

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received **MAR 12 1984**
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Alfred Hebard House
and or common Hebard House

2. Location

street & number 700 8th Street not for publication
city, town Red Oak vicinity of
state Iowa code 019 county Montgomery code 137

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. and Mrs. John F. Boeye
street & number 700 8th Street
city, town Red Oak vicinity of state Iowa 51566

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. County Clerks' Office
street & number Montgomery County Courthouse
city, town Red Oak state Iowa 51566

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A has this property been determined eligible? yes no
date federal state county local
depository for survey records
city, town state

7. Description

Condition excellent good fair deteriorated ruins unexposed**Check one** unaltered altered**Check one** original site moved

date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Hebard House is an outstanding textbook example of the Italianate style of architecture. Its prominent site, high degree of integrity, and the loss of and a general lack of comparable houses in Red Oak, Iowa all combine to enhance the significance of this property.

The two story house with attic level is rectangular on plan (76' by 43') with a narrow siding on the rear of the west side, is constructed of brick laid in common bond. A broadly projecting roof overhang with cornice is topped by a hipped roof with low pitched lines. A rear wing (30' by 50'), in line with the north wall is original to the house, and has a lower roof line due to the lack of an attic level, and second floor windows are of an identical plan but have been shortened. Similarly the brackets are shorter and the eavesline is less elaborate.

Italianate features include the overall massing and plan of the house, the rusticated quoin executed in stone, the paired elongated eaves brackets, stilted segmental arched windows (2/2 lights), the wide eaves, the square cut bay on the south side, and the original (non-extant) full width front porch.

Of particular interest is the attic level window treatment which utilizes a band of horizontally elongated elliptical windows which are interspersed with the bracket pairs. The windows have stone sills and lintels, complete with plain consoles, and keystones. The bay windows and those on the second floor above the bay are paired, with linked lintels and shared consoles. Functional shutters, cut to fit the curved window tops match those which were present on the original house. A five paned fanlight caps the left hand double door front entrance. A stone lintel with keystone and consoles surmounts the fanlight. The second floor window above the front entrance is shortened, being an apparent alteration to allow for an interior bathroom addition. Other alterations to the original building include the loss of a full width front porch (with metal roof, present as late as 1927), the painting of the brick exterior, and the loss of a corner entry porch on the north wall (by 1914). Three chimneys remain, however with altered crowns. A raised brick patio with metal railing has replaced the porch. The original color scheme included matched quoins and window surrounds, a darker wall mass due to the brick color, and darker colored brackets.

The house developed a continuous line of rear appendages apparently from its original construction. An 1874 lithographic view of the town shows the house with porch, rear wing, a carriage house like single story addition, and lastly a two story stable, all connected. A side porch covered the first floor of the rear wing on the south side. These same buildings were present as late as 1908. An early photo shows the single story addition as having one broad round arched stable-like door and two others of half the width. By the time of the photo these had been sealed, and one included a small window. The two story stable was gone by 1927.

Alterations to the rear of the house have chiefly involved the loss of connected outbuildings as noted. Fenestration remains relatively unchanged on the rear wing. The closed in end of of the southern side porch, present by 1908, is now replaced by a large

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Continuation sheet Physical Description

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square solarium with a metal railing on its roof. The side porch is of course also gone. A brick shed roof rear addition on the east end (1958) with a large exterior picture window extends a family room. The original kitchen chimney is removed. A modern garage (excluded from this nomination) is in the rear of the property.

The house occupies a prominent lot on the crest of "East Hill", and its main facade faces west across the valley of the Nishnabotna River. While the house is unique in its community in terms of its style and scale, it is naturally associated with generally larger homes on larger lots. While eight lots usually typify a city block in this community, only four houses occupy the block in which this house is located. College Park, donated to the city by Mr. Hebard the builder, is located across the street to the west.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1874 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Hebard House (1874) is an outstanding textbook example of the Italianate style of architecture. Its prominent site, high degree of integrity, and the loss of and a general lack of comparable houses in Red Oak enhance the significance of this particular house.

Alfred Hebard (1810-1896), referred to as "Colonel" Hebard in recognition of his brief and early service as a governor's military aide, lived his final thirty years in Red Oak. An 1832 Yale graduate, he settled in Iowa five years later, farming near Burlington until c. 1853. He served as a member of the Third, Fourth, and Sixth territorial legislatures (1840, 1841, and 1843). In 1853 he made the preliminary survey across the state for the Burlington and Missouri Railroad (later Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy line, actually constructed in 1868). In 1857, Hebard with others had surveyed and platted the town of Red Oak, and in 1868 Hebard settled there. He was elected to the state senate, representing Mills and Montgomery Counties in 1875, serving until 1879. Hebard platted the Northeastern Addition to the town and donated College Square Park, adjoining his home, for use as a college (not built). He helped establish and served as a director of the Red Oak National Bank.

Hebard constructed this house during the summer and fall of 1874. David S. Haas was the contractor and builder. The construction coincided with the publication of a lithographic overview of the town. The house, apparently pictured hypothetically, appears with mansard roof and a widow's walk, yet the rear appendages all appear as actually constructed. The fenestration pattern is not accurately indicated, but a full front porch is pictured. The completion of the painting of the house was noted in the local paper on 22 October of that year. "The painters are giving Col. Hebard's house the finishing touch, and it will soon be ready for occupancy. This building is the most expensive in finish in the city. Comfort and convenience seem to have been the main object, and that the Col. has admirably succeeded, it is only necessary to take a look through the building to be convinced. The rooms above and below are supplied with hot and cold water, and a furnace in the wash room in the basement furnishes warmth for the different departments in the building. The painting is being done by Walker Bros., who are here giving additional proof of their superior skill and workmanship. Nothing in town surpasses the work they are doing on this building."

Hebard, with his wife Anna, occupied the house until his death at New London Connecticut on 21 September 1886. His family continued to occupy the house until 1925. The First Congregational Church used the house as a parsonage until 1932. Floyd E. Billings restored the house that year, and the Boeyes family, the present owners, inherited the house from the Billings in 1970.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Refer to Continuation Sheet 9-2

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one acre

Quadrangle name Red Oak North

Quadrangle scale 1/24,000

UTM References

A

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3	1	3	0	9	0
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4	5	4	2	1	2	0
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 Zone Easting Northing

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 Zone Easting Northing

C

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Verbal boundary description and justification

The west 120' of the south 150' of Lots 1 and 2, Block 75, Northeastern Addition to the City of Red Oak. Excludes that portion of Lot 7, same block, on east end of property where modern garage stands.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title James E. Jacobsen, National Register Coordinator

organization Iowa SHPO date 2 March 1984

Historical Bldg.

street & number E. 12th & Grand Ave. telephone 515-281-4137

city or town Des Moines state Iowa 50319

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Adrian A. Anderson*

title Executive Director Iowa State Historical Department date 3/5/84

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

John Melvyn Byers date 4/12/84
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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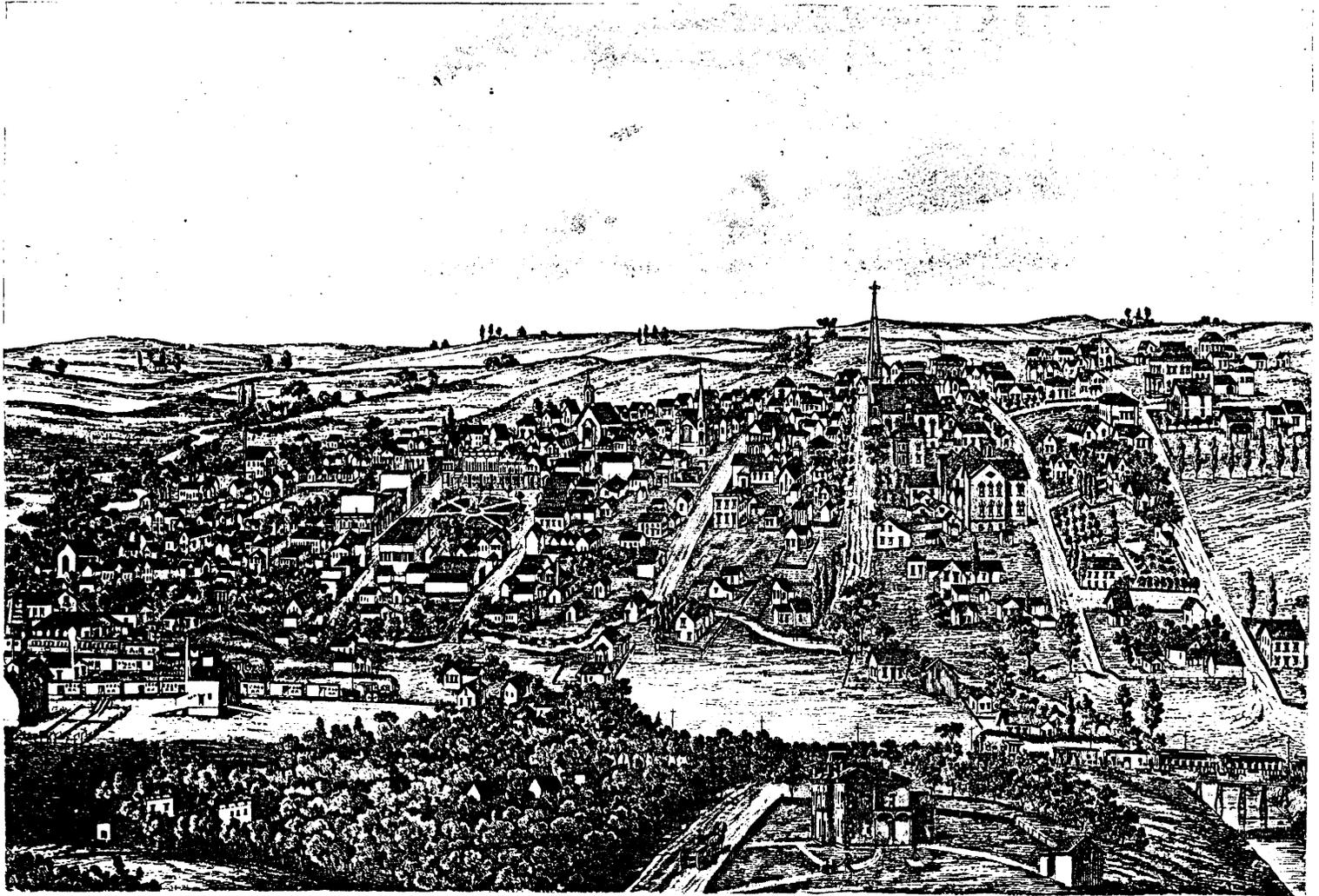
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date entered

Continuation sheet Historical Significance

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MONTGOMERY, CO. IOWA.

RED OAK.

View from South.

The Hebard House (with incorrectly projected mansard roofline but accurate outbuilding depiction) appeared (upper right hand corner) in the A. T. Andreas Illustrated Historical Atlas of Iowa in 1875 (page 357).

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Continuation sheet Bibliography

Item number 9

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Bibliography:

- History of Montgomery County. Des Moines: Iowa Historical and Biographical Company, 1881.
- The Red Oak Express, 22 October 1874, 25 September 1896, 2 October 1896, 25 July 1932, 28 November 1983.
- Merritt, W. W. Montgomery County. Red Oak; The Express Publishing Company, 1906.
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Red Oak, Iowa, 1908, 1914, 1927.
- Raabe, Sylvia I. "They Crown the Hill," The Iowan, I:29 (September 15, 1980), 4-7.
- Andreas, A. T. Illustrated Historical Atlas of Iowa. Chicago: A. T. Andreas & Co., 1875.