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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1. Name of Property

historic name JOHN N. AND MARY A. MCOULKEN HOUSE
other names/site number Emelia J. Schleeeger House; Joan E. Schreiber House

2. Location

street & number 602 Commercial Street N/A not for publication
city or town La Porte City _____ vicinity
state Iowa code IA county Black Hawk code 013 zip code 50651

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility) meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets _ does not meet) the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant (nationally statewide locally). See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
[Signature] 8-3-94
Signature of certifying official/Title State Historical Society of Iowa Date
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property (meets _ does not meet) the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is :
 entered in the National Register.
_ See continuation sheet.
_ determined eligible for the National Register
_ See continuation sheet
_ determined not eligible for the National Register
_ removed from the National Register.
_ Other, (Explain)

for
Signature of Keeper
Edson H. Beall

Entered in the Date of Action
National Register 9-8-94

John N. and Mary A. McQuilken House
Name of Property

Black Hawk County, Iowa
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many lines as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one line)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC, single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC, single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
walls Wood

roof Wood shingle
other Glass

Narrative Description

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

John N. and Mary A. McOuiklen House
Name of Property

Black Hawk County, Iowa
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" on one or more lines for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" on all the lines that apply)
Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1901

Significant Dates

1901 1901 occupation

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance - (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

9. Major Bibliography References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository

Dr. Joan E. Schreiber, property owner

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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AUG 10 1994
INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

CFN-259-1116

John N. and Mary A. McQuilken House, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Sited on a lot facing a major thoroughfare in La Porte City, Iowa, the McQuilken House is a modest-sized 1-1/2 story wood frame residence set on a stone foundation and covered with a complex gambrel roof system. On the interior, the house retains a remarkable degree of integrity, including finely detailed woodwork, false-grained floors, beveled glass windows, plumbing fixtures, and kitchen cabinetwork. Little altered, except for a new garage near the rear of the lot, the property is highly visible in a neighborhood, which contains a fine architectural collection of homes dating from the 1870s through the 1930s. Construction of the McQuilken House began in 1900, and it was occupied by the McQuilkens in early 1901.

The floorplan of the McQuilken House features a vestibule, parlor, bedroom, living room, dining room, kitchen, and bath on the first floor. The second floor features three bedrooms, four closets, and a central hall.

EXTERIOR

The main block of this house measures approximately 50'x26'.

The foundation of this building is of rough, cut-faced limestone. In the basement, a foot-wide supporting wall of uncut stone extends the length of the house, front to back along the center. There are also two 6" x 6" posts which also support the first floor joists. The inside wall of the foundation is uncut stone. On the exterior, the mortar between the stones is laid with a beaded joint. (It required a special tool to replicate when the foundation stones near the porch were reset during the 1985-1986 restoration.)

Clapboard provides exterior cladding to the building on the first floor, while fishscale shingles clad the second floor gables. A wooden decorative band surrounds the building at the junction of the foundation and the first story. Another, wider band, also surrounds the building at the junction of the first floor and the gambrel roofs.

The roof is a major architectural element of the building. It features a side-gabled gambrel intersected by a front-gable gambrel, which intersects the former slightly below its ridge. The rear portion of the house is covered with a hipped roof. The house features one chimney, which is constructed of brick and located near the center of the building. The chimney has a modest chimney cap constructed of brick.

Windows are generally 1/1, double hung sash, although the top sash is fixed in place. At least two of the windows retain old glass, noticeable because of its distortion. The parlor window, facing west and looking onto the front porch, has a large bottom pane with a top panel worked in lead comes and beveled clear glass to form geometric designs. A triple faceted bay window is situated on the north elevation. A small, fixed-pane window is located in the vestibule.

Both the front and rear doors are original to the building. The front door, made of oak, features a plate glass vertical panel. The back door is solid oak with five panels.

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CFN-259-1116

John N. and Mary A. McQuilken House, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

INTERIOR

The McQuilken House features many interior amenities ordinarily not found in a home of this size or which would have been altered in the course of time.

Woodwork

There are two sets of pocket doors, each consisting of one door. One set stands between the living room and the parlor, and the other stands between the living room and the bedroom. These and other interior doors have five panels and a curved-type design near the top of the dust hood above the door. Window frames feature the same design. There is a swinging door between the kitchen and dining room. Doorknobs, push panels, and other hardware are all brass and original.

The first floor features oak floors, except in the kitchen and bathroom where pine was used. The McQuilken House suffered a fire about 1919. During the restoration project, some charring was noted on the floor joists in the basement. The present oak floor in the dining room, living room, and bedrooms on the first floor is slightly higher than that in the kitchen and bathroom. It is presumed that following the fire, a new floor was laid over the damaged one in these areas. The year 1919 is an approximation for this change because a Lincoln head penny with that date was found behind the mop board quarter round in the dining room.

Kitchen

The kitchen features a pine wainscot with a rib-millworked design and stands three feet high. The kitchen also contains an original floor-to-ceiling pine cupboard. This cabinet, which contains its original bin for 50 pounds of flour, measures 5'2" x 9'. A swinging door stands between the kitchen and dining rooms and features a patented iron doorstop in working order.

Bath Room

The bath room contains an original footed porcelain bath tub. The lavatory has been restored. Its original marble splash board, one support bracket, and one faucet were discovered in the basement. The other bracket and faucet and the basin were specially manufactured to match. As in the kitchen, the bath room also features a pine wainscot with a rib-millworked design. Here the wainscot is somewhat taller, measuring four feet high. The bath room also contains a pine medicine chest, which may be original to the building. The flooring is pine.

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John N. and Mary A. McQuilken House, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

Second Floor

The staircase to the second floor features pine banisters, newel post, and spindles. The floors of the three bedrooms on the second floor each consist of pine false-grained to resemble oak. This detail emerged when these floors were gently cleaned during the current restoration project. The false-graining had been obscured by many years of accumulated grime. (It is interesting that the floor of the central hall is not finished in this manner.)

Lighting Fixtures

All the ceiling lighting fixtures on the first floor are original to the house except the kitchen. Backplates to the light switches are also original. The lampshades are also probably original.

Other Features

The McQuilken House also contains other architectural features, which rendered it more attractive and functional.

Iron hot and cold air registers, original to the house, remain on the first and second floors. Those on the first floor are situated in the floor, while those on the second floor are placed vertically on the walls by the mop board and are framed in oak. Although a new heating and cooling system replaced the original coal furnace during the 1985-1986 restoration, the new system utilizes the original ducts and registers. These registers feature a variety of decorative geometric designs.

The house contains numerous storage facilities. Each of the bedrooms on the second floor, for example, contains a closet, and there is an additional walk-in closet off the central hall. The small hall between the bath and first floor bedroom features built-in drawers and shelves.

INTEGRITY

The overall integrity of this house is striking. Although the following exterior changes should be noted, they constitute only minor alterations to the overall fabric of the building. The original 4' x 8' back porch was replaced with the present one in the early 1950s. The window in the rear gable dormer was changed to a door in the early 1960s when the upstairs was converted into an apartment. The front porch roof originally had a recessed copper-lined deck, surrounded by a balustrade, which extended from the outer edges of the Palladian window to the front of the porch. This deck was removed before 1948. The front porch stair railings and newel posts are replacements, milled to match the original ones.

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John N. and Mary A. McQuilken House, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

RESTORATION PROJECT

The McQuilken House underwent restoration in 1985-1986. The house first needed to be stabilized in two areas, the front porch and the foundation under the facade. (The front porch had pulled away from the house and a portion of the stone foundation had settled under the facade.)

In restoring the house, great effort was taken to reproduce the original state as much as possible to conform with historic photographs of the building. Photographs also document the "before" and "after" of the 1985-1986 restoration.

The roof provides a good case in point. Historic photographs show the original roof consisted of wood shingles. By 1948, however, Sanborn fire insurance maps show a composition roof material in its place. During the restoration, both these layers of shingles were removed and new cedar sawn shingles were installed.

SITE

The McQuilken House stands on a lot approximately 60'x120' in size. An iron fence now surrounds the front yard on three sides. Although this fence is modern, its design is in keeping with the period of the house's construction. A 1-bay garage, constructed in 1986, stands somewhat to the rear of the house on the south side of the lot. This structure replaced an earlier garage, pictured at the bottom of page seven of this section.

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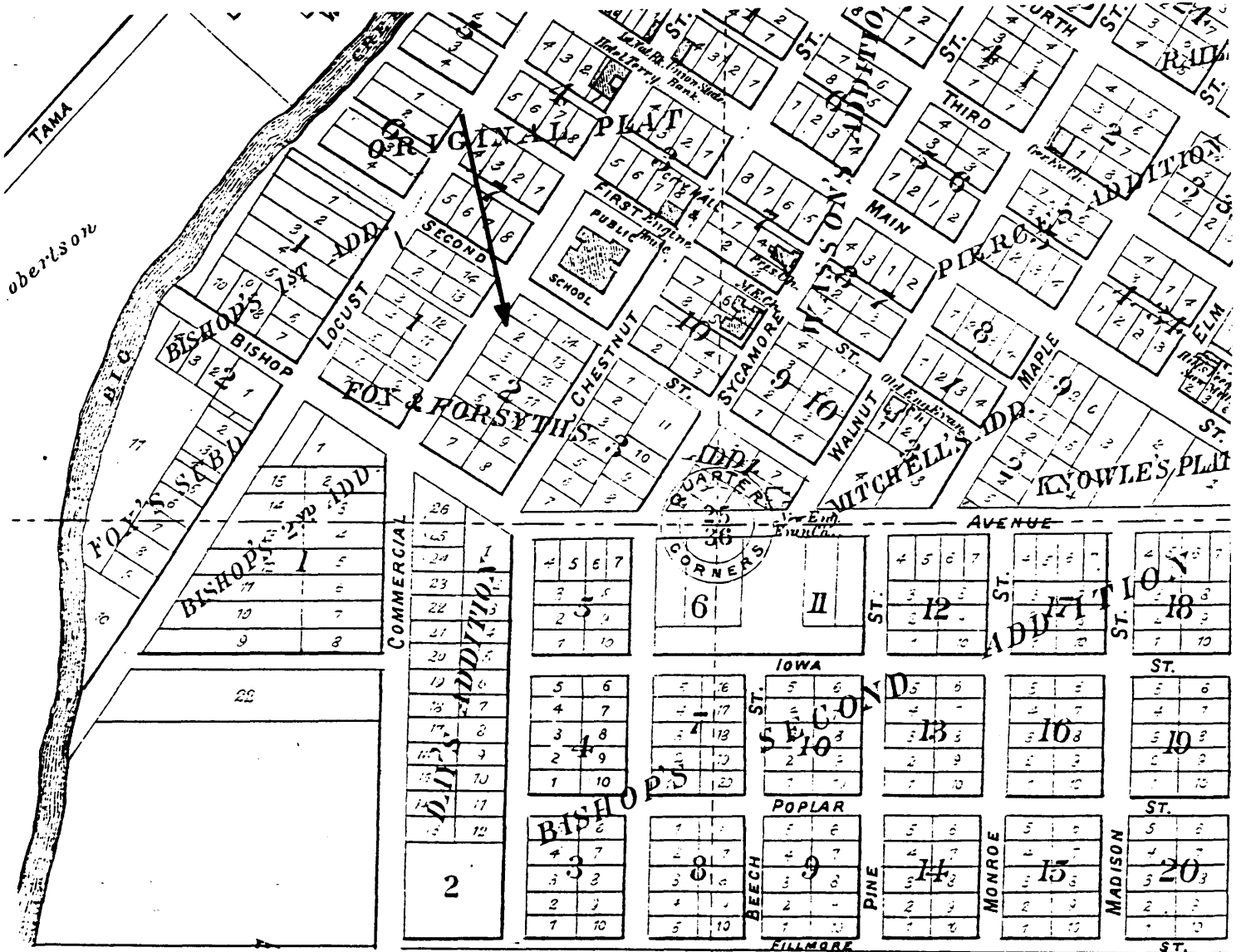
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John N. and Mary A. McQuilken House, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

LOCATION IN LA PORTE CITY

1896



Source: *Illustrated Atlas of Black Hawk County, Iowa.*



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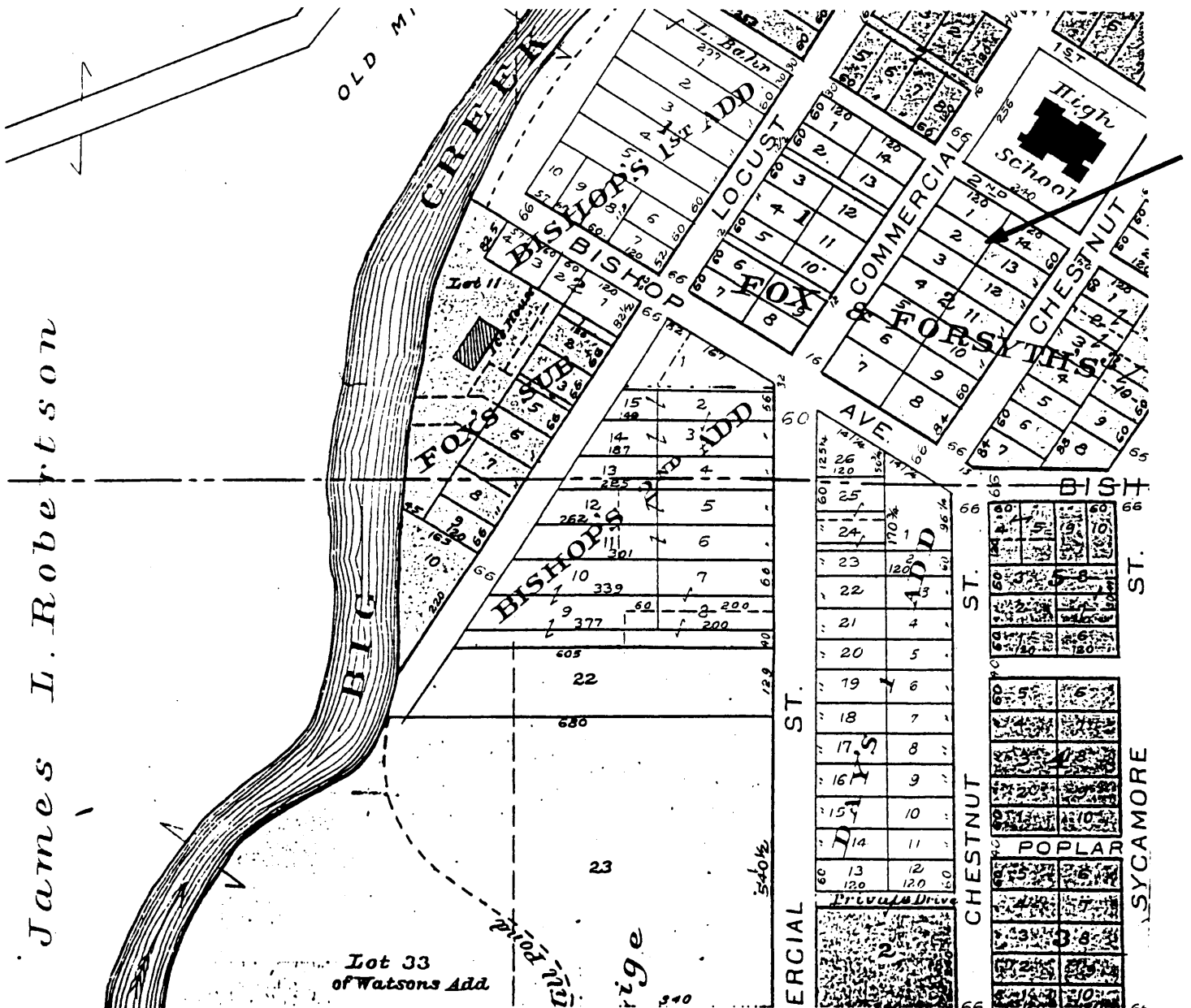
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John N. and Mary A. McQuilken House, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

LOCATION IN LA PORTE CITY 1910



Source: Atlas of Black Hawk County, Iowa.



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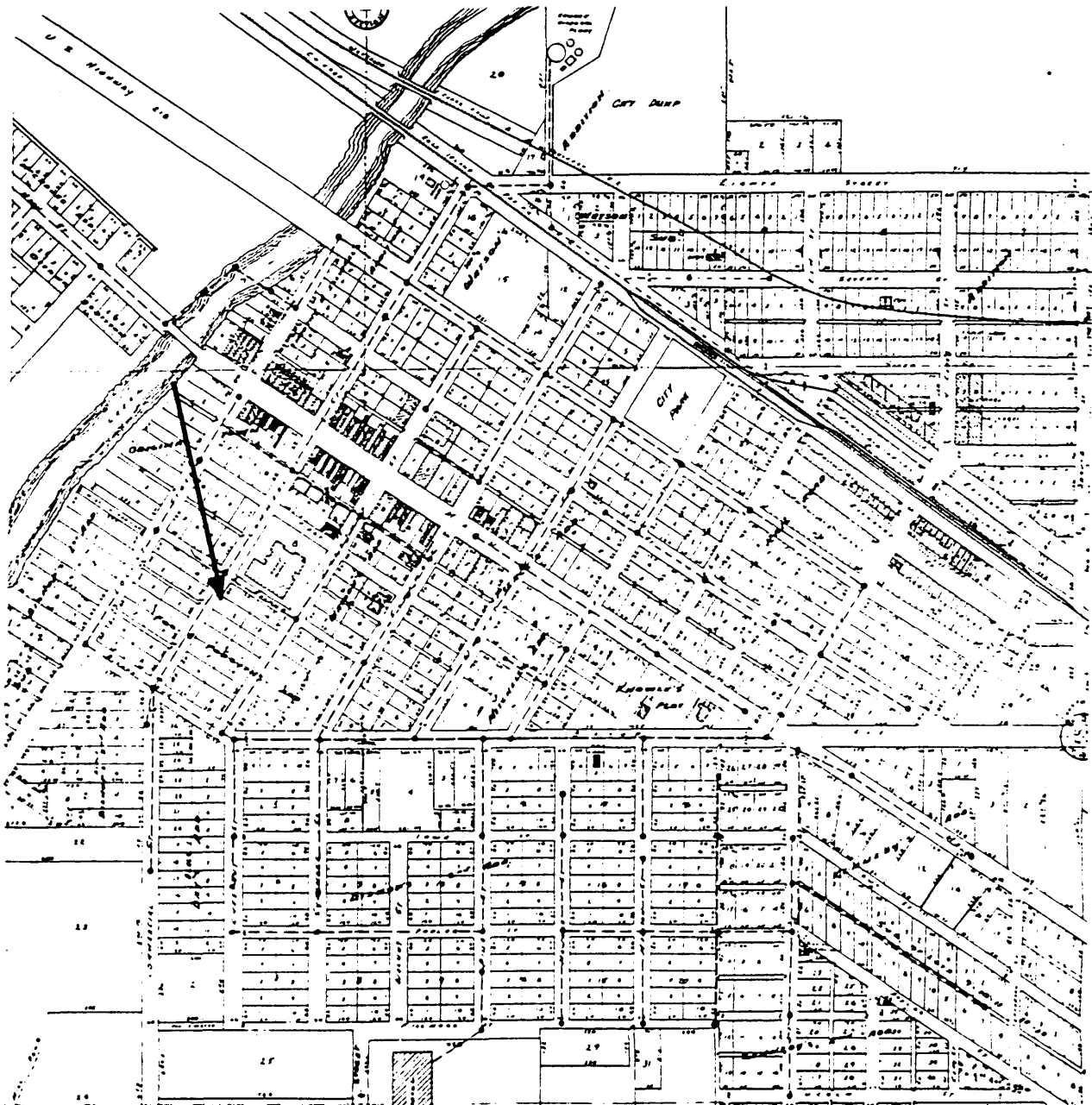
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John N. and Mary A. McQuilken House, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

LOCATION IN LA PORTE CITY 1966



Source: *Atlas of Black Hawk County, Iowa.*



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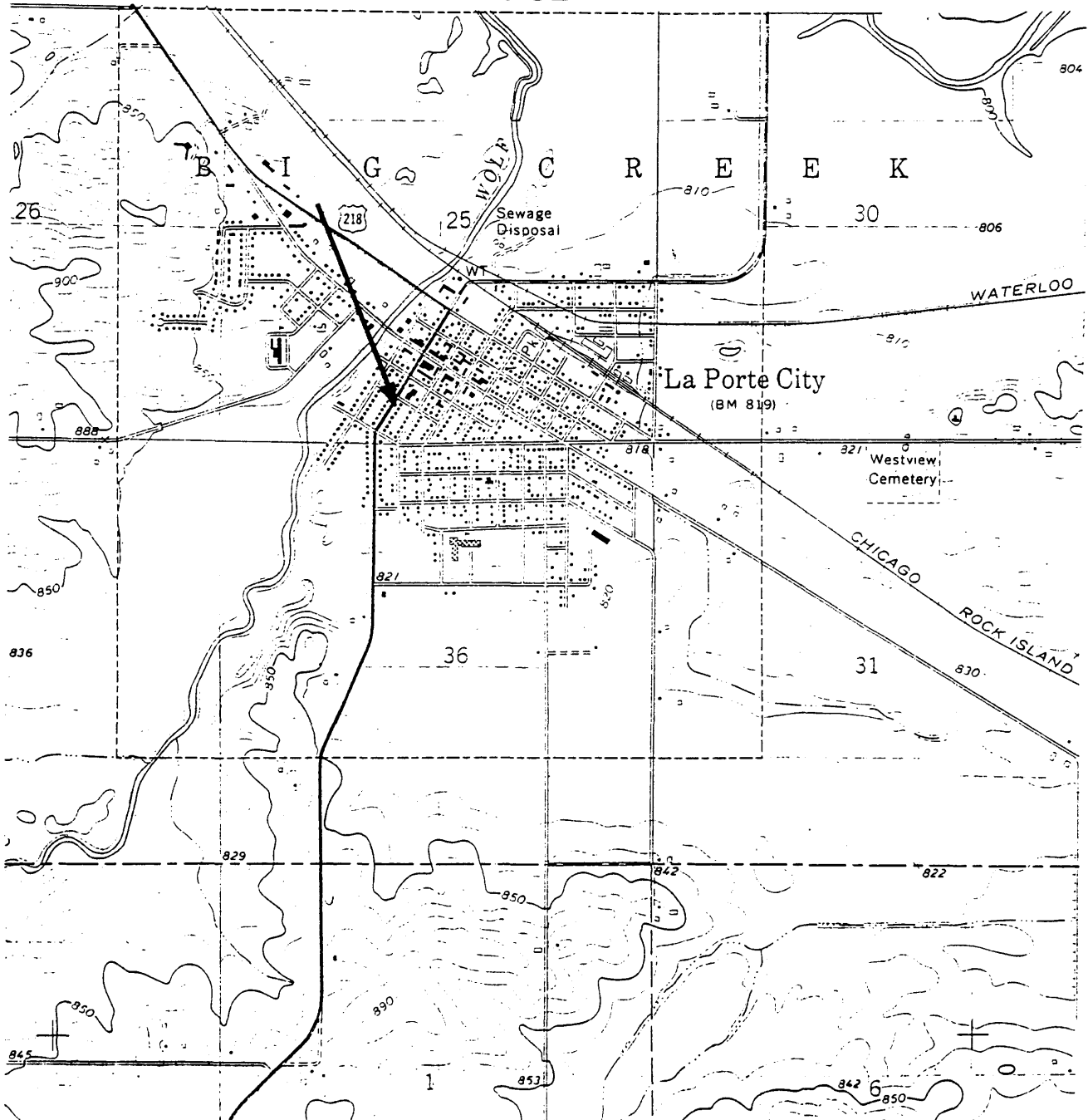
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John N. and Mary A. McQuilken House, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

LOCATION IN LA PORTE CITY

1982



Source: USGS Map, La Porte City Quadrangle.



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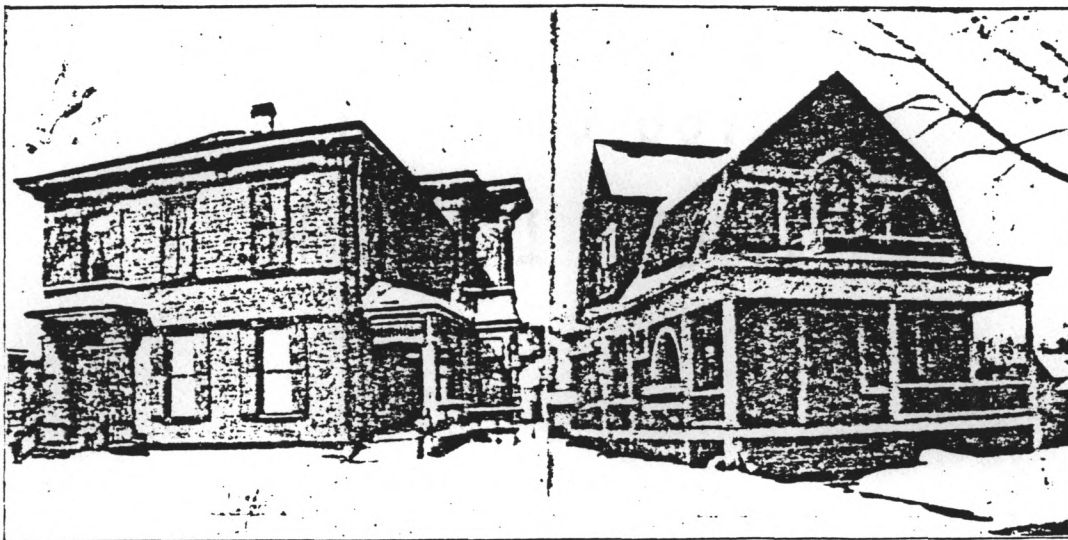
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John N. and Mary A. McQuilken House, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

CIRCA 1900



RESIDENCE OF W. D. WAGONER.

RESIDENCE OF J. N. McQUILKIN.

Source: *Illustrated Souvenir Edition*, p. 53.

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John N. and Mary A. McQuilken House, Black Hawk County, Iowa.



Collection Joan E. Schreiber

CIRCA 1948



602 Commercial St. La Porte City Ia.

Collection Joan E. Schreiber

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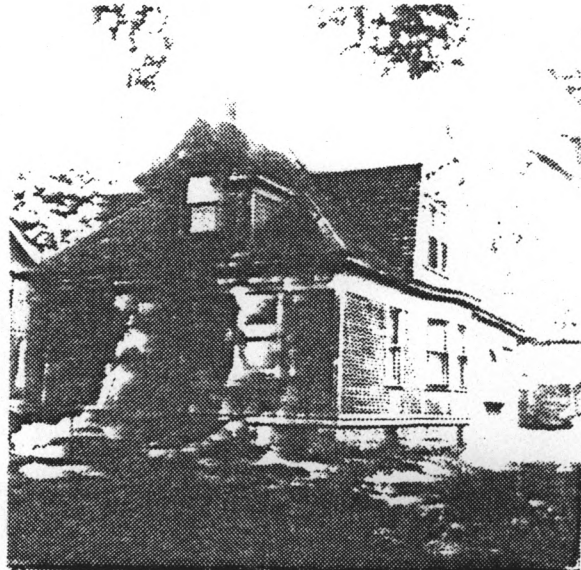
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John N. and Mary A. McQuilken House, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

CIRCA 1954



602 Commercial St



Rear of 602 Commercial Before Stairway

see build.

Collection Joan E. Schreiber

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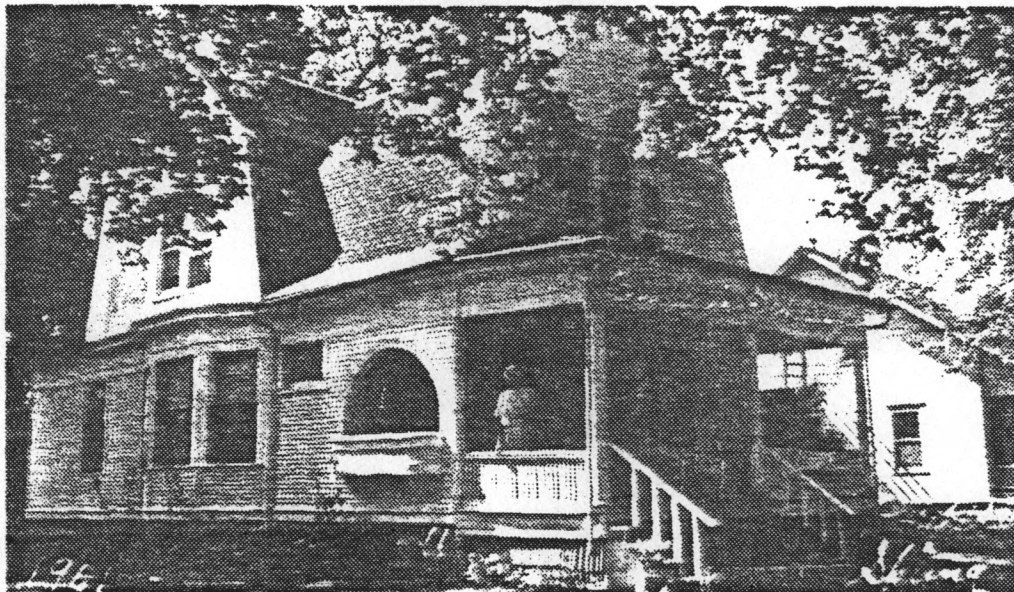
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John N. and Mary A. McQuilken House, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

SPRING 1961



AUG 64

EMELIA J. SCHLEGER AND OPEN PORCH TO HER RIGHT.

DECEMBER 1981



THE SAME WOMAN SHOWING THE PORTION OF THE PORCH NOW ENCLOSED.
ONLY THAT PORTION OF THE PORCH INSET UNDER THE MAIN ROOF WAS ENCLOSED.

Source for both photographs: *Collection Joan E. Schreiber*

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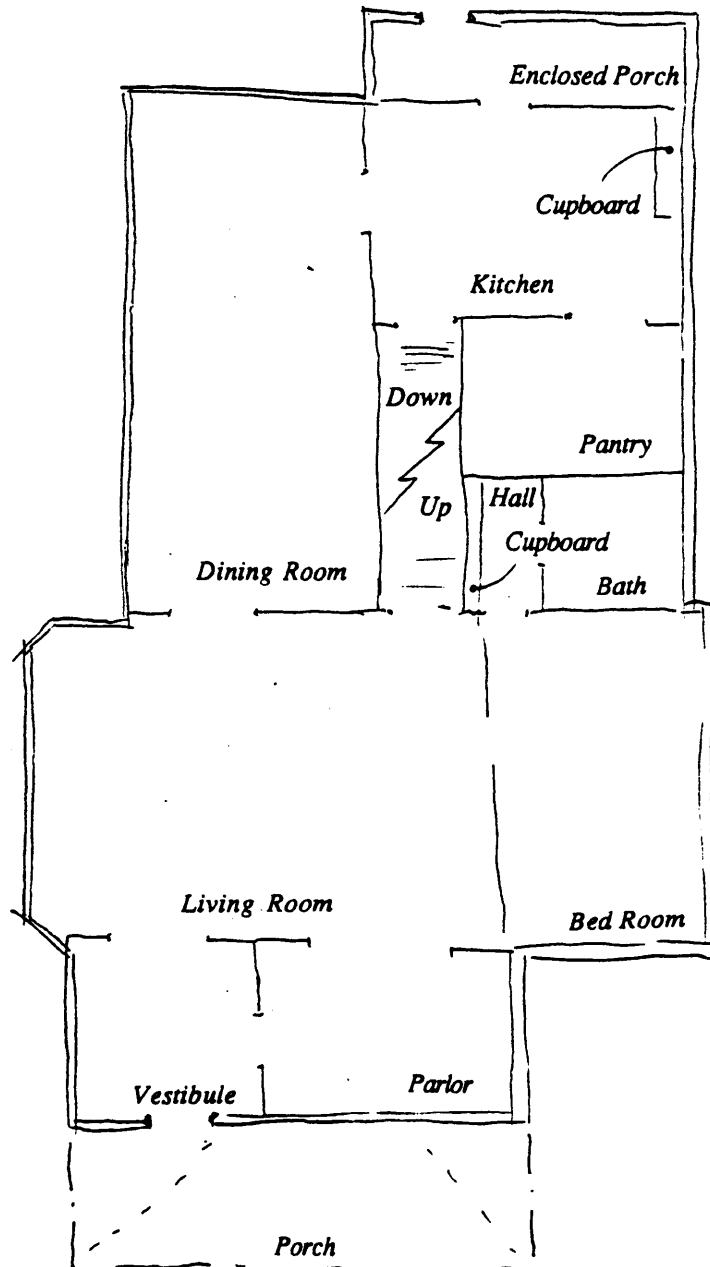
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John N. and Mary A. McQuilken House, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

SKETCH PLAN



Not to Scale.

FIRST FLOOR



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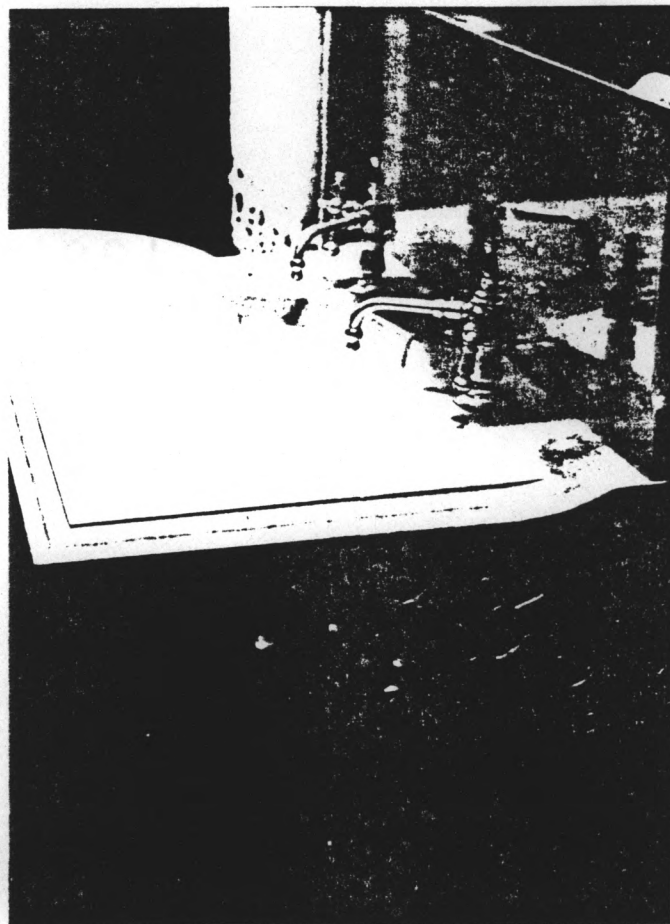
John N. and Mary A. McQuilken House, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

INTERIOR AT PRESENT

KITCHEN CABINET



BATHROOM LAVATORY



William C. Page, Photographer

United States Department of the Interior
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John N. and Mary A. McQuilken House, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

Located on U. S. Highway 218 in La Porte City, Iowa, the John N. and Mary A. McQuilken House is architecturally significant, locally under National Register Criterion C, because of its stylistic influence, richness of architectural detailing both on the exterior and interior, and as the work of a yet-unidentified architect and contractor-builder. Constructed in 1900-1901, the house exhibits features of Colonial Revival styling. Although it would appear to be architect designed, the identity of that person or firm has yet to be determined. The roof and inset porch of this house illustrate important elements of the Colonial Revival style of architecture as espoused by architects such as George E Hallett, C. E. Eastman, and Oliver O. Smith of Des Moines, Iowa. These leading architects are also known to have designed houses in other Iowa cities. D. C. Hopkins of Grand Rapids, Michigan, is also known to have designed Colonial Revival houses of a similar size in Iowa. An architect or a firm, such as these, may have actually planned the McQuilken House. The house has always been well maintained and is also significant because of its state of preservation.

The period of significance, under Criteria C, for the McQuilken House is 1901, the date of its completion. The resources for this property include the house, which is contributing, and the garage and iron fence, which are noncontributing.

ARCHITECTURE

The roof, fenestration, and porch treatment feature Colonial Revival styling. The roof constitutes an outstanding architectural element of the building. It features a side-gable gambrel with a front-gable gambrel intersecting it slightly below the ridge. Both these gambrels are steeply pitched and flare at the eaves. Although this design relates closely to other houses influenced by Colonial Revival styling in Iowa, the McQuilken House is unusual in this regard because the front-gable end features a Palladian-type window. Decorative trimwork above the window, in contrasting materials to the fishscale siding, which otherwise covers the gable end, accents the Palladian window. Similar houses of the period and size usually feature simpler fenestration and detailing in the front-gable end. Another popular Colonial Revival conceit--porches inset under the main roof of the house--is also in evidence in the McQuilken House. While most of its porch is covered by a hipped roof, that portion which leads to the front entryway is inset into the main block of the house. This area is further enhanced by a built-in bench near the front door. The leaded and beveled glass window on the facade of this building is another Colonial Revival influence.

The McQuilken House is significant for its high level of architectural detailing on the interior. Although of relatively modest size, the original owners lavished many custom features here. Woodwork, lighting fixtures, kitchen cabinetwork, and false grained floors are particularly notable. The fact that these features remain well preserved further distinguishes the building.

The McQuilken House is additionally significant as the work of an as yet unidentified contractor-builder. A number of contemporary contractor-builders were active in La Porte City during this period. The *Pictorial Souvenir*, for example, lists three in the "Directory of the Enterprising Business Men of La Porte City." They included Henry Ballheim, H. W. Green, and L. A. Ritter. La Porte City

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John N. and Mary A. McQuilken House, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

newspapers of the era also mention "contractor Day" as an active housebuilder. Whoever he was, this contractor-builder was well versed in construction techniques. The various pitches of the McQuilken House roof required, for example, more than ordinary skill. The finish work, such as the kitchen cabinets, also required more than a framing carpenter's ability.

FAMILY ASSOCIATION WITH THIS PROPERTY

The McQuilken House remained in the same family from its construction in 1900 until 1951. Since that time, only one other family has owned the property. Running through this chain of title is a common thread--adults without children lived here. With the exception of two or three years during the late 1950s, the residents were all adults. Perhaps this helps explain why the house is in such fine condition. The following biographical sketches discuss these family associations.

John N. McQuilken (1854-1925)

John engaged in several occupations. He was a meat and poultry merchant and also sold insurance. John is buried at West View Cemetery in La Porte City, Iowa.

A note of confusion sometimes arises over another John McQuilken (1843-1921), who also lived in the La Porte City vicinity. In 1910 this individual was serving as a member of the Board of Supervisors of Black Hawk County, and also as its chair (*Atlas*, 1910, p. 141).

Mary A. McQuilken (1855-1941)

After John's death in 1925, Mary continued to live in the McQuilken House until her own death in 1941. Mr. and Mrs. McQuilken had no children. She willed the house to four relatives, with each owning one-quarter interest. These relatives owned the building for about ten years. Mary is buried at West View Cemetery in La Porte City, Iowa.

Subsequent Owners

In 1951, Emelia J. Schleegeer purchased the house from Mary McQuilken's relatives. Schleegeer lived here until her death in 1985. At this time, Joan E. Schreiber, Emelia's niece, purchased the building. Schreiber subsequently undertook restoration of the building.

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John N. and Mary A. McQuilken House, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

REPRESENTATION IN OTHER CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEYS

The McQuilken House was surveyed in 1992 as part of the Preservation Partnership project in Black Hawk and Bremer Counties. At that time, the building was evaluated as individually eligible for nomination to the National Register as well as a contributing resource to the potential Commercial Street-Bishop Avenue Historic District, a neighborhood of architectural distinction in La Porte City.

PRESENT STATUS OF PROPERTY

The McQuilken House currently serves as a private house museum. The interior is furnished with Schleegeer family possessions and other objects appropriate to the circa 1900 period.

The restoration of this building calls attention to the nascent historic preservation movement in La Porte City. The prominent siting of the McQuilken House in the community made this restoration project highly visible and has encouraged others to follow. Recently La Porte City became a Certified Local Government.

POTENTIAL FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The site's potential for archaeological research is, as yet, unevaluated. Although historical archaeological investigations may uncover traces of construction on the site previous to the McQuilkens' occupancy, this is unlikely. The prices fetched in earlier sales of the property suggest that the land was unimproved.

A privy is thought to have stood behind the McQuilken House prior to its modernization circa 1916. The privy may be located directly behind the back door where a slight depression remains in the earth today. This site might provide historical archaeological information.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This nomination is a collaborative effort. Dr. Joan E. Schreiber, Professor of History at Ball State University in Muncie, Indiana, researched the history of the property. (She also owns the property.) Schreiber then prepared an Iowa Site Inventory Form for the house. William C. Page, Public Historian of Des Moines, Iowa, included this form, along with an evaluation, as part of a report for the Preservation Partnership in Black Hawk and Bremer Counties in 1992. Schreiber and Page subsequently collaborated to prepare this nomination.

Documenting the date of construction for this building stems from oral history and documentary evidence. Known by oral tradition to have been built by the McQuilkens, the property's "Abstract of Title" states that Thirman and Rebecca Denney sold it to John N. and Mary McQuilken on June 25, 1900 for the consideration of \$500.00, a reasonable price for a lot in La Porte City at that time. This date is corroborated by a local publication, the *Pictorial Souvenir of La Porte City*, printed in the winter

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John N. and Mary A. McQuilken House, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

of 1900-1901. This booklet shows the completed exterior of the McQuilken House with snow on the ground. A new house would very likely appear in this publication, particularly because of its high visibility on a major thoroughfare in the community. A newspaper item in the La Porte City *Progress-Review* provides incontrovertible evidence. An unlucky plasterer suffered an eye injury during construction of the house, and an account of this accident appeared on page one of the newspaper (December 1, 1900).

One final note is in order concerning the contractor-builder of this house. During the 1985-1986 restoration project, a close examination of the joists, studs, and rafters revealed nothing to indicate that the building was a mail-order house. This analysis reinforced the belief that the building had been constructed by a local individual.

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John N. and Mary A. McQuilken House, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Primary

"Abstract of Title"; Property Joan E. Schreiber, Ph. D.; Muncie, Indiana.

"City of La Porte City 1871-1971" [centennial publication]; Privately published by Support La Porte, Inc.; Circa 1971.

Illustrated Souvenir Edition; Progress Review; La Porte City, IA; 1895.

Pictorial Souvenir of LaPorte City, Iowa: Facts Thrown to the Surface by Pen and Camera; The Art Publishing Company; No date. Internal evidence reveals it almost certainly was published in 1900. Junior McBride, local historian of La Porte City, possesses one of the few copies of this document from which the photograph of the "Residence of J. N. McQuilken," on page 53, was reproduced.

"Probates of Black Hawk County, Iowa"; Black Hawk County Genealogical Society Library; Grout Museum; Waterloo, IA; No date. Entry #8038 for John N. McQuilken and Entry #12972 for Mary A. McQuilken.

Newspapers

La Porte City *Progress-Review*:

"L. L. Lawrence, who recently purchased the Adams interest in the Cummins & Adams Drug Store, is now domiciled with his family in the J. N. McQuilken House on Chestnut Street, which he has purchased." [Lawrence recently moved to La Porte from Estherville, Iowa.] June 23, 1900, p. 1, c. 6. This article suggests the McQuilkens sold their former house on Chestnut Street before their new one on Commercial Street was completed.

John and Mary McQuilken traveled to Albert Lea, Minnesota. Mrs. McQuilken "will remain there in an endeavor to find relief from hay fever." September 22, 1900, p. 1, c. 4.

"John Dowding, while plastering the new house of John N. McQuilken last Friday afternoon, was unlucky enough to get a quantity of lime in his left eye. The experience was a painful one and while the injured eye is getting along nicely, it has prevented Mr. Dowding from doing any work this week." December 1, 1900, p. 1, c. 2.

"Contractor Day" working on new farm residence for Will Smith. June 21, 1900, p. 1, c.2.

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John N. and Mary A. McQuilken House, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

New residence for John Kerstetter on Pine Street rapidly nearing completion under direction of "builder Ritter." July 21, 1900, p. 1, c. 6.

"Contractor Day" has turned over to the plasterer work on the Johnson House on Commercial Street. July 28, 1900, p. c, c. 2. Day has completed H. J. Johnson House on Commercial Street. September 22, 1900, p. 1, c. 4.

Maps

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company, Maps of La Porte City, Iowa 1886-1947.

The house appears on the following Sanborn maps: October 1913, March 1927, June 1948.

On the October 1913 map, the house appears with a wrap-around porch. On the 1927 map, the porch is shown only across the front. On the 1948 map, the wrap-around porch is shown again. Given the inset configuration of a portion of this porch, such variation in the mapping is understandable.

Illustrated Atlas of Black Hawk County, Iowa; The Kace Publishing Company; Racine, Wisconsin; 1896.

Atlas of Black Hawk County, Iowa; The Iowa Publishing Company; Des Moines, IA; 1910.

Atlas of Black Hawk County, Iowa; The Anderson Publishing Company; Des Moines, IA; 1926.

Atlas of Black Hawk County, Iowa; Titale Atlas Company, Inc.; Minneapolis, MN; 1966.

Secondary

Page, William C.; "Reconnaissance Survey of Black Hawk and Bremer Counties, Iowa"; Preservation Partnership project for the Historic Preservation Bureau of the State Historical Society of Iowa; 1993.

Page, William C., and Joanne R. Walroth; *Towards a Greater Des Moines: Early Suburbanization and Development, circa 1880-circa 1920*; Intensive cultural resources survey prepared for the City of Des Moines and the State Historical Society of Iowa; 1992.

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McBride, Junior L.; Letter of Correspondence with William C. Page; November 21, 1993. Local historian McBride writes:

I don't think this house was built by Ballheim. I think with a close inspection of the structural parts of the house I could identify a Ballheim built house. He had his own way of doing things. I have not found anything in my research about the construction of this house, but if I do, I will let you know.

Oral History

Schreiber, Joan E., of Muncie, Indiana, with William C. Page; October 18, 1993.
Schreiber provided a series of seven historic photographs of the McQuilken House as well as information she had collected about it.

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John N. and Mary A. McQuilken House, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lot 2 in Block 2 of Fox and Forsyth's Addition to the city of La Porte City, Iowa.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The National Register boundary contains all land historically attached to this resource.

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John N. and Mary A. McQuilken House, Black Hawk County, Iowa.

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. John N. and Mary A. McQuilken House
602 Commercial Street
La Porte City, IA 50651
Looking East
William C. Page, Photographer
October 18, 1993

2. John N. and Mary A. McQuilken House
602 Commercial Street
La Porte City, IA 50651
Looking South
William C. Page, Photographer
October 18, 1993

3. John N. and Mary A. McQuilken House
602 Commercial Street
La Porte City, IA 50651
Looking West
William C. Page, Photographer
October 18, 1993

4. John N. and Mary A. McQuilken House
602 Commercial Street
La Porte City, IA 50651
Looking North
William C. Page, Photographer
October 18, 1993