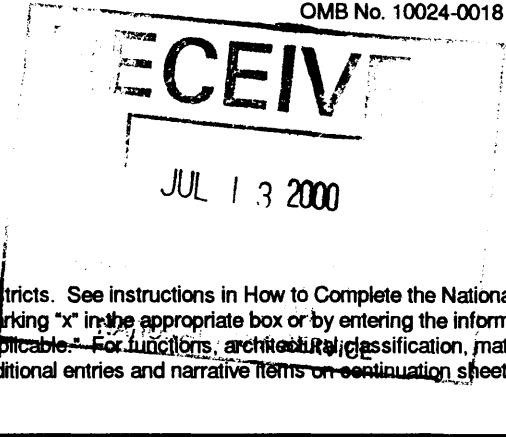


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

qft



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, architecture, 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 Bruguier, Theophile Cabin

other names/site number Bruguier's Farm; Bruguier's on the Big Sioux

2. Location

street & number Riverside Park

N/A  not for publication

city or town Sioux City

N/A  vicinity

state Iowa code IA county Woodbury code 193 zip code 51109

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 Durkin  
Signature of certifying official/Title

7-10-00  
Date

**STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA**

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is :

- entered in the National Register.
  - See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
  - See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Jenna McClure

Date of Action

8/14/00

Bruguier, T. Cabin  
Name of Property

Woodbury, 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	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	1	structures
0	0	objects
1	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**

none

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL/clubhouse

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

No Style

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls WOOD/log

roof WOOD/Shingle

ASPHALT

other

**Narrative Description**

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

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark an "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.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

\_\_\_\_\_  
CONSERVATION  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1934  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1934  
\_\_\_\_\_

**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.

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Bruguier, Theophile  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographic 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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Bruguier, T. Cabin  
Name of Property

Woodbury IA  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property less than one

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 ZONE 14 N 4701825 E 708080

3 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

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 Gretchen E. Schalge, planner Community Development Department

organization City of Sioux City date 11/03/98

street & number Box 447 telephone 712/279-6159

city or town Sioux City state IA zip code 51102

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed 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 City of Sioux City

street & number Box 447 405 6<sup>th</sup> Street telephone 712/279-6159

city or town Sioux City state IA zip code 51102

**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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**National Park Service**

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Bruguier, T. Cabin  
Woodbury IA

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**NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION**

The Bruguier cabin is located in a wooded setting in Riverside park near the confluence of the Big Sioux and Missouri Rivers, in Sioux City, Iowa. It is a rectangular single-story, thirty-five foot by twenty-two foot, symmetrical, one room log house with a side gable roof and a rear lean-to addition. The walls of the cabin are hand hewn with dovetail and half dovetail corner joints and chinking between the timbers. The cabin was moved to this location in 1934 after having been discovered within the walls of a larger clapboard sided house. At the time of discovery, the cabin was without a roof, windows and doors. In order to preserve the cabin, all of the hewn timbers were numbered and moved to this location. A roof was added, windows and doors replaced, and a stone fireplace constructed (see Alterations). Available photographs do not adequately show the footprint of the original house, although the author believes that the house was an "L" or "T"-shaped dwelling. The orientation of the original log dwelling is unknown at this time.

According to Sorensen and Chicoine in *Sioux City: A Pictorial History*, the cabin's timbers were hewn from cottonwood trees<sup>1</sup>. Although cottonwood is not normally thought of as a viable construction material, this is plausible. Early renderings (1830's) by George Catlin and Karl Bodmer indicate that the hills bordering the Missouri River near present day Sioux City were relatively treeless. The riverbanks, on the other hand, were abundant with trees, and in the region's relatively dry climate, cottonwood was the most prevalent tree species along these margins.

The cabin's walls are seven inches thick and are joined at the corners using a half-dovetail joint, although at some junctions it appears that the logs are notched using a full dovetail joint. Many of the lower logs span fourteen feet along the front and rear facades, and twenty-two feet along the south façade. Vertical channel posts are located on either side of the double door on the front façade and one vertical channel post is located in the center of the rear façade. Today, because of the addition of the lean-to, the channel post on the rear façade is only visible from the interior of the dwelling<sup>2</sup>. The chinking dates from 1934 and, to date, has not been tested for its composition.

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<sup>1</sup> Sorensen, Scott and B. Paul Chicoine. *Sioux City: A Pictorial History*. (Norfolk & Virginia Beach: Donning Company, 1982), P.20. Sorensen and Chicoine speculate that this log dwelling may be the surviving half of a double cabin.

<sup>2</sup> Bealer, Alex W. *The Log Cabin: Homes of the North American Wilderness*. (Barre, MA: Barre Publishing), P. 41. According to the author, vertical channel posts were characteristic of dwellings constructed by French-Americans.

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Bruguier, T. Cabin  
Woodbury IA

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**Alterations**

A number of alterations occurred in the process of reconstructing the Bruguier cabin on its new site in Riverside Park, the most noticeable being the removal of the second floor and second floor windows, thereby lowering the roof and changing the profile of the home (see Additional Documentation, page 6 and photograph #8)<sup>3</sup>.

Attempting to be as authentic as possible, work crews carefully numbered all of the logs prior to moving to insure that they would be reassembled in the same position as they originally sat (see photograph #6). Work crews then created wooden gutters; installed two-over-two double hung windows and a wood panel, double front door; constructed round oak trusses (using unshaved oak logs reportedly from nearby Stone State Park); and, from cedar telephone poles, they formed shake shingles. Additionally, work crews added a stone chimney on the north façade of the cabin. This exterior end chimney (not original to the cabin) covered an original second floor window that was located in the peak of the gable<sup>4</sup> (see photograph #11 & 12).

Between 1934 and 1936 the City of Sioux City constructed a wood frame, lean-to addition on the rear, or west façade. From photographs it appears that the lean-to was originally clapboard sided with double hung windows. Circa 1988, city crews placed plywood over the walls and installed new, horizontal sliding windows. Although the lean-to covers the entire length of the log building, it does not detract from the overall appearance of the log building as it is not prominent from the roadway and can be removed with no apparent damage to the main building.

Another, more visible alteration dates from after 1969 when the city replaced a four foot section of rotted timber along the front façade, just above the floor sill. Unfortunately, the new, hewn-log did not match the original in size or color and is therefore very prominent. Finally, in recent years, the city installed an asphalt roof on the west side of the cabin. This alteration is not visible from the roadway.

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Located at the confluence of the Big Sioux and Missouri Rivers, within Riverside Park, the Bruguier Cabin possesses local significance under National Register Criterion A as being

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<sup>3</sup>Author's note: Without further photo documentation, it is nearly impossible to determine the full extent of alterations. The original hand hewn cabin may have been a one story structure prior to the construction of the larger clapboard sided house. If this is the case, the removal of the second floor and windows may actually have brought back the log home to its near-original condition.

<sup>4</sup>Bealer. P. 46. According to the author, it was common of the English to construct fireplaces and chimneys outside of the house. The French preferred to construct fireplaces and chimneys entirely within the walls so that no massive stonework would be seen outside of the house. According to an interview with Bruguier friend and attorney O.C. Tredway by C.R. Marks, October 17, 1904, Bruguier was decidedly English in his mannerisms. The construction of the fireplace outside of the house, may have been fortuitous.

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Bruguier, T. Cabin  
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associated with the earliest recorded successful preservation effort in Sioux City. Constructed of local cottonwood c.1860, this hand hewn cabin is the oldest surviving part of a complex of buildings associated with Theophile Bruguier, Sioux City's first white settler. The cabin was moved to this site in 1934 after it was discovered hidden within a larger clapboard sided house and, as such, the cabin satisfies Criteria Consideration B because it is being nominated for its association with events surrounding early preservation efforts in Sioux City.

**Theophile Bruguier**

Theophile Bruguier is important to Sioux City's pioneering history for being the areas' first white settler and for having set in motion events that caused the survey and platting of Sioux City's town site. Bruguier was born into a farming family on August 31, 1813 in L'Assumpcion, Quebec, Canada. Although his parents wanted him to become an attorney and educated him to that end, Bruguier loved hunting and adventure. In October 1835, Bruguier left Canada for St. Louis to enter the employ of Manual Lisa's American Fur Company. Traveling through Green Bay, Wisconsin to the Mississippi River<sup>5</sup>, Bruguier reached St. Louis on November 1, 1835. Soon thereafter, he left for Ft. Pierre on the Missouri to trade with the Indians of that area. While at Ft. Pierre, Bruguier befriended Chief War Eagle of the Yankton band of the Dakota Sioux and eventually married two of War Eagle's daughters, Dawn and Blazing Cloud. Bruguier remained in the employ of the American Fur Company until 1849 when he decided to set-up his own fur trading business. According to many accounts, in 1849 Bruguier settled, with his wives, father-in-law, and extended family, at the confluence of the Big Sioux and Missouri Rivers in what is now Sioux City<sup>6</sup>.

Bruguier established himself as a farmer and trader, laying claim to a 560 acre tract of land along the Big Sioux River from its mouth, north and eastward<sup>7</sup>. On his home-site along the Big Sioux River, Bruguier constructed a number of log buildings – living quarters for his family which included his wives, their children, and his father in law, War Eagle.

Bruguier's became a popular stopping place for Indians, early Sioux City residents, and river travelers, who referred to the small cluster of buildings as "Bruguier's on the Big Sioux" or "Bruguier's Farm". Very little is written about the physical appearance of the Bruguier home-site. What information does survive is contained in the reminiscences of early pioneers.

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<sup>5</sup> Tredway, O.C. Interview by C.R. Marks, 17 October 1904.

<sup>6</sup> Sorensen. P. 19.

<sup>7</sup> Woodbury County. Property Records. Author's note: Many sources indicate that Bruguier owned the land on which downtown Sioux City was platted. The author searched land records and found no indication that Bruguier held a U.S. Patent on Sioux City's original townsite. Sorensen however, indicates that Bruguier claimed "squatter's rights" to this land and, later, he sold it to Joseph Leonnais.

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Bruguier, T. Cabin  
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Mrs. Armedia (St. Pierre) Hagey, in a biography that she prepared on the life of her father, Frederick St. Pierre, provides a brief description of the Bruguier cabin. She states that, like Bruguier, her father was a fur trapper and on several occasions he visited Mr. Bruguier at his first home. She notes that this was a one story, roughly built cabin made of rounded logs. Ms. Hagey goes on to state that around 1860 her father assisted Bruguier in hewing seasoned logs so that Bruguier could construct a more substantial home<sup>8</sup>.

Further description comes from the August 8, 1857 edition of the *Sioux City Eagle* which described Bruguier's place as "one of the largest [farms] in this section of country. He [Bruguier] says he has 100 acres of as fine corn as ever grew, also that he will have between two and three thousand bushels of potatoes, besides other vegetables in great quantity. He also owns a great many cattle, and has probably as many children as any man this side of Utah. Altogether he has one of the finest farms and best locations in this Western Paradise."<sup>9</sup>

In 1849, Bruguier reportedly was the only white settler in the area. However, shortly after he constructed his home and out buildings, other settlers, mostly French in origin, began homesteading near-by. In 1855 he sold a tract of land to which he claimed squatters rights, to Joseph Leonnais. This tract of land eventually became Sioux City's original town site.

Many sources indicate that, on a trading trip down river, Bruguier convinced merchant and Council Bluffs resident, James A. Jackson and his step father-in-law, John Cook, a government surveyor, that the land between the Big Sioux and Floyd Rivers, land on which he once claimed squatters rights, held vast potential as a town site. Apparently, Mr. Jackson was so taken with the area that he formed the Sioux City Town-Site Company along with John Cook; Iowa senators George W. Jones and A. C. Dodge; banker Daniel Rider; and Iowa territorial official Jesse Williams. John Cook arrived in the Autumn of 1854 to survey and plat the town. Cook completed the survey in 1855<sup>10</sup>. In the Spring of 1855, Sioux City consisted of two log cabins. By July, a post office was established and in December a United States land office opened. In June 1856 the first steamboat landed bringing provisions and ready-framed houses. The population increased that year to about 400 people and about 90 buildings were constructed. The *Sioux City Eagle* began publishing July 4, 1857.<sup>11</sup>

Bruguier's father-in-law, War Eagle, died in 1851, and his wives, Dawn and Blazing Cloud died shortly thereafter<sup>12</sup>. In 1862 Bruguier married Victoria Brunette and, with his children

<sup>8</sup> Hagey, Armedia. Biography of Frederick St. Pierre. Typed manuscript. Sioux City Public Museum. No Date. Ms. Hagey states that when her father decided to stay in the area he helped Bruguier construct the hand-hewn cabin. In 1860, St. Pierre homesteaded a plot of land west of Riverside park in South Dakota.

<sup>9</sup> *Sioux City Eagle*. 8 August 1857. P. 1.

<sup>10</sup> Sorensen, P. 23.

<sup>11</sup> Clark, Will Leach et al. *History of the Counties of Woodbury and Plymouth, Iowa*. (Chicago: A. Warner and Company, 1890-91). P. 60.

<sup>12</sup> *Sioux City Journal*. 17 July 1938.



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Bruguier, T. Cabin  
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grown and out of the house, in 1869 Bruguier and his new wife moved to a farm near Salix, Iowa. Bruguier died February 13, 1895.<sup>13</sup>

Criterion A

During the 1880s, Sioux City was in the midst of a period of unbridled expansion. With regularity, the early, simply-built frontier homes and commercial buildings were demolished or moved to make way for new, more substantial buildings. Very little thought, if any, was paid to identifying, recording, or preserving some of the more important buildings of the past. As Sioux City grew some individuals began realizing the importance of at least photographing homes of early Sioux City pioneers but there was no effort at preservation. For example a June 5<sup>th</sup>, 1924 edition of the *Sioux City Journal* contains photographs of a number of early, once prominent residences. Local historian Gertrude Henderson identified the homes and used descriptive phrases like "age-worn", "decrepit" and "old-fashioned". Further, Henderson writes: "[The homes] may survive still more years, but they have had their heyday and eventually, if not soon, they will pass and only the memory of them will remain."<sup>14</sup> Her article was not a cry to action nor was it written to cause a furor.

This changed on January 5, 1934 when an article appeared on page 1 of the *Sioux City Tribune* proclaiming "First Home Of White Man In Sioux City, Built 70 years Ago, Being Razed". The article reported: "Now stripped of everything except its original log walls, for years buried beneath a veneer of siding on the outside and plaster on the inside, the home of Sioux City's first white citizen, Theophile Bruguier... probably will be razed completely by the end of next week." The article went on to report that this home was the only remaining landmark of Sioux City's first citizen.<sup>15</sup>

The Rev. John Hantla, head of Wall Street Mission, obtained from owner Sioux City Service Company permission to raze the dwelling. His plan was to use the materials in a new construction project at his mission camp on Crystal Lake in Nebraska. When the siding was removed to reveal the logs, Hantla put a stop to the demolition and contacted Gertrude Henderson who confirmed the cabin's original ownership. Hantla suspended any further demolition activity, "until opportunity has been afforded some civic body to preserve the log walls..." If there was no interest, Hantla's plan was to remove the logs to Crystal Lake and build a new cabin using the old timbers. The article's final paragraph clearly stated a call to action:

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<sup>13</sup> Marks, Constant ed. *Pioneering in the Northwest*. "Sketch of Life of Theophile Bruguier". (Sioux City: Deitch & Lamar Co., 1924) P. 124-125.

<sup>14</sup> Henderson, Gertrude. *Sioux City Journal*. 5 June 1924. "Structures are Mute Reminders of Pioneer Life".

<sup>15</sup> *Sioux City Tribune*. 5 January 1934. "First Home of White Man In Sioux City, Built 70 Years Ago, Being Razed. p. 1.

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“Destruction of the house in Riverside will erase all evidence of Theophile Bruguier’s existence from Sioux City.”<sup>16</sup>

The following day, after hearing protests from many of Sioux City’s “old-timers”, Council member Milton Perry Smith “gave assurance the time honored homestead of Theophile Bruguier, Sioux City’s first white resident, will be preserved, perhaps as a memorial and museum in Riverside Park.” Working with Hantla, Smith set about to find ways whereby the old house may be preserved “as a mark of civic antiquity”.<sup>17</sup> One of the possible solutions involved work crews from the Civil Works Administration (CWA). Smith immediately set about applying to the CWA for funds to move the cabin to Riverside Park and to re-roof and restore the dwelling.<sup>18</sup> The local newspapers did an adequate job keeping the project in the public eye. On January 26, 1934 the *Sioux City Tribune* reported that “Great Grand Daughter of First White Settler Here Happy Home Is To Be Saved”.<sup>19</sup>

By February 8, 1934 the funding was in place and workmen from the CWA began dismantling the cabin, log by log. Smith, supervising the removal and restoration work, announced that the roof would be recreated with rafters hewed by hand from local oak trees and the shingles would be cut from cedar telephone poles. Further, he announced that the doors and windows would be recreated to their original authentic style, but as yet that style was undetermined.<sup>20</sup>

Due to the difficulty of working under the CWA, the cabin’s reconstruction took a very long time to complete.<sup>21</sup> Most likely, this was due to delays caused by internal upheaval in the CWA. During the months of February and March, 1934, the two local newspapers carried several articles announcing massive job layoffs, payroll cuts, re-hirings, and more layoffs.<sup>22</sup>

Finally, in June 1936, city officials, special dignitaries, and members of the Girls of ’68 Junior Pioneers (a local social organization of women who have lived in Sioux City for 50 years) gathered to celebrate the cabin’s reconstruction in a special dedication ceremony. Milton Perry

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<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

<sup>17</sup> *Sioux City Tribune*. 6 January 1934. “First Home Here White Man May be Placed in R.S.” p. 1.

<sup>18</sup> *Sioux City Tribune*. 12 January 1934. “Funds Sought to Restore Home of First Citizen” p. 3.

<sup>19</sup> *Sioux City Tribune*. 26 January 1934. “Great Grand Daughter of First White Settler Here Happy Home is to be Saved”. p. 2.

<sup>20</sup> *Sioux City Journal*. “Moving of Old Bruguier Cabin to Park Begins”.

<sup>21</sup> Author’s note: the cabin’s reconstruction was completed sometime between May 1934 and June 1936. Due to the lack of articles, it is impossible to determine an exact completion date. Local newspapers either lost interest in the reconstruction or, more likely, that the reconstruction was taking an inordinate amount of time due to CWA delays.

<sup>22</sup> *Sioux City Journal*. 17 February 1934. “400,000 Will Lose CWA Work”; 21 February 1934. “CWA Workers Back on Job”; 30 March 1934. “CWA Crews Will Be Back on Charity Rolls of County After Saturday”; 31 March 1934. “Relief Work to Continue”.

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Bruguier, T. Cabin  
Woodbury IA

Smith, former council member, addressed the audience and eloquently testified to the significance of the cabin to Sioux City: "Today, we here and now dedicate this building first to the memory of the friendly Indians of the Sioux nation who lived in peace with the early pioneers. Second, we dedicate this building to the memory of the man who built it with such skill and care, Theophile Bruguier, the first permanent white resident within the present boundary of Sioux City."<sup>23</sup>

Criteria Consideration B

Although this log dwelling has been moved, it is significant to the story of how the people of Sioux City worked to preserve an important part of the city's pioneering past. Further, the land on which the cabin now sits was part of Bruguier's original homestead site.

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- Woodbury County. Property Records. Woodbury County Courthouse. Sioux City, Iowa.

<sup>23</sup> *Sioux City Journal*. 18 June 1936. "Pioneer Events Recalled to Mind at Dedication of Girls of '68 Cabin. p. 15.

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

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Bruguier, T. Cabin  
Woodbury IA

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### **GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

**Verbal Boundary Description:** The T. Bruguier Cabin is located in Riverside Park which is described as follows: Government Lots 1, 2 and 3 in Section 26, Township 89, Range 48 West, Woodbury County, Sioux City, Iowa.

**Boundary Justification:** The boundary selected for this nomination is the small parcel of unplatted land immediately surrounding the cabin and out building.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

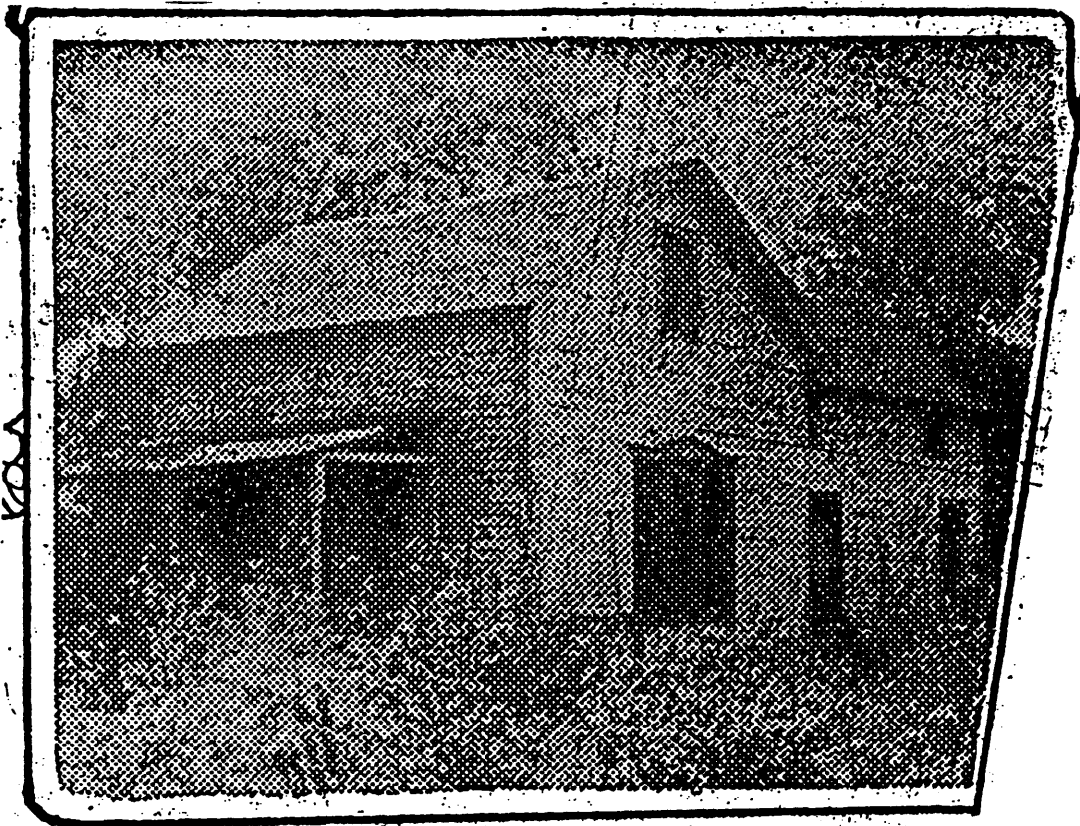
# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Bruguier, T. Cabin  
Woodbury IA

Bruguier House  
Prior to move



*Sioux City Journal*  
June 5, 1924

**United States Department of the Interior**  
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Bruguier, T. Cabin  
Woodbury IA

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List of Photographs

Current Views – Photos 1 – 7

Property: Bruguier, Theophile Cabin

Location: Woodbury County, Iowa

Photographer: Gretchen E. Schalge

Date: 1999

Location of negative: Sioux City Community Development Dept., City Hall

Camera directions: photo 1 – showing north and front (east) facades. Camera facing southwest  
photo 2 – showing south and front (east) facades. Camera facing northwest  
photo 3 – showing south façade and outhouse. Camera facing northwest  
photo 4 – showing outhouse. Camera facing west  
photo 5 – showing window detail. Camera facing north  
photo 6 – showing metal tags. Camera facing north  
photo 7 – showing dovetail joints. Camera facing northwest

Historic Views – Photos 8 - 10

Property: Bruguier, Theophile Cabin

Location: Woodbury County, Iowa

Photographer: unknown

Date: c.1934

Location of negative: Sioux City Public Museum

Camera direction: photo 8 – showing Bruguier house prior to move. Camera facing unknown  
photo 9 – showing house during dismantling. Camera facing unknown  
photo 10 – showing house during dismantling. Camera facing unknown

Historic Views – Photos 11 - 14

Property: Bruguier, Theophile Cabin

Location: Woodbury County, Iowa

Photographer: unknown

Date: c.1934

Location of negative: Sioux City Public Museum

Camera directions: photo 11 – showing construction of chimney. Camera facing south  
photo 12 – showing construction of chimney. Camera facing north  
photo 13 – showing reconstructed house. Camera facing southwest  
photo 14 – showing reconstructed house. Camera facing northwest

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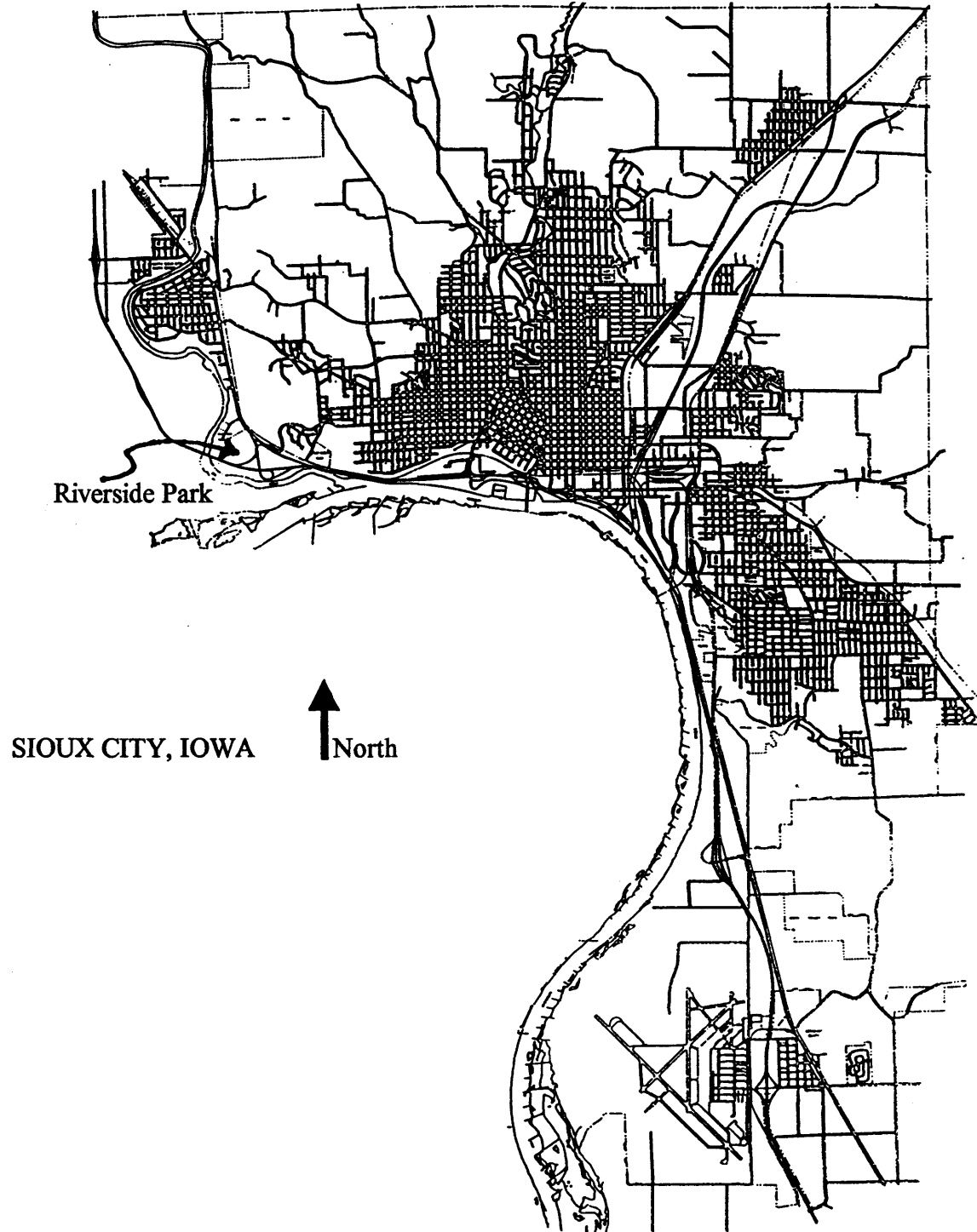
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Bruguier, T. Cabin  
Woodbury IA

**LOCATIONAL MAP**



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Bruguier, T. Cabin  
Woodbury IA

SITE PLAN  
RIVERSIDE PARK, SIOUX CITY

