

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

193

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

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NAT REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
BY SHPO

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Sac City Monument Square Historic District
Other names/site number: GAR Hall, General Sherman Hall, Shiloh Monument, Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Park, American Legion Hall, Community Building, Towne House
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 400 West Main Street
City or town: Sac City State: IA County: Sac
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

 national statewide x local
Applicable National Register Criteria:

 x A B x C D

<u>Steve King</u>	<u>17 MARCH 2015</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>State Historical Society of Iowa</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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

Signature of commenting official: _____ **Date** _____

Title : _____ **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government** _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Joe Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

5.4.15
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

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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	
<u>2</u>	_____	buildings
<u>1</u>	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>	objects
<u>12</u>	<u>2</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Social/meeting hall
- Recreation and Culture/work of art
- Recreation and Culture/Monument/Marker
- Recreation and Culture/outdoor recreation
- Landscape/plaza
- _____
- _____

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Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Social/civic
- Recreation and Culture/work of art
- Recreation and Culture/Monument/Marker
- Recreation and Culture/outdoor recreation
- Landscape/plaza

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revival/Classical Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

- Brick,
- Wood/Shingles
- Stone/ Limestone
- Stucco
- Asphalt
- Stone/Granite
- Metal/Bronze
- Concrete

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

While driving across Iowa on Highway 20, travelers encounter plains, hills, and numerous small towns. Prior to 2012, motorists entering Sac County on Highway 20 drove through the heart of the county seat town of Sac City. After rerouting Highway 20, drivers can now detour less than two miles south to visit the Northwest Iowa community of Sac City and its 2500 residents. Those entering from the east cross the North Raccoon River and are soon greeted by Sac City's Monument Square which contains the Classical Revival red brick 1892 General Sherman Hall, meeting place of the General Sherman Post of the Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.); an 1894 monument dedicated to those who served in the War of Insurrection (Civil War); four World War II era Howitzers; and three granite tablet-style monuments honoring those who served in WW I and WW II, the Korean War, and the Viet Nam Conflict. Monument Square occupies the grass and tree-filled half-block area immediately south of the Sac County Court House, an area created prior to 1873 when the court house was moved north to facilitate horse-drawn wagons' travels up Main Street's steep hill. Crossing Tourgee Street to the south, one encounters the imposing two-story Classical Revival red brick American Legion Hall/Community Building which was erected in 1922 to honor those who had lost their lives in The Great War (WW I). With the exception of a band stand, fountain and the original Civil War cannon, all resources are extant and retain a high degree of historic integrity. The historic district contains significant resources that demonstrate one small community's efforts to honor those who have risked or given their lives in defense of the United States.

Narrative Description

Sac City's Monument Square occupies an area equivalent to half of a city block directly south of the Sac County Court House. The picturesque area is covered with grass and several large trees that grow in the relatively flat area. Sidewalks surround the square, going along Main Street, East State Street, Tourgee Street, and West State Street. Two sidewalks also bisect the property east and west and north and south.

The western portion of the square is home to the 1892 General Sherman Hall. In the center of the square, a bronze statue of a Civil War soldier sits atop a Barre granite base on a concrete foundation. Four World War II Howitzers face out from the four corners of the monument. Three dark red granite tablets with names of those killed in World War I and World War II, the Korean War and the Viet Nam Conflict occupy the southeast quadrant of the square. A modern flag pole and concrete bench adorn the northeast quadrant. The American Legion Hall sits on a lot immediately south of Monument Square.

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Resource	Constructed	Sketch p. 38	Image/ photo	Type	Contributing
General Sherman Hall	1892, 1935 addition	1	Im. 1-9, 17-20, 22, 64; Ph. 1-8, 30	Building	Yes
Two <i>bas relief</i> sculptures	1892	1	Im. 4,5; Ph. 7,8	Objects	Yes
Civil War Soldiers' Monument	1894	2	Im. 1, 25-34, 36-43, 46; Ph. 1, 9, 10, 31	Object	Yes
Four Howitzers	ca. 1948	3	Ph. 1, 11	Objects	Yes
World War I, II Tablet	ca. 1950	4	Im. 10, 34-35 Ph. 12	Object	Yes
Korean Tablet	1965	5	Ph. 13	Object	Yes
Vietnam Tablet	1980	6	Ph. 14, 15	Object	No
Flag pole	1992	7	Ph. 16	Object	No
American Legion Hall	1922	8	Im 1, 11-13, 33, 35, 51, 54, 59-60, 65-66; Ph. 17-29	Building	Yes
Monument Square			Im. 1, 17, 24-31	Site	Yes



Image 1: Sac City Monument Square looking south from the Sac County Court House. General Sherman Hall is on the right, Soldiers' Monument center surrounded by four WWII 105mm Howitzer cannon. American Legion Hall is in the upper left. (photo Perry)

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General Sherman Hall is a one-story 18' by 44' red brick Classical Revival building with a 15' by 27' addition on the southeast corner forming an L-shaped building that belies the designer's symmetrical concept for the G.A.R. Hall. The building was built in 1892 and the addition added in 1935. A tetra style portico spans the north side of the original building. Two white wooden Ionic columns support the center of the portico and two simpler square columns support the corners of the portico. Access to the building is gained by two concrete steps that originally spanned the entire front of the portico. A ramp designed to meet ADA requirements has been installed on the west portion of the portico and partially covers the steps.

The original red brick building is built on a stone and brick foundation that is now covered in a mauve stucco. The red brick addition has a basement under it and the foundation of that portion is poured concrete with the outside covered in mauve stucco to match the foundation of the rest of the building. A row of 8" tall limestone blocks sits atop the foundation and supports the brick structure in the 1892 portion of building. The addition utilized some of the original limestone as well as concrete sections detailed to match the texture of the limestone. (See image 3, p. 42) The building itself is red brick held together with a light grey mortar. Limestone lintels and sills are present above and below each window, as well as lintels above the doorways. Examination of the brick work shows a slight difference in coloration between the 1892 construction and that done in 1935. (See image 9, p. 46) There were originally two doors on the front of the building, but the east door was filled in with brick at the time of the addition. The original east door and transom window are still visible on the inside of the building, allowing visitors to see the handiwork of the builders. (See image 7, p. 45) The west door has been replaced with a slightly shorter door and taller transom window which preserves the size of the original opening. One centrally located double hung window completes the fenestration on the building's north facade in the portico. There are three similar windows on the west side, two on the south and four on the east, and two windows on the north face of the addition. All windows are double-hung replacements. A door on the east side of the south face leads directly to the basement stairs or up a short flight of steps to the kitchen.

One notable feature of the north face of the building is two **bas relief stone carvings** imbedded into the brick wall. Located between the central window and the door openings, the tablets serve as reminders of the important heroes and battles of the Civil War. The one on the east also serves as a cornerstone, bearing the date 1892. (See images 4 and 5, pp. 43-44)

Above the brick work are white painted wood beams that support the rafters and roof that is covered in composite shingles. The top front of the portico is covered in white fish scale shingles and has the original wood plaque identifying "Gen. Sherman Hall." (See image 2, p. 42)

Even though the inside of the building has undergone extensive remodeling over the years, the basic floor plan has remained the same. (See page 88.) The building is currently used as a Senior Citizens' Center and Congregate Meal site. Upon entering the front door, one discovers the original anteroom for the G.A.R. hall. The anteroom has been divided north and south to allow space for freezers and refrigerators for the congregate meal site. After passing through the anteroom, one enters a large room whose floor plan is nearly identical to the original meeting room. The only alteration is

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the addition of a restroom in the southeast corner. Except for the anteroom, the walls are covered in painted wood paneling. The 1935 addition provided central heating and a kitchen space. The addition continues to be used as a kitchen for preparation of Senior Citizens' meals and Meals on Wheels. The original wooden double doors from the anteroom to the lodge hall are intact and still contain the peep hole used to see who was seeking admission. (See image 6, p. 44 and image 8, p. 46) Most of the original furnishings have been lost. In spite of the changes to the building's interior, the original floor plan is evident. The building's use as a gathering place and a central hub for feeding those needing assistance is certainly in keeping with the G.A.R.'s tenets of fraternity and charity; conversations with those who utilize the facility demonstrate a loyalty to the center that mirrors the G.A.R.'s third tenet of loyalty.

Immediately to the east of General Sherman Hall is a nineteen foot tall bronze and granite **monument** dedicated to the soldiers from Sac County who served in the Civil War. A bronze statue of an infantryman sits atop four square Barre granite bases, with the entire monument supported by a poured concrete foundation. Each of the four faces of the monument is engraved and pays homage to various significant people and events of the America Civil War. The north face commemorates the battle of Shiloh, bears the crossed rifle insignia of the infantry and proclaims, "Erected by the citizens of Sac County, Iowa to the memory of her soldier heroes of the War of the Rebellion." The second pedestal lists the dedication date of November 21, 1894 and the members of the board of supervisors of Sac County.

The west face commemorates the battle of Winchester and bears the crossed swords insignia of the Calvary. The upper pedestal lists the following names:

- C. W. Tuffs, Company B 4 Cavalry, Died November 10, 1876
- George W. Porter, Company L 4 Calvary, Died July 7, 1913
- W. A. Duncan, Company L 4 Calvary (no death date)
- John Duncan, Company L 4 Calvary, Died October 15, 1901
- W. R. Nevin, Company M 6 Calvary, Died September 17, 1896
- Jeremiah Buch, Company E 6 Calvary (no death date)
- J. O. Tuffs, Company D 16 Infantry, Died June 2, 1903

The south face commemorates the battle of Vicksburg and bears the anchor insignia of the Navy. The lower pedestal lists the members of the monument committee and the upper pedestal lists the following names:

- George C. Browning, Company D 16, Infantry, Died February 28, 1864
- Henry C. Hubbard, Company A 26, Infantry, Died January 2, 1863
- Jas. Shelmerdine, Company A 26 Infantry, Died May 25, 1917
- Jas. Kromer, Company A 26 Infantry, Died August 17, 1922
- George W. Birch, Company A 26 Infantry, Died December 19, 1881
- William G. Wine, Company I 29 Infantry, Died April 12, 1926
- Hugh Cory, Company K 7 Calvary, Died January 17, 1921

The East face commemorates the battle of Gettysburg and bears the crossed cannon symbol of the artillery. The upper pedestal lists the following names:

- William Cory, Company H 10 Infantry, Died June 6, 1886
- Harvey W. Cory, Company H 10 Infantry, Died November 7, 1915
- Thaddeus A. Grey, Company C 8 Infantry, (no death date)
- J. T. Alexander, Company 2 B, Light Artillery, Died February 19, 1908
- J. W. Tiberghien, Company H 10 Infantry, Died January 4, 1915

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Four dark green 105 Millimeter **Howitzers** from the World War II era point diagonally away from each corner of the monument. Each cannon sits atop a concrete platform that is slightly too narrow to keep the tires from having become partially embedded in the ground that supports them.

Traveling further east along the sidewalk that bisects Monument Square, one encounters three rose-colored **granite tablets**. Two identically-shaped markers honor those who served and sacrificed in the Viet Nam Conflict and the Korean War. A much larger tablet of the same granite honors those who lost their lives in World War I and World War II. All three monuments were erected by the Sac City posts of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and American Legion.

A large **flagpole** in the northeast corner of Monument Square and a granite marker at its base showing it was erected in 1992 are the remaining resources on the property.

The 1922 **American Legion Hall** is snuggled into a 66' by 72' lot that seems much too small for its 50' by 69' footprint. The Sac City Fire Department's building is less than three feet away from the Legion Hall's east face. The red brick building has a two-story, 10' by 39', tetra style portico that spans the center of the north face of the building. The portico is supported by four large round white wooden pillars. A second story door leads to a balcony with a white wooden railing that sits in the middle of the portico. A concrete platform with two steps supports the portico. The portico is covered by a gabled roof, whose front is covered in white wood lap siding. The red brick and portico echo the architecture of General Sherman Hall. The building is supported by a concrete foundation. The upper level north face has four double-hung windows and a central door with side windows; the lower level fenestration mirrors the second story, with two additional narrow windows near the central doorway and the second window from the east being a door rather than a window.

The west face of the building has four double hung windows on each story and a central door on the main floor. The peaks on both the east and west faces have openings to allow ventilation to the attic area. Fenestration on the east face is identical to the west except there is no door on the east side. The south face has 12 windows (six on each floor). The westernmost two on the main floor have been covered with wood to accommodate a commercial kitchen hood in the kitchen in the southwest corner. There is a large vent between the two covered windows. A large white wooden cornice spans the entire south face. The roof is composite shingles.

When entering the American Legion Building, one first encounters a vestibule that leads to large foyer. Upon entering the foyer, one passes in the middle of a stately double stairway that leads to a landing from which a single stair case takes visitors to the large meeting room on the second story. The main floor contains a central foyer, three large meeting rooms, and a kitchen area as well as two restrooms. (See floor plans, pp. 89-90) A bronze plaque in the foyer contains the names of all Sac County residents who were killed in W.W. I. (See image 11, p 47) The south meeting room has the original fire place; the foyer and west meeting room still have tin ceilings. One interesting feature is frosted interior windows between the foyer and south meeting room. All interior doors have transom windows with a textured frosted glass. The woodwork is painted white and the doors are a rich mahogany stain on pine or maple.

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The building has recently been used as a restaurant; current owners are repairing damage from a major water leak and plan to open a new restaurant. The second story contains a large meeting room with plaster walls and wood floors, as well as a kitchen, storage area, and restroom. The kitchen area in the northwest corner of the second floor retains the original cabinetry and serving window used to serve guests in the auditorium/ball room on the second floor. (See images 12, 13, pp. 48-49) There is a full basement under the building that houses heating and cooling as well as providing additional usable rooms. The floor plan has changed very little since 1922 and all materials have historic integrity except the vinyl replacement windows and new central front doors.

Integrity Statement

Overall, there is a high degree of integrity in Sac City Monument Square Historic District. General Sherman Hall has undergone few exterior changes since 1935. Other than engraving death dates on it, the Soldiers' Monument is virtually unchanged. Although not the first set of cannon to guard Monument Square, the existing Howitzers are from the period of significance. American Legion Hall has undergone few exterior changes and has maintained most of its floor plan. The granite tablets that honor those who served and sacrificed in WW I, WW II, Korea, and Viet Nam are all unchanged, making a visit to Sac City's Monument Square a visit to a time when communities united their energy and resources to create a place to remember the past and move toward the future. The specific aspects of integrity are as follow:

Integrity of **location** is completely intact. Monument Square's boundaries have remained unchanged since 1892; the location across from the Sac County Court House remains at the heart Sac City both geographically and emotionally. Building the American Legion Hall in 1922 adjacent to Monument Square enlarged the area the community dedicated to honoring those who had served in times of war.

The district retains a high degree of integrity of **design**. Examining the individual resources leaves no doubt as to their original design. The loss of the band stand and fountain that once offset General Sherman Hall has caused the area to lose some of its classical balance. The 1935 addition to the G.A.R. hall certainly had an adverse impact on the building's intended classical symmetry. The addition of the American Legion Hall within the period of significance created a grander back drop for the square, and the architecture of the building is harmonious with that of General Sherman Hall. The addition of granite memorial tablets to Monument Square remains true to the area's original intent.

Integrity of **setting** is, for the most, part intact. Monument Square served to complement the Sac County Court House. Soldier's Monument position was designed to complete the front entry to the court house, a position it holds to this day. The wooden retail buildings that once surrounded the square have been replaced with brick stores and the grand home that once graced the district's east border unfortunately was razed in the 1940's. The Sac City Fire Hall's location seems to intrude on the imposing American Legion Hall; nevertheless, there was a wood frame house in almost the same location at the time the American Legion Hall was built. The district itself has retained its integrity of setting.

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The resources maintain significant integrity of **materials**. There are replacement sashes for the windows in General Sherman Hall and the American Legion Hall, but the remainder of the exterior materials are original. Inside General Sherman Hall, wood paneling has covered most of the plaster walls, but the plaster is visible in the ante room and closets. The meeting room has a dropped ceiling. One of the two original front doors is visible from the inside of the building. In the American Legion Hall, only the foyer and northwest room on the main floor retain tin ceilings; all other rooms have suspended ceilings. The frosted interior windows between the foyer and south main floor room are original. Wood work and floors are 90 per cent original.

Integrity of **workmanship** in Monument Square is well represented in the brick and stonework on General Sherman Hall and American Legion Hall, as well as the fine craftsmanship in Soldiers' Monument. The workers who built the 1935 addition to General Sherman Hall strove to match brick and stonework to retain a harmony of workmanship in the building.

Integrity of **feeling** is easily demonstrated during summer holidays when Monument Square is filled with flags and visitors, not at all unlike the stories of the 1894 unveiling of Soldier's Monument or the 1922 dedication of American Legion Hall.

Visitors easily understand the integrity of **association** as they read the names of those who lost their lives in service to the United States, examine the bronze soldier representing a "truly American soldier," or walk through Monument Square and feel the connection to the past and vibrancy of the future.

Future Plans

At this time there are no plans for major changes to Monument Square. Sac County will continue to maintain the area and preserve it for future generations. The owners of the American Legion Hall plan to continue repairs to the building and open a restaurant in 2015.

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.

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Criteria Considerations

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Social History

Architecture

Art

Period of Significance

ca. 1892-1965

Significant Dates

ca. 1892

1894

1922

1935

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

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Architect/Builder

Unknown

Mix, S. R.

Jensen, W. B.

Graft, P. W.

Lane, C. E.

Power, Maurice J.

Woods, McNeely and Company

Marten & Sutherland

Brown, A. C.

Spencer Construction

Irvine, W. A.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Sac City's Monument Square is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and is locally significant under criteria A and C. As an area planned and begun by members of the Grand Army of the Republic, it is a vital tie to the group founded by those who fought in the United States Civil War. The Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) united veterans into a brotherhood that not only continued the memory of the Civil War into the Twentieth Century, but one that exerted a profound influence on the future of local, state, and national policy and politics. General Sherman Hall honors the service of William T. Sherman to the Union Army and his innovations and life-long commitment to the United States Military. The American Legion continued the G.A.R.'s vision when it purchased land adjacent to Monument Square to erect the American Legion Building as a combination meeting house and memorial to those from Sac County who lost their lives in WW I.

Sac City Monument Square Historic District not only commemorates the life of General Sherman, but honors Sac County residents who have served in war throughout the period of significance, making it a commemorative property as noted in Criteria Consideration F.

The individual resources in Monument Square are significant representations of ways people have honored those who have gone to war. The 1892 G.A.R. building (General Sherman Hall) is a fine example of Classical Revival architecture on a modest scale. Even though the 1935 addition caused the building to lose its classical symmetry, the edifice remains one of the few extant examples of a structure erected by the G.A.R. movement in Iowa. The Memorial Statue is a wonderful representation of the work of New York sculptor Maurice J. Power and the National Fine Art Foundry, as well as a reminder of the artistic monuments to the Union Soldiers made possible through voters' passage of special taxation to fund memorials. The 1922 American Legion Hall represents a combination memorial and meeting hall that became typical of many WW I commemorative properties. The four World War II era Howitzers that flank the statue are at once an oxymoron and a stark reminder of the universality of memorializing those who have fought in war.

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The three granite tablets that commemorate those from Sac County who served and sacrificed in World War I, World War II, the Korean War, and the Viet Nam Conflict are all in keeping with the original intent of the area. The land itself has been a focal point in Sac City since 1855, when the land was designated as a part of the City Square or Court House Square. The period of significance begins with the construction of General Sherman Hall in Monument Square and ends in 1965, in keeping with National Register of Historic Places 50-year rule. The Viet Nam tablet is non-contributing because it was not erected within the period of significance; nevertheless, it could become a contributing resource at a later date if the nomination were amended.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Sac County and the Civil War

When the United States Civil War broke out, Iowa was less than 20 years old. The 1860 census listed the population of Sac County at 247. (Hart, p. 146) Presidential proclamations gave each state quotas of men to help defend the Union. Most states set quotas for each county; Iowa was no exception. State law provided counties the opportunity to provide monetary rewards for those who volunteered to go to war. (Freese, p. 283)

On September 11, 1862, the [Sac County] Supervisors levied a four mill tax levy on all taxable property and provided that \$300.00 would be paid out of the fund for each man who would volunteer for military service in the Union army, with orders to be drawn on the fund to draw interest at the rate of ten percent annually until paid. The fund was also used to pay living expenses of the wives and children of men who left for the service. To further induce volunteers, \$4.00 was paid to cover the fare to Fort Dodge, the place of departure. (Freese, p. 283)

Although the exact number of Sac County residents who volunteered for the Union Army is unclear, records indicate at least 20 men joined the fight to protect the Union. (Hart, p. 147-148; Freese, p. 283.) Even though this number was relatively modest compared to the total of 80,000 lowans in the war, having at least twenty percent of available males in Sac County go to war certainly left a lasting impact on local residents. The memory of those who served paved the way for an active G.A.R. organization in Sac City.

Background of the Grand Army of the Republic

The Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) was a nationwide, fraternal organization founded in 1866 by Dr. Benjamin Stephenson—the first post being established in Decatur, Illinois in April of that year. Membership was limited to honorably discharged Civil War veterans of the Union Army, Navy, Marine Corps or the Revenue Cutter Service that served between April 12, 1861 and April 9, 1865. After its inception, the G.A.R. spread rapidly and members from ten states as well as Washington, D.C. attended the first national encampment in November of 1866. The G.A.R. reached its peak in the early 1890s with nearly 500,000 members. The organization came to an end in 1956 when its last surviving member died at the age of 109 years. The G.A.R. was founded on "three cardinal principles," namely fraternity, charity, and

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loyalty. Unlike many other fraternal organizations, these principles had strong roots in the military. For example, an 1884 G.A.R. handbook states that the word fraternity was not used "as the world understands the term," but was instead used to describe the brotherhood and bonds that were created from serving together in the Union Army. The same handbook argues that the principle of loyalty was not shared by any other fraternal organization, and that this principle was largely tied to the idea that G.A.R. members would be willing to once again bear arms to protect their nation if they were needed.

Perhaps the most important of the three principles, however, was that of charity. The founders of the G.A.R. saw an urgent need to protect the soldiers and the families of the soldiers who were injured or killed during the war. In the 1880s, aid was given to around 9000 families per year. It is estimated that in the ten-year period from 1887 to 1897, the national G.A.R. provided over \$2,000,000 to those in need, and in the last two decades of the 19th century, the Iowa G.A.R. distributed between \$2,000 and \$7,000 dollars annually. The G.A.R. also worked hard to protect the memory of the war. They helped donate Civil War artifacts to museums, court houses, and city parks. They worked to preserve battlefields, donated flags to schools and helped fund memorials. In 1868, the organization gave what is one of its most lasting legacies: an order that May 30 of every year would be Decoration Day. The order stated that members of the G.A.R. should remember those who died during the war. Over the years, Decoration Day has turned into what we now know as Memorial Day.

The G.A.R. was one of the first organized advocacy groups in American politics. Unlike veterans of previous wars, Civil War veterans refused to accept public indifference, instead moving quickly to support the organization of the United States Soldiers and Sailors Protective Society, which was established in New York City in August, 1865. With the creation of the G.A.R. the following year, the issue of veteran benefits was pushed to the forefront of the American political scene.

G.A.R. founder Dr. Benjamin Stephenson saw that the road to adequate care for the organization's membership was political activism. To that end, the G.A.R. focused on insuring that no Northern politician opposed to veterans' benefits bore a chance of election. Despite the need for adequate veteran services, politicians and the general public resisted providing aid to veterans, fueling the fire that brought about the rise of the G.A.R. as the most powerful lobbying organization of the 19th century. (McDowell, pp. 8-9)

G.A.R in Sac City

The G.A.R. in Sac City was organized on February 11, 1884, as Sac City Post No. 284 and retained that name until the death of General Sherman. (Phillips, *Reflections*, p. 266) By 1889, the post had grown from the original 25 charter members to include 81 men. Although there were additional Sac County posts in Early, Grant City, Schaller, Odebolt, and Wall Lake, nearly half of the county's 188 G.A.R. members were associated with Sac City Post. The Post met in various places, but most often at the Sac City Opera House.

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In 1891, the name was changed to General Sherman Post by order of the state department, as documented by the following record:

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, March 11, 1891. Special Order No. 113 (series of 1890-91). Post No. 284, Department of Iowa, G.A.R., having made the first and earliest claim to assume the name of Gen. W. T. Sherman, which the death of that eminent and esteemed commander made possible to do so, and having by vote of said post duly certified to these headquarters adopted such name of Gen. W. T. Sherman in lieu of "Sac," by which it has since been known, such change in name is hereby approved and the said post will hereafter be enrolled and known as the Gen. W. T. Sherman Post No. 284, Department of Iowa, G.A.R. (Hart, pp. 151-152)

General W. T. Sherman Post was very active in the community and as a leader among the numerous posts in Northwest Iowa. The men of General Sherman Post hosted several large regional encampments.

In September, 1884, there occurred a splendid old soldiers' Grand Army campfire, in the beautiful grove of the late Judge Eugene Criss, a half mile to the east of Sac City, lasting three days and over. It was participated in by many adjoining towns and cities, and thousands of comrades attended, besides as many more civilians. The grounds were in excellent condition and at their entrance there stood several brazen cannon ready to belch forth on a moment's warning. (Hart, p. 144)

The 1886 reunion in Sac City brought more than 500 veterans together and featured not only a battle re-enactment, but the re-enactment of hanging a spy and the "drumming out of camp of a supposed hog thief." (Hart, p. 145) The great reunion of 1890 brought thousands of former soldiers to the community.

The encampment in 1899 brought more than one thousand people to Sac City. The city ran water to a campground on the north edge of town for the week-long event. For one dollar, the former boys in blue received a specially struck medallion (see images 42-45. pp. 69-70), use of a tent, and two meals a day for the veteran and his spouse. Speakers, campfires, and good times were plentiful. (*Sac Sun*, 6 July 1899) In fact, there were too many good times for some members of the community. Less than a month after the reunion, *The Sac Sun* printed a report (using the headline "Sac City Women are Aroused") that the local chapter of the Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) was most upset that intoxicating spirits were available in an area near the camp grounds. (*Sac Sun*, 3 August 1899)

By the time General Sherman Post hosted a regional encampment in 1907, the fervor of the 1890's had diminished; attendance was significantly decreased from the 1899 event and information about the three-day encampment is minimal.

In addition to activities within the larger G.A.R. organization, the post played an important and lasting role in local politics. Prominent members of the post, most notably Phil Schaller, served as elected county officials. James Miller, Commander of General Sherman Post, was elected to Congress and owned and published *The Sac Sun*; his numerous editorials frequently espoused the need for veteran's support. His antipathy for Democratic candidates was often expressed in venomous verbiage.

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Reading the rival newspaper, *The Sac County Democrat*, one finds very few references to any G.A.R. activities; the omission of meeting notices certainly was not completely accidental. Nevertheless, the total absence of county elected officials from the Democratic Party from 1890-1910 is a testament to the political clout the G.A.R. wielded in the area.

The aging population of veterans caused the G.A.R. to gradually wane in Sac City, as it did throughout the United States. The Sac County Board of Supervisors' minutes would indicate that General Sherman Post was struggling by 1917. The last Sac County soldier to serve in the Civil War died in 1926, taking with him the memories of the service for the Union Army.

General Sherman Post and Monument Square

When Sac City was originally platted, the location for Sac County Court House was in the middle of what is now Main Street. In 1873, when the third court house was erected, it was decided to move the location one half block north to eliminate the turns around city square. This move made it much easier for horses to pull their loads up the rather steep Main Street hill. The result was a vacant half-block area to the south of Main Street. The only known uses for the area were storing some of the city's fire equipment and having hitching posts for horses when farmers came into town. The court house burned in 1888 when a prisoner set it on fire. The fourth (and current) Sac County Court House was erected soon after. (The Sac County Court House is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.) Presumably, the county owned the land when the court house was sitting on it. At some point, the land must have been transferred to the City of Sac City, but records of the transfer were either never recorded or lost in the 1888 fire.

The relatively vacant half block in the center of town became an ideal location for those working to aid Reconstruction after the United States' most divisive war. "Reconstruction demanded nothing less than that the nation and its people re-imagine themselves. Public monuments were at the center of this highly abstract, and yet terrifying, conflict...that lasted long after Reconstruction's official demise." (Savage, p. 4) Members of Gen. W. T. Sherman Post were instrumental in the establishment of Monument Square in the area created by moving the court house location; not only did they construct General Sherman Hall and lead the charge to erect the monument in the square's center, but they worked with the county and city to obtain the rights to use the property as Monument Square. General Sherman Hall Association, whose "object shall be to build and maintain a Hall in Sac City, Iowa, as a tribute to the memory of Gen. W. T. Sherman" was incorporated 14 July 1892. (General Sherman Hall Association Journal, p. 1) The Association was to have a capital stock of \$10,000 sold as 2000 five dollar shares. Work had begun to secure funding prior to the incorporation. Members of the post voted to call their loan to the Opera House Association at 8% interest on 29 February 1892. (General Sherman Post Journal 1888-1901, p. 71) The Post itself purchased 40 shares of the stock on 28 May 1892. (General Sherman Post Journal 1888-1901, p. 73) General W. T. Sherman's son was one of the shareholders.

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The 29 February, 1892, minutes of the General Sherman Post record:

On motion of Comrade Hiersche, the post voted to ask the Council of Sac City to grant the grounds, now partly occupied by the Hose House for the monument and Memorial Hall and to move said hose house. (General Sherman Post Journal 1888-1901, p. 72)

On 14 March, 1892, the Sac City Council passed a resolution giving permission to Sac County and its Board of Supervisors "to occupy that part of the public square of Sac City lying south of Main Street for the purpose of erecting thereon the Sac County Soldiers Monument and General Sherman Hall and for no other purpose." The resolution further specified that any other use of the property would cause the agreement to be null and void and allow the city to resume control of said ground. (Sac City Council Minutes Book 2, pp 71-72)

The Sac County Supervisors granted permission to the General Sherman Hall Association to use the land for the building.

Whereas there has been organized in Sac County an incorporation known and designated as the General Sherman Hall Association for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of the valiant deeds and heroic service of the Union Soldiers in the late war, and,

Whereas, the said Association is desirous of locating a Memorial hall on that property in the public square in Sac City, Iowa, lying south of main street (*sic*) as located in said town, and,

Whereas, said Hall is deemed to be in the nature of a public improvement, and not for pecuniary profit, therefore be it

Resolved, By the Board of Supervisors of Sac County, that in so far as the said Sac County is interested in the fee simple title to and control of said land, the said General Sherman Hall Association is hereby permitted to use and occupy the west forty feet of said tract of land for the purposes aforesaid and for none other, provided that nothing herein shall be construed to be a vacation of said premises or the abandonment of the same. Or shall the said premises fail or cease to be occupied for the said purposes then any interest or title vested in said Association by virtue of this resolution shall cease and terminate and the same shall revert to said Sac County. (Sac County Records, Book 3, p. 460)

Since 1892, Sac County has acted as owner and caretaker of Monument Square, even though the verbiage seems to be unclear of ownership.

Exact details of the construction of General Sherman Hall are sketchy at best. Minutes do list some workers and allude to executing the building's plan, but the names of a general contractor and the architect are lost in the annals of time. Several of the listed workers were also members of General Sherman Post, which could lead one to speculate that the building was designed and built by the membership to cut costs. The local Masonic Lodge laid the corner stone (presumably the dated *bas relief* sculpture) in regular form at 3:00 p.m. on 5 August 1892. (Occidental Lodge #178 minutes; James Miller letter August 4, 1892) The postscript of Mr. Miller's letter to the General Sherman Women's Relief Corps, apologizing for only one day's notice of

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the event, may be indicative of the organizational skills of the leaders of the General Sherman Hall Association. "I thought of this three or four times but forgot to send it. I can only ask pardon—you know how busy and forgetful I am. Put on your best dress and come." (James Miller letter 4 August 1892)

The foundation was completed by October 26, 1892. (*Sac Sun* 26 October 1892) Not all members of the community were overly-enthused about the new building; the removal of the city's hitching posts to clear the land for the building was not too popular amongst members of the business community.

Our attention has been called to the fact that since the hitching posts have been removed from the square south of the court house there are scarcely any places in town where farmers who come here to trade can hitch their teams...If we want people to trade in Sac City we must have some accommodations about us. (*Sac Sun*, 26 October 1892)

Stone for the building was purchased from Marble Valley Stone and Lime Company of Gilmore City and C. W. Babcock & Company, Kasota, Minnesota. Paint came from the Sherwin Williams Company in Chicago, Illinois. S. R. Mix was in charge of the brick and stone work; W. B. Jensen superintended the interior and exterior painting. P. W. Graft and C. E. Lane, members of the Association board, completed the cornices and ceilings. (General Sherman Hall Association Journal, p. 8)

Regular accounts of meetings in General Sherman Hall indicate that work on the interior of the building continued for several years. Discussions of flooring and furnishings are highlighted in the minutes of several 1894 meetings. Minutes of the General Sherman Post are unclear as to the exact date the building was first used as a meeting hall. There is no mention in *The Sac Sun* or *The Sac County Democrat* of any public dedication ceremony. In addition to the meetings of General Sherman Post, the building was home to the Women's Relief Corps and Sons of Veterans.

At the Sac County Supervisors meeting on 14 February 1917, the following resolution was adopted.

Whereas the G.A.R. Hall located on the land of Sac County in the City of Sac City, Iowa, has reverted to and is the property of Sac County, and is now under control of the Board of Supervisors of said county, and is being maintained by said Board. Therefore be it resolved: that the use of the G.A.R. Hall above referred to by and the same is hereby given to Gen. W. T. Sherman Post, the W. R. C. [Women's Relief Corps] and the sons of veterans of Sac City. Said organizations shall have the exclusive use of said building as long as they have any need therefore, and no other organization or person whatsoever shall have any rights to the use or occupancy of said building. (Sac County Records, Book 7, p. 143.)

By 1934, the Women's Relief Corps was the only organization using the building. The county decided to enlarge General Sherman Hall and make some other changes to Monument Square. *The Sac Sun* details the changes.

This week, work was started on improving the G.A.R. Hall in the park and making changes in the park itself. New cement [concrete] foundations have been constructed for the four large cannon, placing them near each corner of the monument.

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Work will also start at once on the new 15 1/2 x 21 addition to the west (*sic.*) side of the Hall. Excavation will be made for a basement under this addition which will house a furnace and also provide public toilets with an outside entrance.

The main part of the new addition will be used as a modern kitchen. The ladies in charge of the hall have found it very inconvenient to serve meals because of the fact that there is no kitchen in the building.

The work is all being done under the leadership of Wm. Peacock. Men on the relief roll are given 16 hours of work a week, for which they are paid 40 cents per hour. Under this arrangement progress will be naturally quite slow, although some 40 men are at work at different times. (*Sac Sun*, 12 July 1934)

In all probability, there were federal funds that assisted with the cost of the addition. Both the Work Progress Administration (WPA) and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) were active in Sac City. As the county was still reeling from the economic turmoil of the Great Depression, it is unlikely the Sac County Supervisors would have been able to fund the addition without an influx of funding. The addition was completed by 30 May 1935. (*Sac Sun*, 30 May 1935)

The Women's Relief Corps continued using General Sherman Hall through 1979. The building became the home of the Sac City Congregate Meals Project on 31 December 1979 and has continued in that capacity to this day. (Phillips, *Sac City, Iowa Established 1855*, p. 137)

General William Tecumseh Sherman

William Tecumseh Sherman (1820-1891) was one of eleven children of Charles Robert and Mary Hoyt Sherman. Charles, a justice on the Ohio Supreme Court, died unexpectedly in 1829, leaving his widow with little inheritance to raise her children. Nine-year-old William was raised by Thomas Ewing, a neighbor, family friend, and attorney in Lancaster, Ohio. Ewing was a United States Senator and later appointed as first secretary of the Interior.

In spite of the significant challenges in early life, William T. Sherman was raised among many successful people. Older brother Charles Sherman followed in his father's footsteps and became a federal judge. Brother John served as a United States Senator, cabinet secretary, and authored the Sherman Anti-trust Act. Younger brother Hoyt Sherman became a very successful banker whose name is well known in Iowa as a prominent philanthropist and builder of Hoyt Sherman Place. (*Hoyt Sherman Place History*)

W. T. Sherman began his military training as a 16-year-old West Point Cadet. His military career took him to California, Missouri, Louisiana, New York, and Kansas prior to the outbreak of the Civil War. His personal views strongly supported a solid Union, yet he sympathized with slave owners in the South. Throughout the War Between the States, Sherman fought at Bull Run, Paducah, Shiloh, Memphis, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, and Knoxville. In Atlanta, Sherman was pushed to rescind his order to evacuate the city because of the hardships for women and children. His 12 September 1864 response to the request for leniency summarizes his love of country, desire for peace, and ultimately his compassion for all people.

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You cannot qualify war in harsher terms than I will. War is cruelty, and you cannot refine it; and those who brought war into our country deserve all the curses and maledictions a people can pour out. I know I had no hand in making this war, and I know I will make more sacrifices today than any of you to secure peace. But you cannot have peace and a division of our country. If the United States submits to a division now, it will not stop, but will go on until we reap the fate of Mexico, which is eternal war [...]

I want peace, and believe it can only be reached through union and war, and I will ever conduct war with a view to perfect and early success. But, my dear sirs, when peace does come, you may call on me for anything. Then will I share with you the last cracker, and watch with you to shield your homes and families against danger from every quarter. (Letter by Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman to the Mayor and City Council of Atlanta, September 12, 1864)

Following the Civil War, Sherman worked for Reconstruction and ultimately became Commanding General of the United States Army in 1869. Sherman's career was checkered with disagreements with Secretaries of War, perhaps caused by his outspoken tendencies. His name was bantered about as a Republican candidate for the 1884 presidential election. "I will not accept if nominated and will not serve if elected" keenly summarized his political ambitions. (Sherman)

The men of Sac City Post No. 284 wasted no time in requesting permission to honor Sherman by renaming the Post "General Sherman Post;" in fact, the name change became official less than one month after the General's death. General Sherman Hall has served as a tribute to one of the foremost Civil War soldiers for more than 120 years.

Soldiers' Monument

About the time the local G.A.R. began planning for a meeting hall, members of the various G.A.R. posts in Sac County began planning for an imposing monument to remember those who had served in the Civil War. Iowa code allowed for tax levies to erect monuments to honor Civil War Veterans. In the November, 1891, general election, Sac County voters approved a one mil levy to fund such a monument. The measure passed with 1587 votes for and 612 votes against the special tax for the monument. To put things in perspective, the one mil monument levy received 253 more votes of support than the 1/2 mil levy for the poor farm. (*Sac Sun*, 3 November 1891) The various G.A.R. organizations in Sac County voted to place the monument in the area south of the Sac County Court House. (*Sac Sun*, 22 November 1894)

A meeting of the posts [in Sac County] was held to appoint commissioners to superintend the erection of the monument. The Wall Lake and Odebolt posts chose Hon. A. B. Smith; the Sac City and Grant City posts, Hon. Phil. Schaller; and the Early and Schaller posts, Wm. Patterson. The commission organized by electing A. B. Smith chairman and Phil. Schaller secretary.

After advertising widely for bids, the contract was let last spring [1894] to Woods & McNeely Bros., of Marshalltown, Iowa, to construct a monument of Barre granite. Through the agency of Mr. Schwartz, of Storm Lake, a contract was made with Maurice J. Powers (*sic.*), the eminent sculptor of New York, to construct a copper bronze statue.

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The services of Hon. George D. Perkins, congressman from the Eleventh district, were also enlisted to secure the appropriation of four condemned cannon for the monument grounds. (*Sac Sun*, 22 November 1894)

The end result was a 19 foot tall granite and bronze monument, costing \$3472. Although some activities of General Sherman Post are not well-documented, there is no shortage of writings about the unveiling of the Soldiers' Monument.

Wednesday morning opened up auspiciously for a great day for the unveiling and dedication of the Soldiers' Monument. The hard wind which prevailed all day Tuesday, on Wednesday had subsided, and instead the sun shone brightly, making glad the hearts of our people who had labored so assiduously to make the exercises a success.

The business houses, offices and dwelling houses were elaborately decorated with bunting, making the city present the appearance of a Fourth of July celebration.

At an early hour wagon loads of farmers and their families began to arrive from the surrounding country, soon making our streets look like a Fourth of July gathering, and at eleven o'clock the excursion trains from Odebolt and Schaller arrived with hundreds of people from these towns and intervening points. These people were met at the depot by a committee of citizens and the procession, led by Chief Marshal Geo. M. Parker...was about four blocks in length, taking about ten minutes to pass a given point...

Upon arriving at the beautiful monument President Phil Schaller called the large crowd to order and, after music by the coronet band, introduced Comrade H. C. Nash who invoked the Divine blessing upon the assembled people and the day. He then introduced the fifer, I. A. Cory, who played the fife upon these identical grounds for the recruiting of volunteers in 1861...Hon. A. B. Smith, of Clinton Township, chairman of the monument commission, was then introduced, who, in few but appropriate words, presented the monument to the board of supervisors of Sac County...

After these exercises the people repaired to the opera house to listen to the dedicatory speech by Hon. Geo. D. Perkins, M. C. Hundreds, however, were turned away on account of the lack of room, the house being crowded from top to bottom...

It was a day long to be remembered in Sac City. (*Sac County Democrat*, 23 November 1894)

In spite of the grand celebration and outpouring of public support for the new monument, not everyone was totally pleased with the festivities. Elsewhere in the same edition of the *Sac County Democrat*, the editor cited promotions from *The Odebolt Chronicle*, *The Schaller Herald*, *The Wall Lake Blade*, and *The Sioux City Journal*, all of which gave far more attention to the Republican Congressman George Perkins than the unveiling of the monument itself. (It bears noting that Perkins was also editor of *The Sioux City Journal*.)

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It looks as if getting Hon. Geo. D. Perkins here to deliver the address on the dedication of the monument was a political scheme of the g. o. p...Geo. D. Perkins was made the central figure, and not the occasion; and, by the way, while *his* praises were sounded on every person, we failed to hear a word of commendation for the generous democratic congress that gave us the cannon. (*Sac County Democrat*, 23 November 1894)

Not surprisingly, *The Sac Sun* responded with an acerbic pen the following week.

In its decrepitude the *Democrat* is becoming exceedingly whimsical and suspicious. It thinks it has discovered in the action of the monument commission which invited Congressman Perkins to speak at Sac City "a political scheme of the g.o.p."- just as if the Republicans really deemed it necessary to import a speaker to inform the people the Democratic party has all the symptoms of a political corpse...

"Generous Democratic Congress!" we will forget the stinginess which thou didst mete out pension money to suffering soldiers, we will forget the destruction and poverty caused by the meddling with the tariff—an instrument of which thou wert totally ignorant—we will forget these things and remember thee only for reluctantly permitting the people of Sac County to haul four useless cannon out of the people's navy yard and plant them in Sac City. (*Sac Sun*, 29 November 1894)

One can only imagine the turmoil that would have been caused if those who commissioned Maurice J. Power to execute the bronze statue had been aware of the artist's strong Democratic political leanings.

Public monuments were meant to yield resolution and consensus, not to prolong conflict. The impulse behind the public monument was an impulse to mold history into its rightful pattern. And history was supposed to be a chronicle of heroic accomplishments, not a series of messy disputes with unresolved outcomes...It is true that the *process* of commemoration often leads to conflict, not closure, because in defining the past we define our present. (Savage, p. 4)

Erecting Soldiers' Monument in Sac City was indeed a textbook example of a monument's leading to conflict as the country tried to define its present.

Maurice J. Power

Maurice J. Power (1838-1902) was born in County Cork, Ireland. He and his parents immigrated to the United States when he was 3 years old. Power began to study monumental stone sculpture with Robert Launitz when he was only twelve years old and continued in this profession for nearly 20 years.

In 1868 Maurice Power turned his attention to bronze sculpting and founding when he established the National Fine Art Foundry on East 25th Street in Manhattan. Among the notable pieces of bronze sculpture produced by the foundry were battle monuments at Trenton and Monmouth, New Jersey; Newburg, Albany and Buffalo, New York; Augusta, Maine; Manchester, New Hampshire; Clinton, Holyoke, Lawrence and Springfield, Massachusetts; and others in Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Georgia and North Carolina.

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Power was very active in the Democratic Party. He was appointed Police Court Justice by Mayor Cooper; United States Shipping Commissioner for the Port of New York by President Cleveland; and Aqueduct Commissioner by Mayor R.A. Strong. (*New York Times*, 9 September 1902)

For the Soldiers' Monument in Sac City, Power cast a bronze soldier that appears to be an identical design to the one atop a monument in Ossining, New York.

Cannon in Monument Square

As previously mentioned, Congress appropriated four Civil War cannon to be placed in Monument Square. (See image 49, p. 72) They were originally placed facing out from each of the four corners of the square. Whether it was idle curiosity or absence of thought that caused Phil Schaller to fire one of the cannon to awaken the town on July 4, 1895, one will never know. The force of the cannon fire broke all the windows on the south side of the court house and many windows in the Main Street business district. (*Sac City, Iowa*, p. 19)

The cannon continued to guard Monument Square until Charles Hacke, editor of *The Sac Sun* published the following editorial:

All over the United States there are stationed in parks and public places, heavy cannons (*sic*) and tanks and guns of various sorts...So far as accomplishing anything worthwhile, they are of little value.

Now our government needs iron and steel...Millions of tons of good material are contained in these old relics and practically every bit of material may be used in the production of implements of war...

The people of the United States have never learned the necessity of sacrifice in time of emergency. Most of us have always been able to have most of the things we have wanted. But if these old cannon, these tanks and these old guns are needed for the production of implements of war necessary for the winning of this big scrap, then let's give these up willingly and let's speed up the coming of victory. (*Sac Sun*, 3 September 1942)

Shortly after this editorial, Mr. Hacke and his friends supervised the removal of the cannon from Monument Square. In spite of the well-intentioned efforts, the cannon probably did little to aid the war effort; it is believed that at least two of the weapons are now displayed in other war memorials. (Buckley) It would not be surprising if this were the case.

Recent historical studies indicate that the scrap drives were more important as morale boosters than in providing essential products for the war effort. But, the general public did get caught up in the patriotic enthusiasm...Sometimes they went too far in their collection of scrap metal. Many items were sent to the scrap pile which were later missed, including cannon, monuments, and other historical objects. (NebraskaStudies.org)

The void left by the cannon's departure was partially filled after World War II when four 105 mm Howitzers came from the federal government to replace the missing armaments. These guns remain on display in Monument Square.

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American Legion and the American Legion Building

By the outbreak of World War I, Sac County's population was nearly 17,500. It is estimated that 870 Sac County men and women served in the military during the war. 40 of those men gave their lives in service to the country. (*Sac County, Iowa*) Five per cent of the population went to war, which was considerably less than the eight per cent who served in the Civil War. Nevertheless, the impact on the county was significant. Residents of Sac City and Sac County were extremely supportive of the war cause. Bond drives, Red Cross auctions, and even programs aimed at school children helped finance the war. Each of the four bond drives in Sac County was fully subscribed, with a total result of \$3,733,900 in sales. (Freese, p. 296) Although the success of bond sales may have been a testament to the residents' patriotism, it was also a testament to the tenacity of the drives' organizers.

The organization was so thorough that a statement of the worth of each individual in the county was tabulated and the apportionment for each person was figured according to wealth. Lists were given to the precinct workers, the drive was meticulously made, and each person was told the amount of bonds expected to be purchased. The method was 100% successful. However, in a very few cases, considerable "pressure" had to be used—the extreme was painting the front of the house yellow. This method was also used when Germans refused to stop speaking their language in public. (Freese, p. 296)

The tremendous success of bond sales even led to the US Navy naming a boat the USS Sac City. All the war activities reflect the town's desire to support the country and those serving in its military.

After Armistice Day (11 November 1918) and the signing of the Treaty of Versailles (28 June 1919), the desire to honor all who had served in The Great War mirrored the earlier desire to honor those who had served in the Civil War.

A group of twenty officers who served in the American Expeditionary Forces (A.E.F.) in France in World War I is credited with planning the Legion. A.E.F. Headquarters asked these officers to suggest ideas on how to improve troop morale. One officer, Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., proposed an organization of veterans. In February, 1919, this group formed a temporary committee, and selected several hundred officers who had the confidence and respect of the whole army.

Then the first organization meeting took place in Paris in March, 1919, about 1000 officers and enlisted men attended. The meeting, known as the Paris Caucus, adopted a temporary constitution and the name "The American Legion." It also elected an executive committee to complete the organization work. It considered each soldier of the A.E.F. a member of the Legion. The executive committee named a subcommittee to organize veterans at home in the U.S.

The Legion held a second organizing caucus in St. Louis, MO in May, 1919. It completed the constitution and made plans for a permanent organization. It set up temporary headquarters in NY, NY and began its relief, employment and Americanism programs.

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The American Legion was chartered by Congress in 1919 as a patriotic, mutual-help war-time veteran's organization. The American Legion is a community-service organization which now numbers nearly 3 million members – men and woman – nearly 15,000 American Legion Posts worldwide. These posts are organized into 55 Departments – one each for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, France, Mexico and the Philippines. (*American Legion Brief History*)

United States Congress formally chartered the American Legion on 16 September 1919. American Legion Cantigny Post No. 195 in Sac City was organized and chartered 25 September 1919. (Phillips, *Sac City Iowa*, p. 141) The post was named in honor of the first offensive of WWI in which U. S. soldiers were involved: the Battle of Cantigny on 28 May 1918.

The post's first large project was to raise funds to erect a building that would not only honor those who had sacrificed their lives in WWI but also serve as a meeting hall for Cantigny Post. Memorials, gifts, and pledges soon gave the post \$28,000 to purchase land and build what would become the American Legion Hall. The post purchased a plot of ground overlooking the existing Monument Square from August and Lizzie Hunefeld on 12 June 1920 at a cost of \$5000. (Transfer Book H, p. 72) Photographic evidence shows a barn-like building on the property. (See images 40-41 p. 67-68)

For some reason, building a new meeting hall was delayed until 1922. The local newspaper ran the following announcement:

Cantigny Post No. 195, American Legion, has decided to get its plans in hand and put up its building the coming season. Low prices of material and labor and the necessity of having a home in order to keep up the interest of the boys in the post are the considerations that press for immediate building.

The general sentiment of the Post in the adjourned meeting of Friday evening was reflected in the action of the building committee on Monday evening. Marten & Sutherland of Storm Lake [Iowa], the architects, will be asked to have the plans ready to proceed with work as soon as the building season opens.

It is now planned to put up a building to cost not exceeding \$20,000, and there is every reason to believe that for such a sum as good a structure can be obtained as if \$30,000 or more had been expended at the time the funds were raised [1920]. (*Sac Sun*, 9 February 1922)

The contracts for the building were let at the beginning of May, 1922. A. C. Brown Construction Company of Spirit Lake was awarded the general construction contract for \$17,420. Spencer Construction was awarded the heating and plumbing contract for \$2,300. W. A. Irvine of Sac City won the wiring contract for \$270. (*Sac Sun*, 11 May 1922)

The building will be constructed according to the plans previously announced. It will be 50x60 feet with lobby, lounging rooms, billiard room, auxiliary room, card room, coat rooms, office and toilets, besides the boiler rooms occupying the first floor—fuel and ash pits on the outside at the west. On the second floor will be an auditorium 32x58 feet with ladies' room, kitchen and gentlemen's toilets.

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The structure will be two stories in height with a fine colonial porch on the north. The face brick selected is a smooth brownish red, manufactured at Danbury, Ill. (*Sac Sun*, 11 May 1922)

It is an interesting coincidence that James N. Miller, one of the founders of General Sherman Post of the G.A.R. and first publisher of *The Sac Sun*, died on the same day the contract was let for the new American Legion Hall. The passing of the torch from one generation of veterans to the next could have had no greater sign.

Construction of the building progressed relatively quickly, and the American Legion Hall was almost completed by its November, 1922, deadline. At the time of the dedication photos, windows were not fully installed. Nevertheless, the building was cause for a great celebration that bore striking similarities to the dedication of Soldier's Monument 28 years earlier. A grand parade with more than 1000 people, assembled dignitaries, and nearly a score of decorated floats set the tone of fervent patriotism as the hall was dedicated on 23 November 1922.

Amid a patriotic enthusiasm akin to that in the stirring days of the war, the beautiful new \$25,000 American Legion building in Sac City was dedicated last Thursday with appropriate ceremony.

"It is given so that it may stand in Sac City as a fitting memorial in honor of the boys who did not come back and that it may be a fitting memorial to the self-sacrifice and devotion of the boys who did come back" said Malcolm Currie, president of the Kiwanis Club, in presenting the building in behalf of the citizens of Sac City and vicinity. "With it goes the best wishes, the good will, the heartfelt appreciation, and the Godspeed of this entire community." (*Sac Sun*, 30 November 1922)

Raymond Hamilton, commander of Cantigny Post, accepted the building and promised that the Legionnaires would treat the building with the utmost respect.

We are deeply grateful for what you have done for us. We not only want to express it in words. We want to live it and make you know we are grateful. We are not forgetful of the responsibility that we accept along with this gift. We want to keep the building as a memorial as much as a clubroom or a place of pleasure. Every member has pledged that it will be kept clean. (*Sac Sun*, 30 November 1922)

Hamilton further stated that the post had unanimously voted that any member caught in the building with "intoxicating liquors or caught gambling would be summarily expelled from membership." (*Sac Sun*, 30 November 1922)

The first speaker of the day, Mr. R. Files of Fort Dodge, Iowa, echoed many of the political sentiments for which the G.A.R. lobbied thirty years earlier.

The speaker referred to the aims of the American Legion, and to the big, constructive program that is theirs, which he believes is worth of the support of the nation. "The organization started clean," Mr. Files said, "and it is going to keep clean," he declared emphatically, and a rousing applause greeted his assertion.

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"We are going to see that the less fortunate buddies who came back get what they are entitled to, if we have to fight. We want for them the very best America can give. Isn't it too bad that veterans' wounds must be bound with red tape," he added. "The responsibility rests upon every man and woman," the speaker declared. (*Sac County Bulletin*, 29 November 1922)

Following the speeches, people had the opportunity to tour the new Legion Hall. *The Sac County Bulletin's* description of the building is surprisingly complete and detailed.

The building is 50x60 of colonial design, and is constructed of tile and red faced brick with white mortar. A portico with second floor balcony is set off to fine advantage by imposing white pillars 20 inches in diameter...

Passing through the main entrance, one enters into a vestibule and then on into the lobby, a room 16 feet wide. On either side is a colonial stairway.

Passing on through the French doors one finds himself in a very comfortable lounging room, 34x17 feet. A fireplace will add a cheerful atmosphere to this room. On the west is a library, 10 1/2 x 11 1/2 feet, and an office. A telephone booth is one of the provisions the thoughtful committee included in the plans. On the east side is a card room, 11 1/2 x 12 1/2, connecting with the billiard room, 19 1/2 x 30 feet. A toilet is also connected with this room.

A home for the American Legion Auxiliary is also provided on the main floor. and faces the front of the building. A cloak room and toilet is provided.

The second floor plans include an assembly room, 32x58 feet, and a kitchen, fully equipped with cupboards, tables, and sinks. There is also a dressing room for the ladies.

The floors of the building are of hard maple and will be polished. The finish is white ivory, with mahogany doors.

According to the chairman of the building committee, the home will be ready for occupancy shortly after New Year's. It will at once become the center for social affairs. (*Sac County Bulletin*, 29 November 1922)

The exact source of funding for the building is a bit hazy; Cantigny Post purchased the property and let the contract, yet the building was presented to them on behalf of the citizens of Sac City. An examination of city and county minutes give no indication that there was any governmental involvement. The most likely scenario is that the presentation of the building to Cantigny Post was symbolic of the Legion's appreciation of the community support that led to the construction of American Legion Hall.

During the 1920's, dances were held in the building each Saturday night. The famed orator William Jennings Bryan spoke from the American Legion Hall's balcony, no doubt espousing his strong views advocating peace and prohibition while attacking the theory of evolution. (Phillips, *Reflections*, p. 193)

As the years passed and The Great Depression took its toll, Cantigny Post found it increasingly difficult to maintain their hall. Donations for a bricks and mortar project are much easier to obtain than donations for day-to-day upkeep. By 1938, Cantigny

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Post deeded their building to the City of Sac City and Jackson Township for the sum of one dollar, at which time it began to be known as the Community Building. As a condition of the sale, Cantigny Post would be able to meet in the Community Building free of charge as long as the post existed.

In 1939, Works Project Administration (WPA) workers devoted time to the building at the same time they erected the Stone Shelter House in Chautauqua Park Historic District (also listed on the National Register of Historic Places.) Judging by the dedication speech, the American Legion Hall must have fallen into disrepair.

We are here and now dedicating this beautiful shelter house and a very useful Community Building. The one a complete new structure; the other repaired, reconstructed, and redecorated so that it has been reclaimed from a useless shell into a beautiful and desirable public building. (*Sac Sun*, 29 June 1939)

For many years, the Community Building was widely used. Jackson Township maintained the east room on the main floor as a township hall where meetings, voting, and even magistrate court were held. Sac City Federated Women's Club utilized the south room with the fireplace as its regular meeting place. Boy Scouts met in the upper level and even in one of the basement rooms. Kiwanis held weekly meetings on the upper level. The American Legion used the northwest room as their home and also occupied one of the basement rooms for storage of guns and other equipment. The building was frequently rented for family gatherings, showers, and receptions.

In 1963, there arose a disagreement between the City of Sac City and the officials of Jackson Township. The two entities could not agree how to divide the custodian's salary or who had the right to terminate the custodian's contract. Kirk Savage's assertion "It is true that the *process* of commemoration often leads to conflict, not closure, because in defining the past we define our present" came to new light. (Savage, p. 4) The city and township wanted to sell the building; Cantigny Post insisted it could not be sold. The courts ultimately ruled that all parties should learn to work together. The court did determine that the ownership and cost division for the building should be 55% city and 45% township. As time went on, and rentals of the building became less frequent, neither body could afford to maintain the stately Community Building. By the year 2000, laws had changed so perpetual covenants on property were no longer binding. The courts ruled that the building could be sold as long as proceeds were placed in a trust fund with the interest going to Cantigny Post to help pay for a meeting site. Towne House, Inc. purchased the property at auction for \$31,000.

In the process of converting the Community Building to a restaurant, there were a few structural changes to the building. The wall between the south west room and large southern meeting room was moved several feet to allow for a larger kitchen. An additional rest room was added in the east room and the door to the restroom that had been in the vestibule was moved to the east room. Other than covering two windows on the south west corner and adding a sign to the balcony rail, there were no actual changes to the exterior. Refinishing wood floors, painting, and redecorating returned the building to much of its earlier splendor. Since the 2001 sale, the building has had two other owners. Frozen pipes caused some significant water

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damage to the floor in the west room which is being repaired using flooring from a nearby 1910 home that is being razed.

Through more than 90 years of existence, involving financial struggles, court cases, and a multitude of people using the building, Sac City's monument to those who lost their lives in WW I continues to stand and proudly watch over the Monument Square, fondly remembering its role in defining the past as the current owners work to define the present and future.

Band Stand

Photographic evidence shows a square band stand on the east end of Monument Square. The structure was built of concrete block and elevated about five feet above the listeners who sat on benches around a fountain in the square. The bandstand was in place by 1904. The city's municipal band and the local cornet band used the facility for weekly concerts during the summer. A pond west of the band stand was a popular attraction for visitors. Benches allowed listeners to sit in relative comfort while listening to the bands. By 1920, a roof covered the structure. The band stand was removed prior 1940. The location is discernible to this day when the grass grows unevenly and outlines the foundation of the former band stand. (See image 10, p. 47)

Fountain

Photographic evidence also shows a circular fountain located between the band stand and Soldiers' Monument. Some local residents remember fondly the fountain's spray while attending band concerts on a hot summer day. The fountain was probably removed at the time the band stand was razed.

Veterans' Monuments

Veterans of Foreign Wars (V.F.W.) Post 590 of Sac City erected three rose-colored granite monuments in Monument Square. The first, and largest, commemorates those who gave their lives in battle during World War I and World War II. Two smaller monuments of similar stone commemorate those who served in the Korean War and Viet Nam Conflict. All three monuments are placed along in the south east quadrant of Monument Square. Even though the Viet Nam tablet was erected after the period of significance for the area, but all the monuments certainly continue the community's tradition of honoring those who risked or sacrificed their lives to protect the country. Placing the additional monuments in the area can be seen as a continuation of what was begun by the G.A.R. decades before. Although Kirk Savage's words were aimed at Civil War monuments, they hold true for all war. "Monuments attempt to mold a landscape of collective memory to conserve what is worth remembering and discard the rest." (Savage, p. 4)

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Conclusion

Sac City's Monument Square has helped generations "conserve what is worth remembering." The property embodies the distinctive characteristics of late nineteenth-century areas designed to honor veterans. The combination of G.A.R. meeting hall, statuary, American Legion Hall, and memorial park creates an historically significant area.

Its association with the G.A.R. provides an important link to a group that has made a broad contribution to our history. As an area that commemorates the contributions of General W. T. Sherman, it continues to tell the story begun in his memoirs.

Nearly ten years have passed since the close of the civil war in America, and yet no satisfactory history thereof is accessible to the public...What is now offered is not designed as a history of the war, or even as a complete account of all the incidents in which the writer bore a part, but merely his recollection of events, corrected by a reference to his own memoranda, which may assist the future historian when he comes to describe the whole, and account for the motives and reasons which influenced some of the actors in the grand drama of war.

I trust a perusal of these pages will prove interesting to the survivors, who have manifested so often their intense love of the "cause" which moved a nation to vindicate its own authority; and, equally so, to the rising generation, who therefrom may learn that a country and government such as ours are worth fighting for, and dying for, if need be.

WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
General

St. Louis, Missouri, January 21, 1875. (*General Sherman's Memoirs*, preface)

The association with the American Legion creates another link to an organization that has made a broad contribution to our history. In Sac City's Monument Square, one finds a link between the G.A.R. and American Legion that characterizes a similarity in their goals of political activism for veterans' rights and support. Both groups erected lasting monuments in Sac City. The amalgamation of their work becomes more powerful than any of the individual resources.

Monuments remain powerful because they are built to last long after the particular voices of their makers have ceased, long after the events of their creation have been forgotten...What power do these monuments to the Civil War era still have in today's world? Times have changed, yet the monuments, for the most part, remain. Throughout the country common-soldier monuments have been supplemented by newer monuments to more recent wars or simply by new inscriptions that commemorate a seemingly never-ending record of sacrifice and death. (Savage, p. 211)

Sac City's Monument Square continues General Sherman's call for all to contribute "by their acts to the honor and glory of the country" while reminding us of "a seemingly never-ending record of sacrifice and death." It is an historically significant reminder of an important era in United States history that continues to speak to all who visit.

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Archeological Potential

Archeological study was not done as part of this application. Nevertheless, there is a high probability that the area could have some significance in this area. The Sac Indian tribe often camped along the nearby North Raccoon River. Additionally, a 1914 history of Sac County states the following:

Pioneer Hugh Cory states that at an early day there were found three Indian burying grounds, situated in triangular form, on the southeast corner of the present public square, and on the opposite side of what is now Main street, near the east end of Monument park. Here were excavated many Indian skeletons when the street was dug away for town improvement purposes. (*Hart*, p. 277-278)

Unfortunately, more than 150 years of buildings, streets, and disturbances of the substructure in the area would certainly have had a negative impact on the area's archeological potential.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: Sac City Museum, Sac City Library, Bruce Perry private collection, Sac County Court House

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.5 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

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UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 15 | Easting: 336399 | Northing: 4698536 |
| 2. Zone: 15 | Easting: 336474 | Northing: 4698497 |
| 3. Zone: 15 | Easting: 336472 | Northing: 4698497 |
| 4. Zone: 15 | Easting : 336396 | Northing: 4698505 |

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

Monument Square in Sac City is the one-half block area bordered by Main Street on the north, Tourgee Street on the south, and East and West State Streets on the east and west (as the area was originally platted as part of the city square, there is no block number) and North 1/2 Lot 3; North 1/2 W 6' Lot 4 Block 20 Original town of Sac City

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The north section of the area included has served as an important part of the city center since 1873; the one-half block square is surrounded by streets and has been used as a place to honor veterans of various wars since 1892. The property with the American Legion Hall has been an integral part of Monument Square since 1922, when citizens erected the building as a memorial to those who lost their lives in World War I.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Bruce Perry
organization: _____
street & number: 212 South Eighth Street
city or town: Sac City state: Iowa zip code: 50583
e-mail BruceLPerry@gmail.com
telephone: 515 979-5620
date: 19 October 2014

Property owned by

name/title: Sac County
contact: James Dowling, Sac County Auditor
street & number: 100 NW State Street, Box No. 1
city or town: Sac City state: IA zip code: 50583
e-mail sacoaud@saccounty.org
telephone: 712-662-7310

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name/title: Robert and Lisa Lewis
contact: _____
street & number: 401 Bowery Street
city or town: Sac City state: IA zip code: 50583
e-mail N/A
telephone: 712-661-8878

Additional Documentation

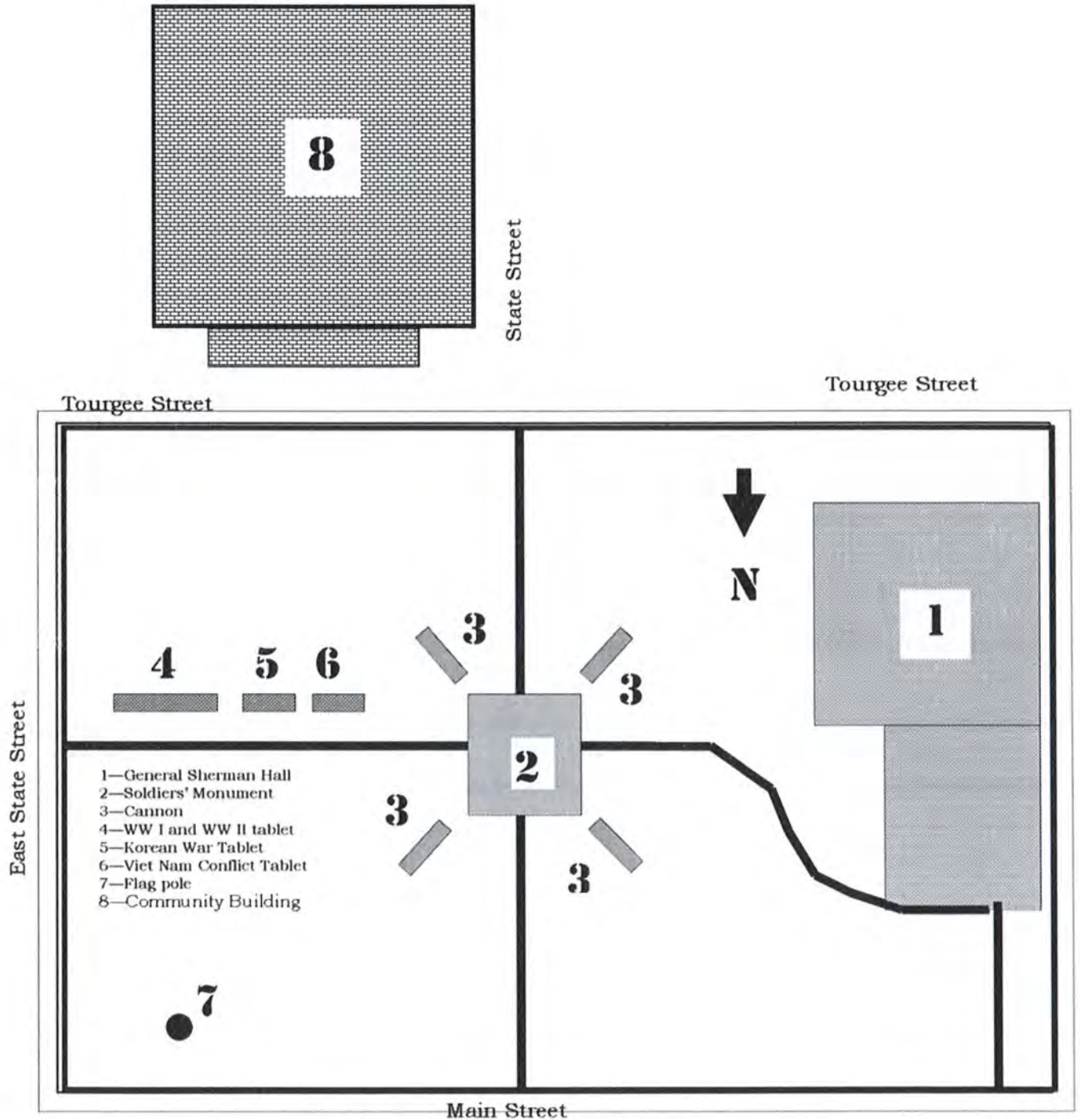
Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

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Sketch Map



Not to scale. (Sketch by Perry)

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- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Sac City Monument Square

City or Vicinity: Sac City

County: Sac

State: Iowa

Photographer: Bruce Perry

Date Photographed: 1 September 2014 (1-16, 30-31); 12 October 2014 (17-29)

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

(Sketch Map number keys the photo to the numbered reference on the Sketch Map on page 38)

1 of 31 (Sketch Map #1, 2, 3, 8)

View of Monument Square from the north (camera looking south)

2 of 31 (Sketch Map #1)

North face of General Sherman Hall (camera looking south)

3 of 31 (Sketch Map #1)

West face of General Sherman Hall (camera looking east)

4 of 31 (Sketch Map #1)

South face of General Sherman Hall (camera looking north)

5 of 31 (Sketch Map #1)

East face of General Sherman Hall (camera looking west)

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6 of 31 (Sketch Map #1)

Northeast corner of General Sherman hall (camera looking southwest)

On holidays, the city and local VFW display numerous flags in Monument Square.

7 of 31 (Sketch Map #1)

Bas relief cornerstone on east side of north face of General Sherman Hall. (camera facing south)

8 of 31 (Sketch Map #1)

Bas relief on west side of north face of General Sherman Hall. (camera facing south)

9 of 31 (Sketch Map #2)

Soldiers' Monument surrounded by flags. (camera facing south)

10 of 31 (Sketch Map #2)

Soldiers' Monument (camera facing southwest)

11 of 31 (Sketch Map #3)

One of four 105 mm. Howitzer cannon that surround Soldiers' Monument. (camera facing southwest)

12 of 31 (Sketch Map #4)

Granite tablet honoring Sac County residents who were killed in action in World War I and World War II. (Camera facing south)

13 of 31 (Sketch Map #5)

Granite tablet honoring those who served in Korea. There were no Sac County residents killed in action in the Korean Conflict. (Camera facing south)

14 of 31 (Sketch Map #6)

Granite tablet honoring those who served in Viet Nam. (Camera facing south)

15 of 31 (Sketch Map #6)

Bronze plaque on back of Viet Nam tablet listing those Sac County residents who were killed in action in the Viet Nam Conflict. (Camera facing north)

16 of 31 (Sketch Map #7)

Flag pole and bench in northeast corner of Monument Square. (Camera facing northeast)

17 of 31 (Sketch Map #8)

North face of American Legion Hall (Camera facing south)

18 of 31

West face of American Legion Hall (Camera facing east)

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West and South face of American Legion Hall (Camera facing northeast)

20 of 31

Detail of brick work above the main entrance to American Legion Hall. (Camera facing south)

21 of 31

Stairway in foyer of American Legion Hall (Camera facing north)

22 of 31

Detail of stairway in foyer of American Legion Hall (Camera facing east)

23 of 31

Doorway to second story balcony and upper portion of stairway in American Legion Hall (Camera facing north)

24 of 31

Detail of tin ceiling in foyer of American Legion Hall. (Camera facing west and up)

25 of 31

Northwest room on main floor of American Legion Hall. Tin ceilings are extant. (Camera facing northwest)

26 of 31

Fireplace in south room of American Legion Hall (Camera facing south)

27 of 31

Interior windows were designed to aid ventilation in the American Legion Hall. This window is between the east room on the main floor and the south room. (Camera facing south)

28 of 31

The second floor of the American Legion Hall contains a large meeting room/auditorium. (Camera facing west)

29 of 31

One of the doorways in the basement of the American Legion Hall. This doorway leads to a room that was often used for Boy Scout meetings. (Camera facing south)

30 of 31

General Sherman Hall is now a Senior Citizens' Center where people gather for meals and games. (Camera facing south)

31 of 31

Detail of Maurice J. Power statue in Monument Square (Camera facing south)

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Name of Property

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Embedded Images

Current Images of Architectural Details Referenced in Narratives
(All images from Bruce Perry Photo Collection unless other credit given)



Image 2: Original sign, fish scale trim, and tops of Ionic pillars on north face of General Sherman Hall. (photo Perry)



Image 3: Close up of stucco covered foundation and stone foundation cap in General Sherman Hall. In the northeast corner of the addition, one sees the juxtaposition of limestone (at the corner) and textured concrete. (photo Perry)

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Image 4: West *Bas relief* inset on the north face of General Sherman Hall. The emblem in the center is a representation of the badge the U.S. Congress authorized veterans of the Union Army to wear on their uniforms. The writing commemorates the battles of Vicksburg, Antietam, Chicamauga (*sic*), Gettysburg, Atlanta, and Cedar Creek. (photo Perry)

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Image 5: East *Bas relief* inset on the north face of General Sherman Hall. The date 1892 would indicate that this piece served as the building's corner stone. The names of important Union Generals surround the rather curious bird bearing both symbols of stability and aggression in its talons. (photo Perry)

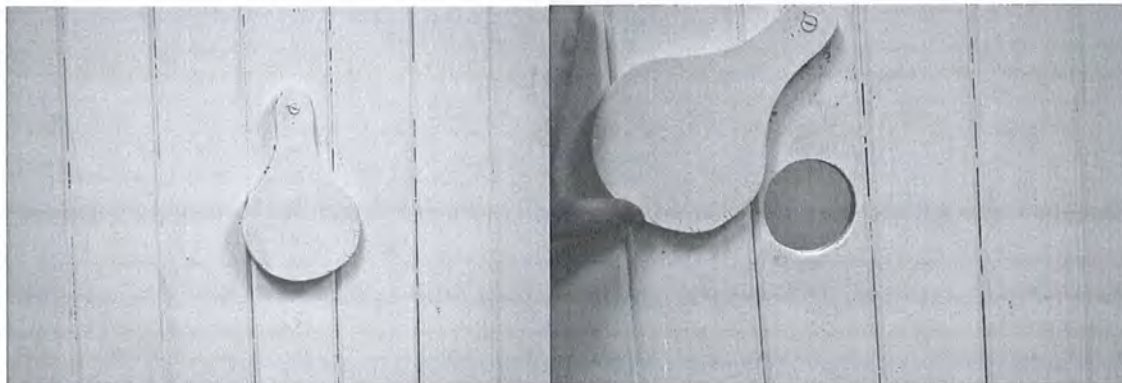


Image 6: Peep hole in wooden doors helped assure that only members would be admitted to General Sherman Post meetings. (photo Perry)

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Image 7: General Sherman Hall's original east front wood door and transom are visible inside even though the opening has been covered with brick on the outside. Ceiling opening allows access to the crawl space above. (photo Perry)

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Image 8: A new door was added for entrance from the ante room to the meeting room in General Sherman Hall. The original double doors with peep hole are intact and now lead to a partitioned area of the ante room that contains freezers to preserve food for congregate meals. (photo Perry)



Image 9: Brickwork for 1935 addition to General Sherman Hall is certainly not a perfect match. Limestone lintels are above all windows. (south face of building) (photo Perry)

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Image 10: Even though the Band Stand has been gone since the 1930's, the foundation's outline is still visible when growing conditions are not ideal for the lawn. (photo Perry)



Image 11: Plaque in Foyer of American Legion Hall listing those from Sac County who gave their lives in WWI. The statement, "Virtue Survives the Grave" aptly describes the desire to commemorate war heroes. (photo Perry)

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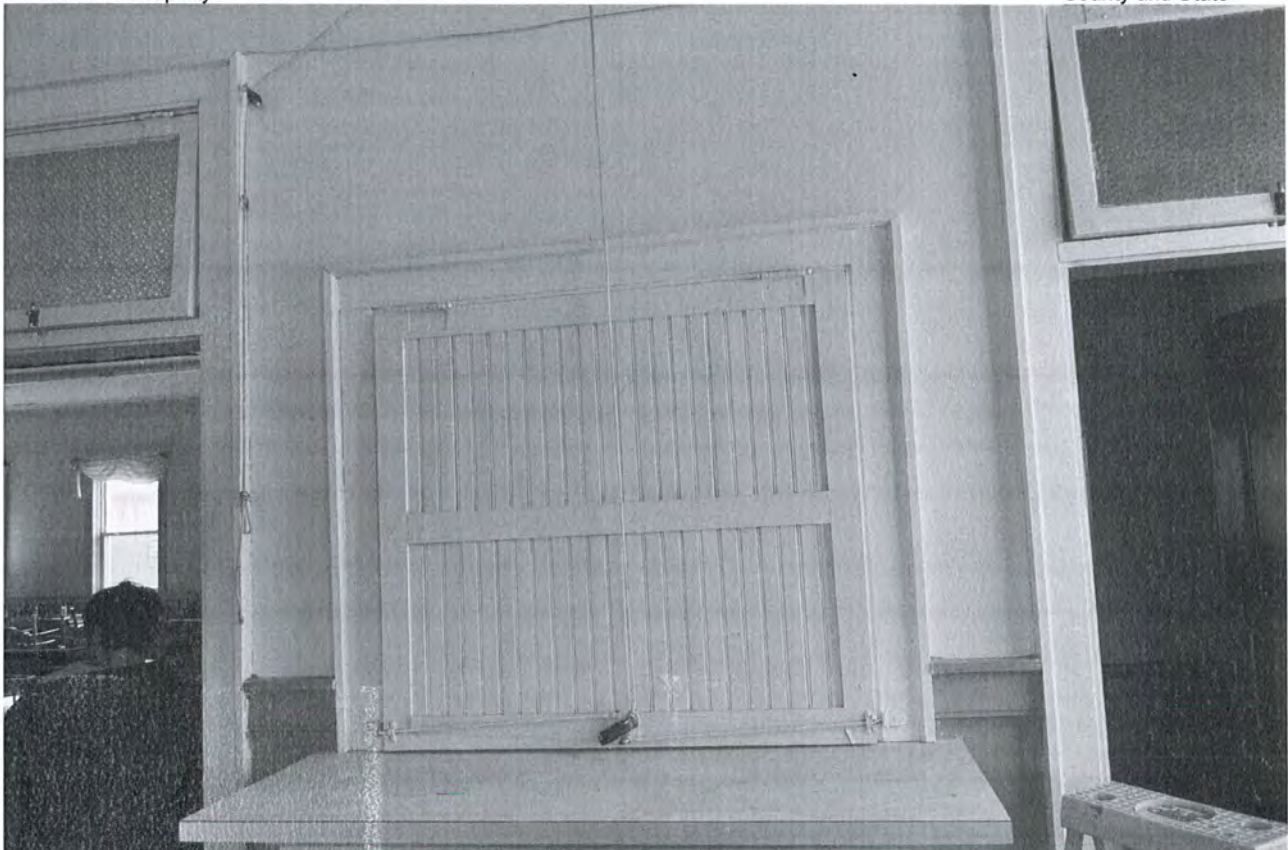


Image 12: Extant serving window and wainscoting from second story kitchen in American Legion Hall. Transom windows are located above doors throughout the building. (photo Perry)

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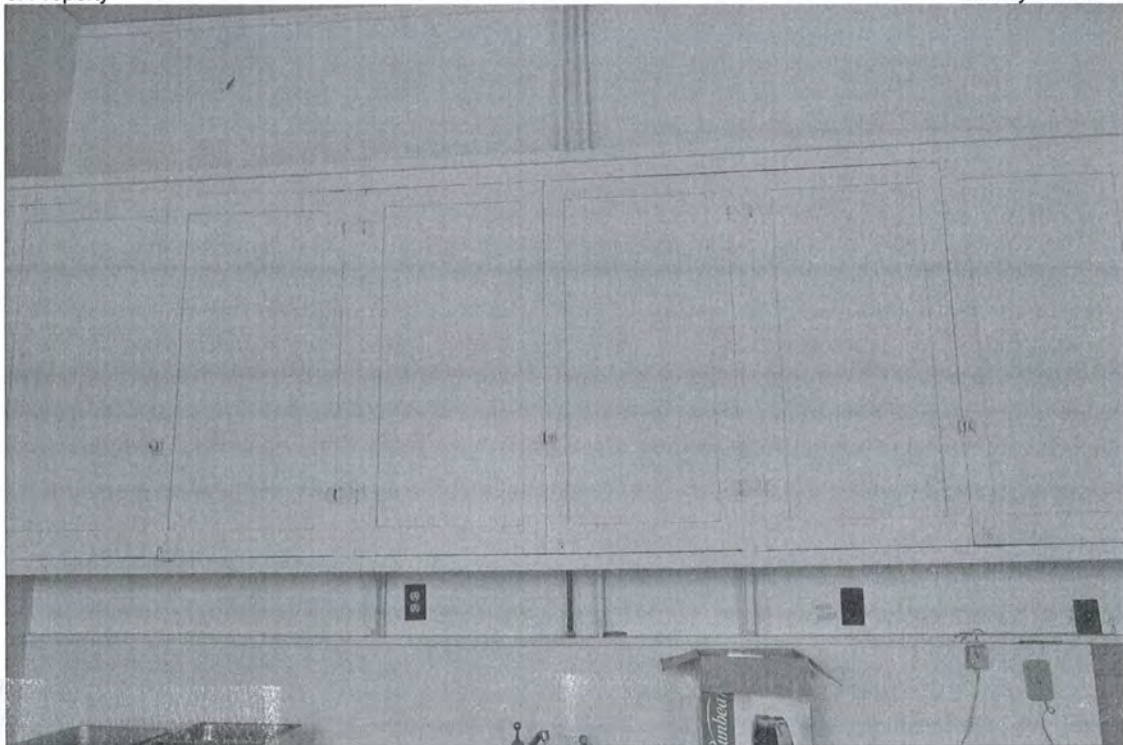


Image 13: Original cabinetry in second floor kitchen of American Legion Hall.
(photo Perry)

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Embedded Historic Images



A handwritten signature in cursive script, which reads "W. T. Sherman". The signature is written in dark ink on a light background.

Image 14: General William T. Sherman (1820-1891)

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Image 15: Members of General Sherman Post seated at the east entrance to the Sac County Court House. People in the windows were probably family members. The banner hanging above the door hung in General Sherman Hall and featured a picture of General Sherman. ca. 1893. (Perry collection)

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Image 16: Members of General Sherman Post loved to gather at campfires, but the bulk of their political work was most certainly accomplished in smaller settings. D. Carr Early (with long beard, second from the left in the back), a local landowner and politician, hosted this gathering for the group. ca. 1890 (Perry collection)

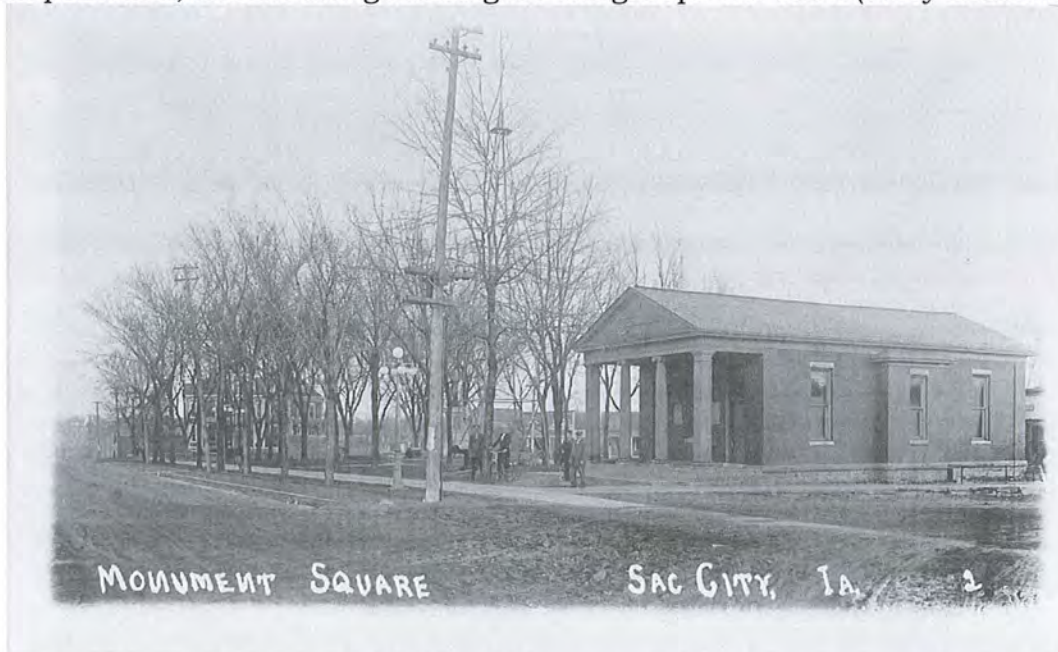


Image 17: General Sherman Hall and Monument Square were popular gathering places. Photo looking east from Main Street, ca. 1903. (Perry collection)

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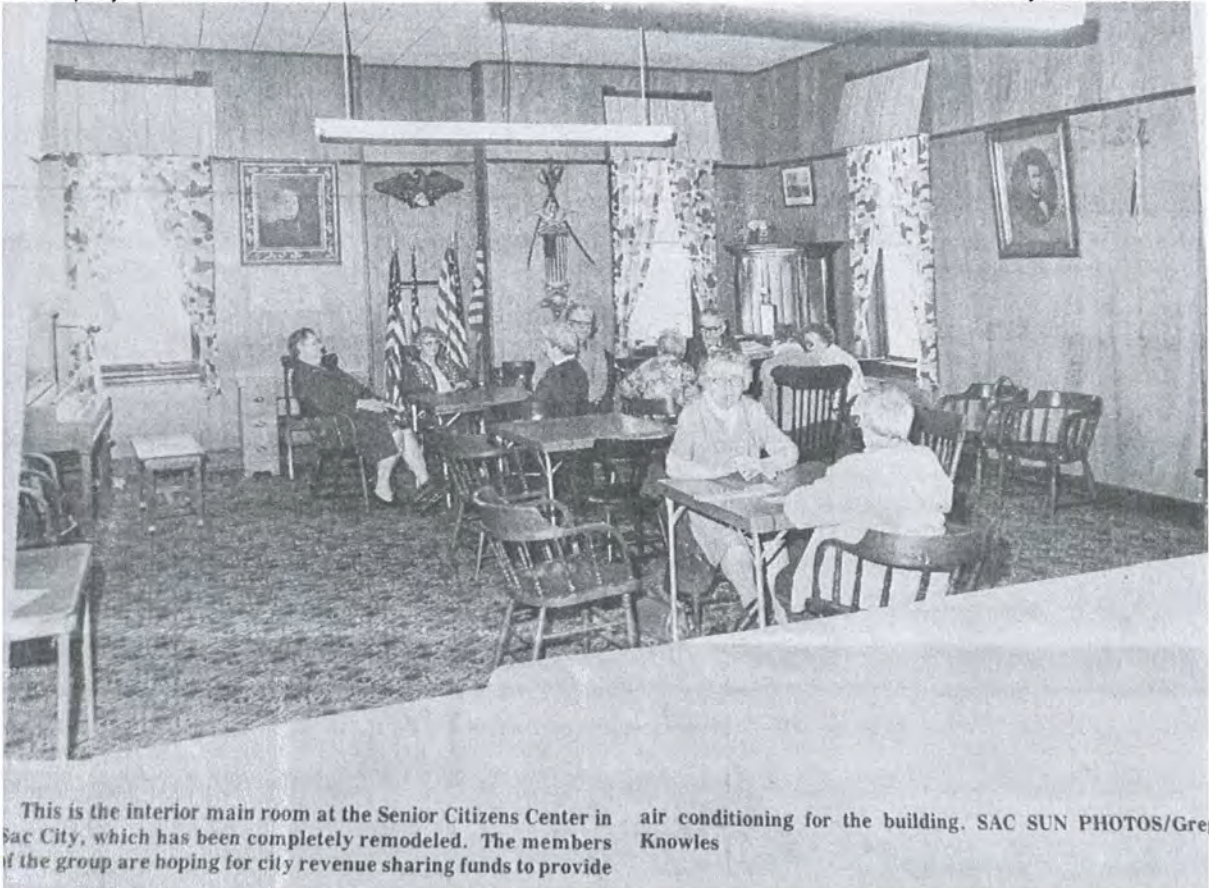
Image 18: Colorized Post Card, ca. 1908, showing General Sherman Hall, one cannon, Soldiers' Monument, and park. Looking East (Perry collection)



Image 19: 1924 photo of the front of General Sherman Hall showing original front doors, chimneys, and fish scale front above the portico. (Perry collection)

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This is the interior main room at the Senior Citizens Center in Sac City, which has been completely remodeled. The members of the group are hoping for city revenue sharing funds to provide air conditioning for the building. SAC SUN PHOTOS/Gre Knowles

Image 20: Interior of General Sherman Hall showing decor and walls that as they were when Women's Relief Corps left the building.
Sac Sun photo 12 September 1978.

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By E. C. N. B. & Co. N.Y.

Phil. Schaller

Image 21: Phil Schaller served as President of General Sherman Hall Association that supervised the building of General Sherman Hall.
(Photo from Hart's *History of Sac County*)

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Image 22: Phil Schaller riding beside General Sherman Hall. 1894
(Perry collection)

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Image 23: Phil Schaller and members of General Sherman Post at dedication of Soldiers' Monument. 1894 (Perry collection)



Image 24: A fire in 1897 destroyed the wood business buildings on the south and west sides of Monument Square. Photo looking northeast. Cupola in upper left is present court house. No damage was done to Monument Square. (Perry collection)

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Image 25: Monument Square from northeast corner. Note dirt streets and wood sidewalks. Cannon at top right had large wooden wheels. ca. 1895. (Perry collection)



Image 26: 1907 view of Monument Square, looking west. (Perry collection)

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Image 27: 1908 view of Monument Square, looking west. Sidewalk is adjacent to Main Street. (Perry collection)



Image 28: 1911 view of Monument Square in the winter. (Perry collection)

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Image 29: 1916 view, looking east, showing monument, two cannon, band stand and fountain. (Perry collection)

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Image 30: 1920's view of Monument Square from the southeast corner. The band stand has a roof and a flag pole is placed between the Soldiers' Monument and General Sherman Hall. (Perry collection)



Image 31: Looking southeast at Monument Square, *ca.* 1920. Bicyclists riding around the tree-filled park. (Perry collection)

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Image 32: Sons of Veterans posing in front of Soldiers' Monument, ca. 1910.
(Perry collection)



Image 33: The Civil War cannon were a wonderful attraction for people of all ages.
(Perry collection)

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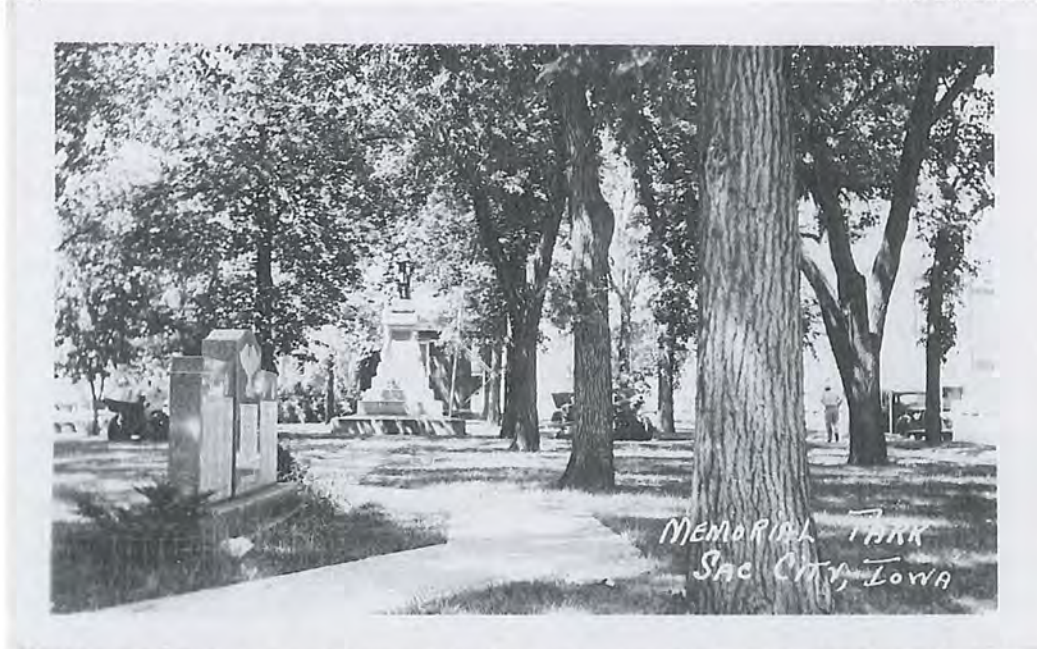


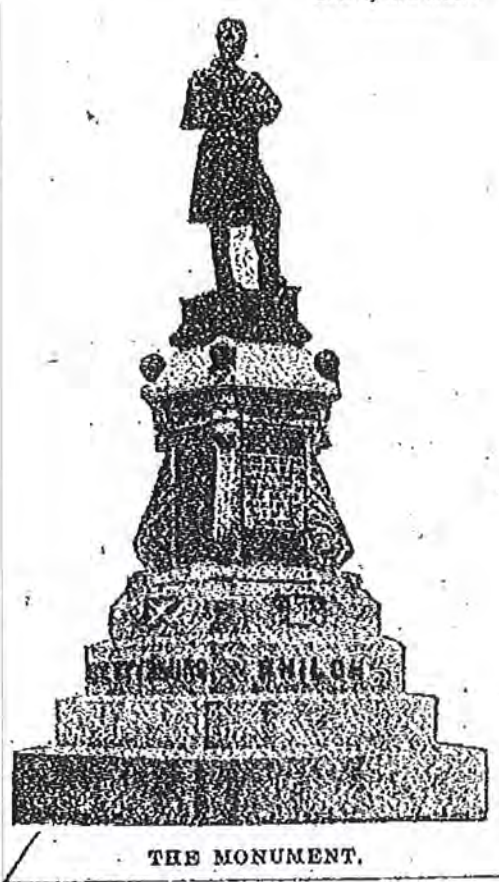
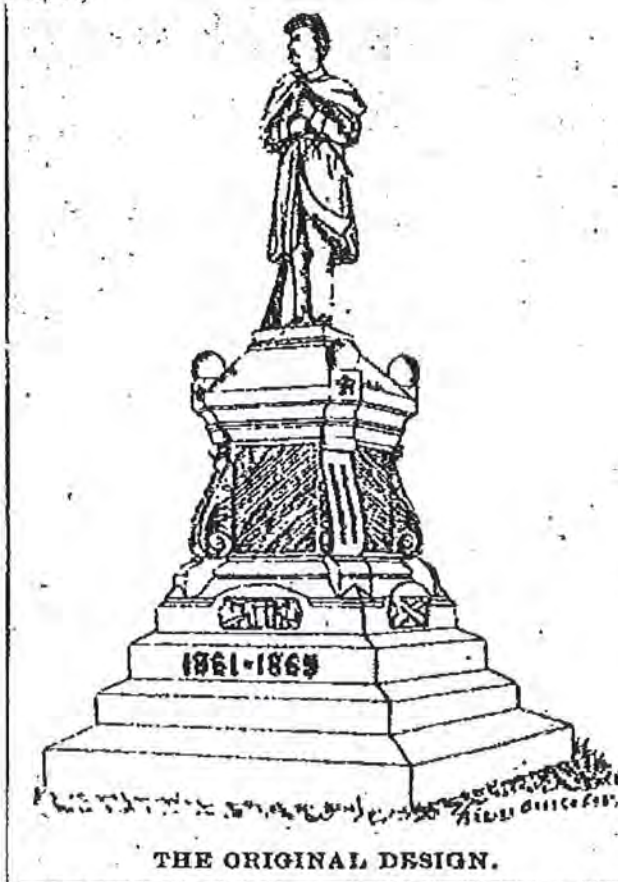
Image 34: The monument honoring Sac County residents who lost their lives in both world wars added a new dimension to Monument Square. ca. 1954 (Perry collection)



Image 35: Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) post 590 funded the rose-colored granite monument honoring 40 World War I men and 69 World War II men who lost their lives in battle. American Legion Hall in background. (Perry collection)

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Images 36, 37: Initial design sketch (left) and final design sketch (right) for Soldiers' Monument from *Sac Sun*, 28 November 1894. Although the changes in the pedestal style are notable, the most interesting change is more casual pose of the soldier, which is in keeping with Power's attempt to create the "truly American Soldier."

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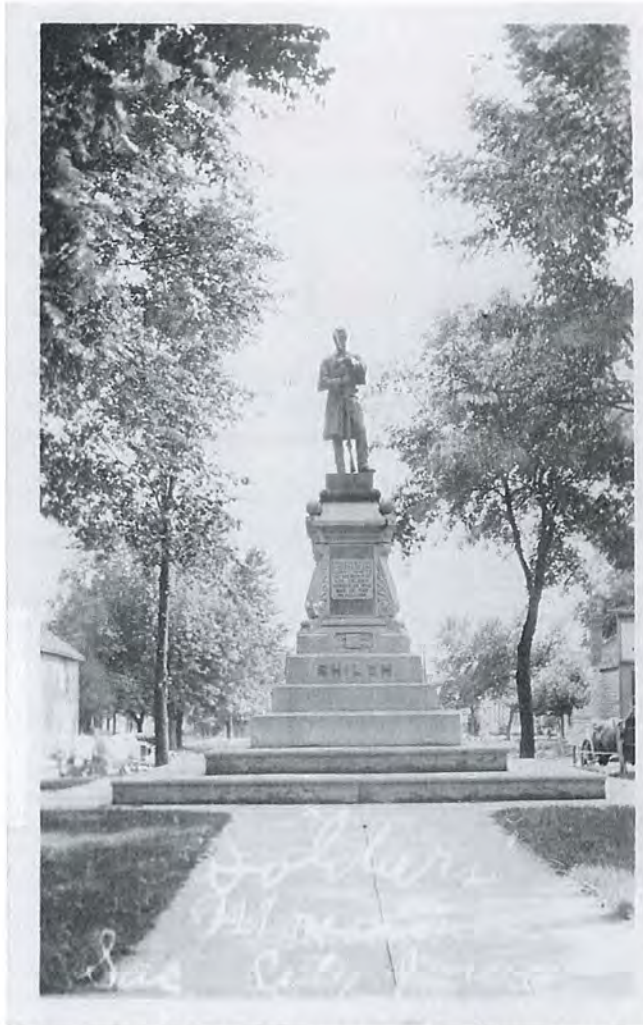


Image 38: 1909 view of Soldiers' Monument, looking south. (Perry collection)

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Image 39: 1910 view of Soldiers' Monument, looking southwest.
(Perry collection)

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Image 40: 1911 view of Soldiers' Monument showing wooden buildings that originally surrounded Monument Square. The two-story wood building in the background shows the building torn down to make room for American Legion Hall. (Perry collection)

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Image 41: 1910 view of Soldiers' Monument, looking southeast. Wood building in background was removed to make room for American Legion Building. (Perry collection)

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Name of Property

SOLDIERS



Civil War



SOLDIERS



SOLDIERS



Images 42, 43, 44: Medallion that was given to all Civil War Veterans who registered for the Encampment hosted by General Sherman Post in Sac City in 1899. Image depicts Soldiers' Monument in Monument Square. (photos Perry)

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Images 45: Back side of medallion showing dates and location of encampment hosted by General Sherman Post. (photo Perry)



Image 46: Sac City Community band in front of Soldiers' Monument. ca. 1915 (Perry collection)

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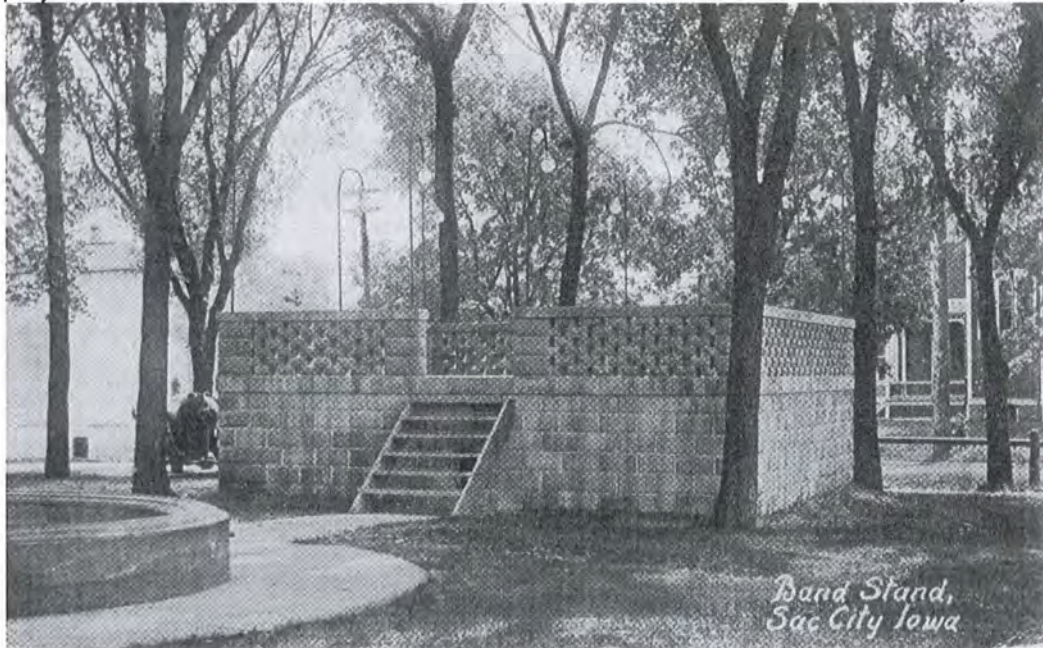


Image 47: Band Stand in Monument Square. Concrete block structure elevated players about five feet above the surrounding listeners. Circular structure to the left of photo was a water feature. Looking east. ca. 1915. (Perry collection)

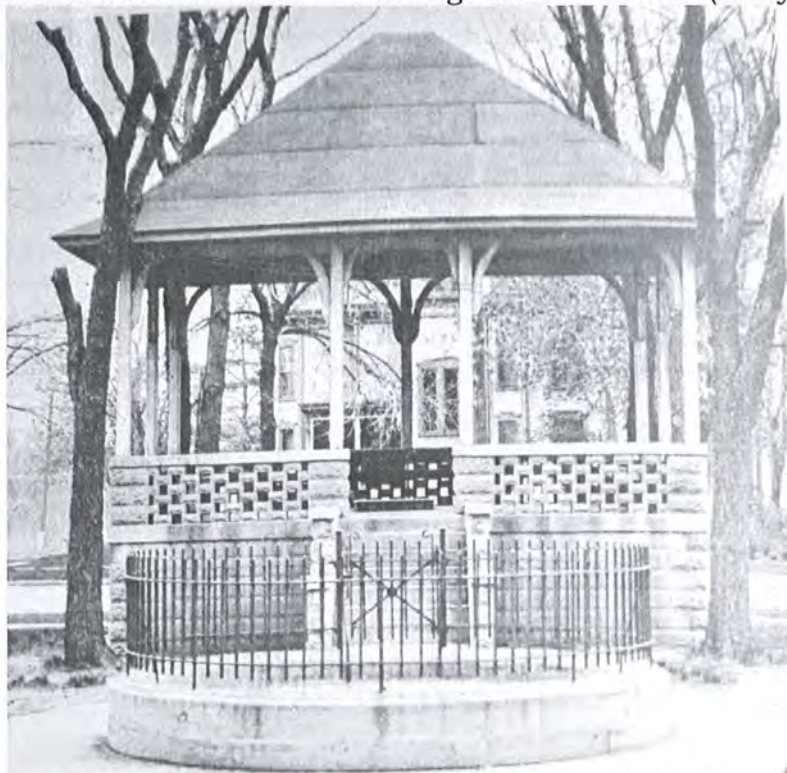


Image 48: Band Stand and fountain, ca. 1925.
(photo *Reflections*, p. 272)

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**53rd CONGRESS,
2^d SESSION.**

H. R. 7494.

[Report No. 1279.]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JUNE 19, 1894.

Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

JULY 20, 1894.

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PERKINS introduced the following bill :

A BILL

Disposing of four condemned cannon of the Navy.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the Secretary of the Navy be, and is hereby, authorized
- 4 and directed to supply the Grand Army Post of Sac City,
- 5 Iowa, with four condemned cannon for use in decorating the
- 6 pedestal of the soldiers' monument in Sac City, Iowa.

Image 49: July 1894 bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to supply four cannon to decorate Monument Square. (Perry collection)

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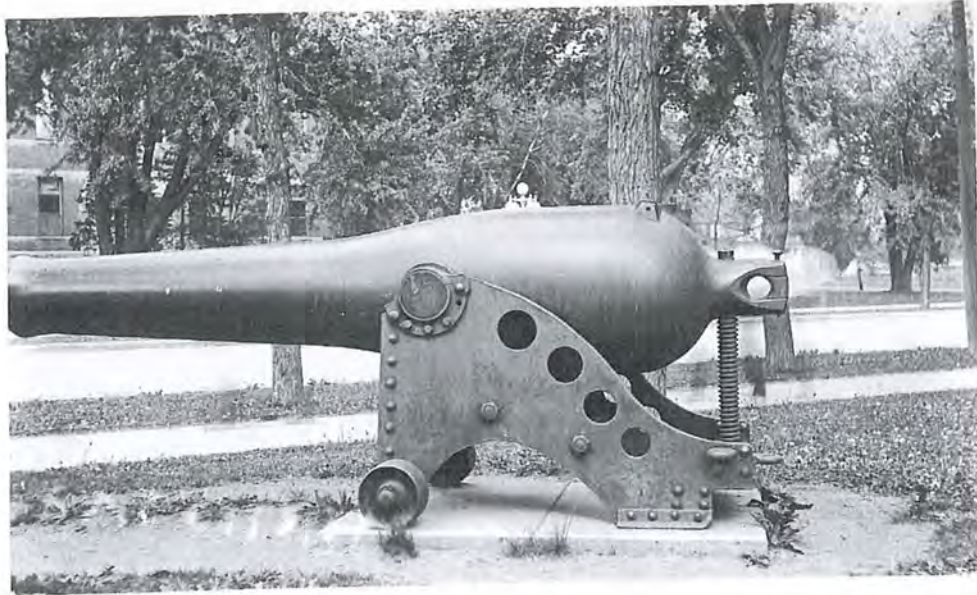


Image 50: Close-up view of Civil War Cannon in Monument Square.
(Perry collection)

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Image 51: Rear detail of Civil War cannon, looking south.
Building in the background is the American Legion Hall that was erected to honor
veterans of World War I (The Great War) ca. 1940
(Perry collection)

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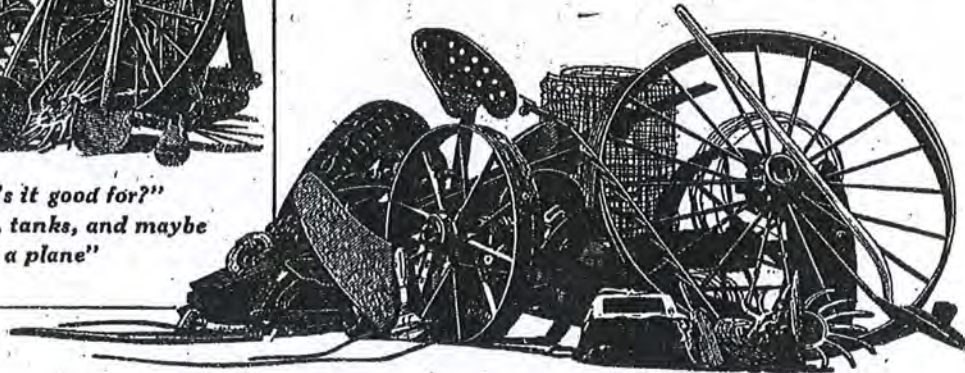
Image 52: Detail of Civil War Cannon and child enjoying Monument Square,
ca. 1940. (Perry collection)

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JUNK needed for War



In the barnyards and millies of farms and in the basements and attics of homes is a lot of Junk which is doing no good where it is, but which is needed at once to help smash the Japs and Nazis.

Scrap iron and steel, for example. Even in peacetime, scrap provided about 50% of the raw material for steel. It may be rusty, old "scrap" to you, but it is actually refined steel—with most impurities removed, and can be quickly melted with new metal in the form of pig iron to produce highest quality steel for our war machines. The production of steel has gone up, up, UP, until today America is turning out as much steel as all the rest of the world combined. But unless at least 6,000,000 additional tons of scrap steel is uncovered promptly, the full

rate of production cannot be attained or increased; the necessary tanks, guns and ships cannot be produced.

The rubber situation is also critical. In spite of the recent rubber drive, there is a continuing need for large quantities of scrap rubber. Also for other waste materials and metals like brass, copper, zinc, lead and tin.

The Junk which you collect is bought by industry from scrap dealers at established, government-controlled prices.

Will you help? First—collect all of your waste material and pile it up.

Then—sell it to a Junk dealer, give it to a charity, take it yourself to the nearest collection point, or get in touch with your Local Salvage Committee.

If you live on a farm, consult your County War Board or your farm implement dealer.

Throw YOUR scrap into the fight!

This message approved by Conservation Division

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

This advertisement paid for by the American Industries Salvage Committee (representing and with funds provided by groups of leading industrial concerns).

LOCAL SALVAGE COMMITTEE

PHONE 784

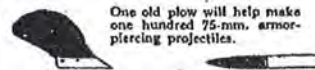
Claire Mosher, Chrm.
 Raymond Wilson
 H. E. Russell

Harold Townsend
 G. W. Strohmeler
 R. J. Estoy
 Louis Payton

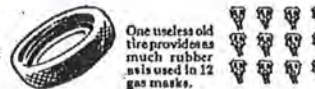
JUNK MAKES FIGHTING WEAPONS



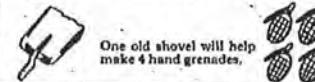
One old disc will provide scrap steel needed for 210 semi-automatic light carbines.



One old plow will help make one hundred 75-mm. armor-piercing projectiles.



One useless old tire provides as much rubber as is used in 12 gas masks.



One old shovel will help make 4 hand grenades.

MATERIALS NEEDED

Scrap iron and steel.

Other metals of all kinds.

Old rubber.

Rags, Manila rope, burlap bags.

Waste Cooking Fats—When you get a pound or more, strain into a large tin can and sell to your meat dealer.

NEEDED ONLY IN CERTAIN LOCALITIES: Waste paper and tin cans—wanted only in certain areas, as announced locally. **NOT NEEDED** (at this time): Razor blades—glass.

Image 53: One of the local flyers that prompted Charles Hacke to lead the campaign to send the cannon away to support the war effort in WW II. (Perry collection)

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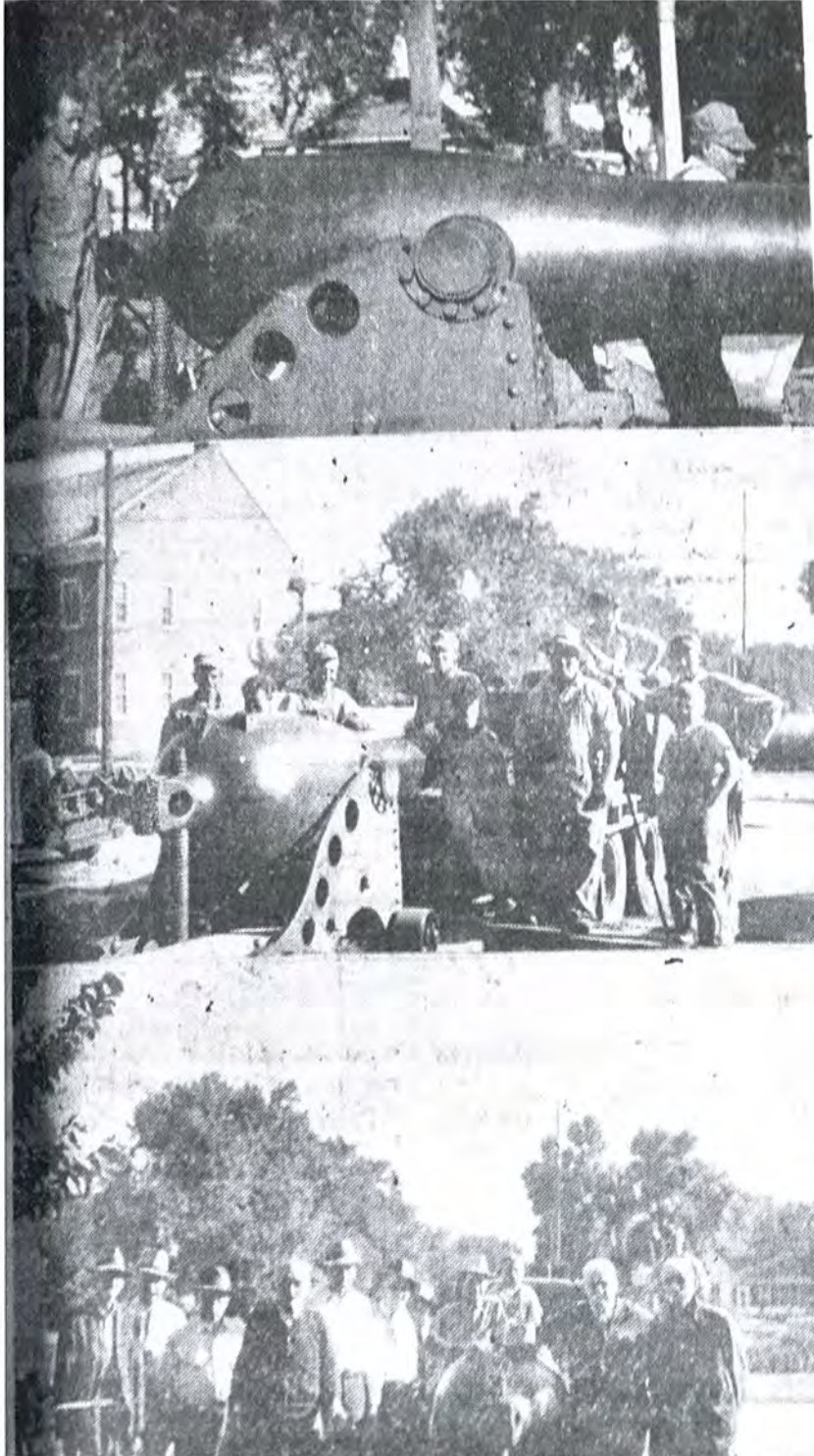


Image 54: Pictures from 10 September 1942 *Sac Sun* showing cannon being taken away.

Sac City Monument Square Historic District
Name of Property

Sac County, IA
County and State

ESTABLISHED 1868.

National Fine Art Foundery

**MAURICE J. POWER,
No. 218 East 25th Street, New York.**

**REAL BRONZE STATUARY OF ANY SIZE
CAST TO ORDER.**

**ARTISTIC MEMORIALS IN BRONZE AND GRANITE
FOR PARKS AND CEMETERIES.**

Soldiers' Monuments a Specialty.

Architects' Designs Executed. - Designs for Special Subjects.

Image 55: 1892 Newspaper advertisement for Maurice J. Power's statuary.
(image from [wikipedia.org/wiki.Maurice_J._Power](http://wikipedia.org/wiki/Maurice_J._Power))

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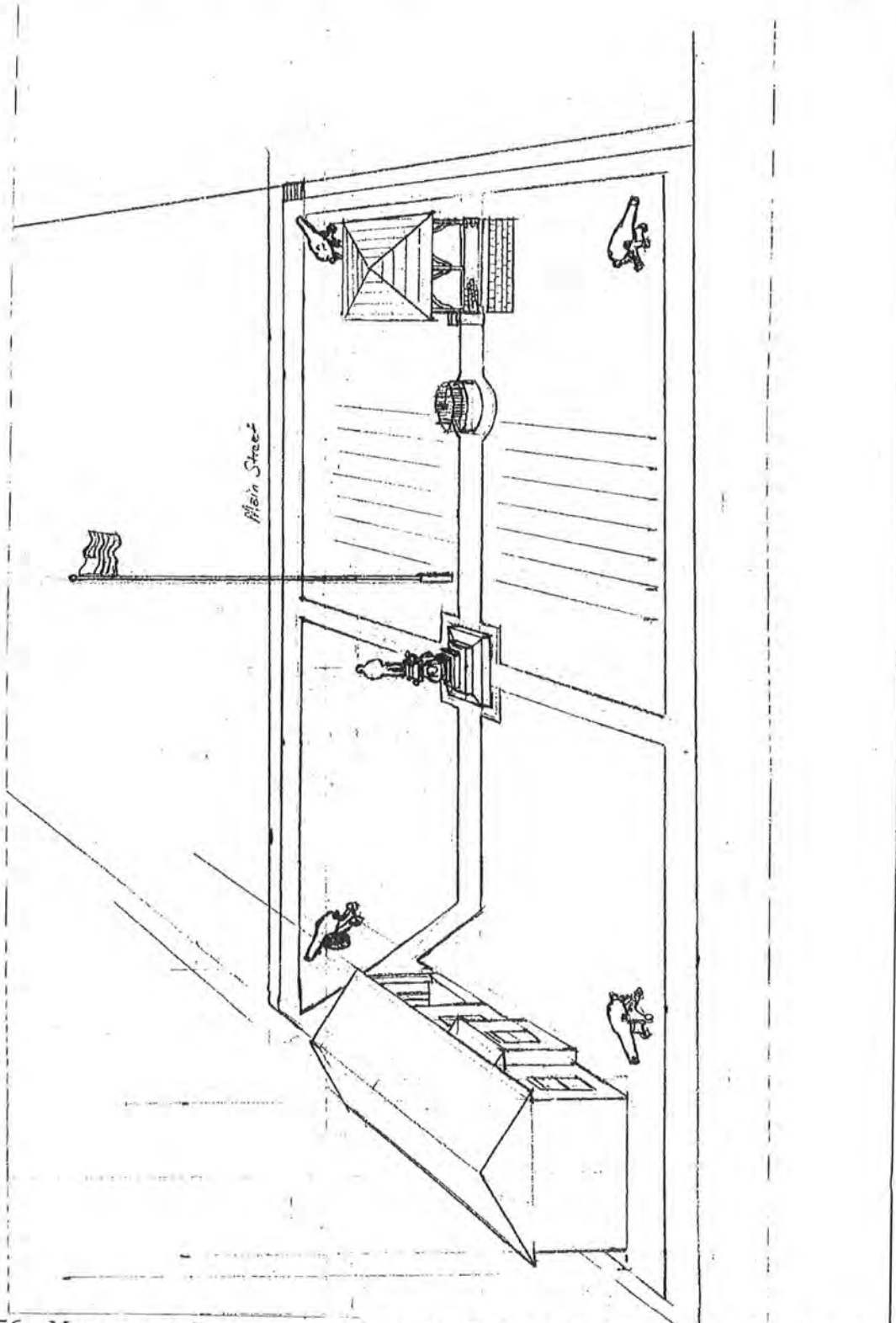


Image 56: Monument Square around 1910. Drawing by Bryan Buckley for 100th anniversary of the area in 1992.

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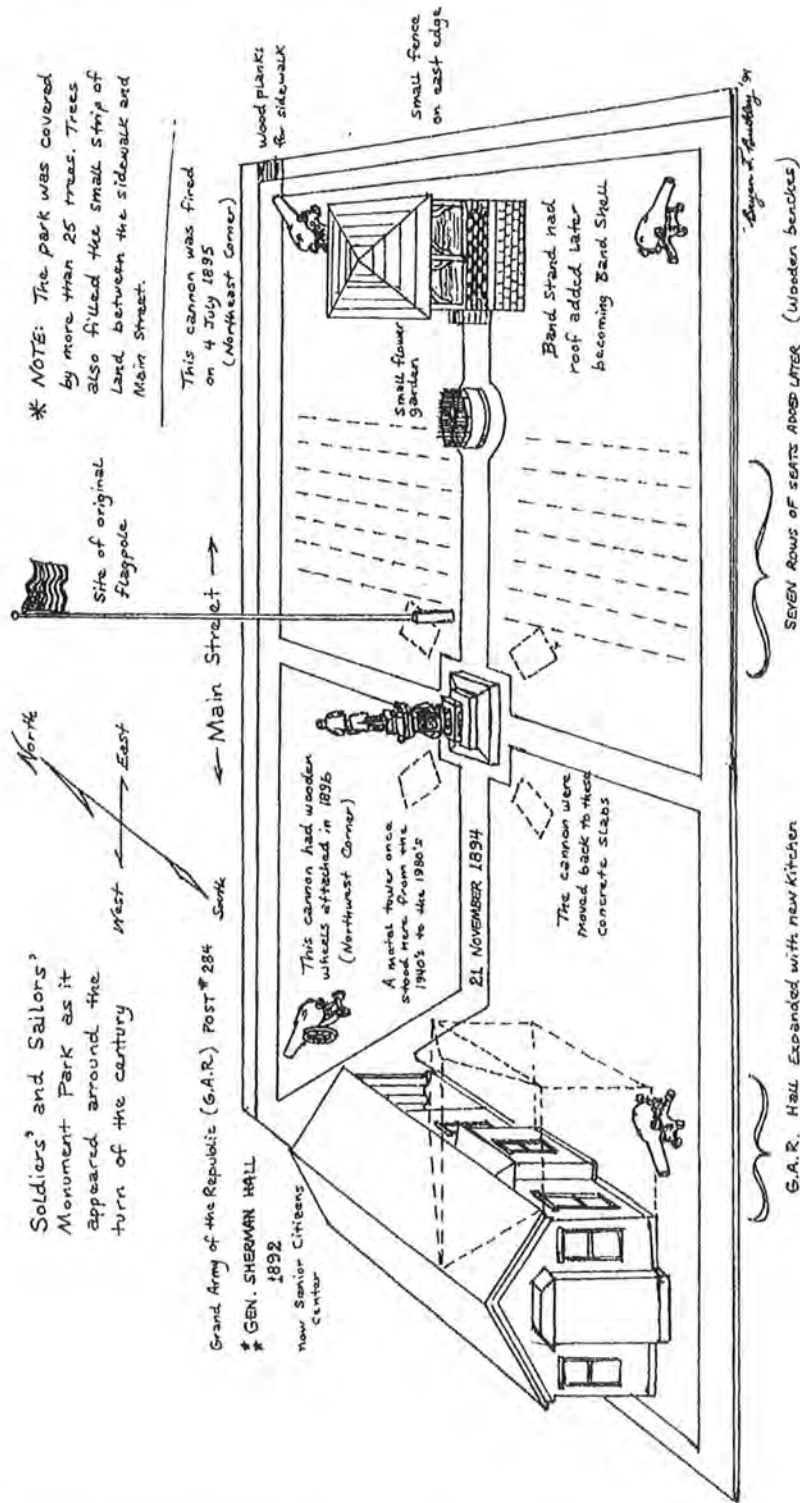


Image 57: Monument Square at the turn of the century with changes indicated for future years. (Drawing by Bryan Buckley for 100th anniversary of the area in 1992)

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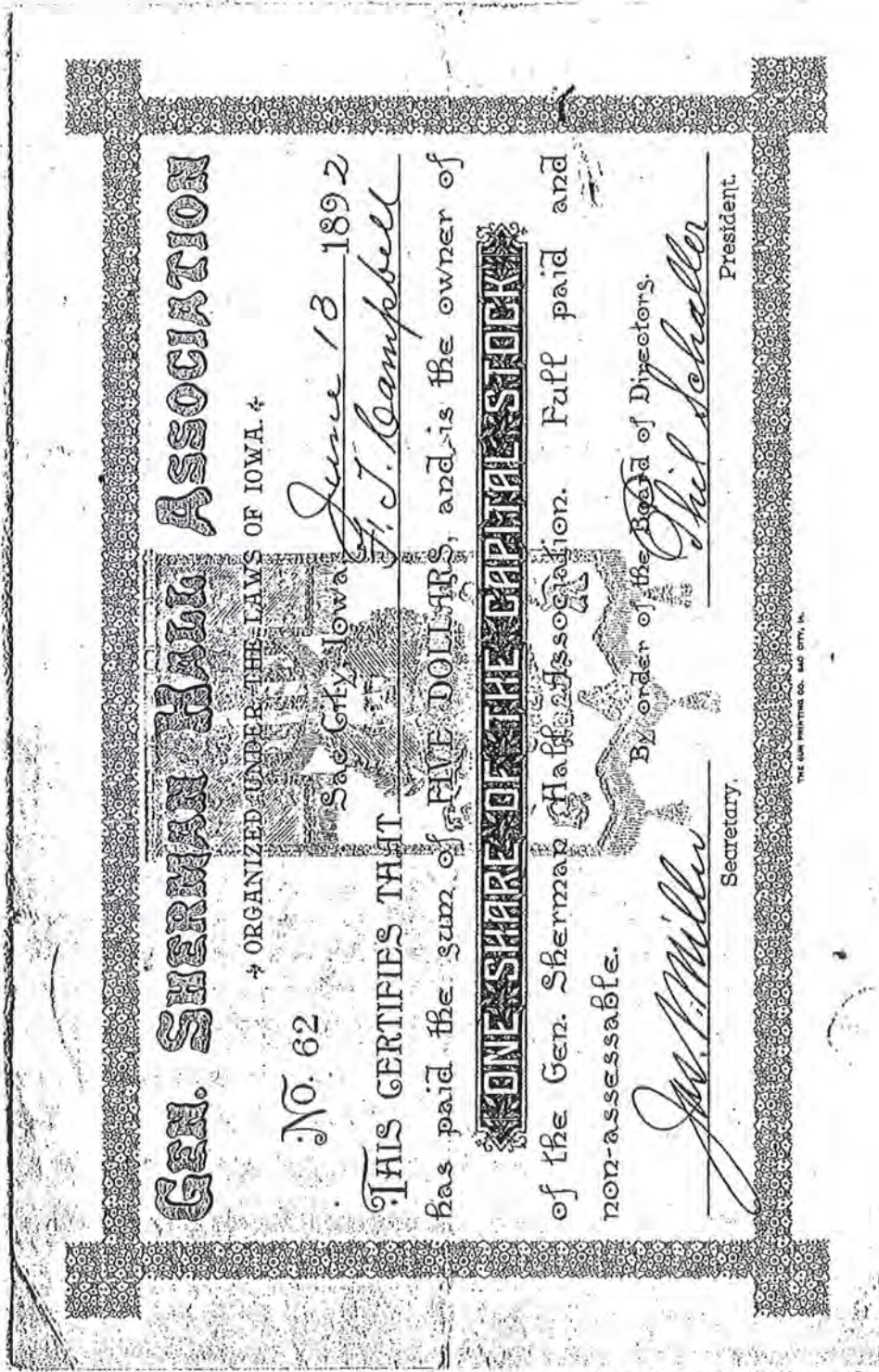


Image 58: Stock was sold in \$5 shares to fund the building of General Sherman Hall. One of the stock shares from 1892, (Perry collection)

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Image 59: American Legion Hall at the time of its dedication, 23 November 1922.
The windows had not been installed at the time this photo was taken.
(photo *Sac County Bulletin*, 29 November 1922)

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Image 60: Published under the heading "Buddies Celebrate Four Years 'After,'" this photo shows members of the Cantigny Post at the time of the building's dedication. (photo *Sac County Bulletin*, 29 November 1922)

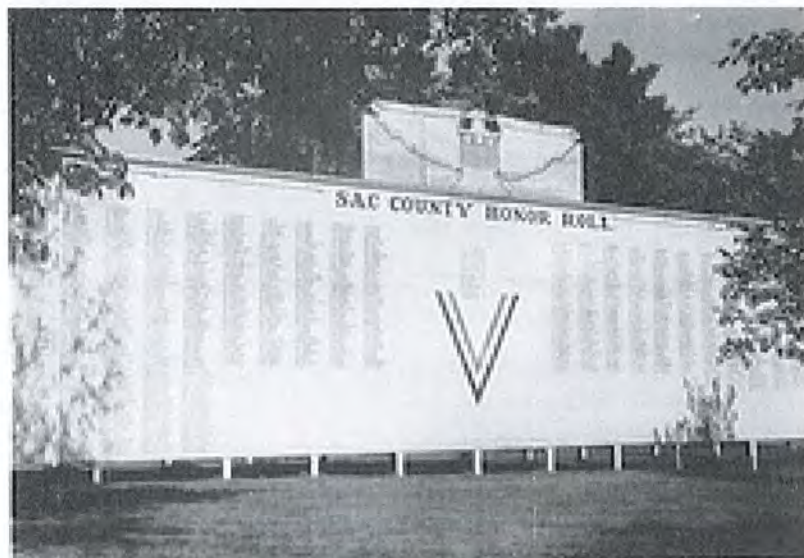


Image 61: Sac County responded very well to the sale of Victory Bonds to help fund WWI. This sign, in front of the Sac County Court House, listed the names of all who had purchased bonds. (Perry collection)

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Image 62: Cantigny Post 195 Drum and Bugle Corps after 1953 Memorial Day Parade. (Perry collection)



Image 63: 1953 Memorial Day celebration showing gathering led by American Legion at Monument Square. The American Legion Post helped continue the celebration begun by the G.A.R. to honor those who had risked or given their lives in military service. (Perry collection)

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Image 64: 1953 American Legion Drum and Bugle Corps in front of G.A.R. Hall.
(Perry collection)



Image 65: Community Building ca. 1930. The house on the left was later torn down to allow the city to build a new fire station. (Perry collection)

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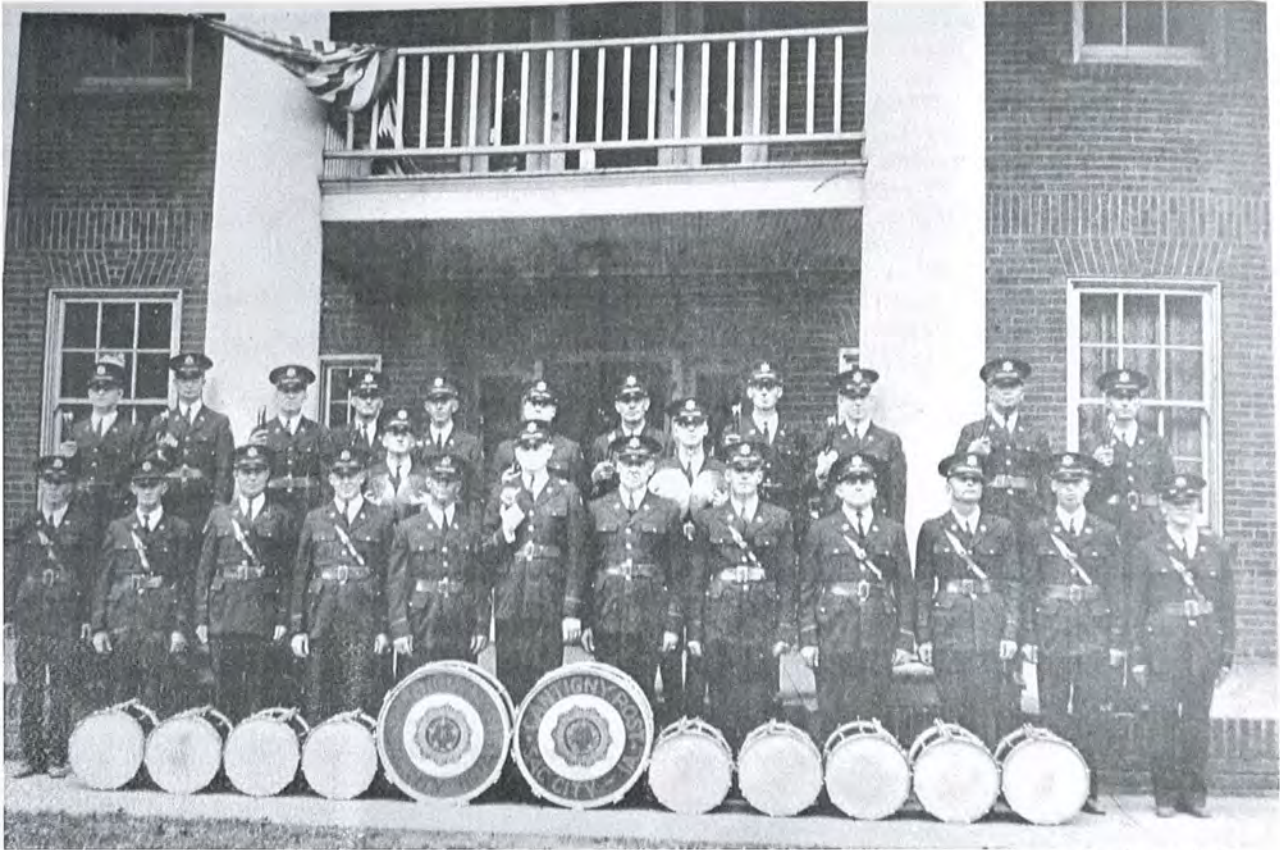
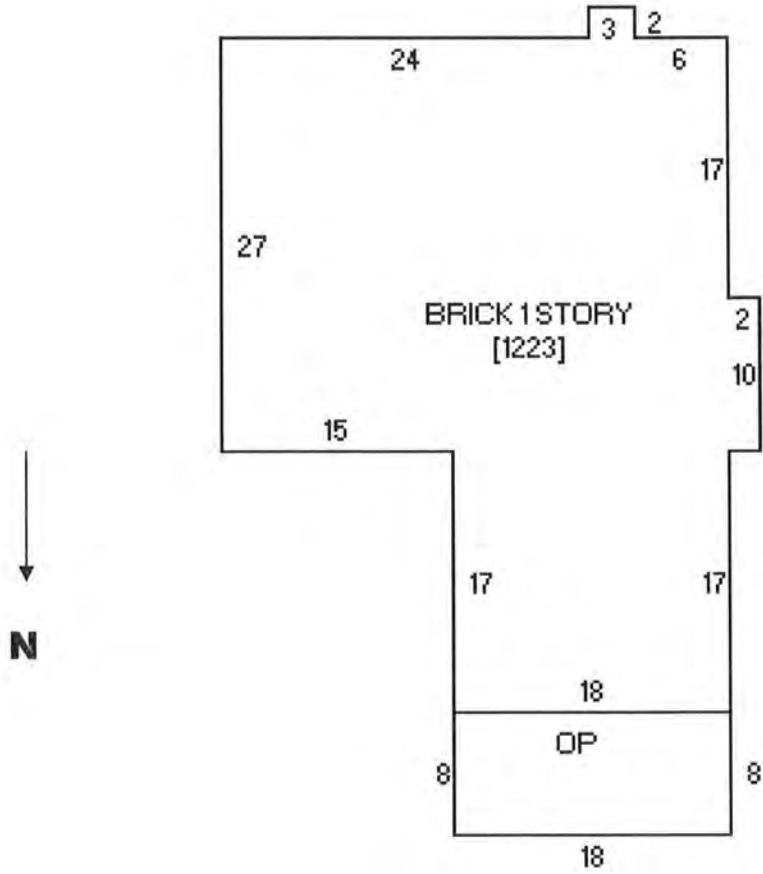


Image 66: American Legion Drum and Bugle Corps in front of American Legion Hall.
ca. 1924. (photo *Reflections*, p. 272)

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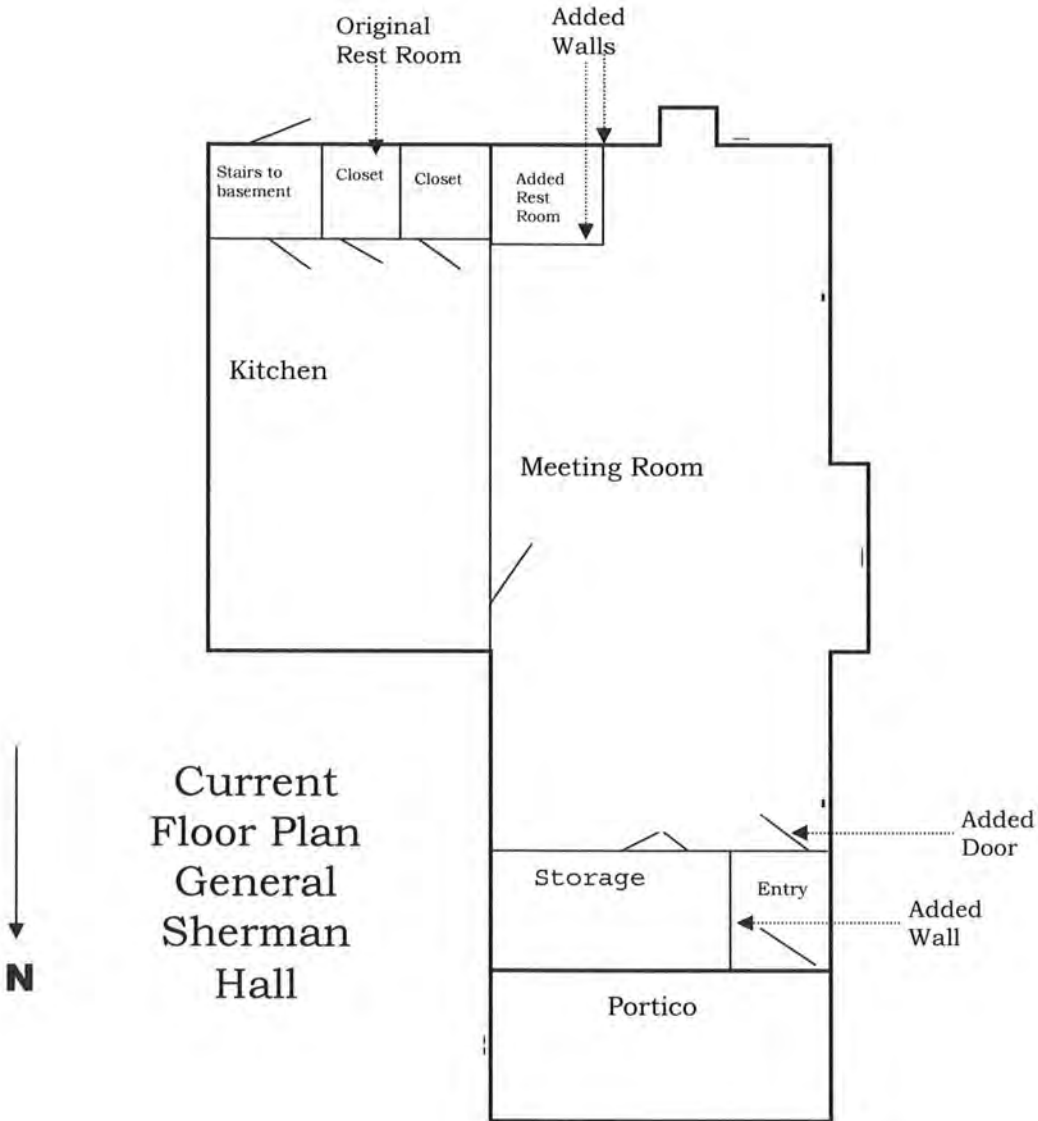


Sketch by www.camavision.com

Dimensional Floor Plan of General Sherman Hall. Not to scale.

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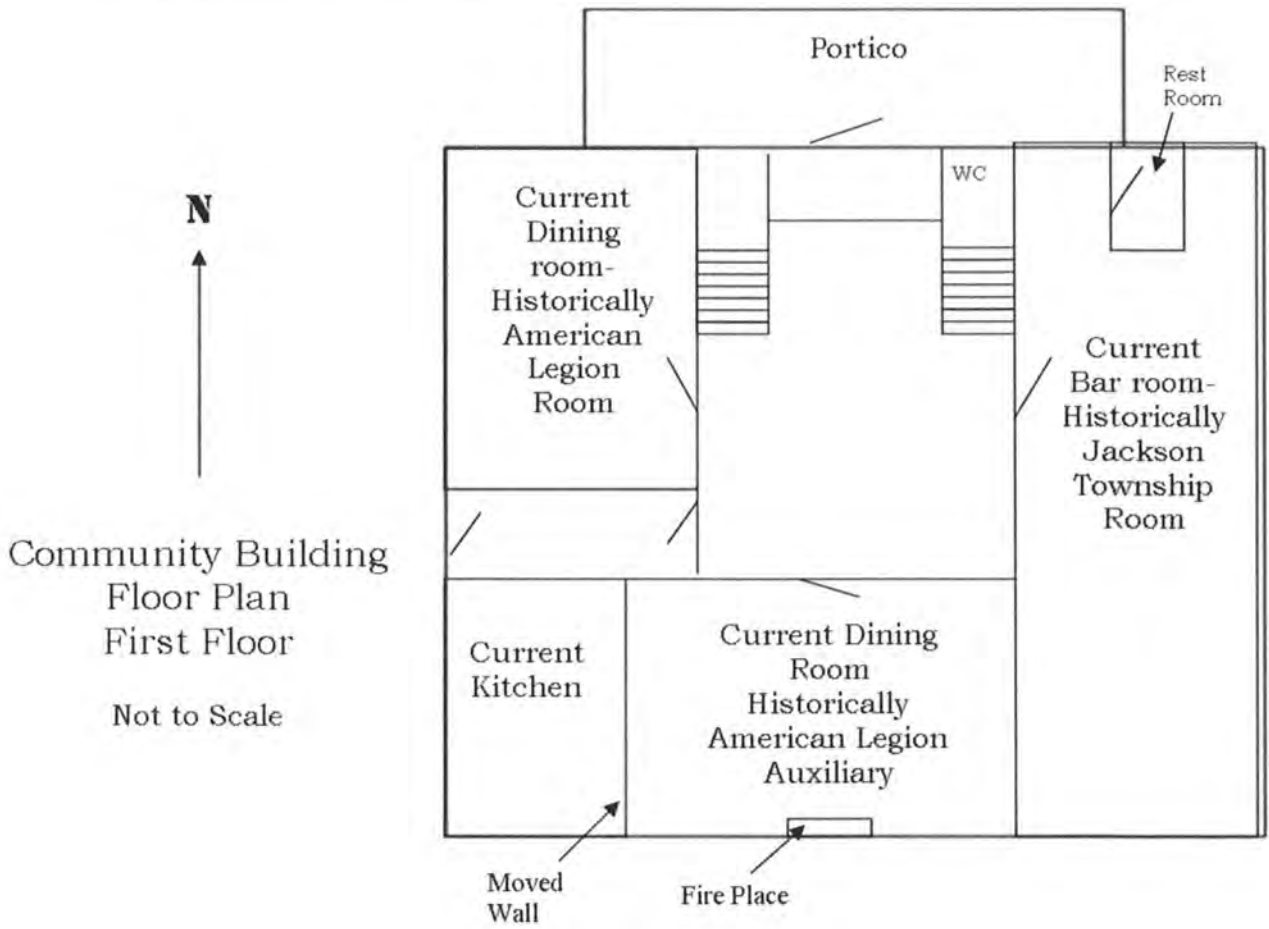


Current
Floor Plan
General
Sherman
Hall

Not to scale

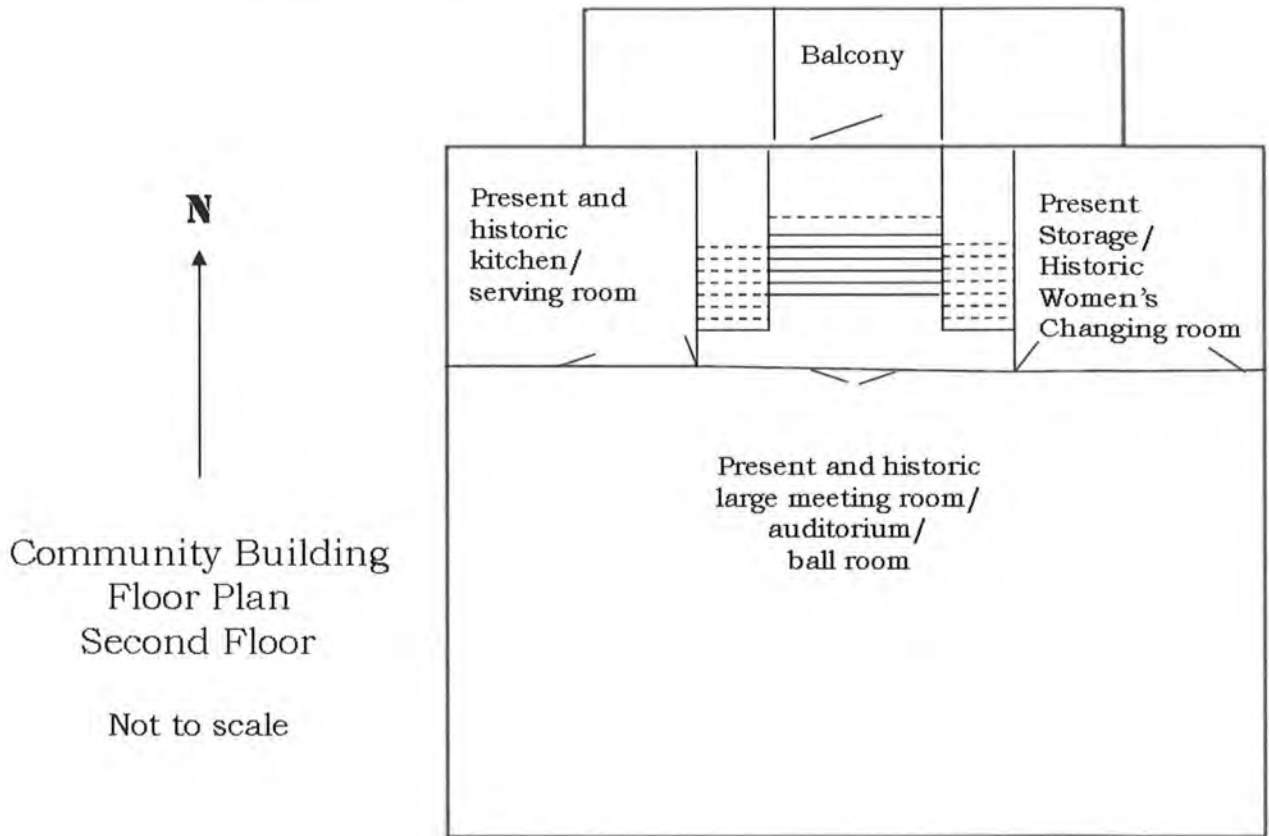
Sac City Monument Square Historic District
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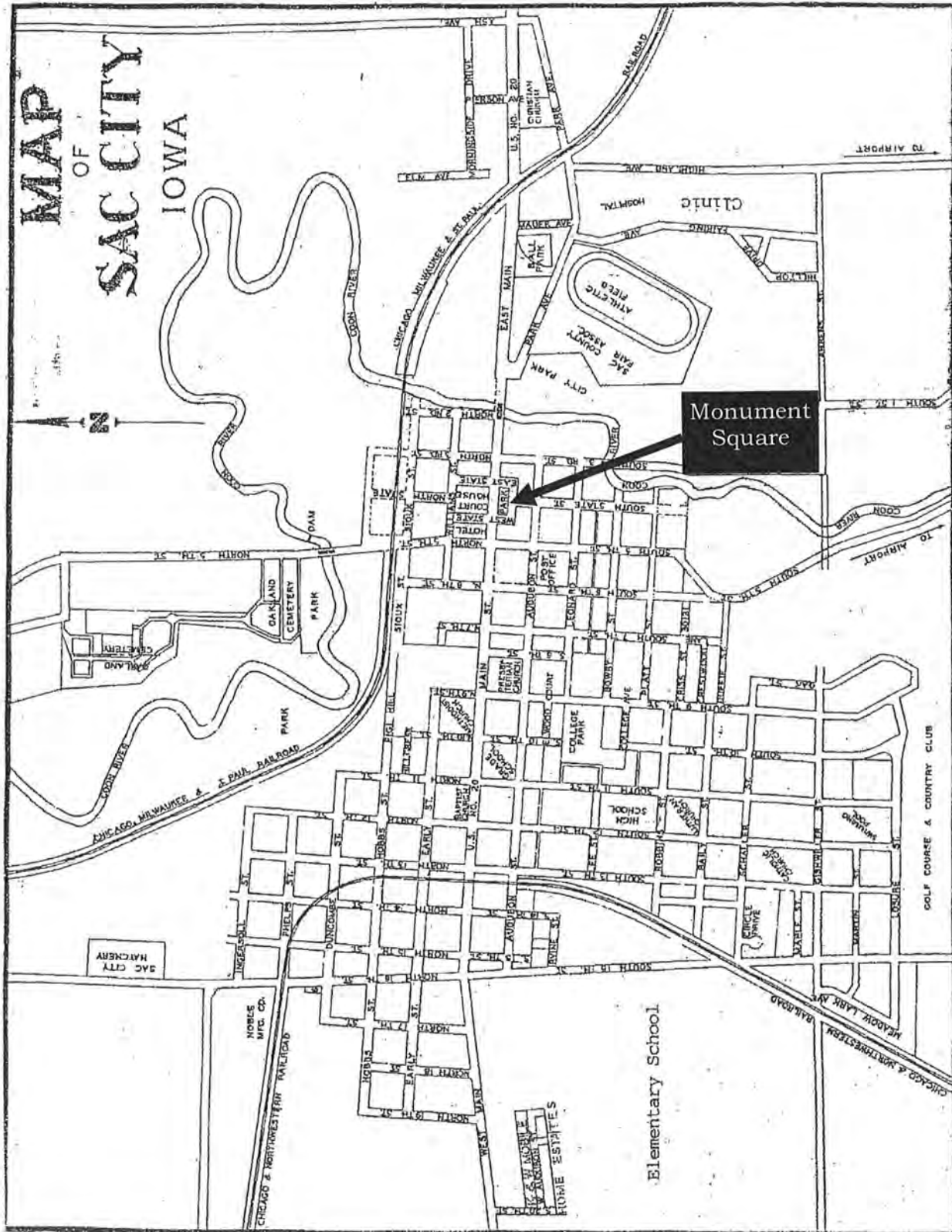
Sac City Monument Square Historic District
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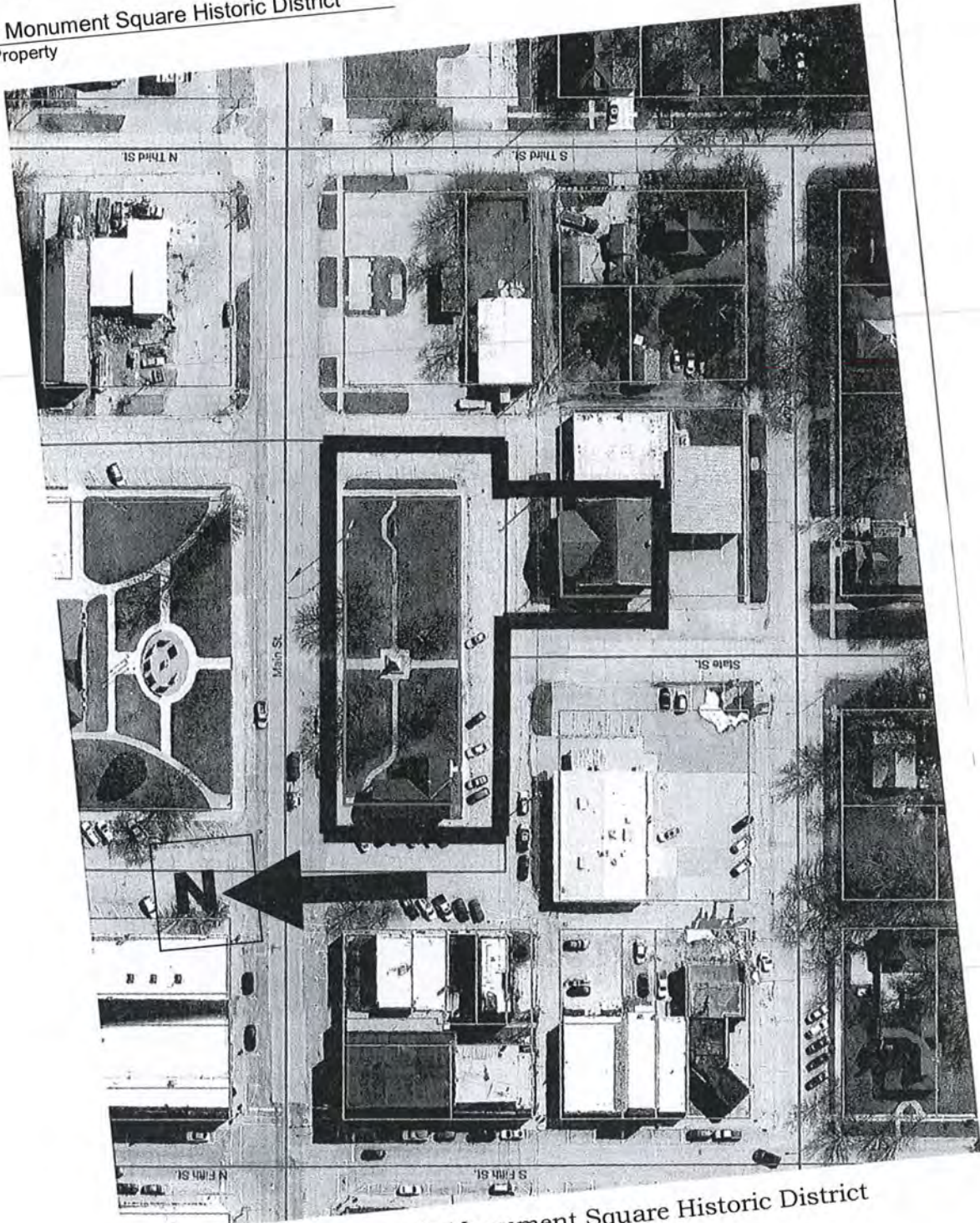


Sac City Monument Square Historic District
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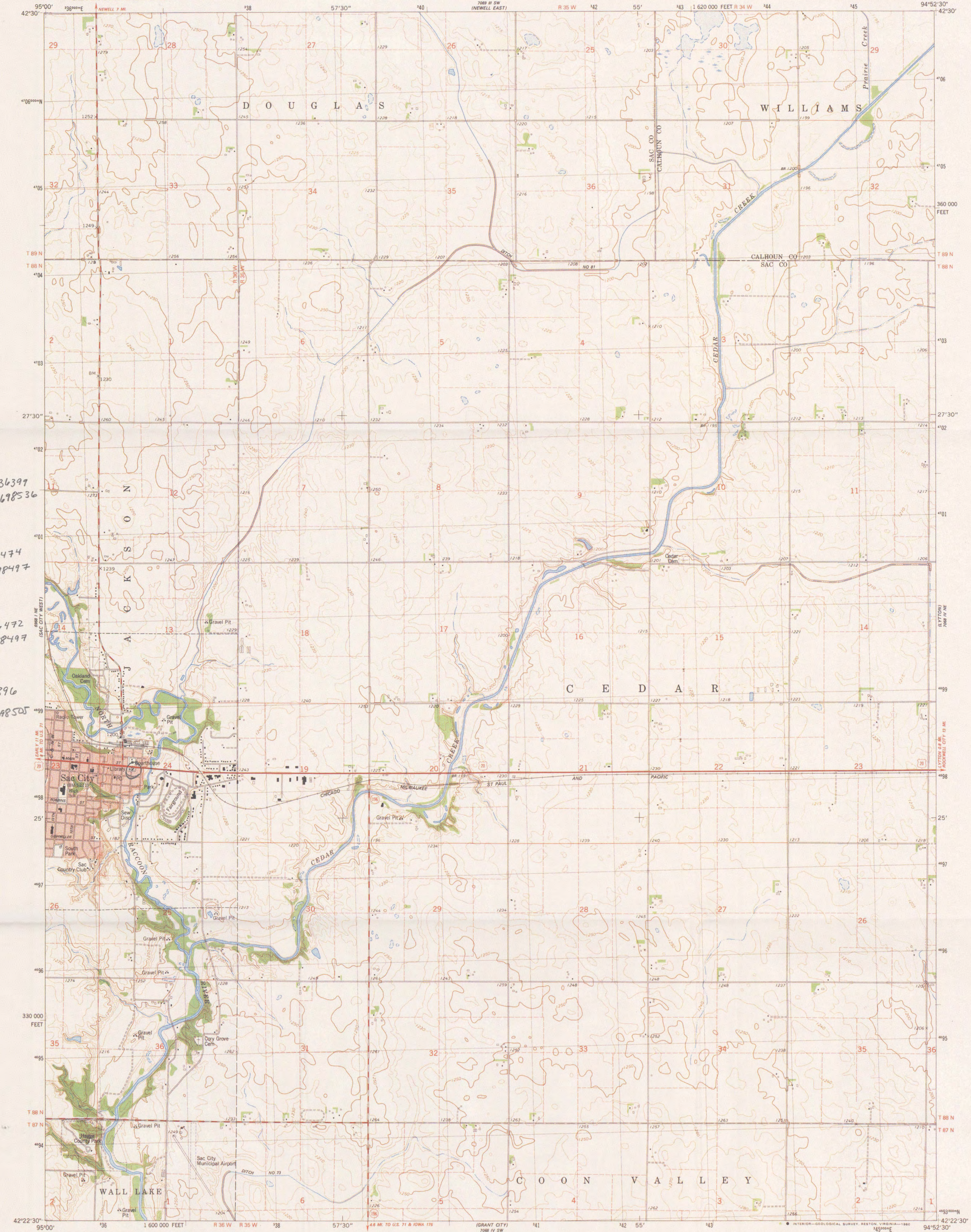
Sac County, IA
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Sac City Monument Square Historic District
Name of Property



Outlined area is Monument Square Historic District



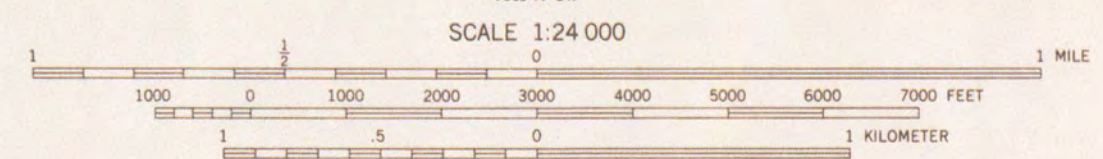
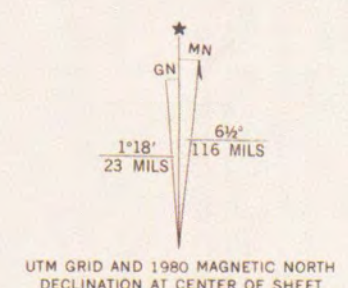
Zone 15
Easting 336399
Northing 4698536

Zone 15
Easting 336474
Northing 4698497

Zone 15
Easting 336472
Northing 4698497

Zone 15
Easting 336396
Northing 4698505

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1974. Field checked 1975. Map edited 1980
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Iowa coordinate
system, north zone (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 15
1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 5 meters north and
21 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks
Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



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



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

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

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

OCT 23 1980
1950



Louvered dormer window in the gable.

Three double-hung windows with stone lintels and sills. The middle window has an air conditioner unit installed.

Paper Re

Keith's Interiors
FURNITURE, CABINETS, WINDOWS & MORE

STOP

TREATMENT



SENIOR CITIZENS
CENTER

1892

GEN. SHERMAN HALL

★ 1892 ★

GRANT.



SHEPHERD

SHIELD

McClellan Mead

Atlanta Cedar Creek

Gettysburg

1st

Regt



Wicksburg Anti-tam

AC



ERECTED BY THE
CITIZENS OF MAD
COUNTY, IOWA TO
THE MEMORY OF
HER SOLDIER
HEROES OF THE
WAR OF THE
REBELLION.

SHILOH

WINCHESTER

FI DEP
ARK C



CO. REGT.
H. 10 INF.
WM. CORY
DIED JUNE 6, 1866
HARVEY W. CORY H. 10 INF.
EVERETT LEE H. 10 INF.
DIED NOV. 7, 1915
THADDEUS A. CORY C. 8 INF.
J. T. ALEXANDER 2. B. L. ART.
DIED FEB. 19, 1908
J. W. TIBERGHIEN H. 10 INF.
DIED JAN. 4, 1915

ERECTED BY THE
CITIZENS OF GAD
COUNTY, IOWA TO
THE MEMORY OF
HER SOLDIER
HEROES OF THE
WAR OF THE
REBELLION.

GETTYSBURG

SHILOH

W. E. WRIGHT
J. A. NEAL
C. ROEH
J. M. WALSON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
OF SUPERVISORS



COURT HOUSE
SOUTH ANNEX



IN MEMORY
OF THE BOYS OF
SAC COUNTY
WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES
IN WORLD WARS
I AND II

ERECTED BY U.F.W. POST 590

TOURGEE ST

SAC CITY FIRE DEPT
NO PARKING

SAC CITY FIRE DEPT
NO PARKING

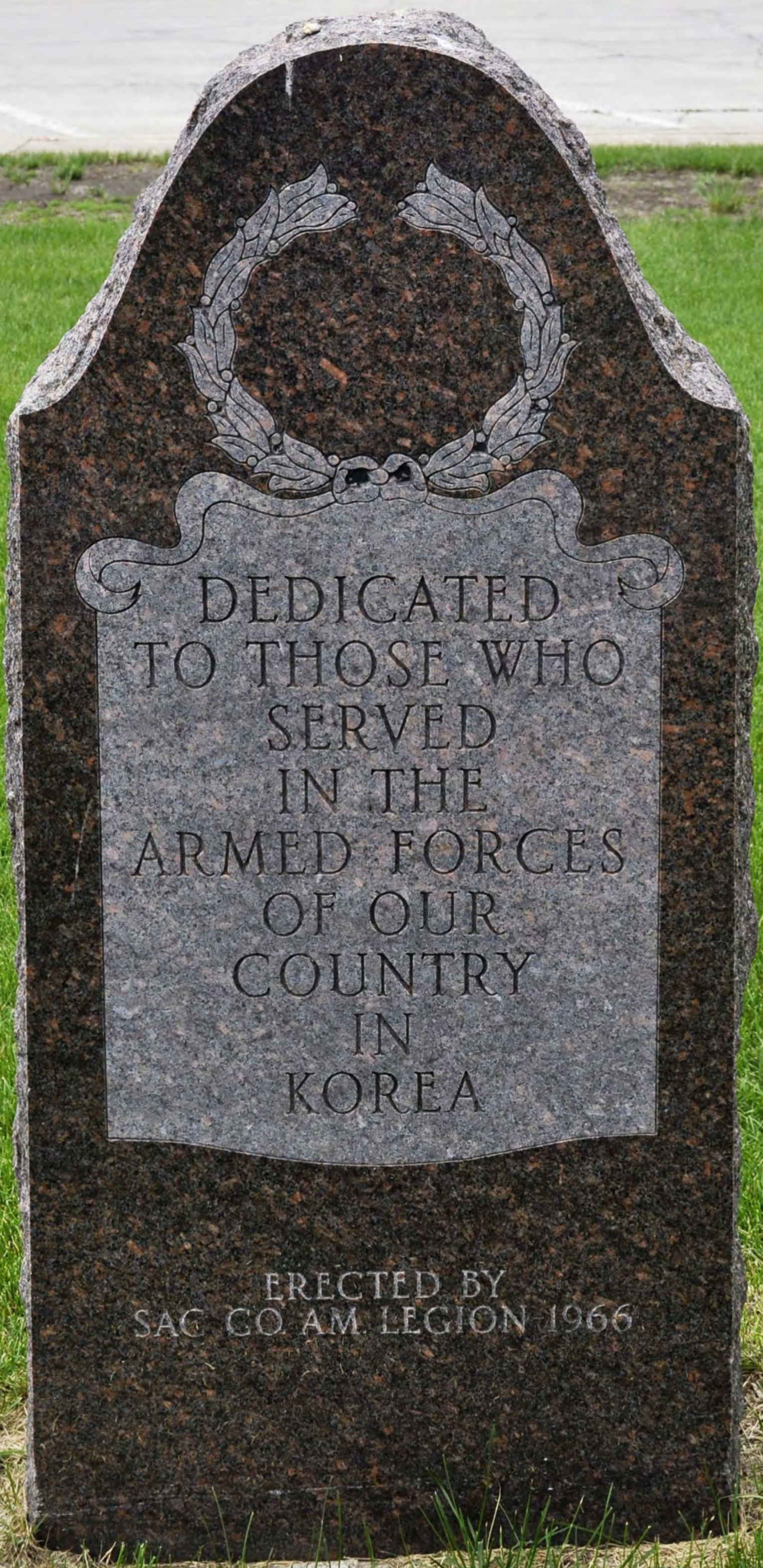
TOWNHOUSE
RESTAURANT

LOUNGE
ENTRANCE




<p>WORLD WAR I</p> <p>ATWATER, LEO AUGEN, EILERT BAMFORD, BERNARD BERNHARDT, ROBERT BIHRER, GEORGE J. BITTNER, HARVEY M. BLASS, CHARLES BULLER, ERNEST CARLSON, IVER H. CRISS, GLEN DAVIS, ALBERT L. DAVIS, HARRY E. DRILLING, HENRY A. DURMIN, ROBERT ETTEE, ROBERT B. FULLER, BAYARD GLEIM, WILLIAM R. GOETSCH, HERMAN HAIR, MERTON J. HART, DWIGHT</p>	<p>WORLD WAR II</p> <p>HINRICHSSEN, JOHN P. JANSEN, CHRIST JARVIS, ARTHUR JENSEN, DEWEY MARTIN, WILLIAM F. MEYER, FRED C. MILLER, GUY L. NILES, CHARLES S. NOMISEN, CARL F. NORTON, ANDREW G. PIKE, ROBERT PUETZ, JOSEPH J. REYMER, ANDREW ROOSE, HERMAN SCHAIRRING, ALBERT SWEDE, ROBERT TOOMBS, PERRY L. WERKMEISTER, CHAS. WILLIAMS, RUSSELL WITTKOPP, ARAD</p>	<p>WORLD WAR II</p> <p>ARMSTRONG, DON BAKER, IRVEN BAUER, GERALD BENGFORD, NORBERT B. BERNHARDT, WAYNE W. BOYCE, EVERETT R. BRIGGLE, HARRY W. CARMICHAEL, ELMER CONGER, GUY H. CURRIE, JOHN W. DAVIS, MYRLE C. DEGARMO, MELVIN G. ELLWANGER, FRED O. ENGLISH, BURTON C. ELEMING, HARLAN K. GIBBINS, EVERETT E. HANSEN, GEORGE W. HANSEN, JOHN HARADON, ORLIN HINK, ROBERT J.</p>
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<p>WORLD WAR II</p> <p>HUEBNER, DONALD C. IRWIN, BRUCE J. IRWIN, LOWELL R. JACKSON, WILBERT H. JOHNSON, HENRY J. JOHNSON, LLOYD E. KIES, ORVILLE W. KRAUS, WALBERT H. KREFT, LESTER KRENZLEN, LAVERIT KROUCH, DEAN R. LAKE, DONALD S. LAMAR, MARVIN J. LEWIS, DELBERT W. MCCLURG, LYON H. MCKEEN, OLIVER W.</p>	<p>WORLD WAR II</p> <p>MACKAY, GAYLE MALONE, WILLIAM MOQUIST, STIG E. H. NIELAND, ARTHUR B. PUTZMAN, HAROLD PERRY, VERNON C. PETSCHAUER, NORMAN PRESCOTT, ALBERT PYEE, EVERETT REINHART, WENDALL D. RIGGINS, ACE J. SCHULTE, DONALD SCHWANZ, ALVIN R. SKARIN, RICHARD SHANK, CLIFFORD SIMON, JOE L.</p>	<p>WORLD WAR II</p> <p>SMITH, CECIL J. SMITH, DUANE D. SMITH, RICHARD F. WALTERS, EDWARD WALTERS, WILLIAM WHITE, JERRY W. WIELAND, ROBERT E. WIRTJES, ORVILLE D. WRIGHT, RUSSELL D.</p>
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DEDICATED
TO THOSE WHO
SERVED
IN THE
ARMED FORCES
OF OUR
COUNTRY
IN
KOREA

ERECTED BY
SAC CO AM LEGION 1966



DEDICATED
TO THOSE WHO
SERVED
IN THE
ARMED FORCES
OF OUR
COUNTRY
IN
VIET NAM

ERECTED BY
SAC CO. AM LEGION 1980

SAC COUNTY MEN KILLED IN VIETNAM:

McKEEN, GERALD C.

NAVY CORPSMAN - SAC CITY
SEPT. 24, 1966

BUCKLEY, JIMMY L.

LT. COM. - SAC CITY
AUG. 21, 1967

ROCHE, KENNETH W.

SP74 - NEMAHA
FEB. 22, 1968

FREEMAN, RANDALL G.

W.O. - SAC CITY
DEC. 14, 1970

REX, ROBERT F.

CAPT. - ODEBOLT
MARCH 9, 1969

PLATT, JOHN H.

PFC. - EARLY
MAY 24, 1969

ROTH, LARROY F.

SP74 - WALL LAKE
JAN. 7, 1970





LOUNGE
ENTRANCE

TOWNEHOUSE
RESTAURANT

TOURGEE ST



SAC CITY FIRE DEPT.
NO PARKING

13 ZEG

118 WCL

118 WCL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Sac City Monument Square Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: IOWA, Sac

DATE RECEIVED: 3/20/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/14/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/29/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/05/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000193

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 5.4.15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

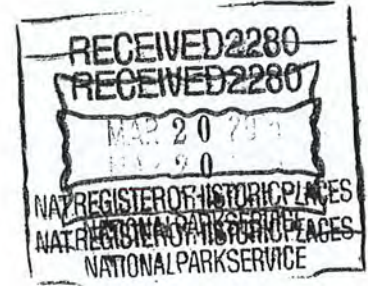
DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

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

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF
CULTURAL AFFAIRS

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

MARY COWNIE, DIRECTOR
CHRIS KRAMER, DEPUTY DIRECTOR



IOWA
ARTS
COUNCIL

March 18, 2015

PRODUCE
IOWA

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief
National Register and National Historic Landmarks
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Fl.
Washington D.C. 20005

STATE HISTORICAL
SOCIETY OF IOWA

Dear Mr. Loether:

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

STATE HISTORICAL
MUSEUM OF IOWA

- Sac City Monument Square Historic District, Sac City, Sac County, Iowa
- West Union Commercial Historic District, West Union, Fayette County, Iowa

STATE HISTORICAL
LIBRARY & ARCHIVES

Thank you for your consideration.

STATE
HISTORIC
SITES

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Foster Hill

Elizabeth Foster Hill
National Register

STATE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION
OFFICE OF IOWA

IOWA
HISTORICAL
FOUNDATION