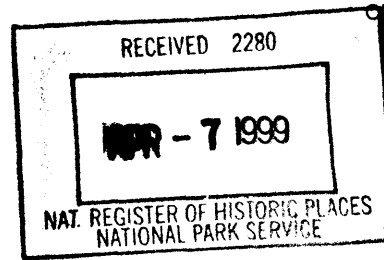


**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**



526
MAR 29 1999

**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" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Leet, William A., and Frederick Hassler Farmstead District

other names/site number Glenhaven, Leet/Hassler Farmstead (preferred)

2. Location

street & number 12196 311th Street N/A not for publication

city or town Manning vicinity

state Iowa code IA county Carroll code 027 zip code 51455

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).

Patricia Green King DSHPO 3-30-99
Signature of certifying official/Title 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

- 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):

Edson A. Beall Signature of the Keeper
Date of Action 5-5-99

Leet/Hassler Farmstead
Name of Property

Carroll County, IA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 4 | 0 | buildings |
| | | sites |
| 3 | 1 | structures |
| 4 | 0 | objects |
| 11 | 1 | Total |

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

AGRICULTURE/animal facility/barn

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN

MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman

OTHER/Plank Frame Braced-Rafter Gambrel Barn

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls BRICK

STUCCO

roof WOOD/Shingle

other

Narrative Description

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

Leet/Hassler Farmstead
Name of Property

Carroll County, IA
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1916-1936

Significant Dates

1916

1917

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Detlefsen, Hans

Thoms Fritz

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Leet/Hassler Farmstead
Name of Property

Carroll County, IA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 4.4 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|---------------|-----------------|---|-------|---------------|---|
| 1 | [1]5] | [3]2]9]9]0]0] | [4]6]4]1]1]2]0] | 2 | [1]5] | [3]3]0]1]0]0] | [4]6]4]1]1]2]0] |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |
| 3 | [1]5] | [3]2]9]9]0]0] | [4]6]4]1]0]2]0] | 4 | [1]5] | [3]3]0]1]0]0] | [4]6]4]1]0]2]0] |
| | | | | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet |

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Leah D. Rogers/Consultant
organization Manning Heritage Foundation date March 26, 1999
street & number 217 NW 5th Street telephone 319-895-8330
city or town Mt. Vernon state IA zip code 52314

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the complete form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Manning Heritage Foundation
street & number Box 302 telephone 712-653-3089
city or town Manning state IA zip code 51455

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 1**Leet/Hassler Farmstead
Carroll County, IA****Narrative Description**

The William A. Leet/Frederick H. Hassler Farmstead District, or the Leet/Hassler Farmstead, is located in southwestern Carroll County, Iowa and is named for the two owners of the property responsible for the construction of the house and garage (Leet) and the construction of the barn and most of the other outbuildings (Hassler). The farmstead is specifically sited at the eastern edge of the city of Manning south of Iowa Highway 141. It is separated from the highway by Willow Creek Park, with a gravel road (311th Street) separating the farmstead from the park. The farmstead is on the south side of this gravel road, with a half-circle driveway entering the farm near its northwest corner and exiting at its northeast corner. Most of the buildings and structures are on the south side of this driveway, with only the boar house on the north side. The farmstead occupies a rise overlooking Willow Creek and 311th Street, with a steep bank along the north edge that is largely wooded. The property levels out to the south where it presently borders an agricultural field. Wooded areas frame the southwest and western edges of the farmstead district, with the remainder of the property presently a maintained grassy lawn spotted with shade trees and shrubbery. The buildings and structures include a house, garage, barn, hog house, chicken house, scale house, boar house, and corncrib, with only the corncrib considered non-contributing to this district because it post-dates the period of significance between 1916-1936. The Craftsman-style house and three-bay garage were built c.1916 when the farmstead was established by William A. Leet. The next owner, Frederick H. Hassler, added the braced-rafter gambrel-roofed barn in 1917 followed by the hog house, chicken house, scale house, and boar house in the late 1910s-1920s. The corncrib was added by a subsequent owner in 1943. Adding to the significance of this property are four contributing objects, two rock planters, one birdbath, and a fishpond located off the front of the house to the north and northeast that were constructed by a local mason c.1916. Overall, the farmstead retains very good integrity having been little changed from its appearance during the period of significance when it functioned as a purebred Poland China Hog farming operation.

Construction History

Oral history indicates that the house and garage on the farm property were built by William Leet c.1916-17. According to Fred Hassler's granddaughter, Marsha Blanford (Personal communication 1998), Hassler, who was then working for Leet and living on the farm property, told Leet where it would be best to build the house seeming to "know he would live there" one day. The house and garage were built at the same time and reflect the wealth and taste of William Leet. These buildings also reflect the popular architectural styles of the day as well, with the bungalow house exhibiting the stylistic influence of the Arts and Crafts Movement and the Craftsman style of architecture. The house and garage were built by local masons and partners, Hans Detlefsen and Fritz (or Fred) Thoms (Max Detlefsen, personal communication 1997). Members of their crew included "tenders," Adolph Thede and Henry Kemme. Thede died from the Spanish influenza in 1918, and Kemme moved to Oregon in the 1920s. Hans Detlefsen and Fritz Thoms knew one another from their native Germany and went into business in Manning together in the 1910s. They specialized in brickwork, plastering and stucco, all used in the construction of both the house and garage. Either Hannes Hass or his son, Herbert Hass, or both, were the carpenters with whom they generally worked on projects. Hans Detlefsen was also adept at building fieldstone birdbaths and other yard decorations and was responsible for these objects in the front and side yards of the Leet house including two planters, a large bird bath, and a fish pond (ibid.). Detlefsen continued to work into the late 1940s in Manning, while Thoms moved on to Toledo, Ohio, in the 1920s (ibid.). Other buildings that Detlefsen and Thoms worked on in Manning include the Ode Funeral Home, the remodeling of the Manning Creamery, and the masonry and stucco work on the Gord Sutherland, A.W. Martin, Jim Mork, Dick Crandell, and Henry Rohr houses (ibid.).

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**Leet/Hassler Farmstead
Carroll County, IA**

Section number 7 Page 2

The tile block gateposts at the northwest and northeast entrances to the farmstead were also built around the same time as the house and garage by Detlefsen and Thoms' crew. Max Detlefsen (Personal communication 1997) related that William Leet brought out a new roll of dimes while the cement was being worked up for the caps for the gate posts and threw the roll into the mix. Interestingly, this story has evolved through the years into gold coins rather than the actual dimes.

An inscription in the cement work of the barn indicated that it was built in 1917 by Fritz Thoms, and it is likely that the other tile block outbuildings were built by Thoms in partnership with Detlefsen around the same time. These outbuildings include the chicken house, the scale house, the hog house, and the boar house. The barn and these outbuildings would have been built under Fred Hassler's guidance and direction either as owner or as farm manager for Leet. It is known that Hassler did not receive clear title to this property until January 19, 1918; therefore, the barn was built while he was the farm manager rather than the official property owner (Property abstract). Closer examination of the construction of the tile block outbuildings revealed that the blocks used in the construction of the hog house and the scale house are identical to those used in the barn (i.e., ridged blocks with bullnose, or rounded corners, and having similar colors). This strongly suggests that these three buildings: the hog house, the scale house and the barn were built around the same time using materials obtained from the same tile factory. The tile blocks used in the chicken house and the boar house, on the other hand, are similar to one another but different from those in the other three outbuildings. These tile blocks consist of a combination of smoothed tile blocks and corner bricks, which are not rounded. This would suggest contemporaneity in the construction of the chicken house and boar house, probably post-dating the construction of the other buildings.

The hog house also incorporates an old railroad building in its construction. The latter appears to be a freight house and may have been moved to this spot from the nearby rail line or from a stop in Manning along this route. The Audubon branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul was abandoned in 1936; therefore, the building might have been moved c.1936 (Erwin Hansen, personal communication 1997).

The only other outbuilding is a double corncrib built in 1943 by Chris Pfofner and, therefore, post-dates the period of significance for the Leet-Hassler farmstead.

A review of the property abstract for the farmstead would suggest that the house and garage were likely constructed during the building season of 1916 since Leet did not obtain title to the property until November of 1915, a date that would have been too late in the season to pour concrete and complete masonry work. The abstract also indicates that by July 1916, the Leets were needing electricity out to the property, and by October 1916 they were in need of a \$30,000 mortgage on the property, perhaps to pay for the house and garage? However, by December 1916, the Leet's marriage was crumbling, with a divorce petition filed that month. The divorce was granted in November 1917, with Ann awarded a sizable settlement. Two months later, in January 1918, the property was deeded to Fred Hassler. As noted above, the inscribed date on the barn is "1917;" therefore, the barn was built while the property was still officially owned by Leet but was likely built under the direction of Fred Hassler, who was managing the farm operation for Leet. It is not known exactly when Hassler began occupying the house on this property, whether it was before or after January 1918, but he and his wife, Glenna, and their children definitely were living in the house between 1918 and 1936 when they sold the farm and moved into Manning (Property Abstract; Erwin Hansen, personal communication 1997).

In summary, the suspected construction history of the farmstead is as follows:

House and Garage - Both the house and garage were constructed in 1916 for William and Ann Leet by masons and plasterers, Detlefsen and Thoms with the likely help of carpenter, Herbert Hass, or his father Hannes Hass. The garage was specifically built to house cars and not "carriages," thus its proper label is a garage and not a carriage house, although it is not your ordinary garage even for the times in which it was built.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3Leet/Hassler Farmstead
Carroll County, IA

The house is a 1.5-story bungalow with a low-pitched side-gabled roof that extends out over the integral front porch and has a single gabled dormer on the front roof slope. The roof was recently resingled with wood shingles, while the walls are stuccoed and the foundation is concrete block. Exterior features of note include the rounded, one-story bay window on the west-side sunroom and the cantilevered, rectangular shed-roofed bay window on the east-side dining room. The front porch is supported by two half-height battered wooden posts on a concrete and stucco rail and base. A wide center stair leads up onto the porch and facing the front doorway. The door is flanked by tripled and paired windows. All of the windows are Craftsman-type multi-pane over single-pane double-hung windows. The front door itself is a solid wood door with an Arts-and-Craft style door handle mechanism. The porch light is also an Arts-and-Crafts fixture. A gabled roofed porch is at the rear of the house. This porch was originally open but was later enclosed. The wooden posts from the original porch are being stored on the farmstead in the event that the rear porch is ever restored to its original look. A brick chimney pierces the wide roof overhang on the west-side living room exterior. False beam brackets accent the eave overhang of the roof. Interior details of note include the faux ceiling beams, window seats, and French doors in the dining room and sunroom; the brick fireplace with built-in bookcases to either side in the living room, along with the imported ceramic tiles used on this fireplace; the built-in light sockets on either side of the living room fireplace/bookcases and on the landing of the staircase leading to the second floor; the original fixtures including pedestalled sinks, bathtubs, and tilework in the first and second-floor bathrooms; and many of the original electric light fixtures including a distinctive torch light in the sunroom. The closet in the sunroom also retains the original wall finish of painted faux leather. The only room to have undergone extensive remodeling has been the kitchen, which was updated after the period of significance. The basement is of particular note, with several rooms finished with lathe and plaster and wainscot and were used by Glenna Hassler as a kitchen and dining room, probably most often during the summer months. In general, the house retains excellent integrity having been little changed since its original construction. The original flooring, woodwork, and decorative details are largely intact along with the plumbing and lighting fixtures.

The garage mirrors the style and design of the house having a low-pitched, side-gabled roof with wide eave overhang and false beam brackets, gabled dormer on the front roof slope, stuccoed walls, and Craftsman-style windows. This is also a 1.5-story building with the second level used for a servant's quarters. The front facade has three-bay openings covered with three sets of open-out garage doors that are original to the garage construction. Interior details of note include the lathe-and-plaster with wainscoted interior of the garage proper, a finishing touch most unusual for an automobile garage, and the electrical control panel housed in an enclosed area off the back kitchen on the ground floor. The control panel is original to the construction of this property, with the house and garage having been electrified from the start. The garage retains excellent integrity overall.

Barn - The gambrel-roofed barn was built in 1917 by Detlefsen and Thoms while Leet was still owner but under Fred Hassler's direction. In general, the barn is of plank frame and masonry (tile block) construction (Soike 1995). Tile blocks were most popular in the 1910s-1930s. The believed construction date for this barn of 1917 is supported by an inscription in the cement under one window on the interior of the barn that reads "F. Thoms 1917" and by the use of tile blocks in its construction. The "F. Thoms" was builder Fritz Thoms. The truss uses doubled planks nailed into place and supporting a gambrel roof clad with wood shingles. The roof is in need of replacement. The upper floor exterior walls are clad with vertical boards and metal battens. A metal cupola ventilator is on the roof ridge. The loft windows/vents have peaked lintel boards, with the overlapping boards, on either side of the slide-down mow door, having pointed ends for a decorative denticulated effect. A faded painted sign on the mow door reads "Fashion Herd/Poland Chinas/Glenhaven Farm/F.H. Hassler."

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**Leet/Hassler Farmstead
Carroll County, IA**

Section number 7 Page 4

The barn plan is probably a catalog design from the Loudon Machinery Company in Fairfield, Iowa, which manufactured the window ventilation system installed in this barn (patented in 1916) and the exterior hay track. This company also provided sample plans, including floor plans in the early twentieth century (Soike 1995:158). Another possible source for the barn design could have been the Gordon-Van Tine Company of Davenport, Iowa (ibid.:159); however, the connection to the Loudon Company appears strongest. The use of concrete for flooring and tile block for the wall construction of this particular barn also reflects the use of the latest innovations in barn design and livestock production of the day. In the early twentieth century, both concrete flooring and tile block walls were heavily promoted as making barns somewhat "fireproof" and easier to clean, thus being easier to keep sanitary and free from disease, a factor of great importance to an expensive purebred hog operation (Harper and Gordon 1995:220). Hollow tile was also an added expense over concrete and plank walls and required skilled masons for its proper installation, thus indicating that the barn on the Leet Farm was meant to impress and to reflect the most progressive ideas in farm buildings and livestock production of the day. Overall, the barn retains excellent integrity and has been little changed from its original construction. The ground level is subdivided into stalls, bins, and loafing areas, with the loft area a single open span used originally for hay storage but also served as a hall for public dances during the Depression years.

Scale House and Hog House - It is suspected that these two buildings were built c.1917 by Thoms in likely association with Detlefsen under Fred Hassler's direction and/or ownership. They were probably built around the same time as the barn because of the use of similar tile block types in their construction. The hog house also incorporates a frame railroad structure (freight house?) into its construction. The railroad structure would have been moved to this location and joined with the hog house structure. As such, it could date from c.1917 in its move, although it could have been moved at a much later date and added to the hog house. The railroad structure served as a loafing shed after it was moved.

The scale house is a one-story side-gabled building that has tile block walls, concrete foundation, and a wood-shingled roof. The scale was on the exterior of the north gable end. The interior retains the original scale machinery as well as a cast-iron heating stove and the original bathroom fixtures, which include an innovative toilet and sink design (see attached photographs).

The hog house is a salt-box gabled structure with tile block walls, concrete foundation, and wood-shingled roof. The gable ends are clad with vertical board-and-batten siding. Two small metal ventilators are on the roof ridge. The interior shows seven stalls. The railroad freight house structure was attached to the hog house on the west gable end of the latter and perpendicular to that structure; the whole forming an L-shaped structure. The freight house portion is clad with horizontal drop siding and has a wood-shingled gabled roof and concrete foundation.

Chicken House and Boar House - Both were probably built c.1918-early 1920s when Fred Hassler was owner, with the boar house built to house his prize boars. Both of these buildings used a similar type of tile block and brick in their construction, a type different from that in the barn, hog house, and scale house.

The chicken house is a one-story, salt-box gabled structure with a wood-shingled roof, tile block walls, and a concrete foundation. Two small metal aerators line the roof ridge. The interior remains unchanged from when it was used to house chickens.

The boar house is a small front-gabled structure, with a wood-shingled roof, tile block walls, and a concrete foundation but having a dirt floor. It has vertical board siding with metal battens in the gable ends. The only opening is the door with a fixed three-pane transom above on the south gable end. This structure is less than one-story in height and is in a deteriorated condition, although it retains good integrity. The tile blocks in the south and west walls are in need of replacement and repair, with the entire structure in need of tuckpointing.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Leet/Hassler Farmstead
Carroll County, IA**

Section number 7 **Page** 5

Corner - This structure was built in 1943 by Chris Pfofner, thus post-dating the period of significance for this farmstead and considered non-contributing to the district. If desired, this structure could be removed without adversely impacting the integrity of the farmstead. It is a double crib with a central drive-through aisle. It has vertical board-and-batten siding in the gable ends, with horizontal slatted wood board siding on the walls. It has a concrete foundation and metal-clad front-gabled roof.

The Leet/Hassler Farmstead is currently unused but is being restored for use as an educational exhibit and farmstead museum. It is part of a larger Heritage Park plan that will initially encompass a 10.56 acre site, including the 4.4 acre farmstead district, as well as eventually including the Willow Creek Park property on the north side of 311th Street (Dunbar/Jones Partnership 1997). The farmstead will remain intact and will be interpreted as a Poland China Hog farming operation and as the residence of the Leet and Hassler families in the early twentieth century. The yard area around the farm buildings will be left intact and will be enhanced to reflect historic plantings and activity areas, such as the clothes drying yard and the garden plots. There was once a grass tennis court to the west of the house during the Hassler family's occupation, and this feature may also be restored. A major feature of the proposed Heritage Park will be the erection of a German hausbarn that was dismantled and shipped to Manning several years ago. The barn has yet to be rebuilt and is awaiting sufficient funding. The site of the hausbarn reconstruction will be a grassy opening west of the house at the far west side of the park property. This location is completely screened off from the view of the farmstead by a dense grove of trees and rows of evergreen trees. Thus, there is a definite physical and visual separation of the hausbarn from the historic farmstead. Further, the location of the hausbarn site was never utilized during the Leet and Hassler occupations for anything other than a small meadow. It is concluded, therefore, that the addition of the hausbarn to the west of the Leet/Hassler farmstead will not adversely affect the integrity or National Register eligibility of the farmstead district. In fact, the nominated boundaries of the district do not include the hausbarn site (see attached map). Other features of the proposed Heritage Park will include a series of woodland, wetland, and prairie trails, a parking lot, and potentially a German Immigrant Museum building; however, all of these proposed constructions will be outside of the nominated boundaries.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Leet/Hassler Farmstead
Carroll County, IA****Section number** 8 **Page** 6**Statement of Significance**

The William A. Leet/Frederick H. Hassler Farmstead District is locally significant under Criteria A and C for its historical significance as a representative of an innovative and progressive early twentieth-century Poland China purebred hog operation and for the architectural significance of its Craftsman-style house and garage that reflect William Leet's wealth and fashionable tastes and of the gambrel-roofed barn, and the tile block hog house, chicken house, scale house and boar house all associated with the purebred hog operation. All of these buildings and structures are contributing to the farmstead district, with the only non-contributing structure being a 1943 corncrib. Also contributing to the district are the four fieldstone objects, including two planters, a birdbath, and a fishpond, that grace the front and side yards of the house and date from the Leet's occupation. The period of significance for the district is from 1916-1936 encompassing the initial establishment of this farmstead by William Leet, who owned this property from late in 1915 until 1918, and the heyday of the "Fashion Herd" Poland China Hog operation of Frederick Hassler dating from c.1918-1936. Hassler first worked for Leet from 1915-c.1918 and then owned the farmstead between 1918-1936. Significant dates are 1916 when the house and garage were constructed and 1917 when the barn was built.

Land Transfer History

The farmstead property is situated on the northern portions of Lot 1 of the NW1/4, NW1/4, and Lot 3 of the NE1/4, NW1/4 of Section 21, T82N-R36W, Carroll County, Iowa. The entire farm property encompassed 40 acres, with 3.74 acres of set aside for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad right-of-way in 1881. The Milwaukee grade was partially returned to agricultural land, although the route is still discernible south of the farmstead proper. The actual farmstead district, however, encompasses 4.4 acres north of the old railroad grade and comprising the northeast quarter of the original farm property.

The Leet family began their association with the property in March 1902 when Frank M. Leet and Anna Boysen, Frank's sister, purchased via a warranty deed the NW1/4 of Section 21 and "other land" from Louis Jansen and his wife (Property Abstract). Leet and Boysen, in turn, immediately transferred the warranty deed to John F. Liken who retained possession until July 10, 1905, when Lida Leet, Frank's widow, and Helen C. and William A. Leet, Frank and Lida's children, obtained the property by warranty deed from Liken and his wife. Frank Leet was a banker in Audubon, Iowa, and died intestate on April 6, 1905. At that time, Helen and Lida were living in Douglas County, Nebraska, while William was living in Fremont County, Wyoming. On March 5, 1909, a lawsuit was filed in the Carroll County District Court wherein William Leet by Asmus Boysen, his guardian, was seeking to divide the estate into equal 1/3 interests and filing against his mother and sister. Asmus Boysen was Frank Leet's brother-in-law and was also in the banking business in Audubon. The suit was settled and on November 29, 1915, Lida Leet transferred her interest in the NW1/4 of Section 21 to William A. Leet via a warranty deed. This marked the beginning of the history of the farmstead proper, with William Leet building the house and garage shortly thereafter (Property Abstract; Erwin Hansen, personal communication 1997).

By 1916, William was married to Ann R. (full last name unknown), and on July 14, 1916, the Leets entered into an agreement with Iowa Light, Heat & Power for a right-of-way to "locate and operate a transmission line upon and across the NW1/4 of Section 21 along the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad right-of-way" (Property Abstract). As part of a consideration of \$1 and "other valuable consideration," the power company agreed "to furnish said William A. Leet, his heirs, grantees or lessees with electric current from said transmission line at the same price as paid by the Citizens of Manning, Iowa, for said current" (ibid.). What is noteworthy about this agreement, is that it is known that the extant house and garage were wired for electricity at an early date, probably as part of the original construction plan. This agreement would indicate that this connection was made in 1916.

On October 25, 1916, William Leet deeded the NW1/4 of Section 21 to Lida Leet subject to a first mortgage of \$30,000, with Ann Leet quit-claiming her interest in the property to Lida Leet on March 31, 1917. The oral history associated with this

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Leet/Hassler Farmstead
Carroll County, IA**Section number 8 Page 7

property indicates that William Leet built the house and garage as something of a country estate where he would live in an ostentatious style befitting both his then-wealth and personality. The design and construction of both buildings reflects his wealth and personal style being designed in one of the more popular architectural styles of the day, the Craftsman style of architecture, and incorporating expensive fixtures and appointments such as the imported tiles in the fireplace and the Arts-and-Crafts light fixtures on the porch and the interior of the house. This was a house that was meant to impress as was the three-bay automobile garage with upper servant's quarters. Such a large garage for automobiles at this early date was a lavish and pretentious expense. This lavishness appears to have been his undoing. Leet reportedly squandered his money and lost both his country estate and his wife in the process. Ann and William were in divorce proceedings from December 1916 until November 1917 when the divorce was finally granted. The divorce settlement for Ann was a sizable sum for the day further adding to William's financial woes.

Fred H. Hassler began his history with this property in 1915, while working for William Leet as manager of the Leet farm holdings in Section 21. With the failure of Leet's marriage and his financial problems, the property came into Hassler's actual ownership. On January 19, 1918, Lida Leet conveyed the W1/2, NW1/4 and part of the NE1/4, NW1/4 of Section 21 to Hassler for \$100 and "other valuable consideration." Hassler and his wife, Glenna M. Babcock, acquired a mortgage of \$8000 from D.W. Sutherland on the W1/2, NW1/4 of Section 21 on January 21, 1918. In February of that same year, the Hasslers acquired a mortgage of \$8500 on the W1/2, NW1/4 and part of the NE1/4, NW1/4 from Lida Leet. Interestingly, the property abstract then indicates that Lida Leet quit-claimed all of Section 21 to William A. Leet on March 20, 1918, and on March 27, 1919 (originally filed September 28, 1918), William Leet and Martha (his second wife) as well as Lida Leet conveyed the entire NW1/4 to Fred Hassler for a consideration of \$1. Hassler then surveyed and filed a homestead plat for the 40-acre parcel on February 25, 1924.

The tile block and plank frame barn was built in 1917 under Leet's ownership but during Hassler's management and probable occupation of the property. The barn was innovative for the day in both its truss design and its use of tile block and concrete in the construction of the barn and the prefabricated window ventilators and side-wall hay track mechanism that were manufactured by the Loudon Machinery Company of Fairfield, Iowa. This barn was also meant to be a showpiece of the farmstead and was a good advertisement for Hassler's "Fashion Herd" of Poland China Hogs. Added to this were the series of tile block outbuildings including a scale house and a house for Hassler's prize boar. In total, these farm buildings presented a very progressive and prosperous face to the public and reflected the fame and prosperity, for a time, of Hassler's operation.

However, in the midst of the Great Depression, Fred Hassler was unable to maintain the farm operation and sold the property to Chris Pfofner on December 16, 1936, for \$18,000. According to Hassler's granddaughter, he had more than one farming operation in the area and had to consolidate his holdings during the Depression (Marsha Blanford, personal communication 1998). Hassler then moved into Manning where he operated the first state liquor store, organized the Liberty Finance Company with Erwin H. Hansen, and worked for a time for ManCryCo Farms just east of town (Erwin Hansen, personal communication 1997).

Chris Pfofner and his wife, Amanda, sold the farm property to Johannes Bunz for \$17,000 on January 30, 1945. Bunz and his wife, Augusta, did not retain the property long selling it to Henry C. Anthony for \$17,000 on March 7, 1946. Anthony and his wife, Emma, retained the property until May 13, 1961, when it was sold to Loretta Sextro for \$33,000. Loretta died on January 19, 1993, when she was then living in California. In 1994, the property was conveyed to E.L.B. Ltd. by her heirs. E.L.B. sold the property to the Manning Community Foundation on October 21, 1996, with the Manning Heritage Foundation becoming the owner of record that same day.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**Leet/Hassler Farmstead
Carroll County, IA**

Section number 8 Page 8

Poland China Hog Operation

The Fashion Herd

The purebred Poland China Hog operation of Fred Hassler, which characterized the farming operation of the Leet/Hassler farmstead during its period of significance (i.e., 1916-1936), was known by the 1920s as the "Fashion Herd," a name which appears in faded painted lettering on the loft of the barn on this farmstead. Hassler was among "four widely known Poland China hog breeders" in the Manning area in the early twentieth century (History Book Committee 1981:214). The other well-known breeders were Bob Halford, Charley Lyden and Bill Timmerman. Hassler was also reportedly "the largest hog breeder in this area of that time" (ibid.). His Fashion Herd hogs "were sold throughout the country and were the basis of many famous herds" (ibid.). His farmstead also appears to have been the only one in the Manning area to have been built specifically for a purebred hog operation in the early twentieth century (Dan Peters, personal communication 1999). In fact, the farmsteads of the other breeders noted above no longer exist (Freda Dammann, personal communication 1999).

The first sale barn in Manning opened in 1906 and was operated by George Wilson. Sellers of both purebred Duroc Jersey and Poland China hogs were frequent customers (History Book Committee 1981:219). In 1921 and 1923, Fred Hassler sold spring boars from his then-champion boar, "Bombo," at the sale barn (ibid.). Another of his champion boars was "Grand Master. According to a history of Poland China hog breeding in the United States, Hassler acquired Grand Master on August 8, 1913, selling it to W.A. Leet, then of Omaha, Nebraska, on December 1, 1915 (Davis and Duncan 1921:43). This is interesting timing given that Leet had just acquired title to the future farmstead property in Manning in November 1915. Grand Master was subsequently acquired by Osbert Allender and Sons of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, although the date of sale is not recorded in Davis and Duncan (1921:43).

Grand Master first came into the limelight in 1914 [when Hassler was his owner], when he won the special prize offered by another breed exponent, for the largest boar of any breed on the Iowa State Fair Grounds. Grand Master weighed 1,070 pounds the day of the weighing and exceeded by over 100 pounds his nearest rival. He later weighed 1,120 pounds. As a breeding boar, he ranked first class, especially as a sire of brood sows. Probably his greatest son was Masterpiece, the sire of the renowned Fashion Girl. His get have always been in demand (ibid.:44).

Other hogs of note in Hassler's Fashion Herd included "Designer" farrowed on January 1, 1918, bred from Fashion Girl and sold to William Ferguson of Nebraska for \$5000; "Liberator" also farrowed on January 1, 1918, from Fashion Girl and sold to L.H. Glover of Missouri for \$3000; "Archdale" farrowed in 1919 by Chieftan; and "Checkers" purchased after March 1919 and sold by Hassler to Joe Bloemendaal of Alton, Iowa, in March 1920 (Davis and Duncan 1921:67-68, 73, 77). It was said of Liberator that:

Perhaps no other boar of late years, so completely captivated the entire Poland China world as did Liberator. As soon as he was sold at the remarkable price of \$3,000, as a six months old pig, he had begun to make history and for the past two years many pages have been inscribed. After a most brilliant advertising campaign, a sale held on November 16, 1918, with ten sows sold with breeding privilege to the pig, made a record sale of about \$600 per head (ibid.:67).

As for Checkers, it was noted that:

Seldom does a young boar leap into such wide renown as did Checkers. Being an unusual pig individually, he attracted the attention of F.H. Hassler, who developed the pig for several months and sold him to Bloemendaal for \$20,000 (ibid.:73).

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**Leet/Hassler Farmstead
Carroll County, IA**

Section number 8 Page 9

Fashion Girl was farrowed on February 1, 1917, bred by Hassler from Masterpiece and Fashion Princess, and who sold her to Silver Brook Farm in Muncie, Indiana (ibid.:54). It was likely in honor of Fashion Girl that Hassler named his "Fashion Herd," which would have included her famous offspring.

Fashion Girl became famous through her sons, Liberator and Designer. She possessed breed character and broodiness that made her a great mother. Her litters were uniform and were raised without runts. After Liberator had sold for a record price, the sow was re-mated to The Clansman, and sold as an attraction in the Silver Brook sale, being purchased by Glover & Moore, Mr. Glover being the owner of Liberator. Other litters out of her being in so great demand, enhanced her value many times, and she was sold January 19, 1920, in the record sale of L.H. Glover for \$17,200 to F.R. McDermant, Kansas City, Mo., being the record price for a sow of any breed. There is no question but that her sons, Liberator, Designer, and The Pioneer, have added very materially to the improvement of the breed, their influence radiating to every section of the United States (ibid.:117-118).

Masterpiece was farrowed in February 1915 by C.E. Lyden of Manning and was sold to Hassler on June 1, 1915. Masterpiece stayed with Hassler until July 1, 1918, when he was sold to L.H. Glover. Masterpiece's fame came from his siring of Fashion Girl, who was the dam of Liberator, Designer, "and a host of other noted sons and daughters" (Davis and Duncan 1921:64).

The Clansman was farrowed in 1916 but not by Hassler, who purchased the boar on August 18, 1917, and then sold it to Silver Brook Farm in Indiana on September 14, 1917 (Davis and Duncan 1921:60).

Perhaps no boar became so popular in so short a time as did this great boar, The Clansman. When sold by Hassler to the Silver Brook Farm, no special significance was attached to the sale, other than the price, which was \$1500. He had not at that time produced anything to make him great, but, when L.H. Glover purchased Liberator, a 6-months-old pig by The Clansman, for \$3,000 cash, a great move was made toward the popularity of The Clansman. Boars by The Clansman could not be raised fast enough, and many of the sons sold at long prices (ibid.).

Finally, Mabel's Jumbo was a boar farrowed in 1915 by E.S. Babcock of Manning, Iowa, and sold to Hassler and R.W. Halford on November 25, 1918. Mabel's Jumbo "was one of the largest boars ever produced" and was used by Hassler and Halford for a short time before being sold for \$18,000 "in their combination sale" held in August 1919 (Davis and Duncan 1921:58). Hassler's granddaughter still has in her possession auction notices from Hassler's sales dating from 1917 into the 1920s (Marsha Blanford, personal communication 1998).

Fred Hassler was still in the Poland China hog business through the end of his tenure on the Manning farmstead property in 1936. While he did not lose the farm to foreclosure and was still able to meet his mortgage payments during the height of the Great Depression, he was unable to obtain the refinancing he needed to keep the operation going (Erwin Hansen, personal communication 1997). However, it appears that he continued to keep a hand in the business into the late 1930s holding a sale of Poland China hogs in October 1939 under the name "Hassler & Son." He also worked for the ManCryCo Farms in Manning after moving into town after 1936, although this was a purebred and grade cattle and dairy operation (Erwin Hansen, personal communication 1997; History Book Committee 1981:241).

It is not known for sure which of his famous boars was housed in the small tile block house located north of the barn. It is suspected that it was built for Bombo, his champion boar in the early 1920s, although it could have been built simply for the prize boar of the day given the short time that Hassler retained many of his prize boars (History Book Committee 1981:219).

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**Leet/Hassler Farmstead
Carroll County, IA**

Section number 8 Page 10

Poland China Hog History

The town of Manning enjoyed a special place in Iowa's purebred livestock industry, with this community having "a world wide reputation for the best in livestock" (History Book Committee 1981:214).

Those wanting to start a herd, or to improve their lines, have come to Manning to buy the best in bulls or boars. It has been claimed that no community has had as complete a group of famous herds: beef and dairy cattle, hogs, poultry, and sheep have shared the spotlight during the past 100 years. In addition to being known for their quality stock, the breeders themselves have gained international recognition for their work in research, legislation, and national livestock organizations (*ibid.*).

Poland China hogs were part of these famous herds, with the Fashion Herd of Fred H. Hassler among the renowned groups in the Manning area.

The history of the Poland China breed began in 1816 in Warren County, Ohio, when the Shaker Society crossed Big China hogs with Russia and Byfield breed hogs to produce larger and superior feeder hogs that became known as the Warren County Hog breed (Davis and Duncan 1921:1). Between 1816 and 1846 crossings of Big Chinas with other breeds, such as Berkshires, produced promising results. By 1846, there were no further outside crossings, with improvement made thereafter by selection (*ibid.*:2). The Poland China name was not affixed officially to this new breed until 1872, with the earliest version being a hyphenated "Poland-China" (*ibid.*:11). The use of "Poland" caused much controversy through the years leading to the conclusion by some that a new hog had been imported from Poland and crossed with the Warren County Hog. However, Davis and Duncan (1921:11) allege that "in one neighborhood an individual used the word Poland to designate the progeny of a particular animal that had been obtained from a farmer, Asher Asher, who was a Poland by birth and resided in Butler County [Ohio]." Whatever the origin, "Poland China" became the official name of the breed at the November 1872 convention of the National Swine Breeders (*ibid.*).

In the 1870s, it became the practice to record farm and livestock histories in Ohio. Carl Freigau became inspired by this practice and began publishing a history of the Poland China breed beginning with his first publication of pedigrees in 1876. The popularity of the breed spread into the Midwest, including the State of Iowa, where in 1878 breeders from six to seven Midwest states met in Cedar Rapids to organize the American Poland China Record Association. This was followed in the 1880s by the organization of the Central Poland China Record based in Indianapolis and the Standard Poland China Record based in Maryville, Missouri, to better aid in regional tracing of pedigrees (Davis and Duncan 1921:12-15).

By the mid-1880s in Iowa, Poland Chinas were the most numerous of the "fancy" hog breeds in the state, with West Liberty claiming "to be one of the greatest centers of this breed in the world" (Ross 1951:76). In descending order the other most popular breeds in Iowa were the Berkshire, Chester White, Duroc Jersey, and Essex (*ibid.*).

Poland Chinas were classified as a lard type hog as were Duroc Jersey, Chester White, Hampshire and Berkshire hogs as opposed to bacon type hogs including the Tamworth and Yorkshire. Lard type hogs were very popular in the Midwest because these hogs were corn fed. "Since corn is the great fat- or lard-producer, we have the lard-belt almost co-extensive with the corn-belt" (Bailey 1908:648).

The Poland-China has been developed especially to meet the market demand for a fat or lard hog. Its heavy shoulder, wide back, and heavily developed hams, render it an exceptionally good yielder from the packer's standpoint (*ibid.*:673).

As the breed progressed in the late nineteenth century, "the great number of outstanding boars became less, due to the clamoring for sons of the few outstanding boars" (Davis and Duncan 1921:24). By the end of the nineteenth century, the breed had undergone a great change in scale and type resulting in a "decline" of the breed.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Leet/Hassler Farmstead
Carroll County, IA

Section number 8 Page 11

At this period, the Duroc Jersey, though in many respects not comparable to the Poland China, offered relief to the general pork growers who complained, and rightfully so, of the small litters, weakling and under-sized Poland Chinas, and that breed was given an impetus that made of it a formidable rival of the Poland China (ibid.:174).

A number of breeders of the Poland China had begun seeking after the smaller, so-called "hot blood" type, a movement that reached its apex in 1905-06. Breeders in Nebraska, however, had focused on the "large mellow Poland Chinas" instead and stood at the forefront of industry once the "hot blood" bubble burst in 1907 and 1908. As the industry moved into the 1910s, the "Big Type" Poland Chinas became all the rage. At the forefront of the "Big Type" movement were Peter Mouw of Orange City, Iowa; Dawson & Sons of Endicott, Nebraska; and Fred L. Rood of Clearfield, Iowa.

Between 1910-1915, the Big Type Poland China operations expanded gaining in popularity against the Duroc Jersey breed. In the midst of this growing effort, the Duroc Jersey Record Association offered a cash prize for the largest boar of any breed at the 1914 Iowa State Fair. "Thus, a laurel wreath fell to the Poland China breed when the great boar Grand Master, owned by F.H. Hassler, of Manning, Iowa, tipped the beam officially at 1070 pounds" (Davis and Duncan 1921:180-181). It was further noted that "no exhibition of its time did more to establish the correctness of the claim of the superior size of the Poland China than did this" (ibid.:181).

This feat by Hassler was followed in 1915 with another announcement that shook the "Poland China fraternity" and involving Hassler (Davis and Duncan 1921:182). In December of that year, Hassler sold Grand Master to William Leet, then living in Omaha, Nebraska, for the sum of \$2500. The high price was much above the average sales for that year, or even years prior, and signaled a general rise in prices for prize boars in the years to come. It was also noted that:

There was embodied in this same transaction the sale of Mr. Hassler's entire herd to Mr. Leet, and the retention of Mr. Hassler as manager of the Leet herd and farms at Manning, Iowa" (ibid.:182-183) [emphasis added].

This would place Hassler's association with Leet at the Manning property and as Leet's farm manager beginning late in 1915.

Hassler would again be linked to a momentous event in the Poland China industry when he sold Liberator to L.H. Glover in 1918 for \$3000, although it would be Glover who would go on to achieve greater fame with the breeding of Liberator in the ensuing years (Davis and Duncan 1921:184-185). Hassler once again made news briefly when in 1919 in partnership with R.W. Halford of Manning, Mabel's Jumbo was sold for \$18,000, and Hassler's boar Designer sold for \$5000. Designer would subsequently bring a record \$30,000 for William Ferguson. Fashion Girl would also command a great price when she was sold by Glover (ibid.:182-190). Thus, while Hassler bred a number of famous boars and sows and certainly profited nicely from their initial sale, he often lost out on the largest returns of these hogs in their subsequent resales and breeding. The reputation of his animals certainly eclipsed his own. He finally achieved some of the greater financial rewards when in 1920 Hassler sold the boar "Checkers" for \$20,000, and a boar from Designer for \$15,000, although the highest prices for that year were in the \$40,000-\$60,000 range (ibid.:191). Unfortunately, by year's end, the farm depression that presaged the Great Depression began to be felt in Iowa and the Midwest.

Looking back on the history of the breed in 1921, Davis and Duncan (1921:56) noted that:

the years 1915 to 1920 were the greatest years of prosperity ever enjoyed in a similar period. While prices in some instances were beyond the value of the animals, yet we are prone to say that the failure to own a really good herd boar has put more men out of business than ever did the purchase of boars at prices that were too high. Many men purchased and paid for good farms, improved and bettered their farming and breeding operations; built good roads, churches and schools and in general raised the standards of living. The Poland China as a breed was looked up to as the banner hog of the world, possessing more size, an abundance of quality, and a superior feeder.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Leet/Hassler Farmstead
Carroll County, IA**

Section number 8 **Page** 12

The dawning of the Great Depression, however, would put an end, for a while at least, on the high prices awarded for prize boars and sows. In the recovery years after World War II, the livestock industry in general moved toward progeny testing, which provided “an established base of performance” and “largely subordinated the older emphasis upon individual judging as a basis of selection” (Ross 1951:181). However, the cattle and poultry industries were quicker to embrace this new process, with the improvement of swine by progeny testing moving at a much slower pace. By the early 1950s, progeny testing was still in the experimental stages with swine but had “good possibilities for future development” (ibid.:182).

Another reason for the decline of the Poland China operations was that by the 1940s, the lard market had begun to give way to vegetable fats as the shortening of choice by consumers. “As a result, swine breeders have focused their attention on the production of *meat-type* hogs” as lard-type hogs became less profitable (Bundy et al. 1975:47). Poland China hogs were still popular into the 1950s; however, today they are not a common livestock breed (History Book Committee 1981:241).

It is hoped that the restoration of the Leet/Hassler Farmstead District as an educational exhibit and farming museum will focus on the history of this farmstead as a purebred hog operation. It has been recommended that the exhibit include Poland China hogs, if stock can be obtained and maintained (Rogers 1998). While the overall emphasis of the planned Manning Heritage Park, which will encompass the farmstead district, will be on the German immigrant heritage of the early settlement of Manning and the vicinity, neither Leet nor Hassler were German immigrants. Therefore, the recommended emphasis of the Leet/Hassler Farmstead District interpretation should be on the significance of the purebred Poland China hog operation of this farmstead as it reflects an important chapter in Manning and Carroll County’s agricultural history.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Leet/Hassler Farmstead
Carroll County, IA

Section number 9 Page 13

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 14

**Leet/Hassler Farmstead
Carroll County, IA**

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Leet/Hassler Farmstead District is shown as the dashed line on the accompanying base map (see continuation sheet, page 15). This boundary generally approximates the north half of Lot 3 of the NE1/4, NW1/4 and the northeast quarter of Lot 1 of the NW1/4, NW1/4 of Section 21, T82N-R36W, Carroll County, Iowa.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the farmhouse, barn, and all of the outbuildings as well as the surrounding house and barn yard areas historically associated with the Leet/Hassler Farmstead during the period of significance, 1916-1936. The remaining areas to the west and south, while associated with the original farm holdings, were not utilized for farmstead activities and are visually and physically separated from the farmstead proper by rows of trees and a cultivated field.

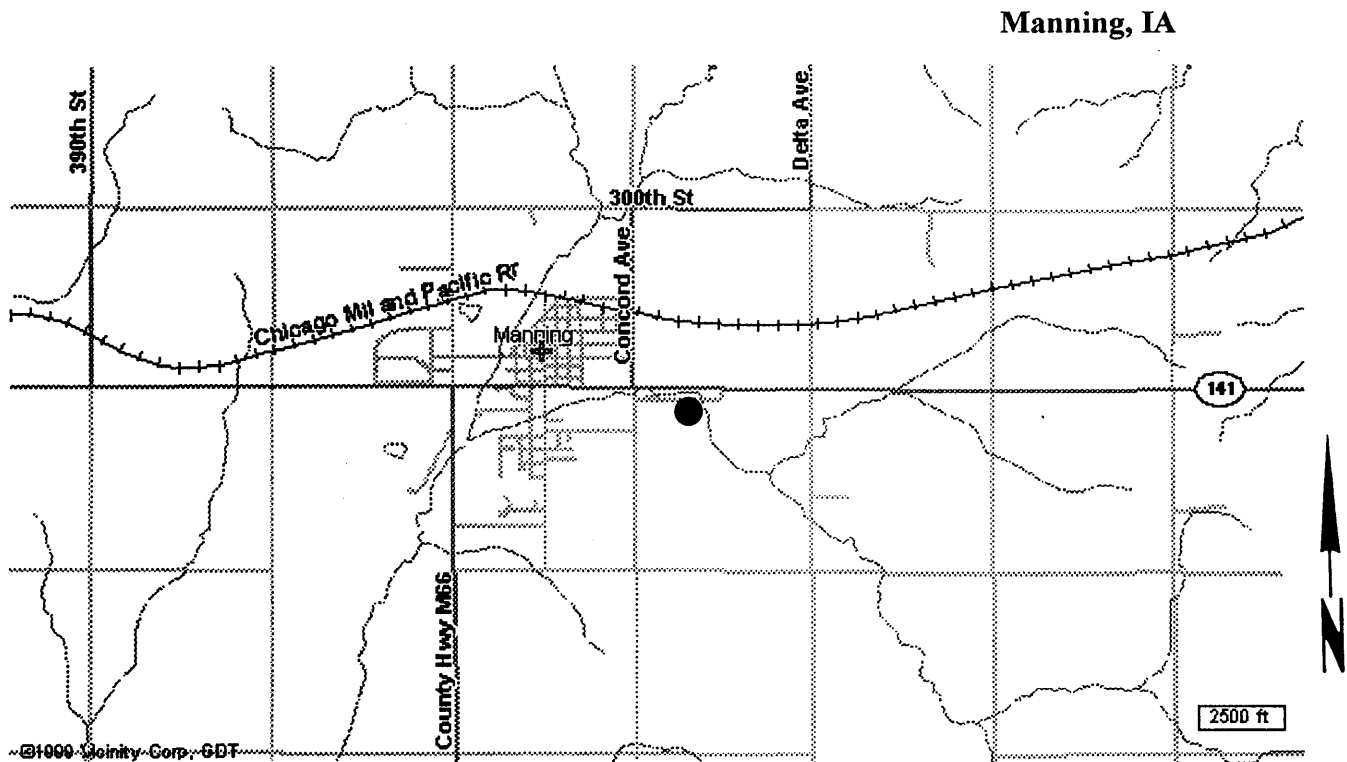
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation Page 15

Leet/Hassler Farmstead
Carroll County, IA

General Location Map of Leet/Hassler Farmstead District
(Source of Map: Vicinity Corp. GDT 1999)



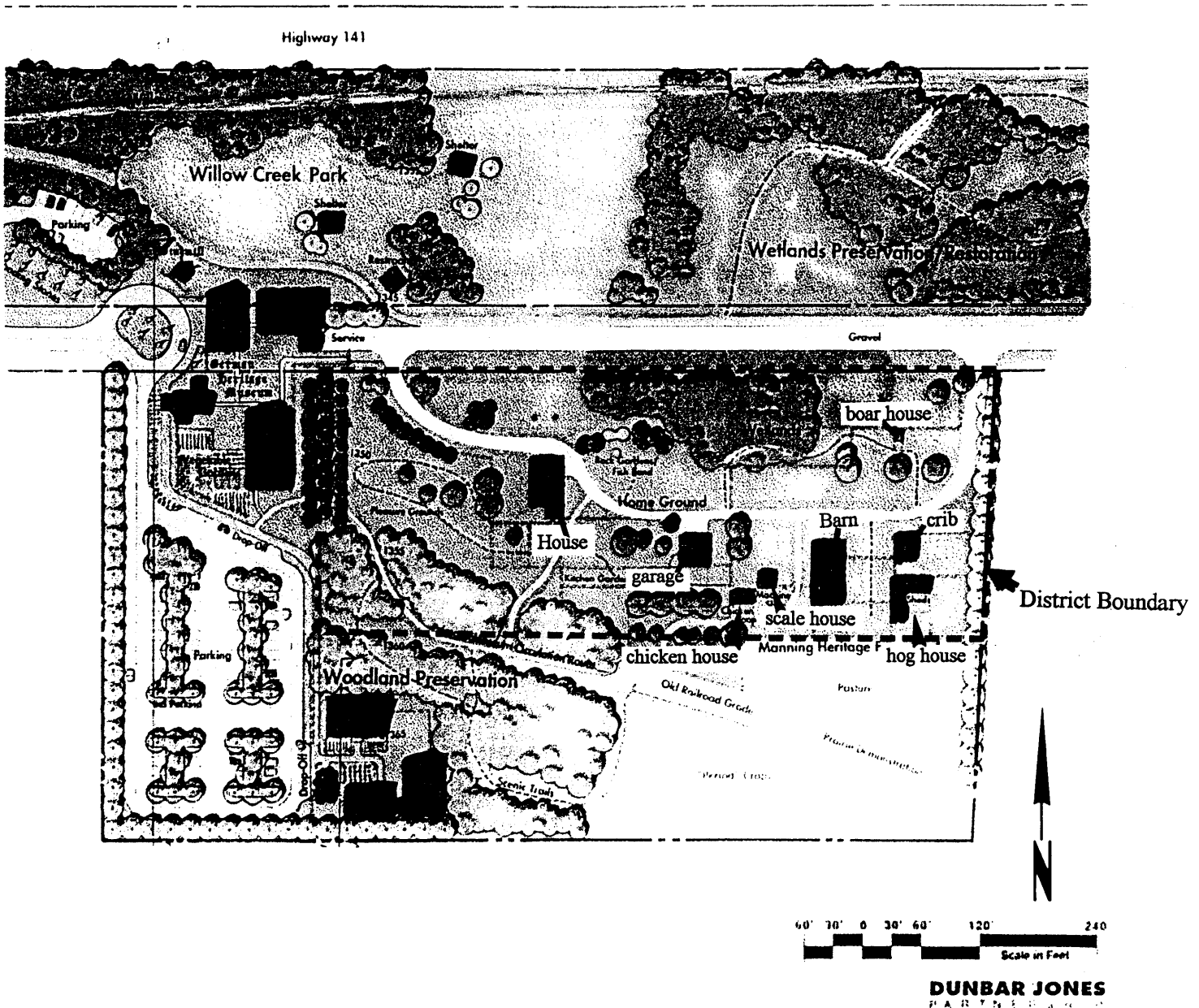
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation Page 16

Leet/Hassler Farmstead
Carroll County, IA

Plan Map of Farmstead District Showing Nominated Boundaries
(Source of Map: Dunbar/Jones Partnership 1997)



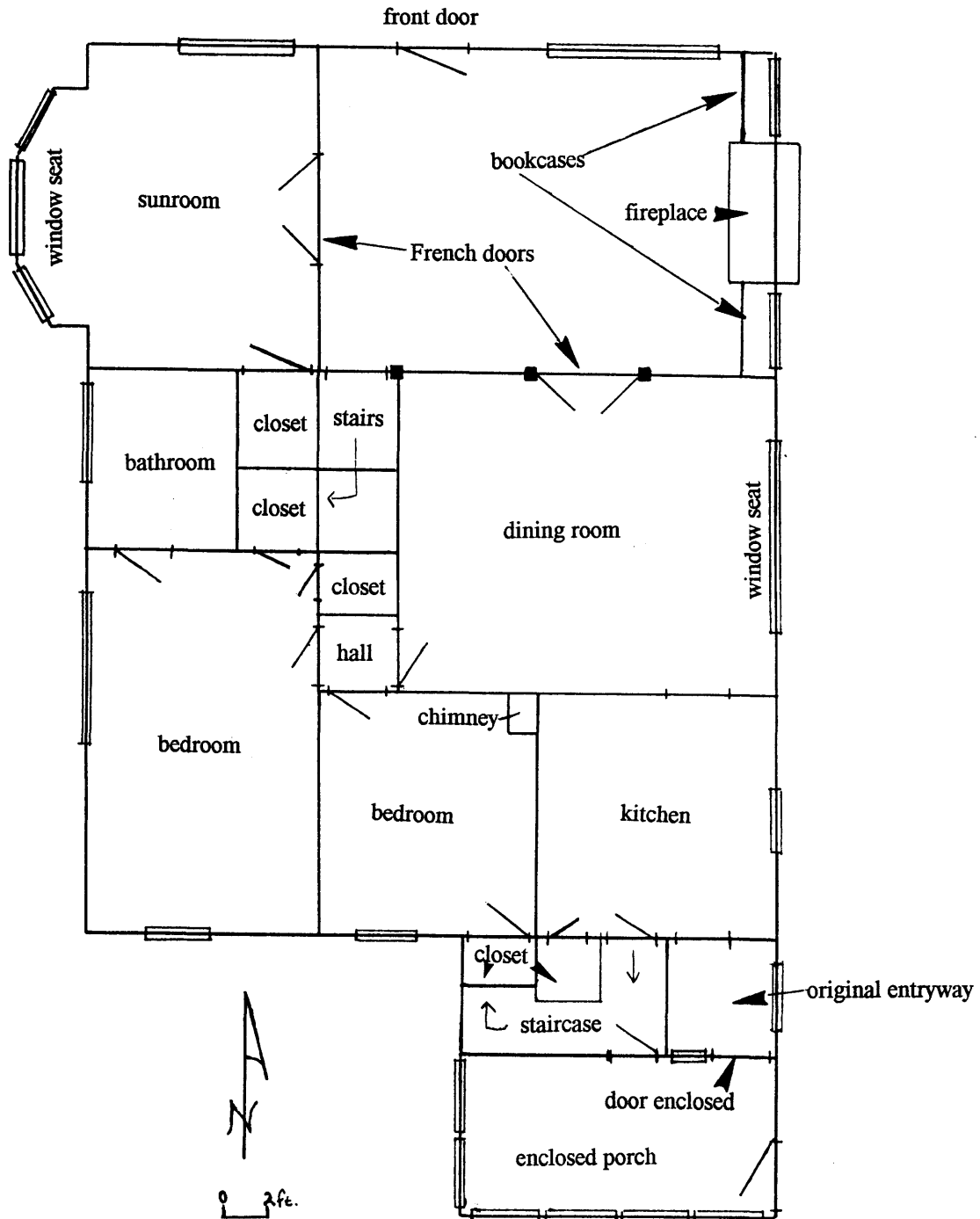
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation Page 17

Leet/Hassler Farmstead
Carroll County, IA

Floor Plan Map of First Floor of House



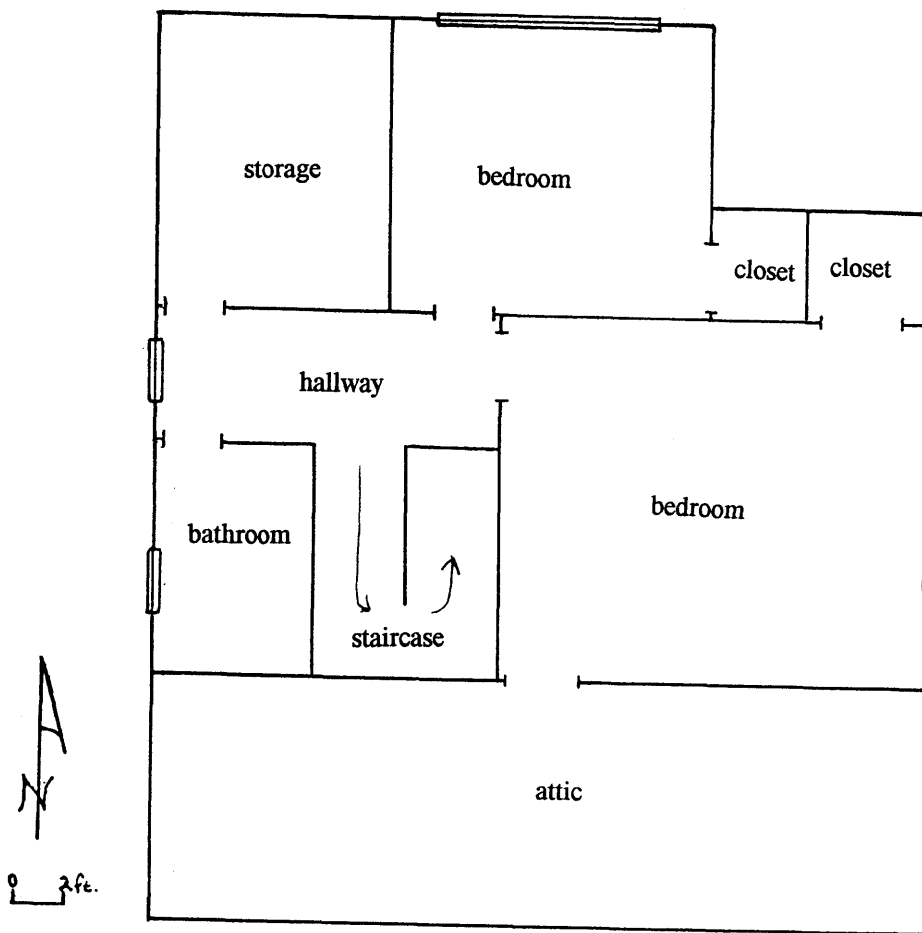
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation Page 18

Leet/Hassler Farmstead
Carroll County, IA

Floor Plan Map of Second Floor of House



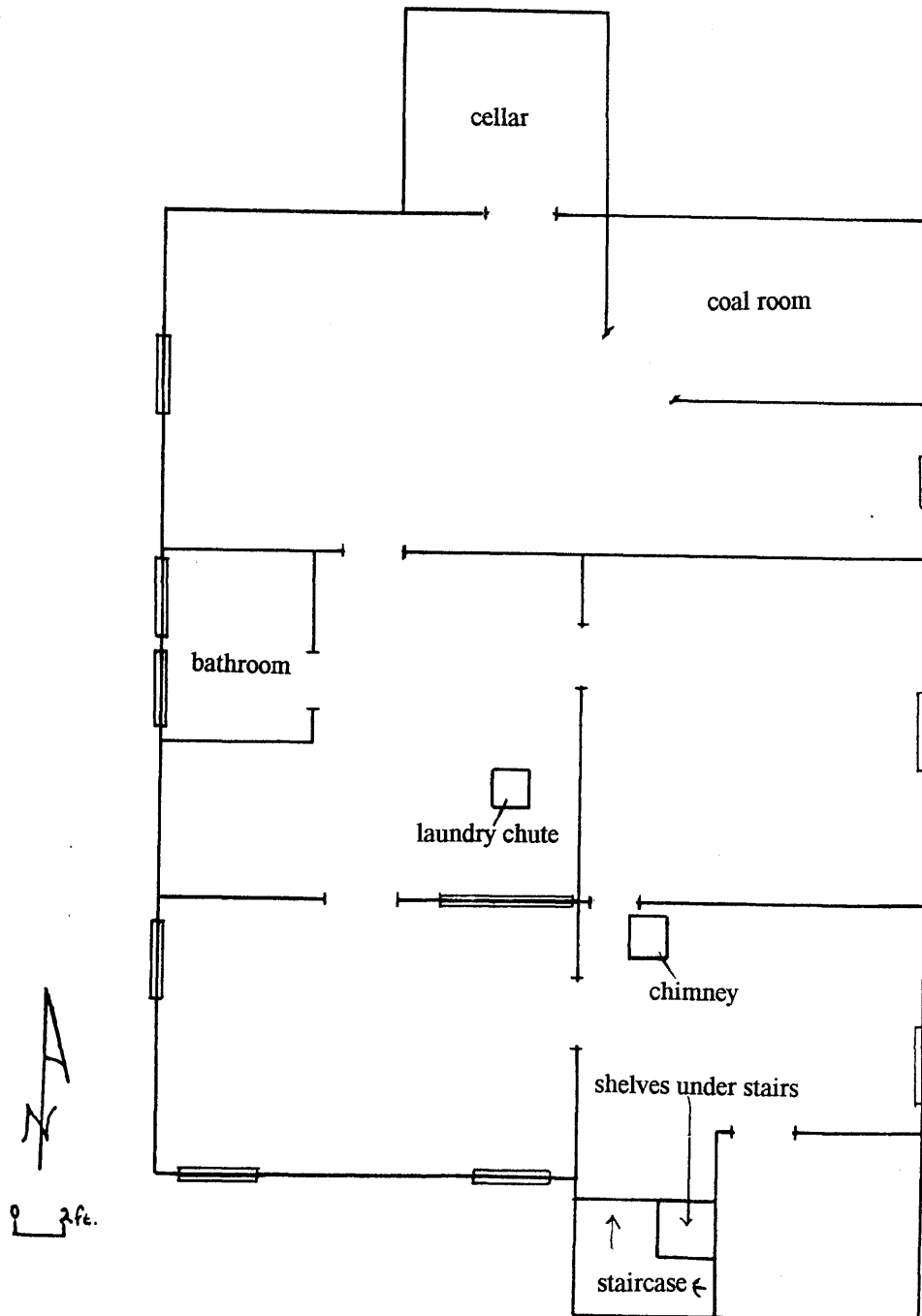
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation Page 19

Leet/Hassler Farmstead
Carroll County, IA

Floor Plan Map of Basement of House



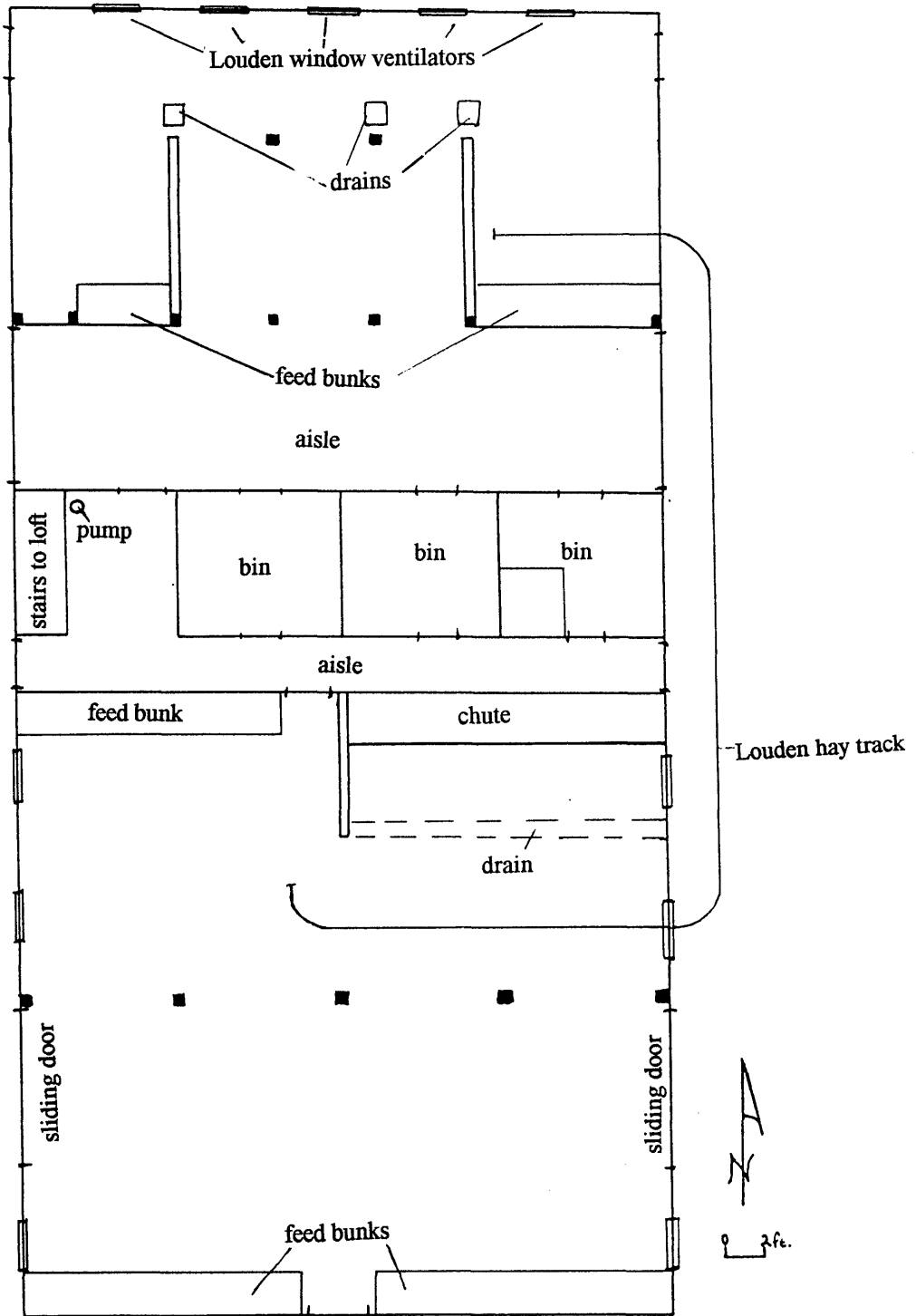
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation Page 20

Leet/Hassler Farmstead
Carroll County, IA

Floor Plan Map of Barn



**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number **Additional**
Documentation Page **21**

**Leet/Hassler Farmstead
Carroll County, IA**

Photographs

Leet/Hassler Farmstead District
Carroll County, IA

Photographer: Leah D. Rogers

Location of Negatives: Manning Heritage Foundation, Manning, Iowa

1. Date of Photograph - March 1998
View of Photograph - General View of Farm Property, view to the east from the west end of Willow Creek Park
2. Date of Photograph - March 1998
View of Photograph - General view of farmstead, view to the SW from northeast corner of property looking towards barn, garage, and boar house
3. Date of Photograph - September 1997
View of Photograph - House, view to the SSE
4. Date of Photograph - September 1997
View of Photograph - House, view to the West
5. Date of Photograph - September 1997
View of Photograph - Interior of House, fireplace in living room, view to the East
6. Date of Photograph - September 1997
View of Photograph - Interior of house, torch light in sunroom, view to the West
7. Date of Photograph - September 1997
View of Photograph - Interior of house, French doors to dining room, view to the South
8. Date of Photograph - September 1997
View of Photograph - Fieldstone birdbath to NE of house, view to the North
9. Date of Photograph - September 1997
View of Photograph - Garage, view to the SE
10. Date of Photograph - March 1998
View of Photograph - Garage front facade detail, view to the WSW
11. Date of Photograph - September 1997
View of Photograph - Interior of Garage, detail of electric control panel, view to the SSW
12. Date of Photograph - September 1997
View of Photograph - Chicken House (on left) and Scale House (on right), view to the NW

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ **Additional**
Documentation _____ **Page** 22

**Leet/Hassler Farmstead
Carroll County, IA**

Photographs (continued)

13. Date of Photograph - September 1997
View of Photograph - Interior of Scale House showing bathroom, view to the South
14. Date of Photograph - March 1998
View of Photograph - Corncrib, view to the ESE
15. Date of Photograph - March 1998
View of Photograph - Railroad structure added to Hog House, view to the SE
16. Date of Photograph - March 1998
View of Photograph - Hog House, View to the NW
17. Date of Photograph - March 1998
View of Photograph - Boar House, view to the NNW
18. Date of Photograph - March 1998
View of Photograph - Barn, view to the SW
19. Date of Photograph - March 1998
View of Photograph - Barn, detail of gable end showing painted sign remnant on mow door, view to the SW
20. Date of Photograph - September 1997
View of Photograph - Barn, view to the NW
21. Date of Photograph - September 1997
View of Photograph - Barn, interior detail of Louden Company window vents, view to the NW
22. Date of Photograph - September 1997
View of Photograph - Barn, interior of hay loft showing truss configuration, view to the NNE

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

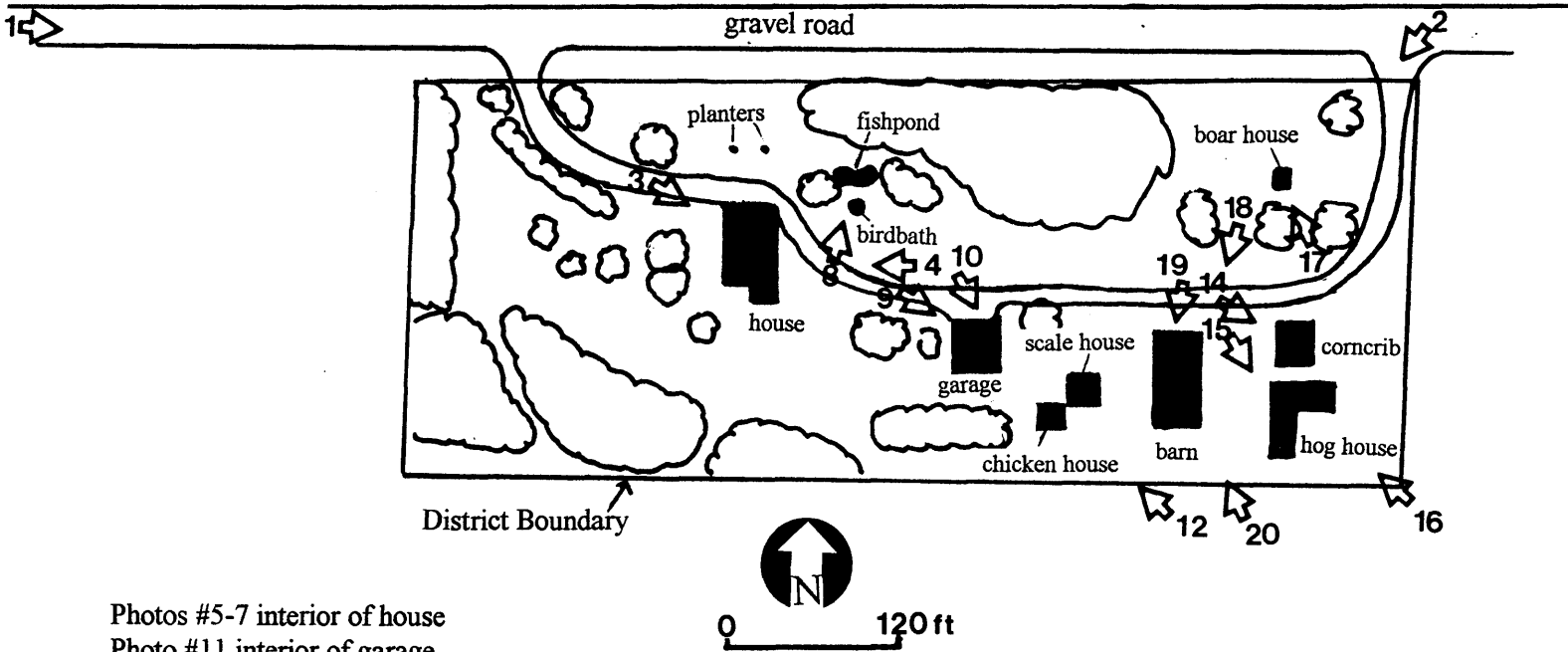
Section number Additional Documentation Page 23

Leet/Hassler Farmstead
Carroll County, IA

Map Showing Direction of Photographs

Highway 141

Willow Creek Park



- Photos #5-7 interior of house
- Photo #11 interior of garage
- Photo #13 interior of scale house
- Photos #21-22 interior of barn