National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OMB No. 10024-0018

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in Ho Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate borequested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, archit areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative it Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.	x or by entering the information tectural classification, materials and
1. Name of Property	
historic name Christiansen, Jens Otto, House	
other names/site number <u>Bedstemor's (Grandmother's) House</u>	
2. Location	
street & number2105 College Avenue	[N/A] not for publication
city or townElk Horn	[N/A] vicinity
state lowa code IA county Shelby code 165 zip c	ode <u>51531</u>
3. State/Federal Agency Certification	
determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [X] meets National Register oritical. I recommend that this property be considered significant [] nationally [] set trewide [X] locally [] see continuation sheet for additional comments). **Table Commentation of eligibility meets the National Register of the National Registe	[_] does not meet the
In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. ([] See continuation sheet for Signature of certifying official/Title Date	or additional comments.)
State or Federal agency and bureau	
4. National Park Service Certification hereby/certify that the property is: Signature of the Reeper 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:)	Date of Action

Name of Property		Cou	nty and State		
5. Classification Ownership of Property	Category of Propert	·	Number of Re	esources within Pi	nnerty
(Check as many boxes as apply)	(Check only one box)	.	(Do not include prev	viously listed resources in t	he count.)
[X] private[_] public-local[_] public-State[_] public-Federal	[X] building(s)[] district[] site[] structure		Contributing 2	Noncontributing	_ buildings sites
C Farmer seesan	object				_ structures
					_ objects
			2		_ Total
Name of related multiple p (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a Ethnic Historic Settlement of Counties: 1869-1940	multiple property listing.)		er of contribu National Regis		eviously listed
6. Function or Use					
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)		Current F (Enter categor	unctions ries from instructions	s)	
DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling		RECREAT	ION AND CUL	TURE/Museum	
		·			
			75.000.00		
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
7. Description Architectural Classificatio (Enter categories from instructions)		Materials (Enter categor	ies from instructions)	
LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne		foundation	CONCRETE		
		walls	WOOD/Wea	therboard	
			WOOD/Shir	ngle	
		roof	ASPHALT		
		other			

Shelby County, Iowa

Christiansen House

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

Christiansen House Name of Property	Shelby County, lowa 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.	Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions) ARCHITECTURE Period of Significance 1908
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.)	Significant Dates
Property is:	
A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.	
□ B removed from its original location.	Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)N/A
☐ C a birthplace or grave.	Cultural Affiliation
D a cemetery.	N/A
□ 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.	Architect/Builder Christiansen, Jens Otto
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 not 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 #	Primary location of additional data: [X] State Historic Preservation Office [] Other State agency [] Federal agency [] Local government [] University [] Other Name of repository: Community Programs Bureau

<u>Christiansen House</u> Name of Property	Shelby County, Iowa County and State
10. Geographical Data	
Acreage of Property	
UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)	
1 [/ s] [3] [3] [4] [4] [4] [5] [2] [1] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2	Northing
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	date September 8, 1996
street & number217 NW 5th Street	telephone <u>319-895-8330</u>
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 p	property's location.
A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having	ng large acreage or numerous resources.
Photographs	
Representative black and white photographs of the	e 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 Danish Immigrant Museum	
street & number P.O. Box 178	_telephone712-764-7001
city or townElk Horn	
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected to	for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate

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.

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Iens Otto Christiansen House

Narrative Description

The Jens Otto Christiansen House is located at the southeast corner of College Avenue and Union Street in town of Elk Horn in Shelby County, Iowa. This one-and-one-half story frame dwelling is located one block west of the main commercial district in Elk Horn. The house was built between 1907-1910, although it is suspected that the actual construction date was 1908. The design of the house is a basic four-square plan, with the exterior distinguished by the use of triangular gabled wall dormers, decorative sunburst woodwork, and decorative shingle siding. The design of this distinctive dwelling illustrates building trends and construction trades identified by previous studies as reflecting the presence and influence of the Danish immigrants who settled the towns of Elk Horn and nearby Kimballton as well as the rural environs. This is an area that constitutes the largest Danish rural settlement in the United States. Both the exterior and interior design elements in the Christiansen House may further reflect the training and design preferences of Christiansen himself, who was a carpenter and the probable builder of this house. The Christiansen House has been little changed since it was constructed, with almost all of its original design and structural components still in place. As such, it conveys quite effectively a typical Danish immigrant's home of the early twentieth century and presently serves as a house museum known as "Bedstemor's," or Grandmother's, House.

The town of Elk Horn is situated on the rolling terrain of eastern Shelby County near the border with Audubon County. The Christiansen House is sited on a gentle sideslope at the northwest end of the commercial district. The 80 ft. by 50 ft. lot is a corner lot demarcated by a picket fence on the north and west sides and a small automobile garage at the southwest corner. Access to the house is through a gate in the north fence leading to the front door or through the opening at the southwest corner near the garage. The picket fence was built in 1983 as part of the house restoration by the previous owner of the property, the Community Arts and Recreation Council of Elk Horn and Kimballton. This fence was built to resemble that shown in historic photographs of this property (see attached photographs). The garage, on the other hand, is the original structure having been built around 1915 to house Jens Otto Christiansen's new car, an Overland. The garage is considered a contributing building and consists of a single-stall, 10 ft. by 16 ft., gabled building with an asphalt-shingled roof and horizontal drop siding. The garage has been little changed and still retains its original door system. The garage doors, instead of opening out or moving overhead, slide inward on a track to positions along the walls while remaining vertical (see attached plan map).

Non-extant outbuildings once located in the rear lot of the house included a privy located near the east lot line about five yards from the house (Webb 1991:22-24). There is no surface evidence of this privy, although the location has not been built over, indicating a good potential for intact archaeological evidence.

The dwelling is a four-square house type that has a hipped roof with lower cross-gabled dormers. The use of triangular gabled wall dormers was common to the Danish immigrant housing of this area and this era. Also typical was the use of decorative woodwork and shingle siding, turned posts and spindles on porches, and purely decorative, non-functional design elements such as the small gabled "dormer" located on the front roof slope. Other elements of note include the use of locally manufactured concrete blocks in the house and porch foundations, the repeated use of sunbursts in the woodwork designs of the porch pediment and gable peaks of the house, the decorative corner blocks on the lintels of the second floor windows, the cornice returns on the front roofline, and the beltcourse of decorative shingle siding which separates the first and second floors of the exterior siding. The concrete blocks under the rear porch and the corners of the house foundation are of particular note because they are mold-impressed with different floral patterns and are of type that were known to have been manufactured by the Elk Horn and Kimballton cement block factories, an important Danish immigrant construction industry in the settlement area. The northwest corner and west wall of the house foundation was rebuilt during the early 1980s restoration of the property, with some of the original beveled blocks replaced with modern, plain concrete blocks in the process. However, the original floral blocks were saved and reused in the rebuilding of the southwest corner. The remainder of the foundation retains the original beveled and floral concrete blocks.

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The interior floor plan of the first floor consists of four rooms, all connected by doorways, and encompassing approximately 672 square feet. Clockwise from the front door, these rooms consist of a dining room, a kitchen, a master bedroom, and a parlor (see attached floor plan). The kitchen has wainscoting, which is a replacement of the original wainscoting with similar materials salvaged from another house. The woodwork and flooring throughout the house is yellow pine. Decorative molding is of the egg-and-dart design popular in the early 1900s. Double-doors separate the dining room and parlor (Webb 1991). The second floor consists of a hallway, three bedrooms, and a hall closet. Of note is the angled wall in the hallway leading from the landing to the two smaller bedrooms. Similar oddly-angled walls have been noted in houses of this era in Kimballton and the rural Danish settlement area (Rogers 1993; Rogers and Johnson 1991). It was originally thought that this was the trademark of only one or two Danish carpenters; however, it now appears that the use of this structural element was more widespread in the Danish settlement area and executed by more than one carpenter (Rogers 1993). The interior of the house has been restored and furnished to resemble a typical Danish immigrant's home in the early twentieth century.

The house has seen few modifications or alterations through the years on both the exterior and interior and was, in fact, purchased by the Community Arts and Recreation Council of Elk Horn in 1981 because it was so well preserved. It retains the original siding and windows, the original front door, and a stained glass header in the east cottage window of the dining room. The only exterior modifications have been the replacement of the original front porch, the enclosure of the rear porch, the removal of the roof ridge cresting, the replacement of the wood shingles on the roof, and the rebuilding of a portion the foundation. As noted above, the foundation repair did utilize some of the original corner floral blocks in the southwest corner and was necessitated by the sinking of the northwest corner due to a rotted sill plate. The original front porch had also rotted and was removed between 1946-1981. During the house restoration in 1982-1983 it was replaced with a porch of almost identical size and design salvaged from the Lykke farmstead in the rural area near Elk Horn. Also during this restoration, the house was repainted in the original color scheme of slate green and cream and the picket fence surrounding the corner lot was rebuilt.

Interior restoration efforts were designed to return the house to a c.1908 condition and primarily involved refurbishment more so than restoration or replacement. The few modifications included the replacement of the kitchen wainscoting, the installation of a period dry sink in place of the plumbed sink installed between 1946-1981, and removal of the electric light fixtures which were not original to the house (Webb 1991:27).

A similar house was built by Christiansen around the same time on the adjacent lot to the east. The respective chronology of construction of these two houses is not known, although oral history suggests that the east house was built first (Webb 1991:20). The east house, however, has been greatly altered through the years to the point that it no longer retains sufficient integrity to be considered National Register eligible.

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Narrative Statement of Significance

The Jens Otto Christiansen House in Elk Horn, Iowa, is locally significant under Criterion C within the multiple property historic contexts of Danish Immigrant Settlement, 1865-1924: Construction Trades and Industries, specifically carpentry, and Building Trends because it exemplifies the work of a skilled Danish immigrant craftsman and further because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a building type and design associated with the Danish settlement area of Shelby and Audubon counties (Rogers and Johnson 1991). The skills and design selections of carpenter and owner, Jens Otto Christiansen, are evidenced by the overall design and composition of both the interior and exterior of this dwelling, particularly in the use of exterior decorative components. This property is one of two houses that were built by Christiansen, and of the two properties, this dwelling retains the highest degree of historic integrity. Furthermore, this dwelling, in its use of paired triangular gabled wall dormers and the use of the nonfunctional but decorative gabled "dormer" on the front roof slope, is one of the best surviving examples of the elaboration of the common four-square house type in the Danish settlement area. The period of significance and significant date for this property is its construction date of 1908.

While it is not known for certain that Jens Otto Christiansen actually built this house, several oral history informants who knew Christiansen, have stated that he did so (Webb 1991:22). Christiansen, who was born in Avlum, Jutland, Denmark, in 1864 and immigrated to the United States in 1889 at the age of 25, worked as a carpenter at various points in his life. He first settled in Minnesota where he lived for two years. Around 1891, Christiansen moved to Orum, Nebraska, where he lived for several years before moving to Omaha. There he worked for three years as a coachman for a wealthy judge. Finding this occupation not to his liking, Christiansen moved to Blair, Nebraska. By 1901 he had moved to Iowa settling in the Danish immigrant town of Elk Horn in Shelby County. "For four winters he attended Elk Horn College, and in the summers he did carpentry work in the area" (Webb 1991:19). Christiansen decided to stay on in Elk Horn and filed his petition for naturalization. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States on May 14, 1907 (Webb 1991:20).

On March 7, 1905, Christiansen purchased the west half of Lot 26 of Pedersen's Addition to Elk Horn from Karl and Margarethe Skroder for \$150. In December of that same year, he purchased the west half of Lot 25 from Jens Christian Jensen also for \$150. These purchases resulted in a parcel large enough for two houses, and constituted property that "would have been prime lots, standing just a block from Elk Horn College" (Webb 1991:19). On these lots, Christiansen built two houses, although the exact order and dates of their respective construction is not known. Oral history informants in Elk Horn indicated that the east house was built first, with Christiansen living in that house while the west house (the property being nominated herein) was being constructed. Based on legal and insurance records and on oral testimony by persons who knew Christiansen, the construction date of the nominated property can be placed between 1907 and 1910, with 1908 being the probable year of construction. That year, in fact, was a peak year in housing construction in the Elk Horn-Kimballton area following the arrival of the Atlantic Northern Railroad to these communities (Betsinger 1970; Rogers 1993; Webb 1991:20).

The house type represented by the Christiansen House has been termed "four-square" by previous studies (Carter 1987:7; Rogers and Johnson 1991). This example is actually an embellishment of that type, which is more commonly devoid of decorative detailing and evidenced more often only by cube-like massing and a four-rooms-square floor plan. Thomas Carter's (1987) study of housing in the Elk Horn community noted that variants of the four-square in the Danish settlement area often exhibit late Victorian styling, including decorative shingles and woodwork, brackets, towers, and elaborate Queen Anne and Free Classic style porches. Common decorative elements of these variants that are present on the Christiansen House include the use of the paired gabled wall dormers, including one nonfunctional purely decorative "dormer" on the front roof slope; the beltcourse of decorative shingle siding; the repeated use of the sunburst design in the woodwork of the gable peaks and porch pediment; and the turned posts, spindles and brackets of the front porch (albeit not the original porch but one that is nearly identical to the original).

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Jens Otto Christiansen was a man of tall stature who was "not handsome" but still "a fine figure of a man" (Webb 1991:23). He routinely wore formal clothes and became known around Elk Horn as "Prince Otto" (ibid.). While in general he was a well-liked man, he was considered somewhat eccentric. His life-long bachelor status and the reason for this status helped perpetuate the aura of eccentricity. According to local lore, Christiansen built the nominated property as his "honeymoon cottage' to impress a young lady he wished to marry, Edith Petersen" (Webb 1991:23). Miss Petersen lived across the street to the northwest and was in her late teens when the 40-ish "Prince Otto" asked for her hand. She turned the offer down, and Christiansen remained a bachelor all his life. It is uncertain whether he ever actually lived in his "honeymoon cottage;" some informants say he never did, while at least one claimed he lived there "five or six years after he built it" (ibid.). It is known that by 1913, the house was rented to the Frederick Christian Clemmensen family, who moved into town from an Audubon County farm. Clemmensen operated a garage and an auto dealership in Elk Horn (ibid.). The Clemmensens lived in the house for several years before moving to another residence. Even though the house was rented out, it was commonly referred to in the Elk Horn community as "Prince Otto's House" (ibid.:24).

In 1915, Christiansen purchased another lot in Elk Horn and built a commercial building fronting Main Street and just around the corner from this house (the nominated property). In this building, he opened a variety store in October 1915. In that same year he purchased a car, a 1915 Overland, and it is suspected that he built the garage on the nominated property to house this vehicle. During much of the 18 years that Christiansen operated the variety store, he lived in the apartment above the store. He retired in 1933, sold the store and many of his personal effects, including the 1915 Overland, and moved into the newly constructed Salem Lutheran Retirement Home in Elk Horn. The Home was housed in the old Elk Horn College, which by that time was defunct. He deeded the property on which the two houses were located to the Home in exchange for room and board for the remainder of his life, which ended on November 1, 1949 (Webb 1991:25-26).

After the Clemmensen family vacated the house in 1916, Christiansen rented it out to the Storm Marquesen family, second-generation Danish Americans born in the Elk Horn area. Marquesen was a grocer in Elk Horn, and the family lived in the Christiansen House until 1929. After Christiansen deeded the property to the Salem Home in 1933, the subject house was home to several renters including the Alfred Hansen and Eric Frederick Hansen families. On May 16, 1946, the Salem Home sold the Christiansen House to Meta M. Mortensen for \$2500. Mrs. Mortensen lived in this house until 1981 when she entered the Salem Retirement Home. The house was auctioned off, with the Community Arts and Recreation Council of Elk Horn and Kimballton purchasing the property. The restoration of the property by the Council was spearheaded by Ardis Petersen and accomplished by volunteers. The restoration began in November 1982 and was completed in 1983. The Council operated the house as a living history museum for seven years, but finding this responsibility difficult to meet, deeded the property to the Danish Immigrant Museum in Elk Horn on April 24, 1990 (Webb 1991:28). The museum continues to operate the property as a house museum and educational exhibit. The current nomination of this property to the National Register of Historic Places is being sponsored by the Danish Immigrant Museum in their ongoing attempts to maintain and promote this property.

The Christiansen, or Bedstemor's, House is:

a treasure because it was so well-preserved by its owners, so well-restored by its new caretakers, and can tell us so much about the history of this land. Visitors to Bedstemor's can learn about Danish immigration to the New World, the settlement of Danish immigrants in the Midwest, and the ways in which Danish immigrants adapted their old culture to a new land (Webb 1991:28).

It is a testament to the skills and artistry of Danish immigrant craftsmen, and their influence upon the building stock of the Danish settlement area of Shelby and Audubon counties.

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Major Bibliographic References

Betsinger, Signe Tronborg

1970 Danish Design Influences in Housing and Home Furnishings in a Selected Community in Southwest Iowa. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Minnesota.

Carter, Thomas P.

1987 Domestic Architecture in the Elk Horn and Kimballton Vicinity: Field Report. Danish Immigrant Museum, Elk Horn.

Webb, Martha Ellen

1991 A Guide for Docents at Bedstemor's House, Danish Immigrant Museum, Elk Horn, Iowa. Making History, Omaha, Nebraska.

Rogers, Leah D.

1993 Architectural and Historical Survey of the Danish Community of Kimballton, Audubon County, Iowa. Report prepared for the Kimballton Historic Preservation Commission and the State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines.

Rogers, Leah D., and Roslea Johnson

1991 The Ethnic Historic Settlement of Shelby & Audubon Counties: 1860-1940. Multiple Property Documentation Form, National Register of Historic Places. Copy on file, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Jens Otto Christiansen House property consists of the west quarter of Lots 25 and 26 of Pedersen's Addition to Elk Horn, Shelby County, Iowa (see attached site plan map).

Boundary Justification

The boundary consists of the legal description of the house lot encompassing the dwelling, the surrounding lawn area, and the rear garage; a lot historically associated with the Christiansen House since its construction.

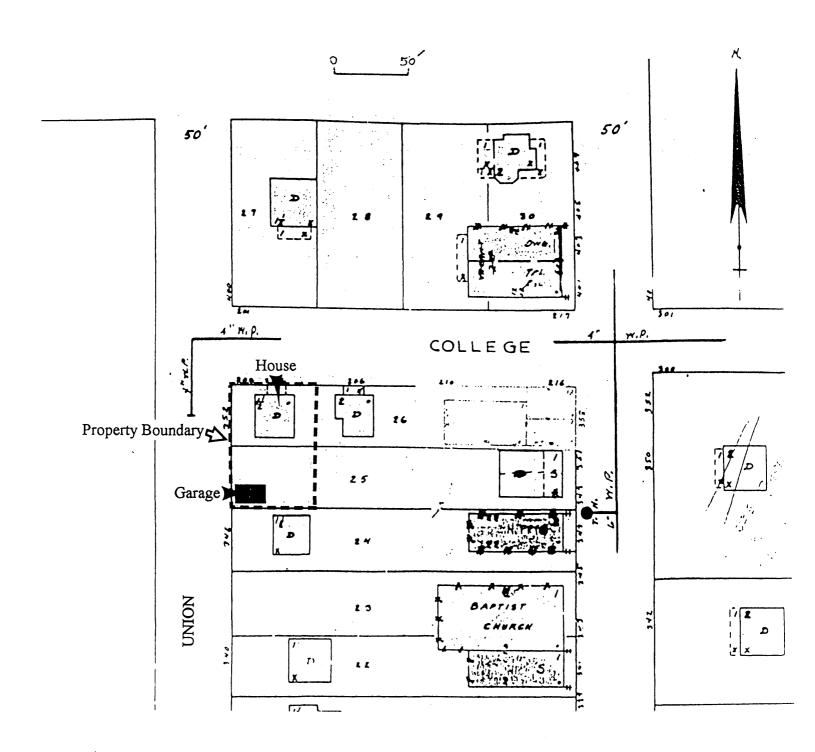
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Additional

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SITE PLAN MAP



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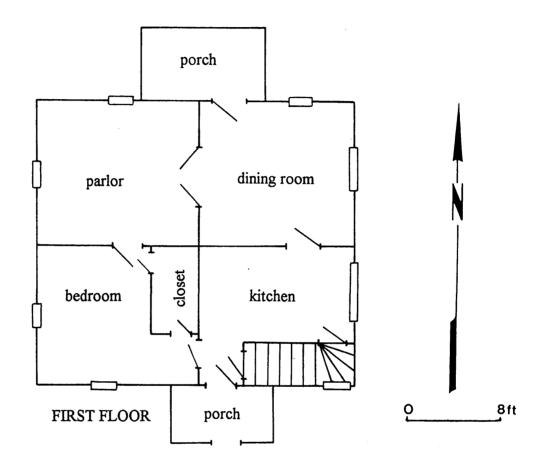
Additional

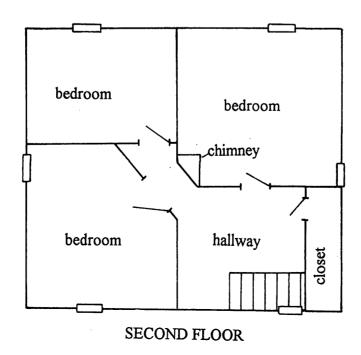
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FLOOR PLANS





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Additional

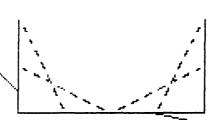
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Jens Otto Christiansen House Shelby County, Iowa

PLAN VIEW OF GARAGE DOOR SYSTEM

door position when open (flat against the wall inside the building)



View from the top of garage doors showing intermediate positions of doors when being opened or closed. The doors remain vertical while supported (presumably by pulleys) from the track each side of which forms a right angle when seen from above.

door position when closed

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Photographs

Photographer: Leah D. Rogers

Location of Original Negatives: Mt. Vernon, Iowa

- #1 Historic photograph of Christiansen House c. 1908 View to the WSW Historic photograph of Christiansen House (right) in early 1900s-1910s #2 View to the South Christiansen House, February 24, 1996 #3
- View to the SW
- Christiansen House, February 24, 1996 #4 View to the SSW
- Christiansen House, February 24, 1996 #5 View to the NE
- Christiansen House, February 24, 1996 #6 View to the NNW
- Christiansen House and Garage, February 24, 1996 #7 View to the NE
- Christiansen Garage, February 24, 1996 #8 View to the East
- #9 Porch detail of Christiansen House, February 24, 1996 View to the East
- #10 Detail of rear porch floral concrete blocks, February 24, 1996 View to the NE
- #11 Detail of floral concrete blocks in southwest corner of house foundation, February 24, 1996 View to the NNW
- #12 Interior detail of woodwork in front dining room of house, February 24, 1996 View to the West
- #13 Photo of angled wall in interior hallway of second floor, February 24, 1996 View to the NW

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SITE PLAN MAP SHOWING PHOTOGRAPH VIEWS

