

1036

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OCT 28 1992

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

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 Shaw, Colonel William T. and Elizabeth C., House

other names/site number Shaw House

2. Location

street & number 509 S. Oak Street N/A not for publication

city or town Anamosa vicinity

state Iowa code IA county Jones code 105 zip code 52205

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

[Signature] 10/15/92
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): _____

Signature of the Keeper [Signature] Date of Action 11/27/92
Entered in the National Register

Shaw House
Name of Property

Jones 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	
2	2	buildings
2	1	sites
0	2	structures
0	0	objects
4	5	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

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE/professional

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY/Italian Villa

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/Limestone

walls BRICK

STONE/Limestone

roof ASPHALT

other GLASS

WOOD

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1872-1909

Significant Dates

1872

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Shaw, Colonel William Tuckerman

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Historic Preservation Bureau

Shaw House
Name of Property

Jones County, IA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1,5	6,4,2	8,8,0	4,6	6,2	4,4,0
	Zone	Easting		Northing		
2	1,5	6,4,2	9,6,0	4,6	6,2	4,0,0

3	1,5	6,4,2	9,6,0	4,6	6,2	2,6,5
	Zone	Easting		Northing		
4	1,5	6,4,2	8,7,0	4,6	6,2	2,6,5

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 Leah D. Rogers/Consultant

organization N/A date July 10, 1992

street & number 217 NW 5th Street telephone (319) 895-8330

city or town Mount Vernon state IA zip code 52314

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 Andrew and Constance McKean

street & number 509 S. Oak Street telephone (319) 462-4485

city or town Anamosa state IA zip code 52205

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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Jones County, IASection number 7 Page 1

Narrative Description

The Colonel William T. and Elizabeth C. Shaw House is located on the summit of a prominent hill at the eastern edge of Anamosa in Jones County, Iowa. It occupies a semi-rural setting that is entirely appropriate to its Italian Villa architectural styling. The brick building rises two stories from a limestone foundation and is a compound L-shape edifice that features a four-story, square-shape tower which occupies the ell where the wing and principal section are joined. The overall plan of this house and the tall tower are hallmarks of the Italian Villa style. Additional characteristics of this style present in the Shaw House design include: the elaborate window hoods; the oversized, paired brackets under the projecting eaves; the tall, narrow windows; the circular windows in the tower; the wide friezeboard with rectangular attic windows, inset decorative panels, and dentils; and the low-pitched hip roof (see attached photographs). While the house has undergone some modifications in the twentieth century, it retains a high degree of historic integrity. In addition to the house, the nominated property includes one contributing building, two contributing sites, two non-contributing buildings, two non-contributing structures, and one non-contributing site (see attached site plan map). The contributing building is a well/milk house that was likely originally associated with the Shaw occupation of this property, while the non-contributing buildings, a garage and a hog barn, and the non-contributing structures, a doghouse and an outdoor barbecue fireplace, post-date Shaw's occupation and the property's period of significance. The two contributing sites consist of foundation remnants of two former barns that likely date from Shaw's occupation.

The construction of the exterior walls of the house consists of a brick veneer over a load-bearing brick wall, the interior of which features a hollow air space. The brick exterior is presently painted white and was first painted c. 1937-38 when it was painted white with blue trim (see attached photographs) (Doebel 1938). In addition to the brick wall construction, four brick chimney stacks with corbeled caps rise from the front, west side, and rear roof slopes. For the most part, the locations of these stacks correspond to the locations and configurations of the original chimneys as shown in an 1875 illustration (see attached photocopy), although at least one has been modified by the insertion of a steel stove pipe and the application of cement stucco and another has been modified by the removal of one flue and the addition of an exterior chimney (see attached photographs). The brick used in the house construction appears to have been manufactured locally. There were several brickyards in operation in Anamosa in the mid-nineteenth century including one located on Strawberry Hill near the Shaw House and operated by B.F. Smith in the 1870s (Lacock 1988). Because Colonel Shaw was a promoter of local businesses and industries, it is expected that he utilized local materials as much as possible in the construction of his house.

The above-ground portion of the stone foundation has a rock-faced, coursed ashlar finish capped by a water-table course of dressed stone blocks (see attached photographs). The basement level exhibits a coursed rubble wall finish. The foundation stone is locally quarried and was of a type that was commonly known as Anamosa limestone, but is more correctly termed a dolomite (Mckay 1992). It is known that there were several quarries in operation in the Anamosa vicinity around the time the house was constructed in 1872 (Finn et al. 1988). The stone from these quarries is of a light color and fine grained.

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Reportedly, this stone takes on a smooth surface but is "not hard enough to admit a polish" (Anamosa Eureka 1871a). It was used variously for sidewalks, bridge piers, "window caps, keystones, water-tables, corner-stones, or in fact, in any part of a building" (Ibid.). While the foundation stone of the Shaw House is of this locally quarried stone, the stone for the window hoods and lintels was reportedly imported from Indiana and exhibits a smooth, more polished finish (Doebel 1938).

The front, north-facing facade exhibits symmetrical fenestration with the formal entry at the base of the tower. The double-wide front door is capped by a fanlight and a brick corbeled hood and keystone (see attached photographs). The entry is presently covered by an open, Classical Revival style porch which replaced the original Italianate porch in the early 1900s. The replacement porch is a of slightly larger scale than the original and does not have the corner inset of the original porch that echoed the L-shape plan of the house; however, the porch design is not unsympathetic to the overall design of the house. It is tied into the original design by the repetitive use of dentils under the porch eaves and the use of brick and stone in the pier and foundation construction. Other details of the present porch include: paired and tripled, half-height, round, hollow wood, Tuscan columns that are supported by brick piers with stone caps; a wooden floor and beaded board ceiling; and a stone foundation that is compatible with the original house foundation.

In addition to the replacement of the front (north) porch, other modifications to the house have included the removal of a porch on the east facade, the modification of the two east doors into windows, the removal of a rear wing, the construction of a rear basement-level garage, the addition of a rear, one-story sun parlor porch, the addition of a dormer to the east roof slope, and the addition of a second floor enclosed porch above the sun parlor. The east porch was removed by c. 1932-37 by then-owners Karl and Alma Mershon, with the two doors that once opened out onto this porch subsequently modified into windows (see attached photographs of east facade). The window modifications consisted of the infill of the original door openings without any alteration of those openings. At least two of the columns from this porch were saved and are presently stored in the barn on this property. These columns are turned spindleposts that were typical of the slightly later Queen Anne style and suggest that the east porch was either a later addition to the house or that the original porch posts were replaced in the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries. The early photograph and drawing of the Shaw house (see attachments) show that the original front (north) porch supports were square, full-height posts with inset panels and likely had chamfered corners. It is expected that the east porch, if it was contemporaneous in construction, would have had less elaborate but similar posts. From the configuration and design of the present rear porch, it is suspected that this porch is the original east side porch and was moved to this location by the Mershons after the rear wing was removed. There is a good potential for archaeological evidence of the original porch on the east side of the house, examination of which will likely yield the exact dimensions of the east porch and will confirm or refute the conclusion that this porch is extant at the rear of the house.

The rear wing of the house was reportedly removed by the Mershons c. 1932-37 and may have been of frame construction and one-and-one-half stories in height. The 1875 illustration of this property in the Andreas Atlas (see attached photocopy)

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shows a small portion of this rear wing and suggests that it had a gable roof and at least one triangular gabled wall dormer. An even lower gable roof projection on the south end of this wing in the illustration suggests an addition off the rear wing. A 1938 newspaper article (Doebel 1938) noted that there were then 15 rooms in the Shaw House, but that "Colonel Shaw had 13 others that have since been removed" (Ibid.). The exterior rear wall of the house shows scarring of the former location of this gable-roofed wing in the approximate center of the rear wall. Two doors (one on the first floor and one on the second) that currently open out onto the sun parlor and second floor porch, respectively, may have been associated with the original rear wing. The Neoclassical surround on the second floor door exterior appears to have been added in the 1930s after the wing was removed. This door and a small square window, that dates from the second floor bathroom interior modification in the 1930s, are both visible in a 1940s-era photograph of the Shaw House (see attached photocopy). While the removal of a "13-room" wing is a substantial modification, the location of this wing at the rear of the house and the fact that it was attached to the main core of the house and not an integral part of that construction indicates that its loss does not seriously compromise the integrity of the overall building. Unfortunately, the only early historic photographic view of the house that is available focuses on the entry into the house and the tower as seen from the northwest entrance into the property (see attached photocopy). The area where the rear wing was located is not visible in this photograph. The historic photograph is undated (Hall n.d.) but it does show the brick unpainted and the original front porch intact and thus pre-dates the 1930s occupation of this house. It was probably taken in the late nineteenth century.

The final modification attributed to the Mershons is the construction of the basement-level garage on the rear (south) facade. This involved the removal of a portion of the rear yard so that the garage could open out onto the driveway. The side walls and flanking retaining walls are of limestone construction, with the flat roof of the garage comprising a concrete terrace off the rear porch of the house. The garage is presently entered from the south side by an overhead door and a single-wide door. It is also attached to the main basement through two doors which open into separate interior rooms of that basement (see attached floor plan). The main portion of the garage was the original basement/foundation under the rear wing, with the conversion to a garage involving the excavation of the rear slope and removal of the south wall to provide access.

The rear sun parlor was added in 1937-38 by then-owners Dr. Elmer B. and Betty Fenton, the construction of which involved the "replacement" of an "an old fashioned back porch" with a long sun room (Doebel 1938). As noted previously, it is concluded that this porch is the original east side porch that was moved to this location by the Mershons. The decorative detailings of this porch, including a wide friezeboard with inset panels and dentils and paired brackets, are of the same vintage and design as the details on the main house. Therefore, this appears to be an older porch that was moved to the rear of the house by the Mershons and then enclosed by the Fentons.

The other exterior modification made to the house in 1937-38 by the Fentons was the addition of a low-pitched hip roofed dormer to the east roof slope. This dormer allowed more light into the third floor which had formerly been an

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unfinished attic but was remodeled by the Fentons into living space. While the dormer does modify the roofline of the east facade, the use of a denticulated frieze and the low-pitched hip roof are compatible with the overall house design.

The only exterior modifications to the house made by the current owners, Andrew and Constance McKean, have been construction of a small, enclosed porch above the rear porch in 1989 and the recent restoration of the window shutters. The shutters are currently being re-hung on their original hooks.

Interior details of note include the alternating floor boards of walnut and oak in the first floor hallway and vestibule, the walnut staircase, the elaborate window and door surrounds (also reportedly made of walnut), and the gilded plaster picture rail and cove molding in the front parlor and dining room. The interior was refurbished by the Fentons in 1937-38. Changes made at that time include the finishing of the third floor attic into living space, the addition of alternating walnut and oak floors on the third floor similar to that in the first floor hallway, the painting of the staircase balusters, and the remodeling of the kitchen (Doebel 1938). The third floor remodeling was rather extensive and included the construction of room partitions, finishing the walls, the addition of the dormer window and a brick fireplace, and laying the oak and walnut flooring. Prior to this construction, the third floor had been unfinished storage space. One final note concerning the elaborate walnut window and door surrounds throughout the house interior: reportedly, the Fentons attempted to reproduce deteriorated portions as close to the originals as possible and commissioned the new woodwork on the third floor and other remodeled areas to be compatible with the design of the original woodwork (Swarzentruber 1992). The effect is quite harmonious and helps to tie in the third floor remodeling with the remainder of the house.

From 1942-86 the property was owned by Rolland and Ellen Dasenbrock. Modifications made to the house interior during this occupation included the addition of an interior entry to the cellar in the early 1950s, the addition of a bathroom and closet on the first floor in the 1960s, the remodeling and enlargement of the kitchen c. 1964, and the addition of a partition subdividing the rear sun porch in the 1960s (see attached floor plan). The construction of the interior cellar entry consisted of the addition of a stairway underneath the main staircase on the first floor and the infill with a bookcase of a former doorway from the dining room into the space underneath this stair. The kitchen, bathroom, and closet modifications involved the removal of a wall between a former parlor and the older kitchen as well as the removal of the original chimney and its replacement with a new chimney and fireplace (see attached floor plan).

The current owners, Andrew and Constance McKean, have refurbished the third floor for use as guest rooms for their bed and breakfast and have remodeled a former closet in the hallway on this floor into a bathroom. The McKean's also had to refinish most of the floors and refurbish the interior decorating because the house had deteriorated somewhat by 1986 when they purchased the property. The present interior room configurations of the house are shown in the attached floor plans.

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The landscape surrounding the Shaw House presents much the same appearance as it did in the 1875 Andreas Atlas illustration (see attached photocopy). Portions of the stone sidewalk that wrapped around the northwest corner of the house are intact, although the sidewalk does not, at present, extend out as far to the northwest as it did in 1875. Rather, the stone walk now extends more to the north from the front porch steps to the present driveway. The iron fence and mounting block noted in the 1875 illustration are no longer extant. Several of the trees shown as immature, planted trees in the 1875 illustration are extant in the present front yard. The few extant walnut trees in the surrounding yard area are all that remain of the reported 2,000-3,000 walnut trees that were planted on the property c. 1937-41 by Dr. Fenton (Doebel 1938; Clark 1992a). As for the driveway configuration, the present drive still follows a similar course on the west side of the property and curving around to the rear of the house as it did in 1875, although it is closer to the house on the west side than it was originally. The front drive, on the other hand, has been moved further north from the house than it was in 1875. While the 1875 illustration suggests that the driveway originally wrapped around the house, it may not have been a complete circle because, according to the 1938 article, the Fentons were then in the process of extending the driveway completely around the house and surfacing it with asphalt (Doebel 1938).

Further comparisons with the 1875 illustration indicate the former presence of a detached gable-roofed structure, which had a chimney and likely represented a detached kitchen, off the southwest corner of the house. This outbuilding is non-extant, although there is a slight potential for archaeological remains. Unfortunately, the rear yard area of the house has been highly impacted by the construction of the rear sun parlor, the basement-level garage, the rear driveway, and the sidewalk from the driveway to the rear porch door. A stone-lined, concrete-capped cistern is present off the southeast corner of the house near the garage and may be original to the house construction.

In summary, the modifications to the Shaw House are as follows:

<u>Modification</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Association</u>
Replacement of front porch	early 1900s	Shaw
Removal of rear wing	c. 1932-37	Mershon
Removal of east porch/modified two doors	c. 1932-37	Mershon
Construction of basement garage	c. 1932-37	Mershon
Remodeling rear porch (former east porch)	1937-38	Fenton
Interior remodeling/refurbishing	1937-38	Fenton
Addition of dormer to east roof slope	1937-38	Fenton
Painting of exterior brick	1937-38	Fenton
Some interior remodeling	1950s-60s	Dasenbrock
Refurbished interior	c. 1986	McKean
Construction of second floor rear porch	1989	McKean
Restoration of wooden shutters	1991-92	McKean

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The present, extant outbuildings associated with the Shaw House include a well/milk house to the rear (south) of the house, a freestanding garage to the southwest of the house, and a hog barn to the south-southwest (see attached site plan map). Of these outbuildings, only the well/milk house appears to have an original association with Shaw's occupation of this property and is considered a contributing building to the nominated property. This one story, square, brick building has a pyramidal hip roof, a concrete-faced stone foundation, small square windows, an entry on the west facade, and a corbeled brick chimney on the west roof slope (see attached photographs). It is presently painted white and was first painted c. 1937-38 when the house was painted by the Fentons. The stone-lined well is open and is accessed through a trap door in the floor. This building was later used as a milk house, with the milk cooled in a large tank that is also extant. It was known to have been used as a milk house by the Mershons in 1932-37 for their dairy operation and for a time by the Fentons in 1937-41 for cream separation. The building has been remodeled for use as a law office by the present owner, Andrew McKean; however, this remodeling was not extensive and many of the original features were left intact and merely covered over.

The extant garage, hog barn, dog house, and barbecue fireplace are included within the nominated property boundaries but are considered non-contributing buildings and structures because they are associated only with the later occupations of this farmstead (see attached site plan map). The garage appears to have been built in the 1930s for the Mershons and is a gable-roofed, balloon-frame building clad with horizontal drop siding. It rises one story from a stone foundation that has been reinforced on the west side with concrete. The garage faces north and has double-wide, open-out doors, with square, fixed-light windows, and a lunette vent in the gable peak (see attached photographs). The building is banked into the slope and has a rear basement-level entry door. During the Fenton occupation, this building was used as a garage and repair shop for the farm operation (Kurth 1992). The first floor is currently used for storage, with the basement level used for poultry.

The dog house is an unusual brick structure located just off the east side of the garage. It faces south and is accessed through a small door. The dog house features a barrel-vaulted brick roof and a hollow clay tile block foundation (see attached photograph). Reportedly, it was built in 1940 by Charlie Green, a local carpenter/mason, to house "Pard," Dr. Fenton's blue-eyed Australian sheep dog (Clark 1992b; Kurth 1992).

The hog barn is located downslope from the garage and dog house. It was built by Charlie Green c. 1939 for Dr. Fenton and was used to house hogs and a bull (Clark 1992a). The bull was housed in the lean-to pole shed on the west end, with the main part of the building used for hogs. This building is also banked into the slope and has two levels. The upper level housed machinery, hay, feed, and an electric feed mill (Clark 1992a; Ketelsen 1991). The lower level consisted of partitioned hog stalls and opened out onto a concrete-floored, open-air hog lot. Notable features of this balloon-frame, flared gambrel-roofed building include the three gambrel-roofed ventilators on the roof ridge, the square fixed-light windows on the upper floors similar to those on the garage, and the double-hung windows on the south side (see attached photographs). The building is clad with horizontal beveled drop siding and has a hollow clay tile block foundation and concrete retaining wall.

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The barbecue fireplace is a freestanding Anamosa limestone chimney and firebox located in the northeast corner of the front yard at the edge of the lawn. It was built in 1938 by Charlie Green for the Fentons (Clark 1992a, 1992b; Kurth 1992).

Three non-extant outbuildings are evidenced by intact, or partially intact foundations. A fourth is indicated by oral history. These include a horse barn, a cow barn, a corn crib, and a chicken house. The foundation remnants of the cow barn and horse barn are considered contributing sites, while the foundation remnant of the corn crib is considered a non-contributing site.

The non-extant corn crib is evidenced by a concrete form foundation located to the east of the hog house (see attached site plan map). It was built by Charlie Green for Dr. Fenton c. 1939. This structure was a two-story, double crib with central drive-in aisle, with corn stored on the upper level and machinery housed below. An elevator was located on the apex of the gambrel roof. The crib was torn down in the early 1980s. It is considered non-contributing because its construction post-dates the property's period of significance.

The non-extant horse barn was an elaborate gable-roofed building that was located to the east-southeast of the hog house and crib and was banked against the slope. It is evidenced by a concrete slab floor, a partial stone foundation, and clay tile block and concrete retaining walls. The barn was a remodeling of an older barn that was originally built for Colonel Shaw. In 1937 Dr. Fenton had an upper level added to the older building to house his show horses. The barn was remodeled by Charlie Green and had a central, drive-in aisle flanked by 10 horse stalls, with 10 more stalls on the upper level and a hay mow above. An office with a stove and chimney was present on the upper floor on the west side, with additional space for saddle and equipment storage (Clark 1992a; Ketelsen 1991; Kurth 1991). The horse barn was torn down in late 1960s-early 1970s. Because this barn represents a remodeling of an older barn that was built for Colonel Shaw, the foundation remnants are considered a contributing site to this property.

The non-extant cow barn was located to the west of the garage. It is presently evidenced by a partial stone foundation and a concrete ramp and steps. The barn was used by the Mershons and Fentons in the 1930s-40s for dairy cows but was constructed at an earlier date. It burned down a number of years ago but was still standing and in use in the early 1940s (Clark 1992a; Ketelsen 1991). The barn has been described as a heavy timber frame, banked barn and was likely built in the late nineteenth century. The foundation remnant of this barn is considered a contributing site because the barn would have been built for Colonel Shaw.

The fourth non-extant outbuilding was a chicken house that was located on the north slope between the milk house and the barns during the Mershon and Fenton occupations. Because there is no remnant surface evidence of this insubstantial outbuilding and a low potential for archaeological evidence, it is not counted as either contributing or non-contributing. Its former location was pinpointed through oral history (Clark 1992a; Kurth 1991).

None of the non-contributing buildings, structures, or sites are considered intrusive to the nominated property nor do they obscure the contributing

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components. They are compatible with the original function of this property as a semi-rural farmstead and are considered non-contributing solely because they post-date the property's period of significance. They are included within the boundaries of the nominated property because they are located in the proximity of foundations and potential archaeological evidence of earlier buildings associated with the Shaw occupation. The 1872 newspaper article that noted the completion of Colonel Shaw's "stately residence of brick" also noted that he had "numerous excellent barns, carriage houses and etc." (Anamosa Eureka 1872). Furthermore, an 1880 article noted:

Col. Shaw is putting up near his residence a new barn 150 feet in length and 22 feet wide. It will be in the form of an ell, with basement opening to the southeast. It will hold 80 to 100 tons of hay (Anamosa Eureka 1880a).

The exact location of these outbuildings is unknown, although the non-extant cow barn and the older barn that was remodeled into the Fenton horse barn are likely among these referenced barns.

In summary, the following modifications and additions have been made to the property surrounding the Shaw House:

<u>Modification/Addition</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Association</u>
Addition of well house*	c. 1872	Shaw
Addition of cow barn* and other barns**	1872-80s+	Shaw
Addition of carriage house**	1872	Shaw
Addition of cistern	c. 1872	Shaw
Addition of chicken house	by 1930s	unknown
Addition of garage/repair shop	1930s	Mershon
Completion/resurfacing of circular drive	1937-38	Fenton
Addition of hog barn	c. 1939	Fenton
Addition of corn crib	c. 1939	Fenton
Remodeling of horse barn*	1937	Fenton
Addition of dog house	1940	Fenton
Addition of barbecue fireplace	1938	Fenton

*= contributing building or site to nomination

**= potential archaeological evidence of Shaw occupation-related buildings

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Narrative Statement of Significance

The Colonel William T. and Elizabeth C. Shaw House is locally significant because of its architecture (Criterion C) and for its association with the life of Colonel Shaw (Criterion B), a person significant to the historical development of the town of Anamosa. Architecturally, the house is the only example of Italian Villa design in Anamosa and the surrounding community, and, except perhaps for the Iowa State Reformatory Complex, it is the closest approximation to high style architecture in the community. The quality of design, materials, and setting suggest the involvement of an architect or a skilled builder utilizing plans extrapolated from a pattern book or periodical (Historic Preservation Bureau 1987). The identity of the designer or builder is not known, but it is very possible that Iowa architect, William Foster, who was designing the main building at the reformatory (then known as the Additional Penitentiary) the same year that the Shaw House was being built, may have had a hand in the Shaw House design. Shaw himself was an experienced building contractor in Anamosa and was likely involved in the actual construction through the hiring of local builders and supervising the work. Italian Villa houses of this design quality in Iowa were more commonly located in the river towns, and despite the best efforts of their designers, were never quite able to convey the rural aspects associated with the style's origins quite like this example does (Ibid.). In a historical context, the house is significant because of its 37 year association with Colonel William T. Shaw, who, according to a contemporary, "had more to do with the material growth and development of the town than any other citizen during his residence of fifty-six years in our midst" (Anamosa Eureka 1909). The house is associated with Shaw's productive post-Civil War years when he played a major role in Anamosa's commercial and residential construction, banking interests, industrial development and promotion, and political service including stints as the first mayor of Anamosa and as a State Representative. The period of significance begins with the construction of the house in 1872 and ends with Shaw's death on April 29, 1909. During this period, the house served as Shaw's principal residence and as a physical representation of his prominence and influence in the Anamosa community.

Colonel Shaw's accomplishments concerning the growth and development of the Anamosa community were many. In 1854, Shaw settled in Anamosa having seen the area on a previous trip and been taken with its opportunities and its "good-looking women," one of whom he married shortly after his arrival. His aptitude as an entrepreneur was quickly established by his purchase of a quantity of land including parcels on both sides of the old Military Road, which later became Anamosa's Main Street, as well as in the vicinity and elsewhere in the county and state. In 1855-56 he was involved in the construction of the Fisher House hotel, one of the first major commercial buildings in Anamosa. This was just the beginning of a long building career for the Colonel, who served as the building contractor for many of the commercial block buildings in downtown Anamosa, including the Shaw and Metcalf Building, the Shaw Block, the Masonic Lodge, and the Tice and Atkinson wagon shop as well as the Strawberry Hill School, the old Congregational Church, two Methodist churches, and a number of residences in the Anamosa community (Capron n.d.; Corbit 1910; Finn et al. 1988). His interest in community development was further evidenced by his platting of the town of Strawberry Hill in 1857 (Town Plat Records, Recorder's Office, Jones County Courthouse, Anamosa). This town was subsequently incorporated within the limits of Anamosa but withdrew from this incorporation

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Continuation SheetShaw House
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in 1873 not to rejoin again until 1901 (Finn et al. 1988). Strawberry Hill was platted just to the north and west of his later 1872 home (North West Publishing Company 1893).

Shaw was also instrumental in the construction of two railroads to Anamosa, the first being the Dubuque and Southwestern and the second being the Midland Railroad. He was described by a local paper in 1871 as "one of the most indefatigable railroad workers in the State" (Anamosa Eureka 1871b). The Dubuque and Southwestern was extended from Farley to Springville via Anamosa by 1861 when the start of the Civil War suspended further construction. It was completed to Marion after the war with Shaw's assistance. He also served as President of the Midland Railroad which reached Anamosa in 1871 and thus he helped provide Anamosa with good rail connections and insured its growth and development in the late nineteenth century (Finn et al. 1988).

Shaw's development efforts in Anamosa were slowed only by his term of service during the Civil War when he was commissioned as a Colonel of the 14th Iowa Volunteer infantry and served with distinction in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, and Pleasant Hill. However, his "fiery temper" and "blunt and outspoken" manner reportedly led to the commission of three acts of insubordination in which he denounced three different Union generals for incompetence and/or illegal acts. The cumulative effect of these denouncements finally resulted in his dismissal and a dishonorable discharge. Shaw was later exonerated and his record cleared (Capron n.d.; Gue 1899).

Upon his return to Anamosa, Shaw resumed his place as a leading figure in the town's growth. His building projects resumed as did his promotion of local industries including the foundry and machine shop that he helped develop by building a stone structure and donating it to G. B. Rogers who subsequently operated a stove manufactory in this building. It was noted at the time that this "manifestation of the public spirit is in accord with Col. Shaw's way of dealing with matters pertaining to the advancement in growth and wealth of the community in which he resides" (Anamosa Eureka 1873).

One of his building projects included the construction of his "stately residence of brick--the handsomest in town" in 1872 on the summit in the Strawberry Hill neighborhood at the southeast edge of Anamosa (Anamosa Eureka 1872). There was no mention in the newspaper articles concerning this construction of either an architect or the individual builders. Shaw most certainly would have served as his own building contractor hiring local masons and carpenters to do the construction work. Most of the commercial buildings constructed under Shaw's direction showed Italianate stylistic influence including the Shaw Block which was completed shortly before his house was finished. The design of these commercial buildings and other Italianate-influenced dwellings in Anamosa for the most part appear derivative, and it is not known to what extent they were influenced by his high style Italian Villa house.

While the source of the design of the Shaw House is unknown at present, it is suspected that it was designed by an architect. One candidate is William Foster who was an early Iowa architect based in Des Moines and who designed the main building at the state penitentiary in Anamosa in 1872. Foster oversaw the early construction of the penitentiary buildings from the 1870s until 1895 and may have made a number of trips to Anamosa during this period (McKay 1992). It is

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Continuation SheetShaw House
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not unlikely that this prominent architect was commissioned by Colonel Shaw to produce the design for his showplace residence. There are some similarities between certain elements in Foster's early designs and that of the Shaw House including the hollow air space within the thick brick walls, the use of circular windows, and the incorporation of a tall tower into the design. While many of Foster's best known building designs are of public and commercial buildings, such as the Additional Penitentiary building in Anamosa, he was also known for his house designs, one of his earliest of which was the Wesley Redhead House in Des Moines (Wagner 1962). The Redhead House exhibited some of the same elements as the Shaw House design including hollow wall construction, a tall tower, circular windows, prominent stone window hoods, and an overall Italianate style. Unfortunately, research of the Anamosa newspapers in the 1870s and of the State Historical Society's Iowa Architects File for William Foster failed to produce a definite connection between Foster and the Shaw House, or even an association between Foster and Colonel Shaw. Therefore, the identification of William Foster as the architect of the Shaw House remains speculative.

In addition to Colonel Shaw's roles as a building contractor, commercial, industrial and railroad promoter, real estate developer, and political leader, he served for over 35 years as the senior member of the Shaw and Schoonover Bank in Anamosa, as the president of the Strawberry Hill Independent School District, as a member of the school board for many years, and as a successful farmer. He also established a large creamery operation on another parcel of his estate outside of the nominated property in 1880 (Anamosa Eureka 1880b, 1880c; Finn et al. 1988). Any one of these roles would have marked Shaw as a community leader, but it is the combination of all of his varied roles that defines Colonel William T. Shaw as a significant person associated with the growth and development of the Anamosa community. The imposing house which he built in 1872 serves a vivid reminder of his importance to this community. While he lived in other houses that he had built prior to 1872 in Anamosa, this house served as his principal residence from 1872 until his death in 1909. It is this building that is most closely identified with Shaw in Anamosa and which serves as the best representation of his impact on the community. The Shaw Block, which was also built in 1872 and for many years served as the county courthouse, is no longer extant.

As for his private life, Shaw's first wife, Helen A. Crane, died in 1867 leaving one surviving daughter, Helen Louise "Lou" Shaw. He soon remarried, but his second wife, Retta Harmon, died along with their infant son in 1868. He married for the third and final time in 1870 to Elizabeth C. Crane Higby who was a widow with two children. She lived out her life in the Shaw House where she died in 1901. She was a respected member of the Anamosa community in her own right and was noted for her activities associated with the Presbyterian Church, the Ladies Missionary Society, and the D.A.R. (Anamosa Eureka 1901). She served as hostess for "many elegant parties and balls" that were held at the house in honor of her step-daughter and daughter (Finn et al. 1988:42). After Elizabeth's death, Lou Shaw, served as hostess and looked after her father when his health began to fail. Upon his death in 1909, Lou inherited his estate. She retained possession of the house until her death in 1932, although she traveled extensively and was living in Italy at the time of her death (Anamosa Eureka 1938).

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In 1932 the property was sold to Karl and Alma Mershon who lived here for five years before selling it to Dr. Elmer Budd Fenton and his wife Betty. Dr. Fenton was a graduate of the Veterinary College in Chicago and went on to distinguish himself in the development and establishment of the Dr. Fenton's Vigortone Company in Cedar Rapids in 1922-24, and as a well-known harness-race horse owner and breeder, as assistant state veterinarian, and as a member of the Iowa Veterinary Association for many years (Anamosa Eureka 1941; Danek 1980; Ewoldt 1988). The acquisition of the Shaw House property was a dream-come-true for Dr. Fenton and he set about refurbishing it as a showplace for his family and for the Vigortone company. Oral history and one newspaper account indicate that it was Dr. Fenton's intention that the property become an experimental farm for Vigortone feed supplements; however, Fenton died before this dream could be fully realized, and the actual association with the Vigortone Company was short-lived (Anamosa Journal 1939; Cassidy 1991; Clark 1992; Kurth 1992; Swarzentruher 1992). The farm was sold in 1942 to Rolland and Ellen Dasenbrock, who retained possession until 1986 when the current owners, Andrew and Constance McKean purchased the property. The McKean's have refurbished the house and have established it as a bed and breakfast as well as their private home. Andrew McKean is a State Representative and a lawyer in the Anamosa community. They have adapted the former well/milk house for his law office. Both Andrew and Constance are active in the Anamosa Main Street program and are proponents of historic preservation. It was their desire to see the Shaw House recognized for its architecture and historic importance that led to the nomination of this property. The historic research for this nomination was conducted largely by the McKean's and local historian, Elizabeth J. Coleman.

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Jones County, IA

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- 1880a "Contemplated Improvements." Anamosa Eureka April 29, 1880: 3.
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- 1880c Notice in newspaper concerning Shaw's farm operation. Anamosa Eureka July 15, 1880: 3.
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Jones County, IA

Clark, Tom

1992a Taped interview with Leah Rogers at the Shaw House on June 4, 1992 (Tom Clark managed the horse barn for Dr. Fenton from 1937-39). Tape on file at the Shaw House, Anamosa.

1992b Telephone interview with Leah Rogers concerning the Shaw House and Dr. Fenton on June 1, 1992. Notes on file at the Shaw House, Anamosa, Iowa.

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Continuation SheetSection number 9 Page 3Shaw House
Jones County, IA

Kurth, Jay

- 1991 Letter to Elizabeth Coleman dated November, 26, 1991, concerning the Shaw House and Dr. Fenton; includes a sketch map of property showing outbuilding locations. On file at the Shaw House, Anamosa, Iowa.
- 1992 Telephone interview with Leah Rogers concerning the Shaw House and Dr. Fenton on June 1, 1992 (Jay's father, Ace Kurth was the farm manager for Dr. Fenton c. 1937-42 and Jay worked on the farm as a young man). Notes on file at the Shaw House, Anamosa, Iowa.

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Wagner, William

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Section number 10 Page 1

Shaw House
Jones County, IA

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Shaw House property is shown as the dotted line on the accompanying map entitled "Site Plan Map" and shown on "Maps" continuation sheet, page #2.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes that portion of the original Shaw estate that encompasses the Shaw House and the outbuildings, sites, and structures that have historically been associated with this farmstead.

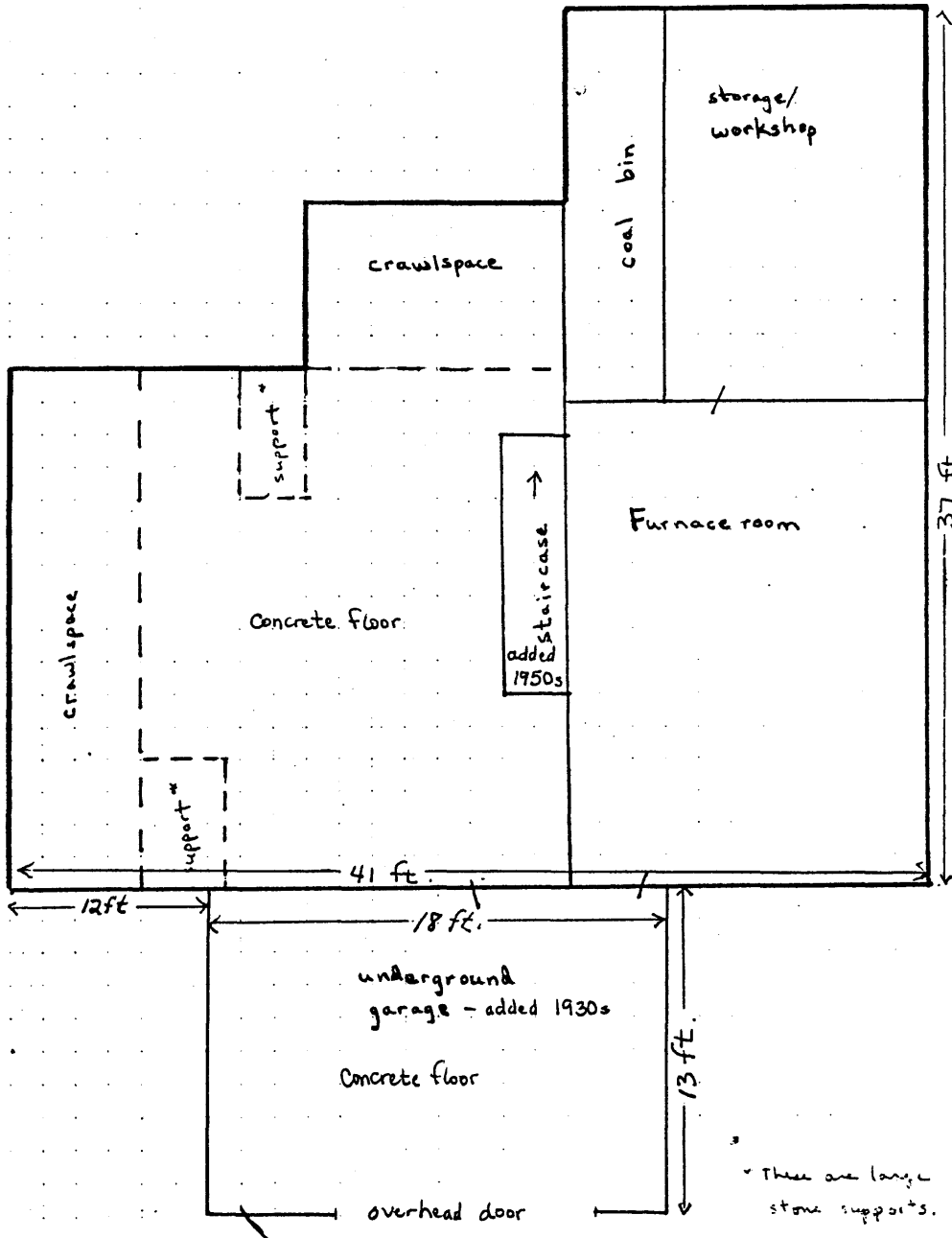
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Continuation Sheet

Section number Floor Page 1
Plan

Shaw House
Jones County, IA

SHAW HOUSE
Basement



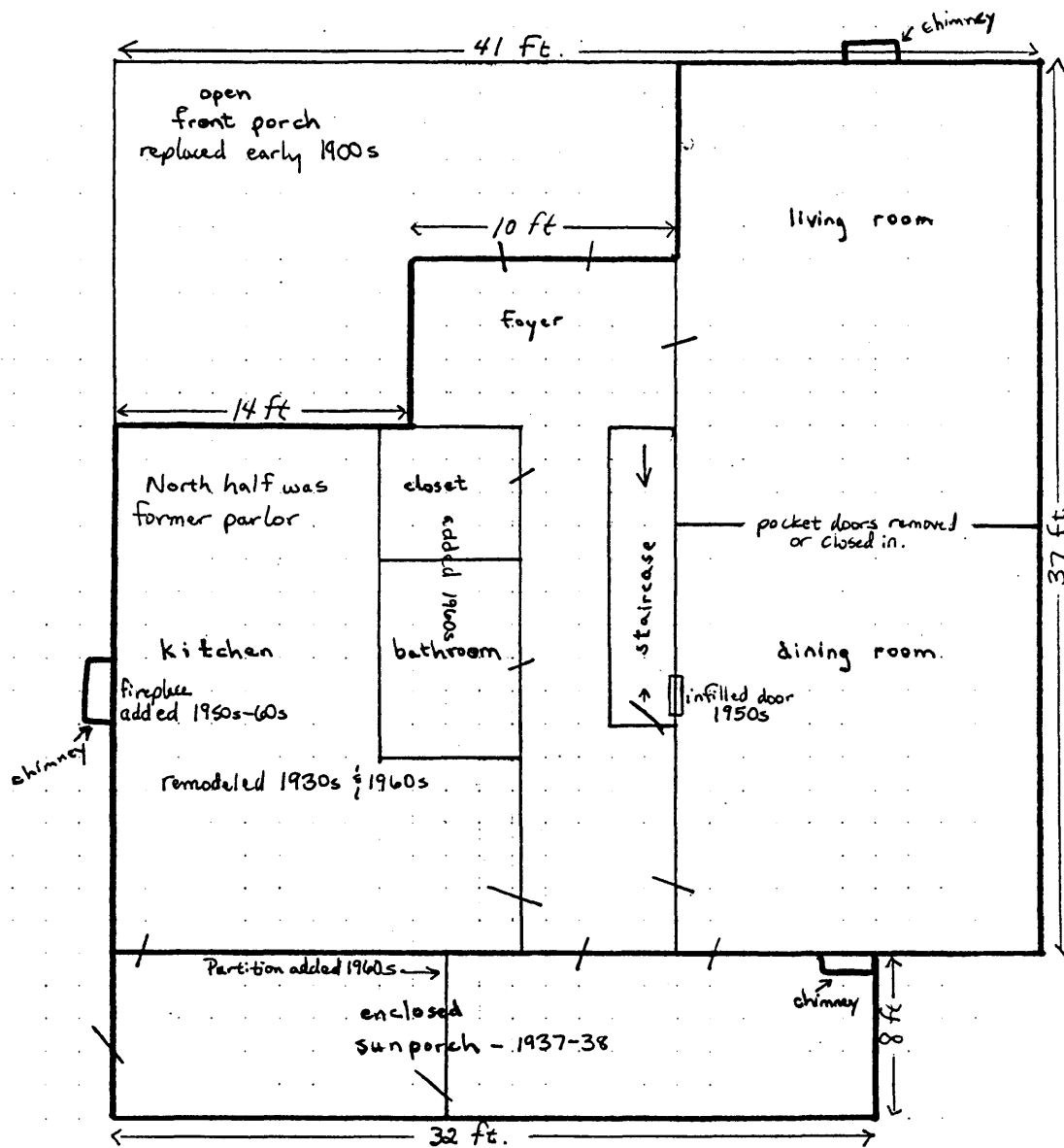
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Continuation Sheet

Section number Floor Page 2
Plan

Shaw House
Jones County, IA

SHAW HOUSE
1st FLOOR

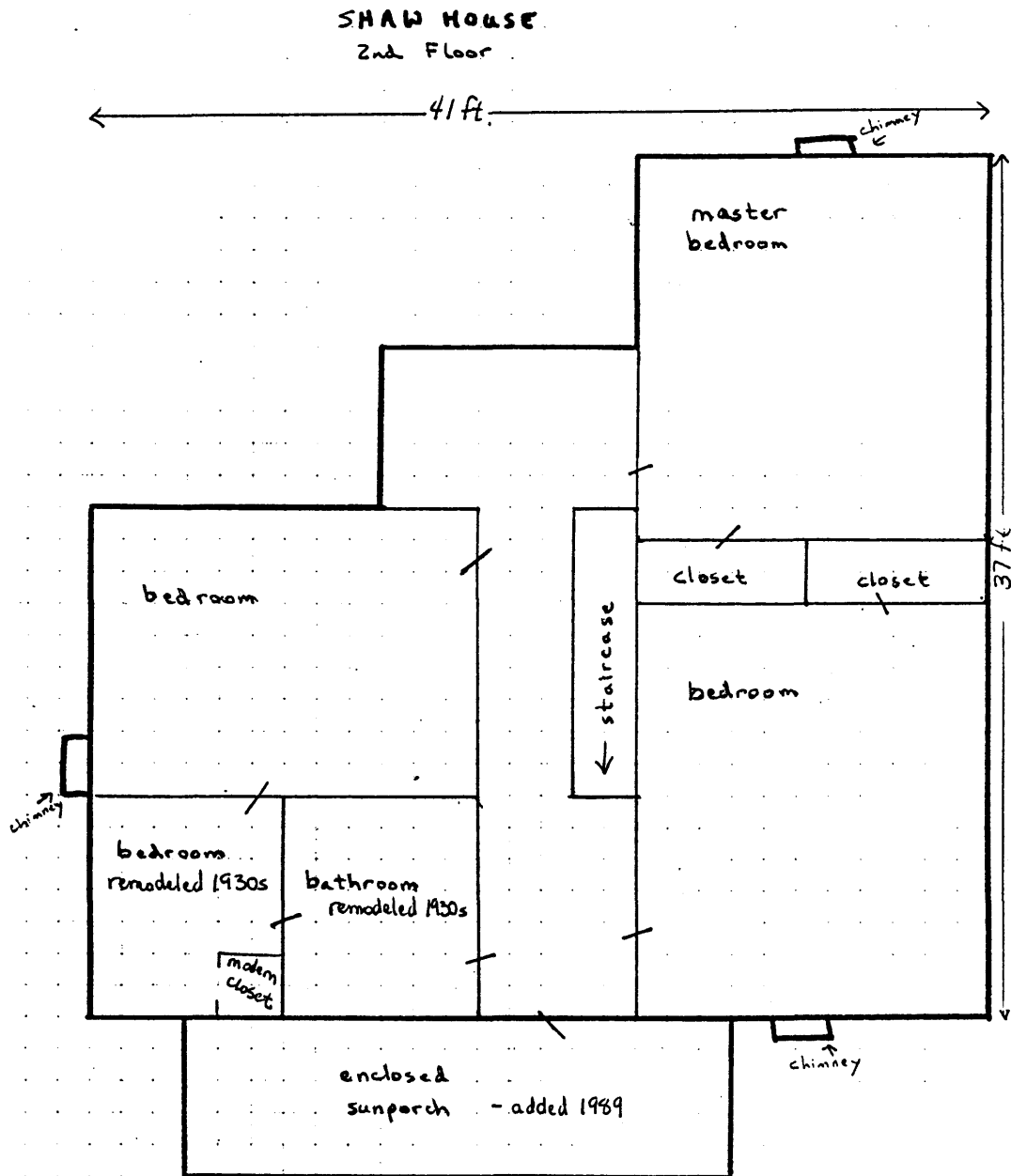


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Continuation Sheet

Section number Floor Page 3
Plan

Shaw House
Jones County, IA



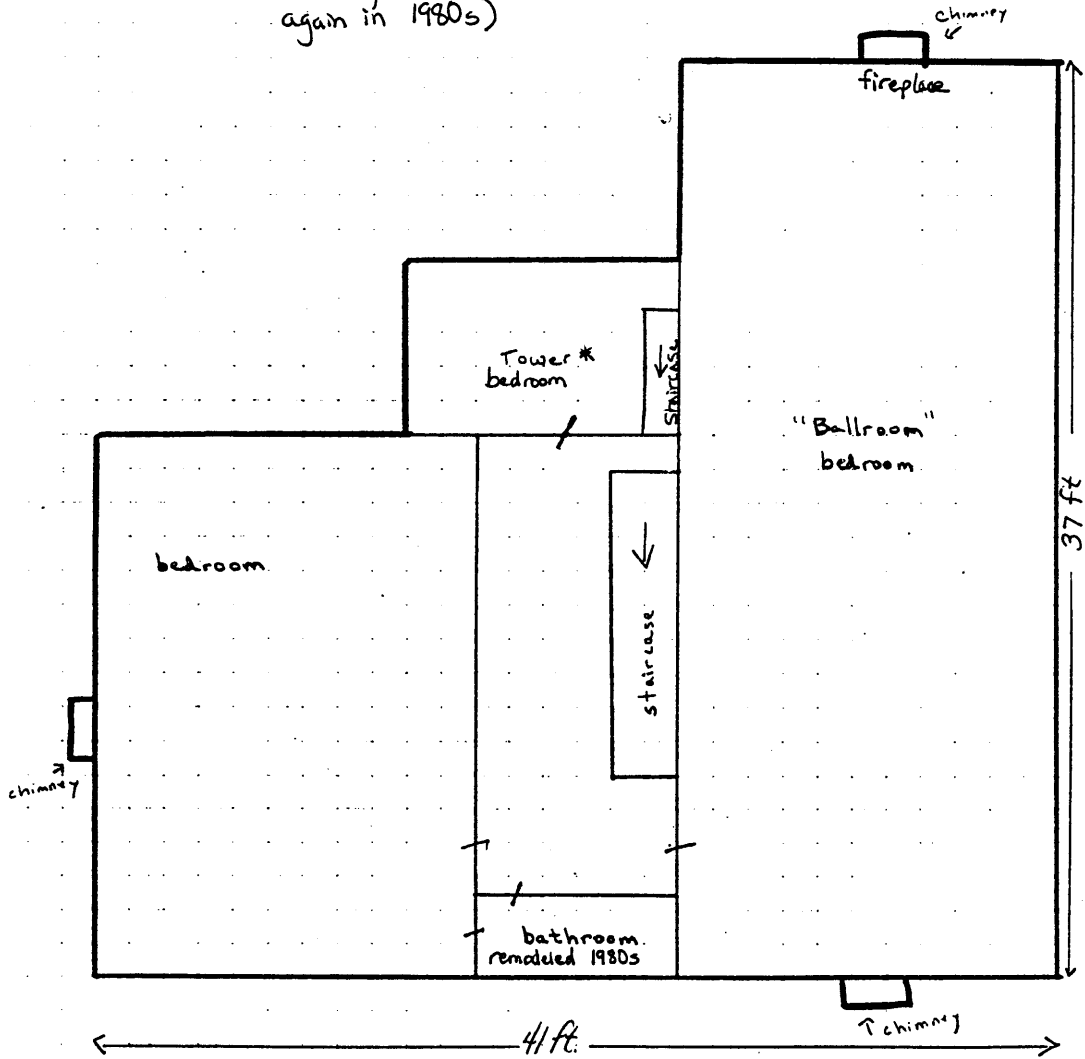
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Continuation Sheet

Section number Floor Page 4
Plan

Shaw House
Jones County, IA

SHAW HOUSE
3rd floor
(initially remodeled 1937-38 and
again in 1980s)



* tower rises another story

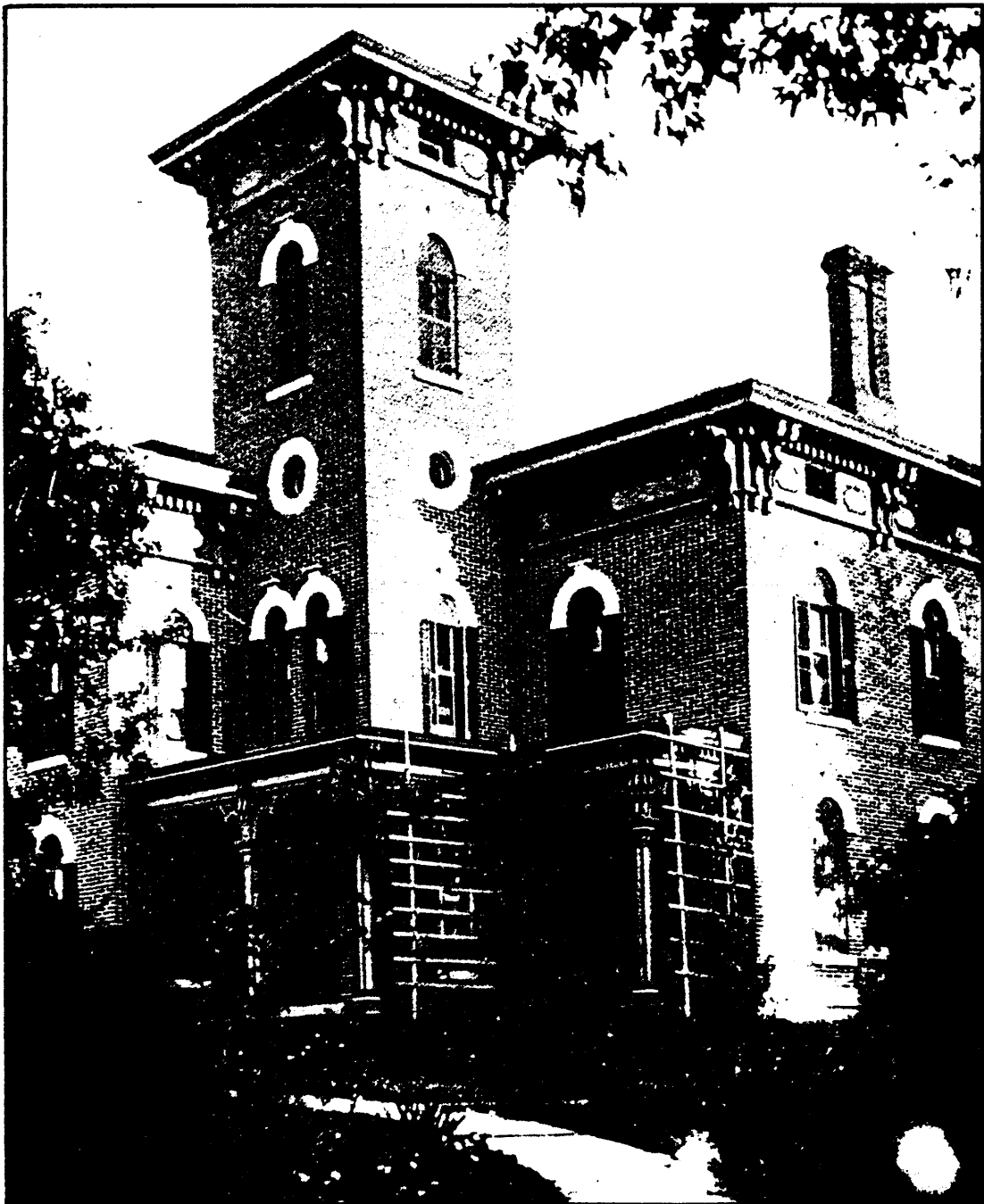
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Section number Historic Page 1
Photograph

Shaw House
Jones County, IA

Undated photograph of Shaw House. Probably late 19th c.
Source: Hall n.d. View: to the SE



RESIDENCE OF COL. WM. T. SHAW.

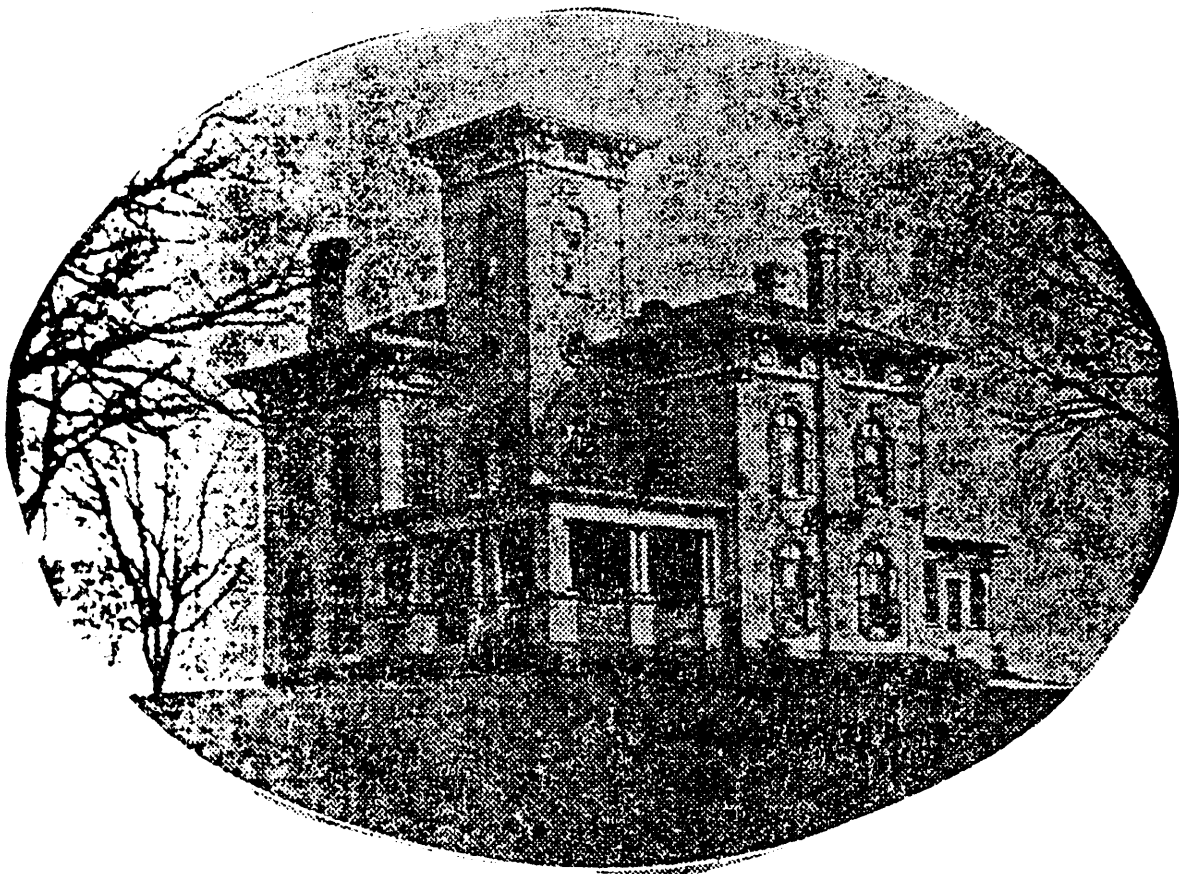
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Section number Historic Page 2
Photograph

Shaw House
Jones County, IA

Photograph of Shaw House taken in 1938.
Source: Doebel 1938 View: to the SE



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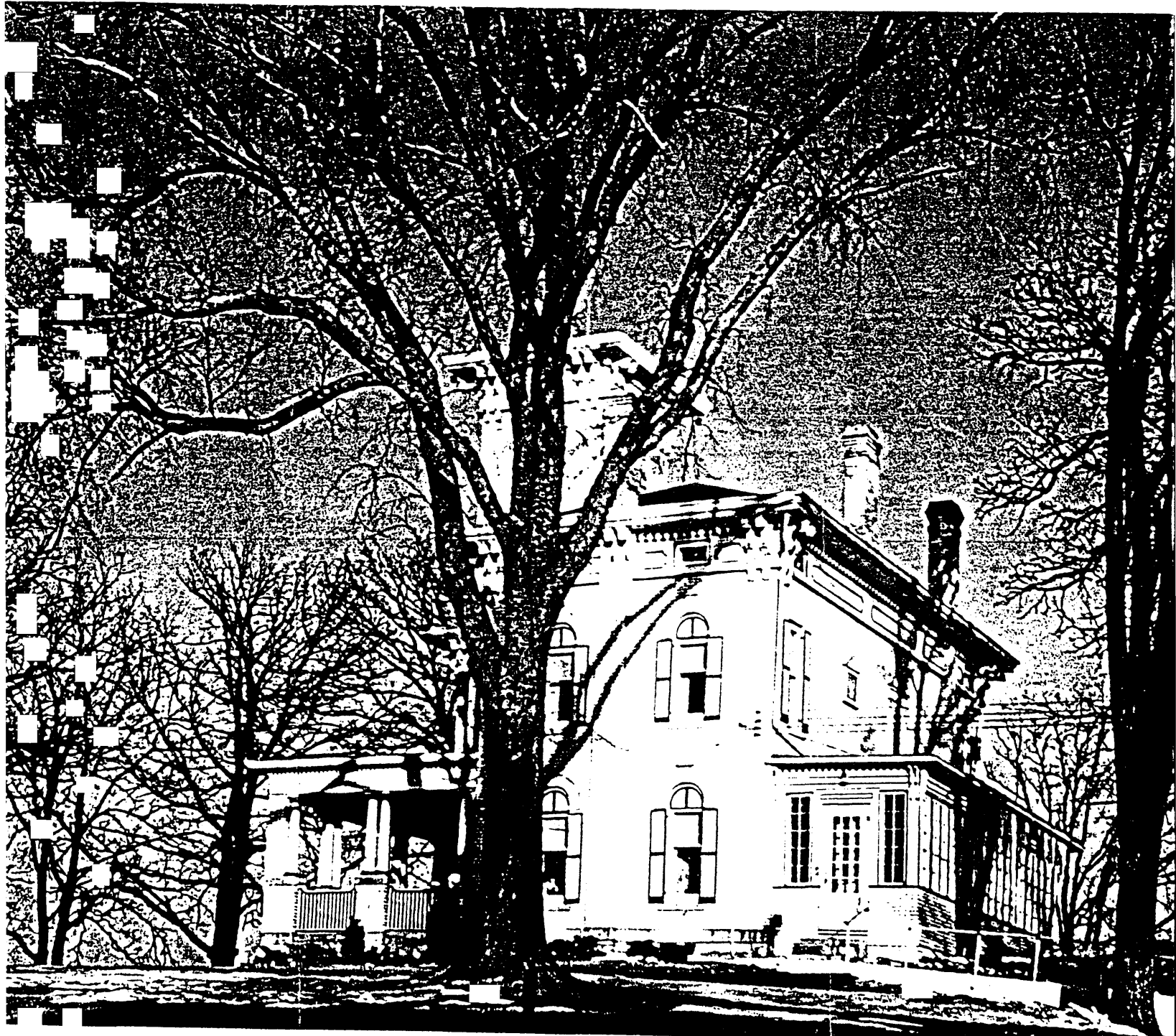
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Historic Page 3
Photograph

Shaw House
Jones County, IA

Photograph of Shaw House c. 1937-40s.
Source: Photocopy on file at Shaw House.

View: to the ENE



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Section number Historic Page 4
Photographs

Shaw House
Jones County, IA

Photograph of the Shaw House in the 1950s.
Source: Photocopy on file at Shaw House.

View: to the NW



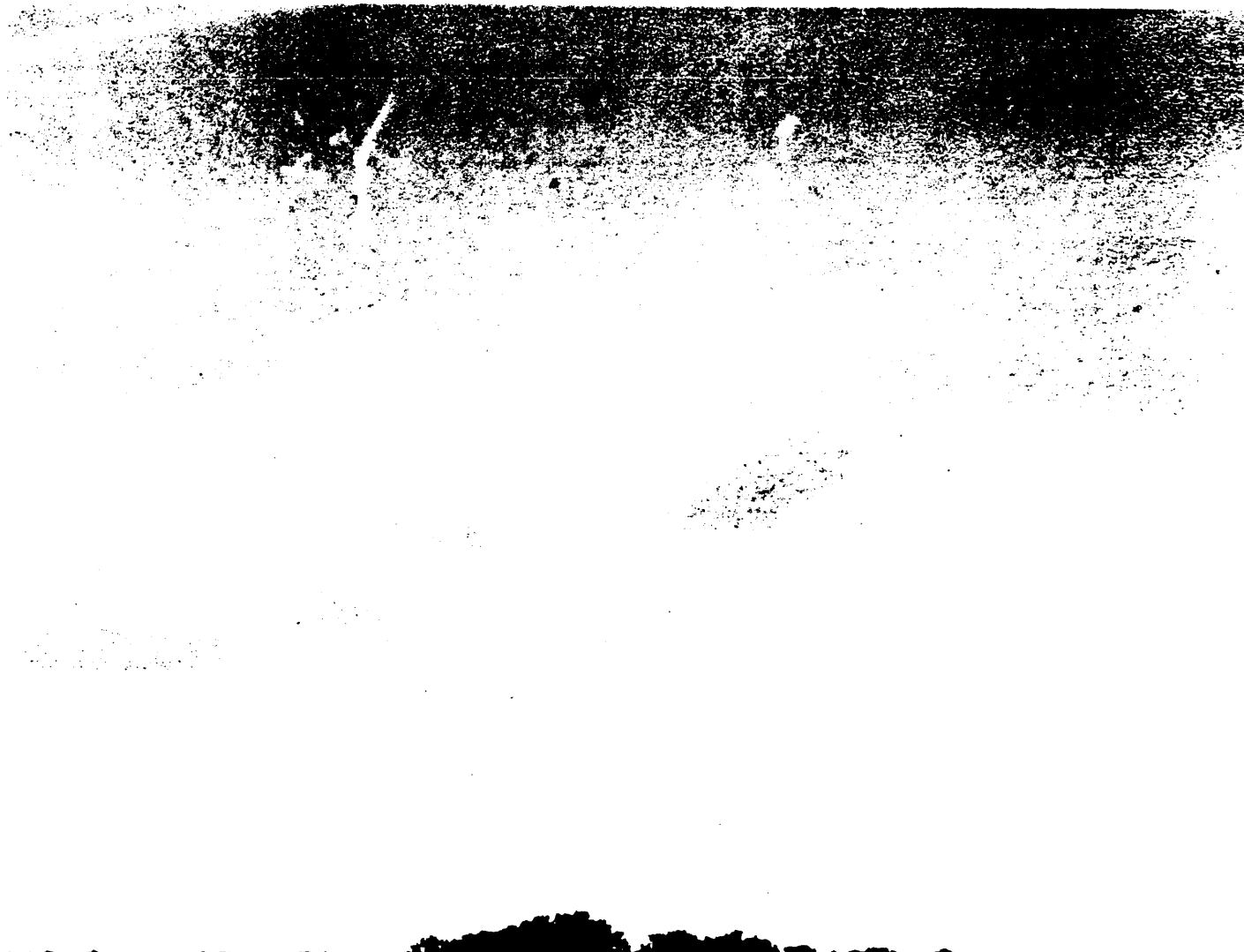
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Continuation Sheet**

Section number Historic Page 5
Photographs

Shaw House
Jones County, IA

Photograph of Shaw House and outbuildings taken in the 1950s.
Source: Original photograph on file at the Shaw House.
View: to the NW



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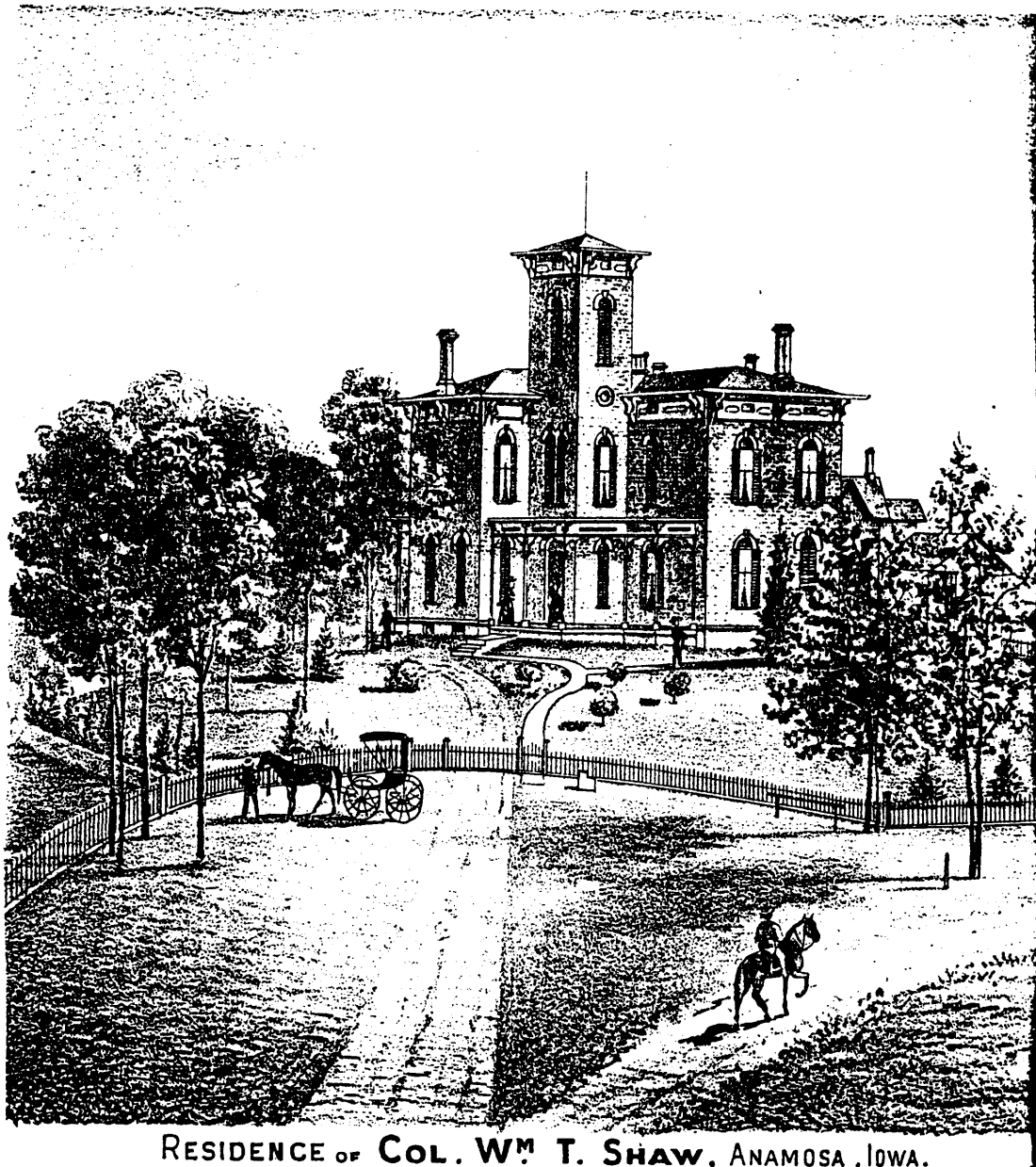
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Drawing Page 1

Shaw House
Jones County, IA

Source: Andreas Atlas 1875

View: to the SE



RESIDENCE OF COL. WM. T. SHAW, ANAMOSA, IOWA.

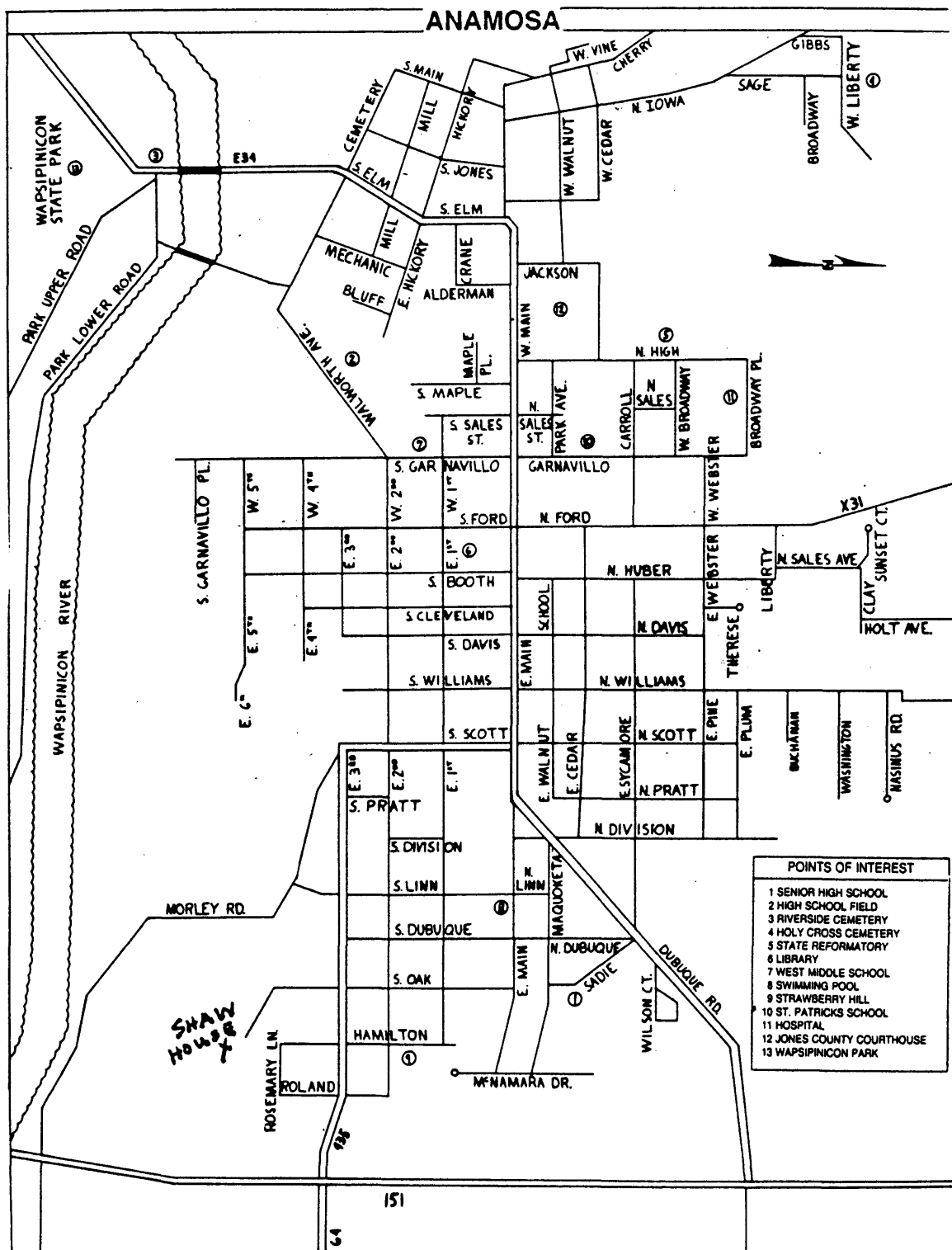
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Section number Maps Page 1

Shaw House
Jones County, IA

General Location Map



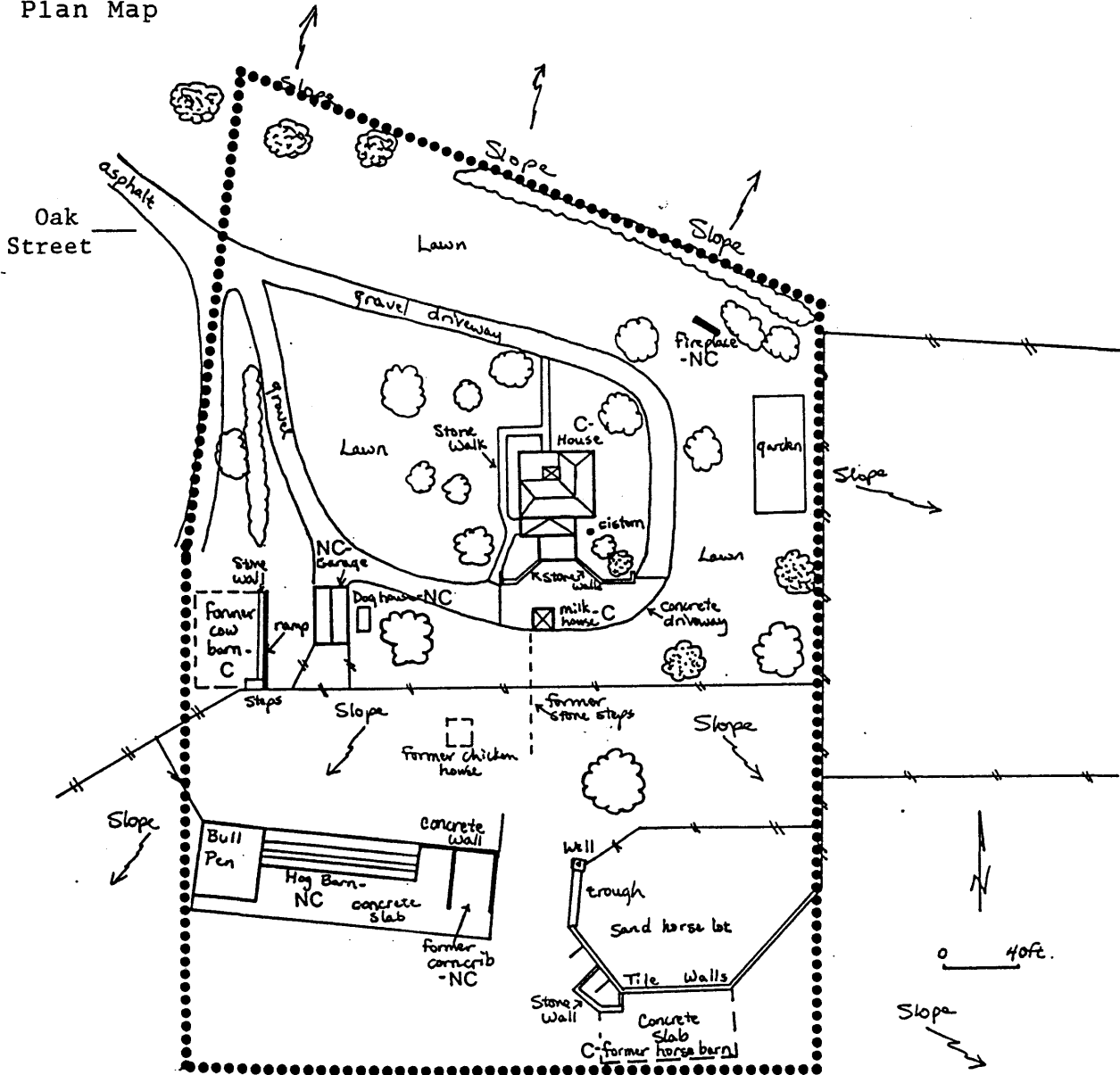
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Continuation Sheet

Section number Maps Page 2

Shaw House
Jones County, IA

Site Plan Map



- = Shade tree
- = row of evergreens
- ⊗ = Walnut tree
- = fence
- C = Contributing
- NC = Non-contributing
- = Approximate location of former outbuildings
- = Boundary of nominated property

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Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 1

Shaw House
Jones County, IA

Shaw House
Jones County, IA

Photographs

Location of Original Negatives: Shaw House, Anamosa, Iowa

Photo
No.

- #1 Photographer: Leah Rogers
Date: 5-7-92
General View of Property Looking West
- #2 Photographer: Leah Rogers
Date: 5-7-92
Front of House View to South
- #3 Photographer: Leah Rogers
Date: 5-7-92
NW Corner of House View to ESE
- #4 Photographer: Leah Rogers
Date: 5-7-92
West Side of House View to East
- #5 Photographer: Leah Rogers
Date: 5-7-92
Rear of House View to North
- #6 Photographer: Leah Rogers
Date: 5-7-92
East Side of House View to West
- #7 Photographer: Leah Rogers
Date: 5-7-92
SE Corner of House View to NW
- #8 Photographer: Leah Rogers
Date: 5-7-92
NW Corner of House View to ESE
- #9 Photographer: Leah Rogers
Date: 5-7-92
SW Corner of House View to NE
- #10 Photographer: Leah Rogers
Date: 5-7-92
Front of House View to SE
- #11 Photographer: Leah Rogers
Date: 5-7-92
Detail of brackets and friezeboard on house

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Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 2

Shaw House
Jones County, IA

Shaw House
Jones County, IA

Photographs continued:

- #12 Photographer: Leah Rogers
Date: 5-7-92
Detail of front porch foundation on house
- #13 Photographer: Leah Rogers
Date: 5-7-92
Detail of house foundation
- #14 Photographer: Leah Rogers
Date: 5-7-92
Detail of front porch columns looking NW
- #15 Photographer: Leah Rogers
Date: 5-7-92
Detail of front door exterior looking SE
- #16 Photographer: Leah Rogers
Date: 5-7-92
Detail of brackets and friezeboard on rear porch looking SW
- #17 Photographer: Connie McKean
Date: 1990
Interior of front door looking north
- #18 Photographer: Connie McKean
Date: 1990
Interior of foyer looking down staircase at floor detail
- #19 Photographer: Connie McKean
Date: 1990
Interior of second floor hall looking north
- #20 Photographer: Connie McKean
Date: 1990
Interior of dining room looking south
- #21 Photographer: Leah Rogers
Date: 5-7-92
Well/Milk House looking ESE
- #22 Photographer: Leah Rogers
Date: 5-7-92
Well/Milk House looking NW
- #23 Photographer: Leah Rogers
Date: 5-7-92
Garage looking SSE

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Section number Photos Page 3

Shaw House
Jones County, IA

Shaw House
Jones County, IA

Photographs continued:

- #24 Photographer: Leah Rogers
Date: 5-7-92
Garage and Dog House looking WNW

- #25 Photographer: Leah Rogers
Date: 5-7-92
Hog Barn looking SW

- #26 Photographer: Leah Rogers
Date: 5-29-92
Hog Barn Looking WNW

- #27 Photographer: Leah Rogers
Date: 5-29-92
Corn Crib foundation looking NNW

- #28 Photographer: Leah Rogers
Date: 5-29-92
Horse Barn foundation and retaining walls looking NW

- #29 Photographer: Leah Rogers
Date: 5-29-92
Retaining walls and former paddock above horse barn foundation looking SE

- #30 Photographer: Leah Rogers
Date: 5-29-92
Barbecue fireplace looking north