

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NATIONAL REGISTER

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name COTTON THEATRE

other names/site number Regent Theater

2. Location

street & number 103 Main Street [N/A] not for publication
city or town Cedar Falls [N/A] vicinity
state Iowa code IA county Black Hawk code 013 zip code 50613

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 [Signature] 6/10/93
Signature of certifying official/Title 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

Date of Action

Beth Boland

7/23/93

Cotton Theater
Name of Property

Black Hawk County, Iowa
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	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

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION & CULTURE/theater

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/
Italian Renaissance

foundation concrete
walls brick
roof other
other stone/limestone

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.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1910

Significant Date

1910

Significant Person

Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Alban and Fisher

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Cotton Theater
Name of Property

Black Hawk County, Iowa
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 [1] [5] [5] [4] [5] [5] [7] [0] [4] [7] [0] [9] [3] [6] [5]
Zone Easting Northing

2 []
Zone Easting Northing

3 []

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 Barbara Beving Long, Historian

organization Loucks & Associates date April 1, 1993

street & number 7200 Hemlock Lane, Ste. 300 telephone 612/424-5505

city or town Maple Grove state MN zip code 55369

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the complete form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Cedar Falls Community Theatre, Inc.

street & number PO Box 381 telephone _____

city or town Cedar Falls state Iowa zip code 50613

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.).

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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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

COTTON THEATRE, Black Hawk Co., Iowa

Section number 7 Page 1

Built in 1910, the Cotton Theatre is a three-story brick-faced rectangular commercial building in Cedar Falls, Iowa. Although constructed for live drama, the theatre was soon converted to a more modern entertainment, the moving picture. Its design and detail are a similar blend of the old and new: late 19th and early 20th century architectural design unified by Italian Renaissance stylistic motifs. The metal cornice, top story round arched windows, and their keystones and imposts, for example, relate to late 19th century commercial buildings, while the distinct horizontal differences between the stories and the rusticated effect of the ground floor brickwork are associated with early 20th century interpretations of the Italian Renaissance Style. Classical or Renaissance features include the division between floors, dentils, keystones, quoins, rustication, and pilasters with stone capitals and bases. Currently undergoing rehabilitation, the theater retains many of its original features. The ground floor had been regularly treated to new storefronts over the years, and the last one has recently been removed, revealing the original limestone entry arch (photo 2). The Cotton Theatre is located at a key intersection, the juncture of Highway 20 (First Street) and Main Street, and thus marks the entrance to Cedar Falls' main commercial street. Because of its height, setting and long popularity as a locus of entertainment, the theatre is a local landmark. Nearly razed, the Regent Theater (its name since 1918) was rescued by a local theater group intent on returning it to its original function, a place for live theater productions.

The flat-roofed 65 x 131' building has a stone foundation, tile block structural system, and brick veneer wall surface. The main body is three stories high and was designed to contain offices or shops, meeting space, the theatre lobby and ticket booth, and the auditorium. At the rear is a lower portion built for scenery and other stage-related purposes.

A parapet with stone coping and raised center portion highlights the front. The parapet and also a metal cornice (now rusting) extends across the east and north facades facing Main Street and First Street which emphasizes the prominent corner location of the building; the other side (south) facade is unadorned brick. Dark brown brick with tinted brown mortar calls attention to such details as the quoins and moulded courses, for the darker color contrasts with the reddish brick of the main wall surfaces as well as the Bedford limestone trim.

The main facade is divided into three vertical bays. The centered smaller bay projects slightly from the wall surface. On either side are two matching bays consisting of three window

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COTTON THEATRE, Black Hawk Co., Iowa

Section number 7 Page 2

openings, a vertical panel of brick "quoins," then smaller windows. Brick quoins are used to good effect to define the bays and enliven the surface. The vertical alignment of these quoin strips competes with horizontal elements, including their own horizontal pattern, the brick quoins shapes.

Smooth stone keystones and imposts highlight the top story round-arched windows and provide another horizontal impression as they march along the front and side facades. Simple moulded courses and panels in the darker trim brick are additional elements. Top story windows have round arches, and the second story double hung windows have lintels of vertical brick topped with a projecting course and slightly projecting keystones. Sills on both stories are simple, smooth, flat stone.

On the ground floor of the main facade, there are narrow entries at either end, and a large double entry is centered beneath the projecting bay. Shallow brick pilasters topped with carved stone capitals frame the stone archway effectively. Large storefront windows flank the entry, and the owners are in the process of returning the much altered ground floor to resemble the original.

The north or First Street facade continues the materials and motifs of the east or Main Street facade. Particularly noticeable are the long courses of recessed contrasting brick which create a rusticated effect and set off the ground floor from upper stories. Window placement reflects the interior uses: windows to light the auditorium and doors to provide access to the auditorium and backstage. A row of brick quoins marks the change from lobby space to auditorium.

An alley runs along the rear or west facade, which is functional in design. There are four openings with simple brick segmental arches, including one double door suitable for loading scenery and other large items.

Currently undergoing rehabilitation, the lobby space is centered and has space for offices or shops on either side. During construction work, a replacement ceiling in the foyer was removed, revealing the original ornate metal patterned ceiling, which will be rehabilitated. Ceiling motifs include coffers, deep moulding with classical detail such as egg-and-dart and acanthus courses. Original rather simple woodwork remains in the flanking office space and will also be retained.

Two sets of stairs to the second floor balcony and restrooms are located between the lobby/office space and the auditorium. A large projection booth now takes up most of the balcony space.

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Continuation Sheet**

COTTON THEATRE, Black Hawk Co., Iowa

Section number 7 Page 3

Above the five-row balcony is a large open meeting room (approximately 30x65') which spans the front of the building. The Commercial Club used these rooms for many years.

Four aisles from the lobby provide access to first floor seating. The thirteen rows of the first floor seating slope toward the stage and are grouped into three sections. In addition to its original arrangement of seating and stage, the auditorium retains a number of other original features, including wood flooring, eight small light fixtures of battered metal and having small rosettes along the balcony, and four slender columns with Corinthian capitals beneath the balcony, also plaster moulding and other decorated surfaces, and an arcade separating the lobby and auditorium. (See photos 6 and 9.)

Spanning the rear, the arcade consists of slender squared wood paneled columns with simple moulded capitals and slender wood arches between them. According to historic photos (see photo 9), it was originally open and had dark curtains. An undated but post-movie theater photo (projection booth had been installed) shows the arcade filled in with small multiple-pane windows. Acoustical tile now fills in the arches. Simple and attractive wood paneling is below the arches.

Ornate plasterwork extends from floor to ceiling on walls near the present narrow exit doors which flank the stage. Bundles of long slender reeds are held together by twining garlands of leaves and berries. The motif is repeated, with others, for the noteworthy proscenium arch. A series of immense plaster or metal courses outline the arch and include a course with outsized acanthus leaf medallions surrounded by heavy beads, upright papyrus leaves, and other classical motifs. A movie screen now is in place on the stage.

Through a series of periodic modernizations, side wall sconces have been added (probably in the 1960s), the arcade filled in, film projection booth added in the balcony, and a drop ceiling added (c. 1973). Ornate private boxes which flanked the stage (historic photo 8) were replaced in the late 1930s with air conditioning ductwork which remains in use. The architects responsible for the current rehabilitation project have investigated the ceiling and found the original largely intact, including distinctive plasterwork and lighting. Plans call for the removal of the replacement ceiling and rehabilitation of the auditorium ceiling to its former glory.

During the long tenure of Merle Blair ownership or operation (1922-80s), modernization and redecoration were regularly under-

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COTTON THEATRE, Black Hawk Co., Iowa

Section number 7 Page 4

taken. Blair scrapbooks at the Cedar Falls Historical Society contain clippings, many undated, describing or showing some of the remodeling projects. In c. 1935, a new marquee was installed. A c. 1937 clipping noted that a \$1200 remodeling had included covering the box seats with "modernistic panels." According to a January 5, 1939 clipping, the exterior was revamped with dark glass panels (as shown in an historic photograph), and a new ladies room and more modernizing was to be accomplished in the spring. The 1930s alternations were likely in response to a fire estimated as causing \$18,000 damage to the theatre in 1937. In the summer of 1942, the first floor remodeling was finally completed after considerable delay due to steel shortages and other World War II-related problems. A July 7, 1956 *Cedar Falls Record* article stated the theater had been remodeled three times. In the 1980s the "fly," a raised portion at the rear of the building which accommodated high scenery, became so dilapidated that it fell off the building. The fly has not been replaced. (See historic photo 7 and photo 1 for a comparison.)

Alterations do not detract from the character-defining qualities of the building. As noted, the ground floor portion of the main facade is currently undergoing rehabilitation. The chipped stone capitals (photo 2) are to be repaired, and other steps taken to return the front to recall its original appearance. This and all other work on the theatre is undertaken with the consultation and approval of the Historic Preservation Bureau's architect. As part of their agreement, the glass block used to fill in side windows (sometime in the 1920s when it was converted to a movie theater) will remain. Other double hung windows are being rehabilitated and painted a suitable shade of green. A marquee reminiscent of the original one will be hung. The centered panel between the second and third stories which originally read "Cotton Theatre" will be replaced with a similar panel.

To accommodate the needs of live theater, several rows of seating (not original seats) will be removed to extend the stage about eight feet, and the covered over orchestra pit will be dispensed with. Due to building code requirements, toilet space will be expanded, an elevator installed, and additional or improved fire stairs provided. Other rehabilitation efforts have been or will be undertaken: tuckpointing, cleaning and repairing masonry; repairing and refinishing existing wood windows; replacing inappropriate metal front entry doors and frames with wood panel doors and frames. Interior modifications include updating mechanical systems; new ticket counter and other lobby needs; removal of dropped ceiling; and repair and preservation of original plasterwork.

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Continuation Sheet**

COTTON THEATRE, Black Hawk Co., Iowa

Section number 8 Page 5

The Cotton Theatre was completed in 1910, following excavation which began in 1909. As one of the best examples of commercial architecture on Cedar Falls' main street and the only extant theatre, it is significant under Criterion C. As a representative of the Italian Renaissance Style, an early 20th century revival, the building embodies the distinctive characteristics of a period of construction. Characteristics of the style include the division between floors, dentils, keystones, quoins, rustication, and pilasters with stone capitals and bases. Briefly identified with live theatre (1910-18), after World War I it was renamed the Regent Theatre and used almost exclusively as a moving picture theatre. The transitional nature of the design embracing features of both the late 19th and early 20th centuries thus reflects the transitional role when live theatrical productions lost favor and a new technology, the motion picture, emerged as a dominant entertainment form across the country. The theatre's design and detail are a blend of late 19th and early 20th century architectural design which are unified using Italian Renaissance stylistic motifs. The metal cornice, top story round arched windows, and their keystones and impostes, for example, relate to late 19th century commercial buildings, while the distinct horizontal differences between the stories and the rusticated effect of the ground floor brickwork are associated with early 20th century interpretations of the Italian Renaissance Style. Many original features remain, and the building is undergoing rehabilitation to return it to its original, live theatre function. Because of its height, setting and long popularity as a locus of entertainment, the theatre is a local landmark. Nearly razed, the Regent Theater was rescued by a local theater group intent on returning it to its original function, a place for live theater productions. The Regent Theatre has been identified as one of six commercial buildings on Cedar Fall's main street to be National Register-eligible, according to a reconnaissance survey of area.

The Cotton Theatre was built in 1909-10, near the end of the flourishing period of live theater productions in small-town America. Where in 1902, 320 touring companies criss-crossed the nation, by 1914 the number had dropped to just 40. The development of the railroad transportation network allowed stock companies to bring their entertainments to even the smallest communities. But changing attitudes and new technologies--the automobile, radio, and the motion picture--combined to diminish interest in serious theatrical offerings. The lighter entertainment of vaudeville was another competitive factor. (Statements regarding early 20th century theater in general and the history

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Continuation Sheet**

COTTON THEATRE, Black Hawk Co., Iowa

Section number 8 Page 6

of the Cotton Theatre from 1910-18 are gratefully drawn from Wayne Silka's 1973 M.A. thesis on the Cotton Theatre.)

When the Cotton Theatre was built in 1910, the population of Cedar Falls, a college town, was 5,012. The only live theatre providing competition to the new venture was an opera house built in 1884 and a summer theater. The Cotton Theatre project was conceived by Frank Cotton, a local contractor with an interest in live theatre. In concert with the local Commercial Club, fore-runner of the Chamber of Commerce, Cotton put together a financial package early in the summer of 1909, and reports of the proposed theatre were made known on May 15, 1909. The project joined the finances and contracting skills of Cotton with the finances and booster spirit of the Commercial Club. The club initially agreed to raise \$10,000, and Cotton was to invest \$1,500 for the \$25,000 theatre. (Presumably, the remaining \$13,500 was obtained through a mortgage.) Higher than expected land acquisition and other costs doubled the total investment, and the building project cost an estimated \$50,000, according to the dedication program. The project enjoyed community support: 425 residents contributed to the \$10,000 the Commercial Club raised.

A St. Paul architectural firm, Alban and Fisher, was selected to design the Cotton Theatre. According to the Northwest Architectural Archives in St. Paul, Minnesota, Alban--not Albans as spelled in the local newspaper--practiced in St. Paul in the early 20th century. He formed a number of partnerships during this period, including Alban and Fisher. The firm was not known to specialize in theatre design, and the circumstances behind their selection for the Cedar Falls project is not known. There seems to have been a preference for using nonlocal architects for specialized theatre design; in nearby Waterloo, a Chicago architect, Sidney Lovell, was selected to design the Waterloo Theatre in 1907.

Another Minnesota venture, the Twin City Scenic Company, provided the scenery. Brick came from the Gethman Brick Company of Gladbrook, Iowa. Wood seating was provided by the American Seating Company of Grand Rapids, Michigan. The original color scheme was reported in the newspaper to have been green, gold, and ivory. W.A. Reisinger of Cedar Falls painted wall murals in the auditorium and lobby with scenes from Greek and Roman times. All have long been covered over. The artist also provided interior scenes for Catholic and Presbyterian churches in Cedar Falls.

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COTTON THEATRE, Black Hawk Co., Iowa

Section number 8 Page 7

Once the \$10,000 had been subscribed, construction began. On June 28, 1909, workmen began clearing the site of debris, and two days later work began on the basement. On opening night, June 23, 1910, a traveling company led by May Robson presented "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary," a comedy by Anne Warner. Robson, a popular Australian-born comedienne, had opened the play in New York in 1907. Based on the increasingly urgent tone in newspaper accounts, it appears it was difficult to sell all the tickets, a recurring problem throughout the 1910s. The Cotton Theatre had 886 permanent seats and 48 box seats. The dedication program boasted that it had the third largest stage in Iowa, a claim which has not been substantiated. The Silka thesis reported that several touring actors commented favorably on the ample size of the stage.

The late June opening night in 1910 inaugurated a series of one-night stands by traveling companies. Between August 1910 and April 1911, 46 plays, musicals, and comic operas were performed at the Cotton Theatre. Low attendance was a constant concern. One newspaper account put the best possible interpretation, saying "...since it has been so many years since this community has had the habit of attending theatres it is hard to get them started again." Sometimes a more hectoring tone was adopted, as in a December 1910 article: "We cannot expect more good shows here with the patronage we have had." Gradually in the 1910s vaudeville and follies productions outnumbered what were considered more legitimate and "serious" dramatic offerings at the Cotton Theatre.¹

The shift in public attitudes toward entertainment may have contributed to the uncertain finances of the Cotton Theatre. Although it continued to bear his name, Frank Cotton soon ended his association with the operation, at the close of the 1912-13 season, and there were three more owners between 1913 and 1918. Even in 1911, just one year after opening for live theatre, Cotton received two separate offers to lease the building for motion pictures. By December 1912, even Cotton had bowed to the apparently inevitable and allowed some moving pictures to be shown.

Between 1913 and 1918, the theatre was put to a variety of uses. It was leased for moving pictures in 1913 and temporarily named the Isis Theatre. Live performances of various categories continued as well, and vaudeville was particularly well attended.

¹Silka, pp. 45-50, 60-61, page 61 quoting *Record*, May 1, 1911 and December 17, 1910.

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COTTON THEATRE, Black Hawk Co., Iowa

Section number 8 Page 8

In 1914 and 1915, the theater was leased to a local group who gave a series of lyceum courses there. The theatrical seasons spanning 1916-18 continued the pattern of offering drama, vaudeville, lyceum courses, concerts, local talent shows, hypnotic shows, and moving pictures. Ownership stabilized after 1918 when the Cotton was renamed the Regent Theatre and converted exclusively to a movie house.

In 1922 Merle Blair began a decades-long association with the Regent Theatre, first as manager, then as owner. An enthusiastic promotor, Blair actively advertised the theater and ran special promotions to boost attendance. The movie house remained a popular local institution for decades. In 1979, however, the Regent Theater was abruptly closed by order of the City when its back wall appeared in danger of collapsing. The crisis prompted a serious look at the future of the building, and Merle and Winifred Blair eventually donated it to the Cedar Falls Community Theatre. The local theater group had been mounting productions since 1979, but without a permanent home. An extensive fund-raising campaign has been undertaken and met with considerable success; rehabilitation efforts of the proud Regent Theatre, an approximately \$1 million project, are underway.²

²"City fears local movie theater may topple," *Cedar Falls Record*, July 25, 1979.

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COTTON THEATRE, Black Hawk Co., Iowa

Section number 9 Page 9

Silka, Wayne E. "A History of the Cotton Theatre in Cedar Falls, Iowa, from 1910-1918." M.A. thesis, University of Northern Iowa. 1973.

Northwest Architectural Archives, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Records regarding Alban and Fisher.

"Cotton Theater. Dedicated June 23, 1910 by May Robson in 'The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary.'" Opening night program. Location: Cedar Falls Historical Society.

Merle Blair Scrapbook. Location: Cedar Falls Historical Society. Most clippings are undated.

"The Last Picture Show." *The Iowan* (Winter 1985: 15-21). Story of venerable movie theatres across state, including the Regent.

Historic photographs, Cedar Falls Historical Society.

Long, Barbara Beving. The Waterloo Theatre. Report on file at Historic Preservation Bureau, 1982.

Flinn, Saito, Anderson & DeVoe. Blueprints of current rehabilitation project, Regent Theatre. 1993.

"Restore the Regent." Promotional brochure for current rehabilitation project.

Page, William C. Reconnaissance Historical and Architectural Survey of Black Hawk and Bremer Counties, Iowa. August 21, 1992.

Cedar Falls Record:

"The Opera House a sure thing." May 15, 1909.

"Push and energy rear fine building." June 23, 1910.

"Theater blaze does estimated damage \$18,000." Undated but c. 1937, copy in Blair scrapbook.

"Main Street has its personalities." July 7, 1956.

"Flashback in story of Regent is related." July 1, 1979.

"City fears local movie theater may topple." July 25, 1979.

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Continuation Sheet**

COTTON THEATRE, Black Hawk Co., Iowa

Section number 10 Page 10

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries for the property are the 66x132' parcel in the extreme northeast corner of Block 1 of the Original Town Plat of Cedar Falls, Iowa. The property is at the southwest corner of the intersection of First and Main Streets.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is that property which has historically been associated with the theatre. The theatre occupies all of this urban parcel.

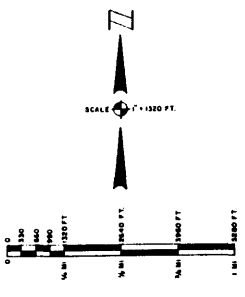
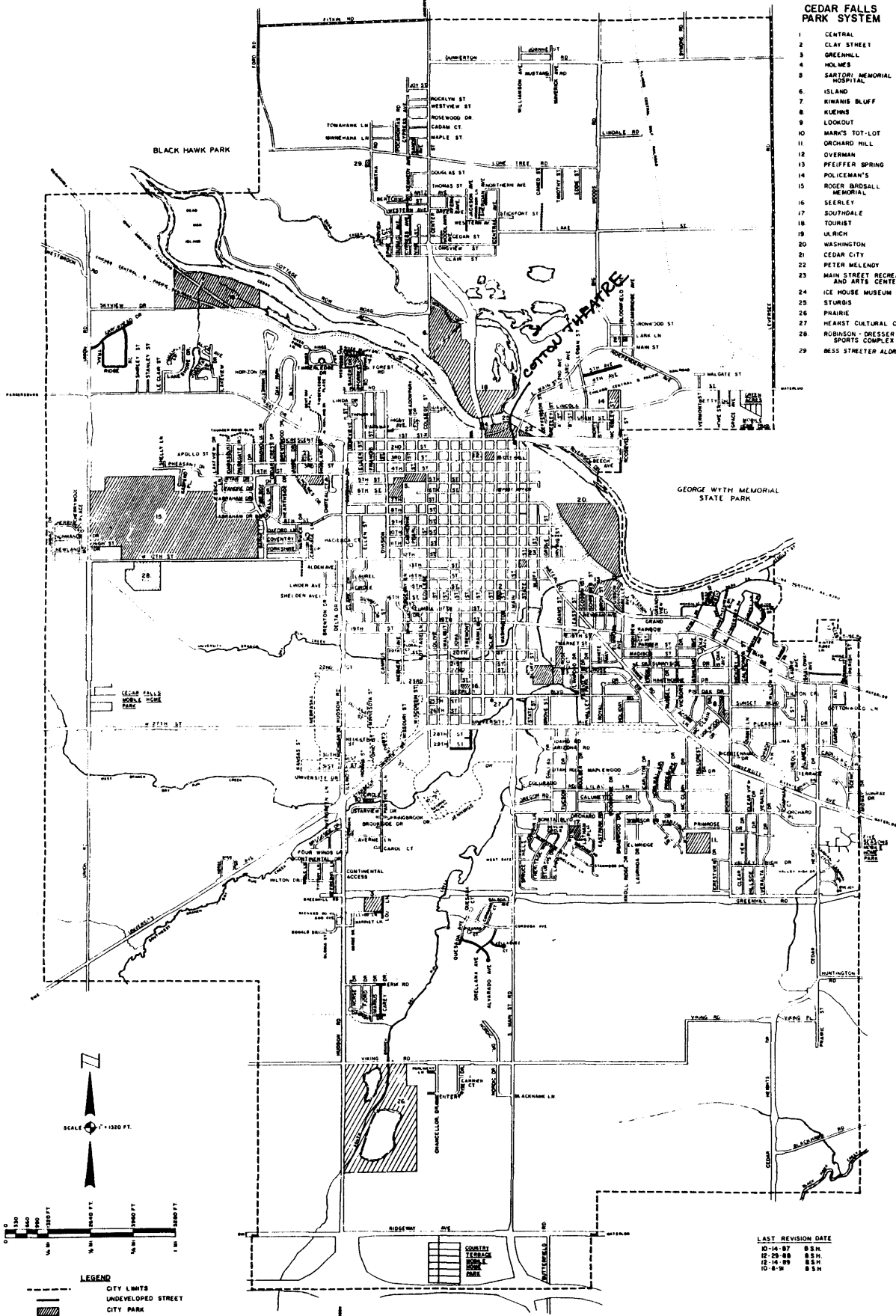
Photographs

1. North and east facades. Storefront entry covered due to rehabilitation project underway.
2. Detail, east facade, showing limestone entry arch, brick and stone pilaster.
3. Detail, east facade, showing upper stories of this main facade. Blank panel in center once had "Cotton Theatre" sign.
4. East and south facades, also two neighboring buildings.
5. South and west facades. In foreground are backs of the two neighboring buildings.
6. Interior of auditorium, showing columns, portion of balcony, rear arcade.
7. Historic photo, north and east facades. Undated but believed to date from shortly after construction. Note absence of marquee. Location: Cedar Falls Historical Society.
8. Historic photo, undated, interior, showing stage, orchestra pit (now covered over), boxes (now covered and containing air conditioning ductwork). Small portion of elaborate and intact proscenium arch visible just to right of the balcony column. Location: Cedar Falls Historical Society.
9. Historic photo, interior, from stage, showing auditorium, open arcade, decorated ceiling. Undated but appears to be from shortly after construction. Location: Cedar Falls Historical Society.

CITY OF CEDAR FALLS

CEDAR FALLS PARK SYSTEM

- 1 CENTRAL
- 2 CLAY STREET
- 3 GREENHILL
- 4 HOLMES
- 5 SARTON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
- 6 ISLAND
- 7 KIWANIS BLUFF
- 8 KUEHNS
- 9 LOOKOUT
- 10 MARK'S TOT-LOT
- 11 ORCHARD HILL
- 12 OVERMAN
- 13 PFEIFFER SPRING
- 14 POLICEMAN'S
- 15 ROGER BRDSALL MEMORIAL
- 16 SEEKLEY
- 17 SOUTDALE
- 18 TOURIST
- 19 ULRICH
- 20 WASHINGTON
- 21 CEDAR CITY
- 22 PETER MELLENDY
- 23 MAIN STREET RECREATION AND ARTS CENTER
- 24 ICE HOUSE MUSEUM
- 25 STURDIS
- 26 PHAIRIE
- 27 HEARST CULTURAL CENTER
- 28 ROBINSON-DRESSER SPORTS COMPLEX
- 29 BESS STREETER ALDRICH



LEGEND

- CITY LIMITS
- - - - - UNDEVELOPED STREET
- ▨ CITY PARK
- PRIVATE STREET

LAST REVISION DATE

10-14-87	B.S.H.
12-29-88	B.S.H.
12-14-89	B.S.H.
10-8-91	B.S.H.

COURTESY
CEDAR FALLS
POLICE DEPARTMENT