

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: First United Brethren Church

Other names/site number: Otterbein United Methodist Church

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 201 East High Street

City or town: Toledo State: IA County: Tama

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,


I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

	<u>22 mar 2017</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>State Historical Society of Iowa</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Jay Edson W. Beall 5-8-17
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION: religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT

Other: Streamlined Classical, Modernist

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: foundation – CONCRETE; roof – ASPHALT;
walls: BRICK; other – STONE/limestone, GLASS

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Located at the northeast corner of High Street and Church Street in Toledo, Tama County, Iowa, the First United Brethren Church is a five bay by ten bay, two-story Streamlined Classical style church with brick cladding, limestone trim, flat roof, and vertical bands of windows featuring leaded what is described in church documents as “opalescent” glass.¹ Completed in 1946, it was built on the site of the former First United Brethren Church, a Victorian Gothic Revival style building that had burned down in 1943. It is located on a lot at the eastern edge of Toledo’s downtown just as the late 19th – early 20th century commercial streetscape turns residential. The building is in good condition and all seven aspects of historic integrity are present. It remains on the original site of construction and little alteration to design elements, setting, materials and original workmanship has occurred. Additionally, feeling and association are maintained through the building’s aesthetic language that reflects mid-20th century socio-religious and architectural changes and trends.

¹ “Lest We Forget”: A Souvenir of the Dedication of the First Church of the United Brethren in Christ, in Toledo, Tama County, Iowa, October 27, 1946. First Church of the United Brethren in Christ, Toledo, Iowa.

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The church sits on a small, grass-covered lot at the corner of High Street and Church Street near the edge of Toledo's main commercial district that runs along High Street for approximately three city blocks. Concrete sidewalks edge the property along High Street to the south and Church Street to the west where there is also a small lot of angled street parking with about a dozen available spaces. Across High Street to the south is the Wieting Theater, an early 20th century Colonial Revival style building added to the National Register in 1979, and the 1940s PWA Moderne style Toledo Public Library. One block west along High Street, which is dotted with late 19th – early 20th century commercial buildings built in either wood or brick, is the Romanesque style Tama County Courthouse, which was constructed in the 1860s and added to the National Register in 1981. To the north and west of the church are single family houses dating from the late 19th century up to the 1940s.

The nominated property includes a 1959 Modernist education wing added to the east elevation of the church toward the back of the property. It is a one-story, four bay by two bay, masonry-bearing building clad in brick and sitting on a concrete slab that connects to the church's east elevation via a one-bay recessed wing extending from the education wing's west elevation. It features limestone trim, flat roof, vertical bands of windows and a separate entrance facing High Street. It contributes to the significance of the church by conveying the evolution of use as well as mid-20th century socio-religious and architectural trends. The use of similar materials and design elements, such as the brick, flat roof, and vertical bands of windows alongside late 1950s-style windows, split-foyer interior floor plan, lower profile, and setback away from the street make this a sympathetic addition that does not distract from the church itself.

Narrative Description

Located in East Central Iowa in Tama County, the First United Brethren Church sits at the northeast corner of the junction of High Street and Church Street in Toledo. The building is sited on an irregular rectangular lot that slopes gently downhill northward along Church Street at the edge of Toledo's business district just as the landscape turns residential. The church was constructed in 1946 and includes a 1959 education wing attached along its east elevation. The church building is a roughly symmetrical, cross-shaped five bay by ten bay, two-story building built in the Streamlined Classical style of the 1930s and 1940s by architectural engineer, David B. Toenjes, and Gethmann Construction Company of Gladbrook, Iowa. Load-bearing, hollow clay tile construction is clad in brick of multiple colors and rests upon a concrete block foundation. It is topped by a rolled asphalt-covered flat roof with metal-capped parapet and is pierced near the northeast corner along the east elevation by a metal-capped chimney stack. Fenestration is mostly regular on the south, west and east elevations and irregular on the north with mostly wooden double-hung windows, plain wooden surrounds, plain limestone sills with drip grooves, and wood storm windows.

The main façade faces High Street to the south and features a centered, primary entrance with a six-light rectangular transom containing “opalescent” glass above a set of contemporary steel

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double doors with clear inset glass. When originally constructed, this entrance featured a set of wooden, 12-light double doors with glass similar to what is in the transom (**Fig. 1**). The entrance is encased by a limestone surround with fluted pilasters along each side and is topped with a recessed limestone panel inscribed with the words “United Brethren Church.”

Concrete steps flanked by brick half-walls capped by concrete railings arise from the sidewalk along High Street up to the landing in front of the primary entrance. A c. 1985, concrete ramp with a painted metal railing runs parallel along the façade east of the entrance to the landing in order to provide alternative access. Windows are aligned in vertical bands with smooth, rectangular limestone spandrels along either side of the entrance and feature leaded “opalescent” glass in an Art Deco style pattern.

The land slopes downhill in a northerly direction along the west elevation, revealing a semi-basement level. This elevation features three distinct wall planes with a central projection and two inset wall planes to either side, north and south. The northerly section’s roofline sits a half-story lower than the rest of the building and houses an interior stairwell. A secondary entrance can be found here at ground level and features a contemporary steel exterior door with a single clear glass light and concrete steps. Fenestration is irregular in this section. The lower level window contains clear textured glass and the upper level windows contain solid sheets of “opalescent” glass. The central section of this elevation projects outward and at the first floor level contains five, two-story-high, leaded “opalescent” and stained glass windows. These windows light the interior nave of the church and each contains a different pictorial medallion featuring a Biblical scene. Five double-hung windows with clear textured glass sit just below to light the basement. The southerly section of this elevation contains leaded “opalescent” glass windows arranged in groups of three horizontally and aligned vertically in bands separated by soldier courses of brick.

The north elevation features another secondary entrance at the semi-basement level that can be reached by a set of concrete steps extending down from the ground level. The four panel wood door features a plain wood surround. The lower level window contains clear textured glass and the upper level windows contain solid sheets of “opalescent” glass.

The east elevation features two vertical wall planes. The southern section contains leaded “opalescent” glass windows arranged in groups of three horizontally and aligned vertically in bands separated by soldier courses of brick. The northern section, which houses the nave, projects outward and at the first floor level contains five, two-story-high, leaded “opalescent” and stained glass windows similar to those on the west elevation projection.

Education Wing. To the north of these windows on the church’s east elevation is a one-story, one bay by one bay wing that serves as a passageway leading from the interior of the church to the 1959 education wing to the east that was designed by Toenjes & Stenson, an architectural and engineering firm from Waterloo, Iowa. It is a four bay by two bay, one-story concrete block building clad in multi-colored brick of similar hues as the church. It sits on a concrete slab and is topped by a rolled asphalt-covered flat roof with metal-capped parapets. Fenestration is regular

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throughout with aluminum double, three-light louvered windows. These windows are set in vertically-oriented bands with paneled limestone spandrels featuring rabbet edging that extend above to the roofline and below to the egress windows of the basement level on all elevations except the north.

The main façade faces south and features an off-center, street level entrance that can be reached via a concrete walkway extending perpendicularly from the sidewalk lying alongside High Street. This secondary entrance to the church complex serves as a primary entrance for the education wing and features double steel doors with inset glass and a five light transom above. A precast concrete cross is adhered to the exterior wall along the east side of the door.

The west elevation contains one first floor window and one basement level window with a concrete block window well for egress as well as the small, one bay by one bay wing connecting the education wing to the church. It extends from the west elevation of the education wing to the east elevation of the church on the northern side of the projection that houses the nave.

The land slopes downhill to the north along the east elevation of the education wing, revealing the semi-basement. A concrete block window well provides egress from the southern basement level window.

The north elevation abuts the north property line. Fenestration is regular on this elevation but does not feature the limestone spandrels found on the other elevations. Around 1950, the neighboring landowner built a two-stall garage very close to the property line on the north side. When the education wing was constructed in the late 1950s, it was built abutting the northern property line, resulting in approximately two feet of space between the new education wing and the neighbor's garage.

Church Interior. The interior of the church is a cruciform plan with a hierarchical spatial arrangement, including a vestibule, nave, chancel and choir loft. When entering through the south (main) façade entrance facing High Street, one enters the vestibule, which is flanked by small antechambers with double 4-panel, one-light, bi-fold doors opening to the nave to the west and east.

A set of four-panel double doors in the vestibule leads directly into the nave, which features two-story-high ceilings and a raised chancel at the opposite end. Two doors at the back of the chancel lead to secondary spaces. To the east is a small room and to the west is a staircase leading to the basement, which features a kitchen, a large multi-purpose space, and an additional secondary space.

The choir loft is situated just above the vestibule on the second floor and faces the chancel. It can be reached via the staircase housed within the antechamber east of the vestibule, which also contains a c. 1985 elevator. Three large openings in the north concrete block wall allow views of the nave and chancel below.

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The interior of the church retains original architectural features throughout, including painted hollow clay tile walls, white oak trim, fiberboard ceiling tiles in the nave and choir loft, and asphalt floor tiles, which in the nave lie beneath the carpet installed c. 1980. Isolated water damage is evident throughout, especially in the ceiling of the nave and the basement walls, but not alterations to floorplans, original materials, or architectural features have occurred.

Education Wing Interior. Through an opening in the northeast corner of the nave is the church entrance to the 1959 education wing. This space can also be entered through its off-center south façade facing High Street. Featuring a split-foyer design with metal stair railings, the structure has six rooms on both the basement and main floor levels that can be reached via an east-west hallway. Original architectural features are evident throughout and include painted concrete block walls, asphalt-tile floor coverings on the main level, drop ceilings, and interior ceramic-tile-covered sills at the base of windows.

Alterations. Few alterations to the church have taken place since its completion in 1946. In 1959, the Education Wing was built and connected to the church along the east elevation to the north of the projection containing the nave. According to the original architectural plans for the church, there would have been double-hung windows arranged in groups of three horizontally and aligned vertically in bands separated by soldier courses of brick, much like what is extant to the south of the central nave projection of this elevation (**Figs. 2 and 5**).

Around 1985, the easterly brick half-wall of the landing in front of the primary entrance was altered to accept a concrete ramp with a painted metal railing. This ramp runs parallel along the south façade east of the entrance from the landing to the south sidewalk along High Street in order to provide alternative access. During this same time period, an elevator was installed in the antechamber east of the vestibule, allowing alternative access to the basement.

No alterations have occurred to the spaces or architecture of the education wing since its completion in 1959.

Future Plans. Hobart Historic Restoration of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, plans to convert the church and education wing into apartments for local residents. Hobart is applying for both Historic Preservation Certification for Federal tax credits and Iowa's Historic Preservation and Cultural Entertainment District tax credits in order to assist in offsetting the cost of rehabilitation.

Integrity Statement. Overall, the United Brethren Church and its associated education wing are in good condition. Some alligating and peeling paint can be found on exterior wood surfaces and there is evidence of water infiltration on the interior through the roof and through the walls at the basement level. Additionally, cracked and voided mortar can be found on the brick near the roof of the education wing on the south and east elevations. The church and education wing, however, retain the character-defining features, details, materials and workmanship that convey their architectural significance and reflect the socio-religious and architectural trends emerging out of World War II and extending into the modern age of the mid-20th century.

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- **Location:** Neither the church nor education wing have been moved and both remain where they were originally constructed on their original foundations. When the church was constructed in 1946, it occupied a prominent site at the corner of Church Street and High Street, sandwiched between Toledo's core commercial district and a residential district that expanded to the east and north of the church. This configuration of the landscape and built environment remains to this day.
- **Design:** The church retains its overall Streamlined Classical form, plan and style as originally designed by David B. Toenjes. Additionally, the interior retains its historic floor plan with rooms and spaces in their 1940s configuration. The 1959 education wing addition contributes to the overall integrity of the church and compliments but does not distract from the church's architecture through the use of similar materials and design. Other than the construction of the education wing in 1959 that masked the area of the east elevation to the north of the nave projection, and the installation of a ramp for accessibility c. 1985, no other changes to the general form, plan, space, or style of the church have occurred.
- **Setting:** Other than the removal of the large mature trees appearing to the west of the church in early photos (**Figs. 1 and 2**), the physical environment of the church and education wing have remained largely unaltered since their construction. The church complex remains close to Toledo's commercial core with its late 19th and early 20th century commercial buildings and its residential outskirts featuring homes built in varying styles, including Queen Anne, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, and Modern Ranch.
- **Materials:** Other than the replacement of the primary entrance door or the south façade, most historic materials remain intact and in their original configurations. Fenestration is unchanged and architectural details, such as the fluted pilasters flanking the primary entrance and leaded "opalescent" and stained glass windows remain unaltered. Furthermore, the church's and education wing's floorplans and interior construction materials, such as fiberboard ceiling tiles and white oak woodwork, remain wholly intact.
- **Workmanship:** Evidence of workmanship from the time period of construction is visible in the mostly unadorned, smooth surfaces of materials. Mortar joints feature plain, concave tooling. Interior woodwork surfaces are simple with no carvings or detailed profiles except around the chancel. Interior hollow clay tile (church) and concrete block (education wing) walls are coated with paint with no attempts to mask what materials were used in the construction.
- **Feeling:** The church and education wing retain the architectural design, materials, and workmanship as originally designed by David B. Toenjes in the 1940s and 1950s respectively. The church's design, which is similar to that of PWA Moderne buildings of the 1930s and 1940s, echoes nationwide trends toward streamlining architecture for both a modernizing worldview and efficient use of materials and funds. Because of the high level of integrity present within the church and education wing, original congregants of the church would recognize and experience both spaces in the same way today that they would have when initially built.

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- **Association:** The church's association with its original function and identity as the First United Brethren Church remains physically evident in the stained and "opalescent" glass windows in the nave that feature biblical scenes and in the inscription "United Brethren Church" that is located just above the primary entrance on the south façade.

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.)

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1946 – 1959

Significant Dates

1946

1959

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

undefined

Architect/Builder

Toenjes, David B.

Gethmann Construction Company

Toenjes and Stenson

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

First United Brethren Church (aka Otterbein Methodist Church) is nominated under Criterion C for its local significance as a representation of Streamlined Classical architecture with roots in traditional design, but constructed under the pressures of wartime supply shortages and financial restraints using modern aesthetics, construction methods and materials. The education wing adds to the church's architectural significance through its use of similar materials and design elements in a Modernist addition designed by the church's original architectural engineer, David B. Toenjes. The Period of Significance begins with the completed construction of the church in 1946 and ends with the completion of the education wing in 1959. Though no longer used to house religious activities, the building meets Criteria Consideration A because it was previously owned by a religious institution and used for religious purposes.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Significance under Criterion C

Church. First United Brethren Church is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as an excellent local example of 1940s Streamlined Classical architecture as interpreted in a religious building. The church was designed by David B. Toenjes (1895 – 1966) who was born in Sioux City, Iowa. Toenjes served in World War I as a sergeant in the Army's motor transportation corps and then went on to graduate from Iowa State University with a degree in Architectural Engineering in 1924. By 1931, he had moved to Waterloo, Iowa, to work in the offices of Mortimer B. Cleveland, a prominent Iowa architect who had designed residences for several leading Waterloo citizens of the Highland neighborhood in the early 20th century. In the 1930s, Cleveland designed public buildings, such as the PWA Moderne style Bremer County Courthouse in 1937 and the Art Deco style Waterloo Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) building in 1932. Reportedly, Toenjes had assisted Cleveland in designing the latter and had also supervised its construction. Toenjes later served as Waterloo's building commissioner for a year before starting his own architecture and engineering firm in the late 1930s. In 1942, he was elected to the executive committee of the Iowa chapter of the American Institute of Architecture.^{2 3 4 5 6 7}

² "Toenjes Dies at Waterloo" *The Des Moines Register* (Des Moines, Iowa), August 29, 1966.

³ "Architect, 71, Died Sunday" *Estherville Daily News* (Estherville, Iowa), August 29, 1966.

⁴ National Register of Historic Places, Bremer County Courthouse, Waverly, Bremer County, Iowa, 03000821.

⁵ National Register of Historic Places, YMCA Building, Waterloo, Black Hawk County, Iowa, 83000343.

⁶ "Superstructure Completed; Expect Building's Interior to be Finished by Fall, 1932" *Waterloo Courier* (Waterloo, Iowa), January 3, 1932.

⁷ "Work Parley by Architects" *The Des Moines Register* (Des Moines, IA), November 14, 1942.

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First United Brethren Church exhibits stylistic characteristics commonly seen in Streamlined Classical (aka Stripped Classical), a style that shares traits with the PWA Moderne/Depression Moderne design commonly used in public buildings, such as courthouses, schools, and libraries, during the 1930s and 1940s. This style reflects the more conservative approach to Modernism many Americans felt drawn toward as the Depression and World War II ushered in global, technological, political and cultural changes at a rate rarely seen before in human history. A sense of the “good old days” as long past pervaded the country’s consciousness and there was a drive to simultaneously move forward into the modern era while finding comfort in the moral and civic authority of the past. Classical styles, such as Beaux Arts, seemed most appropriate to adapt for the new Modern Age with its simplicity of form and democratic connotations.^{8 9 10 11 12}

Toenjes’ later work in the Streamlined Classical style was influenced by his experiences with Mortimer Cleveland and the PWA Moderne style and can be seen not only at First United Brethren but also at the c. 1940 gymnasium he designed for the Iowa Evangelical Lutheran Orphans Society (present day Bremwood Residential Treatment Center) in Waverly, Iowa. Common traits of Streamlined Classical include a simplified modern aesthetic that eschewed heavy architectural ornamentation, flat roofs with parapets, classical balance and symmetry, weighty geometric massing, formal entrances, windows banded together in either a vertical or horizontal orientation, and modern construction methods with a focus on efficient use of materials.^{13 14 15}

The church’s significance under Criterion C is evident in the fact that few irreversible changes have been made to the building and the architecturally defining characteristics that place it solidly within the 1940s Streamlined Classical style. Therefore, in 2016, it appears much like it did when construction was completed 60 years ago (**Fig. 1**). The exterior of the church is defined by its large, central entrance with classically-inspired pilasters and symmetrical, regular fenestration arranged in vertical bands with limestone spandrels. No excessive architectural embellishment exists in this building. What little ornamentation was allowed can be seen in the

⁸ Ossian, Lisa L. *The Home Fronts of Iowa, 1939 – 1945* (Columbia, Missouri: University of Missouri Press, 2009), 1 – 2.

⁹ Craig, Robert M. *Atlanta Architecture: Art Deco to Modern Classic, 1929 – 1959* (Gretna, Louisiana: Pelican Publishing Company, 1995), 19.

¹⁰ Robinson, Judith Helm, Stephanie S. Foeil, Robinson & Associates, Inc. *Growth, Efficiency and Modernism: GSA Buildings of the 1950s, 60s and 70s* (United States General Services Administration, Office of the Chief Architect, Center for Historic Buildings, 2003), 24 – 25.

¹¹ *Architectural Findings: Summary of Architectural Trends 1940 – 1970* (Report. Ohio History Connection. <http://www.ohiohistory.org/file%20library/historic%20preservation/survey%20and%20inventory/rpstyles.pdf> . Accessed: 14 April 2016), 135.

¹² Gelernter, Mark. *A History of American Architecture: Buildings in Their Cultural and Technological Context* (Lebanon, New Hampshire, University Press of New England, 1999), 239 – 240.

¹³ Toenjes, David Burdette, “Architects in Iowa.” Iowa State Historic Preservation Office.

¹⁴ *Architectural Findings: Summary of Architectural Trends 1940 – 1970* (Report. Ohio History Connection. <http://www.ohiohistory.org/file%20library/historic%20preservation/survey%20and%20inventory/rpstyles.pdf> . Accessed: 14 April 2016), 134.

¹⁵ Craig, Robert M. *Atlanta Architecture: Art Deco to Modern Classic, 1929 – 1959* (Gretna, Louisiana: Pelican Publishing Company, 1995), 19 – 20.

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fluting of the pilasters to either side of the entrance and in the leaded, Art Deco style “opalescent” and stained glass windows found at the first and second floor levels.

Though Streamlined Classical and PWA Moderne buildings have roots in the past, the burgeoning Modern Age can be seen and felt in their construction. At First United Brethren Church, just beneath the brick veneered surface, modern construction methods and materials were put to use in order to save money and make efficient use of available materials. After the original church burned in 1943, the church’s Board of Trustees petitioned the federal government for permission to rebuild. Most building materials were scarce during WWII as the nation mobilized to support military operations and so almost all use of heavy lumber was eliminated from the material priority agreement the government drafted. The church trustees and building committee decided to build a smaller, simpler building using modern construction methods and materials, such as hollow clay tile construction, which was chosen for its fireproof properties. Additionally, the floor and roof were constructed using open web steel joists, expanded metal lathe, and concrete. In this case, form would need to follow function out of sheer material and financial necessity, echoing the trend toward Modern styles for use in church architecture that began in earnest in the late 1940s.^{16 17 18 19 20 21 22}

Church members purchased bonds to raise money for the new building that was estimated to cost \$28,000. In an effort to save on money and materials, as many of the red bricks from the old church that could be reused were salvaged and school children were paid 1¢ per brick to clean off all the old mortar. Unfortunately, labor and material costs continued to rise once construction began and the church with all of its furnishings eventually came in over budget at \$46,000.^{23 24}

Despite nods to the past in leaded glass windows, traditional hierarchy of interior spaces, and Classical massing and symmetry, it was a thoroughly modern church with little ecclesiastical ornament on either the interior or exterior. Fiberboard ceiling tiles,

¹⁶ Crawford, Margaret. *World War II and the American Dream: How Wartime Building Changed a Nation*. (Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press, 1995), 4.

¹⁷ “*Lest We Forget*”: *A Souvenir of the Dedication of the First Church of the United Brethren in Christ, in Toledo, Tama County, Iowa, October 27, 1946*. First Church of the United Brethren in Christ, Toledo, Iowa.

¹⁸ *ibid.*

¹⁹ Allaback, Sarah, PhD. *Essays on Modern Architecture for the National Historic Landmark Program* (Report for the National Park Service. <https://www.nps.gov/nhl/learn/specialstudies/ModernArchitecture.pdf> . Accessed 15 April 2016), 32.

²⁰ Doris McClure (Christ United Methodist Church of Toledo congregant), interview by Laura Sadowsky, 14 May 2016.

²¹ Marge Ziskovsky (Christ United Methodist Church of Toledo congregant), interview by Laura Sadowsky, 14 May 2016.

²² Bossenberger, William H. P.E. “Report of Inspection of Former United Brethren Church for Christ United Methodist Church, Toledo, IA.” Bossenberger Associates Structural Engineers, 1997.

²³ Doris McClure (Christ United Methodist Church of Toledo congregant), interview by Laura Sadowsky, 13 April 2016.

²⁴ “*Lest We Forget*”: *A Souvenir of the Dedication of the First Church of the United Brethren in Christ, in Toledo, Tama County, Iowa, October 27, 1946*. First Church of the United Brethren in Christ, Toledo, Iowa.

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asphalt floor tiles, restrooms, a modern kitchen, a modern oil-burning heating plant, and wiring for sound in the basement all reflected the congregation's view toward the future. This was a trend common throughout various American Christian denominations of the time. Though economic issues were often the deciding factor in building non-traditional spaces, many saw value in the simplified, unpretentious spaces as being a true and humble reflection of their faith.
25 26

Education Wing. The church's significance under Criterion C is enhanced by the Modernist education wing constructed in 1959. Not only was the church's original architect, David B. Toenjes, involved in the design of the new space in the late 1950s, but similar construction materials and designs were used in order to echo but not mimic the original architecture of the church. The flat roof with metal-capped parapet sits almost a full story lower and the entire building is set back against the edge of the lot. Bricks in multiple colors of a slightly darker hue echo those used in the construction of the church. Limestone spandrels, while mostly solid rectangular panels on the church, were installed on the education wing in vertically-oriented panels in sets of seven with rabbet grooves down each long edge, and the entrance was sited off-center, giving the façade an asymmetrical appearance. Rather than hollow clay tile construction, however, the education wing was built using concrete block with a supported floor using open web steel joists, corrugated steel centering and concrete slab.²⁷

The church and education wing together serve as an excellent local example of the socio-religious trends in mid-20th century America as expressed through the evolution of architecture from a more traditional past toward a modern aesthetic. In the decades following WWII, church attendance and construction skyrocketed in the United States, fueled in part by the return of economic prosperity and the "baby boom." The addition of education wings to older churches also became commonplace as churches embraced the idea of encouraging a focus on community and bringing the sacred back into secular life in a modern, progressive way through offering recreational opportunities and religious activities for families all in one space. Congregations during this time period tended to gravitate toward contemporary, simple, and approachable designs in order to attract the poor and other non-church people who might be turned off by the more ostentatious architecture of preceding generations. Contemporary designs were also seen as more dynamic and progressive, which many felt was necessary in order to attract youth to the church and keep them engaged in a spiritual life.^{28 29 30 31}

²⁵ "Lest We Forget": A Souvenir of the Dedication of the First Church of the United Brethren in Christ, in Toledo, Tama County, Iowa, October 27, 1946. First Church of the United Brethren in Christ, Toledo, Iowa.

²⁶ Loveland, Anne C. and Otis B. Wheeler. *From Meetinghouse to Megachurch: A Material and Cultural History* (Columbia, Missouri: University of Missouri Press, 2003), 110 – 111.

²⁷ Bossenberger, William H. P.E. "Report of Inspection of Former United Brethren Church for Christ United Methodist Church, Toledo, IA." Bossenberger Associates Structural Engineers, 1997.

²⁸ Kieckhefer, Richard. *Theology in Stone: Church Architecture from Byzantium to Berkeley* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2004), 269 – 283.

²⁹ "When Traditional Could Be Modern: Religious Buildings in Kansas After World War II." *Kansas Preservation*, vol 26 no 2, March – April 2004 (Topeka, Kansas: Kansas State Historical Society), 5 – 6.

³⁰ Loveland, Anne C. and Otis B. Wheeler. *From Meetinghouse to Megachurch: A Material and Cultural History*. Columbia, Missouri: University of Missouri Press, 2003.

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First United Brethren was no exception and saw its own increase in the attendance of children in the years following WWII. By the time the church had contacted Toenjes to request a design for a new education wing to house activities for its growing congregation, Toenjes had joined with Marvin L. Stenson to form the architecture and engineering firm, Toenjes & Stenson in Waterloo, and had moved stylistically in a decidedly Modernist direction. Examples of some of his other Modernist designs can be found in Postville, Iowa, at the Cora B. Darling Elementary School (1955) and in Waterloo at the Black Hawk County Courthouse (1964). Smooth, simplified geometric forms, lack of applied ornamentation, flat roofs, metal windows banded together in horizontal or vertical orientations, asymmetrical but balanced design, and consideration of function before form are all hallmarks of this architectural movement and are present in the education wing Toenjes & Stenson designed for First United Brethren in Toledo.³² The exterior of this building is defined by a flat roof, asymmetrically-placed entrance, and vertically banded aluminum, three-light louvered windows with flat paneled limestone spandrels. The split-foyer floorplan on the interior reflects domestic dwelling trends of the time and allows for efficient use of space while ensuring the design of the education wing remained subservient to the architecture of the church.

Developmental history/additional historic context information. The town of Toledo, Iowa lies about one mile north of the Iowa River at the northern edge of what is known as the Iowa River Corridor. Highway 30 (aka Lincoln Highway) cuts between it and its sister town, Tama, to the south. Toledo is the seat of Tama County and is surrounded by a mostly rural landscape with rolling prairies and spots of timber near the Iowa River and secondary streams.

In the 1850s, the home of James H. Hollen near present-day Tama was the United States Post Office's drop-off site for the region's mail. Local tradition suggests that Hollen named his drop-off site "Toledo" after reading *Knight of Toledo in Spain*. In 1853, the district judge for the area ordered that a site on which the seat of Tama County could be constructed should be located. A search party travelled throughout the county, speaking to landowners. Eventually, they located suitable land north of Hollen's cabin and postal drop-off site. Legend states that the oldest member of the search party, Adam Zehrunge, was given the privilege of naming the new town. Because he had lived for a time in Toledo, Ohio, and the mail stop nearby was called "Toledo," he chose that name for the county seat and the mail stop was subsequently moved north.³³

From the time of its incorporation in 1865, Toledo's story is one of pushing toward modernization and growth despite challenges and obstacles. When the railroad was constructed through the region, the citizens of Toledo's hopes were dashed as the company elected to follow the Iowa River bed two-and-a-half miles south. Farmers began bypassing Toledo in order to

³¹ Price, Jay M. *Temples for a Modern God: Religious Architecture in Postwar America* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2013), 128 – 129.

³² *Architectural Findings: Summary of Architectural Trends 1940 – 1970* (Report. Ohio History Connection. <http://www.ohiohistory.org/file%20library/historic%20preservation/survey%20and%20inventory/rpstyles.pdf> . Accessed: 14 April 2016), 134.

³³ *Toledo, Iowa: Celebrating 150 Years of Yesterdays Leading to Tomorrow, 1853 – 2003* (Toledo, Iowa: Toledo Sesquicentennial Book Committee, 2003), 3.

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trade their grain near the railroad stop. By the early 1870s, however, the town had formed the Toledo & Northwestern Company and built a branch from the main railroad line north into Toledo and area farmers were encouraged to begin trading in town once more. The 1870s also saw the installation of sidewalks and streetlamps, the organization of two banks; a fire department and several churches; and a growing population that necessitated the building of a new public school about a decade after its founding.^{34 35}

The First United Brethren Church was first organized in 1872 by local families during this period of rapid growth in Toledo. Followers of the United Brethren faith, which had its roots in Pennsylvania during the Second Great Awakening of the late 18th – early 19th century, had been expanding into the central Mississippi Valley for nearly 30 years and had been in Iowa since at least the early 1850s. Until about 1875, the newly-formed Toledo congregation worshipped in the Free Baptist Church in town until their own church was completed. In less than ten years, however, the congregation outgrew the building and another lot in town was purchased for \$700 on May 14, 1886. A new, red brick church in the Victorian Gothic style was erected that same year at a cost of \$20,000 (**Fig. 13**). This much larger church reportedly seated 1000 people and, in addition to church services, was the site for music recitals, graduations, and other functions for the newly-relocated Western College, a United Brethren affiliated institution of higher learning originally established in Shueyville, Iowa, in 1857.^{36 37}

Western College, which had been founded due to the United Brethren's desire to "further God's kingdom on earth"³⁸ through education, had been facing severe financial difficulties and competition from nearby institutions, Cornell College in Mount Vernon and the University of Iowa in Iowa City. Many Toledo citizens reached out to the college, offering a pledge of \$20,000 to move to their town. Due to the wealth and prosperity of the area, the college agreed and made the move during the summer of 1881.³⁹

Despite the continued population growth⁴⁰ and economic vitality of Toledo, as evidenced by the construction of an electric rail line to connect Toledo and Tama and the opera house that offered public entertainment through lectures, plays, concerts and other exhibitions, Western College soon meet with additional financial difficulties. A local United Brethren congregant, Leander Clark, donated \$50,000 to the college, which then changed its name to Leander Clark College in his honor in 1906. Unfortunately, it was not enough and the college merged with Coe College in Cedar Rapids in 1919. The loss of the college was a huge setback for First United Brethren

³⁴ *Toledo, Iowa: Celebrating 150 Years of Yesterdays Leading to Tomorrow, 1853 – 2003* (Toledo, Iowa: Toledo Sesquicentennial Book Committee, 2003), 3.

³⁵ *History of Tama County Iowa*. Springfield, Illinois: Union Publishing Company, 1883.

³⁶ Ward, Henry Winfield. *Western, Leander-Clark College, 1856 – 1911* (Dayton, Ohio: Otterbein Press, 1911), 17 – 18.

³⁷ "Our History: It All Started in a Barn." Church of the United Brethren in Christ, USA. <http://ub.org/about/history/>. Accessed: 15 April 2016.

³⁸ Ward, Henry Winfield. *Western, Leander-Clark College, 1856 – 1911* (Dayton, Ohio: Otterbein Press, 1911), 19.

³⁹ *ibid*, 153 – 157.

⁴⁰ Iowa State Data Center. "Cities/Incorporated Places and Census Designated Places (CDP) – Total Population: 1850 – 2010." <http://www.statelibraryofia.org/datacenter/archive/2011/02/citypop.pdf>. Accessed: 15 April 2016.

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Church, which suffered a loss in church members as students and faculty moved away. By the 1940s, fewer than 300 congregants remained in a church built to hold 1000.^{41 42 43 44}

In the early morning hours of November 11, 1943, tragedy struck once again – First United Brethren Church, which had stood at the corner of High Street and Church Street for nearly 60 years, caught fire and burned to the ground. Everything, except for the communion silver service, was lost. Damages were estimated to be about \$38,000, but the church was only able to recoup \$10,000 from insurance. The church, along with the support of the Toledo community, vowed to rebuild. The church trustees petitioned the federal government and after months of negotiation, were granted permission to construct a new church, albeit with limited access to traditional building materials. This time, however, they built a more modest building in keeping with the smaller congregation and lean times brought about by WWII and the Great Depression.^{45 46 47}

Despite general rural losses of population to urban centers beginning in the 1940s throughout Iowa, Toledo continued to grow through the mid-20th century and had a bustling downtown area (**Fig. 14**). Family businesses lined High Street, including pharmacies, cafes, ice cream parlors, and dry goods stores. A town newspaper, local cannery and cheese factory thrived. In 1948, a traffic light was located at High Street and Broadway, just one block west of the newly constructed, Streamlined Classical First United Brethren Church (**Fig. 15**).^{48 49 50}

By 1960, Toledo's population had made its largest jump since the Great Depression with over 2,400 people calling the town home. The First United Brethren Church had been initially holding Sunday school sessions in the church's basement, but within a few short years this space became overcrowded due to a growth in numbers of children, possibly due in part to the "baby boom" following WWII. Within ten years of construction, the church formed a study and planning committee for possible expansion. In 1957, the committee determined there was a desperate need for additional space for church-related recreational activities and Sunday school rooms and the church began to canvass for the needed funds. The church contacted David Toenjes, the architect

⁴¹ Iowa State Data Center. "Cities/Incorporated Places and Census Designated Places (CDP) – Total Population: 1850 – 2010." <http://www.statelibraryofiaowa.org/datacenter/archive/2011/02/citypop.pdf>. Accessed: 15 April 2016.

⁴² Harrigan, J.C. *Recollections of Toledo 60 – 80 Years Ago*. Toledo, Iowa: Pica Press, 1964.

⁴³ Donahey, Mike. "Leander Clark College." *Past Times (Times Republican)*, August 2009, 4-5.

⁴⁴ "Lest We Forget": *A Souvenir of the Dedication of the First Church of the United Brethren in Christ, in Toledo, Tama County, Iowa, October 27, 1946*. First Church of the United Brethren in Christ, Toledo, Iowa.

⁴⁵ "Lest We Forget": *A Souvenir of the Dedication of the First Church of the United Brethren in Christ, in Toledo, Tama County, Iowa, October 27, 1946*. First Church of the United Brethren in Christ, Toledo, Iowa.

⁴⁶ Doris McClure (Christ United Methodist Church of Toledo congregant), interview by Laura Sadowsky, 14 May 2016.

⁴⁷ Marge Ziskovsky (Christ United Methodist Church of Toledo congregant), interview by Laura Sadowsky, 14 May 2016.

⁴⁸ Schwieder, Dorothy. *Iowa: The Middle Land* (Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press, 1996), 288.

⁴⁹ *Toledo, Iowa: Celebrating 150 Years of Yesterdays Leading to Tomorrow, 1853 – 2003*. Toledo, Iowa: Toledo Sesquicentennial Book Committee, 2003.

⁵⁰ "Cities and Towns – Toledo" [vertical files materials]. State Historical Society of Iowa.

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who had designed the church in the prior decade and hired his firm, Toenjjes & Stenson of Waterloo, to design a new education wing to be added onto the church. The firm designed a Modernist building that echoed the materials and design of the church, ensuring both continuity and differentiation in design, and reflecting the church's progress since the devastating fire of 1943 and deprivations of WWII.

By the end of 1957, First United Brethren had raised \$35,000 of the needed \$40,000 to complete the project. They quickly broke ground and completed the construction in 1959, holding a dedication ceremony in January of the following year. Soon, it was a bustling hub of church activity with Sunday school classes, youth fellowship programs, and annual "Harvest Home Dinners" that would feed nearly 300 people in one evening. In 1968, the church changed its name to Otterbein United Methodist Church when the national organization of the Evangelical United Brethren merged with the Methodist Church. The name was chosen in honor of the United Brethrens' 19th century co-founder, Phillip William Otterbein.^{51 52 53 54}

Otterbein United Methodist Church and the First United Methodist Church of Toledo joined to form one congregation in 1993 and adopted the name Christ United Methodist Church. Services were held at the latter's church only a few blocks away at 301 South Broadway Street. The First United Brethren Church (aka Otterbein United Methodist Church) was used for Sunday school and church offices for many years and eventually became known as the Otterbein Education Center of Christ United Methodist Church.

In 2015, the church decided it could no longer afford to heat and cool two separate buildings and moved all educational activities and offices to the church on Broadway. The First United Brethren Church, education wing, and land were sold via auction to Hobart Historic Restoration (d/b/a Otterbein LLC) in September 2015. Hobart plans to rehabilitate the building into apartments for local residents.^{55 56}

The First United Brethren Church is architecturally unique amongst the churches of the Toledo and Tama areas and is the first to have broken away from traditional ecclesiastical styles. Most of the extant churches predate First United Brethren and are located near the centers of their respective towns. The Gothic Revival style Christ United Methodist Church (301 South Broadway Street, Toledo) and First Presbyterian Church (100 West State Street, Toledo) and the Tudor Revival style St. Paul's Lutheran Church (700 Harmon Street, Tama), date to the late 19th and early 20th centuries, respectively. Churches built after First United Brethren were generally

⁵¹ *Otterbein United Methodist Church, Toledo, Iowa: Celebrating a Century of Christ, November 12 – 19, 1972.*

⁵² Doris McClure (Christ United Methodist Church of Toledo congregant), interview by Laura Sadowsky, 13 April 2016.

⁵³ *Toledo, Iowa: Celebrating 150 Years of Yesterdays Leading to Tomorrow, 1853 – 2003* (Toledo, Iowa: Toledo Sesquicentennial Book Committee, 2003), 142.

⁵⁴ Oliver, Rev. Brian K. "Otterbein Education Center to Be Decommissioned Sept. 13." <http://www.tamatoledonews.com/page/content.detail/id/550359/Otterbein-Education-Center-to-be-decommissioned-Sept--13.html?nav=5010>. Accessed: 15 April 2015.

⁵⁵ *ibid.*

⁵⁶ Tama County, Iowa. Deed Records. County Recorder's Office, Toledo, Iowa. Vol 951, p 314.

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built further away from town centers and include designs reminiscent of residential ranch-style homes as well as more contemporary designs. The mid-20th century Solid Rock Bible Church (1202 South Broadway Street, Toledo) and late-20th century Grace Community Church (3098 I Avenue, Toledo) opted for simplified, gable ended buildings with a traditional feel. St. Patrick's Catholic Church (900 Park Street, Tama), however, was designed in a contemporary style in the late 20th century.

Though the history of this property stretches beyond the construction of the present First United Brethren Church, the potential for any prehistoric or historic archaeological remains within the property boundary was not assessed as part of the present National Register nomination.

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Fig. 1: Exterior of First United Brethren Church, Toledo, Iowa, c. 1950.
(Photo: Tama County Historical Society)

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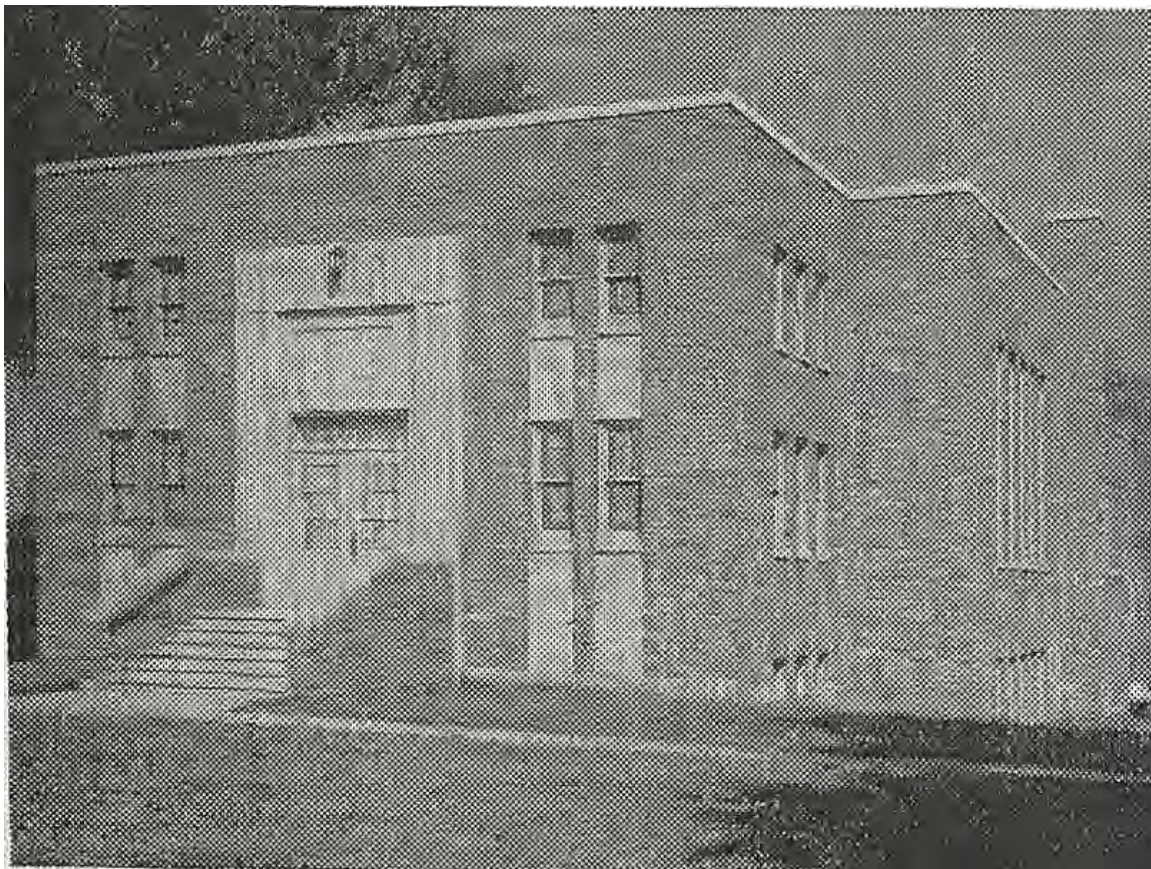


Fig. 2: Exterior of First United Brethren, c. 1946, as pictured in the program for the church's dedication in October of that year. South façade and east elevation pictured.
(Photo: *"Lest We Forget": A Souvenir of the Dedication of the First Church of the United Brethren in Christ, in Toledo, Tama County, Iowa, October 27, 1946.* First Church of the United Brethren in Christ, Toledo, Iowa.)

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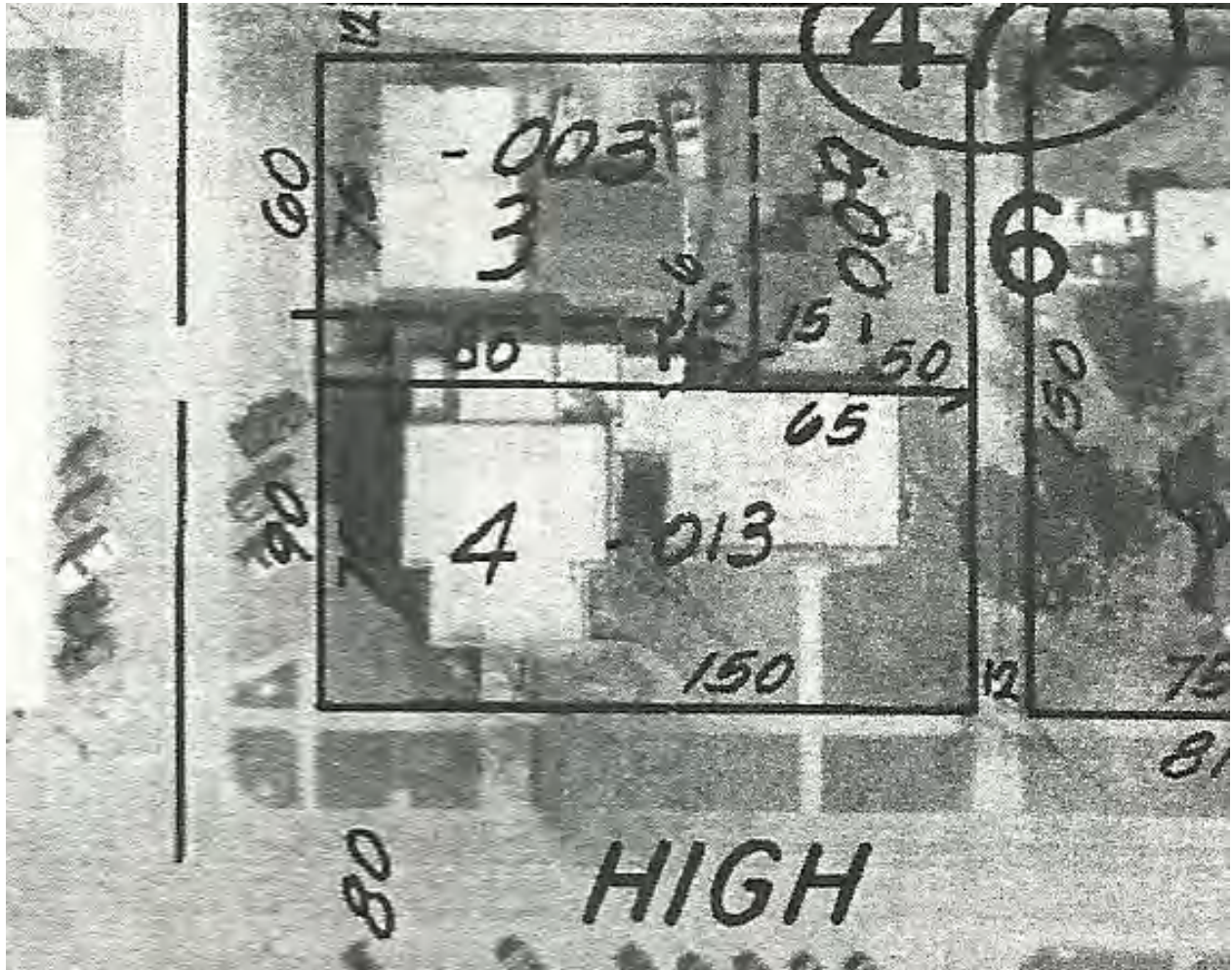


Fig. 3: Plat map showing church and education wing with property boundaries.
(Source: Tama County Auditor, 2000.)

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Fig. 4: Interior view of nave as appeared in c. 1975 church directory.
(Photo: "Otterbein United Methodist Church Album Directory")

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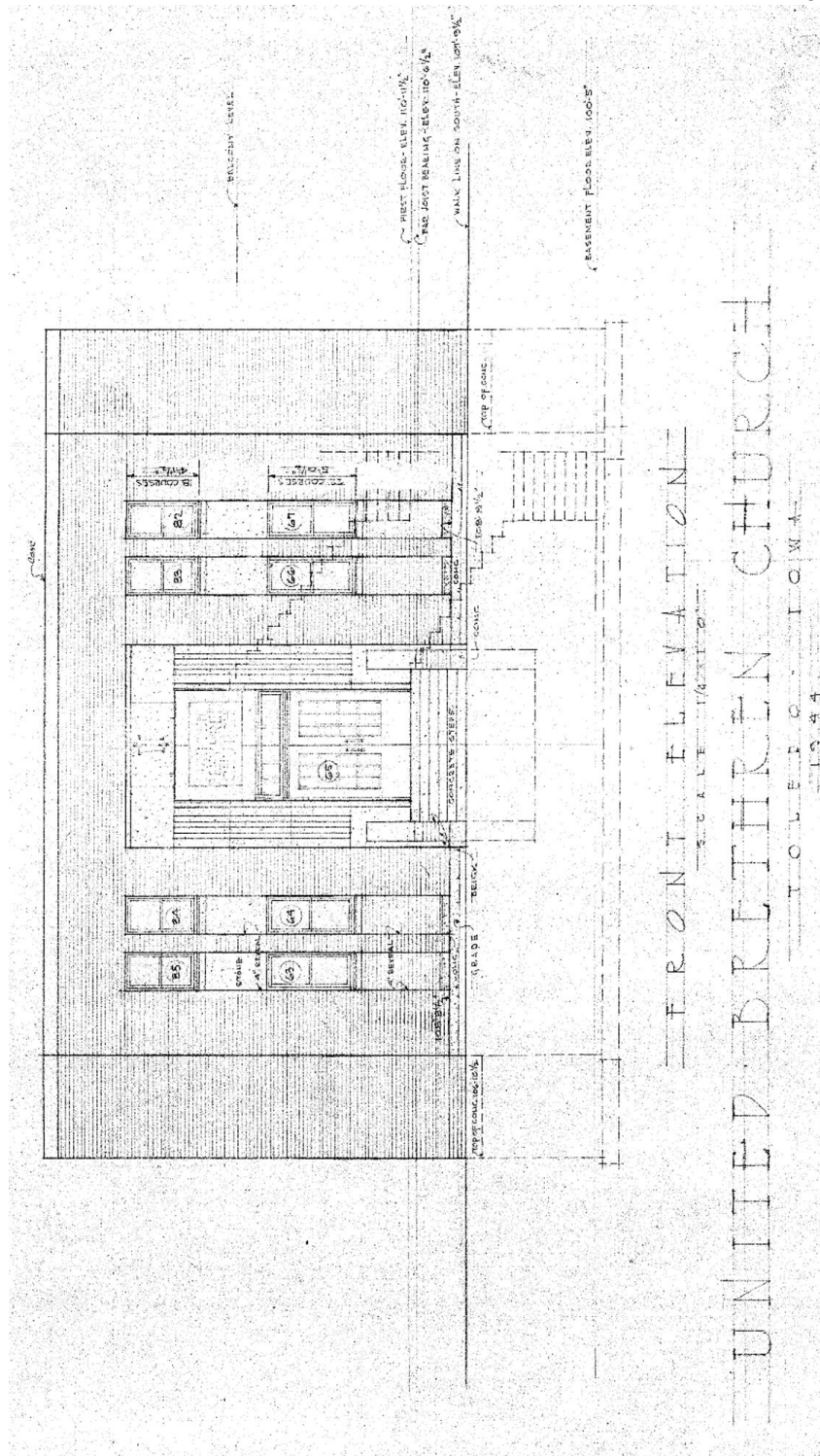


Fig. 5: South façade of First United Brethren from plans drawn by David B. Toenjes c. 1944.(Source: Hobart Historic Restoration.)

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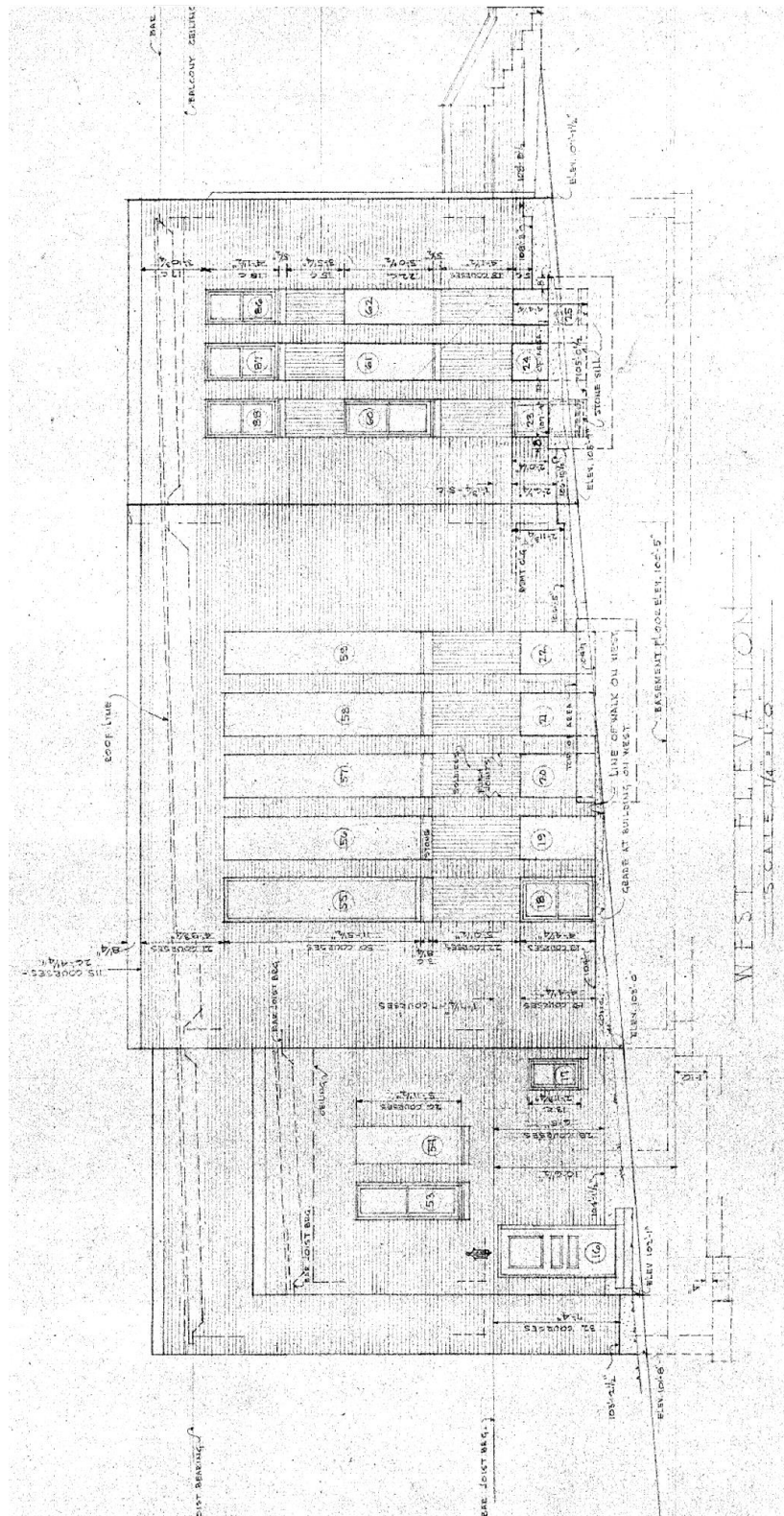


Fig. 6: West elevation from plans drawn by David B. Toenjes.
(Source: Hobart Historic Restoration.)

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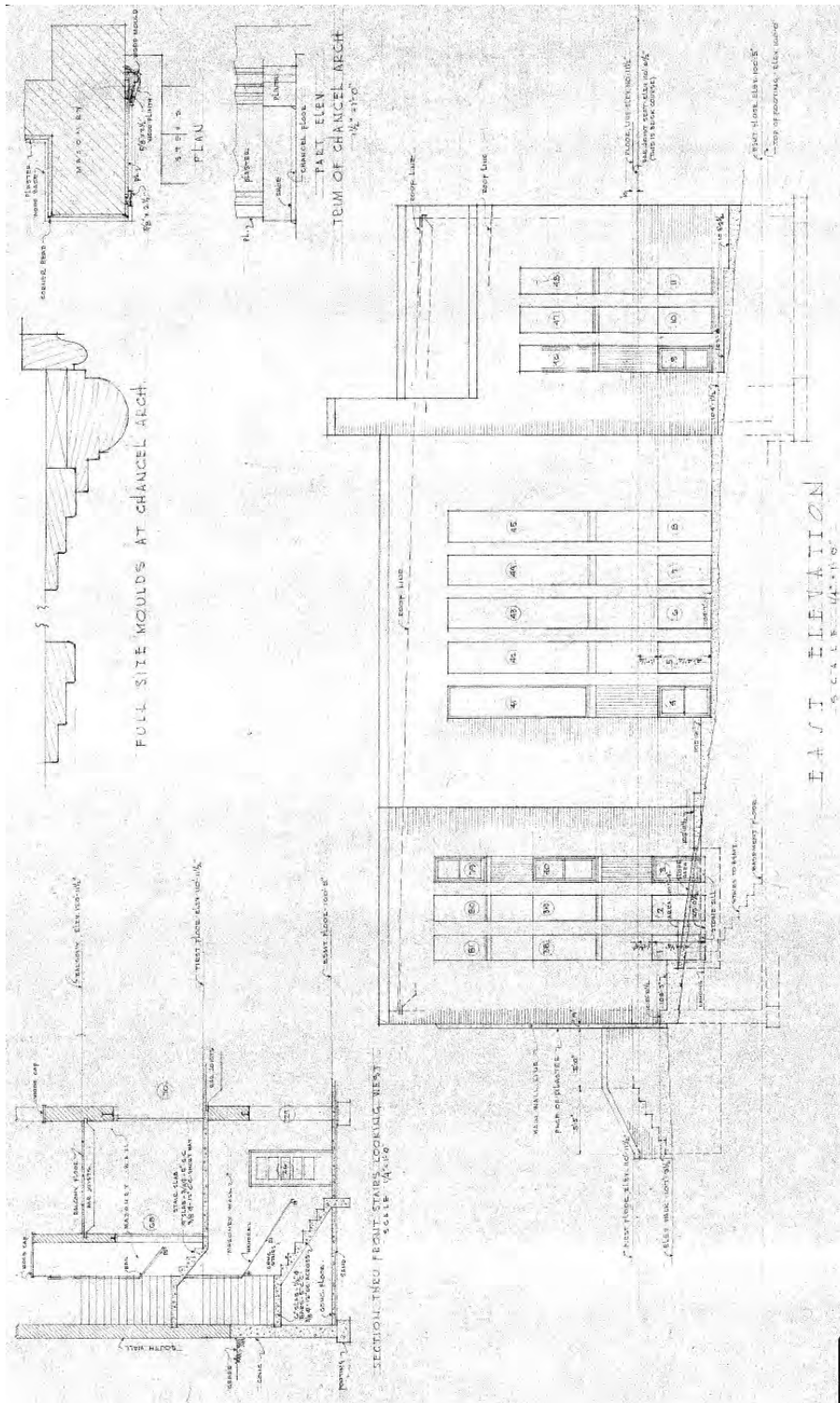


Fig. 7: East elevation from plans drawn by David B. Toenjes.
(Source: Hobart Historic Restoration.)

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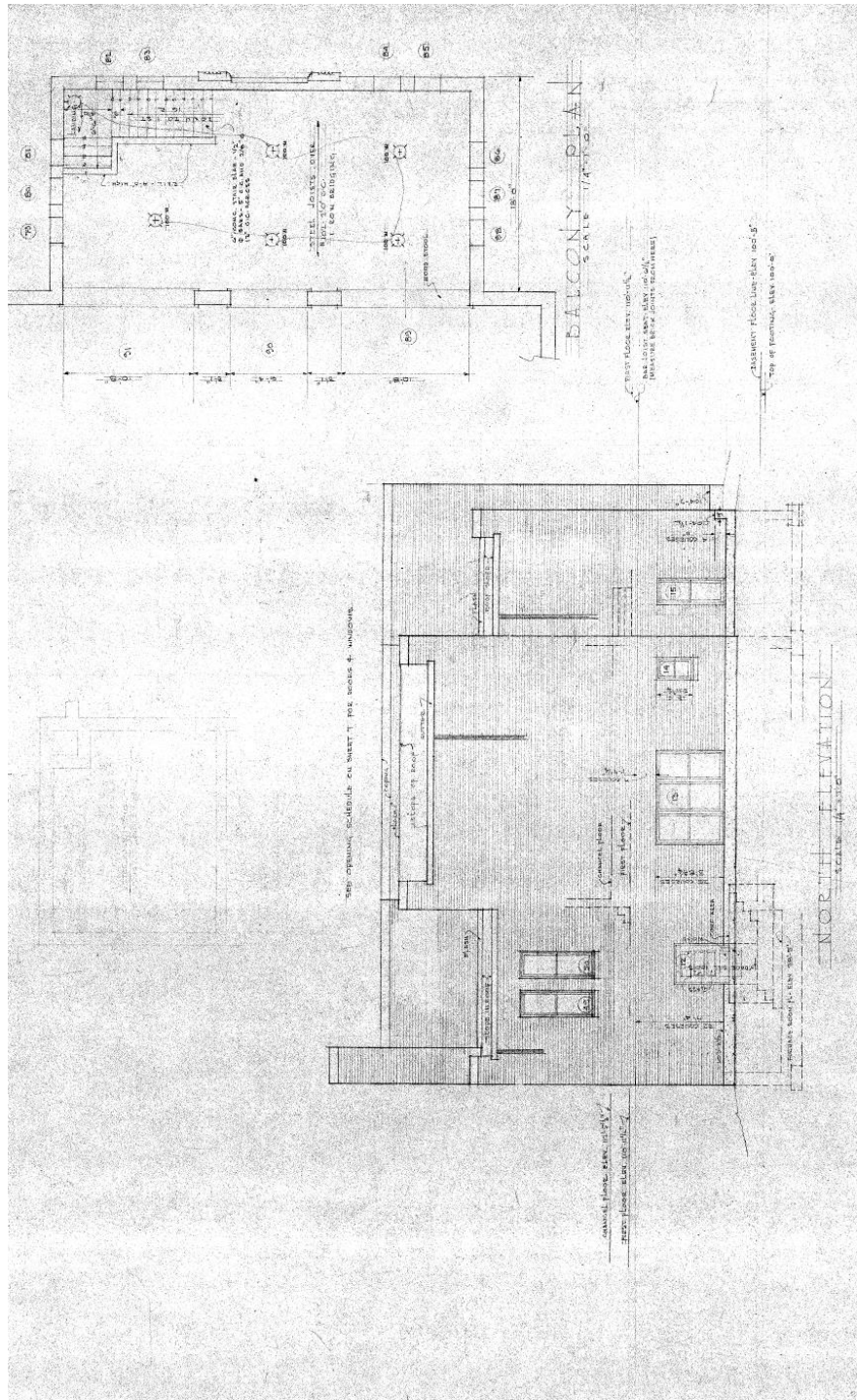


Fig. 8: North elevation plus choir loft from plans drawn by David B. Toenjes.
(Source: Hobart Historic Restoration.)

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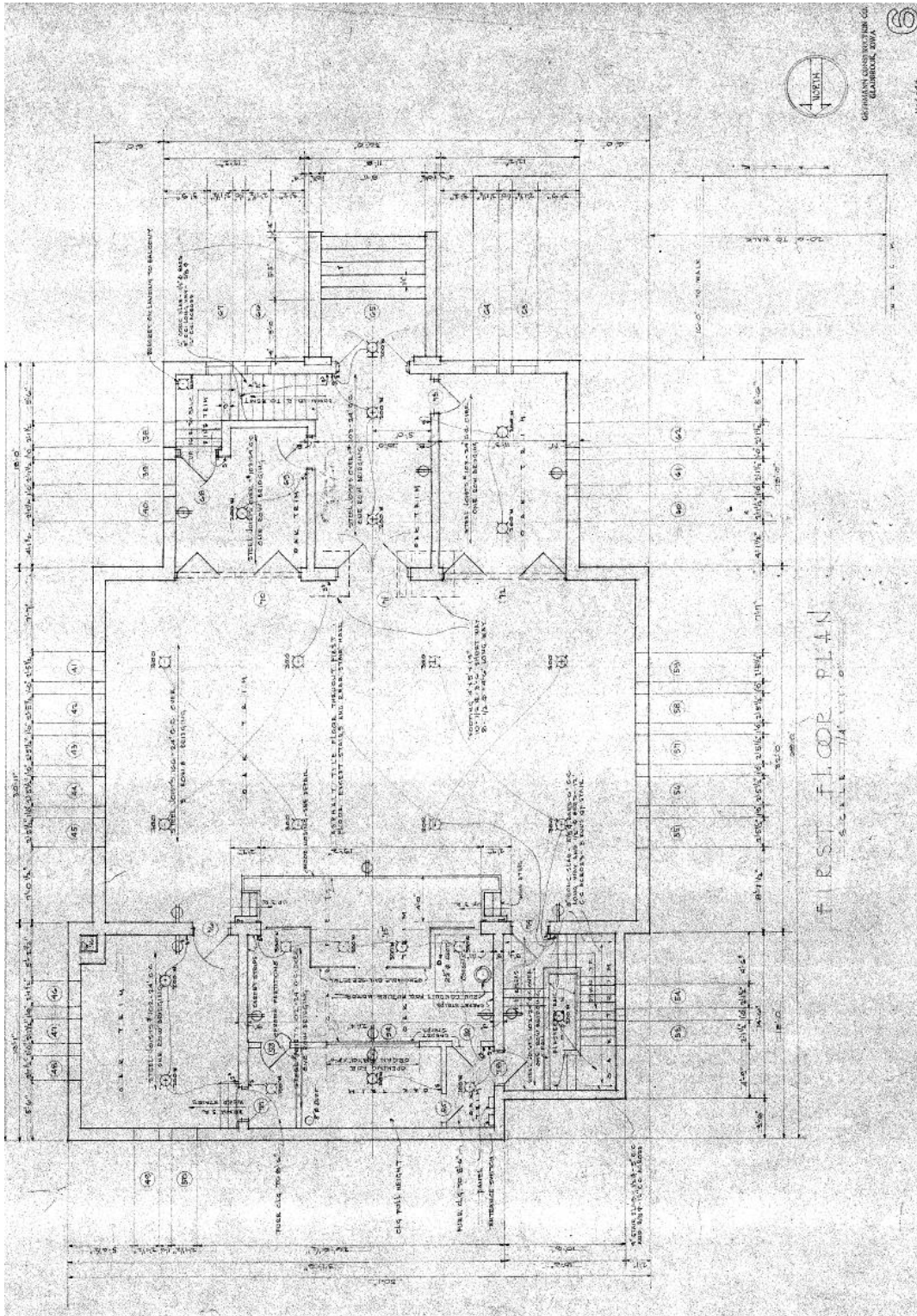


Fig. 9: First floor from plans drawn by David B. Toenjes.
(Source: Hobart Historic Restoration.)

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Fig. 10: South façade and north elevation of education wing shown next to respective church elevations from c. 1957 plans by Toenjes & Stenson.
(Source: Hobart Historic Restoration.)

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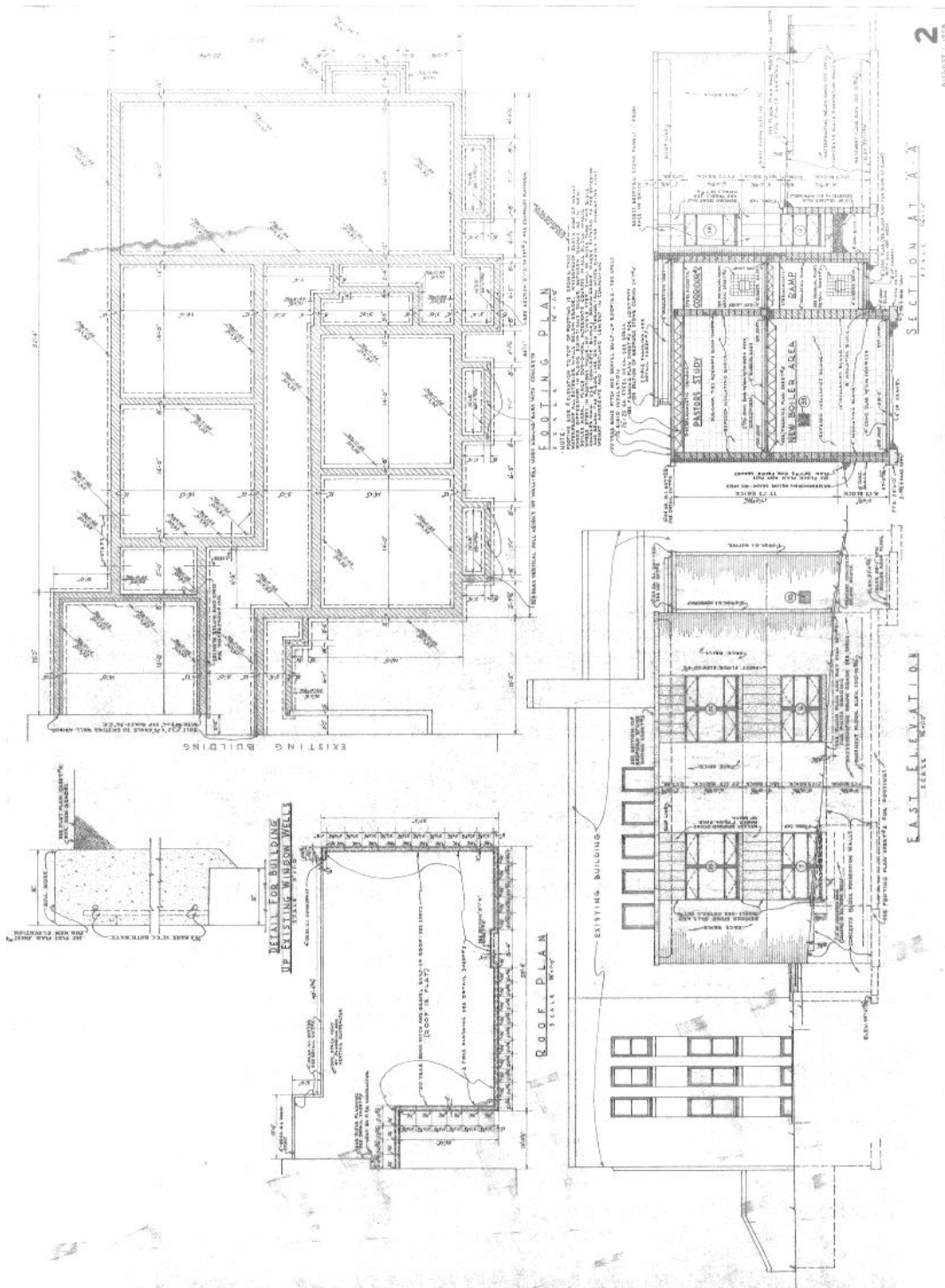


Fig. 11: East elevation of education wing shown with east elevation of church from plans drawn by Toenjes & Stenson.
(Source: Hobart Historic Restoration.)

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Fig. 12: The original First United Brethren Church at the corner of High Street and Church Street, unknown date.

(Photo: *Toledo, Iowa: Celebrating 150 Years of Yesterdays Leading to Tomorrow, 1853 – 2003*
(Toledo, Iowa: Toledo Sesquicentennial Book Committee (2003), 142.)

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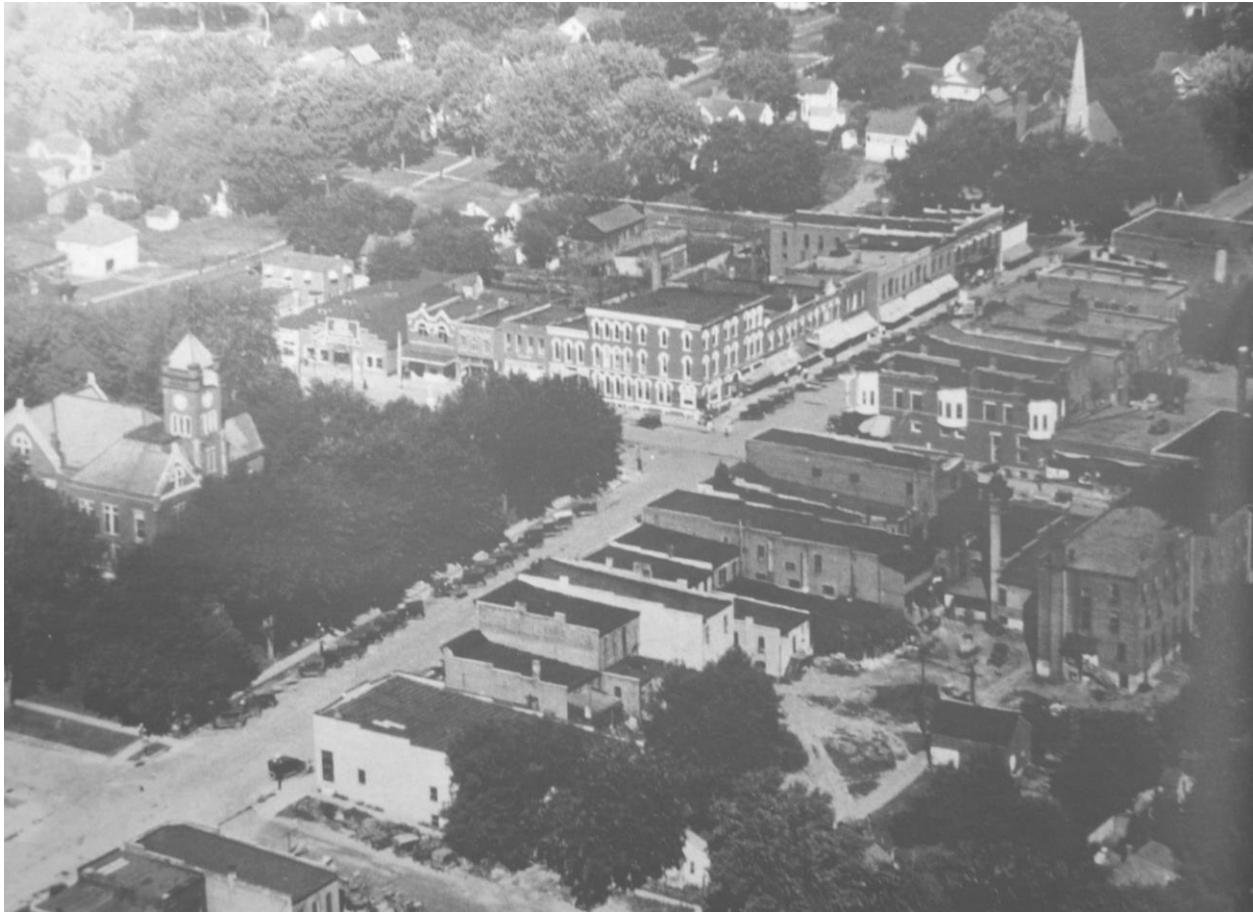


Fig. 13: Toledo, Iowa, c. 1930. The original First United Brethren Church can be seen in the upper right corner with its steeple.

(Photo: *Toledo, Iowa: Celebrating 150 Years of Yesterdays Leading to Tomorrow, 1853 – 2003* (Toledo, Iowa: Toledo Sesquicentennial Book Committee (2003), 2.)

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Fig. 14: High Street, Toledo, Iowa, c. 1955.

(Photo: *Toledo, Iowa: Celebrating 150 Years of Yesterdays Leading to Tomorrow, 1853 – 2003*
(Toledo, Iowa: Toledo Sesquicentennial Book Committee (2003), 16.

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Fig. 15: Traffic light at the corner of High Street and Broadway Street, one block from First United Brethren Church, c. 1950.

(Photo: *Toledo, Iowa: Celebrating 150 Years of Yesterdays Leading to Tomorrow, 1853 – 2003* (Toledo, Iowa: Toledo Sesquicentennial Book Committee (2003), 17.)

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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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: Tama County Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than 1 acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 41.995607 | Longitude: -92.576863 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated property is situated in Block 16 at the northeast corner of High Street and Church Street in Toledo, Iowa. Parcel #14-15-476-013: Lot 4, South 15 feet of the West 80 feet of Lot 3 and beginning at the point 80 feet East of the Southwest corner of Lot 3, thence North 9 feet, thence East 5 feet, thence South 9 feet, thence West to beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with First United Brethren Church.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Laura M. Sadowsky/Architectural Historian
organization: N/A
street & number: 9314 Oakwood Drive
city or town: Urbandale state: Iowa zip code: 50322
e-mail Laura.M.Sadowsky@gmail.com
telephone: 515-782-6220
date: April 28, 2016

owner name: Beverly J. Hobart
organization: Hobart Historic Restoration (dba Otterbein LLC)
street & number: 3330 Southgate Ct SW, Suite 250C
city or town: Cedar Rapids state: Iowa zip code: 52404
e-mail BJ@HobartHistoricRestoration.com
telephone: 319-826-6532
date: April 28, 2016

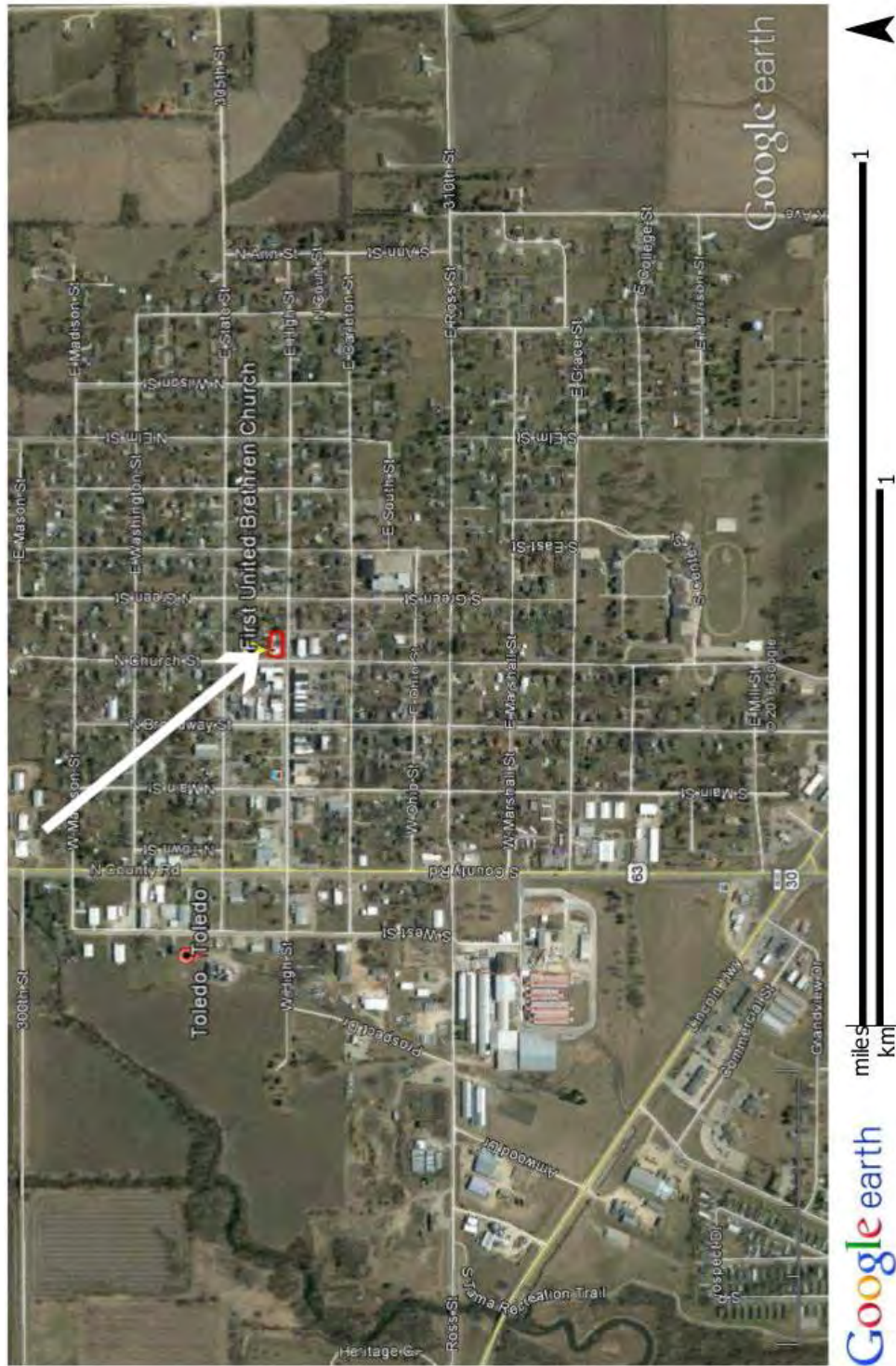
Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

First United Brethren Church
Name of Property

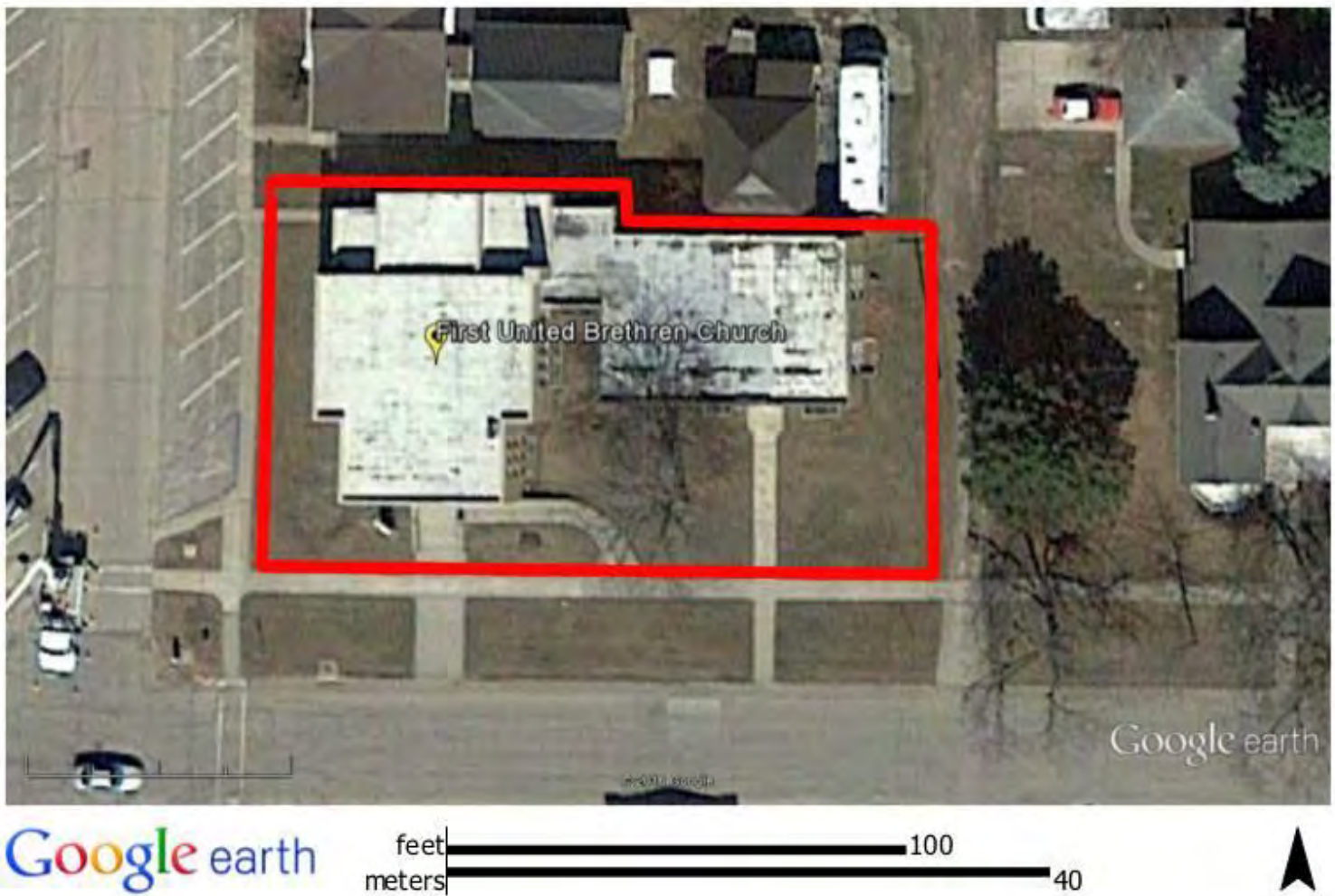
Tama County, Iowa
County and State



Map 1: First United Brethren Church, Toledo, Iowa (May 2016).

First United Brethren Church _____
Name of Property

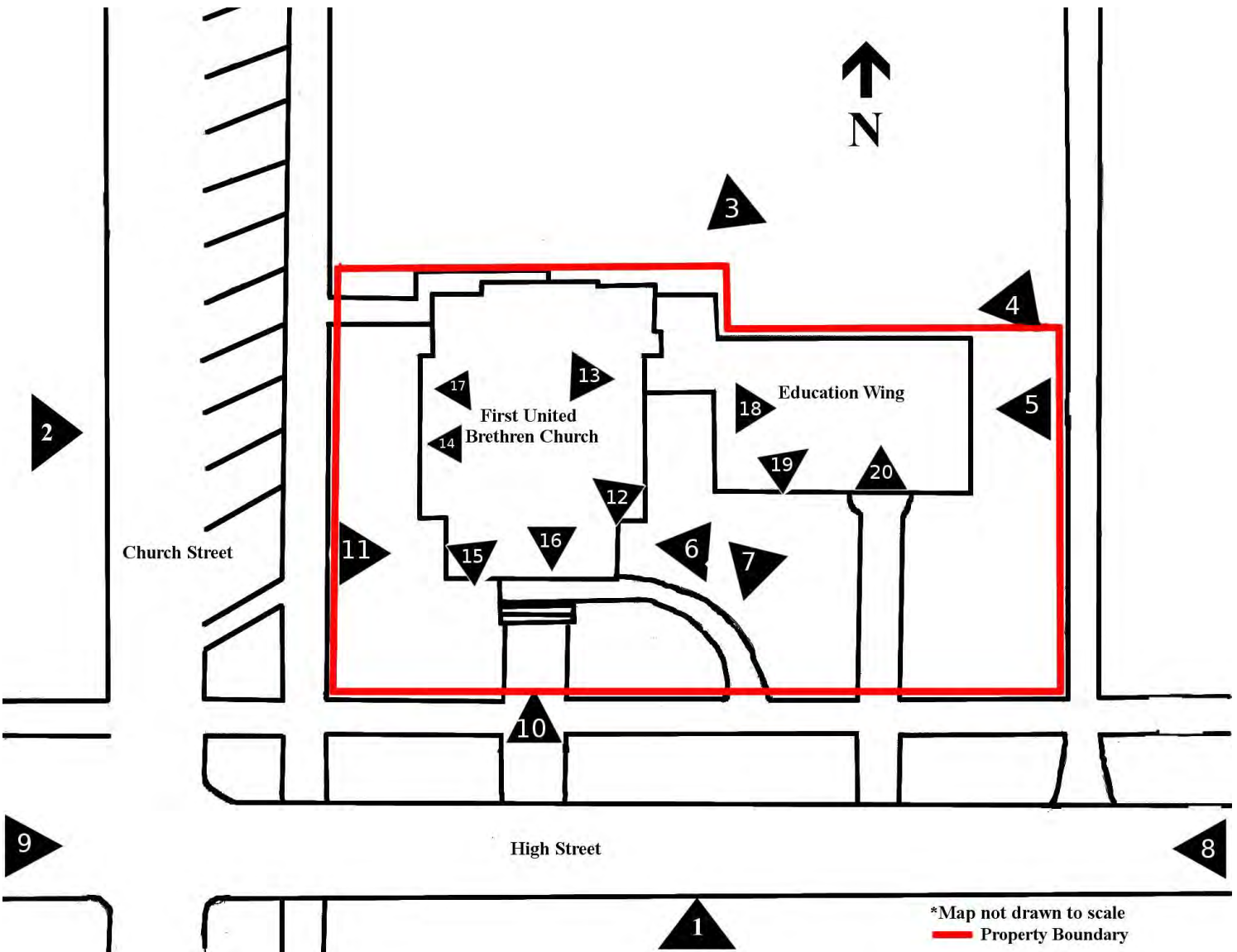
Tama County, Iowa _____
County and State



Map 2: First United Brethren Church, Toledo, Iowa, close-up (May 2016).

First United Brethren Church
Name of Property _____

Tama County, Iowa
County and State _____



Sketch Map: Exterior and interior photos keyed and property boundaries marked.

First United Brethren Church
Name of Property

Tama County, Iowa
County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: First United Brethren Church

City or Vicinity: Toledo

County: Tama

State: Iowa

Photographer: Laura Sadowsky

Date Photographed: April 13, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 20. Exterior, south façade of 1946 church and 1959 education wing, looking north.

2 of 20. Exterior, west elevation of 1946 church, looking east.

3 of 20. Exterior, north elevation of 1946 church and partial north elevation in 1959 education wing, looking southwest.

4 of 20. Exterior, partial north elevation of 1959 education wing, looking southwest.

5 of 20. Exterior, east elevation of 1959 education wing, looking west.

6 of 20. Exterior, west elevation of 1959 education wing and partial south elevation of connecting wing to 1946 church, looking northeast.

7 of 20. Exterior, east elevation of 1946 church plus partial south elevation of connecting wing, looking northwest.

8 of 20. Streetscape, High Street with First United Brethren Church and education wing on right, looking west.

First United Brethren Church
Name of Property

Tama County, Iowa
County and State

9 of 20. Streetscape, High Street with First United Brethren Church and education wing on left, looking east.

10 of 20. Exterior detail, church south façade primary entrance with fluted limestone pilasters, inset inscribed panel, and six-light “opalescent” glass transom, looking east.

11 of 20. Exterior detail, church west elevation with double-hung, leaded “opalescent” glass windows, looking east.

12 of 20. Interior, nave, looking northwest.

13 of 20. Interior, nave, looking southwest.

14 of 20. Interior detail, leaded “opalescent” and stained glass windows in nave, looking west.

15 of 20. Interior, choir loft, looking northeast.

16 of 20. Interior detail, leaded “opalescent” double-hung window in choir loft, looking west.

17 of 20. Interior, multi-purpose space in church basement, looking northeast.

18 of 20. Interior, first floor hallway in education wing with rooms to the side and straight ahead, looking east.

19 of 20. Interior, first floor classroom space of education wing, looking southwest.

20 of 20. Interior, stairway in split-level foyer entrance of education wing, looking north.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



UNITED
BRETHREN
CHURCH



NO
PARKING
1 AM - 5 PM
NO
TRUCK
PARKING



















UNITED
BRETHREN
CHURCH















SATURDAY
NIGHT
WORSHIP
WELCOME FOR ALL



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UMW
 Hot Dogs (10) \$3.00
 Beef burgers \$3.00
 Chips \$1.00
 Cookie bars \$1.00
 Coffee \$1.00
 Water \$1.00
 Meal Deal one of each \$5.00





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Edson Beall Discipline Historian

Telephone _____ Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF
CULTURAL AFFAIRS

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

MARY COWNIE, DIRECTOR
CHRIS KRAMER, DEPUTY DIRECTOR



IOWA
ARTS
COUNCIL

March 14, 2017

PRODUCE
IOWA

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief
National Register and National Historic Landmarks
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Fl.
Washington D.C. 20005

STATE HISTORICAL
SOCIETY OF IOWA

Dear Mr. Loether:

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

STATE HISTORICAL
MUSEUM OF IOWA

Nicolaus, Henry E. and Ella M. (Knott), House, 319 4th Street W, Wilton, Muscatine County, Iowa

First United Brethren Church, 201 E High Street, Toledo, Tama County Iowa

STATE HISTORICAL
LIBRARY & ARCHIVES

Cedar Rapids Milk Condensing Company, 525 Valor Way SW (formerly 525 H Street SW), Cedar Rapids, Linn County, Iowa

STATE
HISTORIC
SITES

Ten Mile Creek Bridge, FHWA #347800, (moved structure amendment), Winneshiek County, Iowa

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Foster
National Register Coordinator
State Historical Society of Iowa

STATE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION
OFFICE OF IOWA

IOWA
HISTORICAL
FOUNDATION