 36 (\$428), 10 acres in the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 35 (\$21), and 40 acres in the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 8 (\$128). Lamm expanded his farm to the south in 1865 by buying the 40 acres in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 1 in Cedar Township, Lee County – the land immediately to the south. Thus, his farm grew to 160 acres, with three-quarters in Henry County. Then, he sold the 40 acres in the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 36 to his sister Rebecca Lamm in June 1868. It is likely he continued to work the land. The six youngest children were still living at home according to the 1870 census. The household included Henry Lamb (sic), age 49, farmer, Elizabeth (50), Lydia (24), Silas (22), Joel (18), Sarah A (15), Alvin (13), Edgar (11). The next household is that of Nathan Lamb (sic) with his wife and apparently his brother William. The census values Henry's real estate holdings at \$9,100 and his personal property at \$2,300.

According to the 1870 atlas of Henry County, cattle, sheep, and hogs continued to be the primary livestock raised in the county. In 1868, 1,559 horned cattle, 5,315 sheep, and 2,831 hogs were on the farms in Salem Township. There were also 811 horses and 217 dogs in the township. The number of cultivated acres had increased slightly, reaching 10,731 acres. The primary crops were wheat, corn, and oats, with 117,995 bushels of corn, 15,214 bushels of wheat, and 22,148 bushels of oats produced in 1868. Additionally, 2,107 tons of hay were yielded (Thompson and Everts 1870: 25). The 1870 map perhaps better represents the settlement and characteristics of Salem Township (Figure 8). The flatter prairie land is distinguished from the hillier timber land along the creeks. Based on this map, the east half of the township represented the best agricultural lands for crops, with some land mixed in the southern part of the west half of the township. Agricultural tracts continue to range from around 80 to 160 acres in size on average, with only a few landowners owning over 200 acres. Small tracts of land continue to be found in the west half of the township, primarily in the timber land (Thompson and Everts 1870: 25). Henry Lamm had an average size farm in this period based on this information. The map shows that Henry Lamm owns the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 36, and again owns the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 36. The 1874 atlas of Lee County shows that Henry Lamm owns the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter in Section 1 of Cedar Township.

Only three farmsteads in the township were selected for depictions to be included in the 1870 atlas of Henry County (Figure 9). The residences of Henry L. Lamm (Section 36, 1584 335<sup>th</sup> Street, State #44-01689) and of Henry W. Johnson (north edge of Salem, Section 14, 3091 Franklin Avenue, State # 44-01660) are large two-story brick houses. Houses depicted in other townships include more gable-front, side passage, frame houses, either one-and-one-half or two stories in height. By comparison, this house is more substantial than the "typical" home in the county. The house is shown as a large double-pile dwelling with two interior end chimneys at each

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side. A rear ell extends behind the house, later the summer kitchen. One detached building is also shown on this property. Fences enclose the house lots of the three properties in Salem Township, as well as most of the other houses depicted. Large and small trees are also found on the property for this house as well as others. Either picket fences or plank fences enclosed various sections on the farms shown throughout Henry County. Barns on other properties are depicted as small gable-roof structures with vertical plank siding (Thompson and Everts 1870: 26).

It appears that Henry and Elizabeth Lamm or their adult children felt the pull of the frontier in the 1870s, and a number of the family moved west. In June 1875, sister Rebecca Lamm, who apparently had moved back to Ohio, sold the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter back to Henry and Elizabeth Lamm for \$1,600, the same as her purchase price in 1868. On May 8, 1876, Henry and Elizabeth Lamm sold the 120 acres in the east half of the southeast quarter and southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 36 in Salem Township to Eli McMillan, as well as the 40 acres in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 1 in Cedar Township, Lee County. A month later, Rebecca Lamm (silent as to husband) sold the 40 acres in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 36 to Eli McMillan as well. Henry and Elizabeth Lamm moved to Page County, Iowa, in 1876. In February 1889, they moved to Thayer County, Nebraska to be near their children living there. Elizabeth Lamm died in Thayer County, Nebraska on October 25, 1889, and Henry Lamm died there on September 21, 1892 ("Died - Lamm," *Hebron Journal*, October 31, 1889; "Obituary - Henry Lamm," *Hebron Journal*, September 23, 1892).

***Interlude as tenant farm of McMillan-Bell family***

By the summer of 1876, Eli McMillan owned 200 acres, encompassing the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 36 (with the house) in Salem Township, Henry County (80 acres); the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 36 in Salem Township, Henry County (80 acres); and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 1 in Cedar Township, Lee County (40 acres). Eli McMillan was an early Iowa settler from Indiana, born on February 19, 1799 in York County, Pennsylvania. He bought land for himself, his father Amos, and his brother George in Lee and Henry counties at the first land sale in 1837. He married Caroline Vale in Pennsylvania and moved to Iowa. He originally lived in Lee County, and he moved to Henry County in 1866. The 1870 census lists Eli McMillan in Center Township, a retired farmer at age 71. His real estate was valued at \$7,000 and his personal property at \$30,000. His household included wife Caroline (age 58), daughter Emily Bell (age 29, \$8,000 in personal property), son-in-law John Bell (age 30, carpenter, \$1,500 in real estate), and grandchildren Charles (age 4) and Carrie (age 2). The family moved to Section 26 in Salem Township in spring 1874. In August 1878, John Bell, "a prominent and highly respected farmer of near Salem," died of typhoid fever. The 1879 *History of Henry County* notes that Eli McMillan lived on Section 26. He owned seven improved farms consisting of 945 acres, valued at \$41,000, as well as around 50 acres of timber land. He was a member of the Society of Friends, had been an active worker for the anti-slavery cause, and had held nearly all school offices (*History of Henry County* 1879: 601; *Portrait and Biographical Album of Henry County* 1888: 571-572; "John Bell," *Mt. Pleasant Journal*, August 15, 1878; "A Sad Accident - Death of Eli McMillan," *Mt. Pleasant Journal*, May 29, 1879). Thus, it does not appear that the McMillan family ever lived in this property but rather they used it as a tenant farm.



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On May 17, 1879, Eli McMillan died suddenly when a horse kicked him in the head and this farm was inherited by his young granddaughters Carrie and Anna Bell. The probate records from October 7, 1879 show that wife Caroline inherited the house and "Hockines farm where we now reside." The two farms bought of Henry Lamm and Boldby & Ruthards, valued around \$20,000, were to be divided equally between granddaughters Carrie and Anna Bell. If either were to die before age 18, the other would inherit her share. The 1880 census shows the family living together: Caroline McMillan (age 68), daughter Emily Bell (age 38), and granddaughters Carrie (age 12) and Annie (age 10). In May 1883, guardians for the girls filed court documents for an official partition, with a decree of partition issued on September 14, 1883. This division apparently split the east half of the northeast quarter into a north 55 acres and a south 25 acres, as shown on the 1895 atlas. Around the same time, Caroline McMillan transferred the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 36 to the girls as well. The 1885 Iowa census continues to list Caroline McMillan on the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 26. The Bell family could not be located, nor could a resident for the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 36. The 1895 atlas shows Carrie Bell owning the majority of this land in Section 36 (Figure 10). The Eli McMillan estate also owned the 40 acres immediately south in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 1 in Cedar Township in Lee County, per the 1897 atlas of Lee County. The sisters married in a double wedding in Mt. Pleasant on June 17, 1896. Annie married William Judy, and she lived in Salem per the 1900 census. Carrie married George Parsons, and they moved to Cook County, Illinois, per the 1900 census. Both moved to Los Angeles by the 1920 census ("Violent Death of Eli McMellon of Salem," *Mt. Pleasant Journal*, May 22, 1879; "A Sad Accident – Death of Eli McMillan," *Mt. Pleasant Journal*, May 29, 1879; Ward-Vale Family Tree, [trees.ancestry.com/tree/7389624](https://trees.ancestry.com/tree/7389624)).

During this period from the 1880s to early 1900s, the property appears to have been used by the Bell family as a tenant farm. Little is known about the operations in this period. Only one tenant has been identified. Charles and Florence E. Carlisle apparently moved here shortly after 1900, which was shortly after they married. Charles was the son of Jackson Township residents James and Catherine, or Kate, Carlisle. The 1900 census lists the family in Jackson Township: James (age 66, farmer), wife Kate (age 56), son Charles (age 28, farmer), and daughter Louisa (age 25, teacher). Charles and Florence had a daughter Gladys in 1903. Photographs from the family were recently passed onto the current property owners, Richard and Mary Ann Moeller (Figures 11 and 12). The photographs show Charles and Florence with Gladys as a baby, as well as his mother Kate and sister Lou (and apparently her cat Tommy). The family moved by February 1905, apparently to Nebraska. They moved back to Iowa, as the 1920 census lists Charles and Florence in Jackson Township with Gladys (age 17), Oliver (age 11), and Marvin (age 7). For unknown reasons, "C. Carlisle" is stenciled on two cross members of the roof supports in the attic of the house. It likely dates to this brief period of residency.

The property inherited by the Bell granddaughters was sold within a decade after their marriages in 1896. At this time, the property was sold per the non-standard split of the east half of the northeast quarter. On February 25, 1898, Annie Bell Judy sold the north 55 acres in the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 36 to Adelia Box. On February 23, 1905, Carrie M. Bell Parson sold the 80 acres in the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 36 (with the house) in Salem Township, the south 25 acres of the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 36 in Salem Township, and the 40 acres in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter in Section 1 of Cedar Township (Lee County) to Stephen J. Pollmiller for \$11,600.



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***Development as the 20<sup>th</sup> century farm of Stephen and Anna Pollmiller***

With the purchase by Stephen and Anna Pollmiller in 1905, the farm returned to an owner-operated status, and a grandson, Richard Moeller, continues to live on and operate the farm today. The farm consisted of 145 acres – the 105 acres in Salem Township, Henry County, and the 40 adjacent acres to the south in Cedar Township, Lee County. The oldest extant historic outbuildings and historic alterations to the house appear to date to the period of the purchase of the property by the Pollmillers. It appears that perhaps the property had not been well maintained as a tenant farm, as several improvements immediately ensued. Family members report that the six-over-six-light windows were replaced with one-over-one-light double-hung wood windows in 1905 or shortly thereafter (Marie Pollmiller Moeller, per Mary Ann Moeller). The entry was likely modified at the same time to the current configuration. It was probably also around this period that the slate roof was installed, as slate roofs peaked in popularity between 1900 and 1915. Four frame barns appear to have been built in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, as well as the tile block smokehouse and tile block poultry house.

Stephen and Anna Pollmiller were originally from West Point in Lee County, about ten miles southeast of this property. Stephen was born on August 9, 1868, and Anna Schulte was born on March 23, 1868. On November 9, 1897, Stephen Pollmiller married Anna M. Schulte at St. Mary's Catholic Church in West Point. The 1900 census lists the family on Beck Street in Fort Madison, Lee County: Steve J. (born August 1868, age 31, day laborer), Anna M. (born March 1869, age 31), and daughter Elizabeth (born August 1898, age 1). Thus, it appears that the family saved their resources to buy this farm in February 1905. They moved to this property and joined St. John's Catholic Church in Houghton, two miles south in Lee County. Due to their relationship and proximity to Houghton, the family was often referred to as from Houghton, rather than Salem. The 1910 census lists the Pollmiller family on Farmington Road in Salem Township. Stephen (age 41) and Anna (age 42) had been married for 12 years. Stephen and Anna were born in Iowa to parents who were German immigrants. The family included five daughters: Elizabeth, age 11; Adelia, age 9; Clotilda, age 6; Elenora, age 4; and Catherine, age 2. The 1915 Iowa census lists Stephen Pollmiller, age 46, a farmer, and a Catholic. The family's real estate was valued at \$16,000. The 1920 census lists Stephen (age 51, farmer), wife Anna (age 51), and six daughters: Elizabeth (age 21), Adelia (age 18), Clotilda (age 16), Elenora (age 14), Catherine (age 11), and Marie (age 9). A family mortgage on the 40 acres in Lee County was paid off in 1920, and Stephen Pollmiller gained full title to this land.

In 1910, the majority of residents in Henry County still made their living from agriculture, shipping their products via the railroad to distant markets. Similar agricultural products continued to be produced in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, with 1,742 farms in the county averaging 143 acres. Corn continued to dominate agricultural production with 67,500 acres grown in 1911 producing 2,902,500 bushels compared to only 29,000 acres of oats producing 754,000 bushels, numbers similar to 1900. Only 31 silos were found in Henry County in 1911. Another 28,300 acres were devoted to tame hay. While the acres of winter and spring wheat had increased to 3,270, the number of acres devoted to rye declined to 290. Farmers in Henry County also kept 64,764 hogs, 22,853 cows, 20,856 sheep, and 301,600 chicken and turkeys. Most Henry County residents lived eight or fewer miles from a railroad shipping point. Cattle and sheep were typically shipped to Chicago. Hogs were sent to either Chicago

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or points further east. Corn and oats were marketed in Peoria or St. Louis. By 1910, most of the chickens in Henry County were sent to Winfield. Dairy products, fruits, and vegetables were sold locally. Draft horses continued to be relied on for farming in this period (Jaynes 1977: 98-99; Iowa Department of Agriculture 1912: 105-115).

Farmers in Iowa and Salem Township strove to update their farms based on new styles and technology in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. New farmhouses were built in the Foursquare style. Gambrel roof barns based on new truss systems became popular throughout Iowa by the turn of the century, though gable roof barns continued to be built as well. The wood silo became popular by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and in the 1910s hollow tile and concrete cylindrical silos became common as well. In Henry County, silos were first built primarily in the 1910s and 1920s (Gebhard and Mansheim 1993: 30-32). The use of clay tile block increased with the promotion by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station after 1910. Two miles to the east in Jackson Township, the Holtkamp family used the material, obtained from the Mt. Pleasant Brick and Tile Company, to construct a round clay tile block barn in 1918. The clay tile buildings on the Pollmiller farm may have been built around the same period and from the same source. Clay tile block continued to be used for agricultural buildings for several years.

Salem Township as depicted in the 1917 atlas of Henry County looks very similar to the 1895 map (Figure 13). Dwellings appear in generally the same locations, and the average farm size appears to continue to range from 80 to 160 acres. Some farm sizes have increased since 1895 while other farms have been subdivided. Overall, there are more people with larger farms than seen in 1870 or 1895, many of whom were noted in the 1911-1912 county directory. The Pollmiller farm is located at the southeast corner of the township, with the same 105 acres originally purchased in 1905. Additionally, the family owned the 40 acres in Lee County immediately south of this property. Thus, the total acreage was 145, about average for this period. Descendants state that Stephen Pollmiller was a general farmer. He raised chickens, hogs, and cattle, with one dairy cow for milk. Additionally, there were fruit trees on the property. By later years, apple trees were located in the orchard behind the house, as well as apricot trees in the pasture to the west of the house. These trees likely date to this period (Stuecker 2009; Moeller 2009).

The soil report of 1919 noted that the production of grain was the chief type of farming in Henry County, followed by dairying and hogs. It rated hogs as the most important livestock industry in Henry County. According to the 1919 report, nearly every farmer fattened 20 to 30 each year, with larger farms raising several hundred. Duroc-Jersey and Poland China were the dominant breeds. Hogs were typically shipped via the Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy to Keithsburg, Illinois, then sent further east. Dairying was growing as an industry in Henry County, favoring Guernsey and Holsteins. Beef cattle continued to be raised as well. Most farmers also kept 40 to 150 fowls, with the eggs and poultry handled primarily at Winfield; Brighton, Iowa; and Keithsburg, Illinois. Draft horses provided most of the labor on the farms with only a few gasoline tractors in the whole county. Corn was the principal crop and source of revenue for the county, grown on about one-third of all the improved farm land in the county. About half of the corn was sold while the other half was fed to hogs and cattle. Oats ranked second to corn, with about 40% sold to markets in Peoria and St. Louis and other 60% fed to horses and mules. Land prices ranged from \$50 to \$350 per acre. Overall, the 1919 report noted that the county had several large, modern farm houses. There were about 90 silos in the county, a significant increase over the 31 reported in 1911. Most of the fences were barbed wire, with woven wire gaining in popularity (Meyer 1919: 12-14).

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The 1920s brought changes to the Pollmiller family as well as the buildings. The five older daughters married or moved out of the house. With marriages planned in 1926, the family decided to add a large front porch to the house, providing room for receptions (Marie Pollmiller Moeller, per Mary Ann Moeller). Elizabeth married Dale Gardner of Fort Madison and Eleanor married Joseph Conrad of Keota in a double wedding at St. John's Catholic Church in Houghton (Lee County) on February 9, 1926 ("Gardner-Pollmiller, Conrad-Pollmiller," *West Point Beacon*, February 11, 1926). Adelia then married Robert Brown on April 20, 1927, and Catherine married Peter Hahn on October 25, 1927. Clothilda decided to become a nun, later listed as Sister Mary Angelica of St. Francis, Wisconsin. The 1930 census lists a much smaller family living at the farm: Stephen Pollmiller (age 61, at age 29, farmer, owned radio), wife Anna (age 62), daughter Marie (age 19, single). They continue to own the 105 acres in Henry County per the 1930 plat map (Figure 14).

The Pollmiller family weathered the tough years of the Great Depression in the 1930s, with farm intact. Both Stephen and Anna were getting older, and daughter Marie cared for them at the house. An aerial photograph of the property in 1937 shows the development of the farm under the direction of Stephen Pollmiller (Figures 15 and 16). The house is located facing the road to the north. Rows of trees are planted behind the house to the south and in rows to the west of the house, likely the apple and apricot trees that continued to grow in the 1940s and 1950s. Additional fruit trees are located in the northwest corner of the north 25-acre parcel, across the road. The four large barns to the east of the house are distinct on the photograph. Three of the four barns are extant. It is difficult to make out smaller buildings, but it is believed that the clay tile block smokehouse and clay tile block poultry house located to the southeast of the house are depicted as well. The Pollmillers acquired the farm in the north 55 acres in the east half of Section 35 in Salem Township in this period, increasing the farm size to 200 acres. Anna Pollmiller died on August 2, 1939, and Stephen died on July 14, 1942. Both were buried in St. John's Cemetery in Houghton. Their six daughters survived them ("Dies at Home in Houghton," *Ft. Madison Democrat*, August 4, 1939; "Salem Farmer Passes Away," *Ft. Madison Democrat*, July 16, 1942; *Houghton, Iowa 1881-1981* 1981: 300).

***Continuation of farm operations by Leo and Marie Moeller***

The youngest daughter Marie married Leo Moeller on November 14, 1939, ushering in a new era for the farmstead. The couple lived here, and Leo took over the farming operations. Leo and Marie had their first daughter, Martha Ann, on April 1, 1942. Marie continued to care for his father on the farm, until his death in 1942. Martha Ann was joined by a brother Carl on November 21, 1944 and a sister Jane on February 25, 1947 (Stuecker 2009). On October 22, 1948, the heirs of Stephen Pollmiller sold the 160 acres in Henry County and 40 acres in Lee County to Marie and Leo Moeller. The agricultural economy improved during and after World War II. The nature of agricultural life, however, was changing. Equipment, including tractors, became a key feature of farming. By 1939, Iowa had 135,000 tractors, more than any other state. The number increased to 160,000 by the mid-1940s. The 934 tractors in Henry County in 1940 more than doubled to 1,950 tractors by 1950. Combines also became prevalent throughout the state with half of the crops picked mechanically by 1940. This mechanization and a new hybrid corn resulted in record production of farm products in the early 1940s.



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Cash value of crops in Iowa rose from \$452 million in 1940 to \$12.2 billion in 1945. The new machinery required new buildings to house it (Jaynes 1977: 157; Ross 1951: 178-179).

With new machinery, the amount of labor necessary on the farms decreased and land farmed increased, reducing the rural population. The number of farms in Henry County decreased to 1,866 in 1940, continuing to decline to 1,783 in 1950 with the average acreage increasing from 140 to 147. Of the 6,286 residents working in Henry County in 1950, 2,128 continued to work in agriculture. Overall, there were 1,783 farms, of which 31% were operated by tenants. The average value of a farm in the county, including land and buildings, was \$25,231 (Drury 1956: 13). Corn remained the dominant crop in Henry County in this period. In 1950, 63,490 acres produced 3,149,104 bushels of corn. In comparison, farmers grew oats and soybeans on 36,020 acres, producing 1,392,953 bushels. Finally, 31,722 acres were devoted to hay. Hogs, beef cattle, dairy cattle, and poultry continued to be the main livestock raised on Henry County farms. The number of dairy cattle in the county has increased to 73,303. A total of 238,078 chickens and 125,801 turkeys were raised in the county. Only Hamilton, Johnson, and Washington counties raised more turkeys in 1950 than Henry County (Spry 1950: 13, 15, 17, 23, 29-35).

Leo and Marie Moeller ran a general farming operation in the period. They fell within the two-thirds of the farms in the county that continued to be owner operated. They raised stock cattle, hogs, and chickens, and they continued to grow corn and oats in the fields. Oats were used primarily for feed for the hogs. Fruit trees continued to produce crops for the family, located to the south and west of the house. The family grew to a total of six children, with Richard born on June 19, 1949, Ralph born on December 10, 1950, and Joseph born on January 14, 1952. An aerial photograph of the property in 1951 shows the development by this date (Figures 17 and 18). The main buildings on the property appear to be the same as in the 1937 photograph. The house has some fruit trees to the south and to the west, but a number appear to have been cut down. Likewise, there are fewer fruit trees in the northwest corner of the north 25-acre parcel. The buildings are more clearly depicted on the aerial photograph published in 1956 (Figure 19). The smaller buildings west of the house are hidden by trees. The four large barns are clearly visible to the east of the drive. The south barn appears to have a steeper roof than the current machine shed in this location. The 1961 map of Salem Township shows the property in Henry County – the east half of the northeast quarter and the east half of the southeast quarter (Figure 20). The garage was built to the east of the house in the 1950s near the poultry house. A grain bin was also added next to the poultry house. Two large farrowing sheds were built between the earlier barns in the 1960s for increased hog operations. Likewise, the barn south of the granary was replaced with a machine shed in this period.

Overall, the Moeller farm followed general farming trends begun in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century that continued through the end of the century. It remained as a working family farm as numerous other farms consolidated, decreasing the number of Henry County farms from 1,531 in 1959 to 1,022 in 1978 and 835 in 1997 and increasing average sizes from 171 acres in 1959 to 244 acres in 1978 and 293 acres in 1997. Statewide, the number of farms selling hogs and pigs declined from 174,000 in 1945 to less than 90,000 in 1960 and only 18,000 in 1997. At the same time, the number of hogs sold increased, representing a trend to larger operations. In Henry County, the number of farms selling hogs declined from 1,253 in 1959 to 133 in 1997 (Hanson 1999: 25-69, 104). The increase in hog operations by the Moeller family in the 1960s created a specialization that other farms chose not to pursue.

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This focus on hogs continued as son Richard Moeller joined the farming operations in the 1970s, and he bought the farm in 1979. He built two large metal grain bins in 1977 and 1979, and then built a large hog confinement building in 1979. These projects represent the last major construction on the farm, as it appears today. On August 30, 1980, Richard married Mary Ann Sallen. An aerial photograph of the buildings on the farm from the 1980s shows the latest improvements (Figure 21). Maintenance projects in the 1980s included residing the barns with metal siding and raising them onto poured concrete foundations. Additionally, the slate roof on the house was replaced in 1993, and the last of the brick chimneys above the roofline were removed during this project. Richard (Dick) and Mary Ann Moeller continue to live on the property in 2009, and they anticipate remaining here for several years. They have no immediate plans for additional work to be completed on the property.

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- Iowa Department of Agriculture. *Twelfth Annual Iowa Year Book of Agriculture*. Des Moines, IA: Emory H. English, State Printer, 1912.
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**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

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**Continuation Sheet**

**Section** 9 **Page** 17 **Property name** Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead District  
**County and State** Henry County, Iowa

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*Map of Henry County, Iowa.* Pittsburgh, PA: Win Schuchmon, 1859. In collection of Donald Young and reprinted as Cooper, Carolyn, ed. *Map of Henry County, Iowa 1859.* Mt. Pleasant, Iowa: Henry County Genealogical Society, 1989.

Meyer, A.H. *Soil Survey of Henry County, Iowa.* Washington: Government Printing Office, 1919.

Moeller, Richard and Mary Ann. Conversations with Rebecca Lawin McCarley about family and farming operations. September 2009.

Mount Pleasant News. *Plat Book of Henry County, Iowa.* Mount Pleasant, Iowa: Mount Pleasant News, 1961.

Newspapers in Henry and Lee counties, various articles, on microfilm in local libraries:

*Ft. Madison Democrat*, Ft. Madison, Lee County, Iowa

*Mt. Pleasant Journal*, Mt. Pleasant, Henry County, Iowa

*West Point Beacon*, West Point, Lee County, Iowa

Ogle, George A., & Co. *Standard Atlas of Henry County, Iowa.* George A. Ogle & Co., 1917.

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*Portrait and Biographical Album of Henry County, Iowa.* Chicago: Acme Publishing Co., 1888.

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Stuecker, Martha Ann. Daughter of Marie and Leo Moeller. Telephone interview with Rebecca Lawin McCarley, October 2, 2009.

Tax Records, Henry County. Located in basement vault of Henry County Courthouse, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

Research assistance provided locally by Larry Cammack, Faye Heartsill, Jean Leeper, and Kay Wesely.

Preparation of this nomination is supported financially in part by the State Historical Society of Iowa, Historical Resource Development Program (Resource Enhancement and Protection program).

Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead District  
Name of Property

Henry County, Iowa  
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** approximately 2.8 acres

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	15	617550	4519800
2	_____	_____	_____

	Zone	Easting	Northing
3	_____	_____	_____
4	_____	_____	_____

See continuation sheet.

### Verbal Boundary Description

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

### Boundary Justification

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

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Rebecca Lawin McCarley, Architectural Historian

organization SPARK Consulting date March 31, 2010

street & number 17 Oak Lane telephone 563-324-9767

city or town Davenport state Iowa zip code 52803

## 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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name Richard J. and Mary Ann Moeller

street & number 1584 335th Street telephone private

city or town Salem state Iowa zip code 52649

**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 the 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 Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

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**Continuation Sheet**

Section 10 Page 18 Property name Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead District  
County and State Henry County, Iowa

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**10. Geographical Data**

***Verbal boundary description***

The National Register of Historic Places boundary for this property consists of approximately 2.8 acres of the Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead, the "farmstead proper" within a current legal parcel of 145 acres that includes 105 acres in Salem Township, Henry County, and 40 acres in Cedar Township, Lee County (Figure 2). The boundary is depicted on Figure 3.

***Boundary justification***

The boundary includes the land associated with the "farmstead proper" for the farm originally purchased by Henry and Elizabeth Lamm in 1849 and then by Stephen and Anna Pollmiller in 1905. The boundary extends along the edge of 335<sup>th</sup> Street on the north, along a fence line dividing the large agricultural buildings on the east from the fields, along and continuing a similar fence line on the south, and along the line between the house lot and agricultural fields on the west. This boundary includes the house and historic outbuildings associated with the farmstead. The boundary excludes the larger c.1979 outbuilding to the south of the house that sits on agricultural land historically outside of the farmstead proper, per the historic aerial photographs.



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**Section** Photos **Page** 19 **Property name** Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead District  
**County and State** Henry County, Iowa

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**Photographs**

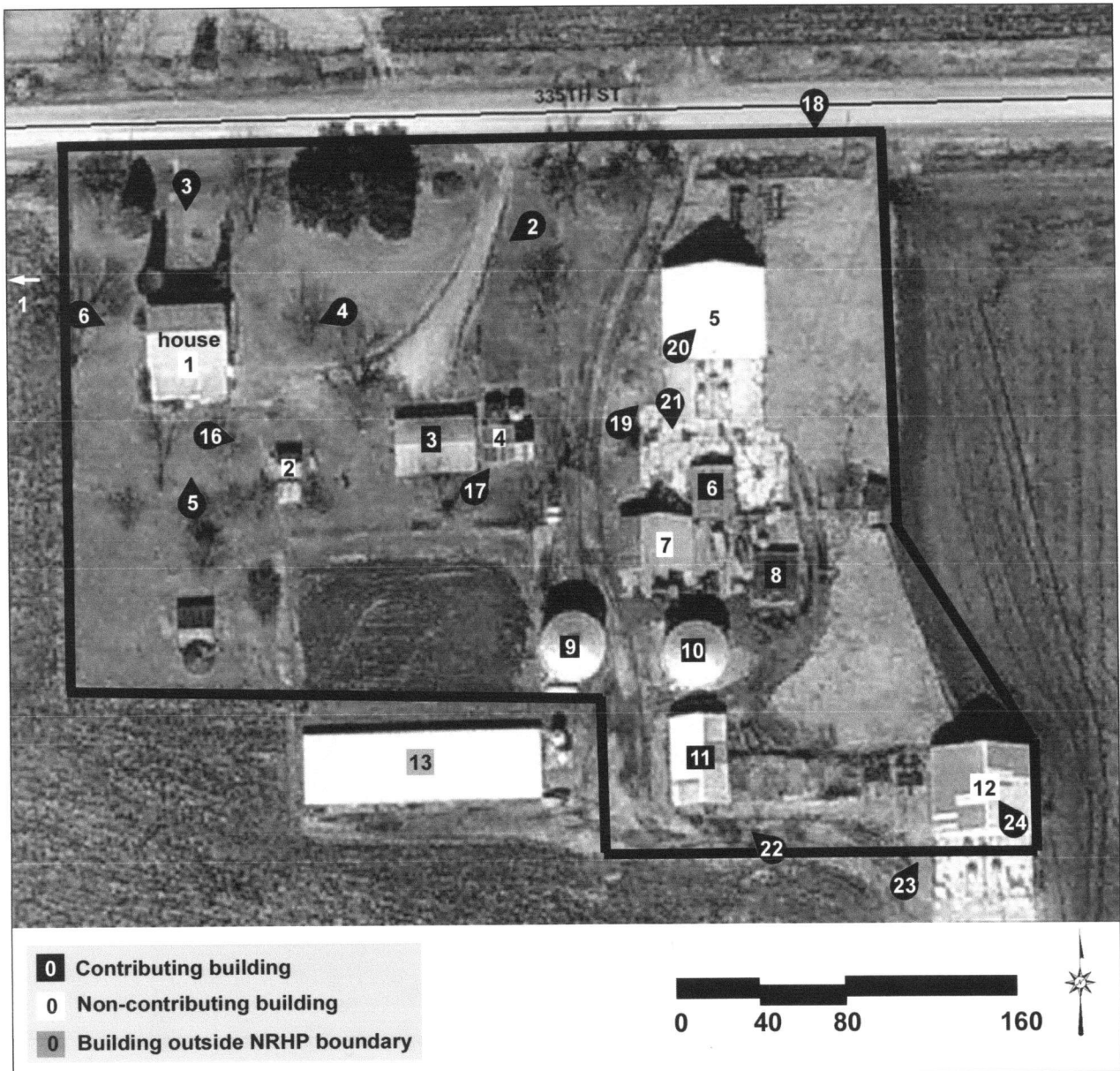
The photographs of the Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead District in Salem, Henry County, Iowa, were taken by Rebecca Lawin McCarley, SPARK Consulting, on September 14, 2009. The digital photographs were printed with HP 100 photo gray Vivera ink on HP Premium Plus Photo Paper (high gloss). The photographs were also submitted digitally, per current guidelines. Sketch maps depicting the location of the photographs are found on the following pages.

1. Setting of Lamm-Pollmiller House, looking east.
2. Setting of the house (1) and adjacent buildings (3, 2), looking southwest.
3. North elevation of house, looking south.
4. East elevation of house, looking west.
5. South elevation of house, looking north.
6. West elevation of house, looking east.
7. Hall (1A) with staircase and door detail, looking west.
8. Living room (1B), looking southwest.
9. Kitchen (1F), looking northwest.
10. Detail of historic cabinetry and paneling in kitchen (1F), looking south.
11. Summer kitchen (1G), looking south.
12. Hall on second story (2A), looking south.
13. Bedroom on second story (2C), looking southwest.
14. Attic, looking west.
15. Fireplace in basement, looking west.
16. Buildings near house, including garage (3) and smokehouse (2), looking east.
17. Poultry house (4), looking northeast.
18. View of main barns (12, 5) from road, looking south.
19. North barn (5), looking northeast.
20. Detail of interior of north barn (5), looking northeast.
21. Agricultural buildings (12, 6, 10, 7, 9) from middle of building lot, looking south.
22. Machine shed (11) with hog confinement (13) in background.
23. South barn (12), looking northeast.
24. Detail of interior of south barn (12), looking northwest.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Section Photos Page 20 Property name Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead District  
County and State Henry County, Iowa

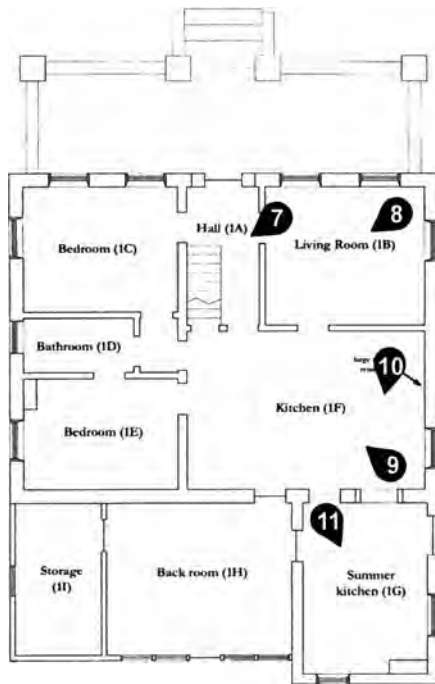


Photograph key 1  
(2008 aerial photograph courtesy of Planning Department, Henry County, Iowa)

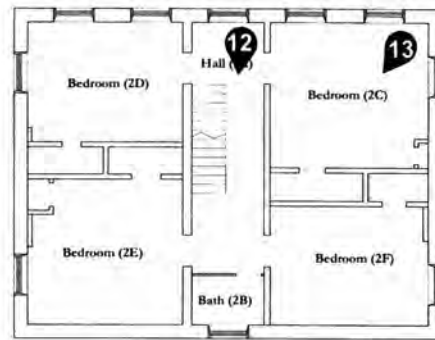
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Section Photos Page 21 Property name Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead District  
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First story



Second story

Interior photograph key  
Lamm-Pollmiller House  
September 2009

1/16" = 1' (general layout sketch)  
R.L. McCarley, SPARK Consulting



Photograph key 2



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

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Section Images Page 22 Property name Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead District

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**Location Map (Figure 1)**



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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Section Images Page 23 Property name Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead District  
County and State Henry County, Iowa

Property map (Figure 2)



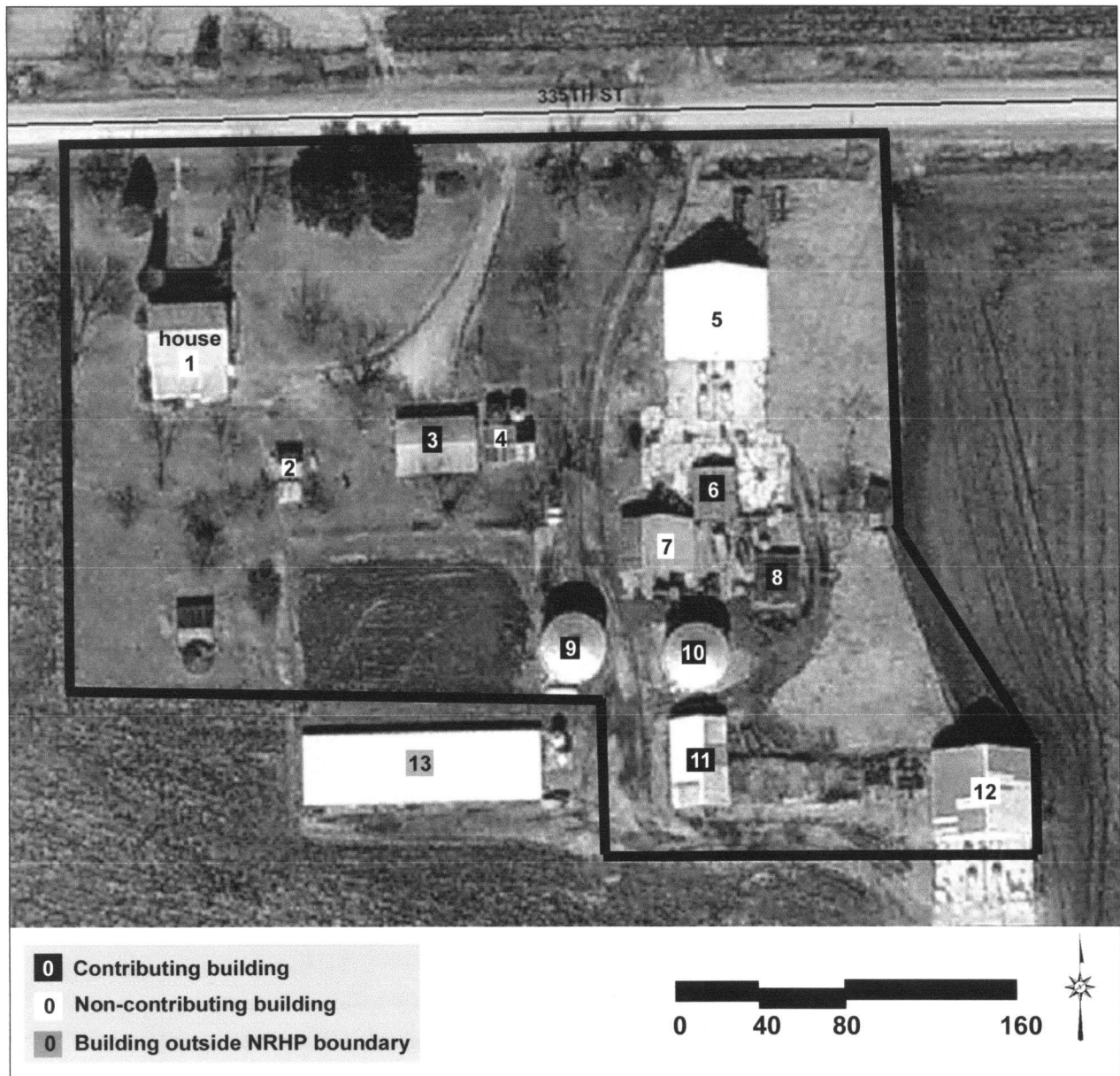
(2008 aerial photograph courtesy of Planning Department, Henry County, Iowa)

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County and State Henry County, Iowa

Site plan (Figure 3)

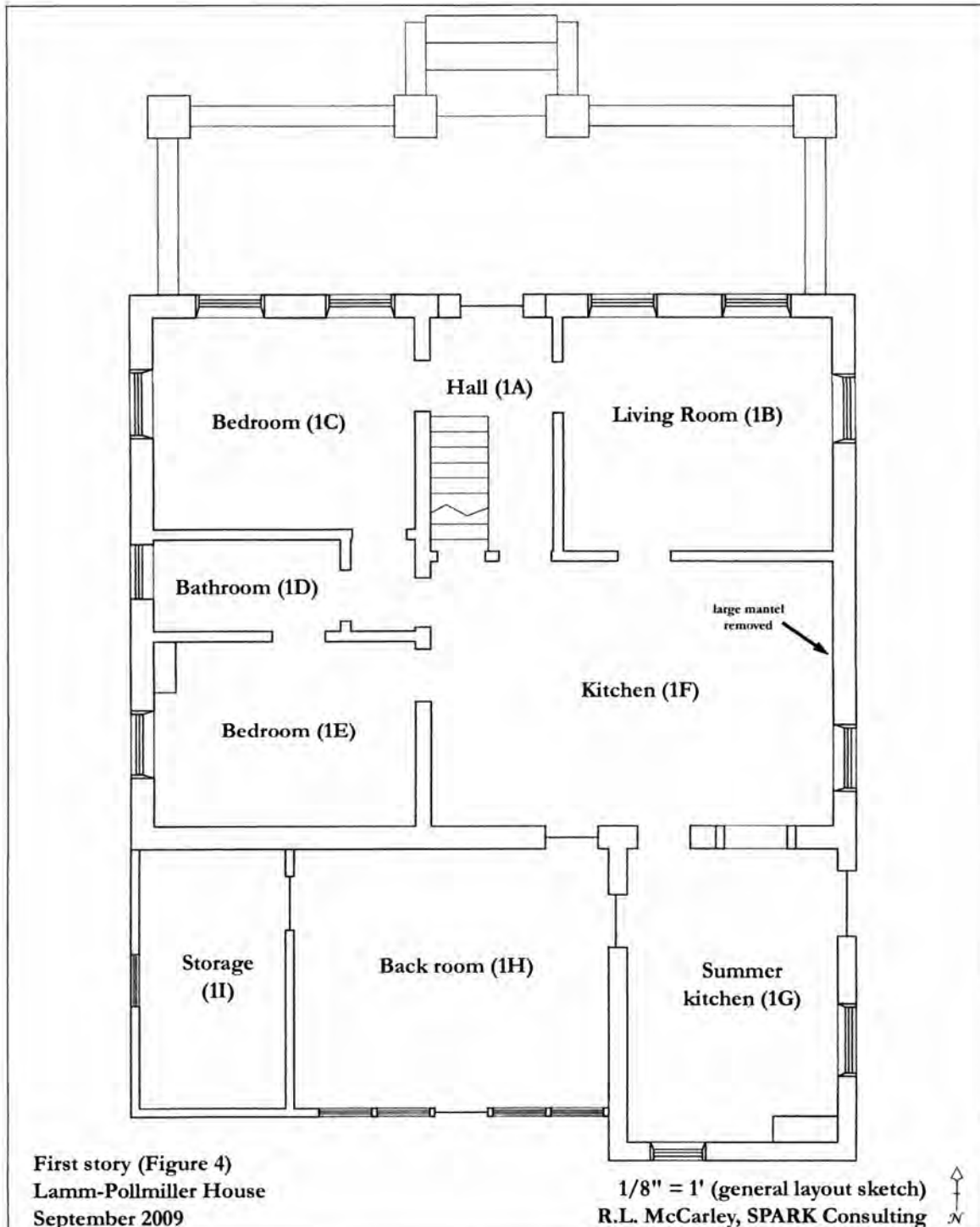




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**Section** Images **Page** 25 **Property name** Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead District  
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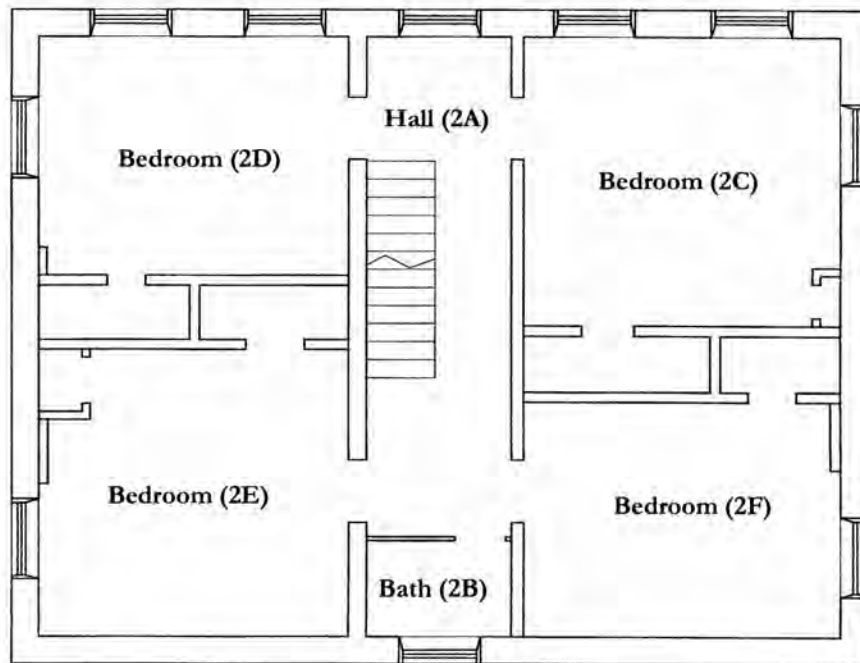
First story (Figure 4)  
Lamm-Pollmiller House  
September 2009

1/8" = 1' (general layout sketch)  
R.L. McCarley, SPARK Consulting

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Second story (Figure 5)  
Lamm-Pollmiller House  
September 2009

1/8" = 1' (general layout sketch)  
R.L. McCarley, SPARK Consulting



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National Park Service

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County and State Henry County, Iowa

Historic maps and photographs

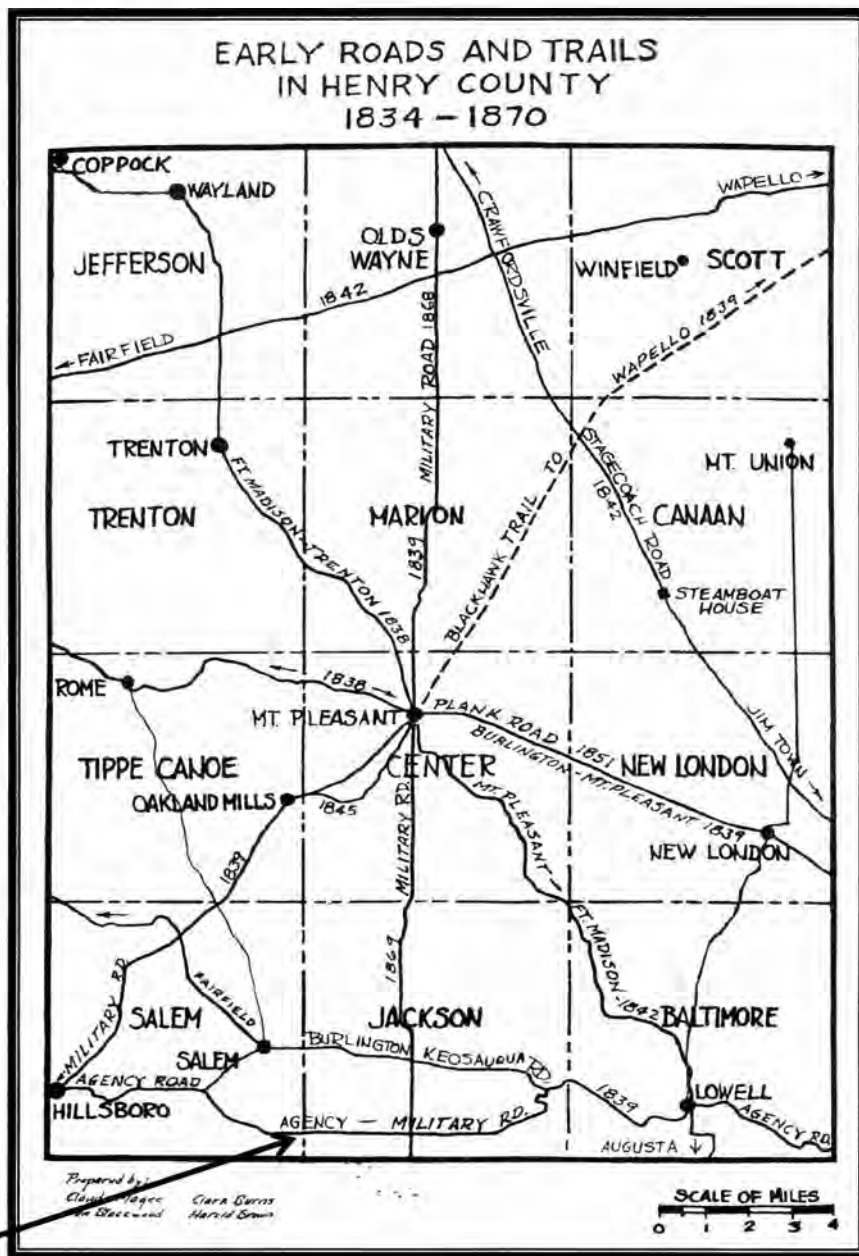


Figure 6. Early Roads and Trails in Henry County, with location of property indicated (Jaynes 1977: front).



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Figure 7. Southeast portion of Salem Township in 1859, with property indicated (Cooper 1989: 14).

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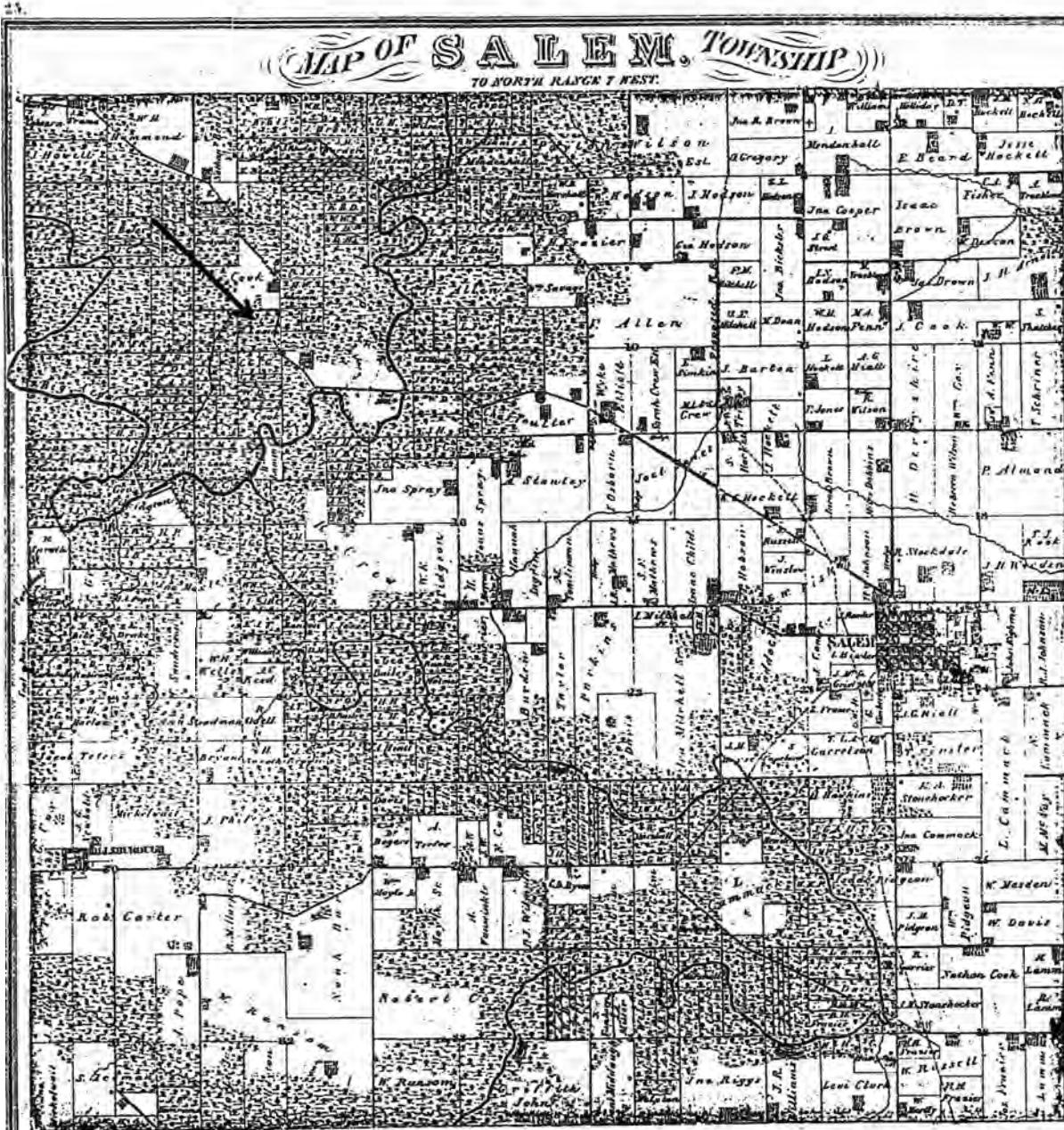


Figure 8. Salem Township in 1870, with Lamm properties indicated (Thompson and Everts 1870: 25).

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Figure 9. Sketch of Henry Lamm House in 1870 (Thompson and Everts 1870: 26).



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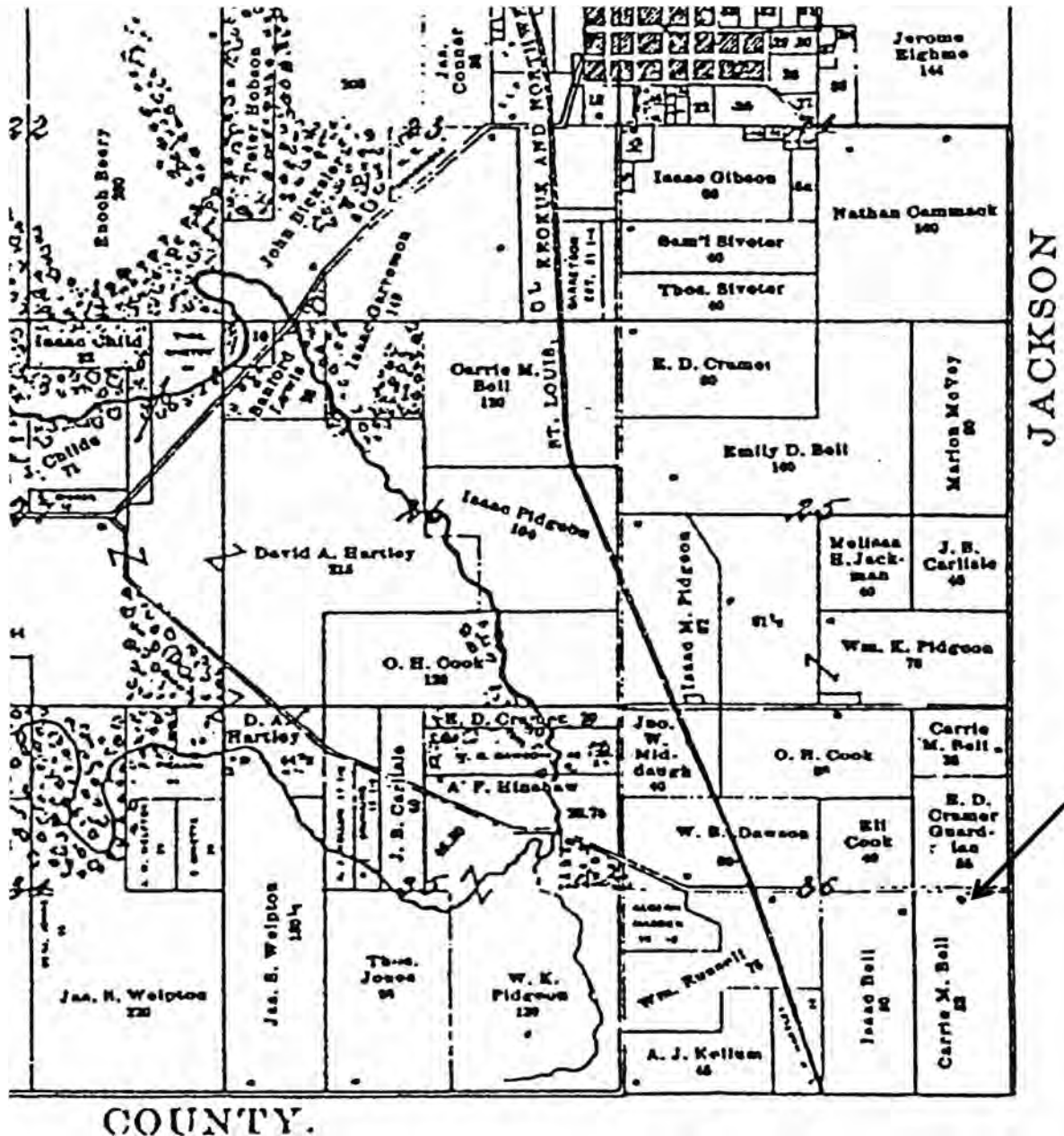


Figure 10. 1895 atlas of Salem Township, with house indicated (Brooks & Whiting 1895: 11).

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County and State Henry County, Iowa



**Figure 11. c.1904 photograph of the Carlisle family in front of house (Moeller).**

*back row: Lou Carlisle Albright, Charles Carlisle  
front row: Kate, Florence, Gladys (on lap)*

*(photo from Marvin Carlisle on 5-28-1994 to member of family, later given to Moellers, current owners)*

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**Figure 12. c.1904 photograph of the Carlisle family in front of house (Moeller).**

*back row: Lou, Charles*

*front row: Kate, (Tommy), Florence, Gladys (on lap)*

*(photo from Carlisle family, given to Moellers, current owners)*



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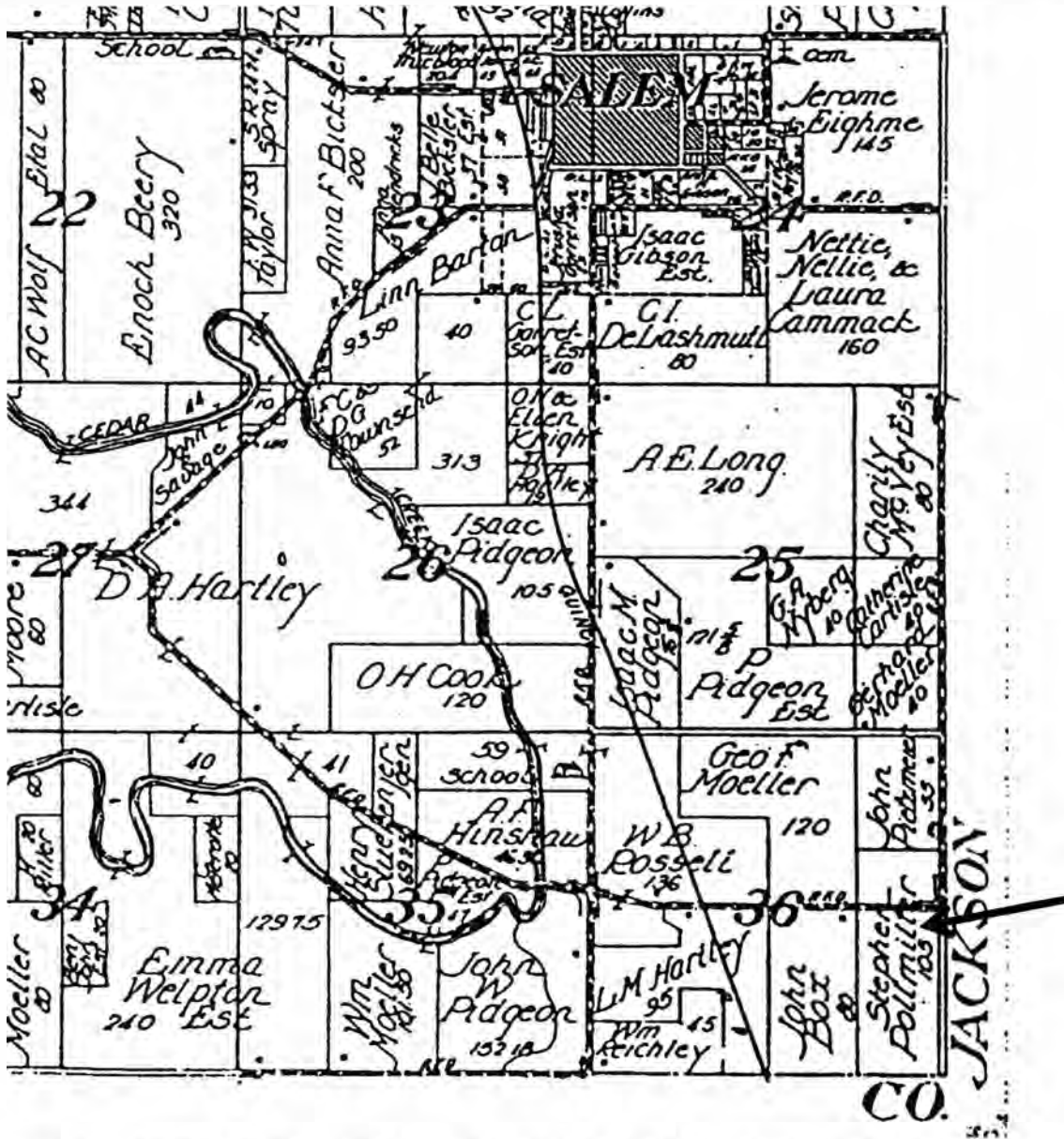


Figure 13. Map of Salem Township in 1917, with Pollmiller farm indicated (Ogle 1917: 29).

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Continuation Sheet

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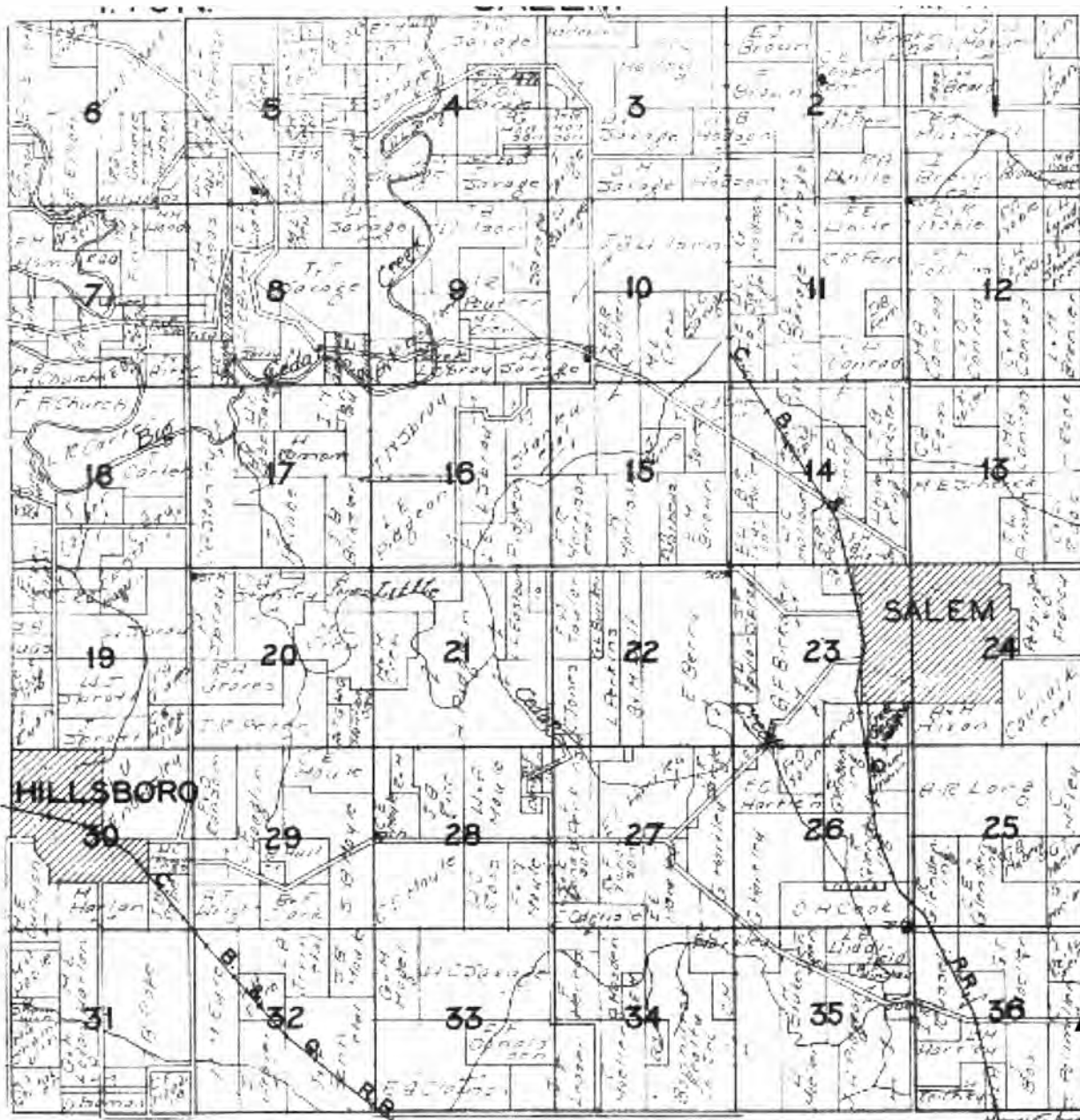


Figure 14. Farm in Section 36 in plat of Salem Township in 1930 (Plat Book of Henry County, Iowa 1930).

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Figure 15. Aerial photograph of the farm in 1937 (Iowa Geographic Image Server: ortho.gis.iastate.edu).



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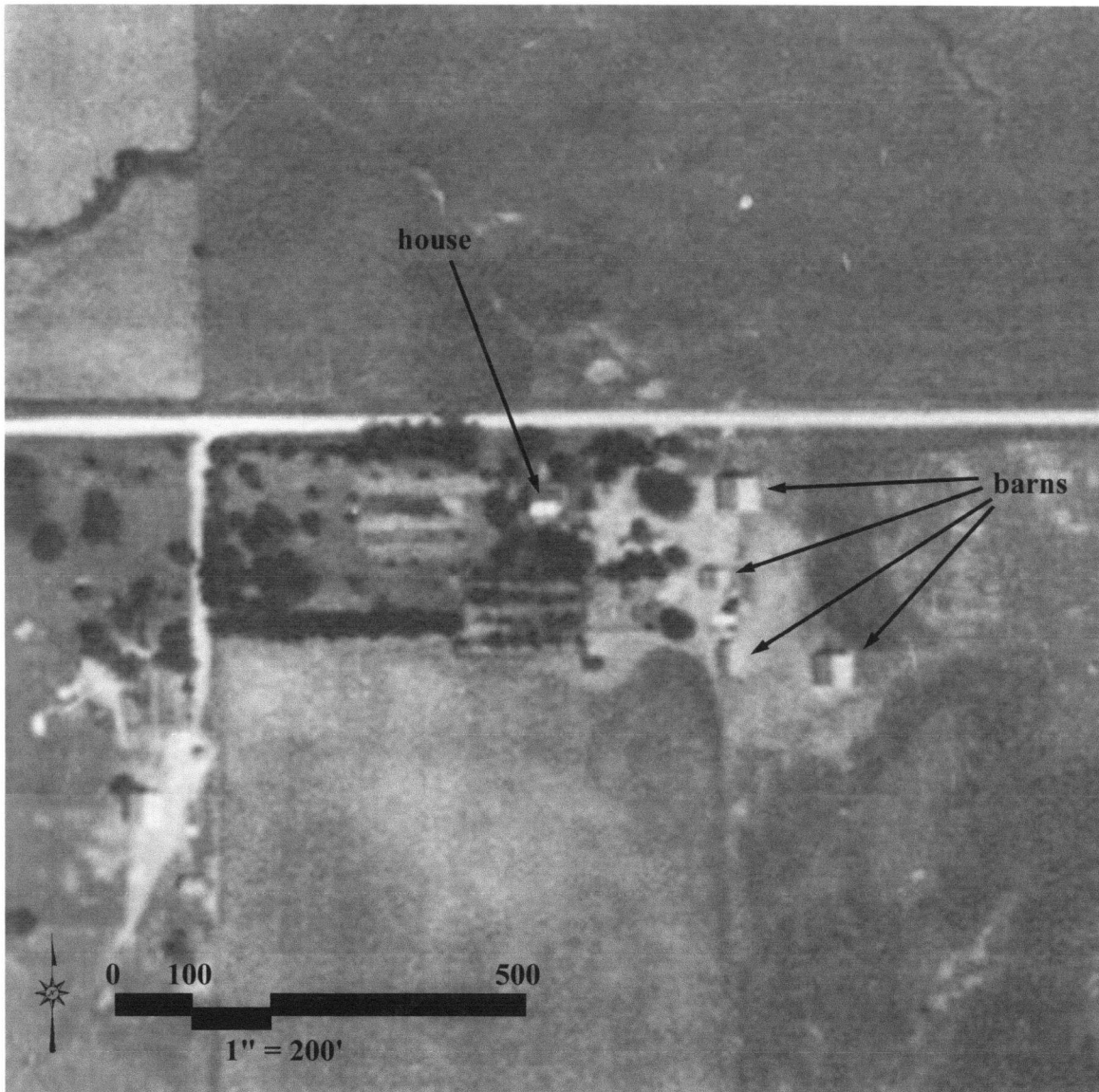


Figure 16. Enlarged section of the buildings on the farm in 1937  
(Iowa Geographic Image Server: [ortho.gis.iastate.edu](http://ortho.gis.iastate.edu)).

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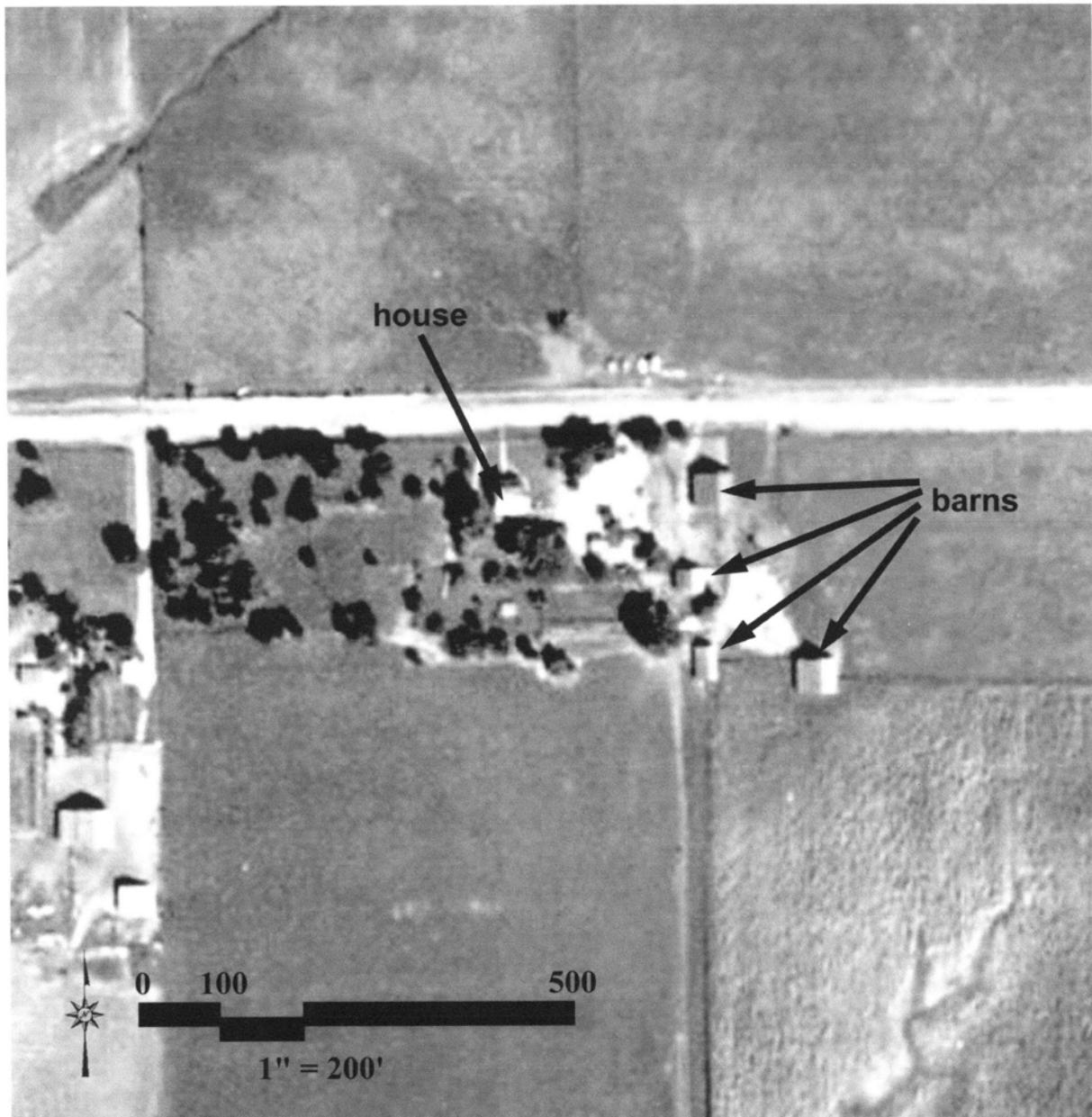


Figure 17. Aerial photograph of the farm in 1951 (Iowa Geographic Image Server: [ortho.gis.iastate.edu](http://ortho.gis.iastate.edu)).

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County and State Henry County, Iowa



**Figure 18. Enlarged section of the buildings on the farm in 1951  
(Iowa Geographic Image Server: [ortho.gis.iastate.edu](http://ortho.gis.iastate.edu)).**

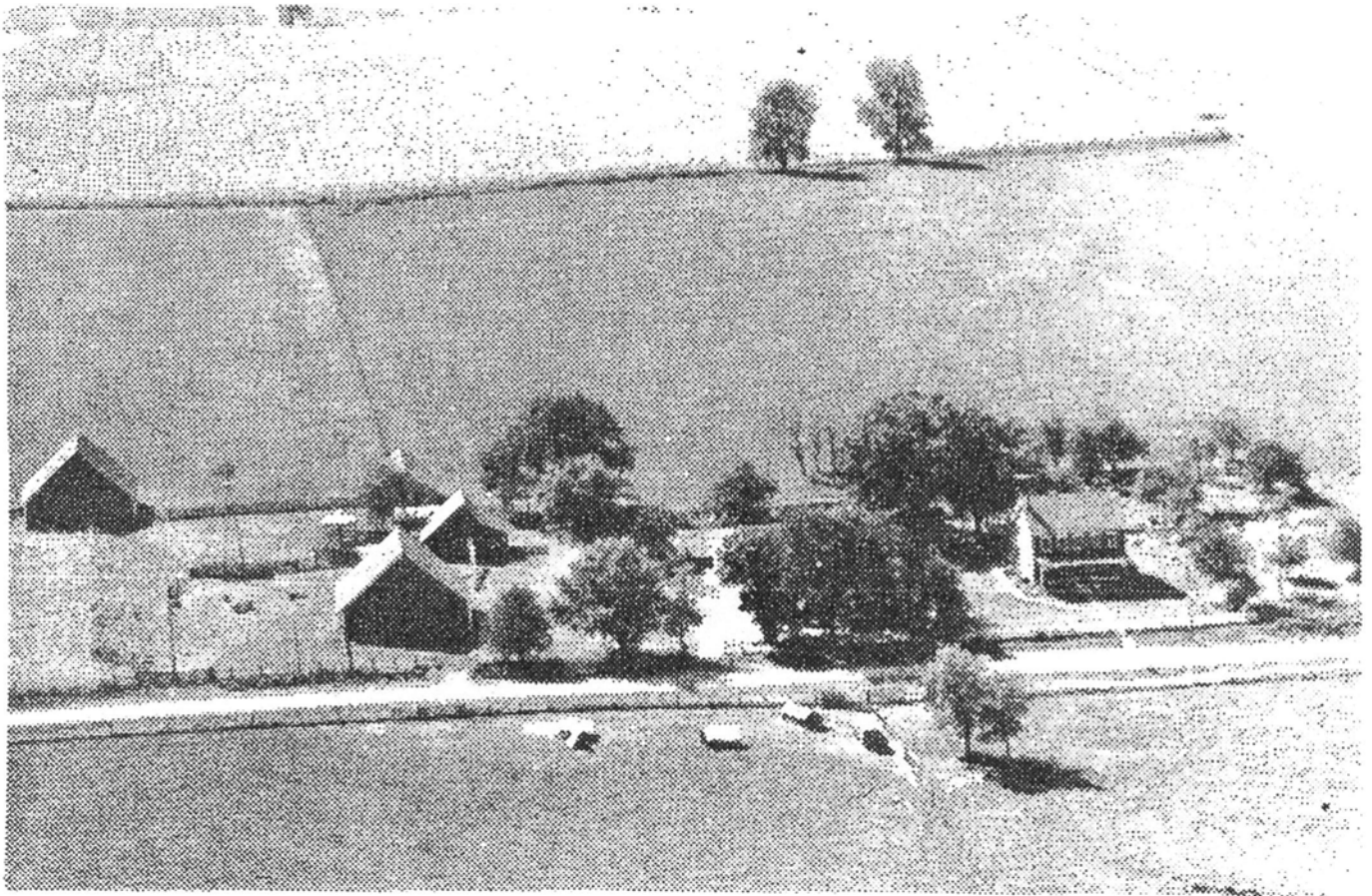


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**Section** Images **Page** 40 **Property name** Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead District  
**County and State** Henry County, Iowa

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MOELLER, LEO G.  
Salem

Rt. 2  
200 acres

Figure 19. Aerial photograph of the property in 1956 (Drury 1956: 202).

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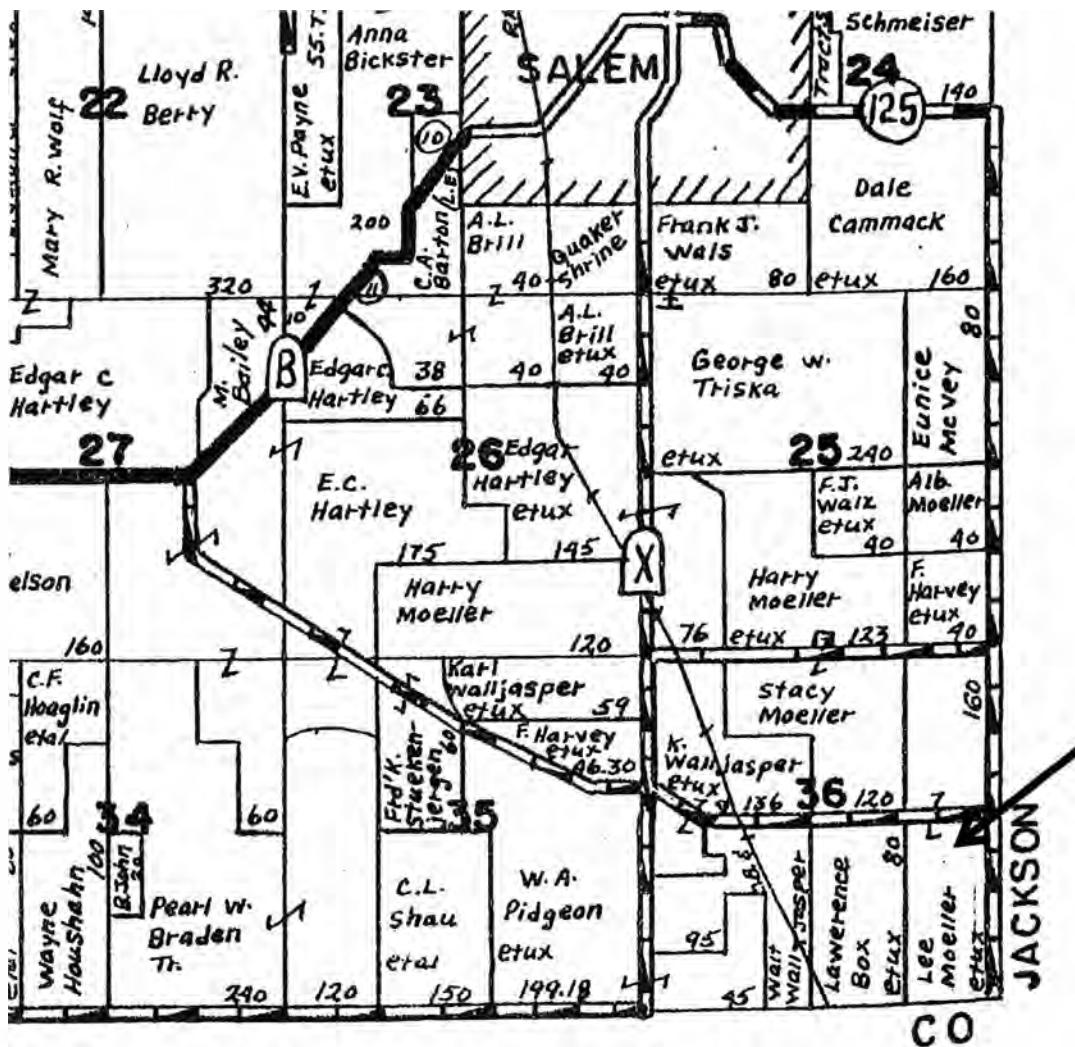


Figure 20. Farm of 160 acres in Section 36 of Salem Township in 1961 (Mt. Pleasant News 1961).

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**Figure 21. Aerial photograph of the farm in the early 1980s (Moeller family collection).**





# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
1849 C Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

## SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 10000294 Date Listed: 5/28/10

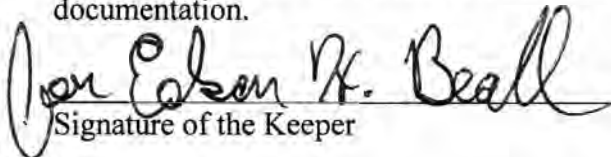
Property Name: Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead District

Multiple Name:

County: HENRY State: IOWA

---

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

  
Signature of the Keeper

5-28-10  
Date of Action

---

Amended Items in Nomination:

Two issues are corrected by this SLR:

- The period of significance of the historic property is amended to 1849 to 1948. The amended end date represents the end of the Pollmiller family's significant historic settlement and agricultural development of the Henry County farmstead.
- The Category of Property, in Section 5-Classification, is amended to "District" instead of "Buildings" because the property includes multiple, related contributing resources with multiple, related functions that contribute to a single area of significance--agriculture.

---

### DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file  
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead District

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: IOWA, Henry

DATE RECEIVED: 4/16/10      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/12/10  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/27/10      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/31/10  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000294

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: Y    SAMPLE: N    SLR DRAFT: Y    NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT     RETURN     REJECT    5/28/2010    DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

SEE ATTACHED SLR.

RECOM./CRITERIA A 4 C

REVIEWER Turkiya Howe    DISCIPLINE HISTORIAN

TELEPHONE 202-354-2266    DATE 5/27/10

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.

CLG NATIONAL REGISTER REVIEW

JAN 21 2010

CLG Name Henry County Date of Public Meeting Jan 14, 2010

Property Name Lamm-Pollmiller House and Outbuildings, 1584 - 335th Street, Salem, Henry County

1. For Historic Preservation Commission:

- Recommendation of National Register eligibility
- Recommendation of National Register ineligibility

Signature Donald E Young 1-14-10 Date

Print Name Donald E Young

Title Chairman

Reason(s) for recommendation:

*See application*

2. For Chief Elected Local Official:

- Recommendation of National Register eligibility
- Recommendation of National Register ineligibility

Signature [Signature] Date 1-14-2010

Print Name GARY K SEE

Title CHAIR HENRY COUNTY B.O.S.

Reason(s) for recommendation:

*concur with the recommending body that this proposal is appropriate for nomination.*

3. Professional Evaluation:

- Recommendation of National Register eligibility
- Recommendation of National Register ineligibility

Signature [Signature] Date 1/26/10

Print Name RALPH J. CHRISTIAN

Title Site Historian

Reason(s) for recommendation:



Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 1





Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 2



Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 3



Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 4



Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 5





Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 6



Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 7



Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 8



Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 9





Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 10



Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 11



Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 12



Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 13





Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 14



Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 15



Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 16



Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 17





Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 18



Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 19



Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 20



Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 21





Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 22.

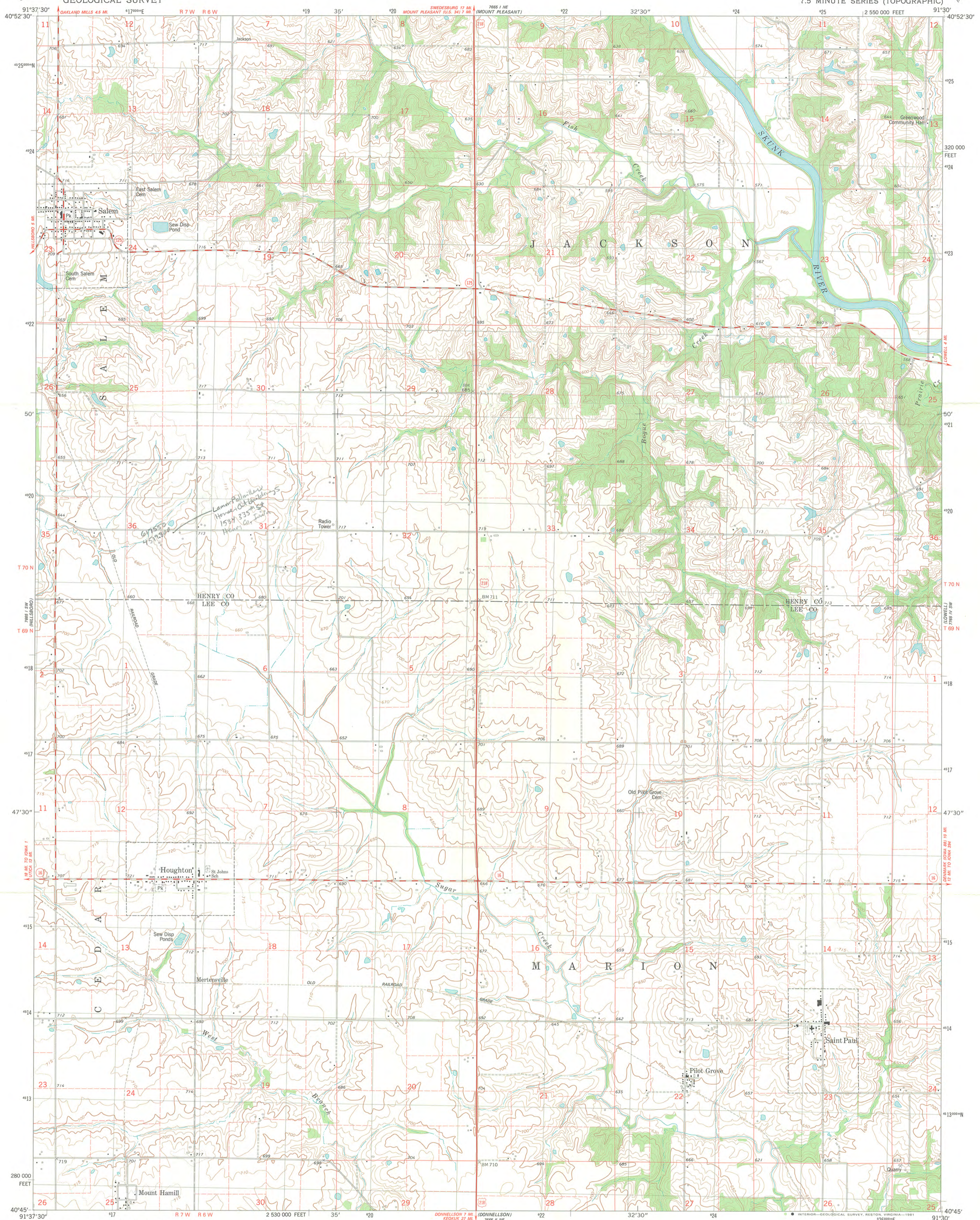


Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 23

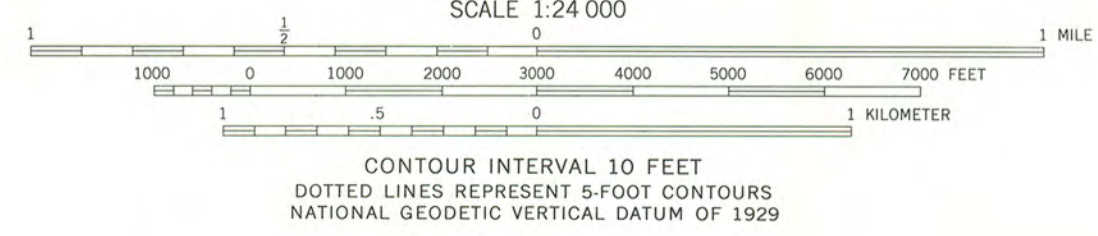
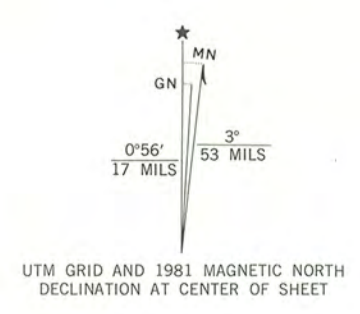


Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead, Henry County, Iowa, Photograph 24





Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1973. Field checked 1976. Map edited 1981  
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Iowa coordinate system, south zone (Lambert conformal conic)  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 15  
1927 North American Datum  
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 1 meter north and 13 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks  
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 5-FOOT CONTOURS  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929



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

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
AND BY THE IOWA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

SALEM, IOWA  
N4045-W9130/7.5

1981

DMA 7665 1 SE-SERIES V876





April 7, 2010

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

Dear Ms. Shull:

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

- Farmers Savings Bank, 101 S. Main Street, Salem, Henry County
- Bicksler Block, 101-103 W. Cherry Street, Salem, Henry County
- Cook-Johnson House, 3091 Franklin Avenue, Salem, Henry County
- Lamm-Pollmiller Farmstead District, 1584 – 335<sup>th</sup> Street, Salem, Henry County
- Best, Louis P. and Clara K., Residence and Auto House, 627 Ripley Street, Davenport, Scott County
- Pleasant Grove Community Church and Cemetery, 56971 – 170<sup>th</sup> Street, Ames vicinity, Story County

Sincerely,

*Elizabeth Foster Hill*

Elizabeth Foster Hill  
Tax Incentive Programs Manager/  
National Register Coordinator