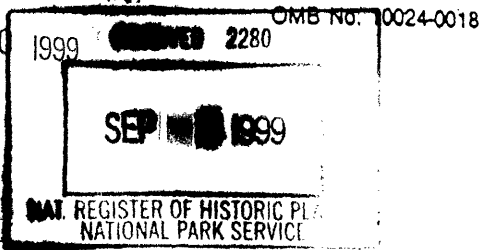


AUG 30 1999



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Second Baptist Church

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 422 South 18th Street not for publication

city or town Centerville vicinity

state Iowa code IA county Appanoose code 007 zip code 52544

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Patricia Chiles King DSHPD 8-31-99
Signature of certifying official Title Date

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA

State of Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Edson B. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

10/14/99

2nd Baptist Church

Name of Property

Appanoose County, IA

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Architectural & Historical Resources of Centerville, IA 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/Religious Facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Work in Progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th/20th C. Revival: Late Gothic

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/Limestone

walls Stucco

Wood

roof Asphalt

other Clay Tile

Narrative Description

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

2nd Baptist Church
Name of Property

Appanoose County, IA
County and State

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.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- 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.

ETHNIC HERITAGE: Black

Period of Significance

1902-1949

Significant Dates

1902

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Bullder

Ward, Rev. T.T.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

Primary location of additional data:

- 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 # _____

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

Name of repository:

2nd Baptist Church
Name of Property

Appanoose County, IA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre.

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	5	5	1	11	6	0	4	5	0	8	5	4	0
Zone		Easting					Northing						

3

Zone		Easting					Northing						

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Molly Myers Naumann, Consultant
organization Centerville Historic Preservation Comm. date March 1999
street & number 167 West Alta Vista telephone (515) 682-2743
city or town Ottumwa state IA zip code 52501-1437

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

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

Property Owner

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

name Appanoose County Heritage Union c/o Linda Howard
street & number 809 South 10th Stret telephone (515) 856-3827
city or town Centerville state IA zip code 52544

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

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

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH
APPANOOSE COUNTY, IA

Section number 7 Page 1

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:

The Second Baptist Church is located in the southeastern quarter of Centerville, on the west side of South 18th Street (IA Highway 5), a major four lane north/south thoroughfare. There is a slight incline with the street rising to the south.

This 1902 church is basically rectangular in shape (measuring approximately 26' x 58') with a gable roof and a square bell tower located at the southeast corner. The front of the building is on the east gable end, with the entrance on the south side of the bell tower. The building sits just off a true east/west axis, facing slightly to the southeast. It rests on a high foundation with steps leading up from the sidewalk. This foundation is of limestone on the north, west, and south sides, and is of glazed hollow tile on the east (front). The difference in material is due to a change in grade along the east side of the building.

Second Baptist is a good example of a simple wood frame Gothic Revival design. It features Gothic arched openings throughout the main level of the building, except for the large windows centered on the south, east, and north elevations. These center windows are paired rectangular double hung sash topped by a gable pediment. The windows on the side elevations are located directly below a projecting gable roof. The north elevation features a pattern of two Gothic windows near the east end, the center window pair, and two Gothic windows near the west end, while the south elevation is the same except that one Gothic window at the east end is replaced by the main entrance in the bell tower. The façade (east elevation) has the paired windows centered under the gable, and a small Gothic window in the bell tower. A very small Gothic arched window is located in the peak of the gable. The rear (west) elevation has a shallow (8' x 12') wing centered under the gable with a flight of steps leading to a door on the south side. A single rectangular window is located on the west elevation, with a small Gothic arched window on the north elevation of this wing. The bell tower has three levels: the main level with front entrance, the second level which has two rectangular windows on the south side and a round window on the east, and the top level with a small square louvered opening on the east and south sides. The round front window originally contained a triple circle design, but now contains a cross. At the basement level there are three windows on each of the side walls, and a window and a door on the east (tile) wall.

The exterior is currently stuccoed and painted white, but historic photos show that originally it was of narrow clapboard with decorative shingling in the gable ends and in a band around the bell tower. Sawn wood gable ornaments adorned the gable ends. The entrance was located on the east wall of the bell tower. No firm date has been determined for the moving of the doorway and the application of the stucco, but a photograph from a 1934 newspaper article shows it in the present stuccoed form. It appears that the stucco was applied at the same time that the front foundation of glazed tile was laid. This probably occurred when the grade of the street was changed during the early 1930's.

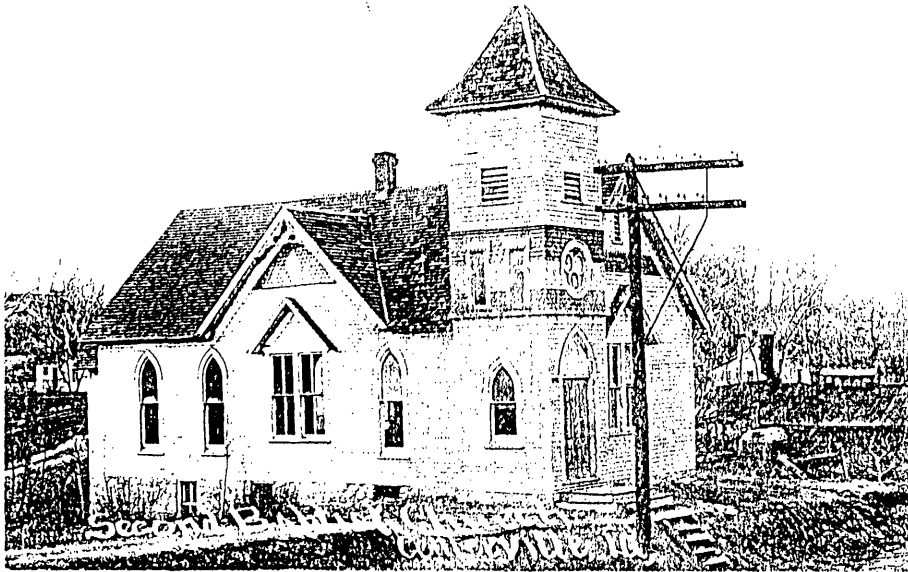
The interior of this church consists of the vestibule in the bell tower, and one large room used as the sanctuary. Behind the altar is the small rear wing which apparently

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH
APPANOOSE COUNTY, IA

Section number 7 Page 2



Historic photograph of 2nd Baptist Church (no date).

served as both a rear entry and the pastor's study. Although a dropped ceiling is currently in place, the ceiling of the sanctuary is pitched, rising to the roof rafters, creating a feeling of soaring space. Interior walls are presently covered with light colored paneling. At the west end of the sanctuary, a platform of two steps rises to the altar and baptistry. This platform measures 12' wide, with a 5' deep first step, and the upper level approximately 6' deep. On the wall above the altar is a painting of the cross that is said to have done by the first pastor, the Reverend T.T. Ward, in 1902. There are no pews in the sanctuary at this time. Although it has been said that at one time there was a balcony, no evidence remains of it. There is also disagreement as to whether the basement is original or not. However, the building is built into the hillside, with the rear and side elevations of the foundation opening at ground level, so it is believed that the basement was original, although perhaps not used. Today the basement is used only to house the mechanical systems.

The history of this church says that it was designed and built by the Reverend Ward. There are references to both William Ward, and T.T. Ward, and it is not known if these are two different people or the same man. It is said that the church was brought from Keokuk by train, and then the materials were taken by horse drawn wagon to the building site. Although this information is found in all articles about the church no documentation from 1902 has been located verifying this.

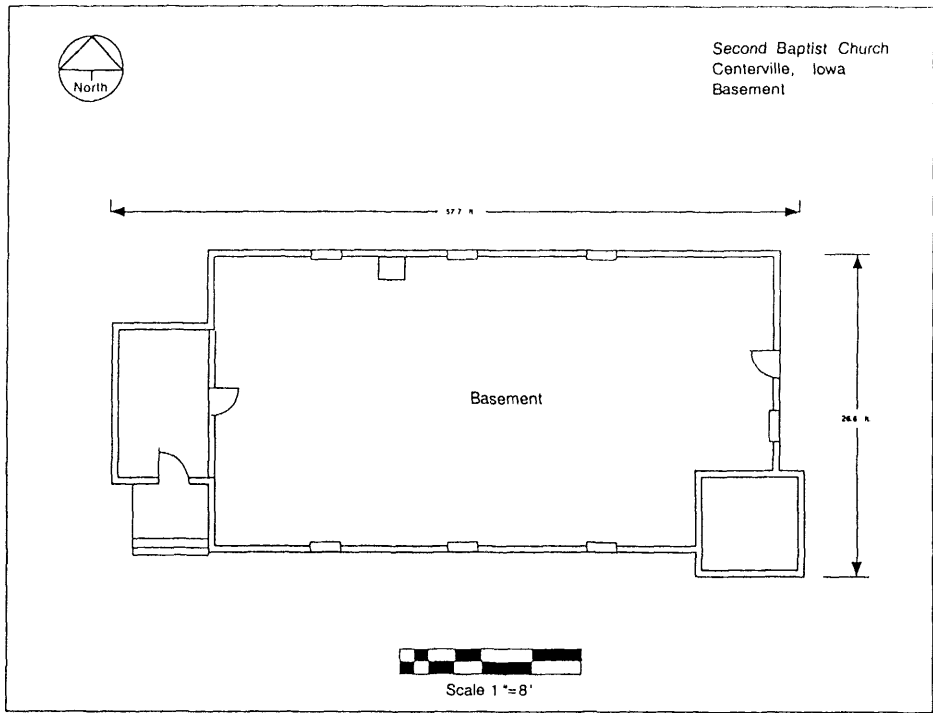
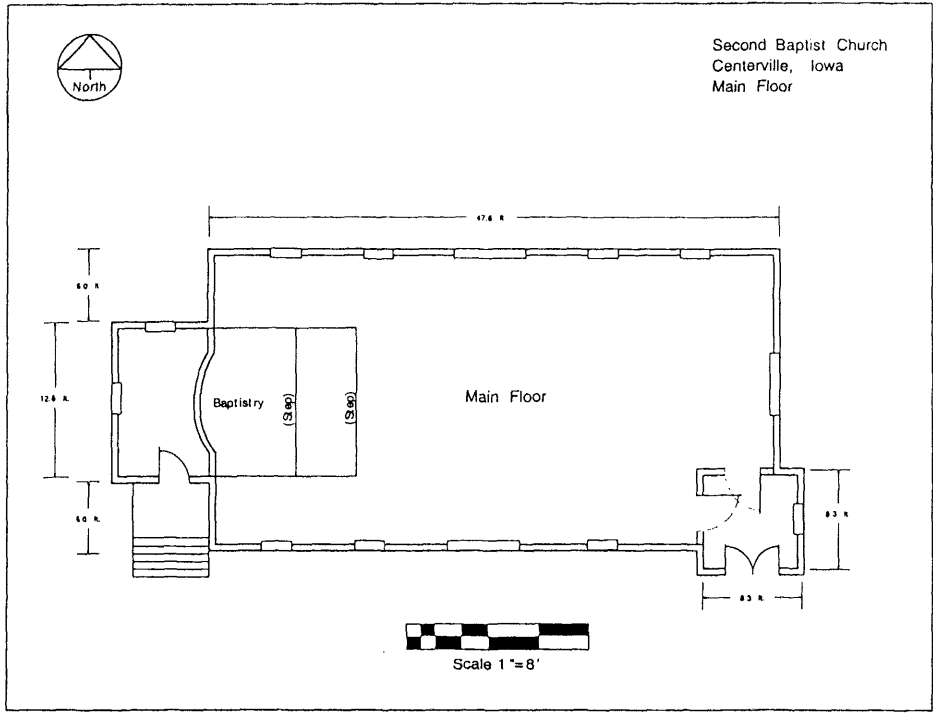
The building has been empty and the physical condition has been deteriorating since the congregation moved to another site in 1992. The present owners plan an extensive rehabilitation of the building for use as some type of community center.

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

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH
APPANOOSE COUNTY, IA

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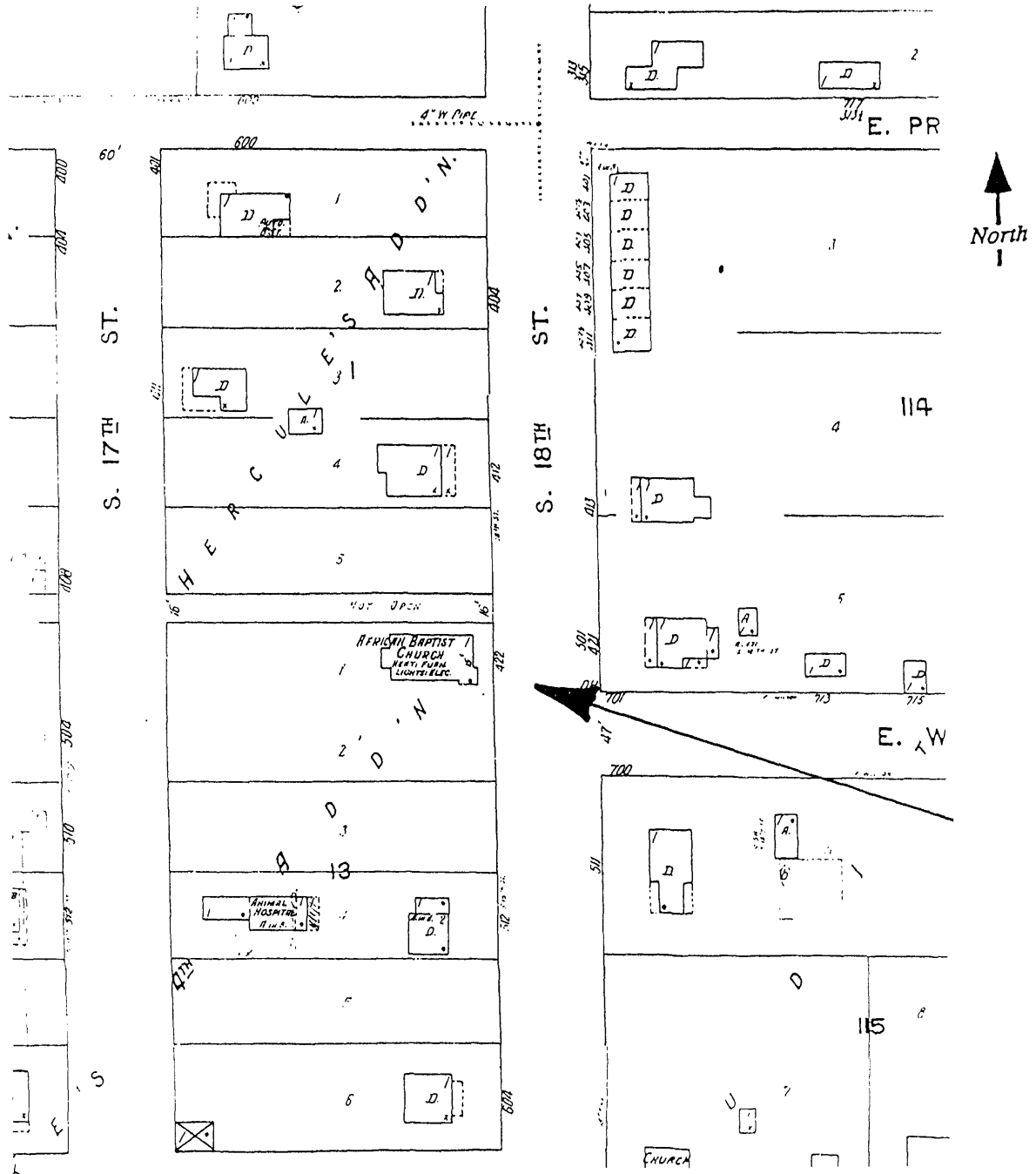


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SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH
APPANOOSE COUNTY, IA

Section number 7 Page 4



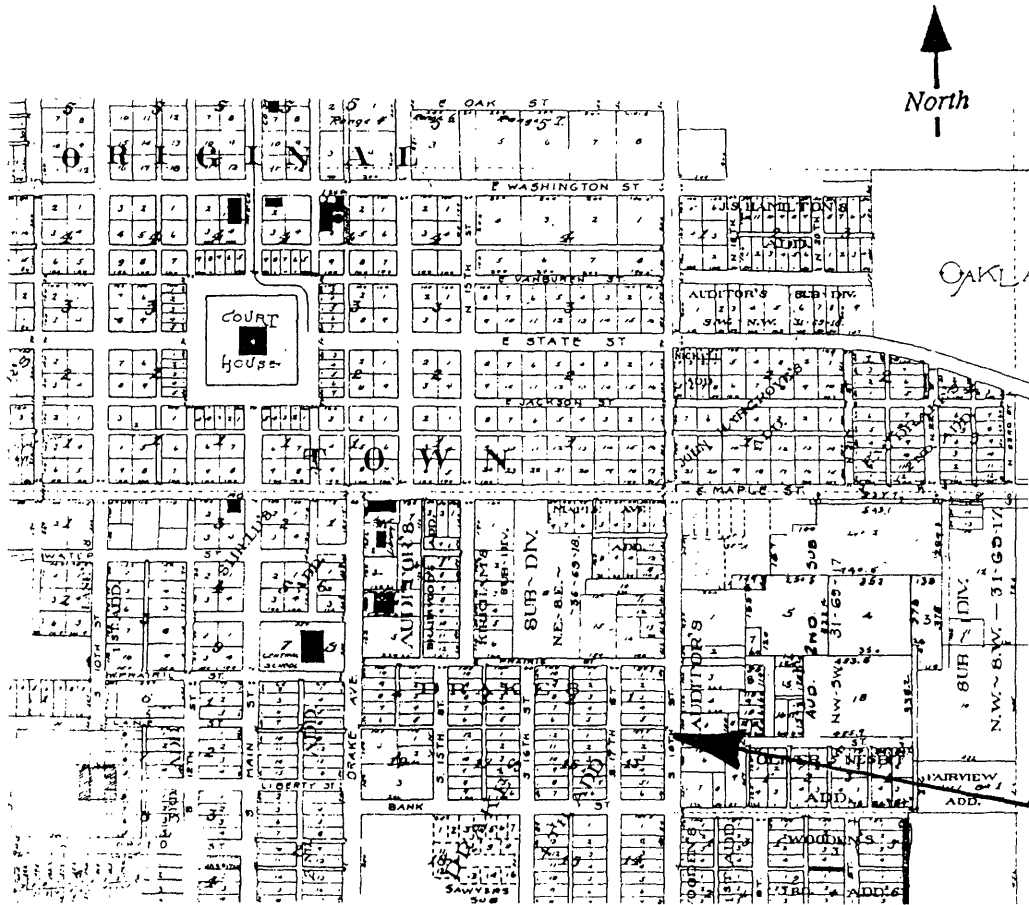
1924 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (updated)
Arrow indicates location of church.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH
APPANOOSE COUNTY, IA

Section number 7 Page 5



Plat map showing location of church in relation to the historic district around the Courthouse Square.

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Continuation Sheet

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SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH
APPANOOSE COUNTY, IA



U.S.G.S. map of Centerville
Arrow indicates location of 2nd Baptist Church

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH
APPANOOSE COUNTY, IA

Section number 8 Page 7

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Second Baptist Church of Centerville, Iowa from 1902 is locally significant under Criterion A for its association with a strong black community in a southern Iowa town, and it meets Criteria Consideration A as it derives its significance from its ethnic association.

Although no records or written history exist prior to 1902, it is said that the 2nd Baptist congregation was organized in 1893 by the Reverend P.W. Jones with 12 members. No list of names, addresses and occupations has been located. It is believed however, that many, if not most, were involved in coal mining.

Coal mining began in Appanoose County in the 1870s with many of the most important mines located in the Mystic and Centerville area. By 1895 Appanoose County boasted more mines than any other county in the state, with a map indicating the location of over 80 mines within its boundaries. The mining industry hired many minority groups, including European immigrants and blacks. Following the Civil War many former slaves had moved north into Iowa. The 1880 U.S. census showed 40 blacks living in Centerville, only two of which were not born in a southern state, and both of these were children. By 1895 the number of blacks in Centerville had grown to 188 and represented 3.39 per cent of the population.

It was about this time that the Reverend Jones organized the Second Baptist Church. In the early years there was no church building and services were held first in the basement of the First National Bank on the north side of the Square (a contributing structure in the Courthouse Square Historic District) and then moved to a store building on East Jackson (non-extant). Although church history says that Francis M. Drake traded the present church lot to the congregation in 1896 and donated \$50 for the construction of the church, a warranty deed record on file at the Appanoose County Courthouse proves otherwise. Dated 22 August 1892, it conveys Lot One (1) in Block Thirteen (13) in Drake's 4th Addition to the Town of Centerville, Appanoose County, State of Iowa, to the 2nd Baptist (Colored) Church of Centerville, Iowa for the sum of One Hundred and Fifty dollars. From this deed it appears that the congregation must have been formed prior to the 1893 date. Since no further documentation has been located, it is safe to say that the church was formed in the early 1890's and a lot was obtained for the future construction of a church building. It appears to have been an active congregation with the *Centerville Daily Citizen* making note of various activities.

There was a celebration yesterday by the colored people in observation of Emancipation Day. They expressed gratitude to President Lincoln who freed them from bondage 33 years ago. The program of the day was under the charge of the members of the Second Baptist Church and the way it was carried out reflected great credit on them. (9/23/1896)

The colored Baptists had their Christmas exercises in the Russell Opera House and the Ethiopian Brothers seemed to enjoy the exercises in the fullest measure. A large Christmas tree was loaded with presents and some good singing was indulged by those of a musical turn which includes

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SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH
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all the sons and daughters of Africa. (1/1/1898)

As a result of two weeks revival services held by the colored Baptists, 26 candidates have been presented for baptism. (2/5/1898)

At the Second Baptist Church Saturday night the colored people had a meeting and entertainment which lasted until quite late. There was a church social and the Afro-American League met. C.H. Underwood and others gave speeches. (8/6/1900)

In early 1902 there was a strong interest in the construction of a building to house the congregation, and fund-raising began. It appears that one of the major activities was a Quilt Fair that was held in March 1902. The *Centerville Daily Citizen* noted the event,

Held Quilt Fair

Large Sum of Money Raised for Second Baptist Church

At the Company E Armory a number of people (including whites) attended a Quilt Fair to raise money. Prizes were offered to people raising the most money for the church and to the one submitting the prettiest quilt worked the neatest. Mrs. Mary Kearney won \$7.50 in gold for the most money. Mrs. Marla Noah won \$2.50 in gold for the quilt. There were 20 blocks in competition and four judges from the white visitors. Afterwards supper was served. The total money raised was \$131.13. The Rev. T.T. Ward organized the successful affair. (3/21/1902)

On May 29 and 31, 1902 the church took out ads in the *Daily Citizen*.

Colored Baptist Church

We trust that our good white friends will give our solicitors all they can to help us finish our church. The corner stone will be laid June 27. All solicitors are furnished with printed envelopes and cards and will give you a receipt for what you give them.

T.T. Ward, Pastor

In June 1902 the cornerstone for the wood frame Gothic Revival church on South 18th Street was laid. Church history says that the Rev. Ward (sometimes referred to as T.T. and other times as William) designed and built the church and that the church was brought to Centerville by train from Keokuk. It is very possible that this is true. The Rev. T. T. Ward had come to Centerville from Keokuk where he was pastor of the Pilgrim's Rest Baptist Church (correspondence from Doug Atterberg, Lee County Historical Society). There were two major lumber mills and two planing mills in Keokuk at the time, and the Keokuk & Western Railroad would have provided a direct link to Centerville. The railroad's depot is just a few blocks south of the church site. Building materials could well have been purchased in Keokuk and sent by rail.

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SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH
APPANOOSE COUNTY, IA

Section number 8 Page 9

No date for completion or dedication has been identified, but the local newspaper continued over the years to make note of various activities within the congregation. While the colored population of Centerville was large enough to support both the Second Baptist Church and an AME congregation, it appears that the surrounding towns were not so lucky. The *Daily Citizen* noted that

Prayer meetings are being held at Relay and Diamond in preparation for a series of revival meetings to be held next week at the Second Baptist Church, colored. (1/8/1903)

The Centerville church was apparently a strong congregation within the denomination, because they hosted the State Sunday School Convention in 1905, and the combined Iowa & Nebraska Sunday School Convention in 1910. It was in 1910 that the Centerville AME congregation bought a lot and put in piers to hold a building.

That Centerville had a sizable black population is witnessed by the fact that the *Iowa Bystander*, a weekly black newspaper headquartered in Des Moines, included Centerville along with towns such as Albia, Ottumwa, and Mason City. Each of these had a large colored population within their community. Every week much of the front page (and continued to the inside) was devoted to columns from these towns noting the happenings of their black citizens. This might be weddings, anniversaries, church meetings, new businesses, etc. Take for example, the October 18, 1912 issue (p1, c3) that noted that "Mr. and Mrs. Scott Richmond had celebrated their 2nd anniversary at their beautiful home at 601 N. Main." Mrs. William Noah of E. Bank Street was reported to have been surprised by a surprise party. The editor commented that there were a number of "energetic" young colored men both in and out of the mines, working as janitors, porters, etc., and most importantly it said,

The new lights are in at the 2nd Baptist Church which adds much beauty to the interior of the church.....The revival meetings began Sunday evening the 13th at the 2nd Baptist Church. Rev. Evans, the pastor, will conduct the services for 10 days.

The 1915 Iowa Census shows Centerville with a population of 7803, 4.38% of whom (342) were listed as "colored." The neighboring mining town of Mystic had a "colored" population equal to 2.08% of its total (56 of 2695). This is the period when the Monroe County town of Buxton was in its heyday. A census of "colored" churches in Appanoose County showed that there were two Baptist congregations with a total of 126 members, and 74 in Sunday School. However, there was only one church, and one hall available for these congregations.

A comparison with neighboring counties shows that there were no colored churches of any denomination in Davis or Wayne counties. Mahaska and Monroe counties had two colored Baptist churches each, while there was one colored Baptist church and one AME church in Ottumwa (Wapello County).

The 1920 U.S. Census shows that Centerville had a total of 277 "colored" inhabitants (3.3% of the total population of 8484) and reveals several interesting facts.

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SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH
APPANOOSE COUNTY, IA

Section number 8 Page 10

Although the largest numbers are found in the 2nd ward (116), the black population was scattered throughout the community. A high number of adult males (69%) were listed as coal miners. There were two ministers listed, one being Baptist, the other was not identified. A large majority of the black citizens were born in Iowa or Missouri, with others from Virginia, Tennessee, North & South Carolina, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Alabama. In addition, there were three from Nebraska, and one born in Illinois.

It was during the 1920s that coal mining began declining. In 1911 there were over fifty mines active in the county with a total production of one and one-third million tons of coal. Over three thousand men were employed with a vast expenditure of money for both labor and working materials. In 1918, 9 million tons of coal were produced state-wide, but only 3 1/4 million tons in 1940.

The coal mining industry may well have been one of the reasons that Centerville grew to a greater extent than other nearby county seats such as Bloomfield and Corydon. Centerville's population, like its coal production, reached its peak in 1920. From that time there has been a gradual decline, with the 1990 population being 5936.

Although no documentation has been located, it was probably during the 1920's and early '30s that the membership of the Second Baptist Church peaked at 126. The church was impacted in the early 1930's when the grade of 18th Street was changed, and the east elevation (façade) of the church was cut to street level requiring a new foundation of glazed hollow tile. At this same time the front entrance was moved from the east to the south side of the bell tower, and the entire exterior was coated with stucco. All alterations fall within the period of significance, and meet the 50 year requirement.

There are eight extant church buildings in Centerville that were constructed between 1872 and 1924, three of which are of frame construction. In addition to the Second Baptist Church, the frame churches include the 1894 Jewish Synagogue (now Church of the Epiphany) and another building now used as an office that was shown on the 1896 map as "Free M.E. Church" at 901 South 18th Street. Very little is known about this church or its congregation.

The Second Baptist Church is of local interest as this was the church in which world renowned opera singer Simon Estes first sang as a member of the choir in the 1940s. In 1992 the congregation of the Second Baptist Church purchased another building (originally owned by the Seventh Day Adventists) at the corner of Haynes and Franklin. In 1998 the Appanoose County Heritage Union purchased the 1902 Baptist Church with plans for restoration of the building and future use as some type of community center.

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SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH
APPANOOSE COUNTY, IA

Section number 9 Page 11

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

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Appanoose County, Iowa. Written by the People of Appanoose County, Compiled by The Appanoose County Historical Society. Dallas, TX: Taylor Pub. Co., 1986.

Arnold, Jack (Comp.) A Pictorial History of Appanoose County, Iowa. Centerville, IA: *AD-EXPRESS* and *Daily Iowegian*, 1996.

Census of the State of Iowa. For the years 1867, 1875, 1885, 1895, 1905, 1915, and 1925.

Deed Record for property.

Heusinkveld, William. Correspondence with Doug Atterbee, Lee County Historical Society, Keokuk, IA, Fall 1998.

_____. Information compiled on all Centerville churches. No date.

Historic photograph of undetermined date.

Interview with Lucille Gordon of Des Moines, former Centerville resident.

McCoy's Keokuk City Directory, 1900.

Olin, Hubert L. Coal Mining in Iowa. Des Moines, IA: State of Iowa, State Mining Board and Iowa Department of Mines & Minerals, 1965.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: 1907, 1913, 1924, and 1924 update.

Taylor, L.L. (Ed.) Past and Present of Appanoose County, Iowa. Chicago: S.J. Clarke Pub. Co., 1913.

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APPANOOSE COUNTY, IA

Section number 9 & 10

Page 12

NEWSPAPERS

The Appanoose lowegian, 1891-1895.

Centerville Daily Citizen, 1896-1898, 1900-1904.

Centerville Daily lowegian & Citizen, Progress Anniversary Edition, 10 January 1934, p 10.

Iowa State Bystander (Des Moines), 18 October 1912, p 1, c 3.
8 November 1912, p 1, c 7.
6 December 1912, p 1, c 7.

Semi-Weekly lowegian, 1905-1910.

GEOGRAPHIC DATA:

Verbal Boundary Description

Lot one (1), Block thirteen (13) in Drake's 4th Addition to the Town of Centerville, Appanoose County, Iowa.

Boundary Justification

This is the area historically associated with this resource.

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Continuation Sheet

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH
APPANOOSE COUNTY, IA

Section number Photos Page 13

These photographs were taken by Rita Matkovich and Nancy Bennett for the Appanoose County Heritage Union in March 1999. The negatives are stored in the files of the State Historical Society of Iowa, Community Programs Bureau, Des Moines, IA.

1. Façade (east elevation) and south elevation looking NW.
2. Rear (west elevation) looking ENE.
3. North elevation looking SE.
4. Façade and north elevation looking SW.
5. Date stone from east elevation.
6. Interior: Sanctuary looking SE toward the main doors.
7. Interior: Windows in north wall looking NE.
8. Interior: Looking W toward platform and painting of the cross.

Post-It® Fax Note	7671	Date	9-3-99	# of pages	1
To	Kinda McVelland	From	Beth Foster		
Co./Dept.	NPS	Co.	SHSI		
Phone #	202-343-9544	Phone #	515/281-4137		
Fax #	202-343-1836	Fax #			