

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 92001664

Date Listed: 12/18/92

Farm No. 1, Iowa Men's Reformatory
Property Name

Jones
County

IA
State

Municipal, County and State Corrections Properties MPS
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Patrick Andrus
Signature of the Keeper

12/21/92
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

U.T.M.: The U.T.M. coordinates are revised to read:

- 1. 15 640660 4663030
- 2. 15 640320 4662850
- 3. 15 640000 4663210
- 4. 15 640640 4663210

This information was confirmed in a telephone conversation with Lisa Linhart of the Iowa SHPO.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

1684

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NOV 03 1992

NATIONAL
REGISTER

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 Farm No. 1, Iowa Men's Reformatory

other names/site number West Farm

2. Location

street & number County Trunk Highway E28 not for publication n/a

city or town Anamosa vicinity

state Iowa code IA county Jones code 105 zip code 52205

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.)

David L. ... 10/23/92
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State Historical Society of Iowa
State of 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

Patrick Anderson 12/18/92
Date of Action

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	
7	3	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
7	3	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Municipal, County, and State Corrections Properties in Iowa

none

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/correctional facility
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural
outbuilding

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/correctional facility
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural
outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Romanesque

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone
walls Limestone
CONCRETE
roof 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 "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)

LAW
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1912-1942

Significant Dates

1912

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

unknown

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Iowa Men's Reformatory

Farm No. 1, Iowa Men's Reformatory
Name of Property

Jones Co., IA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 37 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	15	640590	4662960
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	15	640240	4662800

3	15	640000	4663180
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4	15	640180	4663600

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 Joyce McKay, Cultural Resources Consultant

organization private consultant date April 10, 1992

street & number P.O. Box 258 telephone 608-424-6315

city or town Belleville state Wisconsin zip code 53508

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 Department of Corrections

street & number 523 East Twelfth Street telephone 515-281-4811

city or town Des Moines state Iowa zip code 50319

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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7. Description

Located just west of the city limits of Anamosa and about 2000 feet west of the Iowa Men's Reformatory, Farm No. 1¹ or the West Farm became the first penal farm to operate at Anamosa. The approximately 84 acre farm lies in the south half of the southwest quarter of section 3 in township 84 north, range 4 west. Its east boundary runs along the west bank of Buffalo Creek, and the farm is placed west of the Wapsipinicon River. A west extension of Cherry Street or County Trunk Highway E28 forms its south and west boundaries while the north boundary runs along the brow of the hill above the farmstead. Boundaries follow both man-made and natural landmarks including a road, river bank, and brow of a hill. A long gravel drive reaches the farmstead from CTH E28. The rural district focuses on the farmstead and does not include all the lands originally associated with the farm. These buildings are loosely clustered in an east-west linear direction along the drive running along the base of the hillside and sit well away from the prison farmer's dwelling and garage. The district encompasses three noncontributing and seven contributing buildings including a dwelling, garage, office, and seven agricultural outbuildings and the surrounding agricultural lands.

The penal farm belongs to The Prison Farm Subtype (1c) of the Auburn Penitentiary Property Type (1) and the Municipal, County, and State Corrections Properties in Iowa multiple property listing. The state utilized the limestone from the state quarry to construct the agricultural outbuildings between 1912 and 1939. The seven massive and simply constructed, solid masonry outbuildings display the limited influence of the Romanesque Revival employed at the Iowa Men's Reformatory District. This influence includes the heavy massing, texture of the stone, and the window, door, and corner treatments. The three other resources are frame and concrete block. The farm has undergone change. Several of the original buildings at the farm have been replaced by others which also date well before 1942. Alterations have occurred around some windows and doors, and the wing of one building was replaced. Although the property continues to function as a farm, as farm methods and the manner of processing products alter, interior functions are shifting. However, interior spaces remain intact. Despite this loss of integrity of material, design, and workmanship, the visual image of the farm's grouping of massive stone buildings in the simplified interpretation of the Romanesque Revival design remains impressive. This farm is also the earliest and most intact example of Iowa's penal farms.

¹ Specific references to Farm No. 1 and prison farms occur in section E and F on the following pages: 23, 25-26, 29-31, 58-61, 65, 76-77, 81-82, 86-91, 104, 107-110, and 128.

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Building descriptions:

1) Farmer's Dwelling

This small, one and a half story balloon frame, rectangular dwelling sits on a random rubble, limestone foundation. Its narrow clapboards are sided with aluminum. Asphalt shingle covers the gable roof. The slightly off-set front entrance is located in the gable end facing east toward the farmstead and Anamosa. The double hung, 1/1 windows are irregularly placed along the facade and elevations. Its steep cornice returns and bay along the south elevation compose the only remaining decorative elements except the centered, hip roof porch which crosses part of the facade. Its floor is now concrete. The interior contains a living room along the east side, a dining room, kitchen in the original rear ell, a bedroom in the north ell on the first floor, and two bedrooms on the second floor.

The relatively extensive alterations include the addition of aluminum siding and the north wing and the replacement of the original, square, wood porch posts and porch floor. Pine paneling has been recently added to the interior walls. The rear porch along the elevation of the kitchen wing was enclosed. The date of this resource remains unclear. An early photograph (Iowa Men's Reformatory n.d.) identifies the dwelling as a simple bungalow often constructed between 1910 and 1935, the era of the farm's construction. Because of these extensive alterations, the building is classified as noncontributing.

2) Garage

The masonry walls of the squarish, one story, molded cement block garage sit on a poured concrete footing. Asphalt shingle covers its clipped gable roof resting on 2x4 wood framing. Its steel frame, awning type windows are symmetrically placed along its elevations. Lintels and sills are concrete, and two overhead doors close the front, east entrances. Vertical siding closes the front and rear gables. The floor is concrete, wood paneling covers the ceiling, and the walls remain unfinished. The construction date of the building remains unclear. The state erected cinder block buildings at the Iowa Men's Reformatory by the mid-1920s and their construction continued into the 1940s. Although it remains unaltered, it is classified as noncontributing since it may date after 1942.

3) South Barn

The barn sits on the hillside facing north to the drive. The solid masonry, rough- and smooth- faced, ashlar limestone walls rest on a random rubble foundation. A steel, intersecting gable roof covers the building. The building is cross-shaped in plan. A center, three level section with front-facing gable is flanked by two side-facing wings containing two levels. While smooth-faced ashlar composes the original west two sections, the east portion is built of rough-faced ashlar. Attached to the east side of the south barn, a steel roof, open-sided animal shelter rests on the former, uphill stone foundation of the

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east end of this wing. Concrete blocks form the west end wall and raise the rear wall. Defined as a sidehill barn, the main floor or second level of the barn opens directly onto the hillside, and the basement level is entered at the rear on the downhill side. Openings are generally symmetrically placed. Windows are the 1/1 or 2/2, double hung or the four light, wood frame hopper type. A wood overhead door closes the east elevation of the barn. Placed under a gable roof extension, a vertical board sliding door closes the entrance to the opening along the north elevation of the east section. A wood gate which operates on a vertical track covers the third level entrance into the center haymow.

The stone barn is heavily massed. The rough-faced ashlar trim of the west two-thirds of the building contrasts with the smooth-faced ashlar walls. Quoins define the edges of the building while heavy stone lintels and lug sills and the dentil embellishment of the sides frame the windows and doors. A semi-circular window opens the west gable. The east section lacks this treatment. A date block stating: "1912" is placed in the center of the south gable of the middle section of the barn.

Each floor of the barn is supported independently. The first floor rests on stone posts and sawn, wood timbers. The upper levels of the center and west section are supported by wood trusses on wood posts. Steel trusses support the second level roof of the east section. The east and west wings remain open on both levels while the center section is open on the first and third levels but divided into four rooms by interior stone walls on the second level. The east section contains a cattle loafing shed on the first level and a hay storage area above. Its first level floor is concrete while the second level floor is wood. In the center section, the basement contains a cattle loafing shed, the second level functions as a machine shop, and the hay loft is located above. The floors of the first two levels are concrete while the third is wood. The first level of the west section contains a cattle loafing shed while the second houses a machine shed. Floors on both levels are concrete.

Construction of the south barn occurred in at least two sections. The west two sections were erected in 1912 (date block). The state erected the east section in 1926 (Iowa Board of Control 1898-1934 [1926: 14-15]). An additional section of the building stood to the east of the wing. The steel cattle shed replaced this portion after its collapse (Iowa Men's Reformatory n.d.; Husman 1991). The barn's basement originally functioned as a cattle loafing shed. The upper floors of east and center sections retain their original functions while the second level of the west section once contained cattle stalls (Husman 1991).

The barn has undergone a number of alterations. Steel roofing replaces the original roof. Steel siding repairs the collapsed east wall, and the open-sided, steel roof loafing shed replaces the collapsed end wing. Along the west elevation of the barn, an overhead door and single door replace the double entry

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door flanked by two windows. The concrete silo attached to the building's northwest corner no longer remains. Despite these alterations, the function, basic shape, materials, and design remain recognizable.

4. North Barn

Placed along the base of the hillside, the main entrances of the two level, rectangular barn open along the south elevation from the first level onto the drive. The entrance to the second level is accessed directly off the hillside along the north or rear elevation. Its rough-faced, coursed ashlar, limestone walls rest on a random rubble foundation. A random rubble retaining walls runs along the slope to the east and west of the barn. A galvanized metal, gable roof covers the building. Openings are four light, hopper type windows. The wood sliding doors were removed from the entrances. The entrance to the hay mow along the east elevation was covered by a vertically sliding gate. Its track remains. Lintels and sills are rough-faced, ashlar limestone while the quoins are smooth-faced ashlar.

The second floor within the solid masonry barn is supported by sawn, square timber posts, timber support members, and wood floor joists composed of multiple 2 X 8 lumber. Both floors remain open. The first level floor is concrete while the second level floor is wood.

Construction of the north barn occurred about 1919 (Iowa Men's Reformatory n.d. [photograph]; Osborne Association, Inc. 1938: 32). The barn originally served as a dairy cattle barn with hay mow above. After the de-emphasis of dairy farming at the reformatory in the 1970s, the first level became a machine shed. Alterations include the replacement of stone with concrete lintels along the two south entrances, removal of the doors, and alteration of the roofing material.

5. Barn Granary

Placed along the base of the hill south of the drive, the rectangular, masonry barn faces north and uphill. Its single main entrance opens onto the drive from the second level. The first level is directly accessed from the rear. The barn's smooth-faced, coursed ashlar limestone walls stand on a random rubble foundation. A steel, gable roof covers the building. Building details are constructed of rough-faced ashlar stone. A single arched entrance composed of heavy voussoirs is located in the center of the north facade while a row of four smaller but similarly constructed entrances occur along the east end of the south elevation. Additional square-headed doors and windows open the west elevation. The small, sparsely placed windows emphasize the heavy massing of the building. Doors and windows are emphasized with heavy stone lintels and sills, and their sides are embellished by dentils. Entrances along the south and west are open while a sliding wood door covers the main entrance. Quoins define the corners of the building. The date block under the west gable indicates "1915" while the name block along the south elevation states "FARM NO. 1."

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Steel beams resting on stone post support the main floor, and the roof rests on a system of wood trusses. Both levels are open. The functions of the 1915 (date block) building appear to have altered little (Husman 1991). Holding six grain bins, the first floor continues to function as a granary. The hay track remains in the gable. Cattle are contained in the basement level. Alterations include the replacement of the first floor supports and the roofing material. One round arch entry along the north elevation was reduced in size.

6. Seed House and Cold Frame

Facing north onto a lower drive at the base of the hill, the building identified as the seed house sits in the center of an approximately 100 foot long retaining wall. The south face of the rubble retaining wall and the adjacent side elevation of the building show evidence of plastering. Rods and other structural materials have been removed. Providing support for the roof, wood beams once rested against the retaining wall and a low wall placed downhill to its south (Iowa Men's Reformatory n.d. [photograph of construction]). This building on either side of the seed house probably functioned as a cold frame (Doane Agricultural Service 1965). The main entrance from the drive enters into the second level of the building while the basement is accessed from the downhill, rear side of the building. The masonry building's rough-faced, coursed ashlar limestone walls rest on a roughly coursed, rubble limestone foundation. A slate shingle, gable roof covers the rectangular building. Windows are the four light hopper type, and lintels are concrete.

Steel beams support the second level floor, and the roof rests on metal supports. The interior walls of the second level are faced with tile, and the floor is concrete. The walls of the first level or basement remain unfinished, and it has a dirt floor. Constructed in 1939 (date block), part of the building once served as a seed house for the adjacent cold frame. The first level now functions as a calf shed while the second stores hay. The first floor of the building probably also served as the farm's dining hall sometime prior to 1965 (Doane Agricultural Services 1965; Husman 1991).

Alterations to the building include the dismantling of the cold frame, the possible addition of a brick, interior chimney to the building's northwest corner, and the closing of basement windows and several doors. Some areas of the east elevation were rebuilt with the original material.

7. Slaughter House

The slaughter house sits in the valley just south of the farmstead and faces west toward the processing plant across the field. Its rough-faced, coursed ashlar limestone, masonry walls rest on a random rubble limestone foundation. A wood shingle, gable roof covers the single story, rectangular building. A metal aerator rests in the center of its ridge. Relatively evenly dispersed along the building, the windows contain three to six lights in their wood, hopper frames.

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Windows are both double and single. The wall dormer above the main entry is sided with clapboards. Rough-faced stone lintels, smooth-faced sills and quoins, and dentils embellishing the sides of the windows define the building's edges. The building also has a clearly defined watertable.

The wood rafters supporting the roof rest on the solid masonry walls. The building contains a single room. The walls and floor are finished with concrete and the ceiling is wood. Built in 1921 and 1922 (Iowa, State of [IA Docs.] 1857-1931 [1923: 25]), the slaughter house's hoist wheel which lifted the quartered carcasses remains. The building now stores hay. The slaughter house has suffered some alteration including the addition of a door at the north elevation, the removal of two chimneys and all the equipment except the hoist, and the replacement of several doors.

8. Meat Processing Plant

The meat processing plant stands in the valley below the farmstead. It faces east toward the slaughter house which stands across the field. Its rough-faced, coursed ashlar limestone walls stand on a random rubble foundation. An asphalt shingle, gable roof covers the rectangular, one story building. An addition constructed of the same materials was placed across the north elevation and covered with a lean-to stone and tar roof. A brick chimney was added to the east elevation at the juncture of the two sections. Openings are symmetrically dispersed along the building. The main door with overlight above is placed in the center of the east gable end. Windows contain 4/4 light, double hung, wood frames. Smooth-faced, ashlar stone composes the window surrounds, sills, and quoins of both sections. A heavy watertable marks the base of the building.

A system of wood trusses placed on the solid masonry walls supports the roof. The roof of the addition rests on rafters of dimensional lumber. The interior contains a single room in the south section and several rooms in the north portion. Walls are finished with concrete, and the ceiling is open. Erected in 1922 (date block; Iowa, State of [IA Docs.] 1857-1931 [1923: 25]) at the same time as the slaughter house, the meat processing plant now stores hay. Because the window treatments, materials, and building techniques appear similar, the north wing was probably added relatively soon after the original construction and likely pre-dates 1942. A new roof and support system has been recently added. Wood now blocks some of the windows.

9. Root Cellar

The massive, ell-shaped root cellar was excavated into the slope just north of the drive and west of the north barn. It faces east onto the drive. Roughly coursed, rubble stone retaining walls extend from either side of the entrance. Smooth-faced, coursed ashlar limestone placed on a random rubble footing covers the front of the building. A double, vertical board door placed under a massive stone lintel closes the cellar. The door enters into a 36 by 80 foot room

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running west into the hill. The 40 by 110 foot ell extends north from the north wall of the south room. Concrete posts and steel rods support the concrete roof. The interior walls are random rubble stone, and floor is concrete. Constructed in 1918 (Iowa Men's Reformatory n.d. [photographs]; Iowa, State of [IA Docs.] 1857-1931 [1923: 25]), the root cellar contained building materials at the time of inspection. Because several small sections of the interior and exterior walls were beginning to collapse, the reformatory is stabilizing these areas.

10. Office and Tool Shed

The office and tool shed building sits near the base of the hill at the extreme east end of the farmstead. Constructed in 1965, the building is composed of concrete block walls resting on a concrete foundation. An asphalt, gable roof covers the rectangular building. Vertical siding finishes its gables. The main entrance and vehicle entrance with overhead door occur in the west facade. Because this building dates after 1942, it is noncontributing.

The farm has not undergone archaeological testing. The foundations east of the hay barn mark the location of a granary and a barn. Photographs (Iowa Men's Reformatory n.d.) also show a building west of the slaughter house, a concrete silo adjacent to the south barn, and a barn on the hill north of the barn granary. These areas remain relatively undisturbed. The cattle shed replaced the west end of the barn east of the south barn. The north barn stands at the position of a stone stable. However, these later remains have likely suffered considerable disturbance. Thus, the district does likely contain several areas with historical archaeological resources.

Primarily because of disturbance, all the buildings have undergone some degree of change in design, materials, and workmanship. Some windows are closed and some entrances, particularly the ones at the west end of the south barn, have been reduced or expanded in size. While still separated from the farm and thus an important spatial statement, the exterior and interior of the dwelling has undergone considerable alteration. Aluminum siding now covers the building, it has gained a north wing, and the interior underwent remodeling. The steel siding of the east end of the south barn and the steel roof cattle shed to the east represent a significant intrusion. The garage and office and tool shed post-date the modern era and therefore non-contributing buildings. However, these low buildings stand at opposite ends of the district, and their materials blend with the other buildings. Perhaps the greatest threat to building integrity is gradual building deterioration, their repair with modern materials, and their alteration to storage functions which likely enhances deterioration. Despite these changes, the simple design emphasizing heavy massing; the window, door, and corner treatments; the original rough-faced, ashlar limestone materials; and the workmanship by the prisoners remain. Despite the replacement and removal of

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buildings at Farm No. 1, the overall setting and visual image remains. The dispersed, linear cluster of the farm's outbuildings along the drive near the base of the hill survives. The agricultural fields immediately surrounding the farm are uninterrupted by recent building activity.

Table I: Resources within the District

Map No.	Historic Name/Use	Construction Dates	Class ²	Category
1	Dwelling	unknown	NC	Building
2	Garage	unknown	NC	Building
3	South barn	1912, 1926	C	Building
4	North barn	ca. 1919	C	Building
5	Barn granary	1915	C	Building
6	Seed house, dining hall, cold frame	1939	C	Building
7	Slaughter house	1921-22	C	Building
8	Processing plant	1922	C	Building
9	Root cellar	1919	C	Building
10	Office and tool shed	1963	NC	Building

Total buildings: 10

² Class refers to the designation of contributing and noncontributing properties.

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8. Significance

Through The Prison Farm Subtype (1c) of the Auburn Penitentiary Property Type (1), Farm No. 1 of the Iowa Men's Reformatory gains significance within the Iowa Corrections Institutions context. It acquires this significance under criterion A in the area of law by representing an important component of the work program established by a series of legislative acts between 1907 and 1915 at the Iowa Men's Reformatory. Engaging honor or minimum security prisoners in agriculture became one way of removing these men from inside the prison walls and engaging them in a more normal life style. The district gains significance under criterion C in the area of architecture because it represents a building subtype, the prison farm associated with the Auburn Penitentiary Property Type. Farm No. 1 is the earliest as well as the most intact example of the Iowa prison farms predating 1942. Although change has detracted from the property's integrity, these massive buildings continue to illustrate prison architecture in a very simplified, interpretation of the Romanesque Revival. The buildings are compatible in style with properties at the Iowa Men's Reformatory complex. Even here where the state has engaged men in a reformatory program, the association with the Auburn Penitentiary Property Type still lingers. The period of significance dates from 1912, the construction date of the first building, to 1942, the beginning of the modern era and a time when a steadily increasing number of prisoners were placed on Iowa's prison farms. The significant date of 1912 marks the construction date of the first building. Because it is property built and operated by a state institution, the district is significant at the state level.

Historical Background

Although the original property purchased with the reformatory in 1872 included sixty-one acres of agricultural lands, farming did not become a significant enterprise until the turn of the century. By 1878, inmates grew a 4.5 acre vegetable garden inside the stockade and maintained sixty-five hogs. Production remained near this level until the early 1900s (Iowa, State of [IA Docs.] 1857-1931 [1878: 6-8]; Remley 1901: 67; Iowa Joint Committee to Visit the Additional Penitentiary 1874-96 [1896]). The state purchased the land on which Farm No. 1 sits as an 80.31 acre parcel in 1904 and then added 3.66 acres to it in 1921 (Husman 1991). In 1904, the state constructed a hog house and stone barn which no longer stand (Iowa, State of [IA Docs.] 1857-1931 [1904: 1010]). However, despite the construction of additional buildings including the south barn and barn granary by 1915, production remained relatively limited through 1916.

The Cosson report and the resulting 1913 legislation favored the development of prison farms to retrain prisoners. In response, the Board of Control began to purchase additional agricultural lands, and the reformatory and penitentiary

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expanded farm operations by 1917. In that year, the prisoners at the reformatory farmed 380 acres of state lands and 1675 acres of leased lands. By 1930, the state purchased much of this land which is now represented by the six prison farms circling Anamosa (Cosson 1912; Iowa, State of [IA Docs.] 1857-1931 [1917: 21-24]; Husman 1991). Adding substantially to the vegetables and hogs raised to supplement the diet at the prison prior to 1915, production by 1920 also included all the necessary vegetables, all the feed used at the farms with surpluses for sale, and beef cattle and hogs slaughtered for prison use. By the 1930s, the farms had added to the kinds and amounts of feed crops and also expanded their production of poultry, eggs, fruit, milk, and milk products including cheese, butter, and ice cream to meet the needs of the prison. As a result of the expansion of dairy farming, the state converted the barn near the reformatory complex to a cheese factory in 1931. By 1932, the prison had created larger fields to accommodate mechanization by tractor and begun a crop rotation program (Remley 1901: 69; Iowa Board of Control 1898-1934 [1920: 5; 1932: 7; 1934: 35]; 1934-42 [1936: 102]; Osborne Association, Inc. 1938: 32).

The operation of Farm No. 1 contributed to much of this production. At this prison farm, the barns contained cattle and dairy cows and stored feed crops. Its cold frames started many of the vegetables raised at this and probably other farms. Its slaughter house and meat processing plant processed the meat including beef and pork raised at the farm. The reformatory continued to raise beef, dairy cattle, hogs, feed crops, and vegetables at the farm until about the early 1970s. At this time, regulations ended the slaughtering of meat and the prison reduced its livestock herds substantially (Doane Agricultural Services, Inc. 1965). It also became more economical to buy rather than raise the vegetables. As a result, many of the buildings gained feed storage functions, and much of the cold frame was removed. Agricultural production will again increase by 1994.

Statement of Significance**Law**

Farm No. 1 gains significance in the area of law as part of the reformatory program established at the Iowa Men's Reformatory. Prior to the turn of the century, labor unions and private industries in Iowa and other states objected to the competition of contract prison labor programs. As opposition from labor rose in the nineteenth century even though prison labor produced only a fraction of the manufactured goods in the country, the amount of labor performed under contract declined slowly. In response to the pressure from labor and business, federal and state laws slowly restricted the markets for and production of prison products especially by the depression of the 1930s (Brookman 1934: 124; McKelvey

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1977: 291-93, 300, 305, 315; Haynes 1956: 39, 57-58; Barnes 1972: 220; American Correctional Association 1983: 158; Cosson 1912).

With the rising resistance to prison contract labor, states turned to state-use work. Under it, prisons produced goods only for state, county, municipal, and quasi-government agencies. The products never entered the open market. Since the markets for prison-made products under these circumstances proved limited, states began absorbing idle, minimum security prisoners in outside work such as prison farms and public work projects (Brookman 1934: 124-25; Rothman 1980: 142-43; McKelvey 1977: 252). Similarly, as private firms and labor unions voiced their objection to contract labor in Iowa particularly by 1900 and prisoners began to object to prison labor at the Iowa State Penitentiary in 1911, the state critically examined its prison labor practices in that year. The resulting Cosson report of 1912 advocated an end to contract work and proposed state-use and state-account labor and the creation of prison farms as an alternative. The report's conclusions reflected the popular belief in the physical and mental benefits of outdoor, rural work; the profits gained from this form of state-use work; and the desire to place prisoners in a more normal setting. Prison farms gained considerable favor in the 1920s because this device not only helped reduce the number of idle prisoners but relieved overcrowded prisons. Legislation by the State of Iowa in 1915 ended contract labor, and the prisons attempted to comply with these directive between 1914 and 1916 (Brookman 1934: 134; Briggs 1915: 211; Iowa, State of [IA Docs.] 1857-1931 [1913: 31; 1918: 15]). This movement resulted in the establishment of large prison farms at both the Iowa State Penitentiary and the Iowa Men's Reformatory between 1914 and 1920 following the 1913 appropriations made by the state legislature for the purchase of prison farm lands. The state eventually founded six prison farms at the Men's Reformatory and three farms at the State Penitentiary. It also maintained agricultural programs at its other corrections institutions and established a prison farm at Clive northeast of Des Moines.

Iowa followed the example of many states who also founded prison farms at this time. The Elmira Reformatory established the first prison farm in the 1890s. Minnesota and Rhode Island followed this example in the same decade. Colorado had experienced considerable success in this area in 1906. This state not only retained its prisoners on the farm but also made considerable profits from the venture. Most states established their prison farms after 1910. By 1923, all states permitted the use of farms to employ prisoners. In the 1920s, these farms allowed the classification of prisoners by providing a means to remove the minimum security prisoners from the prison complex. Thus, prison farms in Iowa and other states became one of the first means to engaged honor prisoners in limited vocational training outside the reformatory walls as well as a means to relieve overcrowding in the 1920s and 1930s and employ idle prisoners as contract labor became increasingly more restricted (Hopkins 1930: 11-12; Barnes 1972: 220; McKelvey 1977: 102, 114, 139, 162, 177, 242, 252-57, 275-76, 282, 288;

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Briggs 1915: 212; Haynes 1956: 44-45, 79).**Architecture**

Farm No. 1 gains significance under criterion C in the area of architecture. It represents The Prison Farm Subtype of the Auburn Penitentiary Property Type. States converted Auburn Penitentiaries into reformatories at the end of the nineteenth century and particularly in the early twentieth century while they expanded their prison labor program. Their prisons gained additional buildings to accommodate these programs. One important area of expansion for the honor prisoners became the prison farms located outside the penitentiary walls. States purchased existing farms such as those at farms no. 2-6 near Anamosa and adapted them to their needs or they built the farm as Iowa did at Farm No. 1.

At least in Iowa, most of these farms whether purchased or built eventually contained buildings fulfilling many of the same kinds of functions as surrounding farms practicing the same kinds of agriculture. Prison farms were distinctive in their accommodations for prisoners such as the dormitory and dining hall and the greater likelihood of the presence of processing facilities such as meat processing operations and creameries. Most of the farms near Anamosa engaged in livestock farming including cattle, dairy cows, and hogs, grew the feed to support them, and raised vegetables. Farm No. 1 includes the buildings to support these functions. It contains the supervising farmer's house, adjacent outbuildings such as the garage, the large barns for livestock and storage of grains, machine sheds, office, root cellar, and the prisoner's dining hall which were common buildings at the prison farms. Less common although occasionally present at prison farms were the slaughter house and processing plant which Farm No. 1 includes. However, Farm No. 1 does not include such building functions as the dormitory, cheese factory, or the hog house observed at other Iowa prison farms. Yet, the farmer's dwelling, garage, livestock barn, granary, slaughter house, processing house, machine sheds, and dining hall represent a wide and common variety of building functions found at these farms. Thus, Farm No. 1 gains significance under criterion C as a representative of a building subtype.

Because it was erected as a prison farm by prison labor with stone quarried by prisoners, its appearance is different from the other five prison farms at the Men's Reformatory. Their buildings were acquired with the farm or erected much later than those at Farm No. 1. The form, materials, style, and arrangement of outbuildings of other Iowa prison farms resembled those in contemporary use in the Anamosa area. In a simplified form, the buildings of Farm No. 1 stylistically resemble the Romanesque Revival erected at the reformatory. The outbuildings display the heavy massing, the texture, and the window, door, and corner treatments of the reformatory. They communicate a similar message, the strength and direction of purpose by the state. Here, the state is dedicated to

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the retraining of its charges so that they may return to society as productive citizens (American Correctional Association 1983: 53-56; Johnson 1973: 26, 31; Eriksson 1967: 59; Erickson 1990: 22; McKelvey 1977: 10, 13, 28; Zumbrennen 1978). Although the state architects, Henry F. Liebbe between 1898 and 1927 and Henry J. Liebbe between 1927 and 1941, designed the buildings at the Men's Reformatory and the design of the buildings at Farm No. 1 appears similar to those at the reformatory complex, it is unclear whether they created the plans for these outbuildings. The linkage is probable but not verified (Liebbe, H.F. 1898-1927; Liebbe, H.J. 1927-1941).

Period and Level of Significance

Although the state constructed buildings at the site of the farm by 1904 when it purchased the property, they no longer stand. Therefore, the period of significance dates from 1912, the construction date of the first standing building, the south barn. Architectural significance spans the period between 1912 and 1939, the last building date of a contributing building. Because agricultural activity at this farm as well as at other prison farms at the Men's Reformatory not only continued to operate but expanded operations through the early 1940s, the end date is set at the beginning of the modern era in 1942. As part of a state institution treating primarily state prisoners, the district gains significance at the state level.

Architectural Integrity

Although each building has some loss of integrity, the cluster of buildings retains sufficient integrity to gain significance under criteria A and C. They adequately represent a prison farm. The buildings retain integrity of location and setting. Their loosely cluster, linear arrangement along the drive remains despite the pre-1942 loss and replacement of several buildings. Although altered, the farmer's dwelling and garage remain separate from the farm's outbuildings in which the prisoners were engaged. The setting, the surrounding agricultural landscape, remains intact and uninterrupted by recent intrusions.

Loss of design, materials, and workmanship has occurred through alteration of windows and door; replacement of roof materials; the alteration of some structural components including the replacement of steel for wood supports in two instances; and the changing of wall the coverings along the east elevation of the south barn. Although an intrusion into the district, the steel cattle shed sits down low at the foundation level of the adjacent building. The post-1942, noncontributing concrete office and tool shed and the garage are low, blend in color with the other buildings, and sit at the extreme west and east ends of the building cluster. Also noncontributing, the dwelling is a small building placed

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away from the main building cluster. Its location contributes to the understanding of the spatial layout of the farm, its system of operation with a full-time supervising farmer, and the probably distant relationship between the farmer and the prisoners.

Despite these alterations in design, materials, and workmanship, the association of these buildings with the former and current function as a prison farm remains clear. Like the reformatory, the buildings make an impressive statement through their massiveness. They too communicate a feeling of security from those working within even without the walls. The buildings continue to communicate a feeling of strength and direction of purpose to retrain honor prisoners in a respectable livelihood.

In comparison with pre-1942 prison farms at the Iowa Men's Reformatory and the Iowa State Penitentiary, Farm No. 1 remains the most intact and representative of the prison farm. Clustered together north of the reformatory, Farms No. 2, 3, and 4 retain few pre-1942 buildings. While the main, 1930 tile dairy barn remains at Farm No. 5, its calf barn, bull barn, and granary have undergone considerable alteration. The dwelling no longer remains. Located east of the reformatory, Farm No. 6 retains the dwelling which has undergone considerable change, the tile hog house, and the limestone dining hall, but the remaining outbuildings post-date 1942. Similarly, a majority of the buildings including the dormitories at the two surviving prison farms associated with the Iowa State Penitentiary at Fort Madison date after 1942. The third farm appears to have had few associated outbuildings. The farms associated with the three other corrections facilities, the Training School for Girls, the Women's Reformatory, and the Training School for Boys have either completely lost their farms or the remaining outbuildings generally post-date 1942. The outbuildings at the prison farm at Clive, now Living History Farms, underwent significant alteration with its adaption to a living history museum.

Thus, because Farm No. 1 retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association; possesses sufficient integrity of design, workmanship, and materials to represent its property subtype and its associated context; and remains the most intact example of the farms at Iowa corrections facilities, the district gains significance in the areas of law and architecture.

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10. Geographical Description

The boundary of the district begins at the west bank of Buffalo Creek where it intersects with the north side of County Trunk Highway E28 and follows the west bank of the creek north to the location at which the Anamosa city limits jog east. The district boundary turns due west traveling to CTH E28. Here, it turns south and follows the east and then the north sides of the road to the point of beginning (see USGS map and farm plat).

Geographical Justification

The district includes the cluster of buildings of the farmstead of Farm No. 1 and its adjacent setting. The boundaries follow easily defined natural and man-made limits surrounding the farmstead.

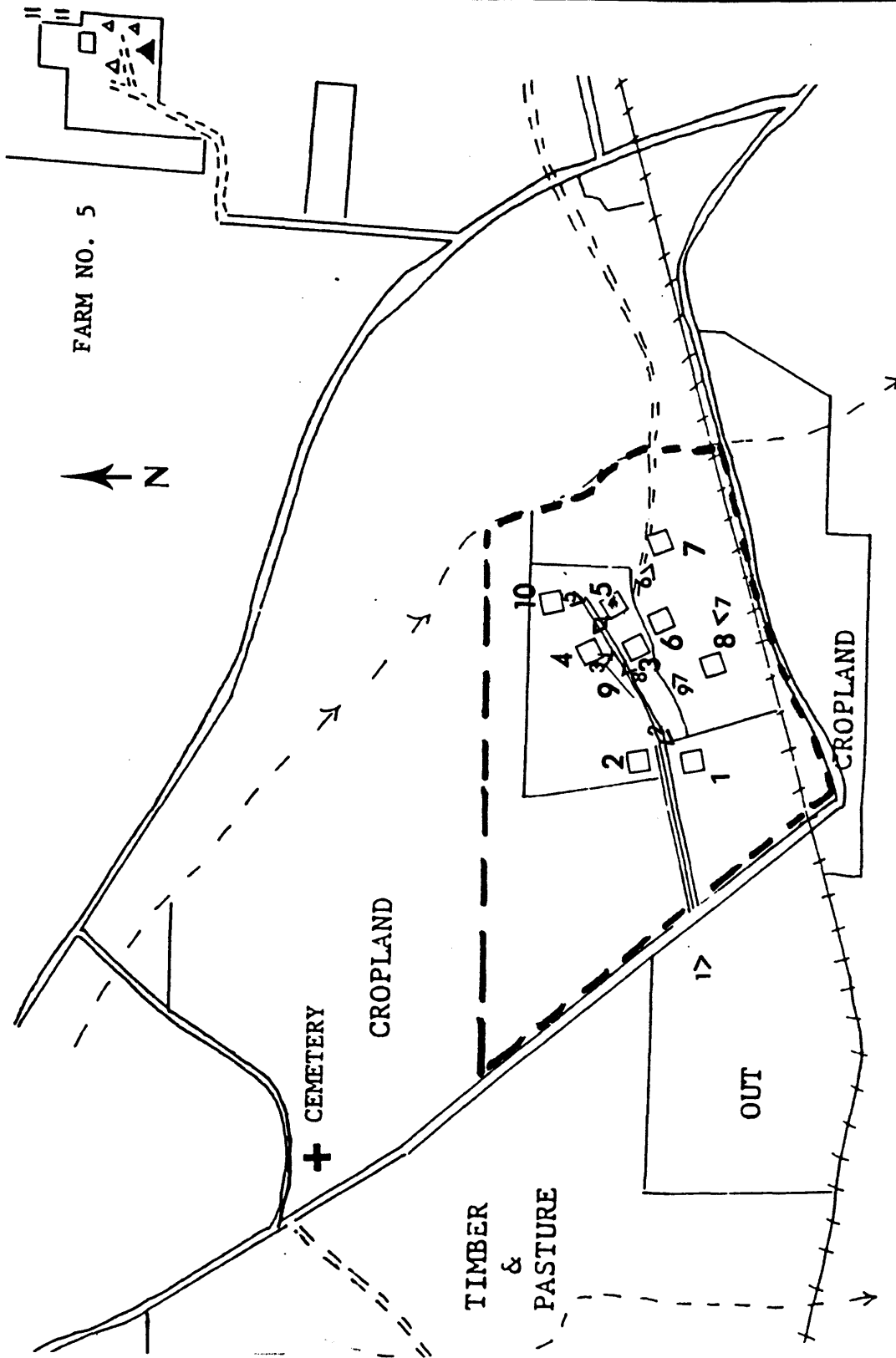
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ANAMOSA

1. Dwelling
2. Garage
3. South Barn
4. North Barn
5. Barn Granary
6. Seed House
7. Slaughter House
8. Processing Plant
9. Root Cellar
10. Office and Tool Shed

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Photographic Description

Name: Farm No. 1, Iowa Men's Reformatory

Location: Anamosa, Jones County, Iowa

Photographer's name: Joyce McKay

Date of photographs: 6/25/92

Location of negative: Historic Preservation Bureau, State Historical Society
of Iowa, Des Moines

1. Overview of Farm No. 1 facing northeast (7/11).
2. View of the east facade and north elevation of the dwelling facing southwest (6/24).
3. View of the north facade of the south barn facing southeast (6/2).
4. View of the south facade and east elevation of the north barn facing northwest (7/5).
5. View of the west elevation and north facade of the barn granary facing southwest (6/32).
6. View of the west facade and north elevation of the slaughter house facing southeast (6/27).
7. View of the south elevation and east facade of the processing plant facing northwest (6/30).
8. View of the entrance to the root cellar facing west (6/26).
9. View of the west elevation of the barn granary in the center, the south elevation of the south barn to the left, and the north and west elevations of the seed house to the right facing east (6/33).