

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received JAN 5 1987
date entered FEB 5 1987

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Anthony M. McColl House

and/or common Steven & Jan Kaiser Home

2. Location

street & number 502 South Main Street not for publication

city, town Woodward vicinity of

state Iowa code county Dallas code

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Steven & Jan Kaiser

street & number 502 South Main

city, town Woodward vicinity of state Iowa

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Dallas County Recorder's Office

street & number Dallas County Courthouse

city, town Adel state Iowa

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title CIRALG² Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date August 24, 1978 federal state county local

depository for survey records Iowa State Historic Preservation Office

city, town Des Moines state Iowa

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Anthony M. McColl House (1903) is an example of the transitional architectural eclecticism which intervened between the waning of the Queen Anne and the emergence of the classical revival eras. This well preserved example, one of a kind in terms of its scale and state of general preservation, was determined to be ineligible for nomination on architectural grounds due to the application of vinyl siding to the exterior, thereby altering the visual scale and obscuring important detailing.

This two story frame house has a rectangular plan (est. 45' x 65'). The roof is steeply pitched hip with a flat cap and balustrade.

The foundation is of native stone. The building is a balloon frame structure with vinyl siding over the original clapboard. Wood shingles cover the front and south pediment faces.

Two chimney stacks are incorporated into the plan, the main central stack services an angled corner fireplace in the present day family room. The other serves the furnace, is cropped, and stands in the center of the original west rear wall.

The Classical Revival stylistic influence is noted in a number of exterior features. The full width front porch is supported by turned columns and has a central broad bow in its front. Paired chamfered bays project into this porch space on either side of the first floor, that on the south being merely inferred by the cutting off of the corner of the house. A broad square cut pavilion on the north half of the second floor sports a centered chamfered bay. A square-cut bay is centered to the south on the remainder of the facade on that same level. A pedimented gable with pent roof and shingled face projects from the hip roof above the pavilion. Scrolled classical brackets support this projection. A small balcony and matching dormer with pent roof gable tops the other upper bay. A similar is centered on the north side wall. On the south side wall two-story bay, chamfered on the first floor, square cut above, is topped by a pedimented gable.

The interior plan downstairs is dominated by an open plan central hall which connects the house longitudinally. The basement and first floor stairs are centered on the north side wall and break up the two rooms on that side of the house. A parlor and family room are along the south side. The rear porch area, now built in, is now the kitchen area. Upstairs a central hallway off of

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1903-1934

Builder/Architect George Bilney

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) Criteria B, Politics & Government
Count: One contributing resource

Senator Anthony Milroy McColl (1858-1952) was locally significant to the long-term development of Woodward due to the central role which he played in locating the state hospital in his hometown. As a long-term lumber and grain dealer, McColl was a central figure in the economic life of his community. Two terms as state senator were followed by other appointments and roles in state government.

A. M. McColl came to Dallas County with his parents in 1877. His father, Hugh D. McColl (died 1887), had foreshadowed the accomplishments of his son by virtue of his successful involvements in farming, business and his two term service in the New York general assembly. The younger McColl attended his first state Republican convention at age 21, an annual presence that would be repeated for seventy-two more years. McColl was elected Clerk of District Court in 1890, serving three two-year terms. He resided in the county seat of Adel at that time. That same year McColl and his brother Donald purchased a grain elevator and established a lumber business in Woodward, known locally as "McColl Brothers." Donald managed the Woodward elevator while Anthony was in charge of one in Perry. McColl ended his involvement with the firm in 1910. McColl served as the mayor of Woodward from 1899 until 1900.

Mayor McColl purchased a large lot on the south end of Main Street in early July 1900. The construction of a house on that lot apparently coincided with McColl's marriage that year to Bessie Clyde Craft (1876-1963). A garage and apparently a two story barn or carriage house were also built at this time. George Bilney was the builder. Oral history sources, including the builder's daughter, identify the construction period as c. 1903-04.

McColl's residence on South Main street coincided with his most important period of political service. McColl received his first Senatorial seat by means of an appointment to replace George Cosson who had become Attorney General. Serving one year, he was elected to the position in 1911 and again in 1913 (34th & 35th General Assemblies). He was responsible during his brief senatorial tenure for the passage of a law which required electric lights on all railroad locomotives which operated in the state.

McColl resigned his senate seat in 1913 (he did attend the session that year) to accept a seat on the State Board of Control, a body in which he remained a member for the next

9. Major Bibliographical References

Please refer to continuation sheet 9-2.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property ~~less than one acre~~

Quadrangle name Woodbury

Quadrangle scale 1/24,000

UTM References

A

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Verbal boundary description and justification Commencing at the Northeast Corner of Lot 1 in Block 2 in South Woodward Addition to the town of Woodward, Dallas County, Iowa, thence North 75 feet, thence West 100 feet, thence South 75 feet, thence east 100 feet to place of beginning, and the North 20 feet Lot 1 in Block 2 in South Woodward Addition to Woodward, Dallas County, Iowa. This boundary only includes the house.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state NA code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title James E. Jacobsen, National Register Coordinator

State Historical Society of Iowa, Bureau of

organization Community Programs, Office of Historic Preservation date November 17, 1986

street & number E. 12th & Grand Ave. telephone 515-281-4137

city or town Des Moines, state IA 50319

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature David L...

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date 12/10/86

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the National Register date 2/5/87

for Melvyn Byrum
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

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

**National Register of Historic Places
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Continuation sheet Description Item number 7 Page 2

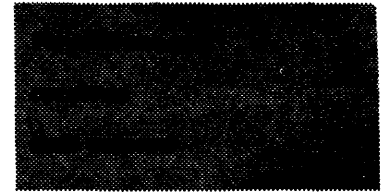
the stairs is surrounded by five rooms, including the laundry room in the rear which was originally a sleeping porch. Interior woodwork is oak including a sliding door set. The front entrance features a solid oak screen door set, each 48' wide, with beveled glass windows.

Alterations include the enclosure of two rear porches (no date) and the application of vinyl siding in 1982. The siding did not obscure the belt course which separates the two floors but it is most noticeable when used to cover the porch ceiling and the eaves. Inside, the original library area lost one wall, and the rear stairway was removed in 1980. The house exterior was originally painted a darker color with light trim. The present monolithic white eliminates this contrast. An early postcard view indicates that the original front porch used two half-columns alongside its central stair. These apparently were replaced quite early with full columns to support the bowed porch front.

The historic interior was largely eliminated by remodeling carried out by the McMahill family in the mid-1960's. The next owners, the Perrier family, attempted to duplicate the pale yellow presumed historic exterior color with vinyl siding. They purchased and added the love seat and removed the wall which separated the original library and kitchen.

The garage originally associated with the house is now gone. A planned three stall replacement garage on the rear of the lot is not included in this nomination.

The house faces east and is located on a lot and a half just south of the main business thoroughfare of Woodward.

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Continuation sheet Significance

Item number 8

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eighteen years, or three six year terms. The Board was created in 1898 to manage, control and govern the various social services of the state. After seventy years of service the Board became part of the State Department of Social Services. He served several terms as board chairman. McColl promoted the development of state Holstein dairy herds which were maintained by some of the state institutions. Farming operations were also integral to the support of state social services and McColl was interested in overseeing those as well.

McColl's major contribution as a member of the Board, at least to the town of Woodward, was that of influencing the location of "Iowa Hospital for Epileptics and School for Feeble Minded", later called Woodward State Hospital, in that small community. The issue of the lack of adequate facilities and care services for epileptic patients arose in 1913. That year the General Assembly mandated the establishment of a "state colony for epileptics." The State Board of Control, including the newly appointed McColl, inspected over forty sites throughout the state. There were apparently good reasons for choosing the site in addition to McColl's personal advocacy.

"...Woodward was considered ideal because of its location near the center of the state and because of its accessibility on the inter-urban line running from Des Moines to Perry....A rural location was considered desirable because it was thought prudent at that time to isolate epileptics for their own good and for the good of society in general. Other reasons for choosing Woodward included the availability of excellent farmland, a pure water supply, and the proximity of 'four of the best coal mines in the state.'" (Through The Years: Woodward Iowa Centennial 1883-1983, p. 84).

Designed as a self-supporting colony, the complex opened in September 1917. The facility was retitled "The Woodward Hospital for Epileptics and Feebleminded" in 1921. Six new buildings were added in 1936. In 1949 the institution became "Woodward State Hospital-School".

McColl served until 1934 when the Roosevelt era replaced the Republican Board members. McColl was recalled from obscurity in 1937, he was working as a nightwatchman at the state hospital, when he was appointed to position of field man for the Iowa Board of Assessment and Review. He served ten years in this position.

McColl was a county leader in Republican politics, serving as county central committee chairman, state central committee member, and delegate to at least one national convention.

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Continuation sheet Bibliography

Item number 9

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