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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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 Greenfield Public Square Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 102-362 Public Square, 201-215 South First Street, 107-110 East Iowa [N/A] not for publication

city or town Greenfield [N/A] vicinity

state Iowa code IA county Adair code 001 zip code 50849

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.

Steve King 07/20/14
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State Historic Preservation Office

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:)

Edson H. Beall _____
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
9.10.14

Greenfield Public Square Historic District

Name of Property

Adair County, Iowa

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>38</u>	<u>6</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>		sites
		structures
	<u>3</u>	objects
<u>39</u>	<u>9</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

4

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/Courthouse/City Hall

COMMERCE/TRADE/Department Store

COMMERCE/TRADE/Specialty Store

COMMERCE/TRADE/Financial Institution

COMMERCE/TRADE/Restaurant

SOCIAL/Meeting Hall

RECREATION & CULTURE/Theater

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/Courthouse/City Hall

COMMERCE/TRADE/Department Store

COMMERCE/TRADE/Specialty Store

COMMERCE/TRADE/Financial Institution

COMMERCE/TRADE/Restaurant

SOCIAL/Meeting Hall

RECREATION & CULTURE/Theater

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian/Italianate

Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals/Classical

Late 19th & Early 20th Century American Movements

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/Limestone

walls BRICK

STONE

roof SYNTHETICS

other METAL

TERRA COTTA

Narrative Description

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

Greenfield Public Square Historic District
Name of Property

Adair County, Iowa
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

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)

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1856-1969

Significant Dates

1875

1969

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Bell, Charles K

Gordon, William

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: _____

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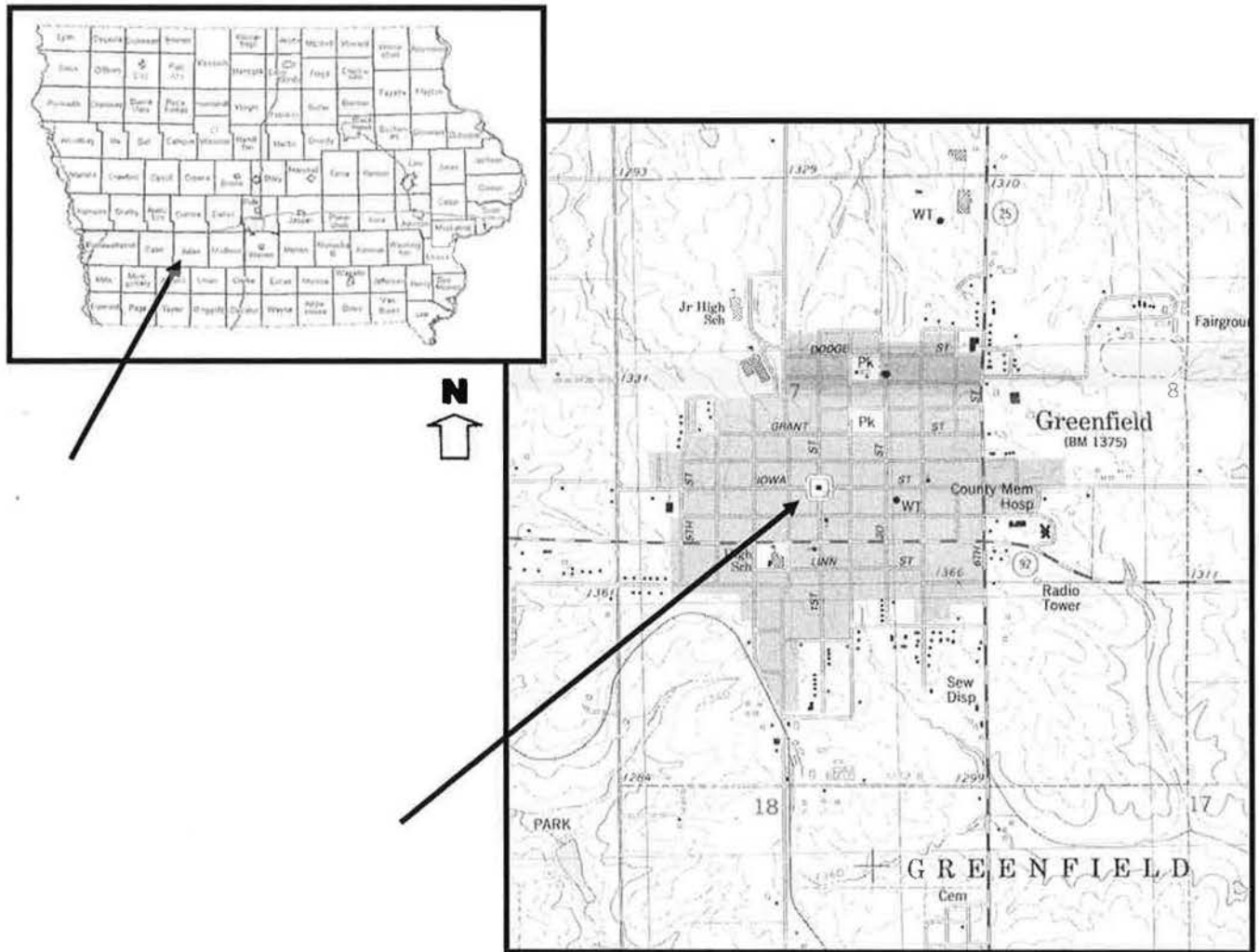
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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:

Adair County is located in the southwest quadrant of the state of Iowa, the third county north of the Missouri state line, and the third county east of the Missouri River. Greenfield, the county seat, has a population of 1,978 and is situated on a fairly level section of the county. Two state highways intersect near the southeast corner of the community: IA Hwy 25 running north and south, and IA Hwy 92 running east and west. The Public Square is located near the center of the original plat.



Maps indicating location of Adair County and the location of the Public Square in the town of Greenfield
(Iowa Department of Transportation and 1983 USGS map)

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The Greenfield Public Square is an unusual example of public square design, the Lancaster Square. When the town was laid out in 1856, it was not designated the county seat, but a public square was part of the original plat. A Lancaster Square features streets entering the square in the middle of each side rather than the more common Shelbyville Square with streets entering on the corners. In addition to the unusual design, the Greenfield Public Square is also smaller than most found in Iowa, for example, it is three-quarters the size of the Chariton Square. In Greenfield the "square" is actually rectangular, with outside dimensions of approximately 379 feet by 346 feet, while Chariton's outside dimensions are approximately 489 feet by 489 feet.

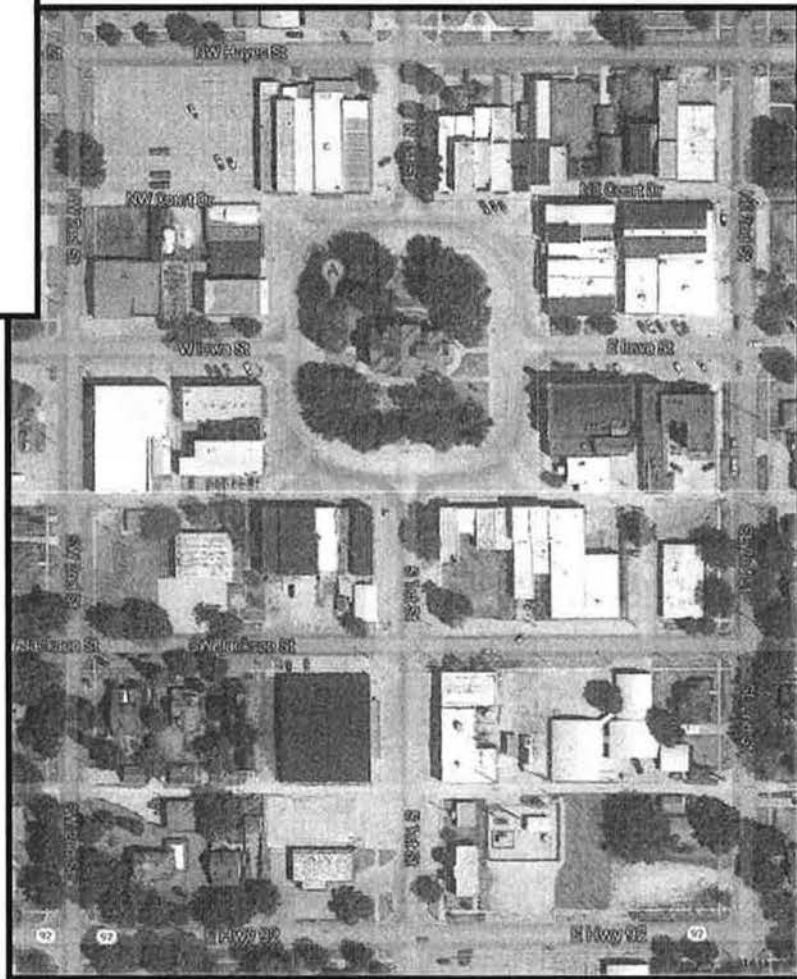
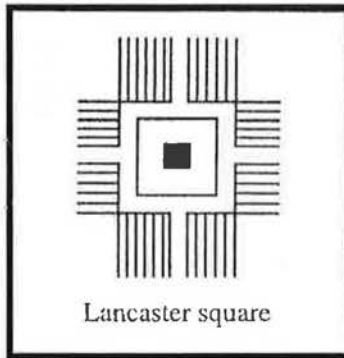


Diagram of Lancaster Square (Schmiedeler, p 13)
Aerial map of Greenfield Public Square (Google Maps)

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The Greenfield Public Square Historic District includes all buildings facing the Public Square, plus four buildings one and one-half blocks south of the Public Square on South 1st Street, and three buildings one block east of the Square on Iowa Street. There are fifty-two resources in this district including thirty-nine contributing, nine non-contributing, and four that are already listed on the National Register of Historic Places:

Adair County Courthouse	Public Square
Warren Opera House & Hetherington Building	154-156 Public Square
Adair County Free Press Building	East Iowa
Hotel Greenfield	110 East Iowa

At the time they were listed, the Warren Opera House and Hetherington Building were listed as a single resource rather than two separate buildings. Forty-four of the resources are buildings, three are objects, and the plan of the Lancaster Square is considered a site.

The resources in this district are unified by the fact that each was built around or just off the square in Greenfield, Iowa between 1856 and 1969, and each illustrates the growth and development of the business community during this period. The buildings can be sub-divided into specific types: commercial/retail and public.

Traditional Commercial/Retail. Commercial/retail buildings make up the largest group of resources from this period. These buildings are rectangular in shape, varying from one to three stories in height, the majority of masonry construction with a flat roof sloping gently to the rear. These buildings fill the full width of their lot (creating party walls), and were built at the front of the lot, forming a common setback from the street. Greenfield is unusual in having almost as many single story buildings (twenty-one) as two story buildings around the Square (twenty-seven). In most communities the single story buildings are found on side streets. While brick was the material of choice for most of these buildings, there is at least one wood frame building, and several that were given stone facades in the 1960s. The wood frame building features a gable roof with Boomtown front. Other building materials found in the business district include metal, cast stone, terra cotta, concrete block, and glazed hollow tile. These buildings were rarely architect-designed, being constructed by local contractors in the popular styles of the period, influenced by catalogs or local traditions. Visually these buildings vary the most in terms of detailing on the façade. Decorative cornices, hood molds, and other elements could be ordered from catalogs to give each building a touch of a popular style such as Italianate. The details may vary, but the overall mass of the buildings remains constant. The differences are cosmetic, not structural. These buildings were built to house retail business on the first floor with the upper stories often occupied by offices or by specialty businesses such as photographers, tailors, or, in some instances, by fraternal lodges such as the Masonic and/or Odd Fellows organizations. In a few cases the upper story was used for housing. Auto dealerships and garages, usually free-standing buildings often with large parking areas, representative of a twentieth century building type in this category. These

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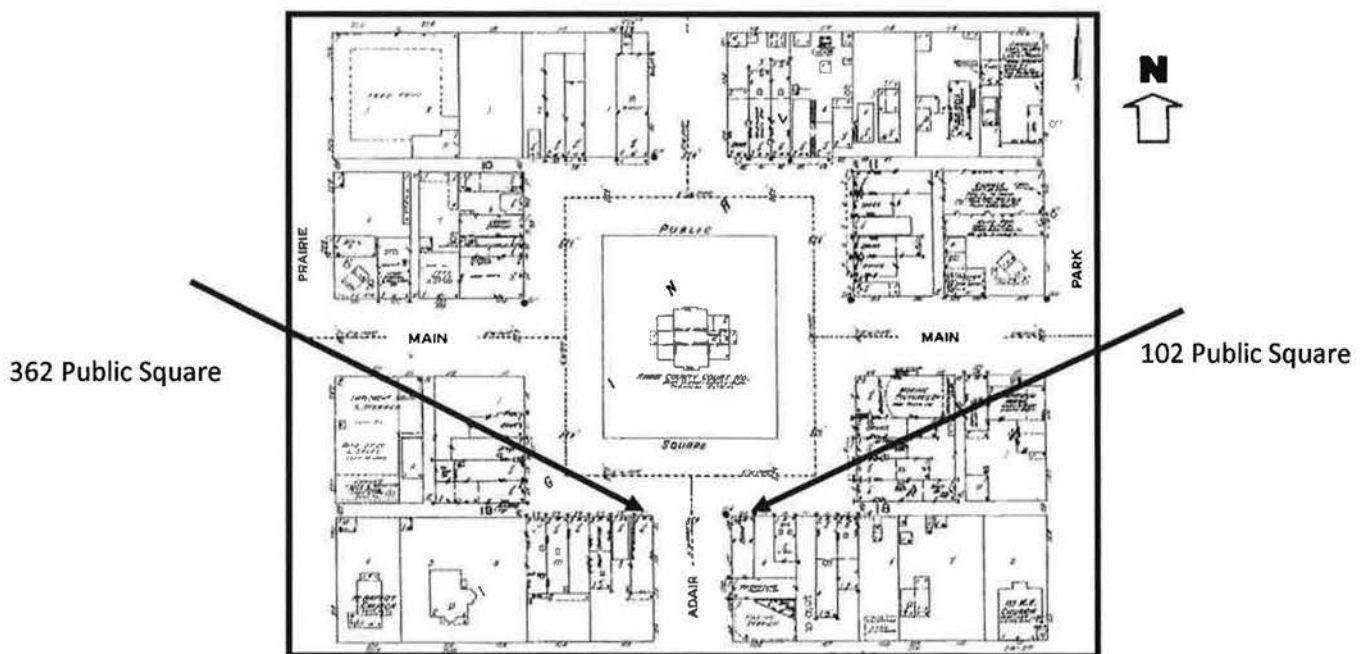
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resources are the core of the downtown. They represent the most popular building materials and styles found across Iowa in the years between 1850 and 1970.

Public Buildings. The four public buildings located in the Greenfield business district vary greatly in both date of construction and style. The 1892 courthouse, the 1916 public library, 1930 city hall, and 1940 municipal light plant are all masonry buildings, but the color of the brick used varies from deep red to shades of brown, while the styles vary from Late Victorian Romanesque to Classical Revival to Art Deco. Trim is usually of stone. All of these except the light plant were designed and built as free-standing structures, setting them apart from the commercial buildings.

Public Square

Unlike most towns which use the names of the streets entering the Public Square to identify the different sides, Greenfield uses the name "Public Square" for the streets on all four sides. Addresses of the buildings begin with 102 Public Square, at the southeast corner of the intersection of Public Square and South 1st Street. The addresses then go around the Square in a counter-clockwise direction, ending with 362 Public Square at the southwest corner of the intersection of Public Square and South 1st Street. Thus, the buildings are arranged and viewed as four corners of the Square, rather than by side.



1926 Sanborn map to illustrate the numbering system for addresses around the Public Square
Counter-clockwise beginning with 102 Public Square

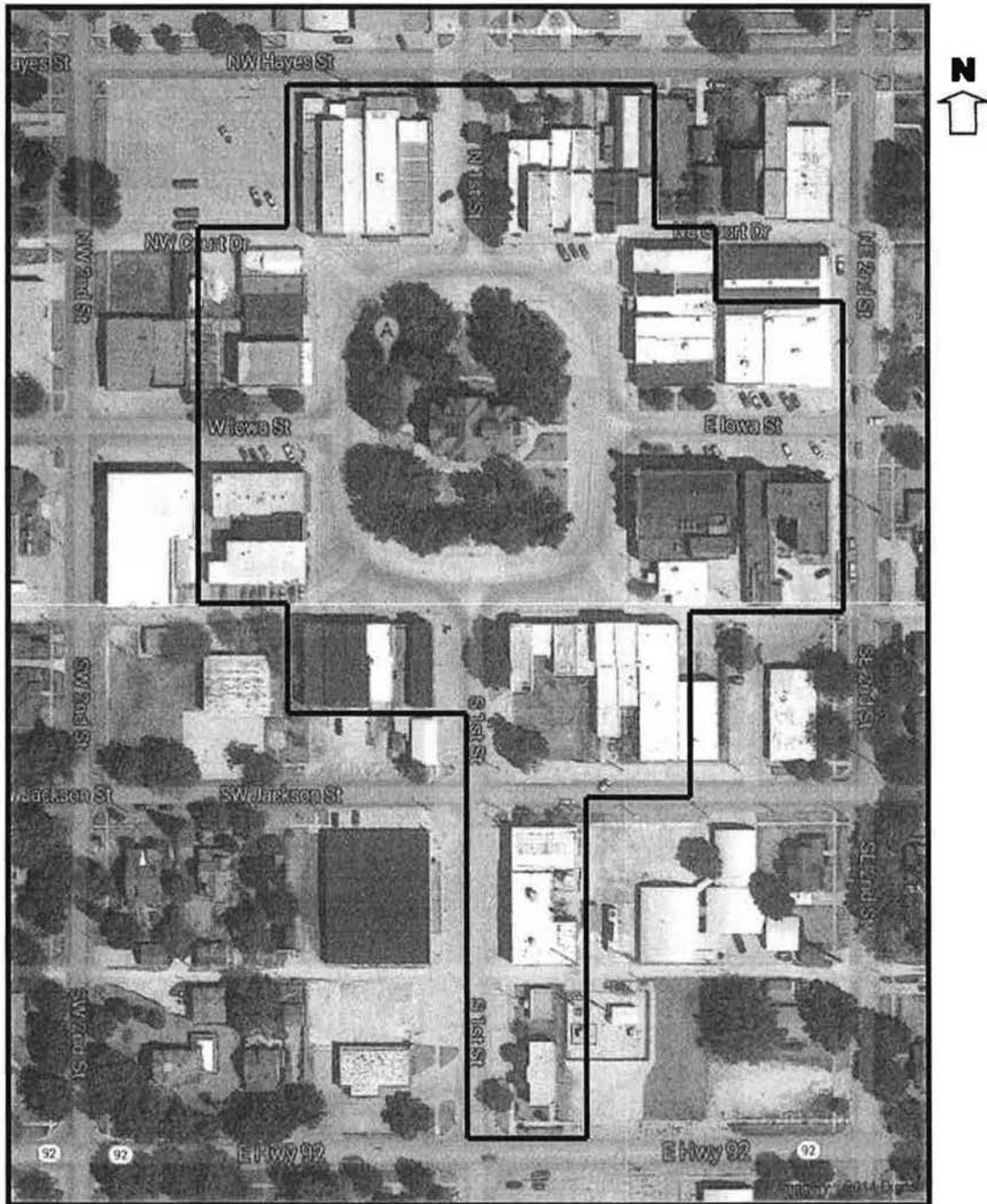
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Aerial photograph of Greenfield Public Square showing
Historic district boundaries
(Undated Google map)

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Adair County Courthouse

Designed by architect S.E. Maxon, the Adair County Courthouse (1892, NRHP) is a two and one-half story brick building on a high limestone foundation. It features a hip roof with gabled dormers centered on each side. Historic photographs show it with a central tower that was removed in the mid-twentieth century. Limestone is used for decorative details throughout including the water table, belt-course at the top of the windows on both the first and second floors, capitols above brick pilasters, and for the arched surround at the main entrance. The primary façade is located on the east elevation. It features a projecting portico in front of the entrance doors, with broad stone steps leading to the entrance. A secondary entrance is centered on the west elevation. The gable ends feature decorative panels with Neo-Classical foliated patterns. The building is located in the center of the courtyard where it can be seen from all four directions when approaching the Square. The courthouse is screened by massive trees on all four sides. These are second generation trees as the original Dutch Elms were lost in the 1970s. The three objects in this district are all located on the courthouse lawn: a granite stele veterans' memorial on the east lawn, a five stele veterans' memorial on the south lawn, and a set of nine stone benches located on all four sides of the building. All of the objects are non-contributing due to dates of construction. The street around the courthouse is 82.5 feet wide, creating a nice separation from the commercial buildings.

Southeast Corner

102 to 126-132 Public Square are the buildings located on the east half of the south side. 102 is a simplified Neo-Classical design for a bank that was constructed in 1914. The large arch flanked by monumental columns was filled-in early in its existence. The next three buildings are single story brick structures dating from the 1920s. Each is a good example of a simple early twentieth century commercial single story building, and despite altered doors and windows each can be considered a contributing resource. The two two story buildings at 122 and 124 were built 1895-1902 and both are representative of the commercial Italianate design common to the period. Both have altered street levels, but retain the original upper story window configuration and pressed metal cornices. The last building on this side is a two story double storefront from 1946. Visually it works with the rest of the buildings in the block due to size, building material and fenestration.

The buildings forming the east side of this corner are 141 through 156 Public Square. 141 is the newest building on the Square, having been constructed in 1975 as a bank. It is the only building that was not built at the front of the lot, thus breaking the continuous "wall" of brick around the Square. Although it is interesting architecturally, it does not fall within the period of significance and is considered non-contributing. The next building to the north, 152, is a single story brick of simplified design that is very similar to the three single story buildings on the south side. It has been altered by the removal of the door, but the basic shape, size and material remain, making it a contributing structure. Next door north are the "jewels" of the Public Square: The Hetherington Building and the Warren Opera House (both 1896, NRHP). These buildings were designed by architect C.E. Bell and both

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retain a high level of integrity. A multi-year rehabilitation has recently been completed, creating the Warren Cultural Center, encompassing these two buildings plus the single story brick at 152. The Hetherington Block is a two story single storefront building with iron storefront, broad display windows and a recessed entry at street level with a tripartite window arrangement on the upper level. The center window is taller and broader than those that flank it, and the rusticated stone belt-course that serves as the lintel for the windows contains a panel reading "Hetherington" across the top of the center window. Above this window is a metal rising sun lunette. A narrow stone belt-course serves as sills for all three windows. Above the windows golden terra cotta in an egg-and-dart motif creates square panels, a simple golden terra cotta arch around the lunette and a narrow cornice. Above this are three more terra cotta panels, then a denticulated metal cornice capped by a brick parapet with stone coping, a simple brick pediment and each side of the building features a finial. The Warren Opera House is a double storefront, with detailing that is almost a carbon copy of that on the Hetherington Block. A doorway between the two buildings provides access to the stairs leading up to the opera house proper. The recessed entrance to the store portion of the building features double doors. Centered above the lunette are stone letters "Opera House" with a triangular metal pediment above. The crowning element on the opera house is the rounded corner turret with copper roofing. The side elevation features tall slender round arched windows at the upper level, and a second storefront at the east end. Access to the basement can be gained through the outside stairs along the Iowa Street side.

Northeast Corner

The northeast corner begins at Iowa Street and extends north and west to 1st Street. The east portion of this corner includes 160 through 178 Public Square. Again, there is a mix of single and two story buildings. All of the buildings in this section date to the twentieth century except for 178 at the north end which was constructed c.1889. The single story at 160 was built in 1930 in the simplified commercial design of variegated brick that was common at the time, but with the addition of stucco panel across the transom. Although there is brick in-fill below the front windows, it is a strong contributing structure. The next two buildings, 164 and 168, are both altered at street level, but retain their original upper story design. The street level of 168 was re-done at the time the single story building to the north was constructed in the 1960s. Limestone facades were added to both, and repeated again at street level on the two story building at 178. This stone façade treatment appears to have been very popular in Greenfield at this time as it is also found across the square on the west side on 270 Public Square. Because the application of these stone facades falls within the period of significance, these buildings are considered contributing. The building at 176 has also been altered at street level but it appears that the materials could be removed and the original storefront might be in place. This is an early twentieth century building with simple stone sills and lintels on the upper story with a brick patterned cornice. The building at 178 is unaltered at the upper level with original wooden double hung windows, decorative hoodmolds, and a pressed metal cornice.

The north section of this northeast corner contains five buildings, 234 through 248 Public

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Square, all of which are considered contributing, although the level of integrity varies from building to building. A single story building anchors each end, with the eastern building, 234, dating from the early twentieth century. Although only the variegated brick patterned transom area can be seen, the recessed central entrance is in place and it appears that the vertical siding is covering the original storefront. This building is recessed a few feet back to allow access to the alley, or court, that runs off the east side of this corner. The two buildings are 214-218 share the façade treatment and appear as a double storefront. This façade is a fine example of simplified twentieth century commercial design with an entrance to the upper level in the middle between two recessed store entrances. Upper story windows are shorter and broader than those found on nineteenth century buildings, and decorative detailing is limited to brick patterning. These are good contributing structures. The next two buildings are two story single storefront with Italianate details. Both have been altered at street level and lost their pressed metal cornices, but retain the overall original size, mass and materials and are contributing. The last building in this section, 230, replaced an earlier bank on this site. It is a single story light tan brick with simple stone detailing and a lunette (perhaps echoing the Opera House?) above the entrance. Constructed in 1952, it falls within the period of significance and is contributing.

Northwest Corner

Four of the five buildings in the north section of this corner (234 through 248 Public Square) are a single story, while one two story building is found near the west end. All are of masonry construction, but range in date from the 1880s to c.1950. The single story building at 234 is typical of commercial brick buildings from 1925-35 and retains many original elements. The theater building next door at 238 dates from 1927, but has been totally altered by the construction of the wood shingled pent roof, making it non-contributing. This may be a case where, if the roof was removed, the original storefront may be in place. The single story building at 242 dates to the 1880s and retains the original brick patterned cornice design. Unfortunately, brick in-fill at street level has changed the appearance greatly. This is a marginal contributing structure. The two story building at 246 is said to date to c.1890, but the façade has been altered to match the single story c.1950 building next door on the west. The buff-colored brick facades are typical of that period and fall within the period of significance.

264 through 284 Public Square make up the west side of this corner. The first four are single story buildings constructed between c.1890 and c.1960. The building at the north end, 264, appears to be a metal clad building from c.1890 but it is impossible to tell due to the application of modern sheathing. The next three are all single story buildings and each exhibits a different façade material, buff-colored brick, limestone, and vertical metal sheathing. The significance of these buildings lies in their function and they are considered contributing for that reason. At the south end of this section is a two story double storefront from c.1900. It is a simple commercial brick design with brick patterned cornice. The two store entrances are recessed and large display windows remain, although all doors and windows are mid-twentieth century replacements. The side (south) elevation is of interest as it features a series of round windows on the main level. This building is a strong contributing structure.

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Southwest Corner

The west portion of this corner contains only three buildings, 288 through 304-306 Public Square. The two story double storefront at 288 was constructed in 1929 and resembles the buildings at 214-218 in the northeast corner from about the same date. Again, the upper level windows are shorter and broader than those seen earlier and the decorative details are based on simple brick patterning. At street level are two entrances sharing the same central recessed area and large display windows. This is a good contributing structure. Next door at 296 is an architect designed building from 1893. The architect is said to have been B.F. Garmer but Garmer was identified as the contractor on several important buildings around the Square (including the Opera House & Hetherington Building). Wesley Shank does not mention Garmer in his book on Iowa architects. 296 is a two story single storefront with apparently original design. The recessed store entrance is off-set to the right, and is placed next to the upper story entrance. Original display and transom windows, and brick pilastered corners complete the street level design. The upper story features a broad central window flanked by narrower ones, with narrow stone belt-course sills and a wider stone belt-course lintel. Each of the three windows is capped by a metal lunette, and there are three terra cotta panels just below the classical copper cornice. This building has a high degree of integrity and is similar in many ways to the Warren Opera House and Hetherington Building directly across the street. The last building in this section is the two story double storefront at 304-306 Public Square. Like the building next door, it retains the original storefronts with recessed entrances (in this case with double doors), and the upper section is also unaltered, retaining the original pressed metal cornice. The segmental arched windows on the second floor are not as tall as those found in most Italianate style commercial buildings.

The south portion of this corner consists of five buildings, one of which (358) is the last remaining single story wood frame building in the district. The west end is anchored by the two story single storefront at 342. This building is said to date prior to 1886, but if true, the façade of brown brick with simple brick patterned cornice is "new" to the early twentieth century. However, the storefront is raised several steps above the sidewalk level, lending credence to the early date. This recessed entry is off-set to the left, with upper story entry next to it. Next door is a two story double storefront (346-350) from 1890. It is Italianate in style with recessed double door entrances flanked by large display windows with transoms. The upper story features three windows with metal hoodmolds above each storefront, and a bracketed pressed metal cornice. Next door at 354 Public Square is another two story brick Italianate building with recessed central entrance, upper story windows with metal hoodmolds and bracket pressed metal cornice. The integrity is somewhat impaired by the wood shingled pent roof above the storefront. All four of these buildings are considered good contributing structures. 358 is the last remaining wood frame building on the Square. It is a rectangular building with front gable entrance, featuring a "Boomtown" front. Although new siding has been applied to the façade, the original building is partially visible from the corner and it is considered to be contributing. The final building facing the Public Square is 362, at the southwest corner of Public Square and South 1st Street. This is a two story single storefront Italianate building from c. 1890. Like the building at the west end of this section, the entrance is raised several steps above the sidewalk. In this case, the recessed entrance is in

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the center, flanked by large display windows. An unusual brick patterned area is found above the transom, but below the second floor window sills. These upper story windows are arranged with two windows paired in the center and a single window on each side. All have metal hoodmolds. Decorative brick corbelling is found just below the pressed metal cornice which features a row of rising suns. The side elevation of this building has simple segmental arched windows which have inset panels and new, smaller replacement windows, an arched doorway near the back on the building, and arched basement windows. Two of the original three brick chimneys are in place. This building is a good contributing structure.

South 1st Street

South 1st Street leads into the Public Square from IA Hwy 92, a block and one-half south of the Square. The east side of the 200 block of South 1st contains four buildings: 201 dating from 1883 that was originally constructed as the IOOF Hall; 207, a brown brick Art Deco building from 1940 that was built as the Greenfield Municipal Light Plant; 211, a single story brown brick building with subtle Art Deco influence that was built c.1940 to serve as city hall; and, the 1916 Carnegie Library at 215 South 1st. The library is a brown brick building on a high foundation with symmetrical façade and very simple Classical details. The IOOF Hall has been severely altered over the years, but the Light Plant, former city hall, and the library are all considered strong contributing resources.

East Iowa Street

East Iowa Street leads into the Public Square from IA Hwy 25 on the east. The main entrance to the courthouse looks due east down Iowa. There are three buildings in the 100 block. 107 is single story brown brick building located on the north side of the street that was originally built as an auto dealership in the 1948. It was substantially altered in 1995 and is considered non-contributing.

Both buildings on the south side of the 100 block are listed on the National Register. The red brick building at 108 East Iowa was designed by architect John Karl and constructed in 1903 as the home of the Adair County Free Press. The asymmetrical façade features four round arched openings, the front entrance off-set to the right and a large window on the main level, and two arched windows on the second floor. A corbelled brick cornice below brick patterned panels finish the façade. It is set at the front of the lot, maintaining the common setback. Next door at 110 East Iowa is the Hotel Greenfield from 1920. Designed by William Gordon, this three story brown brick building sets back from the street approximately ten feet, and has a symmetrical façade with a small projecting classical porticoed entrance with Doric columns. First floor windows are round arched, while those in the two upper floors are rectangular. A brick patterned denticulated cornice of cream-colored brick finishes the building. This building has been rehabilitated in the past decade and now serves as a boutique hotel.

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Integrity:

Districts are geographic clusters of related resources that are linked by common style, materials, builders, or use. A district must possess a sense of time and place, have relatively few intrusions, and not have been altered to a high degree. In all cases, the most important integrity consideration is that the building retains sufficient elements of the original design, materials, and setting that the builder/original owner would recognize it. It is expected that the storefronts of commercial buildings may have been altered to present a more "modern" appearance. For this reason, some alterations to the first floor façade of commercial buildings may be acceptable if the upper stories of the building retain the original design and fabric. While such alterations would not be acceptable for a building being considered as individually eligible, contributing buildings in a historic district can retain a lesser degree of integrity. This integrity must include the overall size, shape, building material, and fenestration. The determination of contributing or non-contributing for each resource in this Greenfield district has been made based on the seven aspects of integrity.

- **Location.** The location of the business district was dictated from the beginning by the design of the Lancaster Square. The business district has remained in this location, with little migration to the highways along the east and south sides of town.
- **Setting.** The setting has remained unchanged, a smaller than normal public square with a courthouse in the center, surrounded by trees.
- **Design.** The design of the buildings in this district is completely commercial: a mix of one and two story rectangular buildings with flat roof, facades featuring wide display windows and upper stories with symmetrically arranged windows, set at the front of the lots creating a masonry wall lining the street. Italianate is the most common style, with early twentieth century simplicity found in both one and two story buildings.
- **Material.** With a handful of exceptions, brick is the building material of choice, with the color of the brick used changing with new technologies: soft red in the nineteenth century, with tan, brown, and even gray brick becoming popular in the twentieth century.
- **Workmanship.** The original workmanship can be seen in the masonry walls, brick-patterned and metal cornices and hoodmolds, and the over-all quality of construction of these buildings.
- **Association.** This district has two different, separate, associations. The first is the collection of commercial buildings, sharing common design characteristics, that creates a true business district. The second is its position as county seat. Greenfield became the county seat two decades after it was platted with the public square in the middle. The business district developed around the square, and the courthouse was built in the center at a much later date.

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- **Feeling.** The size of this square creates a feeling that is quite different from other public squares around the state. It is more intimate, more village-like. This feeling persists despite the replacement of horse drawn wagons by twin cab pickups.

The Greenfield Public Square Historic District is visually cohesive and geographically well defined. It is made up of individual buildings sharing a common set-back, similar rooflines, similar brick exteriors, first floor storefronts of glass, and upper stories with windows and cornices creating a rhythmic pattern. Eighty-three per cent of the buildings contribute to the district's significance. These buildings share a common use or function, such as retail/office or retail/apartments, that is visible and adds to the sense of time and place. The number and size of these commercial buildings demonstrate the importance of Greenfield as the commercial/retail center within Adair County.

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LIST OF RESOURCES IN THE GREENFIELD PUBLIC SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT

ADDRESS	NRHP	CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING	DATE
Adair County Courthouse	X			1891
Veteran's Memorial			X	
Veteran's Memorial			X	2011
Stone Benches			X	c.1980
Lancaster Square Plan		X		1856
102 Public Square		X		1914
106 Public Square		X		c.1930
110 Public Square		X		1923
114 Public Square		X		1927
118 Public Square		X		1895
122 Public Square		X		1902
126-132 Public Square		X		1946
141 Public Square			X	1975
152 Public Square		X		c.1930
154-156 Public Square Warren Opera House & Hetherington Building	X			1896
160 Public Square		X		1930
164 Public Square		X		1912
168 Public Square		X		1903
170 Public Square		X		1966
176 Public Square		X		c.1903
178 Public Square		X		c.1889
210 Public Square Aka 204 NE Court		X		c.1930
214 Public Square		X		1931
218 Public Square		X		1931
222 Public Square		X		1893-99
226 Public Square		X		1893-99
230 Public Square		X		1952

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ADDRESS	NRHP	CONTRIBUTING	NON-CONTRIBUTING	DATE
234 Public Square		X		1926-28
238 Public Square			X	1927
242 Public square		X		1882-86
246 Public Square		X		1886-93
248 Public Square		X		1952
262 Public Square			X	1886-93
266 Public Square		X		1960
270 Public Square		X		1969
274 Public Square			X	1907-26
284 Public Square		X		1899-1907
288 Public Square		X		1929
296 Public Square		X		1898
304-306 Public Square		X		1886-93
342 Public Square		X		Pre-1886
346-350 Public Square		X		1890
354 Public Square		X		1894
358 Public Square		X		Pre-1886
362 Public Square		X		1886-93
201 South 1st			X	1883
207 South 1 st		X		1940
211 South 1 st		X		1940
215 South 1 st		X		1916
107 East Iowa			X	1948/1995
108 East Iowa Adair County Free Press	X			
110 East Iowa Hotel Greenfield	X			

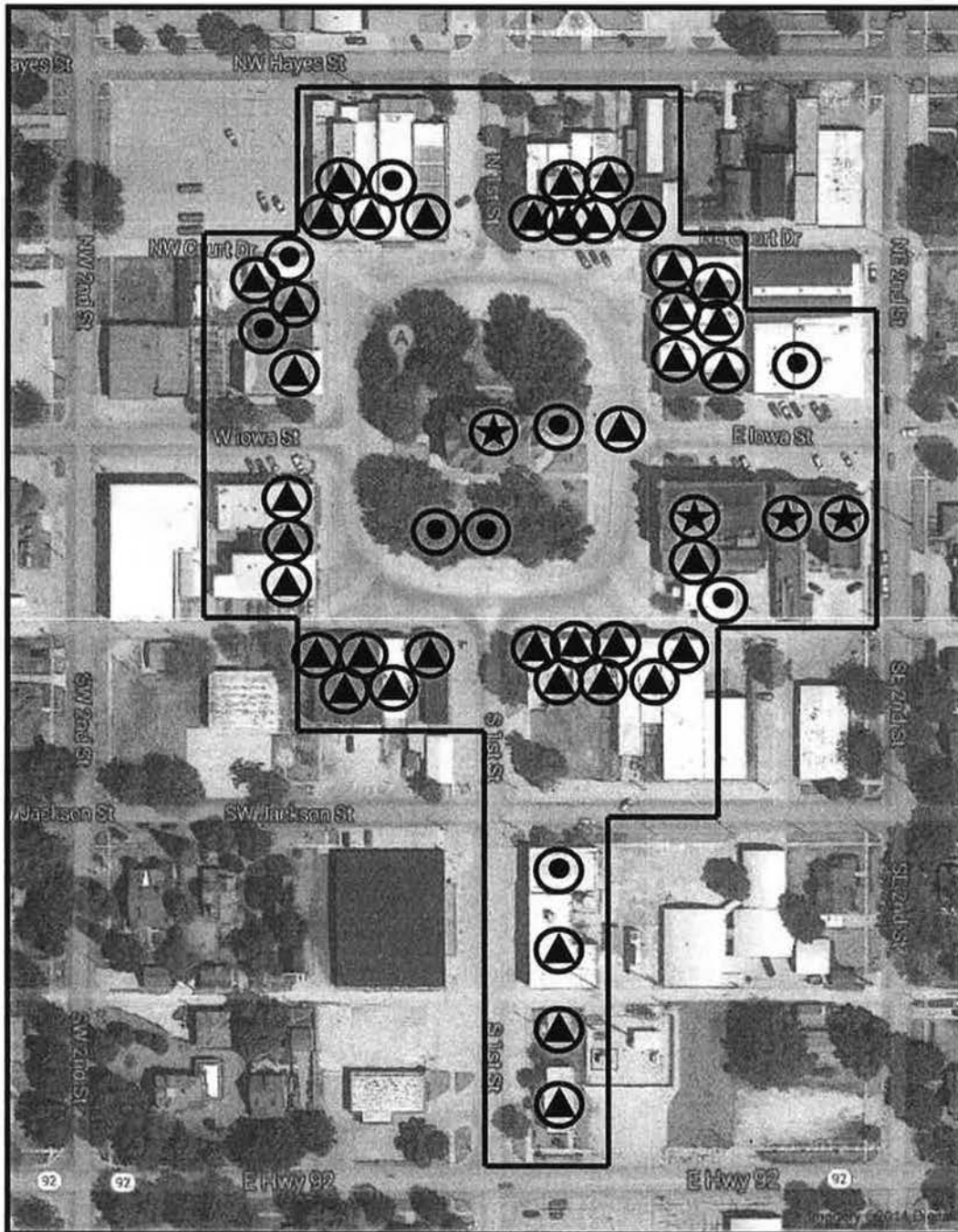
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2011 Aerial map showing district boundaries and distribution of resources

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▲ Contributing

● Non-Contributing

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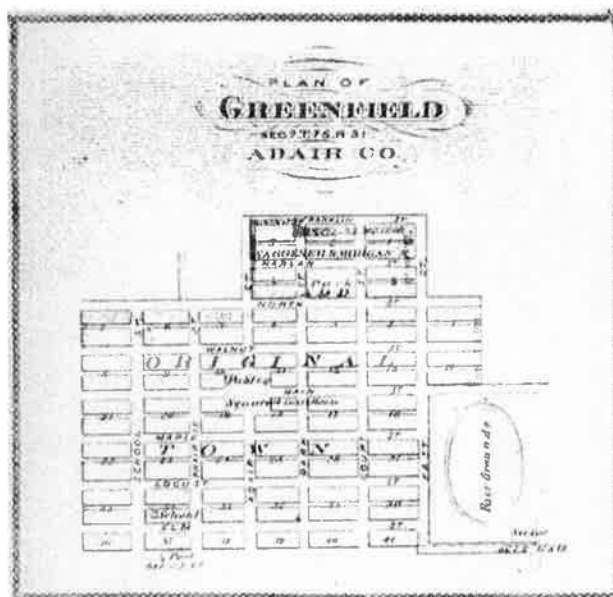
Page 16

Architect/Contractor (cont.)

Karl, John
Kent, F.
Maxon, Stiles E.
Gamer, B.F.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Greenfield Public Square Historic District has local Criterion A significance as forty-three of the fifty-two resources within the district speak directly to commercial development between the years 1856 and 1969. These buildings housed the vital goods, services and amenities needed in a growing community. The commercial buildings encircle the centerpiece of the Public Square, the Adair County Courthouse. This small community served as the market town for the surrounding agricultural area. Local Criterion C significance is based first, on the plan of the Square itself. It is a rare Lancaster square, with streets entering in the middle of each side, and it is smaller than the typical square, being only three-quarters the size of those commonly found in Iowa towns. Secondly, the Public Square contains a good collection of commercial buildings representative of the types, styles and building materials in common use between 1856 and 1969, and illustrates the mix of single and double story commercial buildings found in many small rural Iowa towns. The period of significance begins with the platting of the town of Greenfield with the Lancaster square in 1856 and ends with the selection of Greenfield as the shooting location for the movie "Cold Turkey" because of its picturesque square in 1969.



Map of Greenfield showing Original Town with Public Square
(Illustrated Historical Atlas of the state of Iowa, 1875, p 144)

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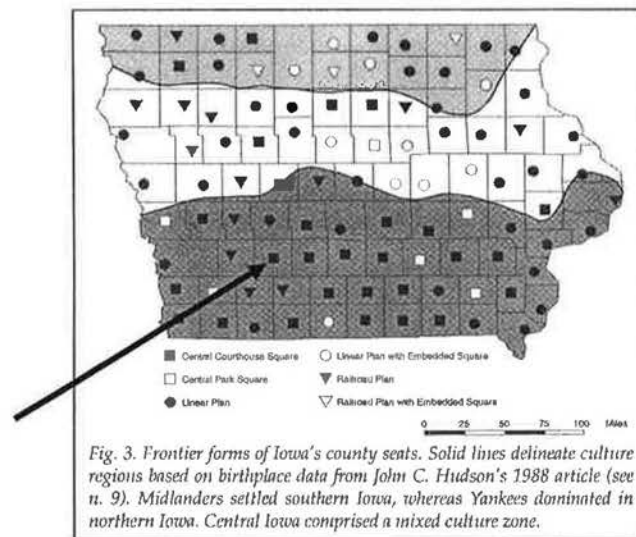
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Greenfield is Platted, 1856

Adair County was established in 1854, with Fontanelle designated the county seat. In September 1856 Milton C. Munger laid out the town of Greenfield. There does not appear to be any documentation as to why Munger selected the rare Lancaster square for his town plan. It is also interesting that the square was not included in the plan with the idea of housing the county courthouse, as Greenfield was not the county seat. However, two years after Greenfield was established, petition was made to re-locate the county seat to Greenfield, but the petition failed. This was the first of many attempts to acquire the county seat in a "war" between Fontanelle and Greenfield that went on for twenty years. Greenfield was finally designated the Adair County seat in 1875.

In the late 1990s Tom Schmi德勒 conducted a survey of county seat towns in Iowa. He identified six forms used in the design of Iowa's county seats: central courthouse square; central park square; linear plan; linear plan with embedded square; railroad plan; and, railroad plan with embedded square. (Schmi德勒, p 7) He determined that "Most county seats with central courthouse-square plans are located in the southern four tiers of counties; a solid core area of the form exists in south central Iowa."



Map showing the distribution of public square plans in Iowa
Arrow indicates Adair County
(Schmi德勒, p 7)

He then identified the four different types of public square plans found in Iowa.

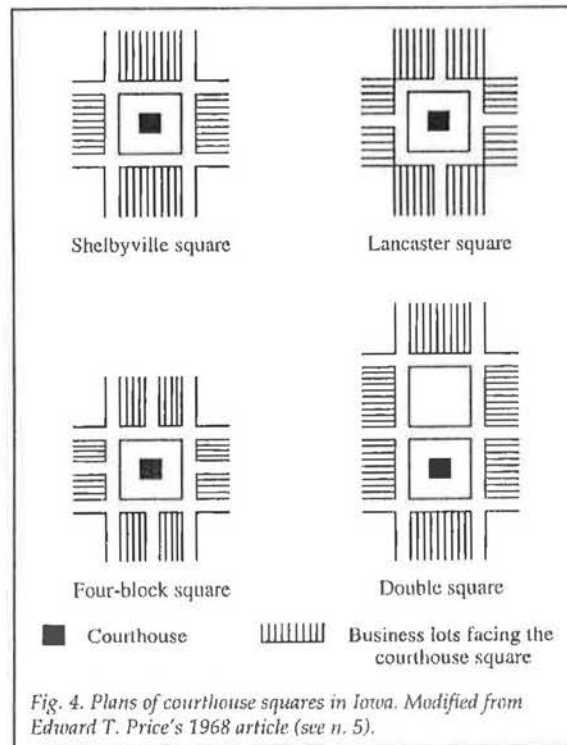
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Different forms of courthouse squares in Iowa
(Schmiedeler, p 13)

The Shelbyville Square is the most common and can be seen in twenty-two towns, including the historic districts in Albia and Sigourney. Schmiedeler identified four double square towns, including the historic district in Hampton. Only three Iowa communities were laid out with four-block squares, including the Centerville historic district.

Even more rare was the Lancaster square. This plan consists of a courthouse centered on a block with streets intersecting the midpoint of the sides of the block. Only one Iowa county seat, Greenfield, in Adair County, developed as a Lancaster square. Milton and Mary Munger platted Greenfield, but the county surveyor, D.M. Valentine, may have been responsible for its design. Valentine grew up in Ohio and he had lived in Illinois, two states in which Lancaster squares were more numerous. Greenfield's Lancaster square was one of the last platted in this part of the Midwest. (Schmiedeler, p 15)

Schmiedeler did not mention that the Webster County seat, Fort Dodge, also features a Lancaster Square as part of the original design. However, the Webster County courthouse was never located in the center of the Lancaster Square, and the community has a linear main street extending east from the Square along Central Avenue. Schmiedeler classified Fort Dodge as having a Linear Plan.

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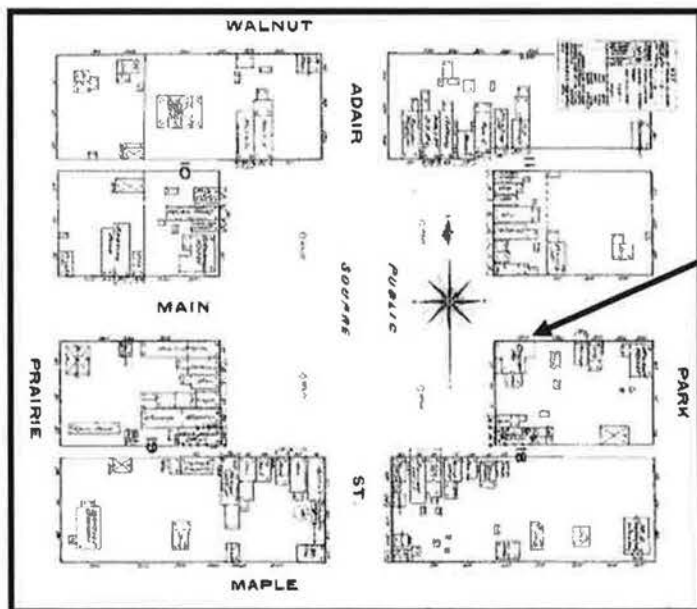
Despite the unusual design and the dreams of the original settlers, Greenfield grew rather slowly in the early decades. The town had been so small in 1865 (nine years after it was platted) that it was not even mentioned in *Hair's Gazetteer*. In 1875 the county seat controversy was settled when the Supreme Court determined that it should be in Greenfield.

Shaking Hands Across the Bloody Chasm

The county seat contest has been definitely settled. Greenfield and its supporters have been victorious; Fontanelle and its adherents have been defeated. When the removal had been made, sensible people at once said, let all remembrance of the contest be obliterated. (*Adair County Reporter*, July 16, 1875)

Citizens built a wood frame courthouse on the east side of the Greenfield square (current site of the Warren Opera House), and wagons were sent to Fontanelle to bring the county records to Greenfield.

Being the county seat brought new growth and development to Greenfield. The first local newspaper, *The Greenfield Transcript* was established in June 1875. The Adair County Bank was formed in 1875-76 and had a building constructed on the north side of the square. 1880 was the first census that separated the town of Greenfield from the township of the same name, and the population was listed as 684. By 1881, Greenfield had almost doubled in size to 1,101.



1886 Sanborn Insurance Map

Arrow shows location of Adair County Courthouse on the east side of Public Square

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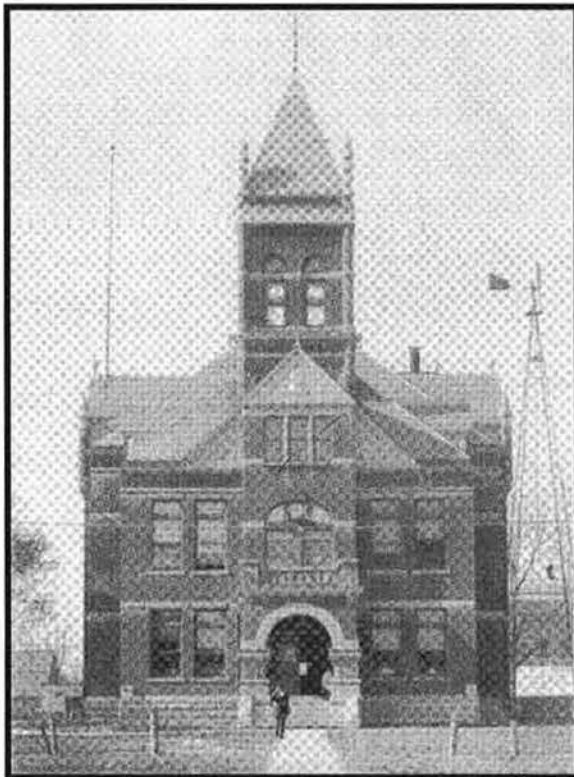
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Commercial development around the Public Square appears to have occurred on all four sides of the square, but the earliest Sanborn map from 1886 shows a heavier concentration of two story commercial buildings on the north and south sides of the east half. One of the earliest substantial buildings was on the Adair County Bank building on the north side. Small, single story buildings filled most of the other lots. Four wells were located on the inside corners of the Square, and although the Sanborn map doesn't show it, photographs show that there was a grassy park in the center. In 1883 the wood frame courthouse on the east side burned, and the county quickly built a new one on the same site. This new building was so poorly constructed that it was widely known as the "sheep shed." (Kilburn, p 95)

The decision was made to build a substantial new courthouse and Council Bluffs architect S.E. Maxon was awarded the contract. In 1891-92 a two and one-half story red brick building with limestone trim in the Richardsonian Romanesque style was built in the center of the Public Square. Resting on a high foundation, and with a square tower rising from the center of the hip roof, the courthouse dominated the Square. The main entrance was placed on the east elevation, perhaps indicating that that was the most developed (and therefore most important) side of the Square. A grassy courtyard surrounded the building and historic photographs show small trees planted around the building.



Adair County Courthouse
Undated photograph c. 1910
(Adair County Historical Society)

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The construction of the new courthouse appears to have been part of a number of positive changes taking place in Greenfield. Electricity had become available in 1890, and two years later there was discussion of putting in sewers and paving the streets. (*Greenfield Transcript*, May 26, 1892, p 4, c 3) The 1893 Sanborn map shows that only two sections of the Public Square contained any vacant lots: the north side of the northwest corner, and the west side of the southwest corner. The south section of the southwest corner was completely filled with the same buildings that remain in 2014. The population increased from 1,048 in 1890 to 1,244 in 1895.



Southwest corner of the Public Square c.1930
(*Adair County Free Press*)

On the east side of the Square, the lots formerly occupied by the old courthouse became the site of the Warren Opera House (NRHP) and the Hetherington Block (NRHP) in 1896. C.E. Bell and F. Kent, architects from Council Bluffs designed the three story Opera House and the building next door. These buildings continued the use of red brick with limestone trim, but with new decorative elements including terra cotta panels on the facade, and copper on the corner tower. Two years later, the Citizen's Bank (later First National Bank) constructed a building designed by architect B.F. Garmer across the Square that included similar terra cotta and copper ornamentation.

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Warren Opera House and Hetherington Block, east side of Public Square
(Undated postcard, c. 1900)

First National Bank Building, west side Public Square, c. 1900
(Courtesy Adair County Free Press)



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Stone pavement was laid in front of the Warren and Hetherington building, and it was noted that "no other kind of pavement should be used." (*Greenfield Transcript* Nov 19, 1896) At the same time, wood walkways were being built from the courtyard to each side of the Square, providing a relatively dry path to the courthouse during rainy weather. "The Greenfield Ladies Club is to be thanked for the flowers, six beds to be planted for the beautification of the square." (*Greenfield Transcript*, June 3, 1897, p 4, c 4) Two story brick buildings soon out-numbered single story buildings around the Square, except for the northwest corner. That section of the Square appears to have always been filled with single story structures, some brick, and others frame, with only one two story building on each section of this corner. The single story buildings housed the same type of businesses found in other towns just off the Square: harness shops, blacksmiths, implement dealers, feed and seed stores, barber shops, small cafes, meat markets, groceries, and offices. Many of these housed services rather than retail businesses. For example, Sing Lee opened a Chinese laundry in Greenfield in 1896. (*Greenfield Transcript*, Oct 15, 1896, p 8, c 6) The telephone office was housed in one of these small single story buildings, in the alley just off the southeast corner of the Square. By 1900 Greenfield's population had reached 1,300.

In 1902 the *Adair County Democrat* (predecessor of the *Adair County Free Press*) described the community as follows:

GREENFIELD (1902)

The county seat of Adair county. The town site was platted in 1856 and its history from that date has been one of steady growth and development. Vigorous and strong its future growth is assured. The United States census of 1900 gave a population of about 1,300, but 1,600 would probably be nearer the exact figures at the present time as the city is growing rapidly. It has two banks, an opera house, two enterprising weekly newspapers, a volunteer fire department, two lumber yards, a large flouring mill just erected, a brick yard, two creameries and other industries. A fine court house occupys [sic] the center of the public square and no other city of its size has more cement walks than Greenfield. Her streets and avenues are broad and well kept, fringed with beautiful shade trees, lawns and flowers. Her residence district is dotted with cozy cottage and handsome homes, which form the border for substantial brick business blocks, giving the city the general appearance of solidity and commercial activity. Civic and fraternal societies are well represented and the numerous church organizations are in a flourishing condition. (*Adair County Democrat*, Nov 13, 1902)

Like most towns, Greenfield had a number of fires around the Public Square, including one in 1902 in the southeast corner of the Square. It was thought to have started in a candy shop/restaurant and spread east to a laundry and the Iowa Telephone Company building. Many of the "substantial" buildings around the square were still of frame construction in the early twentieth century. Most that were not destroyed by fire were replaced with brick during first decades of the century. When the Greenfield Savings Bank at 102 Public Square was constructed in 1914, there were several two story

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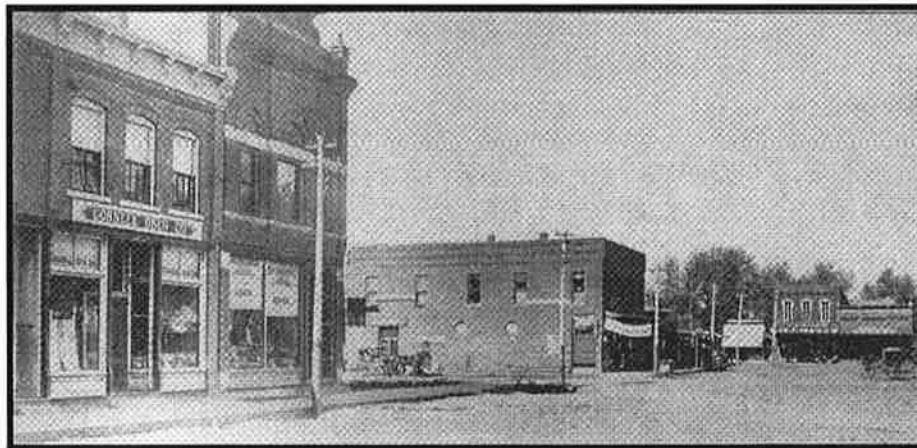
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frame buildings next door. A few years later, a photograph shows those lots empty, but by the 1938 Sanborn all three lots are filled with single story brick buildings.



Greenfield Savings Bank (1914), 102 Public Square shortly after construction
Note frame buildings to left of bank
(Undated photograph courtesy Adair County Historical Society)

Early twentieth century development was a combination of one and two story brick buildings with construction occurring on all sides of the Public Square. The east side of the northeast corner saw several frame buildings removed, and the lots filled with new bricks buildings of different sizes. The west side of the Square gained two new two story double storefront buildings on the corners of West Iowa Street. On the north corner at 284, a building with round windows on the side elevation was constructed around 1900 and the empty lot across the street was filled by another handsome brick building in 1929. That lot was the last one to be filled on the west side of the Square.



West side of Public Square, c. 1930
(Adair County Historical Society)

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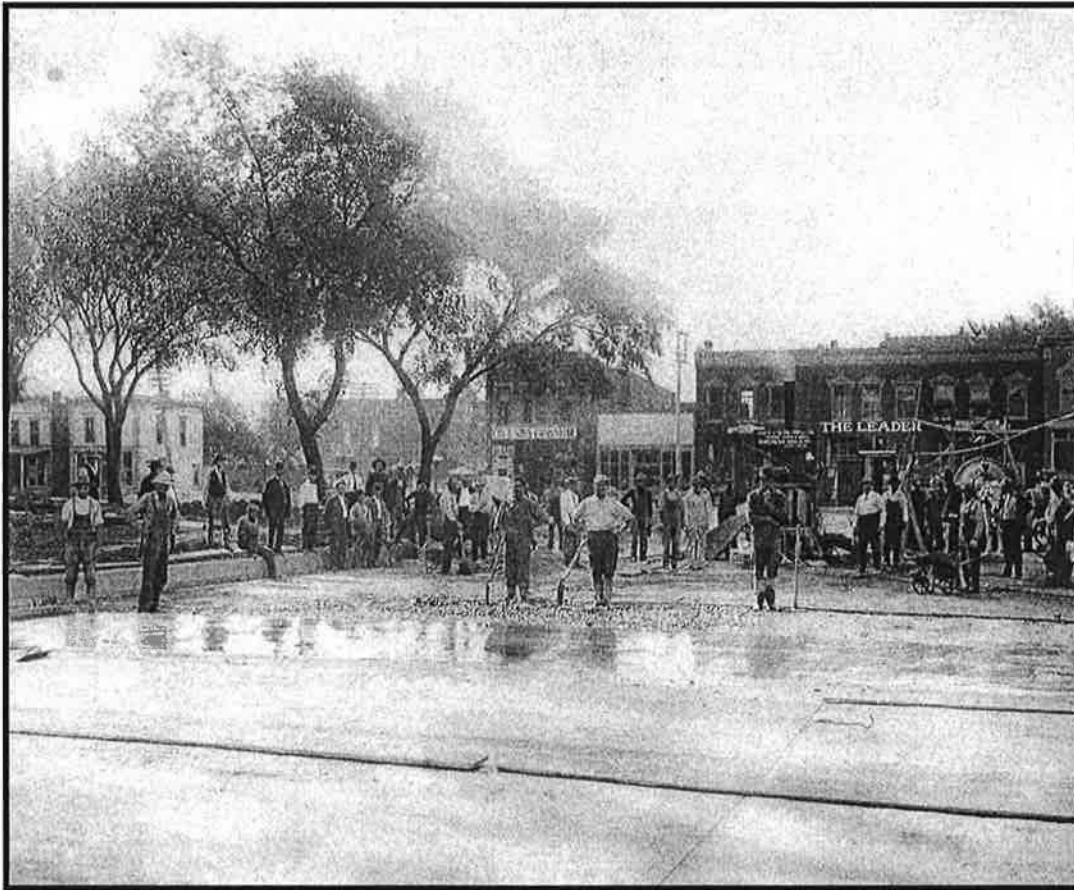
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The *Adair County Free Press* documented the first paving around the Square in 1911. This was a major step forward for the small community.



First paving around the Square
West side of Public Square looking south, 1911
(*Adair County Free Press*)

The last empty lot on the north side of the Square was filled in 1927 with the construction of the Grand Theater. This building fit well into the northeast corner of the Square that was (and is) filled primarily with single story buildings. Although motion pictures were being shown in the Opera House, the Grand was the first theater built specifically for that purpose. Like the paving, this was a big step forward.

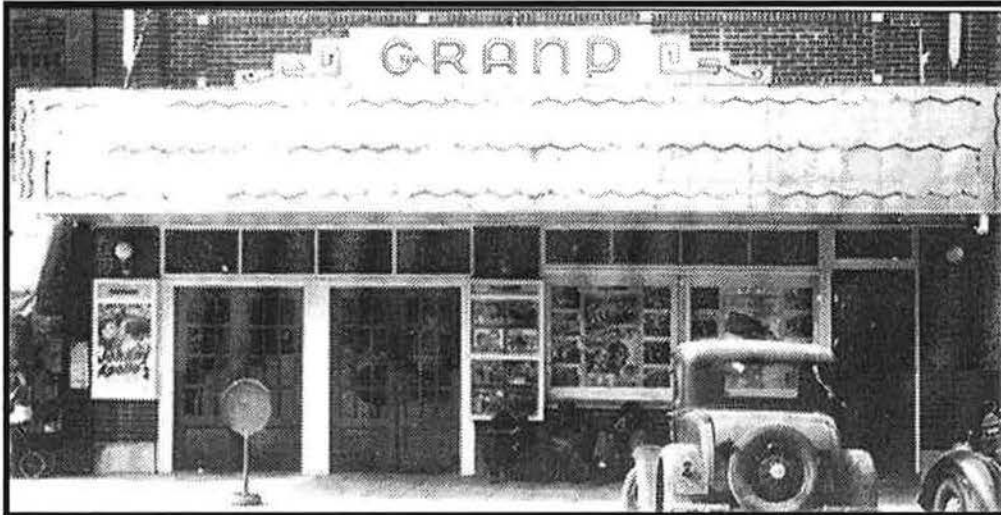
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Grand Theater (1927) at 238 Public Square

(Both photographs courtesy *Adair County Free Press*)

North side of Public Square looking east, c.1955-60
Grand Theater is second building from left



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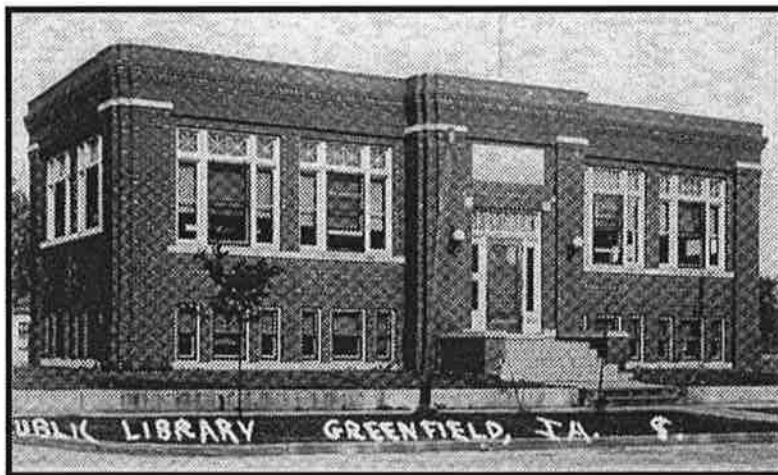
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Like other Iowa towns, things changed in Greenfield with the coming of the automobile. Hitching rails around the courthouse were removed, car dealerships, repair shops, and gas stations became part of the landscape along the streets just off the Square. It was not just auto-related construction happening on the streets leading from the Square. In 1916 Greenfield celebrated the dedication of their new Carnegie Library, a block and a half south of the Square on South 1st Street. This building was in the Classical Revival style commonly used for Carnegie funded buildings with a symmetrical facade, high foundation, front entrance reached by a set of broad steps, pilastered corners, and the Star-patterned windows.



Greenfield Public Library, 1916
215 South 1st Street
(Adair County Historical Society)

Hotel Greenfield, 1920 (NRHP)
110 East Iowa Street
(<http://www.greenfieldiowa.com/History.html>)



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Through the decades there had been a number of hotels in Greenfield, many of them located on the Square, but business leaders saw a need for a "modern" hotel." In 1920 the Hotel Greenfield (NRHP) opened next door to the *Adair County Free Press* just east of the Square on Iowa Street. Designed by architect William Gordon, this three story brick Classical Revival hotel was set back from the street a few feet on both the primary and secondary facades, with a brick portico extending out from the front entrance. The design was similar to several of the new buildings in the business district, being much simpler than the late nineteenth century building with their highly decorative hoodmolds and cornices. Both the library and hotel demonstrated how far Greenfield had come from the tiny village that became the county seat in 1875 to a thriving community that attracted people from around the county.

The great Armistice celebration in 1918 was centered around the Public Square. The *Free Press* carried the story on the front page that week, noting that the city's supply of flags sold out early in the day with nearly every car and every business flying one. A parade was held and there was a dance at the opera house. One other activity caught the newspaper's attention.

A crowd gathered on the public square in the evening to exchange greetings and talk over the events of the time, while the boys were enjoying a bon fire. Every loose thing available was thrown on the bonfire and to the regret of many the band stand which was a gift to the city from one of the women's clubs went up in smoke.

(*Adair County Free Press*, Nov 14, 1918, p 1, c 1)

New buildings continued to be constructed around the Square, filling empty spots or replacing aged ones. In the northeast corner of the Square, two new buildings sharing a common façade were built at 214 and 218 Public Square. These represented the best of simplified modern design of the period.



214-218 Public Square, 1931
(*Adair County Free Press*)

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The depression years of the 1930s brought the same problems to Greenfield that were found around the state and across the country. Banks closed, jobs were lost, the drought caused great hardship. Greenfield's well (the deepest in the state) was not sufficient to provide the water needed in the community and in 1934 a decision was made to apply for a P.W.A. grant to construct a reservoir. That project was completed in 1936 and just four years later the Municipal Light Plant was upgraded and a new Art Deco building constructed south of the Square on South 1st Street.



Greenfield Municipal Light Plant, 1940
207 South 1st Street
(Greenfield One Hundred Fifty Years of History: 1856-1956 np)

The Public Square continued to be the center of activities in Greenfield as the twentieth century progressed. In 1941 Greenfield did something no other United States community was doing...it celebrated Pan American Day. The idea for the day had started fifty years earlier, in 1891 with the creation of the Pan American Union in Washington, D.C. Then, in 1930 a Presidential proclamation encouraged towns and group "to show friendship to other countries in the western hemisphere...to commemorate the political, economic and spiritual unity of the 21 republics of the American continents." (*Adair County Free Press*, Apr 10, 1941, p 1, c 1) Greenfield obtained a noted Mexican diplomat, Dr. Luis Quintanilla, as the keynote speaker, and planned an entire day of celebration.

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Full page advertisement promoting Pan American Day
(Adair County Free Press, Apr 10, 1941, no page)

It appears that most everyone in town joined in the celebration. Women were busy making "south of the border" costumes, an order of 500 sombreros sold out almost immediately and a second order had to be placed. Not only were high school band recruited for the parade, the Drake University Band was persuaded to give an evening concert. Dr. Quintanilla's speech was broadcast live on the National Farm & Home Hour on NBC radio. Store windows around the Square were filled with exhibits sent from all of the Pan American countries. The entire celebration received whole-hearted cooperation from both the U.S. State Department and the Department of Agriculture. The Des Moines Register printed an editorial in praise of Greenfield.

We Take Off Our Hat To Greenfield!
(Editorial in *Des Moines Register*, Monday, March 31)

Occasionally some American community gets a vision and then pioneers in something truly significant.

The little town --- and we stress the "little" because in area and population it is small, but deserves the more praise for proving itself, in more important ways, big --- the little town of

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Greenfield, Adair county, Iowa, has committed itself to something that puts it up front in pioneering.

Greenfield is going to celebrate Pan-American day about two weeks hence, on April 14, in a very special and dramatic and stimulating way.

That incidentally, is the day set for nation-wide observance of the ties between North and South America. Doubtless elsewhere there will be some speeches. But apparently Greenfield is the only community in the whole United States where the day is actually going to be given over completely to a recognition of the importance of inter-American relations and to a significant beginning of education of everybody, old and young.

The first news of the program was published in The Sunday Register yesterday.

Let us just note here some of the main facts about it:

1. All Greenfield has taken hold. The Community Service Club is doing the organizing. A very thorough job is being done. There are special committees for everything. All the public authorities are co-operating. Every detail of the preparation seems to be admirably knit together. Those in charge have had little time. But they are working like beavers. There is every sign that a big thing is being prepared in a big way.
2. The Greenfield people have presented their idea to national bodies, and even to international (the Pan-American Union), and have instantly got applause and pledges of co-operation from all of them. The United States department of agriculture, the division of cultural relations of the United States department of state, some of the Latin-American embassies, and various commercial companies that operate in Latin-America, as well as Iowa State college and the State university, are encouraging and helping. Obviously there is recognition in all quarters that Greenfield has "started something," and an appreciation of the fact that Greenfield's experience may give a cue to innumerable other communities in the future.
3. Exhibits of products from the Rio Grande down to Cape Horn are being gathered and will appear in store windows and elsewhere during the day. Plans to explain the exhibits to all who look at them are being made.
4. The schools of Adair county will adjourn for the day. There will be an essay contest on Latin-America among school students. School bands from Adair and surrounding counties will march and play --- with as much emphasis on music of Latin-America origin as is feasible. Travelog movies dealing with Latin-America will be run in the theaters. The movies will be free. Considerable costuming is planned. A dance is arranged for the evening. Flags of Latin-American countries will be displayed generally. It will be a festive day through-out --- educationally festive.
5. An address by a representative of one of the embassies from the south is scheduled in the high school auditorium at noon, with a public address system carrying it to those outside.

Frankly, we like not only the thinking that led to taking on this hard-working job by our Greenfield neighbors. We also like the "popular" aspect of it all --- the making of it a "big day," the attracting of visitors from miles around, the exuberant dramatizing.

For, while scholarly speeches by scholarly men before small groups of studious people

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are all to the good, education of our whole people by that process is very, very slow.

And we have a very strong idea that if people in Latin-America learn about what an Iowa community has done, out of honest concern for more understanding in the Americas, in a genial and "folksy" way, it may do more to convince them that we of the northern continent are friendly and well-meaning people like themselves than a score of the ablest discourses that our biggest personages could give.

If we in the United States read about an all-day celebration in some little city in a South American country, dedicated to promoting friendly understanding of what we are and what we produce and of our common interest in the world, we'd be appreciative, wouldn't we?

So here's to Iowa's Greenfield.
More power to you!



Pan American Day Parade, April 14, 1941
East side of Square looking northeast
(Adair County Free Press)

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Greenfield Public Square Historic District
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Boy and Girl Scout Color Guard leading
Dr. Luis Quintanilla to podium before his speech, April 14, 1941
(The Sidey Collection, p 19E)

On the front page of the Tuesday, April 15, 1941 *Des Moines Register* was a story

PAN-AMERICAN DAY FOR 10,000 IN GREENFIELD

There were 10,000 men, women and children jammed in the square around the Adair county courthouse Monday.

Everywhere were the flags of the 21 American republics, billowing in the stiff wind.

It didn't look like the "isolationist Midwest" to Dr. Luis Quintanilla, a member of the Mexican diplomatic corps in Washington, D.C., and Greenfield's guest of the day.

It was Pan-American day at Greenfield, county seat town of 1,800 population.

All around the square, outside the roped-off area, were parked automobiles. Their license plates showed registrations from nearly every county in the state, with a few from outside Iowa...

Beaming from an office window overlooking the square was Dr. Luis Quintanilla, tennis partner to Vice President Henry A. Wallace in Washington, D.C.

"There is the best answer to those who say the United States is not sincere in

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Greenfield Public Square Historic District
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its good neighbor policy," said the plenipotentiary of Mexico and counselor of the Mexican embassy in Washington.

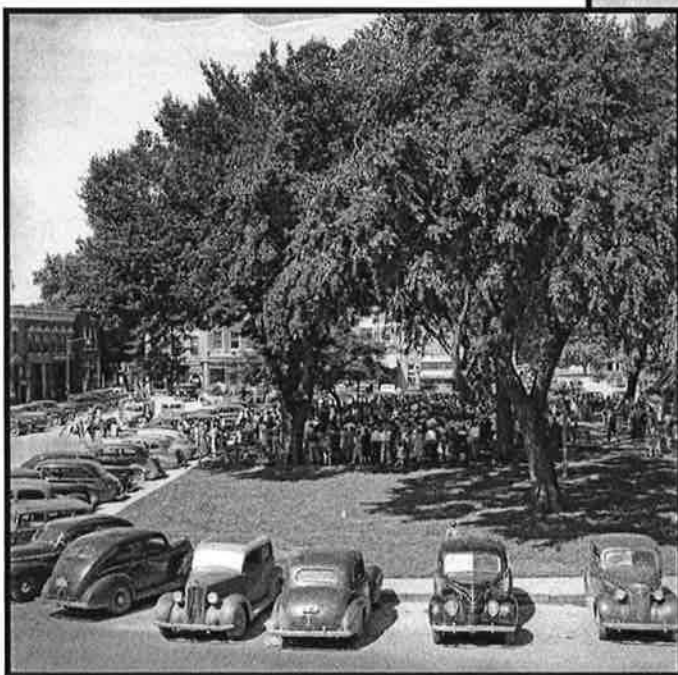
"We know the good neighbor policy means business," he said, pointing to the crowds in the square, "because it is a reality in the hearts of the American people."

Dr. Quintanilla liked the celebration. So did the thousands of other American who took part in it....

Just as Greenfield had celebrated the end of World War I in the Public Square, they celebrated the end of World War II in the same place. A parade around the Public Square in celebration of VE Day, May 8, 1945, was led by the fire department. And three months later, August 15, 1945, a crowd gathered on the south side of the courthouse for a brief ceremony marking V J Day.



VE Day Parade, May 8, 1945
(Adair County Free Press)



V J Day Celebration, August 15, 1945
(The Sidey Collection, p 1H)

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The years following World War II brought change to Greenfield, as its veterans returned, married, bought houses and raised families. The *Free Press* carried articles about changes proposed for the highways, the need for an airport, and a youth center among other things. Several of Greenfield's young doctors returned from the war and established practices in their home town. Businesses around the Square spruced up their facades, and the Grand Theater "remodernized." Talk began about the need for a new, modern hospital, and though it took five years, the new Adair County Memorial Hospital opened in 1950. Greenfield was following the same path as other towns across the country, acclimating to change. Greenfield appeared to be so typical of what was happening across the country that *Life Magazine* came to town to do a story, taking pictures of the courthouse and Greenfield's small Public Square. *Life's* decision to use Greenfield for the story might have been influenced by the town's most famous native son, Hugh Sidey. Sidey, who was introduced to journalism through his family's Greenfield newspaper the *Adair County Free Press*, spent forty years covering the White House for *Life* and *Time* magazines.

By 1960, the small Adair County seat had reached a population of 2,243. Storefronts around the Square continued to be up-dated, and around 1960 a new material became popular for these storefronts...limestone. At least four buildings were given new street level facades of this material, a real change from the red brick facades of most of the buildings.

In 1969, after a nine state search, Greenfield was selected to be the shooting location for a major motion picture, "Cold Turkey." Greenfield, with its small, rare Lancaster square, was seen as the quintessential small American town. It became the town of Eagle Rock in the movie produced by Norman Lear, starring Dick Van Dyke, Tom Poston, Bob Newhart, and Jean Stapleton.



Star Dick Van Dyke with producer Norman Lear between takes, August 1969
(*Adair County Free Press*)

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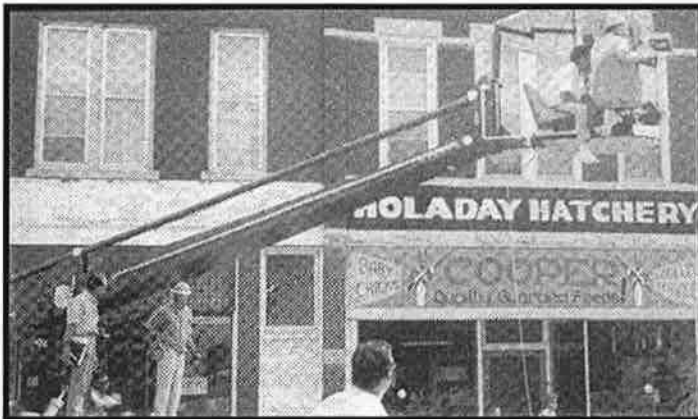
National Register of Historic Places
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Greenfield Public Square Historic District
Adair County, Iowa

Section number 8

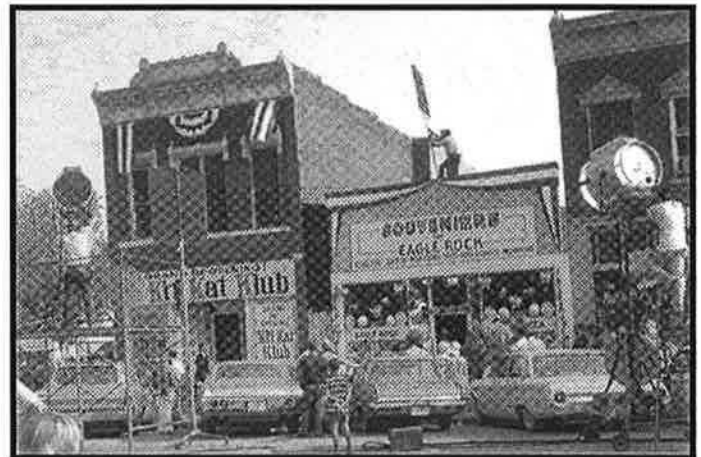
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The filming took place during August and September 1969 with much of it filmed around the Public Square. Locals served as extras, the high school band played, and school was dismissed so students could be part of crowds. It became a community-wide event.



Top: Camera boom filming on southeast corner of Public Square, 1969
(Adair County Free Press)

Middle: South side of Public Square with "new" businesses for the film, 1969
(Adair County Free Press)



Bottom: High School band playing in bandstand built on the courthouse lawn for the film, 1969
(Adair County Free Press)

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The film focused on a small town in which all of the cigarette smokers agreed to quit by going "cold turkey." Before shooting started, United Artists challenged the people of Greenfield to quit smoking, offering \$5000 to the community and \$1000 for a youth project if a significant number actually quit. Almost 500 Greenfield area smokers signed pledge cards, going "cold turkey" for thirty days on August 8, 1969. The newspaper ran ads for classes to help the former smokers, adding you could "have fun comparing notes with your fellow sufferers." Fry's Rexall Drug's ad boasted "We quit selling cigarettes weeks ago!" ("Cold Turkey Scrapbooks) Even Dick Van Dyke vowed to "try" quitting and on August 20 said he had "tapered off" to six per day. (*Adair County Free Press*, August 20, 1969) The *Free Press* ran a series called "Ex-Smoker of the Week" with photos and stories. On September 24 the *Free Press* headline read "Community Salutes over 100 Ex-Smokers, Greenfield Qualifies for City Award from United Artists." A year later a *Free Press* editorial reminisced about the whole film experience. It described the time as "...the sustained frenzy of last year's three full months of quitting smoking and movie making." Seventy-two people were still able to wear their "I Quit" buttons, the Cold Turkey Committee was ready to make a decision on how to spend the \$5000, and everyone was looking forward to the premiere of the movie. A special mini-premiere was held at the Grand Theater in Greenfield on February 3, 1971, with proceeds from ticket sales going toward another community project. (*Adair County Free Press*, January 13, 1971)

The experience of filming "Cold Turkey" helped Greenfield realize what a special place they had around their Public Square. If their town was selected after a nine state search, it must be something special. This recognition of having "something special" may well have contributed to the preservation of the buildings around the Public Square. The recent rehabilitation of the Warren Opera House and Hetherington Building into the Warren Cultural Center was a long-time goal and a true asset to the community.

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet

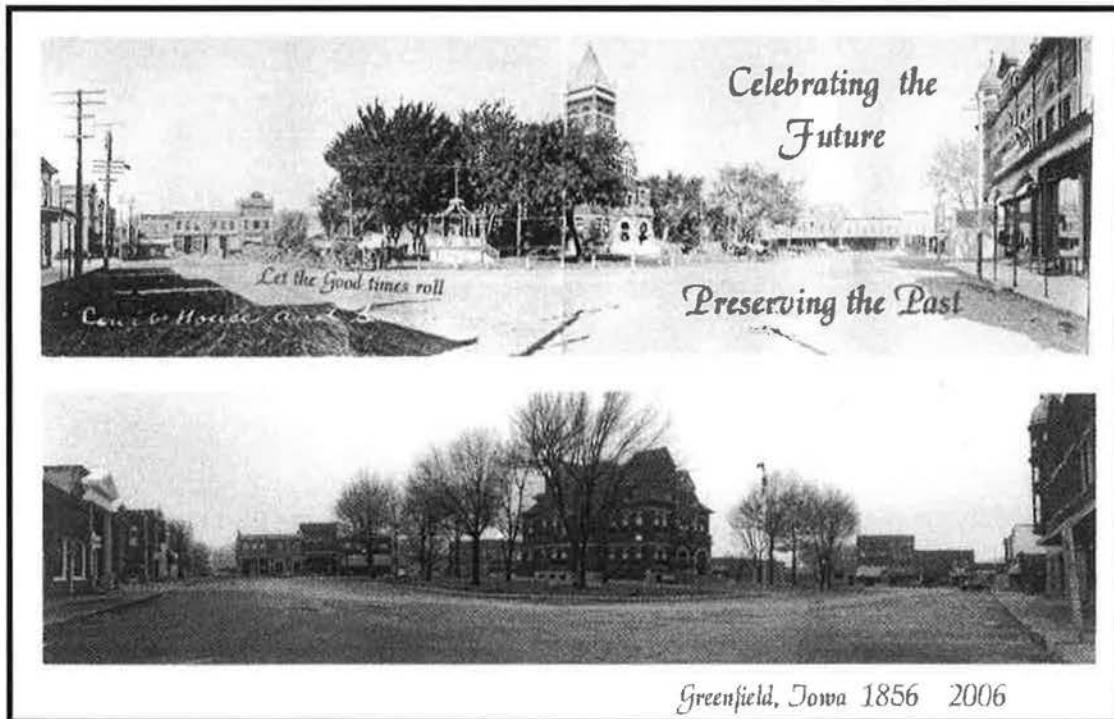
Greenfield Public Square Historic District
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CONCLUSION:

From the beginning, the Greenfield Public Square was, as Richard Francaviglia says in his book Main Street Revisited, "...a gathering spot or focal point" of the town. (Francaviglia, p 91) The first frame commercial buildings were built facing this public open space, and the first courthouse was built on one side, overlooking the Square. As the town grew and prospered, early buildings were replaced with larger, more substantial brick buildings. The small frame courthouse on the east side was replaced with a large, impressive brick courthouse in the center of the Square. The Square served the needs of its citizens, but it also served as the symbol of the county seat to those outside the community. The Square was the center of both the community and the county. This is true of most towns with courthouse squares. This aspect of public squares was recognized by Walt Disney. When he was planning and designing Disneyland in Anaheim, California in 1955 he based Main Street USA on the public square of his hometown, Marceline, Missouri. (Francaviglia, p 145) "Those who knew Disney say he never forgot his early years in Marceline.Walt Disney looked back on Marceline in particular, and the small town in general, with a great deal of nostalgia. It symbolized his youth and a freer – and perhaps fairer – time for him." The Greenfield Public Square has this same sense of time and placethe ideal small American town.



Photographs from Greenfield: One Hundred Fifty Years of History, 1856-2006

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Greenfield is both a typical and an atypical courthouse square town. The unusual Lancaster square design and the smaller, more intimate, size create a very different feeling from most county seat towns. The Public Square has a true sense of time and place... It remains a relatively small community (2010 population = 1982), with locally owned small businesses clustered around the courthouse. Due to the size of the Public Square, it has almost a village feel. The unusual Lancaster square plan set it apart from others from the very beginning when it was platted in 1856, and that same unusual plan helped create the special feeling needed for its selection as the quintessential American small town it portrayed in "Cold Turkey" in 1969. The best description of Greenfield may have been written by native son, Hugh Sidey.

We live in a marvelous suburb near Washington D.C., ... but there are no roots ... One of my greatest regrets is that my children will never understand what I understand about Greenfield, Iowa ... They are missing that sense of sharing and involvement which ties Greenfield residents to each other. Small town American is strong and beautiful in ways larger places can never duplicate. (The Sidey Collection, p 11E)

The Greenfield Public Square Historic District has local Criterion A significance as the commercial center for not only the community, but all of Adair County. It continues to be the commercial center, with little migration to the edges of town along the highways. It has strong local, and perhaps state, Criterion C significance because of its rare Lancaster square plan, its small scale, and because the buildings around the Square are representative of the styles, types, and materials common to its period of significance. The period of significance is from 1856 (plating of the town) to 1969 (selection as the typical American small town for "Cold Turkey"). Although 1969 does not meet the 50 year requirement, triggering Criterion Consideration G, it is less than a decade from the 50 year requirement, and the importance of the selection of Greenfield to represent the "ideal" small American town out-weighs the Consideration. The three memorials on the courthouse lawn are commemorative properties and do trigger Criteria Consideration F. However, these resources are relatively small and not visually intrusive.

The preparation of this National Register of Historic Places nomination has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the view or policies of the Department of the Interior, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior.

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Adair County Free Press. 1913-1969

Greenfield Transcript. 1891-1907

HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS:

Adair County Free Press, The Sidey Collection

Adair County Historical Society

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Section number 10 Page 42

GEOGRAPHIC DATA:

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Verbal Boundary Description:

Original Town: Block 10, Lots 1, 2 & 8
Block 11, Lots 4 through 8
Block 18, Lots 1 through 5
Block 19, Lots 1, 7 & 8
Block 24, lots 1 & 10 ?????
Block 25, Lots 5 & 6

Boundary Justification:

This is the area around the Greenfield Public Square, that is historically associated with the central business district.

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Adair County, Iowa**

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The photographs submitted with this nomination were taken by Lynne Don Carlos and Molly Myers Naumann in June 2013 through January, 2014. They have been printed on HP Premium Plus photo paper using HP Viverna ink.

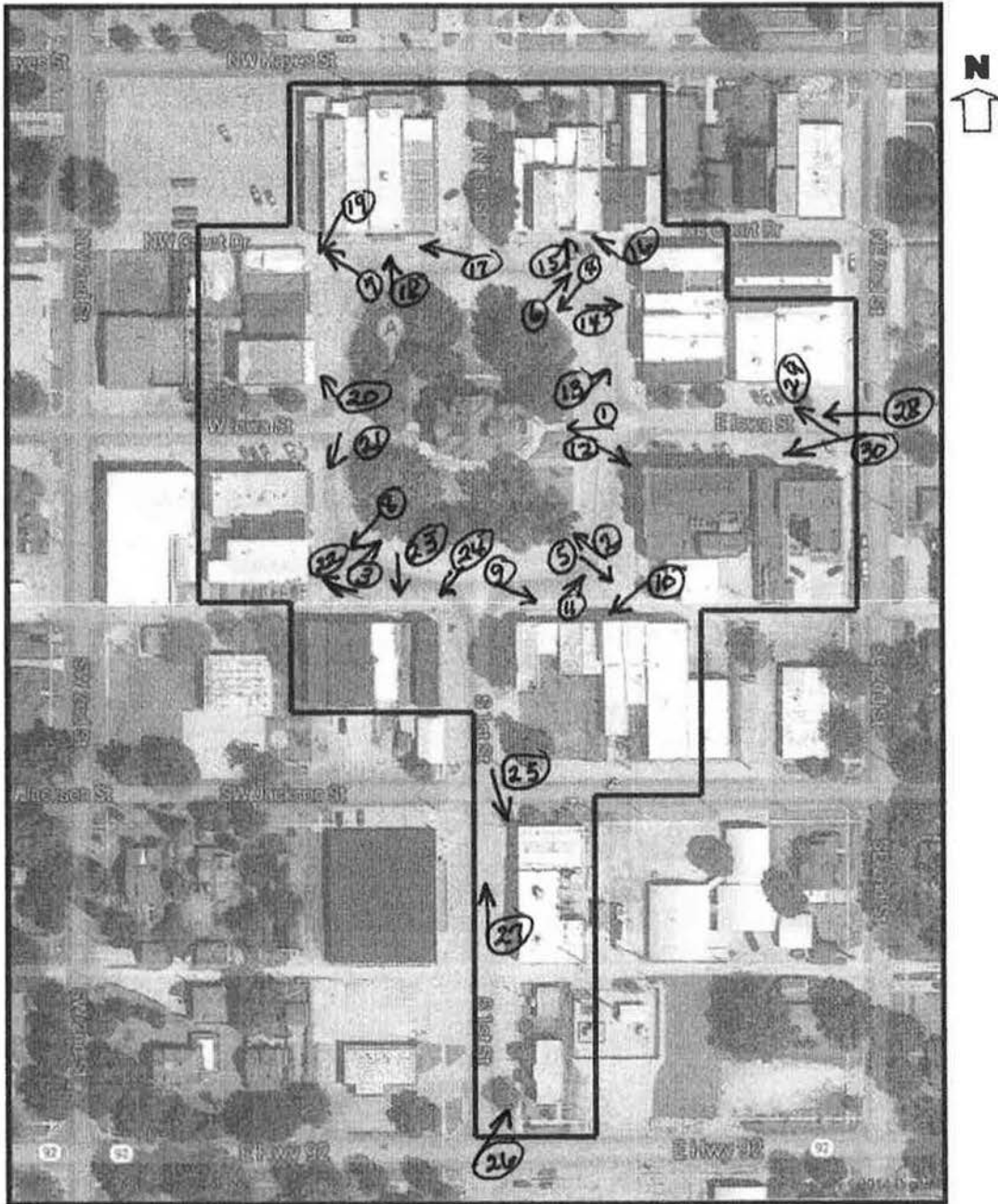
0001	Adair County Courthouse, façade looking W
0002	Adair County Courthouse looking NW
0003	Adair County Courthouse looking NE
0004	Adair County Courthouse looking SW
0005	Southeast corner of Public Square to SE, Hetherington Building at far right
0006	Northeast corner of Public Square to NE
0007	Northwest corner of Public Square to NW
0008	Southwest corner of Public Square to SW
0009	South side of Public Square, east half looking SE
0010	South side of Public Square, east half looking SW
0011	East side of Public Square, south half looking NE, Warren Opera House on far left
0012	Warren Opera House & Hetherington Building, 154-156 Public Square, looking SE
0013	East side of Public Square, north half looking NE
0014	East side of Public Square, north half looking E
0015	North side of Public Square, east half looking N
0016	North side of Public Square, east half looking NW
0017	North side of Public Square, west half looking NW
0018	North side of Public Square, west half looking N
0019	West side of Public Square, north half looking SW
0020	West side of Public Square, north half looking NW
0021	West side of Public Square, south half looking SW
0022	West side of Public Square, south half looking WNW
0023	South side of Public Square, west half looking SSE
0024	South side of Public Square, west half looking SW
0025	100 block South 1 st Street looking S from Public Square, east side to SE
0026	100 block South 1 st Street looking N from Hwy 92, east side to NE
0027	1 st Street looking N from Hwy 92 toward Adair County Courthouse
0028	Iowa Street looking W from 2 nd Street toward Adair County Courthouse
0029	Iowa Street looking NW from 2 nd Street, north side, 107 East Iowa
0030	100 block East Iowa, Hotel Greenfield & Adair County Free Press Building, looking SW

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Aerial photograph showing district boundaries and photo angles
(Undated Google map)

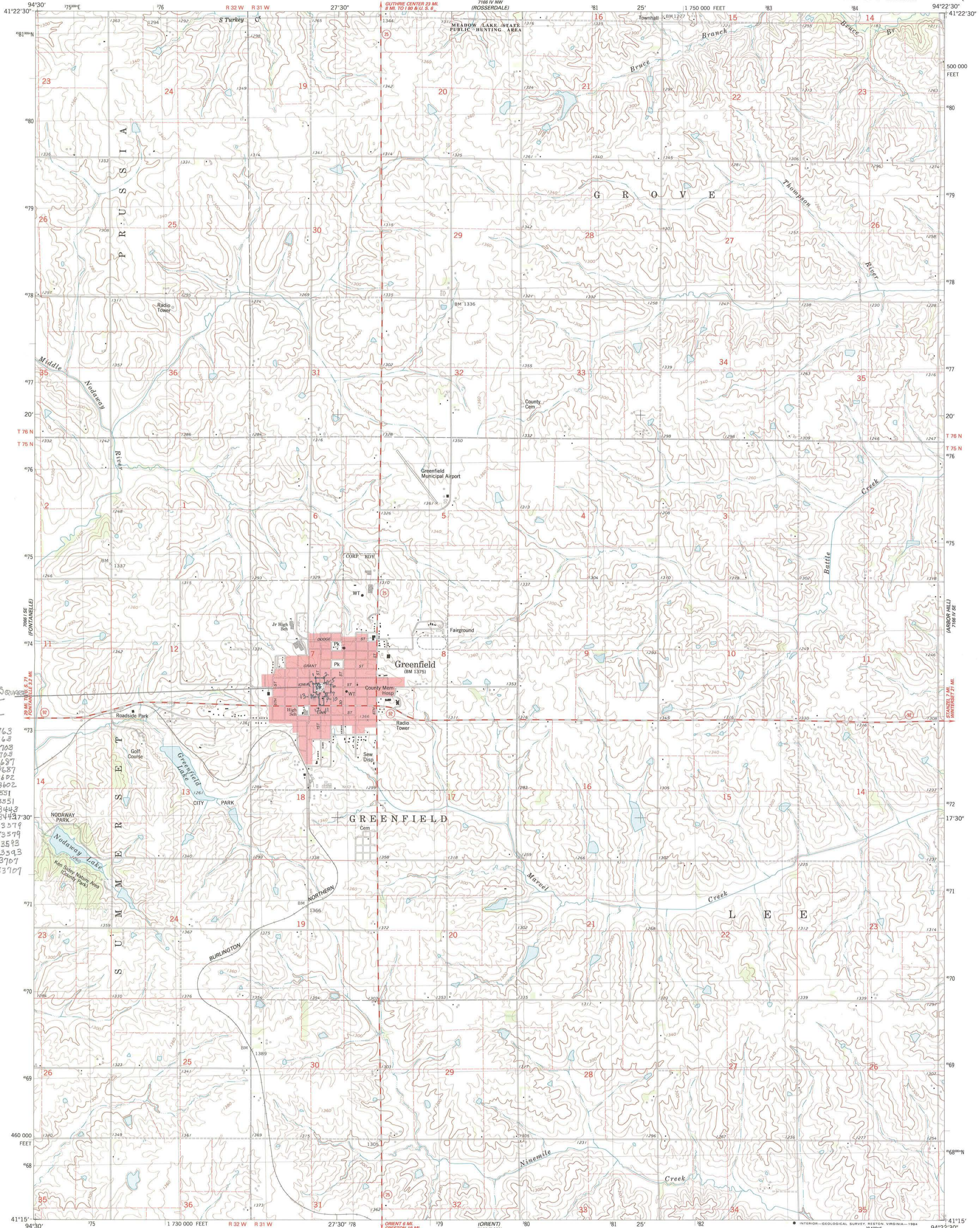
**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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**Greenfield Public Square Historic District
Adair County, Iowa**

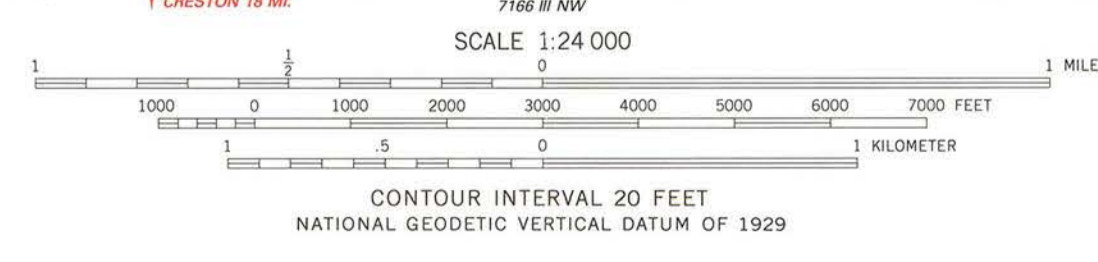
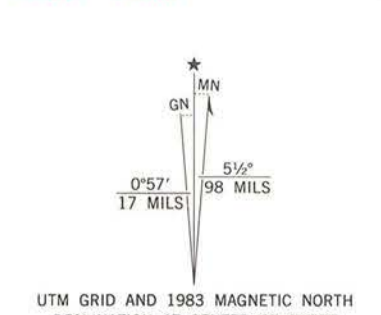
Section number Owners Page 45

Name	Address	City	State	Zip
Adair Court Board of Supervisors	Public Square	Greenfield	IA	50849
David O. and Lynne M. Don Carlos	PO Box 149	Greenfield		50849
Loren P. and Mary L. Long	608 N. 1st St.	Greenfield		50849
Steven A. and Linda L. Jensen	110 Public Square	Greenfield		50849
James L. and Kathryn Christensen	2161 Marion Ave.	Fontanelle		50846
Glenn Hanson	210 NW 6th St.	Greenfield		50849
Alvin D. and Karen Parrott Havens	113 SE Jackson	Greenfield		50849
Linda Sidey	141 Public Square	Greenfield		50849
E.E.Warren Opera House Association	PO Box 201	Greenfield		50849
Melissa A. Ford and Gary L. Ford	160 Public Square	Greenfield		50849
Clint and Lora Hight	604 NE 4th St.	Greenfield		50849
Adair County Mutual Insurance Assoc.	PO Box 210 c/o Gail Steward	Greenfield		50849
Dennis and Kay Kellenberg	349 Public Square	Greenfield		50849
Frank D. Cecil	5279 Grand Ave.	Des Moines	IA	50312
Jodie Rosell Humphreys	3800 Duval	Austin	TX	78751
Timothy L. and Kathleen K. Foster	2592 Norfolk Ave.	Greenfield		50849
Jane Ahnen	208 SW Jackson	Greenfield		50849
Willard W. Olesen	PO Box 86	Greenfield		50849
Kenneth D. and Wendy Sheeder	2238 Monroe Ave.	Greenfield		50849
Verlin H. Hockett	101 NE Dodge	Greenfield		50849
Robert E. Smith	246 Public Square	Greenfield		50849
Jerry L. Smuck	607 Ridgeview Park	Greenfield		50849
Nancy Ann Young	311 SE Jackson	Greenfield		50849
Burger Plumbing and Heating Inc.	266 Public Square	Greenfield		50849
The Corner LLC c/o Thomas L. Walk	412 SW 2nd	Greenfield		50849
David A. and Connie L. Wallace	288 Public Square	Greenfield		50849
Jane Ahnen	208 SW Jackson	Greenfield		50849
Robert D. & Barbara L. Queck	349 Public Square			50849
Douglas A. and Jenice K. Wallace	409 West Iowa	Greenfield		50849
Matura Action Corp. c/o Jerry Smith	203 W. Adams St.	Creston	IA	50801
358 Public Square LLC c/o Cindy L. Brockman	9061 E. Plana Ave.	Mesa	AZ	85212
Robert Oliver Reeves and C Maylo Alexandria	362 Public Square	Greenfield		50849
City of Greenfield	PO Box 92	Greenfield		50849
Dennis H. and L. Marlene Schildberg	1157 Glen Oaks Dr.	West Des Moines	IA	50266
ADCO Enterprises LC Jay E. Howe	110 E. Iowa	Greenfield		50849



GREENFIELD PUBLIC SERVICES
HISTORIC DISTRICT
ADAIR COUNTY, IA
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377748 4573703
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Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
in cooperation with the Iowa Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1981. Field checked 1982. Map edited 1983
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Iowa coordinate
system, south zone (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 15
1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983,
move the projection lines 4 meters north and
20 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map
Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Unimproved road
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80226 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND IOWA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, IOWA CITY, IOWA 52242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

GREENFIELD, IOWA
SW¼ GREENFIELD 15' QUADRANGLE
N4115-W9422.5/7.5

1983
DMA 7166 IV SW-SERIES V876



10/19/2013

Handicapped Parking
Call Police Department
Whenever You Use
No Smoking

IN GRATEFUL
APPROVAL OF
THE MEMBERS
FOUNDED
TO THE SERVICE
OF ADAR DEBY
AND BECAUSE OF
LARGE IN THE
OF WAR AND
THE MEMBERS



10/20/2013



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10/20/2013



01/18/2014



01/19/2014



01/19/2014



ADAM'S
BAKERY
CAFE

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COI
COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

01/18/2014



DON CARLOS  INS. AGENCY

GREENFIELD SAVINGS BANK

Katus
Only
Produce Store

LAW OFFICE

10/20/2013



Kathys
Family
Styling Salons



McCarroll
MS AGENCY







OPERA
HOUSE

PUBLIC SQUARE
N.W.

10/19/2013



JADA
DENTAL

NEW CASH ON HAND

STONEY
743-2000



DON CARLOS LOAN - TITLE

54.38+ 81.91

LOAN SERVICE CENTER





The ^{NE} NEW FRONT
It's Just A Bar

NO PARKING
IN FRONT
OF STORES
2 HOUR
9:30 AM
TO
3:00 PM

10/20/2013

FINAL CUT SALON

GRAND

PAID 200 700

THE FINAL CUT
LIVING INK TATTOO
743-5045

10/20/2013



NO PARKING ON SQUARE



GRAND



NO PARKING ON SQUARE

FINAL CUT SALON

NO PARKING ON SQUARE



THE FINAL CUT



BURGER'S APPLIANCE

BURGER PLUMBING & HEATING

01/19/2014



CORNER

COFFEE SHOP

BURGERS & PIZZAS

10/20/2013



 **WALLACE AUTO** 



**WALLACE
AUTO SUPPLY**



10/20/2013



306

SUPPORT SERVICES
of
South Central Iowa

THE JEWEL BOX

WALLACE AUTO

BURGER
PLUMBING & HEATING INC.



AGAN'S
BAKERY
CAFE

HEALTH
INSURANCE

Color
Health Insurance Agency

01/20/2014



AGAN'S
BAKERY
CAFE



Community Building

01/18/2014



01/18/2014



01/18/2014



AUTO

15



DENNIS & MARLENE
SCHILDBERG
ANTIQUÉ CARS

IOWA ST
253

02/06/2014



02/06/2014

National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Greenfield Public Square Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: IOWA, Adair

DATE RECEIVED: 8/01/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/22/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/08/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/17/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000623

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 9.17.14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

RECEIVED

MAY 22 2014

by SHPO

CLG NATIONAL REGISTER REVIEW

CLG Name Greenfield Date of Public Meeting 5-8-14 and 5-20-14

Property Name Greenfield Public Square Historic District, 102-362 Public Square, 201-215 South First Street, 107-110 East Iowa, Greenfield, Adair County

1. For Historic Preservation Commission:

- Recommendation of National Register eligibility
- Recommendation of National Register ineligibility

Signature [Signature] Date 5/20/14

Print Name LRE R. ASANUOCE

Title Chairman

Reason(s) for recommendation: The nominated property meets the National Register of Historic places significance criteria. The percentage of properties exceeds 82% the basic standard is 60% for inclusion in the register. The structures are a reflection of the history of the city of Greenfield and are a wonderful representation of a small town in rural America.

2. For Chief Elected Local Official:

- Recommendation of National Register eligibility
- Recommendation of National Register ineligibility

Signature [Signature] Date 5/20/14

Print Name RON SMITH

Title Mayor

Reason(s) for recommendation: The Lancaster Square Arrangement around which the district is formed is unique within the state of Iowa. The special flavor of the district has been used as a setting for several movies, the best examples being "Cold Turkey" in 1969.

3. Professional Evaluation:

- Recommendation of National Register eligibility
- Recommendation of National Register ineligibility

Signature [Signature] Date 5/22/2014

Print Name Paula Mohr

Title Architectural Historian

Reason(s) for recommendation:

RETURN TO: State Historical Society of Iowa, ATTN: National Register Coordinator, 600 E. Locust, Des Moines, IA 50319

Agenda Greenfield City Historic Preservation Commission

May 20, 2014

6:15 p.m.

Greenfield City Hall

Approve minutes of previous meetings

Consider recommendation to Greenfield City Council for the Greenfield Public Square Historic District

Adjourn

May 8, 2014

4:45 p.m. Greenfield City Hall

Present were Greenfield Historic Preservation Commission members: Lee Ashmore, Patsy Ahnen, Marc Don Carlos, Stacie Hull and Jenice Wallace. Also present or joining meeting at a later time were: Cath Howe, Molly Myers-Naumann (Consultant), David Don Carlos, Lynne Don Carlos, Arlene Schwartz, Sarah Schwartz, Kathy Foster, Eileen Armstrong, Corma Allen, Carol Miller, Peggy Holland, Pam Wiggins, John Twombly, Mathew Havens, Barb Riley, Jay Howe, Nancy Queck, Alex Camylo, Pat Reeves, Carol Woosley, Gail Steward, Loren Long, Mary Long, Ginny Mueller, Betty Gray, Jane Ahnen

Molly presented information on the June 13th meeting to be held in Greenfield by the State Nominations Review Committee to consider the Greenfield Public Square Historic District which includes 102-362 Public Square, 201-215 S First St., 107-110 East Iowa, Greenfield, Iowa. She has prepared the application and will be given five minutes with the review committee to present information on the district.

The Greenfield City town square is a Lancaster design and the only public square with this design in Iowa. The streets come to the square from the middle of each side rather than at the corners which makes the square smaller than other designs and unique.

60% of the buildings in the district need to be contributing with Greenfield's proposed district having approximately 80% of its building contributing.

Molly was employed by the City of Greenfield to complete the application. If the state review committee approves the application it will be sent on to the federal level and Greenfield should know by Thanksgiving if it is approved at the federal level.

Molly presented information and a slide presentation about the district. Copies of the application are available at the Greenfield City Hall, the Adair County Free Press and at the Greenfield Chamber Main Street office. The Lancaster design was part of the original plat drawn in 1856. In 1875 Greenfield became the county seat. The original courthouse was located on the east side of the square. The current courthouse was constructed in 1892.

Molly used the Sanborn Insurance maps. They show that substantial commercial development had occurred by 1886 and on. Red brick was the primary building material of the early brick structures. The cutoff date for the district chosen was 1969- the year the movie Cold Turkey was filmed in Greenfield. It was chosen as the site of filming because it seemed to represent to the film makers that Greenfield was an ideal small American town and is important to the town's history.

It is not unusual to have individual buildings also listed on the Historic Register but still be within the larger Historic District.

Building owners will still be able to do anything they want to their buildings, but federal and state tax credits will be available within the historic district if federal and state guidelines are met when doing renovations. A non-contributing building within a historic district is not eligible for the credits.

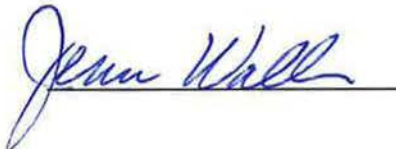
If the district is approved, a certificate suitable for framing is sent. Individual building owners would have to purchase their own plaques if an owner wants to attach to the building.

Plans are in place to prepare a walking tour brochure of the town square area. Molly stated that this proposal would not have been possible without all the volunteers and hours they contributed. Presentation ended.

The Historic Commission will meet at 6:15 p. m . May 20 at Greenfield City Hall to consider the Commission's recommendation to the Greenfield City Council for the Greenfield Public Square Historic District.

Meeting adjourned at 6:20 p.m.

_____, Lee Ashmore, Chairman

 _____, Jenice Wallace, Secretary

May 8, 2014 Historic Preservation Commission

<u>Name</u>	<u>Business (name)</u>	<u>Volunteer</u>
Arlene Schwartz		✓
Sarah Schwarz	Free Press	
Kenny Foster	The Head Quarters	
Eileen Armstrong		✓
Corma Allen		
Carol Ann Miller		
Jenny Holland		
Jann Higgins		
John Toboaby		
Matthew Allen	Idavens Accty.	
Barb Riley		
Jay Howe		
Nancy Deek	Warren Cultural Ctr	
Alex Emayto	artist studio	
pat reeves	family video	
Carol Wiggley	City Council	
David + Lyne Don Carlos	Don Carlos Ins.	
Paul Stensel	Adggr co mutual	
Tom Long	Long market	
Mary Long	Longs Market	
Jimmy Mueller		
Betty Gray		
Catherine Howe		
Alan Allen	CITY OF GREENFIELD	

PUBLIC MEETING

Greenfield Public Square Historic District

WHO: Downtown business/property owners, public-at-large

WHAT: Greenfield Historic Preservation Commission Meeting
Greenfield Public Square Historic District nomination presentation
Tour of proposed Greenfield Public Square Historic District

WHEN: Thursday, May 8 5:15 pm

WHERE: Greenfield City Hall large meeting room

WHY: Molly Myers-Naumann, architectural historian and consultant, will present the nomination, showing slides and sharing historical information resulting from the research conducted by a team of 15 volunteers.

Summarizing the time period from 1856-1969, the nomination provides a convincing case for the placement of the Greenfield Public Square Historic District on the National Register of Historic Places.

May 20, 2014

Present at Greenfield City Hall at 6:15 p.m. were Greenfield Historic Preservation members Lee Ashmore, Patsy Ahnen, Marc Don Carlos, Stacie Hull and Jenice Wallace.

Minutes of May 13, 2013, May 8, 2014 and April 20, 2014 were approved as presented.

Moved by Hull seconded by Don Carlos to approve the following:

The Greenfield Historic Preservation Commission does hereby recommend that the Greenfield Public Square Historic District, 102-362 Public Square, 201-215 South First Street, 107-110 East Iowa Street, Greenfield, Iowa, Adair County be approved. The nominated property meets the National Register of Historic Places significance criteria. The percentage of properties exceeds 82%, the basic standard is 60% for inclusion in the registry. The structures are a reflection of the history of the city of Greenfield and are a wonderful representation of a small town in rural America and to approve a statement for the Greenfield City Council to consider as follows:

The Lancaster square arrangement around which the district is formed is unique within the state of Iowa. The special flavor of the District has been used as a setting for several movies, the best example being "Cold Turkey" in 1969. Approved, all voting aye.

Hull will present recommendation to the city council.

Meeting adjourned 6:25 p.m.

_____, Lee Ashmore, Chairman

 _____, Jenice Wallace, Secretary

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF
CULTURAL AFFAIRS

MARY COWNIE, DIRECTOR
CHRIS KRAMER, DEPUTY DIRECTOR

TERRY E. BRANSTAD, GOVERNOR
KIM REYNOLDS, LT. GOVERNOR



IOWA
ARTS
COUNCIL

July 28, 2014

PRODUCE
IOWA

Carol Shull, Chief
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street, N.W.-- 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

STATE HISTORICAL
SOCIETY OF IOWA

Dear Ms. Shull:

STATE HISTORICAL
MUSEUM OF IOWA

The following National Register nomination(s) are enclosed for your review and listing if acceptable.

STATE HISTORICAL
LIBRARY & ARCHIVES

Lansing Main Street Historic District, 100-401 Main Street, one blk N & S on
Front & 2nd Streets, 190 John Street, Lansing, Allamakee County, Iowa

STATE
HISTORIC
SITES

Greenfield Public Square Historic District, 102-362 Public Square, 201-215 South
First street, 107-110 East Iowa, Greenfield, Adair County, Iowa

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Foster Hill

STATE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION
OFFICE OF IOWA

Elizabeth Foster Hill, Manager
National Register and Tax Incentive Programs

IOWA
HISTORICAL
FOUNDATION