

PH 0685861
FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED OCT 10 1978
DATE ENTERED DEC 10 1978

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

St. Patrick's Church

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

---NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Cumming

VICINITY OF

Fifth

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

Iowa

Madison

10

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- COMMERCIAL
- EDUCATIONAL
- ENTERTAINMENT
- GOVERNMENT
- INDUSTRIAL
- MILITARY
- MUSEUM
- PARK
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- RELIGIOUS
- SCIENTIFIC
- TRANSPORTATION
- OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Roman Catholic Diocese of Des Moines

STREET & NUMBER

2910 Grand Avenue

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Des Moines

--- VICINITY OF

Iowa 50306

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Madison County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Winterset

Iowa

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Madison County Architectural Survey

DATE

May 1976

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Division of Historic Preservation, Iowa City

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7-DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

St. Patrick's Church, built in 1868, is a one-room church of frame construction, 34' x 66', with a 24' x 12' sacristy at the rear. The side elevations are broken into five bays by tall, round-arched stained glass windows in plain wooden surrounds. A small rose window is located over the altar. The gable roof is low-pitched, with partially-returned cornices. Of particular note is the unusual tapered belltower, centered in the front facade, which also serves as the narthex. The bellchamber has round-arched, louvred openings and a small hipped roof surmounted by a cross.

The interior of the church once contained hardwood flooring and a ceiling decorated with a variety of stencil motifs. Carpet now covers the floor, and modern acoustic tile has replaced the original ceiling.

The church is located in a rural area, in the northeast corner of Madison County. A cemetery is situated behind the church, and the immediate area is grass with a few clusters of trees. The setting is pastoral, with some timber, pasture, and land under cultivation. The church is situated on rather high ground, from which one may obtain a fine view of the countryside, particularly to the south and east. Land included in this nomination is approximately 20 acres, which encompasses the churchyard, cemetery (which contains the graves of many of the first parishioners), and rectory, a late 19th-century frame building of no intrinsic historical interest.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1868

BUILDER/ARCHITECT.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

St. Patrick's Church is significant for its association with the "Irish Settlement", a rural community of Irish immigrants established in this area in the early 1850's. The phenomenon of rural Irish settlement has long been overshadowed by the undeniably greater interest in the many Irish who concentrated in urban areas, or has found expression in discussion of organized colonization efforts in Nebraska and Minnesota. In Iowa, however, there were several Irish farm communities established during the 19th century, including Garryowen (Jackson Co.), Emmetsburg Twp. (Palo Alto Co.), Washington Twp. (Clinton Co.), Neola Twp. (Pottawattamie Co.), and the Irish Settlement in Lee and Crawford Twp. (Madison Co.) and Linn and Jefferson Twp. (Warren Co.).

The settlement's founder was Fr. Timothy Mullen, who, at the direction of Bishop Mathias Loras of Dubuque came to Polk County in 1850 to minister to scattered Catholics around Fort Des Moines, and, apparently, to purchase land for the establishment of a colony in the central Iowa area (Iowa Republican 4 Dec. 1850). The settlement, southwest of Des Moines, was first cited in 1850 as "our new colony", augmented in 1853 by "several families" brought in by Mullen himself (History, pp. 4-5). Many of the earliest families appear to have come via Wisconsin (Iowa ms. Census, 1856; History, pp. 9-10), perhaps first drawn to the state through organized recruiting efforts in Milwaukee (the Irish National Emigration Society had an office there by 1849 (McDonald, pp. 20-21)). Southern and western Wisconsin held concentrations of these Irish farmers (McDonald, p. 83), and by their relative proximity to the Dubuque diocese may have heard of the settlement in central Iowa. Other Irish who came to the settlement during the first, formative decade, had been residents, however briefly, of Canada or New York (Iowa. MS. Census, 1860; History pp. 9-10).

By 1860 the Irish Settlement extended informally over four townships in two counties, with 40 families in Madison County (Calkin, p. 59). By 1870 there were 63 Irish-American families in Madison County, and a new church, built in 1868 under Fr. John F. Brazill. The extent of St. Patrick's parish in 1874 is suggested by a list of towns from which parishioners travelled to church here: it included Winterset, Booneville, St. Mary's, and Churchville. St. Patrick's remained the focal point of the area's Irish-American religious life until about 1884, when the parish was divided at the North River, all members south of which thereafter were associated with a new parish at Churchville in Warren County. At about that time, too, a church was opened at St. Mary's, further depleting St. Patrick's congregation, and yet another, in Winterset (History, p. 8).

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

History of St. Patrick's of Irish Settlement , privately printed, 1956.
 Iowa Manuscript Census, 1856, 1860.
 McDonald, Grace. History of the Irish in Wisconsin in the 19th Century. New York: Arno Press, 1976.
 Calkin, Homer L., "The Irish in Iowa," Palimpsest XLV #2 (Feb. 1964), pp. 33-96.
 Wittke, Carl. The Irish in America. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State Univ. Press, 1956.
 Iowa Weekly Republican, 4 December, 1850

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approximately 20
 UTM REFERENCES Cumming, Iowa quadrangle, scale 1:24,000

A	<u>1,5</u>	<u>4,3,3,9,4,5</u>	<u>4,5,8,6,4,4,0</u>	B	<u>1,5</u>	<u>4,3,3,9,4,0</u>	<u>4,5,8,6,0,4,0</u>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	<u>1,5</u>	<u>4,3,3,7,4,0</u>	<u>4,5,8,6,0,3,0</u>	D	<u>1,5</u>	<u>4,3,3,7,2,5</u>	<u>4,5,8,6,4,2,0</u>

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

E $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 36, T77N R26W.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Ray McLaughlin

ORGANIZATION

St. Patrick's Parish Council

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Cumming

STATE

Iowa 50061

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Adrian A. Anderson

TITLE Director, Division of Historic Preservation

DATE

27 Sept '78

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Charles W. ...
 DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

12-12-78

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

William H. Brasham 12-11-78

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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St. Patrick's Church, Madison County, Iowa

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

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In the subsequent history of St. Patrick's Church, the trend was toward an increasingly smaller congregation, due to families moving into towns, and, particularly in the 20th century, to farm consolidation which decreased the number of farms while substantially increasing their acreage. Mass is still celebrated at St. Patrick's, however, and, although few in number, many of today's parishioners are descendants of the original Irish settlers.