

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instruction in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Cornell, W. J. and Nettie J., House
other names/site number Samuel G. & Sophia J. Ruby House;
A. W. & Martha A. Crawford House

2. Location

street & number 602 West Court Avenue [] not for publication
city, town Winterset [] vicinity
state Iowa code IA county Madison code 121 zip code 50273

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>2</u>	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>1</u>	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>3</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheets.

[Signature] Signature of certifying official
State Historical Society of Iowa
State or Federal agency and bureau

11/29/80 Date

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register. Entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet. 1/1/81
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 Removed from National Register.
 Other, (explain): _____

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Single-Family Dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Single-Family Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)
Queen Anne

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Clapboard

Wood Shingles

roof Wood shingles

other Cast iron

Stained glass

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Sited on two lots in one of Winterset's finest late Nineteenth Century neighborhoods, the W. J. & Nettie J. Cornell House is a large 2-1/2 story wood frame residence set on a stone foundation and capped with a hipped roof with lower cross gables and featuring gable attic dormers. With its complex roof form, asymmetrical massing and plan, conical roofs on porches, and variety of textures and decorative treatments, this house is a textbook example of the Queen Anne style of architecture as espoused by mail order architects and plan book publishers in the late Nineteenth and early Twentieth Century. In terms of its decorative detailing, which includes incised ornament, spindlework frieze, lace like porch brackets, and rather delicate appearing porch posts, the Cornell residence is a good example of what Virginia and Lee McAlester have designated as the spindlework subtype of the Queen Anne. Inside, the house retains a remarkable degree of integrity, including finely detailed woodwork, parquet floors, fireplaces, stained glass windows, plumbing fixtures with floral designs, and an especially noteworthy staircase whose columns are remarkably similar to those of the second story porch/balcony. Little altered, except for a small addition at the rear, the property is attractively sited and retains its original barn and a cast iron fence.

Construction of the Cornell House required three years and took place between 1893 and 1896. Architectural significance obtains. The house conveys this significance through its large scale, its steeply pitched roof, extensive use of spindlework in Queen Anne taste, studied asymmetry, variety of walls surface texture, and large lot size.

Main block measures approximately 30'x40', narrow measurement being the facade. A lower cross gable is situated about midway along side elevation and extends main block 5'x16' on east elevation and about 10'x13' on west elevation. There is a projection on the facade which measures 5'x16'.

There is a wrap-around porch on facade measuring 36'x16' which is situated on the facade and the east elevation. This porch basically has a shed roof but there are several features which add complexity. There is a entry-gable near the main entrance to the house. Where the porch right-angles the roof is cone shaped and reflects the semi-circular shape of the porch deck at this junction. There is also a second-story porch on the facade which projects from the facade over the wrap-around porch and features spindlework columns and a cone shaped roof which ties into that of the main block.

Foundation of the main block consists of ashlar stone laid in regular courses. Stone is reportedly native to Madison County, Iowa, an important area in the state for this material. Structural system of the house comprises balloon frame with clapboard siding. House is currently painted white with wood trim also painted white.

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The house features two facades, a primary and a secondary. Primary facade faces north and features the porches already mentioned. Both wrap-around and second-floor porches employ spindlework. A spindlework balustrade also connects the second-floor porch with the facade gable. Secondary facade faces east and features a 2-story bay window. This bay window has, on the first floor, two doorways which give access to the parlor and the living room. There is over the living room doorway a porch which extends from the bay south to the end of the house.

The roof is a major architectural element of the building. There is a steep, hipped roof which covers the main block. This hipped roof has a ridge which runs east to west. A front-facing gable covers the facade projection of the house and ties into the hipped roof. Perpendicular to this gable are cross gables without side walls located about midway between facade and rear elevation on both east and west elevations. Cross gables also tie into the hipped roof but lower than facade gable. Cross gable ends feature pent roofs. East and west elevations also feature dormer windows tied into the hipped roof of main block. Wood shingles cover all the roof. There are two brick chimneys with original chimney caps. Metal screens on top of the chimneys were added at a later time.

Window sash are generally 1/1 except for decorative windows where variety is the rule. Facade features a diamond shaped, stained glass window with a landscape motif. Installed by Samuel G. Ruby, this window is shaded in tones of yellow, brown, and green and has a feeling of *l'art nouveau*. Main doors to the house are original.

The house sits on a large site comprising two city lots which together measure 132'x132'. The house is sited somewhat in the center of these lots and the size of the yard and massing of the house draws strong visual attention to this building. Further attention is attracted to the property because the lots stand on the southwest corner of West Court and Sixth Avenues.

There is a one-story, rear wing, added in the 1960s which measures 10'x28'. There is also a one-story family room situated at the southwest corner of the main block which measures 19.5'x24.5' and was built in the 1970s. Although these additions are new, their design is sympathetic with the original building.

Stylistically, the Cornell House can be described as Queen Anne, but it represents a stage of that design, characterized by Virginia and Lee McAlester as spindlework.

INTERIOR

Interiorwise, the house features a reception hall, parlor, sitting room, dining room, library, and kitchen on the first floor. Second floor is reserved for chamber rooms and bath. The reception hall is, architecturally, the most elaborate room of the house. It features oak woodwork including parquet floors and a staircase with columns and decorative grille. The reception hall also has a fireplace and a stained glass windows, installed about 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel G. Ruby had the luxury appointments of stained glass and fireplace mantel installed. Stained glass appears to be studio designed, perhaps of British origin. Oak is used throughout the first floor for woodwork. Second floor employs pine. Several bathroom fixtures on the second have floral designs painted in polychrome, and these were also installed by the Rubys.

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The house featured an array of utility systems. A large motor in the basement, for example, provided suction for a vacuum cleaning system. Heavy hoses coupled up with tubes in the walls throughout the house. The house also featured an inside private water system. There was a 500 gallon tank in the basement and a motorized pump in the basement raised water to the upper floors. One cistern was located outside the house and another cistern was located in the crawl space under the kitchen. The house also had an outside sprinkler system to water the yard. Many of these utility systems date from the Crawfords' tenure. None of these remains functioning today. About 1948 the present owners installed a lavatory in the reception room's closet.

OTHER PROPERTY RESOURCES

A one-level barn with hay-mow is situated south of the house. This building was constructed at the same time as the house. It is counted as a contributing resource to the property because of its architectural association with the house and its high integrity. The barn's structural system is heavy timber with interlocking joints and the exterior siding is clapboard. The barn measures 20'x30'. The east elevation features a triangular blind window in the gable end. Roof features wood shingles and a metal ridge with ball ends. Vehicular entrance to the barn is gained from an alley which runs east to west at the rear of the property. A modern garage door has replaced the earlier barn door. The hay mow, horse stall, and manger remain intact on the interior. Manger is gravity fed from the mow. Sometime before World War II, a lean-to was constructed on the east side of the barn. This 1-story wing was used to store coal. This wing measures 10'x20'. The condition of the barn is very good.

A cast iron, picket fence surrounds the yard on the east, north, and west sides. Cast-iron entry gates to the yard stand on the east, north, and west sides of the property. The fence is painted black. This fence may be original to the house construction but more likely was installed by Mr. and Mrs. Ruby. Numerous luxury appointments were added to the property when they purchased the property in 1898. The fence is contemporary in feeling to the house and barn. It is counted as a contributing resource to the property because of its strong visual impact.

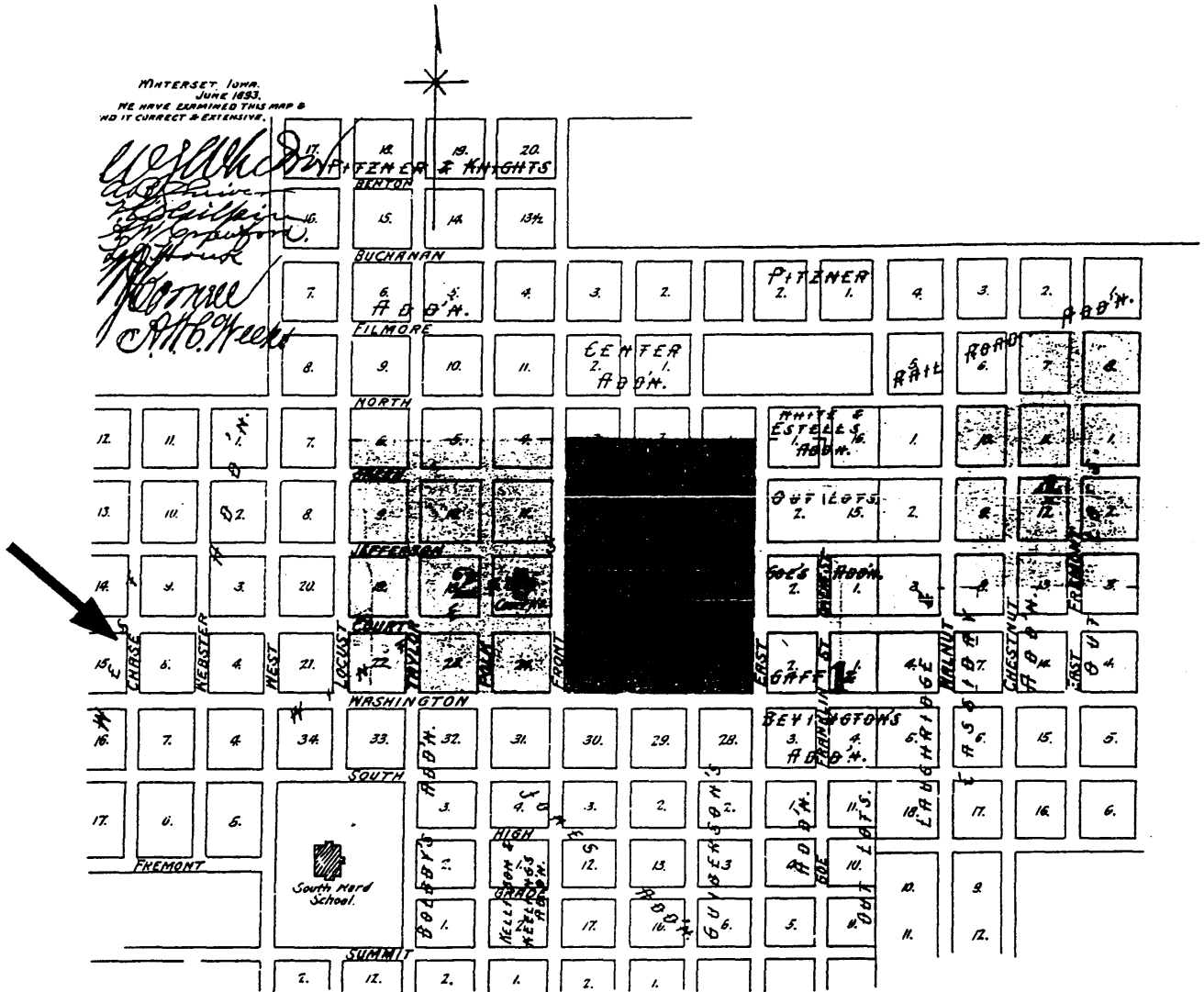
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LOCATION OF CORNELL HOUSE INDICATED BY ARROW.
1893 FIRE INSURANCE MAP

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:
 nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
<u>Architecture</u>	<u>1896; 1898</u>	<u>1896; 1898</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	Cultural Affiliation	
_____	<u>N/A</u>	
_____	_____	

Significant Person	Architect/Builder
<u>N/A</u>	<u>Fred Lewis, Contractor-Builder</u>
_____	_____

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Cornell House is locally significant under National Register Criterion C as one of the best examples of Queen Anne influenced architectural designs in the county seat town of Winterset. Constructed in the late Nineteenth Century, the house would appear to be architect designed, but the identity of that person or firm has yet to be identified. The porch and balcony treatments are similar to those of houses designed by George F. Barber and Company of Knoxville, Tennessee, the leading mail order architectural plan company in the late Nineteenth Century, and aped to a large degree by C. E. Eastman and Company of Des Moines, Iowa, who conducted his practice both through the mail and in the standard manner. Other contributing resources to the property include a barn, constructed contemporaneously with the house, and a cast-iron fence.

The period of significance for the house is 1896, the year of completion, and 1898, the year the Ruby's purchased it and made significant improvements..

The Cornell House is a fine example of studied asymmetrical design. The house is planned around a simple cross-gable system with facade projection and second-floor porch on the primary facade to belie this simple design. A wrap-around porch provides additional sources of asymmetry. This porch is a major architectural detail. The northeast corner of the Cornell House is visually critical. The approach from town center focuses on this angle which is heightened because of the house's corner location. The house is sited on two lots which provide a large yard for the house. The east elevation acts as a secondary facade. The wrap-around porch provides a visual transition from the secondary to the primary facade. The porch's curved corner and the cone shaped roof add to the feeling and act in rhythm with the cone shaped roof over the second-floor porch on primary facade. The wrap-around porch demonstrates the overall plan's fascination with asymmetry while at the same time contributing an important component to the building's unified effect. The wrap-around porch was added about 1898 when Mr. and Mrs. Samuel G. Ruby acquired the property.

The steep pitch of the roof is a major architectural element of the Cornell House. This roof unifies the architectural details of the building by emphasizing the building's massing. Other architectural details also

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call attention to the roof like the pent roofs under the cross gables, the dormer windows, vergeboard with decorative millwork on north elevation, and siding treatment of this elevation's gable.

The luxury appointments installed by the Rubys' during their tenancy are important improvements to the property. The stained glass windows appear to be studio designed. They resemble British domestic designs from the period (Valliance; 1908) and are reported to have been imported to Winterset by the Rubys from Great Britain, although similar designs were also employed and executed by contemporary American artists working in stained glass. The lavatory fixtures on the chamber floor feature a floral motif and are also reminiscent of British decorative art.

The house is sited on two lots which provide a large yard for the house. This feeling is reinforced by a cast iron fence which surrounds the house on east, north, and west sides. This fence is perhaps original to the house or perhaps installed by the Rubys when they added other luxury appointments to the property.

SIGNIFICANCE IN RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER SIMILAR PROPERTIES

In 1976, John D. Langholz, Department of Architecture, Iowa State University, conducted an architectural survey of Madison County, Iowa. As part of a statewide project, this inventory completed first a windshield survey. Selected examples from this survey were then chosen, evaluated in a reconnaissance fashion, and the results summarized included in a publication, "The Madison County Architectural Survey Report" which drew conclusions about the architectural resources of Madison County and the City of Winterset. The Langholz report singled the Cornell House out as a "lavish Victorian example" of residential architecture in Winterset. Langholz concluded that West Court Avenue between Sixth and Eighth Avenues "forms probably the finest residential district in the county."

The Cornell House was also included in the late 1970s Central Iowa Regional Association of Local Governments (CIRALG) and evaluated as National Register eligible. Unfortunately that survey produced no contextual analysis relative to architecture. Given its relatively high ratings in the evaluation section, one should be able to assume that this building likely is one of the best of its type. Not only is its exterior good but it has an exceptional interior in terms of what appears to be original detailing.

FRED LEWIS, CONTRACTOR-BUILDER

The Cornell House is a masterpiece of Fred Lewis (1869-1953), an important contractor-builder in Winterset. Lewis descended from a prominent pioneer family. Judge W. H. Lewis, his father, was one of the founders of Winterset. An attorney, judge, and horticulturalist, Judge Lewis also supervised construction of the Madison County Courthouse, a role in the tradition of the gentleman-architect of the Eighteenth Century. Fred Lewis, according to his obituary, "also spent his life as a builder, and many of the finest business and residential structures in this community are the result of his work" (*The Winterset Madisionian* 24 June 1953).

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Fred Lewis is known to have constructed the Cornell House through oral history. In the 1950s, Judge Philip Wilkinson, who lived near the Cornell House, told George L. Montross its owner that Lewis had ^{NPS} been the builder. Montross later employed Lewis to do interior work on another house Montross owned in Winterset. Montross learned that R. R. Burd of Winterset was the original house-painter for the Cornell House. Lewis also said that the Cornell House originally had cost \$3,500 which included the barn and that construction required three years. Montross suspects that when W. J. Cornell constructed his next home, at 214 North 8th Avenue, he employed Lewis again to do the carpentry work.

A list of those residential and commercial houses built by Fred Lewis is not available. Attribution of the Cornell House as a Lewis masterpiece is based on newspaper articles which describe the building with adjectives such as "finest" and "most beautiful" when comparing it with other houses in the city. Would not a local builder feel proud of such a building?

W. J. CORNELL

W. J. Cornell (18??-19??) was a Winterset banker. In 1893 he bought Lots 1 and 2 in Block 15 of West Addition in 1893 from Judge Leonard and announced his intention to build a house here. (West Addition had originally been platted by C. A. Gaskil in 1860 and developed by him as "The Choicest Location for Residences in the City of Winterset"). Cornells' home, "one of the most convenient and finest in the city," required three years to complete. Mr. and Mrs. Cornell lived in the house a relatively short time. In 1898 Samuel G. Ruby purchased it in a real estate deal made in haste. Ruby had returned to Winterset from a diplomatic position overseas. The Cornells' sold their house to him without owning a house to move into themselves, indicating haste in consummating the deal. The price was \$5,000, a number Cornell the banker did not refuse. Cornell then built another fine house, this time brick, and moved into it. This house also remains extant at 214 North 8th Avenue in Winterset. Neither W. J. Cornell nor his wife Nettie J. Cornell are buried in Winterset.. Obituary notices or other information about them has not been found. Cornell reportedly lost his money. Robert Cornell, his son, acted as cashier at his father's bank in Winterset until its failure during the Great Depression. Robert then moved to Storm Lake, Iowa where he worked in another bank. Perhaps his parents followed him and are buried there.

SAMUEL G. RUBY

The Honorable Samuel G. Ruby (1839-1924) was a Madison County lawyer, trained in a Winterset law firm, who made his reputation as a railroad attorney for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. In 1889 during the administration of President Benjamin Harrison, Ruby, while living in Winterset, was appointed United States Consul to Belfast, Ireland. He served in this position from 1889 until July 1893. Thereafter Ruby and his family returned to Winterset where he continued his practice at law. The family later moved to California. Ruby died in Los Angeles in December 1924.

The Rubys' tenure at the Cornell House dated from 1898 to 1907. Mrs. Ruby was particularly interested in architecture. She wrote letters published in *The Winterset Madisionian* during her husband's consulate in Great Britain. These articles witness to her appreciation of historic architecture.

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The Rubys made a number of improvements to the property. The wrap-around porch is one notable exterior improvement. Other luxury appointments were installed in the the interior. They included the outstanding series of three stained glass panels in the entry hall's stairwell and the stained glass window, set on the diagonal, on the north facade. The Rubys were responsible for the unusual, and charming, fixtures in the chamber floor bathroom (the cast iron bath and foot tubs are decorated with garlands of flowers painted in polychrome). These improvements were probably accomplished immediately after Rubys bought the property from Cornell. A newspaper account of the sale indicated that Rubys were undertaking improvements to the building which would required two months. In 1907 Ruby sold the house to A. W. Crawford.

A(NDREW) W. CRAWFORD

A. W. Crawford (1856-1918) began his career as a grocer in his family's business founded by Andrew Crawford, his father, and was a junior partner in the firm A Crawford & Son. Later he became rich through land speculation in Texas. He continued to reside in Winterset. Crawford gave land for the city park to Winterset and was generous with other philanthropies. Crawford's widow, Martha A Crawford, lived at the house and her estate held title to it until her death in 1944. In that year the present owners purchased the property.

Crawford is remembered in Winterset for his philanthropy. He bequeathed to the City of Winterset \$25,000 for the purchase of a municipal park. The city bought 103 acres of land for this purpose and the site was dedicated in 1925. A pioneer log house, built in Madison County, was moved onto this site as part of the park and to honor the memory of the Old Settlers of Madison County. Crawford made numerous other gifts of money during his life and in his will to institutions such as the American Home Finding Association of Ottumwa, Iowa, the First Presbyterian Church of Winterset, the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Winterset, and the First Christian Church of Winterset.

POTENTIAL FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The site's potential for archaeological research is, as yet, unevaluated. The Cornell House and barn appear to have been the first improvements constructed on these two lots although the location of a non-extant privy is uncertain.

9. Major Bibliographical References

ATTACHED ON CONTINUATION SHEET

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 Report # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Less than one acre

UTM References

A	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5	B	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	D	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Lots 1 and 2 in Block 15 of West Addition to the City of Winterset, Iowa.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary contains all land historical associated with this resource.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title W. C. Page, Public Historian
 organization _____
 street & number 520 E. Sheridan Avenue
 city or town Des Moines

date June 1990
 telephone 515/243-5740
 state IA zip code 50313

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PRIMARY

Abstract of Title for A. W. Crawford, Esq. to January 7th 1907 with addenda to February 19, 1944; Lots 1 & 2, Block 15, West Addition, Original Town of Winterset, Iowa; Safe Deposit Box George L. & Patricia M. Montross, Winterset, IA.

Minerva D. Leonard & husband Jno. to W. J. Cornell; Dated February 18, 1893 filed February 24, 1893.

W. J. Cornell & wife (Nettie J.) to Sophia J. Ruby; Warranty Deed dated May 6, 1898 filed May 7, 1898.

Sophia J. Ruby & husband (S. G.) to A. W. Crawford; Warranty Deed dated January 14, 1907 filed December 22, 1910.

Last Will & Testament A. W. Crawford (died May 22, 1918). Martha A. Crawford received property at 602 West Court as housestead in addition to other bequests.. Bequest of \$25,000 for the "A. W. Crawford Memorial Park Fund."

Martha A. Crawford Estate (died July 6, 1943), Laurence L. Blomgren, Executor, to George L. & Patricia M. Montross; Warranty Deed dated 19 February 1944.

Assessor's Card; Madison County Assessor's Office; Winterset, Iowa. Two page data sheet on improvements to lots at 602 West Court.

Crawford, A. W. and McFarland, J. Horace; "War Memorials;" American Municipalities; August 1919; pp 143-145. Article researched to determine if this author was the Winterset A. W. Crawford, which he was not.

Davies, J. J.; History and Business Directory of Madison County County, Iowa; Des Moines, IA; 1869. Advertisement of C. A. Gaskil for sale of lots in West Addition, "The Choicest Location for Residences in the City of Winterset.;" p. 93.

History of Madison County, Iowa; Des Moines, Iowa; Union Historical Company; 1879; pp 532 (A. W. Crawford biographical), 550 (Samuel G. Ruby biographical), W. J. Cornell (unlisted).

Manifest Card of United States State Department Consular Officials & Late Nineteenth & Early Twentieth Centuries; Office of the Historian, Bureau of Public Affairs, United States Department of State; Washington, D. C. along with Letter of Correspondence, David H.

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Herschler, Records Historian, to W. C. Page, January 10, 1989. "A handwritten listing of consular officials indicates that Ruby served in Belfast from 1889 to 1893." Manifest card indicates Ruby was appointed from Winterset, Iowa May 25, 1889 during a recessed congress, received congressional confirmation December 19, 1889, and served from August 7, 1889 to July 15, 1893.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company; New York, NY for Block 15, West Addition, Winterset, Iowa: 1893 (block unmapped); 1899 (block unmapped); 1907 (block unmapped); 1916 (block unmapped); 1926 (block unmapped).

Vallance, Aymer; "British Stained Glass, Pottery and Metalwork; "The Studio" Year Book of Decorative Art; London, England; 1908. Discusses contemporary British domestic designs.

Local Newspaper Citations:

"W. J. Cornell has bought of Judge Leonard two lots on west Court Avenue, and will commence building a residence there soon. The lots are directly east of those purchased by C. F. Perkins, who also intends to build;" *The Winterset Madisonian*; 24 February 1893; p. 2 c. 2.

"The year 1893 will be noted for the number of new residences built in Winterset. The demands for more homes is one of the best evidences of solid prosperity that a town can show. For a long time the call for houses to rent has been greater than the supply and real estate now demands a ready sale." *The Winterset Madisonian*; 3 March 1893, p. 2 c. 2.

"A. W. Crawford went to Washington, D. C. last week, presumably to look after the chances of securing the Belfast, Ireland U. S. consulate." *The Winterset Madisonian*; 31 March 1893; p. 2 c. 1.

"Mr. S. G. Ruby's, consulate at Belfast will terminate within the next two or three months, perhaps sooner." Mr. Taney of West Virginia has the new appointment. *The Winterset Madisonian*; 12 May 1893, p. 2 c.1.

"S. G. Ruby purchased the residence belonging to W. J. Cornell on west Court Avenue last week. Mr. and Mrs. Ruby will take possession next week, and within two months after having some remodeling done, will have the house furnished. Miss Ruby will probably return soon for the summer." *The Winterset Madisonian*; 11 May 1898; p. 5, c. 1.

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"W. J. CORNELL SELLS HIS HOME/Friday Wm. J. Cornell sold his beautiful residence on West Court Avenue to S. G. Ruby, the price paid being \$5,000. Mr. Cornell will give possession next week. This property is one of the most convenient and finest in the city. We are not informed as to whether it is Mr. Cornell's intention to build another residence or not." *Winterset Review* 4 May 1898, p. 3 c. 4.

"Fred Lewis of Winterset Dies;" *The Winterset Madisonian*; 24 June 1953; p. 1 c. 7.

"Mrs. A. W. Crawford Died on Tuesday;" *The Winterset Madisonian*; 7 July 1943; p. 1 c. 5.

"Pioneers Honored at Old Settler's Picnic; Crawford Bequest Formally Accepted by Park Board;" *The Winterset Madisonian*; 10 September 1925; p. 1 c. 1-2.

Lewis, W. H.; "Some Personal Reminiscences" [Speech given on occasion of opening of City Park]; *The Winterset Madisonian*; 10 September 1925; p. 3 c. 1.

"Pioneer Families Hold Reunion; M. C. Leinard Prepares Brief History of Ruby Smith Leinard Families;" *The Winterset Madisonian*; 9 July 1943; p. 1 c. 8 continued p. 4 c. 2-3. "Samuel G. Ruby, so well known as a prominent attorney here for so many years, and who was U. S. consul to Belfast, Ireland, during the Benjamin Harrison administration, passed his later years in Los Angeles, California. Well advanced in years, he passed away late in the month of December, 1924."

"Death of A. W. Crawford; Pioneer Resident of Winterset Passes Away After Brief Illness;" *The Winterset Madisonian*; May 22, 1918; p. 1 c. 4.

"Mr. and Mrs. Cornell in Auto Accident;" *The Winterset Madisonian*; 16 July 1925; p. 1 c. 1 [indicates that Cornells still lived in Winterset at this time].

SECONDARY

Langholz, John D. (Department of Architecture, Iowa State University); Architectural Survey Report, Madison County, Iowa; Prepared for Iowa State Historical Department, Division of Historic Preservation; May 1976.

Letter of Correspondence, George L. Montross to W. C. Page; 18 February 1990.

"After your letter and enclosure [of George Barber pattern book plans], I have done some more research and have this data which you probably already know: W. J. Cornell

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acquired this land on Feb. 18, 1893. He owned it until May 6, 1898 when it was deeded to Sophia Ruby.

"On January 14, 1907 it was deeded to A. W. Crawford, whose widow's estate deeded it to us April 19th, 1944. We have added new plumbing, wiring, furnace, landscaping, 1/2 bath on first floor, remodelled the kitchen and rear of the house, second floor bathroom, West enclosed porch, back porch, third floor bathroom. This year we have changed the landscaping back to Victorian, added West iron fence, and rebuilt all porches.

"The house was definitely built during this 5 year period and from visiting with a man whose father was the builder (carpenter) it took about three years to build and cost \$3500, including the barn. This man's name was Fred Lewis and the painter was R. R. Burd. Of course many others worked also. The opinion is that the stone foundations are native limestone.

"The Ruby family added the front porch, West bay windows, bathroom and finished the third floor among other improvements.

"We could well believe that the plans for this Queen Anne house were developed from a pattern book as you have suggested. Many features would suggest this as I doubt Fred Lewis Sr., would have had the experience to originate a plan. While we have some spacious halls and entrances, there is not much wasted space in the house..."

McAlester, Virginia and Lee; A Field Guide to American Houses; New York; Alfred A. Knopf; 1984.

Mueller, Herman A., Supervising Editor; History of Madison County, Iowa and Its People; Chicago; S. J. Clarke Publishing Company; 1915; Volume 1 pp. 27, 62, 109, 215, 369, 373, 379, 391, 392; Volume 2 pp. 74-75.

Young, Blair; History of Madison County, Iowa; Dallas, TX; Taylor Publishing Company; 1984.

ORAL INFORMANTS

Lewis, Fred w/ George Montross, 1950s [?]. Lewis said that the house cost \$3,500 to build and took about three years to complete. The barn was built at the same time and included in the cost. Lewis' opinion was that the foundation was constructed of native Madison County limestone. R. R. Burd was the original house-painter.

Montross, George L. w/W. C. Page, 2 June 1988, 18 June 1990. W. J. Cornell lived at 602 West Court a relatively short time before building another fine home (extant at 214 North

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8th Avenue, Winterset) selling 602 West Court to S. G. Ruby when Ruby returned from the Foreign Service. A(ndrew) W. Crawford started his career as a grocer. He became rich from land in Texas. He gave Winterset its first city park & was involved in other philanthropies.

Wilkinson, Judge Philip w/George L. Montross, 1950s [?]. Judge Wilkinson lived on West Court Street prior to World War II and knew much about former residents on the street. Wilkinson told Montross that Fred Lewis built the residence at 602 West Court Avenue.

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LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Cornell House
602 West Court Avenue
Winterset, IA 50273
House looking north
W. C. Page, Photographer
June 1990
2. Cornell House
602 West Court Avenue
Winterset, IA 50273
House looking west
W. C. Page, Photographer
June 1990
3. Cornell House
602 West Court Avenue
Winterset, IA 50273
House looking southeast
W. C. Page, Photographer
June 1990
4. Cornell House
602 West Court Avenue
Winterset, IA 50273
Barn looking north northeast
W. C. Page, Photographer
June 1990