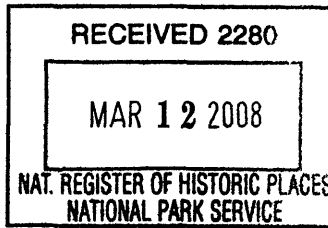


MAR 06 2008

NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)



OMB No. 10024-0018

329

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.

Name of Property

historic name Foster Park Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 500-900 blocks Central Ave. S and blocks surrounding Foster Park N/A not for publication

city or town Le Mars N/A vicinity

state Iowa code IA county Plymouth code 149 zip code 51031

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).

Signature of certifying official/Title Barbara A. Mitchell, DSHPO Date 3/10/2008

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
 entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper
Edson H. Beall

Date of Action
4.25.08

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure
	<input type="checkbox"/> object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
166	65	buildings
1		sites
	1	structures
	4	objects
167	70	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
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwellings

DOMESTIC/Secondary Structures

DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwellings

RECREATION & CULTURE/Music Facility

LANDSCAPE/Park

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwellings

DOMESTIC/Secondary Structures

DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwellings

RECREATION & CULTURE/Music Facility

LANDSCAPE/Park

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

LATE VICTORIAN /Stick/Eastlake

LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/Limestone

walls WOOD/Weatherboard

WOOD/Shingle

roof ASPHALT

other

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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
Flaugher, Charles, House, 32 6th St. SW (1970, 1972) - no # assigned
- recorded by Historic American Engineering

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- ARCHITECTURE
- COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
- ETHNIC HERITAGE/European
- POLITICS/Government

Period of Significance

1871-1958

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Bradley, C.C.
Riphey, Ralph

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Steele, William La Barthe
Round, Olin H.
Huxtable, J.A.

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 51 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	[115]	[7321170]	[4740980]	2	[115]	[7321170]	[4740820]
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
3	[115]	[732460]	[4740820]	4	[115]	[732460]	[4740740]

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Marlys A. Svendsen, Svendsen Tyler, Inc.

organization for Le Mars Historic Preservation Commission date September, 2007

street & number N3834 Deep Lake Road telephone 715/469-3300

city or town Sarona state WI zip code 54870

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the complete form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Various - see continuation sheets

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7

Page 1

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

7. **Description** (continued)

Architectural Classification: (continued)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Tudor Revival

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Craftsman/Bungalow

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Prairie School

OTHER

Materials: (continued)

foundation: CONCRETE

foundation: BRICK

walls: BRICK

walls: WOOD/Shingle

walls: STUCCO

roof: SLATE

roof: WOOD/Shingle

Architect/Builder: (continued)

Boyle, Philip L.

Eyres, Zachariah

7. **Narrative Description:**

The Foster Park Historic District is a residential district spread over ten full-blocks and nine half-blocks located a quarter-mile south of the central business district in Le Mars, Iowa. The residences include a mix of one, two, and two-and-a-half-story residences and both one-story garages and two-story carriage houses or barns as secondary structures. Buildings are a mix of frame, brick, and stucco construction with examples of Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Craftsman Style dwellings and their vernacular cousins the most common. Buildings date primarily from the 1880s through the 1930s with a substantial majority built prior to 1958. Foster Park is a square block in size and forms the focal point of the neighborhood. The grid system of streets present today was established when the various additions comprising the District were laid out between 1871 and 1902. The streets are lined by mature trees with private gardens and floral beds common throughout the neighborhood. Central Avenue is the predominant north-south street along Foster Park with 8th Street laid out as a wide intersecting boulevard.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 2

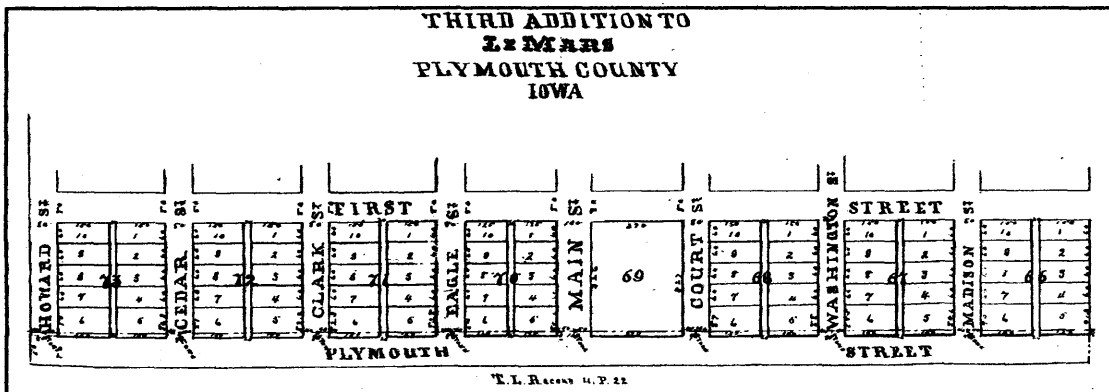
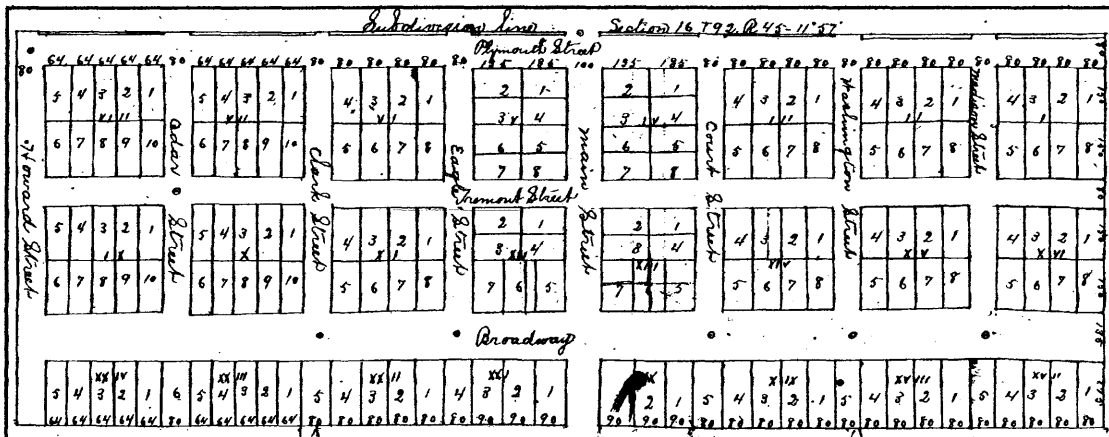
Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

Le Mars, Iowa is the county seat for Plymouth County and is located approximately 25 miles northeast of Sioux City and 20 miles east of the Iowa-South Dakota border. The town was laid out by railroad builder John I. Blair in the fall of 1869 and the Original Town Plat was filed June 4, 1870. The Original Town Plat comprised a portion of Sections 16 and 17 in America Township. The Iowa Railroad Land Company handled the sale of lots and subsequent subdivisions. The Original Town Plat comprised 45 city blocks along the route of the diagonal course of the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad, which connected Le Mars with Sioux City. Today, the route is maintained by the Illinois Central Railroad.

The Foster Park Historic District comprises portions of several later additions (map of additions on page 6). The oldest, the South Side Addition, was laid out April 1, 1871 on a series of 24 full and half-blocks on a noncontiguous site located approximately two blocks to the south of the Original Town Plat. It was owned by Benjamin O. Foster, a wealthy landholder and flour and general commission merchant at the time, and his wife Martha C. Foster. A second section of the Foster Park Historic District was platted by the Iowa Railroad Land Company a decade later on August 17, 1881 along a strip of single blocks immediately north of the South Side Addition and was named the LeMars Third Addition.¹ Plat maps for both of these additions are shown below.

Top: South Side Addition Plat, April 1, 1871; Bottom: LeMars Third Addition Plat, August 17, 1881 (Plymouth County Recorder's Office)



¹Le Mars Second Addition was located along a similar strip of blocks immediately north of the Third Addition adjoining the original town plat. As a result, the Third Addition's platting connected the South Side Addition to the balance of the town.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 3

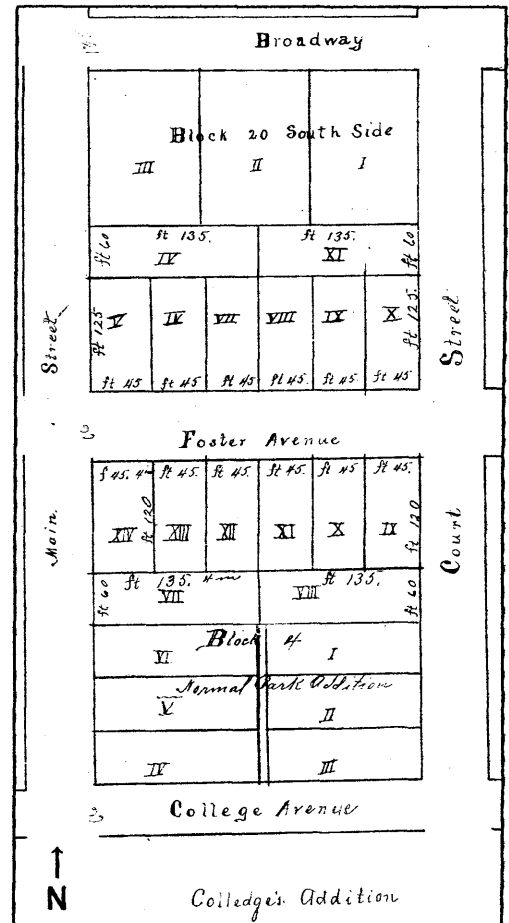
Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

A third section of the Foster Park Historic District includes portions of several adjacent subdivisions that form the facing blocks along Central Avenue south of 8th Street. The area to the east of Central Avenue – formerly Main Street – was originally platted as the Normal Park Addition on July 1, 1892 by the Le Mars Normal School Association. Platting of the Normal Park Addition was done the same year that the school with the same name was established. The blocks surrounding the two-block school site shown on page 22 were included in the Normal Park Addition. A section of this addition in the 800 and 900 blocks of Central Avenue (east side) was replatted as A.C. Colledge's (First) Addition by real estate developer A.C. Colledge and his wife Katie a decade later on September 23, 1902. A plat of A.C. Colledge's First Addition appears to the right. Note that Main Street is today's Central Avenue.

On the west side of Central Avenue, the facing blocks south of 8th Street are part of Burn's Subdivision and Foster's First Subdivision. Both additions were laid out by members of the Foster family. Katherine Foster Burns, daughter of Benjamin and Martha Foster, and her husband Frank Burns laid out the Burn's Subdivision in July 1885. A few months later in September 1885, Katherine's brother, George W. Foster, laid out Foster's First Subdivision on behalf of his mother Martha on land she owned. Plat maps of Burn's Subdivision and Foster's First Subdivision appear on page 5.

The irregular boundary of the Foster Park Historic District includes 5th Street on the north, 1st Avenue SW on the west, portions of 2nd Avenue and 3rd Avenue on the east, and sections of 8th Street and 10th Street on the south. The rough boundaries for the District appear on the USGS map on page 4, the platted additions map on page 6, and on the sketch map on page 54. Foster Park, which comprises Block 4 of the South Side Addition, is a focal point of the residential blocks that make up the District. Central Avenue, known as Main Street prior to 1922, is the primary north-south street through the neighborhood. It extends along the west side of Foster Park and divides the area into east and west halves.



A.C. Colledge's Addition, September 23, 1902
(Plymouth County Recorder's Office)

An unusually dense tree cover predominates throughout the District with some trees predating the development of Le Mars but most post-dating the various additions and subdivisions laid out in the 19th century. A tree survey of the neighborhood was conducted by volunteers in the fall of 2005 to identify tree species, measure circumferences, and establish approximate ages for trees planted in the public right-of-way. Large and unusual trees located in private yards were identified and measured where possible. Approximately 20 to 30 trees were recorded in each of the city blocks with information about specific trees listed in the individual site inventory form for each address.

Dating of the trees was accomplished by establishing diameters of the trees at a height of 54 inches above ground (DBH or "Diameter at Breast Height") and then applying growth rate factors for various species to determine an approximate age.² The species found in the Foster Park neighborhood included red cedar, spruce, fir, soft and hard maples, green ash, hackberry, honey locust, poplar, little leaf linden, pin oak, red oak, bur oak, black walnut, basswood, American elm and Chinese elm. The largest trees in the neighborhood were the maples and oaks with many examples dating to the late 19th

²The tree growth rate factors are considered estimates only and were provided by Paul Wray, an tree specialist at Iowa State University in November 2005.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7

Page 4

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

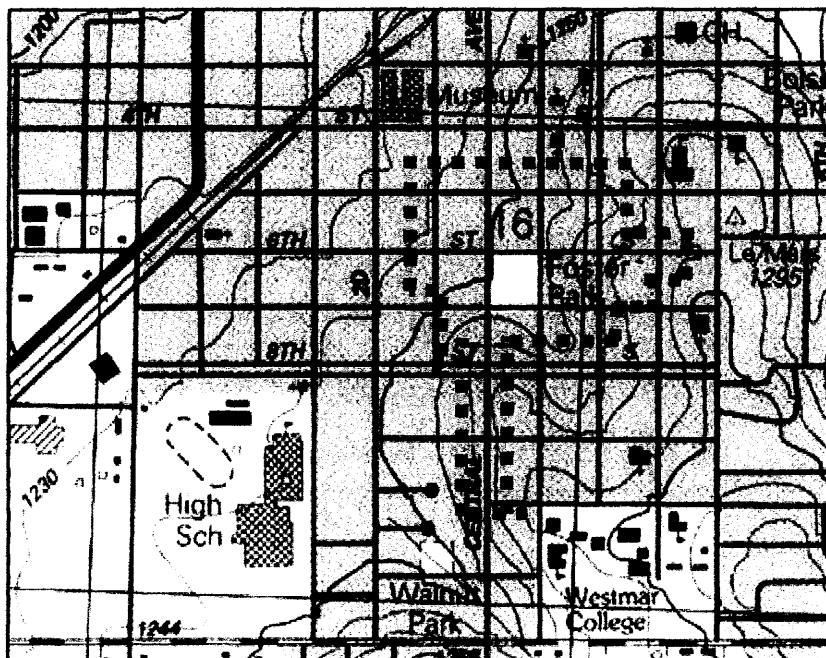
Plymouth County, IA
County and State

century and a few dating to the late 18th or early 19th century. Most tree dates corresponded to completion of major changes on the property such as the building of a house or a major modification such as a porch addition. In several instances, the planting dates for surviving trees correspond to the construction dates of earlier, nonextant buildings. The presence of mature street trees on virtually every street and avenue in the Foster Park neighborhood makes it stand out from other sections of Le Mars.

The Foster Park Historic District contains both level and terraced sections along with a gentle rise of approximately 50 feet from 1,250 feet above sea level along the north edge to 1,300 feet above sea level at the southeast corner. The north-south route of Central Avenue follows a slight ridge along the southern blocks. There are no creeks, rivers, or other topographic features of consequence in the District today. The Foster Park Historic District is surrounded by similarly developed residential blocks that contain a mix of single-family residences and duplexes. In addition, the surrounding blocks contain several churches and institutional buildings including the former Le Mars High School to the northwest and former Westmar College to the southeast. No resources in the District are currently listed on the National Register.

The additions in the Foster Park Historic District consist of a grid system of streets of varying widths aligned generally with the compass points. Both north-south and east-west streets were originally laid out with widths of 80 feet. Exceptions were Central Avenue, originally Main Street, which had a width of 100 feet and 8th Street, originally named Broadway, which had a width of 135 feet. Broadway was laid out with a wide boulevard down the center that continues in place along 8th Street in 2006. Most of the blocks in the South Side Addition (see page 2) held eight lots measuring 80 by 150 feet with the exceptions being Blocks 4 and 5 that held eight lots measuring 80 by 135 feet, Blocks 12 and 13 had seven lots each with a combination of 80 by 135 feet and 90 by 150 feet dimensions, and the half-blocks platted as Blocks 20 and 21 held three lots each measuring 90 by 175 feet.

Foster Park Historic District (USGS Map, Le Mars, Iowa, June 1983)



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

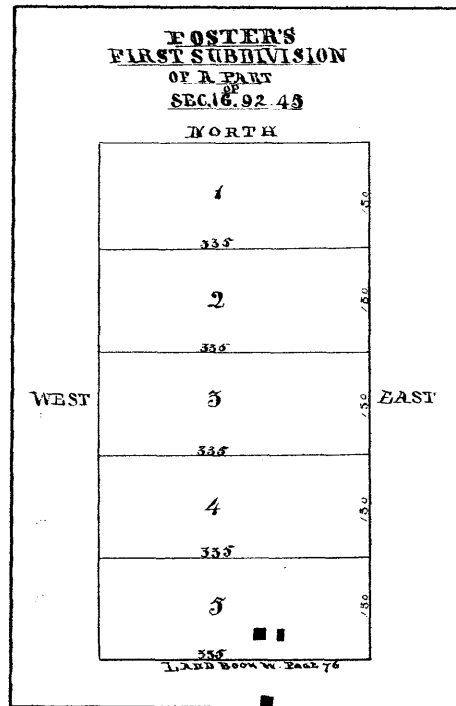
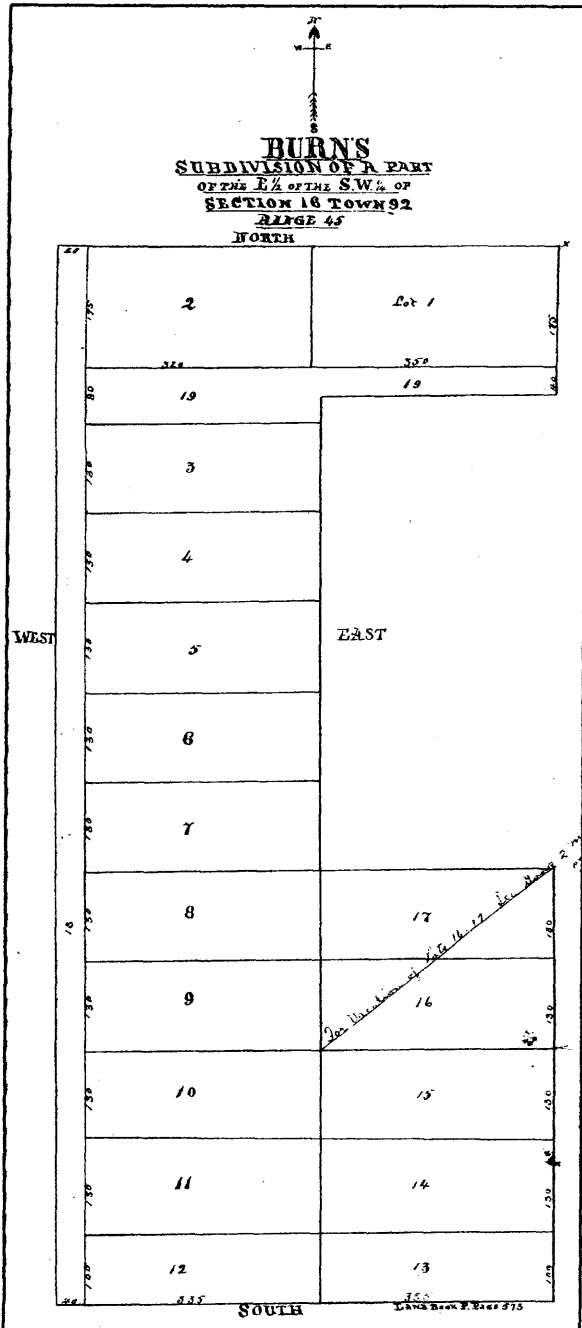
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 5

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

Burn's Subdivision, July 16, 1885 and Foster's First Addition, September 1, 1885 (Plymouth County Recorder's Office)



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

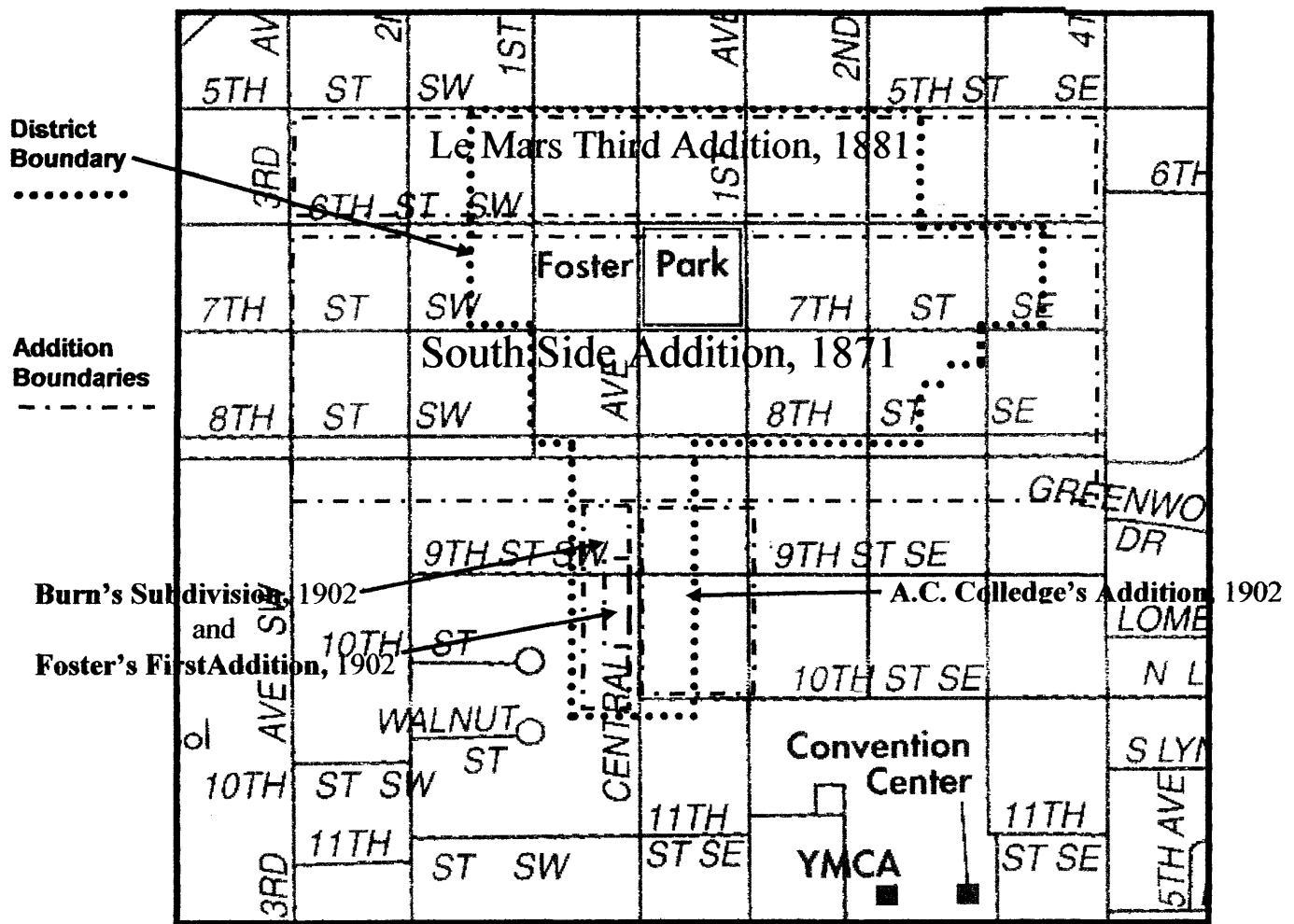
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 6

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

▲
N **Foster Park Historic District**
Summary of Platted Additions, 1871 to 1902



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7

Page 7

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

Lots were oriented with the narrow front facing the east-west streets in the South Side Addition except for the lots in Blocks 4, 5, 12 and 13. In these cases the expected importance of Main Street had the front of lots facing towards this north-south transportation corridor. Though not specified in the original South Side Addition plat, east-west alleys bisected some of the blocks at one time but have been gradually vacated on a block-by-block basis. Over time, the construction of primary houses and infill buildings has seen a mixture of building orientation. For example, corner lots have houses facing either direction or both. Central Avenue continues as a primary north-south corridor with houses facing it.

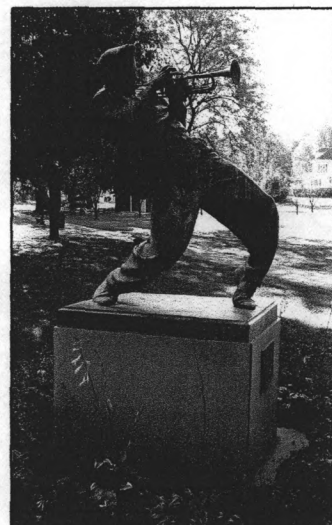


Foster Park, the focal point of the historic district, consists of a single city block (contributing site) originally laid out as Block 4 in the South Side Addition in 1871. It is located between Central Avenue on the west, 1st Avenue SE on the east, 6th Street SE on the north, and 7th Street SE on the south. The park is mostly flat with a slight slope down from northeast to southwest. Concrete sidewalks line the perimeter of the park and form a diagonal route between the northwest and southeast corners. One or perhaps two earlier band shells were located in the park prior to the 1960s. In 1981 a replacement structure (photo at left) designed for a similar use was erected at the center of the park. Locally known as the "carousel" (noncontributing structure), it has the appearance of an octagonal-shaped gazebo with a flared hipped roof, octagonal metal finial, square steel posts with curved brackets decorated by fleurs-de-lis, and a raised concrete

foundation and deck surrounded by a wrought-iron balustrade. The term "carousel" is a misnomer since the structure itself is fixed and has no moving figurines. A paved area northeast of the carousel/gazebo is used for temporary concert seating when the gazebo is used as a stage.

Other features of the park include a rectangular brick-faced toilet building (noncontributing) added in 2001 and decorated with to match the carousel/gazebo. The toilet building connects to the diagonal walkway by a curved concrete sidewalk. Other noncontributing resources in the park include four bronze statues. Located in the far northwest corner of the park adjacent to the diagonal walkway is *The Trumpeter* created by Northwest Iowa artist Kirk Hoefling. It features a jazz trumpeter and was the first to be installed in the park in 1993. In more recent years three bronze statues based on the theme of children's activities in the park were added. They surround the carousel/gazebo and include *Leap Frog* (two children playing the traditional kid's game, 2002), *Boy & Girl* (the young couple is sitting on a park bench, 2004), and an unnamed work featuring a child with an ice cream cone spilled on the ground (2005). A park sign not counted as a separate feature due to its small size is located along the west side of the park perpendicular to Central Avenue.

The Trumpeter, 1993 (Foster Park Historical Survey, 2006)



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 8

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

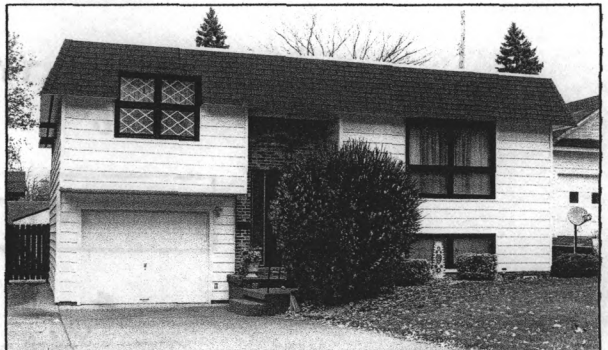
Plymouth County, IA
County and State

The collection of trees in Foster Park is an important part of its appeal and the historical importance of the park. A tree survey completed in the fall of 2005 identified the common names for 23 major tree specimens including black walnut, green ash, hard maple, honey locust, linden, pin oak, red cedar, silver leaf poplar and soft maple. Foster Park's trees appear to date from the years after the park was established and range in age from 30 to 100 years with the black walnut and red cedar estimated to be the oldest specimens located in the west half of the park. The largest group of trees appear to have been planted from the late 1930s through the mid 1950s.

As a result of the development of Foster Park in Block 4 in 1902, still vacant lots surrounding the park were sub-divided and new houses built facing the park on all sides. The blocks and lots of Le Mars Third Addition (see map page 2) conformed to those of blocks to the north in the Original Town Plat and Le Mars Second Addition rather than the South Side Addition. Blocks 69 and 70 along Central Avenue were narrower blocks measuring 270 feet by 326 feet. All blocks except block 69 east of Central Avenue had 20 foot wide alleys that were laid out extending north and south. Block 69 was not subdivided into separate lots and was held instead as a single lot by its first buyer, the general agent for the Iowa Railroad Land Company. Lot size in the other blocks varied with ten lots in each block ranging from 60 by 125 feet, to 60 by 150 feet, to 87 by 125 feet, and 87 by 150 feet. Regardless of lot size, the orientation of houses in Le Mars Third Addition was intended to follow that of blocks to the north, which had houses facing east and west. Block 69 was not subdivided until 1898 when Frank Burns, son-in-law of Benjamin and Martha Foster, divided the block into ten individual lots.

By 2007, the Foster Park Historic District is largely developed as the residential district originally envisioned by its platters. Primary buildings include a mix of one, two, and two-and-a-half-story residences and both one-story garages and two-story carriage houses or barns as secondary structures. Buildings are a mix of frame, brick, and stucco construction. A substantial majority of buildings were built prior to 1957. A handful of undeveloped lots remain with some newer infill buildings constructed on the sites of earlier buildings destroyed by fires. Foster Park remains the focal point of the neighborhood with Central Avenue continuing to serve as the major north-south transportation corridor through the area.

The historic building stock in the Foster Park Historic District includes 237 primary and secondary resources - single-family dwellings that date primarily from the 1880s through the 1940s and secondary structures erected during the same time frame as well as 7 resources in the park itself (one site, one building, one structure and four objects). Approximately 31 percent of the 138 primary resources, most originally constructed as single-family dwellings, are significant individually or key contributing resources. Another 54 percent qualify as contributing primary resources within the District but are not individually significant. A total of 15 percent are noncontributing due to their date of construction (including six resources in the park) or due to significant alterations. The District contains 99 secondary resources originally constructed as garages, carriage houses, or barns. Of these, 51 percent are considered key or contributing and the other 49 percent have been determined noncontributing due to alterations or date of construction. An example of a noncontributing primary resource built after the period of significance is the E.O. Pauline House at 25 8th Street SW - a split-foyer form built in ca. 1971 (at right).



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

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7

Page 9

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

The residential blocks in the Foster Park Historic District contain a mix of small, moderate and large-scale houses. Though platting of lots favored construction of primary façades fronting on both east-west streets and north-south avenues, historic factors strengthened the importance of north-south routes, especially along Central Avenue. Corner lots tend to have designs with prominent façades facing both directions. Because of the large depth of lots facing avenues, rear lots were sold off over time and intersecting streets saw a number of houses face these streets as well.

The District's one, two, and two-and-a-half-story-houses are constructed of brick, frame, and stucco with frame structures the most popular. Dressed and ashlar stone was used for trim elements of the neighborhood's earliest brick residences with ashlar stone used for foundations on most 19th century houses. Locally manufactured concrete block was incorporated into foundations and decorative porch pedestals in nearly all dwellings built after ca. 1900.

The Foster Park Historic District exhibits a variety of late 19th and early 20th century architectural styles including good examples of Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and Prairie School style houses. By comparison, the District contains the best representative collection of well-preserved houses from the late 19th and early 20th century in Le Mars. Many of the houses are examples of vernacular house forms commonly found in Le Mars during that period. The vernacular forms that appear most frequently in the District include the Side-Gable, the Front-Gable, the Gabled-Front-and-Wing, the American Four-Square (most popular), and the Gambrel Cottage.

Italianate Style houses include both the Hipped Roof and Front-Gable forms with prominent decorative brackets lining the eaves and ornamented window hoods and porches. More than 20 houses display design features from the Queen Anne or Stick Style. Many of these houses have asymmetrical façades, decorative scroll-cut and turned trim, and varied shingle detailing used on the main body of the house as well as porches and gabled dormers. Towers and turrets of various sizes were creatively incorporated into Queen Anne residences while applied stick work and shingle patterns were added to Stick or Eastlake Style houses.

After the turn of the 20th century, many of the largest houses built in the District were built in the Colonial Revival Style incorporating classical design motifs into their façades, varied window forms, sweeping verandas, and in several cases, their carriage houses. By World War I, houses were being constructed that favored the more rectilinear design elements of the Craftsman and Prairie School styles. Paired, grouped, or banded windows appeared with vertical light configurations in the upper sash of double-hung windows in Craftsman Style houses while exposed rafter tails, purlins, and knee-brace brackets lined cornices and porch roofs. Isolated examples of the Prairie School Style also appear in the District. These houses contained hipped roofs with lower pitches, horizontal window groupings, and other design features intended to emphasize the horizontal look of the buildings. Stucco was a favored finish for one or more levels of these houses.

The vernacular housing that appeared during the ten decades that the District was under development included modest one and one-and-a-half-story cottages based on both the Front-Gable and Side-Gable forms during the earliest years. One-story Hipped Roof cottages appeared during the years leading up to the turn of the 20th century along with even larger Gabled Front and Wing houses. These forms are scattered throughout the District. After 1900 the most common form used for vernacular housing in the District was the American Four-Square, which could be sized to fit virtually any size lot in the District. By World War I, 15 Four-Squares were built, many with Craftsman or Colonial Revival detailing. Several examples of the Gambrel Cottage form were also built after 1900.

Examples of the architectural styles and vernacular house forms in the Foster Park Historic District are listed on the following pages.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7

Page 10

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

Residential Architectural Styles

- *Italianate:* 629 Central Ave. SW, Smith, William H. & Jane, House, ca. 1881, ca. 1925
925 Central Ave. SW, Deurr House (Photograph #5), ca. 1892
530 1st Ave. SW, Bolser, Willis G. & Carrie, House, ca. 1885
621 3rd Ave. SE, Moist, Samuel & Louise, House, ca. 1893

- *Queen Anne:* 32 6th Street SW, Flaughner, Charles & Louise, House (Photograph #7), 1898
520 Central Ave. SE, Bowman-Ewers House, ca. 1881, ca. 1900 (moved)
501 Central Ave. SW, Diehl, Philip H. & Jessie, House, ca. 1885
500 1st Ave. SW, Dwight, Willis H., House/ Bradley, C.C., House, ca. 1895
1001 Central Ave. SW, Vandermeer-Harker House (Photograph #6), ca. 1895
600 3rd Ave. SE, Kilker, Christian & Amelia, House, ca. 1896
531 1st Ave. SW, Zimmerman, William H. & Lillie, House, ca. 1897
801 Central Ave. SW, Smaltz, John G. & Carrie, House, ca. 1900
500 Central Ave. SE, Carey, E.H. & Nora, House, ca. 1903
901 Central Ave. SW, Wernlie-Bogen House, ca. 1904
800 Central Ave. SE, Erickson, Hans & Anna, House (Photograph #10), ca. 1905
33 8th Street SW, Huxtable, John A. & Lavinia, House (first), ca. 1913
531 Central Ave. SW, Thielman-Nicholson House (Photograph #9), ca. 1899, Cross-Gabled Roof
514 Central Ave. SE, Rothschilds, Frank & Ruth, House, ca. 1904, Queen Anne/Craftsman
508 Central Ave. SE, Richards, George, House, ca. 1905, Queen Anne/Craftsman
601 3rd Ave. SE, Dier, Delia, House (first), ca. 1900, Cross-Gable Roof
200 6th Street SE, Thomson, Andrew & Jane, House, ca. 1887, Gable-Front-and-Wing
631 3rd Ave. SE, Billings-Thomason House, ca. 1893, Gable-Front-and-Wing
827 Central Ave. SW, Tonsfeldt-Bowers House, ca. 1905, Gable-Front-and-Wing
530 2nd Ave. SE, Potter, Rebecca, House, ca. 1895

- *Stick/Eastlake:* 611 Central Ave. SW, Clay, Levi & Carrie, House/Rippey, Sheriff Ralph, House (Photograph #3), ca. 1885
108 6th Street SW, Eastman, Catharine, House, ca. 1897
926 Central Ave. SE, Crouch, Magdalena, House, ca. 1905

- *Colonial Revival* (including Gambrel Cottages):
821 Central Ave. SW, Kennedy, K.K. & Mildred, House, ca. 1908
32 7th Street SE, Claerbout, Henry & Angeline, House (Photograph #11), ca. 1908
729 Central Ave. SW, Gillespie, James G., House, 1923
509 1st Ave. SW, Hotham, George & Louise, House (Photograph #19), 1924, Bungalow
530 1st Ave. SE, Pew, George V. & Norma, House (Photograph #20), 1927
15 8th Street SE, Eastman, Clyde & Edna, House, 1929
21 7th Street SW, Budde, Ray & Clara, House, 1937
900 Central Ave. SE, Mazvinsky, Edward & Esther, House, 1948

- *Craftsman:* 719 Central Ave. SW, Boland-Long House, ca. 1909
700 1st Ave. SW, Lucke, Paul P. & Augusta, House, ca. 1912
112 7th Street SE, Yerger-Carel House, ca. 1913, Bungalow
718 1st Ave. SE, Eyres, William H. & Dora, House, ca. 1917, Bungalow
27 8th Street SE, Cooper, A.C. & Nellie, House (Photograph #16), 1918
521 1st Ave. SW, Huxtable, John A. & Lavinia, House (second), 1919, Bungalow
815 Central Ave. SW, Marcue, William & Lydia, House, ca. 1920
909 Central Ave. SW, Falk, William "Will" & Emilia, House, 1920
520 1st Ave. SW, Steele, George & Minnie, House (Photograph #17), 1920, Bungalow

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7

Page 11

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

826 Central Ave. SE, Holster, N.J., House, ca. 1923, Bungalow
623 2nd Ave. SE, Kanago, Hugo M., House, ca. 1925, Bungalow

- *Prairie School*: 104 7th Street SE, Wernli, Charles and Ella, House, ca. 1912
720 Central Ave. SE, Figg, Robert M. & Josephine, House (Photograph #15), 1914, Craftsman/
Prairie School
109 7th Street SE, Bennison, Ida & Frank, House (Photograph #14), ca. 1914, Prairie
School/Craftsman/Colonial Revival
613 3rd Ave. SE, Duster, Joseph A. & Catherine, House, 1918, Prairie School/Craftsman
500 1st Ave. SE, Nelle, Edward & Carrie, House, ca. 1924, Prairie School/Craftsman

Vernacular House Forms

- *Front-Gable*: 515 2nd Ave. SE, Burgess, William, House, ca. 1890
118 7th Street SE, Higday, Othello & Sarah, House, ca. 1904
521 2nd Ave. SE, Marcue, Mary, House, ca. 1905
625 1st Ave. SW, Schultz, Fred & Laura, House, ca. 1930
620 1st Ave. SW, Dorr-Albert House, ca. 1954
920 Central Ave. SE, Wilson, Andrew, House, ca. 1905
710 Central Ave. SE, Osborn, W.W. & Bella, House, ca. 1912
115 7th Street SE, Wilkinson, James & Elizabeth, House, ca. 1902, One-Story
218 7th Street SE, Trenery-Duus House, ca. 1910, One-Story
26 7th Street SE, Mauer, Louisa & C.A., House, ca. 1913, One-Story
101 8th Street SE, Alline, Ernest A., House, ca. 1890, One-Story
- *Side-Gable Roof, Two-Story*:
820 Central Ave. SE, Diediker Rental House, ca. 1920
515 Central Ave. SW, Rogers, James F., House, ca. 1945
927 Central Ave. SW, Collins, Robert & Alice, House (School House No. 1, America Township), 1955
(move & remodel), 1½ -Story
- *Gable-Front-and-Wing*:
914 Central Ave. SE, Wilson, Andrew & Ellen, House, 1905
212 6th Street SE, Crouch, M. Frank & Magdalena (Mandana), House, ca. 1879
501 1st Ave. SW, Grove, Josiah & Carrie, House, ca. 1890
700 2nd Ave. SE, Honnold, C.L., House, ca. 1890
509 2nd Ave. SE, Post, Lorza, House, ca. 1890
501 2nd Ave. SE, King, John & Elizabeth, House, ca. 1891
205 7th Street SE, Duus-Thomson House, ca. 1893
215 8th Street SE, Briggs House, ca. 1900
814 Central Ave. SE, Day, Frank and Mary, House, ca. 1906
934 Central Ave. SE, Lincoln Rental House, ca. 1906
213 7th Street SE, Davidson Rental House, ca. 1925
- *American Four-Square*: [Note: most examples have Colonial Revival, Craftsman, or Prairie School attributes or a mixture of more than one style.]
514 1st Ave. SW, Tentinger-Hotham House, 1906
500 2nd Ave. SE, Averill, Alonzo, House, ca. 1893
610 3rd Ave. SE, Duus, Grace & Andrew M., House, ca. 1896
520 1st Ave. SE, Breen-McAuliff House, ca. 1904
515 1st Ave. SE, Weiland, Lydia & Rev. B., ca. 1910

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7

Page 12

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

509 1st Ave. SE, Dier, Delia G., House (second), ca. 1910
514 1st Ave. SE, Goudie, Thomas & Elnora, House, ca. 1910
619 Central Ave. SW, Harvey, Samuel & Susan, House, ca. 1910
521 1st Ave. SE, Moore, Fred D. & Dell M., House, ca. 1910
731 2nd Ave. SE, Cunningham-Post House (moved), ca. 1910 (1949)
700 Central Ave. SE, Featherstone, John & Lattie, House (Photograph #13), ca. 1912
630 3rd Ave. SE, Barnes, O.E., House, ca. 1914
717 1st Ave. SE, Smith, Robert G. & Emma, House, ca. 1915

- *Hipped Roof:* 508 1st Ave. SE, Colledge, Alfred C. & Katherine, House, ca. 1890, Two-Story
501 1st Ave. SE, Mitchell, John L. & Mary, House, ca. 1905, Two-Story
508 1st Ave. SW, Laux, Will, House, ca. 1900, Two-Story
710 2nd Ave. SE, Crow, Esther, House, ca. 1910, Two-Story
620 2nd Ave. SE, Davidson, Alexander & Anna, House, 1912, One-Story
834 Central Ave. SE, Treptow, C.W. & Jessie, House, 1921, One-Story
728 2nd Ave. SE, Cleveland, John P. & Addie, House, ca. 1892, One-Story
508 2nd Ave. SE, Crouch, William S. & Mandana, House, ca. 1892, One-Story
226 7th Street SE, Pauley, E.J., House, ca. 1900, One-Story
108 6th Street SE, Schneider, George L., House, ca. 1902, One-Story
520 2nd Ave. SE, Roy, Bertha, House, ca. 1907, One-Story
1000 Central Ave. SE, Hall, William J., House, ca. 1909, One-Story
514 2nd Ave. SE, Bartels, Rudolph & Mary, House, ca. 1910, One-Story
126 7th Street SE, Hodgson, Robert & Sarah, House, 1889, Two-Story
100 6th Street SW, Emery, James M. & Luella, House, (Photograph #1) ca. 1879, Two-Story
521 Central Ave. SW, Sammis, J. Uriah, House, ca. 1890, Two-Story
107 8th Street SE, Richardson Rental House, ca. 1892, Two-Story
627 1st Ave. SW, Brodie, Malcolm F., House, ca. 1893, Two-Story
120 6th Street SE, Hitchers, George W., House, ca. 1902, Two-Story
- *Cape Cod:* 45 7th Street SW, Fischer, Albert A. & Freda, House, 1951
709 1st Ave. SE, Hubbell, Lyle & Ruth, House, ca. 1944,
614 3rd Ave. SE, Weidauer, Reinhart, House (Photograph #21), 1940, Cape Cod
- *Minimal Traditional:*
515 1st Ave. SW, Deitering, G.A. & Alice, House, ca. 1947
908 Central Ave. SE, Lang, George & Clara, House, ca. 1947
726 2nd Ave. SE, Borchers, George, House, ca. 1951
- *Ranch:* 727 2nd Ave. SE, Schultz, Ivan and Elvira, House (Photograph #23), 1954
115 6th Street SE, Nemmers, Clayton & Elverna, House, 1955
535 2nd Ave. SE, Unnamed House, ca. 1955
120 5th Street SE, Unnamed Rental Duplex, ca. 1956
634 1st Ave. SE, Wormley, D.S. and Anna, House, 1956
701 Central Ave. SW, Mennen, Gordon & Teresa, House, 1960

The overall integrity of the Foster Park Historic District is good to excellent with the individual condition of houses ranging from fair to excellent. Nearly all of the dwellings continue their original use as single-family homes with a few subdivided into duplexes or apartments in the northern blocks closest to the downtown. The most likely alteration to houses in the District is the addition of synthetic siding including asbestos shingle siding dating from the 1940s and aluminum siding or vinyl siding added beginning in the 1960s. Other changes include alterations to porches, the modification of entrances, and the construction of rear wings or attached garages. Single-family houses have continued to be built in the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 13

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

neighborhood during the 1980s as well as several residential condominium buildings. Specific integrity issues are discussed in greater detail beginning on page 40.

8. Statement of Significance:

General:

The Foster Park Historic District is locally significant under Criteria A, B and C. Under Criterion A, it derives significance under the categories of "Community Planning and Development" and Ethnic Heritage. The Foster Park Historic District is associated with an important era of population growth followed by intense residential development in the Foster Park neighborhood at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. The population growth prior to 1900 was associated with the two decades of settlement in Le Mars and Plymouth County by English settlers between 1879 and 1900. During the decades leading up to World War I when population growth ebbed locally, residential development continued at a brisk pace in the neighborhood. This growth related to the establishment of the Le Mars Normal School and the related platting of the Normal School Addition in the mid-1890s as well as the creation of Foster Park (Photograph #24) between 1899 and 1902. Other residential development paralleled expansion of the city's retail district after the turn of the 20th century with some of the District's most elaborate residences erected by downtown business owners. Residential building stock in the District is primarily related to three historic contexts described in this nomination – "the English Colony Period, 1879-1899," "Post-1900 Growth, 1900-1917," and "World War I and Depression, 1918-1940."

Additional significance under Criterion A derives from the fact that the Foster Park Historic District represented a cross section of middle and upper income households with prominent business and professional leaders living next door or across the street from working class families. The Foster Park neighborhood also became one of the sections of the city to play host to English Colonists who settled in Plymouth County during the pre-1900 period or remained after 1900.

Under Criterion B the Foster Park Historic District derives significance from its association with two prominent individuals connected to Plymouth County's farm crisis events in 1932-1933, District Judge C.C. Bradley and Plymouth County Sheriff Ralph Rippey.

Under Criterion C the Foster Park Historic District is significant as a representative collection of the residential architectural styles and vernacular house forms that appeared in Le Mars neighborhoods from the 1880s through the early 1950s. The District also spotlights the work of one of Sioux City's most prolific and important residential architects, William Steele, with at least three houses identified as his commissions in the District. Together the District's residences tell the story of how national architectural styles and vernacular building forms were adapted through local building practices immediately before and after the turn of the 20th century.

Although a number of other individual properties in the district are associated with important local business leaders, industrialists, real estate developers and retired Plymouth County farmers, significance under Criterion B is only asserted by Judge Bradley and Sheriff Rippey. No reconnaissance or intensive level archeological surveys were conducted for properties within the District. As a result, no significance is claimed under Criterion D.

The period of significance for this locally significant historic district extends from 1871 to 1958. The first date marks the construction of the earliest contributing resource and the last date approximates the 50-year cut-off for NRHP eligibility.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 14

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

The Historical Development of the Foster Park Neighborhood:³

The Foster Park Historic District was identified during an intensive level historical and architectural survey completed in 2006 of the Foster Park neighborhood. The survey was conducted by Marlys Svendsen to guide the efforts of the Le Mars Historic Preservation Commission and the City of Le Mars. The survey identified associations for the District with five local historic contexts:

The Railroad Era, 1871-1879
English Colony Period, 1879-1899
Post-1900 Growth, 1900-1917
World War I and Depression, 1918-1940
World War II and Post-War Development, 1941-1958

Svendsen recommended that an historic district nomination be considered for a Foster Park Historic District, an area that contained sufficient integrity, architectural significance, and historical associations. Historic resources survive from the 1880s through the 1950s and are scattered over the entire geographic area. Based on the recommendations made in 2006, the Le Mars Historic Preservation Commission obtained a Certified Local Government grant in 2007 to nominate the Foster Park Historic District to the National Register.

The physical development patterns and historic settlement trends evident in the Foster Park neighborhood sprang from the original decisions made in the platting of the town – a grid system of streets extending along a major arterial street (Main Street/Central Avenue) linked to adjacent residential neighborhoods with the central business district located several blocks to the north. The neighborhood changed in response to the founding of the Le Mars Normal School in 1892 and the development of Foster Park in 1902. After the turn of the 20th century Central Avenue continued its role as the connecting route between the central business district and the grounds of the normal school's successor located southeast of the neighborhood – Western Union College, later Westmar College, and finally Teikyo Westmar University. The neighborhood evolved over time to include dozens of large-scale residences for a number of the city's prominent business and professional leaders as well as smaller-scale houses for working class families. This mix of social and economic classes typical of many small and medium sized towns in Iowa continued throughout the 20th century.

The discussion below of Le Mars' development periods or historic contexts indicates how the Foster Park neighborhood reflected the community's overall development patterns through the construction of both new and replacement houses for successive generations of local families as well as the specific changes related to its physical location within the town.

The Railroad Era, 1871-1879

Le Mars was platted by railroad owner/builder, John I. Blair, on or around October 1, 1869 when his railroad, the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad, was building a line through the area to connect to Sioux City. He acquired the 160-acre tract from an early settler in the area, Benjamin F. Betsworth. The area became known as "St. Paul Junction" at the time because it was at this point that the east-west line to Dubuque would connect with another route leading to St. Paul, Minnesota. The official naming of the new town was the first of a series of colorful events to mark the beginnings of Le Mars. A group of railroad officials, Sioux City businessmen, special guests, and their wives accompanied Blair on a special train trip from Sioux City to the northern end of the line at St. Paul Junction. Blair invited the women along on the trip to select a name for the new town. It was suggested by Lucille Ford, wife of a Sioux City judge, that the women in the

³Portions of this section are taken from the "Architectural and Historical Resources of the Foster Park Neighborhood, Le Mars, Iowa, 1871-1956" Multiple Property Documentation Form prepared in June 2006 for the Le Mars Historic Preservation Commission but not submitted to the National Park Service.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8

Page 15

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

group arrange the initials of their first names to form the town's new name. The women, numbering six to eleven according to various historical accounts, included Laura Walker and Lucille Ford; Elizabeth Underhill, Elizabeth Parson, and Ellen Cleghorn; Mary and Martha Weare; Anna Blair and Adeline Swain; Rebecca Smith; and Sarah Reynolds. The resulting name selected was **Le Mars** with an alternate name, "Selmar," rejected. The town plat was officially recorded June 4, 1870 with the sale of lots beginning shortly thereafter.⁴

Growth was brisk during Le Mars' early years. Public halls, hotels, mills, at least 35 retail establishments and businesses headed by skilled tradesmen, and several newspapers opened almost immediately.⁵ In 1872 this growth was reflected in the affirmative decision by the county's voters to move the county seat to Le Mars from Melbourne. By the end of the first decade, Le Mars' population stood at 1,895. In describing the new town's dynamic growth, local historian Arthur Larson wrote that during its first decade "Le Mars grew from a cabin near some cottonwoods to an incorporated town of more than 2,000 people."⁶ In 1881 Le Mars was formally incorporated with a mayor and council form of government.

As was noted above, Benjamin O. Foster and his wife Martha platted and voluntarily annexed the South Side Addition to LeMars on April 1, 1871. Their first lot was not sold until the following year according to Plymouth County Property Transfer Records. About 40 lots were sold during the first decade in the District. 1873 and 1879 appear to have been peak years during the decade with 20 lots sold in those two years alone. During the other years, the Fosters sold lots steadily but not spectacularly. A frequent sale pattern would involve the sale of not just one lot to a buyer, but a pair of lots with the buyer holding one of the lots to provide space for a garden. In other cases the extra lot may have been purchased on speculation that the lot would increase in value. Several of these double-lot parcels continue in the District in 2007. Purchase records show that the first lots to sell were frequently corner lots. The earliest blocks to develop were those located along and immediately west of Central Avenue.

Despite ongoing sales, when Benjamin Foster died in 1881 a decade after the South Side Addition was platted, the Foster family still retained more than 70 percent of the lots in the District section of the South Side Addition. Following his death, his widow and children would retain lots, exchange them among one another, sell them to prospective home builders and real estate speculators, and, at times, repurchase them. These actions are described in greater detail below.

Only a few buildings survive in the Foster Park Historic District from this first decade of Le Mars' existence. They include the James and Luella Emery House (Photograph #1) at 100 6th Street SW and the M. Frank and Magdalena (Mandana) Crouch House at 212 6th Street SE, both built ca. 1879. It is also possible that the Stick Style house built by Levi and Carrie Clay House (Photograph #3) at 611 Central Avenue SW was constructed as early as 1877 and that the nearby William H. and Jane Smith House at 629 Central Avenue SW was built prior to 1880. Other houses or sections of buildings in the Foster Park neighborhood may predate 1880 but compelling evidence to substantiate their dates of construction was not identified during the survey.

English Colony Period, 1880-1899

Midway through Le Mars' first decade, an important national event occurred a half-continent away, which would change the future of the new town – Philadelphia's Centennial Exposition held in 1876. Here a chance meeting between William B. Close, a young Englishman attending the Exposition, and Daniel Paullin, a land agent from Quincy, Illinois, took place.

⁴The best summary of the various naming accounts is contained in the *Plymouth County Heritage Book*, Plymouth County Heritage Committee, Plymouth County Historical Society, sponsor, (Dallas, Texas: Taylor Publishing Company), 1998, p. 25.

⁵W.S. Freeman, ed., *History of Plymouth County, Iowa, Volume I*, (Indianapolis, Indiana: B.F. Bowen & Co.), 1917, pp. 417-418.

⁶Arthur O. Larson, *Le Mars: The Story of a Prairie Town*, Le Mars Sertoma Club and Le Mars Centennial Association, sponsors, (Le Mars, Iowa: Le Mars Daily Sentinel), 1969, p. 9.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 16

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

The meeting ultimately led to the young man staying in the United States, marrying the land agent's daughter, Mary Paullin, and acquiring land in northwest Iowa. With substantial family backing, William Close and his brother Fred initially acquired 20 farms near Denison, Iowa in 1878. The following year, the two established the Iowa Land Company with its American headquarters located in Plymouth County at Quorn and later at Le Mars, and British offices located in London. During the early 1880s dozens of British-born immigrants that were recruited by two other Close brothers back in England made their way to Northwest Iowa forming what came to be known as the "English Colony." By the mid-1880s at its peak, the Close brothers' company controlled more than 100,000 acres in Plymouth County and the surrounding area.

COUNTRIES	1880	1885	1890	1895	1900	1905	1915	1920
<i>Plymouth</i>								
English	365	601	616	489	377	303	204	184
Irish	291	444	385	332	260	205	159	119
Scotch	70	120	120	105	75	81	72	65
Welsh		13	20	21	18	12	8	12
<i>Woodbury</i>								
English	230	636	977	658	666	648	845	731
Irish	512	1159	1271	988	909	855	675	548
Scotch	61	141	236	183	182	197	205	192
Welsh		15	32	19	21	13	26	25
<i>Cherokee</i>								
English	185	275	261	257	224	199	198	164
Irish	179	246	247	249	223	196	149	131
Scotch	80	116	134	107	107	95	67	57
Welsh		11	10	31	27	13	8	9
<i>O'Brien</i>								
English	91	154	196	156	150	125	238	94
Irish	103	137	193	199	167	137	86	62
Scotch	32	87	81	66	69	67	59	45
Welsh		11	10	11	14	9	7	7
<i>Sioux</i>								
English	60	146	203	159	133	103	70	47
Irish	102	164	236	205	191	149	72	65
Scotch	10	23	39	31	26	18	7	6
Welsh		10	3	8	2	3	1	3
<i>Osceola</i>								
English	64	128	123	103	69	59	37	27
Irish	58	68	49	52	70	58	28	23
Scotch	9	54	30	24	17	10	7	2
Welsh		4	26	9	5	2	5	3
<i>Lyon</i>								
English	21	97	172	103	81	70	49	42
Irish	23	47	93	99	98	84	48	27
Scotch	9	16	31	40	30	14	20	7
Welsh		2	5	6	4	4	2	3

British-born immigrants eventually located not only in Plymouth County but also in Woodbury, Cherokee, O'Brien, Sioux, Osceola, and Lyon counties as well as southwestern Minnesota near Pipestone. The best snapshot of the size and dispersal of the English Colony in Northwest Iowa is seen in the British population table, which appears at left, compiled by historian Jacob Van Der Zee, delineating British-Americans in the Census of Iowa (1885, 1895, 1905, and 1915) and the U.S. Census (1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, and 1920). Records of British-born inhabitants of Le Mars during the primary years of the English Colony for 1885 and 1895 appear below.

The influx of English immigrants that headquartered in Plymouth County and Le Mars included older Englishmen who sought to take advantage of large farms or ranches as well as younger men who came to be known as "pups" – an abbreviation for pupils. The latter group was comprised mainly of second and third sons of British landed-gentry who

	1885	1895
Canadian	132	162
English	154	144
Irish	102	94
Scotch [sic]	29	26

Above Left: U.S. and State Census Figures for British-American Immigrants in Northwest Iowa Counties and Above Right: Le Mars⁷

came to America to obtain agricultural training. The primary local British leader for these young men was Captain Reynolds Moreton; the young men in training under him were frequently referred to as "Moreton's pups." To provide proper English training and recreation for the young men and English families who settled in the area, Moreton and ten others established the Prairie Club in Le Mars in 1881. Members of the English Colony became well-known during the 1880s for their sporting activities. According to historian Van Der Zee, during the Prairie Club's first decade it claimed 300 members.⁸ Among their first efforts was the establishment of a cricket league, which survived until 1887. Other sporting activities included polo (reportedly first introduced to the United States by English Colonist Fred Close), rugby,

⁷ Jacob Van Der Zee, *The British in Iowa* (Iowa City, Iowa: State Historical Society of Iowa, 1922, pp. 289-290).

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 247; Curtis Harnack, *Gentlemen on the Prairie*, (Ames, IA: Iowa State University Press, 1985).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 17

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

lawn tennis, boat racing, ice-hockey, fox hunts, coaching or tally-ho riding, golf, and horse racing with the Le Mars Derby becoming a premiere event in northern Iowa.

Arrival of the English settlers also encouraged the growth of the fledgling Episcopal mission congregation and in 1881 St. George's Episcopal Church (National Register listed) was founded. In 1887, together with the Prairie Club, it became a centerpiece for celebrations of Queen Victoria's Jubilee by local English settlers. Events marking the 50th Anniversary of the reign of the queen included seven days of horse races, parades, concerts, and a ball culminating at the Apollo Hall (nonextant).⁹

Evidence of the beginning of the decline in the size of the English Colony came in 1892 when, according to historian Arthur Larson, the Prairie Club opened its membership to non-English Colonists. During the following decade, some left because of business and farm failures. Others saw their land purchases quadruple or more in value and moved further west for new land ventures. Still others returned home disillusioned and homesick.

The Foster Park neighborhood originally had several homes built or occupied by members of the English Colony. The individuals who occupied these residences provide a snapshot of the English Colony. Alfred C. and Katherine Colledge built a house at 508 1st Avenue SE in 1890, ten years after Colledge settled in Le Mars. Born in Calcutta, India of English parents, Colledge was a part of the first wave of immigrants from England to Le Mars in 1880. Once here he bought a farm south of town and eventually acquired large land holdings in Iowa and the adjoining states of Nebraska and South Dakota. In 1887 he returned to England to marry Katherine Waddlelove. Colledge eventually became an investment broker acquiring the Le Mars firm of Chapman & Co. that included property management, loans, real estate sales, and insurance. Among his real estate ventures was a residential subdivision, A.C. Colledge's Addition, located south of the South Side Addition and west of Central Avenue. Colledge was a prominent businessman in Le Mars for many years residing at 508 1st Avenue SE with his wife through the early 1920s when the couple relocated to Minneapolis. Colledge's life and career was one of the more successful English Colonists of Plymouth County.

Another English Colonist who followed a career path similar to Colledge's was Edward Thomarson. Born in Carlisle, England, Thomarson settled in Plymouth County in the early 1880s to work on a farm like other young "pups." He moved to Le Mars after a few years, however, and entered the real estate, land loan, and insurance business. In 1885 he returned to England and married Margaret Weddell. When the couple returned to Le Mars they bought a house on 7th Street SE and 1st Avenue SE (nonextant). By the 1890s he was a partner of John Mathias and later of P.J. Tentinger. In 1895 they bought a larger house two blocks away in the District at 631 3rd Avenue SE.

Another house occupied by a British-born resident was the Thielman-Nicholson House at 531 Central Avenue SW (Photograph #9) built ca. 1899. Benjamin Nicholson was one of four brothers who came to Le Mars from Scotland with financing provided by the Nicholson family. Like many of their fellow English Colonists, the brothers had interests in golf and racing horses and were involved in the country club (extant) located at 12th Street and Central Avenue several blocks south of the Foster Park Historic District. The Nicholsons resided in their commodious corner house along Main Street immediately northwest of Foster Park from 1914 until 1928. The house was originally built ca. 1899 by the Thielman family.

Many of the English Colonists began their lives in Plymouth County as farmers. Among this group there were several who eventually retired from farm life and made the Foster Park neighborhood their home. George Hotham was one of the better educated members of the English Colony who remained in Le Mars after its numbers peaked and declined in the 1890s. Hotham was a native of Scarborough in Yorkshire, England and graduated from Oxford University before

⁹"Souvenir Program Northwest Iowa Historical Pageant, Iowa Territorial Centennial." Le Mars, July 3-4-5, 1938.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8

Page 18

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

coming to Plymouth County in the early 1880s. Here he farmed and raised livestock before selling his property and moving to Le Mars in 1886. Forty years later, he and his wife Louise had a house built in the Foster Park neighborhood at 509 1st Avenue SW (Photograph #19), which served as a retirement home.

Two other English-born farmers who settled in Plymouth County in the 1880s were the successive owners of the house at 126 7th Street SE. In 1895 E. L. Bixby, an English-born farmer and barn builder, acquired the house and in 1914 sold it to Robert Hodgson, a native of Durham, England. Hodgson had immigrated to Webster County, Iowa in 1872 where he worked as a coal miner before moving to Plymouth County in 1880. Here he bought an 80-acre farm in Stanton Township. The house at 126 7th Street SE became a retirement home for Hodgson and his wife Sarah in 1889.

Another retired English-born farmer to make the Foster Park neighborhood his home was James Wilkinson and his wife Elizabeth. James was from Yorkshire, England, and moved to a farm in Grant Township in Plymouth County with his wife in 1883 where he engaged in general farming. In 1891 the couple moved to Le Mars, and Wilkinson joined John E. Conner in a meat shop business. After retiring ca. 1899, the couple built the house at 115 7th Street SE as a retirement home.

Yet another house that served as a retirement home for British-born residents was the Alexander and Anna Davidson House at 620 2nd Avenue SE. Both Alex and Anna were natives of Scotland, and they moved to this house in 1912 after retiring from a farm near Le Mars. Before leaving Scotland, Davidson had worked on the Glasgow police force. After moving to Le Mars, he worked as a court bailiff at the Plymouth County Court House. In 1954 the house passed to another family with English roots – John H. Sampson, a native of Lincolnshire, England, and his wife Edith. John's family had settled in rural Plymouth County in the 1880s when he was a child.

During the English Colony Period, the Foster Park neighborhood was influenced by several important real estate decisions and related developments. The first involved real estate transactions for more than 70 lots in the South Side Addition owned by Benjamin O. Foster at the time of his death in 1881. His estate transferred a one-third interest in his property – primarily unsold lots in the South Side Addition – to his wife and one-sixth interests to each of the four children. During the 1880s and 1890s, 60 lots were dispersed by his widow, Martha Foster, and her four children – George W. Foster, Fanny Foster Jenkins, Lillian Foster Adams, and Katherine Foster Burns. Upon Martha's death in 1888, according to Plymouth County Property Transfer Records, her holdings were passed to son George.

Until Martha's death, Plymouth County Property Transfer Records show various combinations of sibling ownership and parental ownership from 1881 until shortly after 1900 with Martha and the children frequently transferring partial interests between one another in order to combine the divided ownership of a single lot in the hands of one family member. The sole owner was then able to transfer it outside the family. The willingness of the Foster family to hold onto the South Side Addition lots provided a stable influence in the settlement of the Foster Park neighborhood and, more than likely helped keep property values from declining precipitously in the wake of Benjamin Foster's death.

A second major real estate event in the Foster Park area during the English Colony Period involved the platting of Le Mars Third Addition (see map page 2) to the Original Town of Le Mars in 1881 by the Iowa Railroad Land Company. This nine-block subdivision was located south of Le Mars Second Addition and north of the South Side Addition. The platting of the Third Addition formed an important connection between the South Side Addition and the balance of Le Mars. The same year the addition was platted in 1881, all of Block 69 was sold to T.L. Bowman. He worked as the general agent for the Iowa Railroad Land Company at the time and he built an impressive house at the center of this prime block located immediately east of Main Street/Central Avenue. A description of the housewarming held on July 4, 1882 is included in the following passage from a publication describing the lifestyle that was similar to that of local English Colony residents:

"The British did not have a monopoly on opulent living, as the rich land promoter T.L. Bowman proved when he invited

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8

Page 19

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

the local top society to a housewarming on an appropriate day – the Fourth of July 1882. Mrs. Bowman had helped design the “Swiss Cottage” house, an eclectic mixture of Gothic and rustic styles. Chinese lanterns outlined the wide porch, and visitors were received by a Negro butler in a swallowtail coat and kid gloves. The front parlor walls were papered in satin gilt, Brussels carpet to match, and heavy raw silk drapes covered the windows. The fireplaces throughout were dark marble, elaborately carved, and there was a good deal of expensive furniture, including a Decker Upright Grand piano. Bowman admitted spending \$7,000 on the house, \$5,000 to furnish it – a lavish outlay considering that much local land sold for \$15 an acre.”¹⁰

In 1894, Bowman sold the block to Frank W. Burns, general manager and corporate secretary for the local Plymouth Roller Mills Company, reportedly the largest flour mill in Iowa in 1900. Burns was the son-in-law of Benjamin and Martha Foster and together with his wife, Katherine, eventually owned considerable real estate in the Foster Park neighborhood. In 1898, Block 69 was subdivided by Burns into ten individual lots and the Bowman-Burns House was physically split into two, still large, separate houses, each half moved to a separate lot. The “half-house” moved to 520 Central Avenue (Photograph #2) was remodeled by H.S. and Martha Ewers sometime between 1898 and 1902. The other half-house was moved to 528 Central Avenue SE and burned in the mid-1980s.

Population of Le Mars rose rapidly during the two decades of the English Colony Period. In 1880 population stood at 1,895 and within just five years the number more than doubled to 3,808. This dramatic growth was in part a reflection of the influx of English Colony members. By 1890 the U.S. Census showed Le Mars continuing to grow but at a slower rate to 4,036. The decade of the 1890s saw the city’s numbers continue to rise to 5,045 in 1895 before dropping back to 4,146 in 1900. The rise and fall of these figures directly reflects the arrival and, in many cases, the departure of Colony members.

In response to these dramatic increases in population early in the English Colony Period, a third real estate development occurred at the south end of the Foster Park area. Here, three new additions were platted between 1885 and 1892. The first platting followed the doubling of population between 1880 and 1885 when members of the Foster family laid out two new additions. The first was the Burn’s Subdivision platted by Katherine Foster Burns, daughter of Benjamin and Martha Foster, and her husband Frank Burns in July 1885. A few months later in September 1885, Katherine’s brother, George W. Foster, laid out Foster’s First Subdivision on adjoining land owned by his mother Martha. Plat maps appear on page 5. The Deurr House at 925 Central Ave. SW (Photograph #5) was built ca. 1892 and was likely one of the first houses built in Foster’s First Subdivision.

Platting of the next addition in the south end of the Foster Park Historic District, the Normal Park Addition, took place in 1892 on a 15-block parcel east of Central Avenue and south of 8th Street. It was associated with the establishment of the Le Mars Normal School, which had a two-block campus reserved in the center of the addition. Located at the edge of Le Mars and with a transportation corridor at its edge rather than through its center, the Normal Park Addition remained mostly undeveloped until after 1900. Its settlement is discussed in greater detail below.

The changes in overall population growth during the English Colony Period were also reflected in the continued sale of existing lots for home building in the Foster Park Historic District. Approximately 30 percent of the South Side Addition lots were sold by Benjamin and Martha Foster from 1871 to 1880 with another 60 percent sold during the next two decades by Martha and her children. The remaining 10 percent were sold after 1900 by the Foster children. The combination of lot sale dates and construction dates for individual houses shows that blocks along Main Street (Central Avenue) and Eagle Street (1st Avenue SW) north of Plymouth Street (6th Street) in the South Side Addition were the first to be developed. Construction of houses sometimes followed the sale of house lots within months. In other cases several years passed and multiple property transfers took place before houses were erected. The sale of double-lots allowed some infill houses to not be built for several decades in the South Side Addition. A similar pattern of house lot

¹⁰Curtis Harnack, *Gentlemen on the Prairie*, (Ames, IA: Iowa State University Press), 1985, p. 151.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 20

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

sales and home building occurred in Le Mars Third Addition during the 1880s and 1890s, except in Block 69 controlled by T.L. Bowman where home building was delayed until after 1898.

Research indicates that seven houses survive from the decade of the 1880s and 27 houses remain from the 1890s. Examples of houses built in the Foster Park neighborhood during the decades of the 1880s and 1890s included:

- Colledge, Alfred C. & Katherine, House, 508 1st Ave. SE, ca. 1890
- Dwight, Willis H., House/Bradley, Judge C.C., House, 500 1st Ave. SW, ca. 1895
- Laux, Will, House, 508 1st Ave. SW, ca. 1900
- Zimmerman, William H. & Lillie, House, 531 1st Ave. SW, ca. 1897
- Moist, Samuel & Louise, House, 621 3rd Ave. SE, ca. 1893
- Bowman-Ewers House, (Photograph #2) 520 Central Ave. SE, ca. 1881; ca. 1902, (moved)
- Diehl, Philip H., House, 501 Central Ave. SW, ca. 1885
- Clay-Rippey House (Photograph #3), 611 Central Ave. SW, ca. 1885
- Thielman-Nicholson House, 531 Central Ave. SW (Photograph #9), ca. 1899
- Deurr House, 925 Central Ave. SW (Photograph #5), ca. 1892
- Vandemeer-Harker House, 1001 Central Ave. SW (Photograph #6), ca. 1895
- Flaugher, Charles & Louise, House, 32 6th Street SW (Photograph #7), 1898
- Eastman, Catharine, House, 108 6th Street SW, ca. 1897
- Duus-Thomson House, 205 7th Street SE, ca. 1893
- Briggs House, 215 8th Street SE, ca. 1898

The quintessential house built during this period in the Foster Park neighborhood both historically and architecturally was the elaborate Queen Anne Style house built for another land owner and real estate developer, Charles Flaugher and his wife Louise (Photograph #7).¹¹ The house is very similar to a design by George F. Barber & Co. published in *Modern Dwellings* in 1901. It was constructed by Le Mars building contractor, Zachariah Eyres, the house and related support structures occupied three lots in the block west of what would become Foster Park after the turn of the 20th century. Charles E. Flaugher came to Le Mars at the beginning of the English Colony Period working for the firm of Clay Brothers, one of a dozen real estate firms in Le Mars in 1882. This decade marked a boom period in real estate transaction with Flaugher's first employment frequently involving the sale of rural property in Plymouth County to English buyers. By the early 1890s he was with the firm of George E. Richardson, his sister's husband, and continuing to buy, sell, and hold land in Plymouth County and surrounding areas of northwest Iowa and South Dakota. He eventually owned several business blocks in Le Mars and a number of residences as well.



"Design No. 4-E," Geo. F. Barber & Co., Architects, *Modern Dwellings*, Third Edition, Knoxville, TN: S.B. Newman & Co., 1901, p. 21A.

One of Flaugher's real estate development practices was evidenced in the Foster Park neighborhood where Property Transfer Records show that he frequently bought adjoining parcels and then partitioned and sold off lots individually or divided them into smaller parcels sufficient for home construction. This development pattern contributed to the density of the neighborhood in future years. His obituary described him as a "shrewd and capable business man. Numberless

¹¹The Flaugher House was documented for the Historic American Buildings Survey Inventory completed of Le Mars buildings in March 1970 and April 1972. HABS forms were prepared by Iowa State University students under the direction of Wesley I. Shank and copies are on file at State Historical Society of Iowa, State Historic Preservation Office.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 21

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

incidents are related where he backed investors in farms and homes and played square with them." His obituary went on to describe him as "one of the builders of the town of Le Mars . . . [who] never acquired a piece of property which he did not instantly begin to improve on acquisition."¹²

On the eve of the 20th century, the Foster Park neighborhood was poised for continued growth. In addition to having a significant number of available lots for residential building, a citywide infrastructure was in place to support further growth. The gas works and water mains were approved in 1884 mainly to serve the central business district. The Le Mars water supply ordinance passed in 1888, however, had a wider impact. It authorized the laying of water lines and installation of a private waterworks by J.M. Dunn, with 4½ miles of water mains to be in place by 1889. The annual water usage rate for a typical six-room house at the turn of the century was \$5 with 75¢ for each additional room and \$3 for each water closet.¹³

Telephone service was next on the list of infrastructure improvements. The Iowa Union Telephone Company was given the right by city ordinance in 1891 to install poles and string telephone line in Le Mars. Like the gas service, this initially had greater impact on commercial properties. The most important infrastructure improvement for residential development aside from public streets was begun later in the decade. In 1894 a sewer system was prepared with three districts laid out in 1898. The same year city standards for sidewalks were established with residential areas required to have hard surfaces (brick, stone, cement or tile) 5 feet 4 inches wide except along Main Street (Central Avenue) where walks were to be a full 6 feet wide. The dimension for the placement of curbs was established at 12 feet from property lines. Together, these infrastructure improvements dictated the growth rate and physical appearance for Le Mars and, more specifically, its residential neighborhoods such as the Foster Park Historic District in future years.¹⁴

Post-1900 Growth, 1900-1917

During the decades immediately preceding and following the turn of the 20th century, growth in the Foster Park Historic District shifted to the south central, eastern, and southeastern blocks of the neighborhood. The lack of Sanborn Company maps for the period prior to 1900 and limited depiction of survey blocks on the maps published in 1907 make it difficult to observe broad settlement patterns. The research on individual properties, however, suggests that more houses were being constructed in the southeast sections of the District. This shift in house building resulted from the availability of vacant lots in the southeast portion of the District but was also attributable to the founding of the new institution nearby – the Le Mars Normal School. The second major development that spawned new construction was the formal establishment of City Park, later known as Foster Park, in Block 4 of the South Side Addition.

By 1895 the map on the following page shows that the platted and settled portions of Le Mars extended for more than a square mile. Of note on this map published to promote the sale of "Choice Suburban Tracts" on the edges of town, are the large parcels from Martha Foster's Estate along the west side of the city, the English Colony's polo field and fair grounds at the southwest corner of town, and the newly established two-block Le Mars Normal School site located a block east of Central Avenue and several blocks south of the future Foster Park.

The Le Mars Normal School was the successor of the Northwestern Normal School and Business College established in 1887 by Swiss immigrant Jacob Wernli. Within two years of its founding, the school had 150 students and had outgrown its location in a downtown hotel. To provide for the school's continued expansion, the Le Mars Normal Association was formed by local businessmen in 1892 with the goal of building a new building to permanently house the Normal School.

¹²Obituary, Charles Flaughter, *Le Mars Sentinel*, June 6, 1941.

¹³*Revised Ordinances of the City of Le Mars, Iowa for the Year 1898*, E.T. Bedell, City Solicitor, (Le Mars, Iowa: Press of the Le Mars Globe), 1898, pp. 43, 46, & 63.

¹⁴*Ibid.*, pp. 100, 126 & 137.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

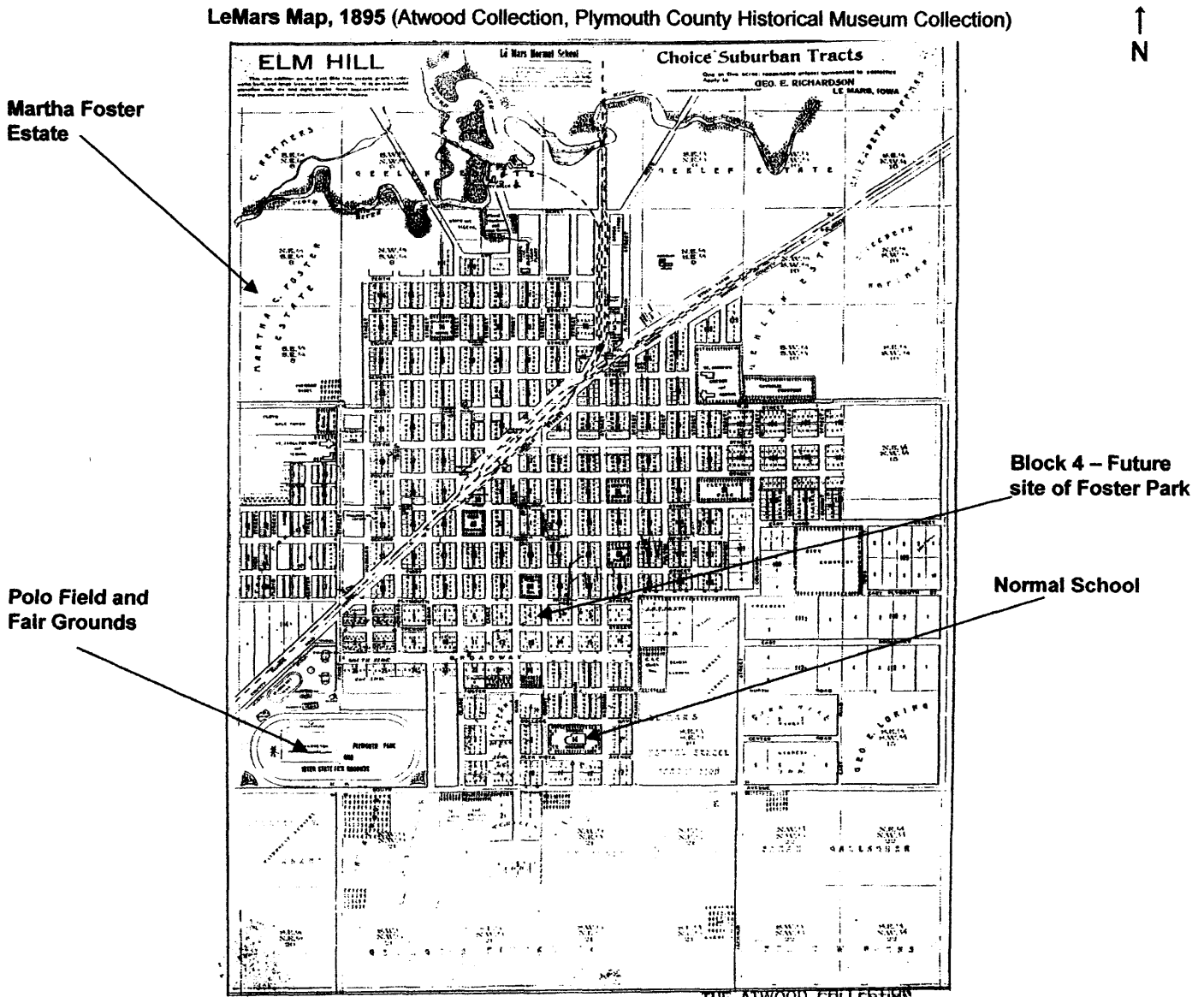
Section Number 8 Page 22

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

Land southeast of the South Side Addition was acquired and the Normal Park Addition was platted for residential lots in 1892. A seven-acre campus at the south edge was reserved for the school. Establishment of the Normal Park Addition began with a "gala day" in 1892 during which residents were encouraged "to buy a lot and build a city" with the resulting sale of lots securing \$27,000 for the new school.¹⁵ The school continued through the balance of the 1890s with home builders drawn to lots surrounding its park-like campus and handsome three-story building. For some residents, a preferred lot was in the established South Side Addition or in the new additions along Central Avenue.

LeMars Map, 1895 (Atwood Collection, Plymouth County Historical Museum Collection)



¹⁵Plymouth County Heritage Book, Plymouth County Heritage Committee, Plymouth County Historical Society, sponsor, (Dallas, Texas: Taylor Publishing Company), 1998, p. 24.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 23

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

After eight years of successful operation, Association members and Le Mars residents failed to persuade state legislators to take the school over. An agreement was reached in April 1900 with the United Evangelical Church (forerunner of the merged Evangelical United Brethren Church) to see the school become an affiliated educational institution – Western Union College. Before classes had even commenced, fire destroyed the main building. The college survived and rebuilt, growing steadily in the pre-World War I period with the support of local residents.

In addition to pledging monetary support, local residents helped sustain Western Union College by enrolling their children for advanced courses of study including normal training, business, music, and pre-professional training. Though campus housing was available for Western Union students by 1904, local families took advantage of the proximity to the college

by buying or building homes in nearby neighborhoods. As a result, a number of Western Union students lodged in the Foster Park neighborhood.



One example is the Hans and Ellen Erickson House at 800 Central Avenue SE (Photograph #10). Built sometime between 1905 and 1911, the house was acquired by the Ericksons when they moved to Le Mars in 1914 and retired from active farming. Several of the five Erickson children lived at home and graduated from Western Union College. An historic photograph (undated) of the Erickson House appears to the left.

Another example was the William and Lillie Zimmerman House at 531 1st Avenue SW built ca. 1897. The Zimmerman's only child, Cleoni, attended the normal department at Western Union College graduating the 1920s. In other cases,

teachers at the Normal School or Western Union College resided in the Foster Park neighborhood. An example was the house built ca. 1880 at 100 6th Street SW (Photograph #1), which was occupied by Luella Emery, a music teacher at Le Mars Normal School, and her husband James.

As was noted above, the area along Central Avenue was laid out in subdivisions beginning in 1885 though significant home building did not take place along the corridor until after Western Union College was established. In 1902 a year after the building that replaced the fire damaged Normal School was completed, land developer A.C. Colledge laid out A.C. Colledge's Addition (see map page 3) as a replat of two blocks of the Normal Park Addition east of Central Avenue and south of Broadway (8th Street SE). Houses soon appeared in this two block area with seven completed before World War I and three more houses finished by 1923 and only two vacant lots remaining to be infilled until after World War II. Colledge Addition houses included the following:

- Erickson, Hans & Anna, House, 800 Central Ave. SE (Photograph #10), ca. 1905
- Day, Frank & Mary, House, 814 Central Ave. SE, ca. 1904
- Diediker, Samuel, Sr. & Ada, House, 820 Central Ave. SE, ca. 1920
- Holster, N.J., House, 826 Central Ave. SE, ca. 1923

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8

Page 24

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

- Treptow, C.W. & Jessie, House, 834 Central Ave. SE, 1921
- Wilson, Andrew & Ellen, House, 914 Central Ave. SE, 1905
- Wilson, Andrew, House, 920 Central Ave. SE, ca. 1905
- Crouch, Magdalena, House, 926 Central Ave. SE, ca. 1905
- Lincoln Rental House, 934 Central Ave. SE, ca. 1906
- Hall, William J., House, 1000 Central Ave. SE, ca. 1909

Another important real estate development in the Post-1900 Growth Period in the neighborhood involved the establishment of the municipal park that came to be known as Foster Park sometime after 1947.¹⁶ Foster Park is located between Central Avenue, 1st Avenue SE, 6th Street SE, and 7th Street SE. This square block (Block 4 of the South Side Addition) was platted with eight lots when it was laid out by Benjamin Foster and his wife Martha in 1871. It remained undeveloped during the Fosters' lifetimes and, according to Plymouth County Auditor's Property Transfer Records, was transferred to the City of Le Mars by two of the Foster daughters, Frances (Fanny) Foster Jenkins and her husband and Lilian Foster Adams and her husband in 1899. The two sisters had gained ownership of all of the square when their sister Katherine Foster Burns transferred two of the lots to her sister Lilian two years earlier. On July 22, 1902, their brother George W. Foster gave the city a quit claim deed on the entire block though he held no ownership interest at the time and played no role in the park's gift. It is from this date that Le Mars formally dates the establishment of the municipal park.

In the years that followed, Foster Park (Photograph #24) became an important social gathering spot in the South Side Addition. Its establishment encouraged the final development of vacant lots surrounding the park and increased their value. During its early years, the park was simply known as "City Park." It had at least two band stands (nonextant) preceding the current octagonal structure erected in 1981 near the center of the park. The Le Mars Municipal Band, which is nearly 100 years old, has played summer concerts in the park. The park contains a diverse planting of trees including ash, red cedar, linden, honey locust, maple (soft and hard), silver leaf poplar, pin oak, red oak and black walnut. A survey of trees done to determine age shows them ranging in age from 30 to 100 years. During its first 100 years Foster Park became the major public landscape feature in the multi-block residential neighborhood that surrounds it. Though lacking a formal landscape plan, it became a valued amenity in the community, hosting regular concerts, community functions, and private social events, including many weddings, annually. It continues to be visual focus and key to the overall significance of the Foster Park Historic District.

Prominent residences already in existence along Central Avenue's west side enjoyed vistas of the new park as it was developed. It is not known whether or not preservation of the Block 4's open-space for use as a future park had been under discussion for some time prior to its gifting to the City by the Foster daughters. In any case, existing houses including the Thielman-Nicholson House (Photograph #9) at 531 Central Avenue SW, the Clay-Rippey House (Photograph #3) at 611 Central Avenue SW, and the William and Jane Smith House at Central Avenue SW. The continued importance of the park is evidenced by the fact that one of the prominent lots facing the park held by the Flaughner family in 1900 was retained as a corridor of open space to the park from the Flaughner House at 32 6th Street SW (Photograph #7). In the more than 100 years since the park was founded, owners of the property have continued to preserve a vista of the park. In 2007, other property owners with less protected views of Foster Park are quick to point out the window(s) in their houses that provide glimpses of the park during various seasons.

Since the park was formally established in 1902, ten houses have joined the pre-1900 dwellings built around the park. They include two houses located along the south edge of the park – the classic American Four-Square built for John and Lattie Featherstone at 700 Central Avenue SE (Photograph #13) in ca. 1912 and the prominent gambrel-roofed Colonial Revival Style house and garage constructed ca. 1908 for Henry and Angeline Claerboutt at 32 7th Street SE (Photographs

¹⁶An undated postcard of the park with the name "City Park" used has been identified. The postmark contains the date "1947." No specific date for the name change has been identified by researchers at this time but research continues.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 25

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

#11 & #12). A complete list of residences built directly facing Foster Park after its establishment includes:

- Pew, George V. & Norma, House, 530 1st Ave. SE (Photograph #20), 1927
- Post, Stanley & Grace, House, 531 1st Ave. SE (Photograph #22), ca. 1951
- Arendt, John & Mary, House, 600 1st Ave. SE, ca. 1912
- Veale-Haas House, 620 1st Ave. SE, 1921
- Wormley, D.S. & Anna, House, 1956
- Harvey, Samuel & Susan, House, 619 Central Avenue SW, ca. 1908
- Featherstone, John & Lattie, House, 700 Central Avenue SE (Photograph #13), ca. 1912
- Mennen, Gordon & Theresa, House, 701 Central Ave. SW, ca. 1955
- Mauer, Louisa & C.A., House, 26 7th Street SE, ca. 1913
- Claerbout, Henry & Angeline, House, 32 7th Street SE (Photograph #11), ca. 1908
- Wernli, Charles & Ella, House, 104 7th Street SE, ca. 1912

The minimal growth in Le Mars' overall population during the Post-1900 Growth Period from 4,146 in 1900 to 4,157 in 1910 and 4,683 in 1920 was not seen in the Foster Park neighborhood. By contrast, construction was booming in the Foster Park neighborhood. Between 1900 and 1909, a total of 29 houses were completed with another 26 constructed between 1910 and 1919. These 55 houses account for more than 40 percent of the Foster Park District's primary buildings. When the 1890-1899 decade is included, these three peak decades from 1890-1920 accounted for 61 percent of the neighborhood's home building.

In addition to the half-dozen houses constructed surrounding the park between 1900 and 1918, this building boom included seven American Four-Square houses in the facing sides of the 500 block of 1st Avenue SE completed between 1900 and 1910. The block's development was spurred by the disposal of lots in Block 69 (west side of 1st Avenue SE) following the death of Frank Burns and the sale of lots by aging real estate developer A.C. Colledge along the east side of 1st Avenue SE. Another dozen American Four-Squares were scattered on vacant lots throughout the neighborhood before World War I with several architect-designed Craftsman Style and Colonial Revival Style houses appearing on prominent corner lots and along Central Avenue south of Foster Park.

The turn of the 20th century was marked by an important, but subtle, shift in residential building material in the Foster Park neighborhood – stone foundations were replaced by concrete block foundations. Though this shift was occurring elsewhere in Iowa at the time, the switch to ashlar-faced concrete block in Le Mars followed the introduction of this material by a Le Mars manufacturer, the M.A. Moore Company. Milton A. Moore moved his family to Le Mars in 1877-78 where he partnered with George E. Loring in the establishment of Moore, Loring & Company, a new lumber company. The following decade the firm was dissolved, and the M.A. Moore Company was founded in its place. Moore soon opened branches in other Plymouth County towns and adjoining counties. Moore was active in the community serving several terms as mayor of Le Mars during the 1880s. In the early 1890s Moore took on F.A. Post as a partner. By 1910 the Moore Company was a regional firm with 13 lumber yards located in Iowa and South Dakota. Moore was eager to promote development in Le Mars and became a leader in the development of the Le Mars Normal School and Normal Park Addition. He also became a member of the board of directors of the Plymouth Milling Company and the First National Bank.

About the turn of the 20th century, M.A. Moore began manufacturing distinctive ashlar-faced concrete building blocks configured with staggered air spaces. The company's line of "Miracle Building Blocks" was distributed throughout the multi-state region and remained popular for home builders through the 1930s. Nearly every house built from 1900 through the 1930s in the Foster Park neighborhood had Miracle Blocks for its foundation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 26

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

Moore's business grew as a result of extensive promotion that included the placement of well-crafted advertisements – replete with testimonials – in newspapers, city directories, and all types of advertisers. To demonstrate the merit of his line of Miracle Blocks, he had a house erected entirely of block at 311 Central Avenue NW (extant) north of downtown Le Mars. His personal testimonial for this house stated it was done “to demonstrate, for his own satisfaction, the utility of, and the cost of such a building compared with brick or frame.”¹⁷ The advertisement that appears at the right was typical of the ads placed by M.A. Moore. Other extant examples of all-block houses in Le Mars include the buildings at 115 1st Street NE, 123 1st Street NE, and 315 3rd Avenue SW.

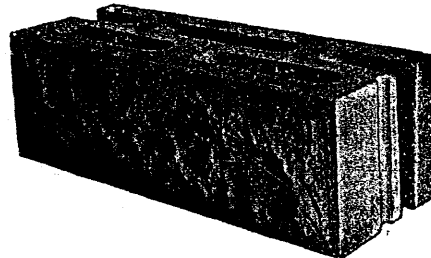
Although most Moore Miracle Blocks appeared in house foundations their use was frequently extended to closed porch balustrades, porch piers, and porch columns. Several houses in the neighborhood used a combination of ashlar blocks for the foundation and balustrades with flat-finished, beveled edged blocks for the piers and columns. As a result of the popularity of Moore Miracle Blocks in the Foster Park neighborhood, few porches were built with the typical turned or square balusters in their balustrades that might be expected during the years leading up to World War I and even fewer porches have wood lattice porch skirting.

In addition to manufacturing and promoting concrete block, the M.A. Moore Company continued to sell a wide range of building materials at their Le Mars branch. Like the other local lumber yards they also sold stock plans for home builders from such plan houses as the Brown-Blodgett Company of St. Paul. In a creative marketing move shown in the photograph on the following page, a model for a “1920 Modern Home” was promoted by the M.A. Moore Company when it was mounted on the back of a flatbed truck and entered in a local parade.

Here is what You have been Looking For !

The Electrical Concrete Fence Post. MALLEABLE STAPLE

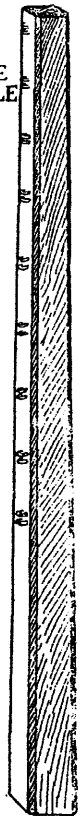
This post is made with a rich mixture of cement and sand, reinforced with four twisted wires. It is VERY STRONG—will last hundreds of years; the man who puts these in will save his grand-children buying fence posts. They are arranged very conveniently for attaching the wire. Frost does not affect them. We are making these posts at our yards at Le Mars, Kingsley, Struble, Iowa, and Elk Point, S. D. Come in and see these posts and you will be convinced. They are not expensive—cost no more than red cedar.



The above cut represents a Miracle Double Air-Space Block. These blocks are damp-proof, frost-proof and very strong—will last for centuries. They make a house that is warm in winter and cool in summer. They are just the thing for hog-houses, chicken houses, barns, etc.; don't require any paint. You can see these blocks at our factories at Le Mars, Kingsley and Elk Point. Come in and look at them, and while you are in town don't forget that we sell the best.

LUMBER AND COAL at BOTTOM PRICES.

M. A. MOORE CO., Le Mars, Iowa
STRUBLE LUMBER CO., Struble Iowa
KINGSLEY LUMBER CO., Kingsley, Iowa
MOORE LUMBER CO., Elk Point, S. D.



¹⁷Advertisement, *A Souvenir Edition Containing a Brief Description and Illustrations of the Principal Streets and Prominent Buildings of the City of Le Mars, Iowa the County-Seat of Plymouth County with a Directory of Business Firms* (Le Mars, Iowa: The Printery), 1907, unnumbered, p. 20.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 27

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

"A 1920 Modern Home, The M.A. Moore Co." (Photograph collection, Plymouth County Historical Museum)



In addition to the general use of M.A. Moore Company Miracle Block in dozens of houses in the Foster Park neighborhood, three houses in the 500 block of 1st Avenue SE contain historic associations with the firm. The Fred D. and Dell Moore House at 521 1st Avenue SE was built ca. 1910 when the couple moved to Le Mars. Fred went to work for the M.A. Moore Lumber Company where his father, N.S. Moore, was a partner at the time. N.S. Moore was a brother of M.A. Moore and operated the company's branch in Akron. When Fred's new American Four-Square house was built, it occupied a lot on land formerly held by the Plymouth Milling Company, a business interest of M.A. Moore. Appropriately, Miracle Block produced by the M.A. Moore Company was used for the house's foundation.

A second house with a Moore Company connection is the Edward and Carrie Nelle House at 500 1st Avenue SE. This house was built ca. 1924 when the lot was owned by Mary Moore, M.A. Moore's widow. It is likely that the M.A. Moore Company built the house and either rented it or sold it on contract to the Nelles when it was finished. Edward worked at the Moore Lumber Company at the time and continued there for 20 years before forming his own business in 1941, Nelle Lumber Company. The distinctive Craftsman/Prairie School Style design for this house makes it likely that the residence was an architect-designed house. Although its architect has not been confirmed it is likely that Mary and M.A. Moore's son-in-law, Olin H. Round (1867-1927), designed the house. Round was a native of Le Mars and studied architecture at the Chicago Art Institute. He returned to Le Mars where his father was a building contractor and opened an architectural practice with George W. Burkhead in the early 1890s. Then, he married Lilly H. Moore and the couple eventually moved to St. Paul where he practiced on his own and later partnered with Franklin H. Ellerbe and Service A. Wager. Several of Round's designs in Minneapolis and St. Paul included Prairie School Style stucco residences similar to the Nelle House. The attribution of the Nelle House design to Round is based similarity to other Round designs, the property's ownership by his mother-in-law, and the longstanding practice of the Moore family's speculative homebuilding in LeMars.

The Stanley and Grace Post House at 531 1st Avenue SE (Photograph #22) completed in 1951 is the third house with a connection to the M.A. Moore Company. The Posts moved to Le Mars in 1939 when Stan joined his father, Frank Post, in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 28

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

operation of the two family businesses, the Spotts and Post Drug Store run by his father, and the Moore Lumber Company, his mother's family business. The family first bought and resided in a house two doors up the street at 515 1st Avenue SE beginning in 1941 and acquired another Four-Square house down the street at 531 1st Avenue SE in 1944. After buying this prominent corner lot, the Posts had the house moved from the site in 1949 to a vacant parcel three blocks away at 731 2nd Ave. SE where it continues in 2007. The Posts then commissioned a design by Des Moines architect Philip L. Boyle for a new house that was completed in 1951. In 1958 Stanley, who was trained as an electrical engineer, took over sole operation of Moore Lumber Company, which by that time was the oldest building supply firm in continuous operation in Le Mars. Post retired after selling the lumber company in 1978 but the couple continued to reside here. Their occupancy marked eight decades of association with the Moore Company for the block of houses along 1st Avenue SE.

Despite continued growth elsewhere in the neighborhood, the south and western edges of neighborhood maintained substantial areas of open space and, in some cases, agrarian use during the Post-1900 Growth Period. An example of the latter land use is seen in the continued occupation of several of the blocks west of the Burn's Subdivision and Central Avenue as the Gateway Nursery. The business had been established in 1884 and continued to operate until the 1940s. The dates for houses along Central Avenue and 8th Street suggest that many individual lots here remained undeveloped until after World War II as well.

In summary, it was the combination of four factors that saw the Foster Park neighborhood grow at continued brisk pace during the Post-1900 Growth Period – the availability of lots in existing subdivisions (South Side, Le Mars Third, Burn's, and Foster's), the platting and promotion of new subdivisions (A.C. Colledge's), the establishment and growth of the nearby Western Union College, and the creation of City Park (later known as Foster Park). Further study of the impact of the M.A. Moore Company on building efforts on a citywide and regional basis may identify the role played by this company as a critical factor during the Post-1900 Growth Period as well.

World War I and Depression, 1918-1940

At the end of the Post-1900 Growth Period, Le Mars joined the nation in going to war. Though residential construction in the neighborhood may have paused as building materials became more difficult to secure for a time, other factors encouraged development. Municipal improvements announced in May and June 1918 included two new sewers for the South Side Addition, but it is likely that the war contributed to a delay in their completion until early the following decade. A map dated August 1921 on the following page depicting proposed sewers shows one sewer line to be built north and south (route identified by solid arrows) through the blocks along the west side of Central Avenue and continuing down the street itself as far as 10th Street. A second line extends to the east along 7th Street SE (route identified by dashed arrows) with a branch extending further south into the Normal Park Addition along 2nd Avenue SE. This sewer improvement supplemented construction completed in the 1890s. It supported the continued residential expansion in platted blocks to the south as well as providing better service for the Foster Park neighborhood.

Another infrastructure improvement that impacted Le Mars on a citywide basis on the eve of World War I was the enlargement of the electrical utilities network by Iowa Heat, Light & Power Company in February 1918. Construction had begun before the war, and as a result, shortages of materials likely had minimal impact on this project.

Another less documented improvement in the neighborhood during the 1920s and 1930s saw the planting of trees along the major streets in the neighborhood. The tree survey completed in the Foster Park neighborhood in 2005 identified a large number of trees with ages in the range of 75 to 90 years. This suggests that landscaping improvements being promoted nationally by the City Beautiful Movement at the turn of the 20th century had made their way to smaller communities such as Le Mars by the 1920s. When community boosters published a brochure praising Le Mars as "The City of Beautiful Trees and Homes and Western Union College" in 1924, they specifically identified its city streets, "lined

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

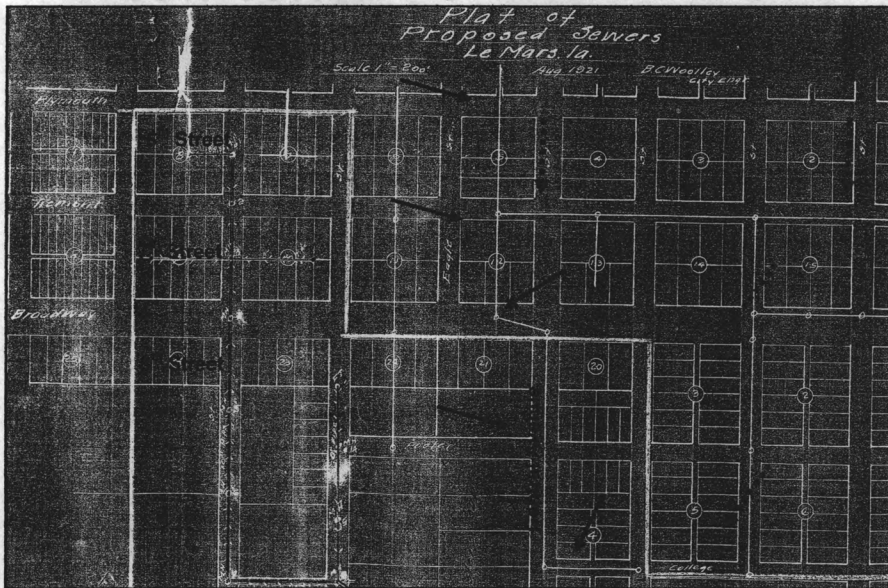
Section Number 8 Page 29

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

with beautiful trees, most of which are the hard wood variety" as an amenity.¹⁸ Though the philosophy of the City Beautiful Movement had originated several decades earlier no sources have identified the movement as a part of the founding of Foster Park or the subsequent tree planting efforts in the Foster Park neighborhood.

Plat of Proposed Sewers, Le Mars, IA, August 1921 (City of Le Mars, Engineering Department)



Another change that took place early in the 1920s did not physically affect the neighborhood but nevertheless had a major effect on residents for a number of years. It involved the decision by city leaders in April 1922 to reorganize the street system by changing the names of streets. The result was that north and south streets were renamed as numbered avenues (NW, NE, SW, and SE) and east and west streets as numbered streets (NW, NE, SW, and SE). Central Avenue, formerly Main Street, was designated as the division between east and west halves of the town and a newly named Plymouth Street was the division between north and south halves. In the Foster Park Historic District, changed street names included the following:

STREET NAME CHANGES

Original	Current
First Street	= 5 th Street SE & SW
Plymouth Street	= 6 th Street SE & SW
Tremont Street	= 7 th Street SE & SW
Broadway	= 8 th Street SE & SW
Foster Street	= 9 th Street SE & SW
College Street	= 10 th SE & SW

Original	Current
Clark Street	= 2 nd Avenue SW
Eagle Street	= 1 st Avenue SW
Main Street	= Central Avenue SE/SW
Court Street	= 1 st Avenue SE
Washington Street	= 2 nd Avenue SE
Madison Street	= 3 rd Avenue SE

¹⁸Le Mars, Iowa: The City of Beautiful Trees and Homes and Western Union College, (Le Mars, Iowa: The Le Mars Sentinel), ca. 1924, p. 1.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 8 **Page** 30

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

With no new subdivisions made in the Foster Park neighborhood between World War I and World War II, residential development was confined to construction on available lots. Popularity of the Foster Park neighborhood continued throughout the decade. In addition to the development of vacant lots, new houses replaced smaller houses in some instances. Population in Le Mars stood at 4,683 in 1920, up over 10 percent from the previous decade. By 1930, population stood at 4,788 – up less than 100 people in a decade. Despite the economic hard times of the Great Depression, Le Mars' population gained a modest increase to 5,353 in 1940 on the eve of World War II.

Residential development in the Foster Park neighborhood during the World War I and Depression Period mirrored that of the rest of Iowa. House plans distributed through pattern books, house plan companies, and magazines promoted vernacular house types such as American Four-Square houses and variations of the Bungalow. These forms had been first introduced before World War I in Le Mars and continued to be popular during the early 1920s. Variations on the Bungalow Style, including two-story side-gabled forms as well as a variety of front-gabled cottages with recessed porches or contiguous gabled entrance porches, were erected. Craftsman, Prairie School, Colonial Revival, or eclectic variations were used for large-scale houses.

The two most popular building materials for residences continued to be M.A. Moore Company's Miracle Block for foundations and both narrow and medium width wood clapboard for siding. Many buildings continued to see Miracle Block incorporated into integrated porch-house foundations as well as closed balustrades or porch columns. The Alexander and Anna Davidson House at 620 2nd Ave. SE demonstrated this common design for a closed balustrade with an integrated foundation for the house and porch.

Another material used more frequently during the 1920s for both residences and secondary structures in the Foster Park area was stucco. In some cases, this masonry facing covered a frame structure and in other cases it was used over clay tile. Some buildings saw stucco used only for gable peaks or the second floor of a building. Examples of stucco-use for entire or partial buildings are found throughout the neighborhood. Several of the buildings were likely architect-designed including the Nelle House at 500 1st Avenue SE attributed to Olin Round and the Paul and Augusta Lucke House at 700 1st Avenue SW built in ca. 1912. This house was designed by Sioux City architect William L. Steele.

A particularly well-preserved group of stucco structures is located in the 500 block of 1st Avenue SW. The concentration of several stucco buildings in one block appears to be connected to an important Le Mars contractor, J.A. Huxtable. Huxtable and his wife, Lavinia, built a residence for themselves at 521 1st Ave. SW in 1919. Prior to razing an older building and constructing this new house, Huxtable had lived several blocks to the south at 33 8th Street SW. Here, Huxtable may have experimented with the use of stucco on a secondary structure (the extant garage on the property) prior to building a primary residence with the material. Huxtable's firm is also credited with construction of the George & Louise Hotham House at 509 1st Ave. SW (Photograph #19) in 1924 as a retirement home for the couple.

A third stucco residence in the 500 block was the George and Minnie Steele House (Photograph #17) at 520 1st Ave. SW built ca. 1920 for the Steeles who were retired farmers. Contractor for the Steele House may have been Huxtable as well. Developer was likely the neighboring property owner, Willis G. Bolser. He was a long-standing Le Mars banker who used his association with his bank, the German American Savings Bank, to facilitate land acquisition and financing.

The wide range of building types, vernacular forms, and architectural styles of stucco structures is readily apparent throughout the District. Examples of buildings constructed entirely of stucco or with stucco parts include the following:

- Nelle, Edward & Carrie House, 500 1st Ave. SE, ca. 1924, Prairie School
- Hotham, George & Louise, House (Photograph #19) & Garage, 509 1st Ave. SW, 1924, Craftsman/Bungalow
- Tentinger-Hotham Garage, 514 1st Ave. SW, ca. 1907

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 31

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

- Steele, George & Minnie, House – first floor, 520 1st Ave. SW, 1920, Craftsman/Bungalow Cottage (Photograph #17)
- Huxtable, J.A & Lavinia, House, 521 1st Ave. SW, ca. 1920, Craftsman/Bungalow
- Lucke, Paul P. & Augusta, House – second floor, 700 1st Ave. SW, ca. 1912, Craftsman
- William & Jane Smith House, rehabilitation & addition, 629 Central Ave. SW, ca. 1880, ca. 1925, Italianate
- Boland-Long House – gable ends, 719 Central Ave. SW, ca. 1919, Craftsman
- Figg, R.M. & Josephine, House – foundation and first floor, 720 Central Ave. SE (Photograph #15), 1914, Craftsman/Side-Gable
- Flaugher Garage, 32 6th Street SW (Photograph #8), ca. 1920, Mission
- Wernli, Charles & Ella, House, 104 7th Street SE, ca. 1912, Prairie School
- Bennison, Ida & Frank, House, 109 7th Street SE (Photograph #14), ca. 1914, Prairie School/Craftsman/Colonial Revival
- Huxtable Garage, 33 8th Street SW, ca. 1915

Another trend seen in the Foster Park neighborhood's most prominent residences was the use of professional design services. Architect William L. Steele (1875-1949) from Sioux City was among the architects favored by several home builders in the Foster Park neighborhood during the World War I and Depression Period. Steele had set up his Sioux City practice after earning a degree in architecture from the University of Illinois and practicing as a draftsman in the offices of two of Chicago's most prominent turn-of-the-century firms, Louis Sullivan and Solon S. Beman. He also had employment with several firms in Pittsburgh before settling in Sioux City in 1904 and securing his own practice in 1907.

During the next 21 years Steele was recognized as one of the most important architects in Sioux City and the surrounding region, designing dozens of residences, commercial buildings, industrial facilities, churches, hospitals, schools, libraries and government buildings. The latter included his role as the executive-in-charge for the team of designers responsible for the Prairie School Style Woodbury County Court House (National Historic Landmark) in 1916-1918. Among Steele's residential work are five houses built between 1910 and 1914 in the Rose Hill Historic District in Sioux City (NRHP). Designs for at least three houses in the Foster Park neighborhood came shortly after he had gained notoriety for his work on the Woodbury County Court House. They included the Paul and Augusta Lucke House at 700 1st Ave. SW constructed ca. 1912, the A.C. and Nellie Cooper House at 27 8th Street SE (Photograph #16) built in 1918, and the James G. Gillespie House at 729 Central Avenue SW built in 1923. The Cooper House design blends the Craftsman and Prairie School styles while the Gillespie House has a Colonial Revival Style design.

In the decade following World War I, Plymouth County residents felt the impact of a major regional agricultural recession. Farm financing became precarious and the reverberations felt through the Le Mars economy were significant. When matters seemingly could not get worse, the agrarian decline was joined by general economic malaise ushering in the Great Depression. In 1932, bumper crops of corn and beans in other parts of the country lowered prices in Iowa while local conditions – including a destructive tornado, a heat wave, and grasshoppers – saw Plymouth County declared a “destitute area.”¹⁹

In the wake of these natural disasters, continuing problems with financing brought the farm crisis to a head in Le Mars by late summer 1932 and continued into the spring of 1933. The National Farm Holiday Movement organized in Des Moines earlier that year, reached Le Mars and Plymouth County in August and September 1932. This movement was joined by farmers who sought to assure the cost of production for their crops, to forestall farm foreclosures, and to secure new sources for farm loans. Their efforts included blockading roads to prevent deliveries, “penny auctions,” milk dumping, and various other actions intended to halt shipments of farm commodities. Court orders evicting delinquent tenant farmers and leading to foreclosure sales prompted protests and violent responses in some cases. During the fall and winter of 1932-

¹⁹Larson, *Le Mars: The Story of a Prairie Town*, p. 41.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 32

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

1933, judges in Plymouth County and surrounding counties heard several foreclosure cases with the results not well received by local farmers and Farm Holiday Movement members.

A coming together of circumstances in the spring of 1933 put the Foster Park neighborhood at the center of the farm crisis. Two of the prime actors in the events, Judge C.C. Bradley and Plymouth County Sheriff Ralph Rippey, resided a couple of blocks from one another to the west of Foster Park. Sheriff Rippey lived at 611 Central Avenue SW (Photograph #3) and Judge Bradley resided in the next block at 500 1st Avenue SW. On April 27, 1933 a confrontation between a crowd of 100 farmers in Bradley's courtroom led to his violent, physical removal from the bench. The *Des Moines Register's* description of the event the following day is summarized by historian Thomas W. Richards below:

"The mob...descended upon the court house at Le Mars, Plymouth County, where the 21st District Court was in session, Judge C.C. Bradley presiding. The judge was hearing a case attacking the constitutionality of the state debtor relief act. As the crowd entered the courtroom the judge ordered them to take off their hats and cease smoking. Insolently, the mob refused and then demanded that the judge declare the state mortgage law constitutional and that he refrain from signing more foreclosure actions. The judge refused, and was dragged from the bench, severely beaten, placed in a truck, and taken outside the town while the mob followed and cheered. At a crossroads outside Le Mars the judge was blindfolded, smeared with axle grease, and had a half inch rope placed around his neck. The mob again made its demands. The judge refused, and fainted as the rope lifted him from the ground. The judge was revived and the rope prepared for a second hanging attempt when a debate broke out as to whether to hang the judge or drag him behind an automobile."²⁰

Immediately following the incident, Sheriff Rippey wired Iowa Governor Clyde Herring for assistance. The governor sent National Guard troops from Sioux City and declared martial law in Plymouth County. When the Bradley incident resulted in front page headlines regionally and nationally, journalists and stringers from throughout the region came to Le Mars to cover the story. According to unconfirmed local accounts, Ronald Reagan, future president of the U.S., came to Le Mars during the spring of 1933. He worked at the time as an announcer for WHO Radio in Des Moines and reportedly broadcast coverage of the National Guard activities and the National Farm Holiday movement from the front porch of Sheriff Rippey's home. Twelve men were eventually prosecuted for abuses against Judge Bradley. The location in the 1100 block of Central Avenue South where the men were temporarily held was called "Camp Flaughter," so named for its association with real estate agent Charles Flaughter who resided in the Foster Park neighborhood.

During the World War I and Depression Period, several dozen houses were built in the Foster Park neighborhood of which 19 survive in 2007. These buildings account for nearly 15 percent of the primary buildings in the area in 2007. The substantial majority of these houses were built during the economic boom that accompanied World War I and the immediate post-war years. A total of 17 houses were completed between 1918 and 1929 ranging from substantial architect-designed houses that replaced earlier homes to modest cottages. The poor economic conditions resulting from the regional agricultural recession at the end of the decade of the 1920s and the Great Depression of the 1930s discouraged building. Only two houses were built during the 1930s and three during World War II. As might be expected, Plymouth County Property Transfer Records show a number of property transfers via sheriff sales during the decade of the 1930s.

Central Avenue absorbed most of the new residences during the World War I and Depression Period with seven houses built south of Foster Park. Another five were clustered along 1st Avenue SW. The only non-residential structure erected in the neighborhood was the Hildreth Memorial Evangelical Church (nonextant) constructed ca. 1922 at the northwest corner of 6th Street SE and 2nd Avenue SE. It replaced the earlier German Evangelical Church (sometimes referred to as Washington Street United Evangelical Church), which had been built in 1905 and was destroyed in a fire.

²⁰Thomas W. Richards, "The Iowa Farm Holiday – Agrarian Unrest in the Early 1930s," MA Thesis, University of Maryland, 1951, pp.49-50.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 8

Page 33

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

At the turn of the 21st century, the Foster Park Historic District continues its role as an important local residential area, showcasing some of the community's finest late 19th century and early 20th century houses. The tables below and on the following page show the approximate dates for buildings within the neighborhood and citywide population figures for Le Mars from 1870 through 2000.

Foster Park Survey Area – Buildings by Decade	
Decade	Number of Buildings
Pre-1870	0
1870-1879	2
1880-1889	7
1890-1899	27
1900-1909	29
1910-1919	25
1920-1929	14
1930-1939	2
1940-1949	7
1950-1959	10
1960-1969	6
1970-1979	1
1980-1989	3
1990-2006	0
TOTAL	133

Population for Le Mars	
Year	Population
1870	0
1880	1,895
1885	3,808
1890	4,036
1895	5,046
1900	4,146
1905	5,041
1910	4,157
1915	5,070
1920	4,683
1930	4,788
1940	5,353
1950	5,844
1960	6,767
1970	8,159
1980	8,276
1990	8,454
2000	9,237

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

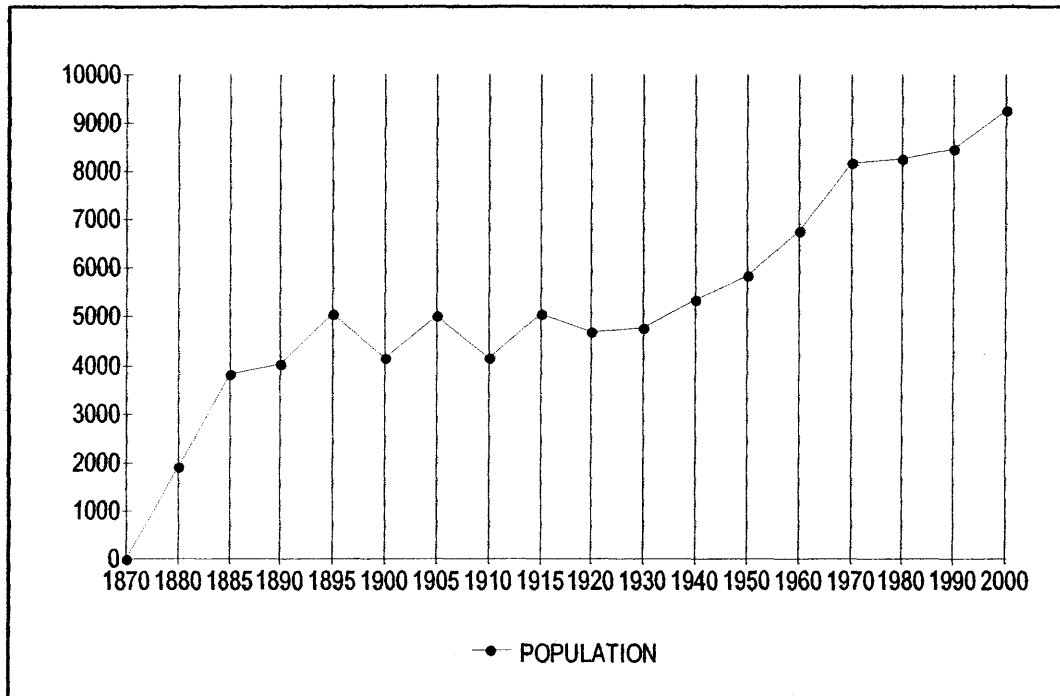
Section Number 8

Page 34

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

Population of Le Mars 1870-2000



Architectural Background and Significance

Houses constructed in the Foster Park Historic District drew inspiration from architectural styles and vernacular building forms that swept the country from the 1880s through 1950s. As design trends had no hard and fast beginning and ending dates in this part of the Midwest, it was common to find two or more styles incorporated into the same house. Styles that influenced the designs of building in the District in either singular examples or in eclectic mixes include the Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Craftsman/Bungalow, and Prairie School.

Because of Le Mars' location in western Iowa and its relatively late founding, residential design practices in the Foster Park Historic District include only a few the late 19th century examples of mainstream architectural styles and a somewhat larger collection of vernacular designs. The earliest style employed – the Italianate – appeared in the 1880s with the style's ubiquitous brackets and hooded windows appearing on two-story hipped roof and front-gable house forms. An example of the hipped roof version, the Deurr House at 925 Central Avenue SW (Photograph #5) was built in the late 1880s. The original front-gabled section of the Italianate Style Smith House at 629 Central Avenue SW was built about the same time. There are no examples in the neighborhood of Tuscan Italianate houses (with belvederes or cupolas) or Italian Villas (with towers).

The vernacular cousin of these Italianate forms, the two-story hipped roof Italianate house, appears in greater abundance in the District. These houses feature moderate-pitched pyramidal or hipped roofs with no attic dormers and wide,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 35

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

unadorned cornices. The houses are generally three bays wide and have wood clapboard siding and cornerboard trim. They are distinguished from American Four-Square houses that evolved after 1900 by their narrow and sometimes irregular footprints. Examples include the Willis G. & Carrie Bolser House at 530 1st Avenue SW built ca. 1885, the Perkins House at 530 2nd Avenue SE built ca. 1889, and the house at 107 8th Street SE built in the late 1880s or early 1890s.

The next architectural style to appear in the Foster Park neighborhood was the Stick Style, which was distinguished by its gabled roof lines, overhanging eaves and bargeboard trim, and various combinations of wood clapboard and decorative shingle wall cladding. The term "Stick" comes from the use of horizontal, vertical, and diagonal boards used to form patternwork on the wall. Porches were embellished with brackets and braces. Architectural historians Virginia and Lee McAlester describe the Stick Style as a transitional style between the Gothic Revival (not seen in the Foster Park area) and the Queen Anne Style. Outstanding examples of the Stick Style in the Foster Park Historic District include the Clay-Riphey House at 611 Central Avenue SW (Photograph #3), the Magdalena Crouch House at 926 Central Avenue SE, and the Catharine Eastman House at 108 6th Street SW – all built in the 1880s or early 1890s.

The Queen Anne Style was the next architectural style to appear in the Foster Park neighborhood. The earliest examples were constructed in the 1880s with late examples continuing to be erected until after the turn of the 20th century. High style Queen Anne houses featured picturesque towers, turrets, bay windows, elaborate millwork and surface cladding, and expansive verandahs. The Queen Anne influence was also in evidence in more subtle ways. The most common was the use of small patches of decorative cladding, a single cottage window, or porch ornamentation. These details gave a Queen Anne look to a number of vernacular house forms including two-story gable-front-and-wing houses or one-story hipped roof cottages.

Well-preserved examples of both high style Queen Anne mansions and more modest vernacular house forms with Queen Anne detailing are scattered throughout the neighborhood with concentrations along the Central Avenue corridor, intersections along 1st Avenue SW, and the 600 block of 3rd Avenue SE. Among the more noteworthy examples are the following:

- Carey, E.H. & Nora, House, 500 Central Ave. SE, ca. 1903
- Richards, George, House, 508 Central Ave. SE, ca. 1904
- Rothschilds, Frank & Ruth, House, 514 Central Ave. SE, ca. 1904
- Bowman-Ewers House, (Photograph #2) 520 Central Ave. SE, ca. 1881, ca. 1902 ("half house" moved)
- Erickson, Hans & Anna, House, 800 Central Ave. SE (Photograph #10), ca. 1910
- Thielman-Nicholson House, 531 Central Ave. SW (Photograph #9), ca. 1899
- Kennedy, K.K. & Mildred, House, 821 Central Ave. SW, ca. 1908
- Tonsfeldt-Bowers House, 827 Central Ave. SW, ca. 1905
- Vandermeer-Harker House, 1001 Central Ave. SW (Photograph #6), ca. 1895
- Dwight, Willis H./Bradley, C.C., House, 500 1st Ave. SW, ca. 1895
- Zimmerman, William H. & Lillie, House, 531 1st Ave. SW, ca. 1897
- Kilker, Christian & Amelia, House, 600 3rd Ave. SE, ca. 1896
- Dier, Delia, House, 601 3rd Ave. SE, ca. 1900
- Billings-Thomason House, 631 3rd Ave. SE, ca. 1893
- Thomason, Andrew & Jane, House (Photograph #4), 200 6th Street SE, ca. 1887
- Flaugher, Charles & Louise, House, 32 6th Street SW (Photograph #7), 1898

Residential building after 1900 continued to follow national and state trends with many of the domestic architectural styles and vernacular designs present in the Foster Park Survey Area. These included examples of the Prairie School Style, Bungalow Style, Craftsman Style, and Colonial Revival Style. Prairie School influence was most often seen in the overall

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 8 Page 36

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

horizontal design of houses through the use of bands of windows, beltcourses, and low hipped roof lines. Sometimes the influence was seen in geometric designs such as that used for the modillions and sidelights for the entrance bay for the Nelle House at 500 1st Avenue SE.

Variations of the Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles proved most popular in the Foster Park neighborhood. In some cases, the houses were relatively pure examples of a specific style such as the Colonial Revival Style house built by George V. and Norma Pew in 1927 at 530 1st Avenue SE (Photograph #20). In several instances, houses were built that reflected eclectic combinations of these styles. Houses such as the Bennison House at 109 7th Street SE (Photograph #14) combined an overall Craftsman Style form and window detailing with a low-pitched Prairie School Style roof line and raised beltcourse and a Colonial Revival Style entrance bay. A similar eclectic blend is seen in K.K. and Mildred Kennedy House at 821 Central Avenue SW built ca. 1908 that combines the Classical detailing and symmetry of the Colonial Revival villa form with the full shingle cladding of a Craftsman Style cottage. Architect William Steele's designs were similarly eclectic.

The Craftsman Style grew out of the Arts and Crafts Movement in America and was strongly promoted by native Wisconsin architect and furniture designer Gustav Stickley in his magazine *The Craftsman* published between 1903 and 1916. The Craftsman Style was predisposed towards utilitarian forms and designs and experienced great popularity in the Foster Park neighborhood. The Craftsman Style developed a multiplicity of forms adaptable to both prominent mid-block or corner lots and smaller sub-divided lots fronting on side streets. Nearly 20 Craftsman Style houses or houses with Craftsman detailing were built in the District during the years before and after World War I.

Craftsman Style houses in the District were built in various forms and sizes. Exterior cladding included narrow and wide clapboard siding and square-cut shingles, frequently alternating between floors on multi-story houses. Exposed rafter tails, purlins, and knee-brace brackets lined window bays, wide eaves, and porch roofs. Windows frequently appeared in pairs and groups of three with vertical light configurations in the upper sash of double-hung windows in most cases. Porches had either closed, clapboard clad balustrades or geometric patterns with battered columns for corner supports. The overall effect was strikingly different from the spindlework of the Queen Anne houses and classical ornamentation of the Colonial Revival residences of just a decade earlier.

As noted above, the adoption of vernacular housing trends was seen in Le Mars through the popularity of plan services such as the Home Owners Service Institute and pattern books such as those published by Gustav Stickley, Herbert C. Chives, the Radford Architectural Company, and Harris, McHenry & Baker. Several plan books were regularly distributed by local building supply companies. These companies allowed the home buyer to select from among dozens of floor plans, finishes, design features, and equipment choices.

Around World War I, some homebuilders may have turned to pre-cut or "kit houses" such as those offered by a number of Midwest manufacturers. Kit houses included materials for the entire house with numbered parts and instruction booklets as well as shingles, paint, and nails. Among the companies offering homes in the Midwest were three Bay City, Michigan manufacturers – the Aladdin Company began in 1906 and offered 450 models between 1910 and 1940; Lewis Homes/Liberty Homes; and Sterling Homes/International Mill and Timber.

Three Chicago firms included Sears Roebuck and Company, Montgomery Ward Company, and Harris Brothers. The best known of these was Sears, the nation's premier merchandiser at the turn of the 20th century. The company began offering house plans in 1895 and by 1908 had begun operations of a "Modern Homes" division that supplied building plans, materials, and kit houses that were shipped by rail around the United States. The first catalogue was limited to several dozen plans for medium size houses but by 1916 the first Sears kit houses with numbered parts were available. Incomplete records make the total output of kit homes difficult to estimate; however, it is likely that by World War II, Sears

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 37

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

had sold more than 100,000 homes nationally.

Soon after Aladdin and Sears began manufacturing homes, an Iowa company joined their ranks. Headquartered in Davenport, which was located at the opposite corner of the state, the Gordon-Van Tine Company advertised nationally selling construction materials to builders beginning in 1906. By 1910 they offered house designs and were among the first companies in the country to offer fully pre-cut kit houses. The company's catalogues allowed the homebuyer to select from among dozens of floor plans, finishes, design features, and equipment choices.

Among the most frequently featured designs in Gordon-Van Tine Company catalogues were American-Four Square designs. These were also among the most popular house forms in the District. The company's 1923 catalogue included 18 separate plans in the Four-Square form designed to capture the interest of homebuilders with such descriptive phrases as "An Impressive Colonial Home," "A Big 6 Room House at a Low Price," "A Big Square Home – Four Bed Rooms," "An Ever Popular Home of Fine Proportions," "Impressive Home – A Space and Money Saver," "A Substantial Seven Room House," and "A Square House with Big Comfortable Rooms."²¹ More than a dozen American Four-Squares – including six of the ten houses in the 500 block of 1st Avenue SE alone – were built over a twenty year period in the neighborhood. Many incorporated distinctive Colonial Revival (700 Central Avenue SE, Photograph #13) or Craftsman style detailing and features.

Whether or not American Four-Squares in the Foster Park Historic District were built from Gordon-Van Tine Company plans, the Four-Square examples found in the District were typical of the company's designs. These plans featured four rooms on the first floor usually including a large entrance hall with stairs to the second floor, a "cased opening" (one featuring pillars, shelving, or other trim) between the living room and dining room, and a spacious kitchen. The upper level contained a bathroom and either three or four bedrooms. Examples in the 1923 catalogue were sized for a range of budgets with the smallest examples containing less than 700 square feet per floor, moderate examples sized from 800 to 900 square feet, and one large house containing 1,100 square feet per floor. Though no Foster Park houses have been identified specifically as Gordon-Van Tine designs, their plans were similar to representative Gordon-Van Tine plans below.

Left: Gordon-Van Tine Home No. 551 and Right: Gordon-Van Tine Home No. 527²²



²¹ *117 House Designs of the Twenties*, Gordon-Van Tine Co., (New York: Dover Publications, Inc. and Philadelphia: The Athenaeum of Philadelphia), 1992. (reprint of *Gordon-Van Tine Homes*, originally published by the Gordon-Van Tine Co., Davenport, Iowa, 1923), pp. 37, 52, 66, 81, 82, 86, 87, and 99.

²² *Ibid*, p. 81 and p. 45.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 38

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

When hard times hit during the Great Depression years, both private companies and government agencies began touting the advantage of small houses. The Federal Housing Administration's programs provided mortgages for construction of small homes and in 1936 the agency introduced its "minimal house," a Cape Cod Style house that was praised for its careful economy and compact interior arrangement. Historical records from the M.A. Moore Lumber Company in Le Mars show that the firm distributed catalogues with titles like *Selected Small Houses* (Brown-Blodgett Company, St. Paul) and *Small Homes Year Book* (National Homes Foundation, Washington, D.C.) to customers. The *Year Book* boasted that its publication included plans "developed and designed by *Uncle Sam* and the *Building Industry* as a guide for the *Home Builders of America!*" Several of these small houses appeared in the Foster Park neighborhood. One such design, the "Roanoke" shown here, was similar to that of the Reinhart Weidauer House (Photograph #21) at 614 3rd Avenue SE, which was built in 1937. Other designs in the plan book are similar to the Cape Cod Style Albert A. Fisher House built in 1951 at 45 7th Street SW.



The "Roanoke"
(*Selected Small Houses*, Brown-Blodgett Company, St. Paul, 1939.)

The post-World War II years were marked by the introduction of several new one-story vernacular house forms in the Foster Park neighborhood. One has been described by architectural historians Virginia and Lee McAlester observing the form elsewhere in the country as the "Minimal Traditional" form. It is a basic one-story, side gable house with an asymmetrical façade that frequently included a front facing gable that projected slightly from the main block. These houses also frequently included an oversized, square fixed-sash flanked by operable double-hung windows. This popular window group came to be described as a "picture window." An example in the Foster Park neighborhood of a Minimal Traditional house form is the slightly modified G.A. and Alice Deitering House at 515 1st Avenue SW built ca. 1950.

The second one-story vernacular house form introduced to the Foster Park Historic District in the 1950s was the "Ranch," also referred to as the "Rambler." Like the Minimal Traditional form, the Ranch or Rambler included a one-story configuration generally horizontal in nature with either a low-pitched side gable or hipped roof. The garage was nearly always attached at one end with private living space (bedrooms) at the opposite end and public living areas (living room, kitchen, family room, etc.) in between. Examples of Ranch houses were promoted in stock plans and advertised by local lumber yards. The Nelle Lumber and Coal Co., for example, featured Ranch houses in advertisements published in the bi-annual Plymouth County atlas during the 1950s. This publication regularly reached city and rural dwellers alike. In some cases in the Foster Park Survey Area, narrow lots required that the floor plan of a Ranch house be configured as an L or U-shape. Ideally suited lots – including several corner lots that had previously held large two-story houses – provided wide-open spaces for the Ranch house to be viewed at a distance. This vernacular house form continued to be adopted for new single family and two-family dwellings in the neighborhood throughout the last half of the 20th century.

An early Ranch house in the Foster Park neighborhood was the Ivan and Elvira Schultz House at 727 2nd Avenue SE (Photograph #23) built in 1954-1955. Its design is very similar to that featured in the 1953 Nelle Lumber & Coal Co. advertisement shown on the following page, including the horizontal 2/2 double-hung windows and distinctive picture

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8

Page 39

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

window group. The main difference between the advertised plan and the as-built house is the attached single-car garage. Several other Ranch houses were built at the end of the period of significance for the District including the D.S. and Anna Wormley House at 634 1st Avenue SE and the Gordon and Teresa Mennen House at 701 Central Avenue SW.

In addition to a wide range of high style and vernacular houses, the Foster Park area saw many secondary structures including carriage houses, barns, and garages. The earliest examples were frequently two stories in height to accommodate storage for hay and feed as well as stables for horses and storage for wagons and buggies. When automobiles replaced horse-drawn vehicles, the older buildings were adapted for vehicular storage. The next phase in the evolution of vehicle storage saw small garages built to serve older residences or to accompany new homes. These buildings usually had just one storage bay and frequently required extensions within a few years of construction in order to accommodate longer vehicles. In some cases early garages were built with a second storage bay or a half-bay that was used for additional non-vehicular storage. By the 1950s, garage building entered a new phase with automobile storage built closer to the house through the use of connecting breezeways or attached garage wings.

Nelle Lumber & Coal Co. Advertisement, 1953
(Plymouth County Atlas, Le Mars Globe-Post, 1953-1954, p. 54)

Examples of multi-story carriage houses and single-story garages survive in the Foster Park Historic District. The Thielman-Nicholson Carriage House at 531 Central Avenue SW required an extension added at the opening in order to hold longer vehicles. Another example, the Vandermeer-Harker Carriage House at 1001 Central Avenue SW was converted to a rental house in more recent years with a separate single-car garage constructed nearby at an undetermined date. The Bolser Garage at 530 1st Avenue SW is a slightly modified example of a Craftsman Style garage built later than the residence in ca. 1920 when the balance of the street was being developed.

As with earlier carriage houses, garages were generally built to match the style and materials of the main house whenever possible. The Pew House and its accompanying brick garage at 530 1st Avenue SE (Photograph #20), both built in 1927, are an example of this practice. Others in the Foster Park Historic District include the original Cooper Garage built in 1918 at 27 8th Street SE, the Kennedy Garage at 821 Central Avenue SW built ca. 1908, the Figg Garage at 720 Central Avenue SE built in 1914, and the Claibout Garage at 26 7th Street SE (Photograph #12) built ca. 1908. All are considered key resources in the Foster Park Historic District.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 40

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

Contributing and Noncontributing Resources:

The historic resources in this property type are all located within the 10 full blocks and 9 half-blocks included in the Foster Park Survey Area. All of the historic resources date from the period 1871-1958. The historic resources are principally dwellings and accompanying garages, several carriage houses or barns, and several Foster Park features including the park itself. A total of 132 primary resources (131 buildings and one site) and 105 secondary resources (100 buildings one structure, and four objects) are included. Of the total of 237 resources, 167 are contributing and 70 are noncontributing.

Residences account for 131 of the primary resources with 117 evaluated as contributing. They include single and two-family vernacular house forms (one and two-story Side Gable; one, one-and-a-half, and two-story Gable-Front; or Gable Front and Wing) and a wide range of pattern book houses (American Four-Square, Cape Cod, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch). Some houses reflect high style architectural designs including examples of the Italianate Style, Queen Anne Style, Stick or Eastlake Style, Colonial Revival Style, Prairie School Style, Bungalow Style, and Craftsman Style. Several houses are fabricated from masonry materials including regionally manufactured brick and stucco while the majority are wood-frame with weatherboard finish. Several houses have slate roofs with the majority clad in asphalt shingles. Foundations and decorative masonry elements frequently include the "Miracle Block" locally manufactured and distributed by the M.A. Moore Lumber Company. Of the secondary resources, 50 are rated contributing and 55 noncontributing.

The physical integrity of resources in the district ranges from well-preserved, nearly original condition to mostly intact with minor alterations to substantially altered. The most common alterations are the application of synthetic siding, porch additions and enclosures, and the addition of attached garages on secondary facades. Outbuildings include several well-preserved two-story carriage houses and intact one-story garages, all more than 50 years old. Because the survey area has sustained continued development for more than 130 years, a majority of the buildings in the neighborhood have been modified to some degree.

Integrity requirements used to determine contributing and noncontributing designation for both primary and secondary buildings in the Foster Park Historic District were developed using *National Register Bulletin 16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*. Individual building evaluations were consistent with local standards further refined as a part of Foster Park Historical and Architectural Survey completed in 2006.

By definition, historic districts are collections of buildings that when considered as a group rather than individually possess a sense of time and place. They may have a shared building type, style, form, or material. They have a common period of significance that may extend over a few years or decades. They consist of contiguous properties or multi-block areas with relatively few intrusions. Integrity for individual buildings as well as the setting as a whole should be high. The Foster Park Historic District meets these requirements.

Individual resources were then evaluated and ranked according to one of three designations: 1) key contributing, 2) contributing, or 3) noncontributing. Single or multi-family buildings designated as "key contributing," are substantially unaltered and retain their original appearance in shape, proportion, and roofline. Principal façades remain intact and largely unchanged. Original or historically altered porches are largely intact, windows remain unchanged except for the installation of metal storm windows and occasional replacement sash, and primary entrances remain consistent with the original design.

Single-family dwellings designated as "contributing" retain their original form and massing. Examples of acceptable alterations are as follows. Porches may be enclosed but the original columns remain visible or the enclosure is easily reversible with little or no damage to the massing and proportions of the original porch. More permanent porch enclosures that are more than 50 years old are also considered acceptable. The majority of window openings remain unchanged but,

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 8

Page 41

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

if altered, the sizes of window openings conform to those of original openings. Any wings or additions made to a house are subordinate to the original structure and do not cover significant architectural detailing. Acceptable synthetic sidings on District buildings considered "contributing," include asbestos shingles, asphalt brick, clapboard style-aluminum, and vinyl.

For secondary structures associated with residential buildings such as garages or barns, designation as "key contributing" requires the retention of original size, shape, proportion, and roofline. Original windows, siding, and passage doors remain in place. In many cases, vehicle bay doors are retained. Replacement of the vehicle bay door with a contemporary door may disallow a secondary structure from being evaluated as having key status if the door substantially detracts from the building's design. "Contributing" secondary structures include garages and barns that are at least 50 years old but may have been altered through the addition of synthetic siding compatible to the original finish or replacement of garage doors. For contributing secondary structures, the location of vehicle and passage doors as well as windows should be consistent with the original building design.

Residential buildings, both primary and secondary, designated as "noncontributing" include all resources built outside of the period of significance – 1871-1958. Buildings altered to such a degree that the original structure is no longer readily identifiable are also considered noncontributing regardless of age. Examples of significant changes include major changes in roofline, incompatible porch enclosures of a non-reversible nature, and major additions or modifications of primary façades inconsistent with the proportion, rhythm, materials, and finish of the balance of the building.

The final issue of building integrity involves moved buildings. National Register standards generally preclude moved buildings from being considered either key contributing or contributing. The assumption is that a move detracts from a building's significance by destroying its original setting and context. On the other hand, moves made during the period of significance are treated as historic alterations if the settings and context are similar to original locations. The moving of buildings in has been documented in at least one instance – the 1949 move of the Cunningham-Post House from 531 1st Avenue SE to 731 2nd Avenue SE. Building alterations considered acceptable for moved buildings include changes in foundation materials, changes in porches built after a move, some entrance modifications, and some changes in building orientation. Moves were considered detrimental if they resulted in the loss of significant architectural elements. The move for the Cunningham-Post House meets the considerations for remaining designated as a contributing resource in its moved location.

A complete list of resources in the Foster Park Historic District begins on page 42. Resources are separated into primary resources (single-family house or multi-family building) and secondary resources (barn, carriage house, or garage). If the box is blank under the secondary resource column for a particular address, then no secondary resource is currently present. The status of buildings is recorded as Contributing, Key-Contributing, and Noncontributing.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 42

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

Foster Park Historic District Resources

C = Contributing Resource
C (Key) = Key Contributing Resource
NC = Noncontributing Resource

Street Address	Historic Name	Year	Style/Form	Historic District Eligibility	
				Primary Resource	Secondary Resource
500 1 st Ave. SE	Nelle, Edward & Carrie, House	ca. 1924	Craftsman/Side-Gabled Roof	C	NC (114 5 th St. SE)
501 1 st Ave. SE	Mitchell, John L. & Mary, House	1901	Hipped Roof, 2-story	C	NC
508 1 st Ave. SE	Colledge, Alfred C. & Katherine, House	ca. 1890	Hipped Roof, 2-story	C	NC
509 1 st Ave. SE	Dier, Delia G., House (second)	ca. 1910	Am. Four-Square	C	C
514 1 st Ave. SE	Goudie, Thomas & Elnora, House	ca. 1910	Am. Four-Square	C	C
515 1 st Ave. SE	Weiland, Lydia & Rev. B., House	ca. 1910	Am. Four-Square	C	NC
520 1 st Ave. SE	Breen-McAuliff House	ca. 1904	Am. Four-Square	C	C
521 1 st Ave. SE	Moore, Fred D. & Dell M., House	ca. 1910	Am. Four-Square	C (Key)	C
530 1 st Ave. SE	Pew, George V. & Norma, House	1927	Colonial Revival	C (Key)	C (Key)
531 1 st Ave. SE	Post, Stanley & Grace, House	1951	Norman French Revival	C (Key)	NC
600 1 st Ave. SE	Arendt, John & Mary, House	ca. 1912	Mixed Style	NC	-
634 1 st Ave. SE	Wormley, D.S. and Anna, House	1956	Ranch	C	-
709 1 st Ave. SE	Hubbell, Lyle & Ruth, House	ca. 1944	Cape Cod	C	C
717 1 st Ave. SE	Smith, Robert G. & Emma, House	ca. 1915	Am. Four-Square	C	NC
718 1 st Ave. SE	Eyres, William H. & Dora, House	ca. 1917	Craftsman/Bungalow	C	C
500 1 st Ave. SW	Dwight, Willis H., House/ Bradley, Charles C., House	ca. 1895	Queen Anne	C (Key)	NC
501 1 st Ave. SW	Grove, Josiah & Carrie, House	ca. 1890	Gable-Front-and-Wing	C	NC
508 1 st Ave. SW	Laux, Will, House	ca. 1900	Hipped Roof, 2 stories	C	NC
509 1 st Ave. SW	Hotham, George & Louise, House	1924	Bungalow/ Classical Revival	C (Key)	C
514 1 st Ave. SW	Tentinger-Hotham House	1906	Am. Four-Square	C	C
515 1 st Ave. SW	Deitering, G.A. & Alice, House	ca. 1947	Minimal Traditional	C	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8

Page 43

Foster Park Historic District

Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA

County and State

Street Address	Historic Name	Year	Style/Form	Historic District Eligibility	
				Primary Resource	Secondary Resource
520 1 st Ave. SW	Steele, George & Minnie, House	1920	Craftsman/Bungalow	C (Key)	C
521 1 st Ave. SW	Huxtable, John A. & Lavinia, House (second)	1919	Craftsman/ Bungalow	C (Key)	NC
530 1 st Ave. SW	Bolser, Willis G. & Carrie, House	ca. 1885	Italianate/Hipped Roof, 2-story	C (Key)	C
531 1 st Ave. SW	Zimmerman, William H. & Lillie, House	ca. 1897	Queen Anne	C (Key)	NC
620 1 st Ave. SW	Dorr-Albert House	ca. 1954	Front-Gable	C	NC
625 1 st Ave. SW	Schultz, Fred & Laura, House	ca. 1930	Front-Gable	C	C
627 1 st Ave. SW	Brodie, Malcolm, House	ca. 1893	Hipped Roof, 2-story	C	NC
700 1 st Ave. SW	Lucke, Paul P. & Augusta, House	ca. 1912	Craftsman	C	C
500 2 nd Ave. SE	Averill, Alonzo, House	ca. 1893	Am. Four-Square	C	NC
501 2 nd Ave. SE	King, John & Elizabeth, House	ca. 1891	Gable-Front-and-Wing	C	-
508 2 nd Ave. SE	Crouch, William S., House	ca. 1892	Hipped Roof, 1-story	C	NC
509 2 nd Ave. SE	Post, Lorza, House	ca. 1890	Gable-Front-and-Wing	C	NC
514 2 nd Ave. SE	Bartels, Rudolph & Mary, House	ca. 1910	Hipped Roof, 1-story	NC	NC
515 2 nd Ave. SE	Burgess, William, House	ca. 1890	Front-Gable	C	NC
520 2 nd Ave. SE	Roy, Bertha, House	ca. 1907	Hipped Roof, 1-story	C	NC
521 2 nd Ave. SE	Marcue, Mary, House	ca. 1905	Front-Gable	C	NC
530 2 nd Ave. SE	Potter, Rebecca, House	ca. 1895	Queen Anne/ Hipped Roof, 2-story	C	-
535 2 nd Ave. SE	Unnamed House	ca. 1955	Ranch	C	-
601-603-605 2 nd Ave. SE	Sandal Wood Estates	1986	Ranch	NC	-
610 2 nd Ave. SE	Lindsay, Mona & Samuel, House	1961	Ranch	NC	-
620 2 nd Ave. SE	Davidson, Alexander & Anna, House	1912	Hipped Roof, 1-story	C (Key)	C (Key)
623 2 nd Ave. SE	Kanago, Hugo M., House	ca. 1925	Craftsman/ Bungalow	C	NC
627 2 nd Ave. SE	Wilkinson-Kanago House	ca. 1893, ca. 1962	1½ Stories	NC	-
700 2 nd Ave. SE	Honnold, C.L., House	ca. 1890	Gable-Front-and-Wing	C	NC
707 2 nd Ave. SE	Bunjies, George, House	ca. 1963	Ranch	NC	
710 2 nd Ave. SE	Crow, Esther, House	ca. 1910	Hipped Roof, 2 stories	C	NC
726 2 nd Ave. SE	Borchers, George, House	ca. 1951	Minimal Traditional	C	NC
727 2 nd Ave. SE	Schultz, Ivan and Elvira, House	1954	Ranch	C	-
728 2 nd Ave. SE	Cleveland, John P. & Addie, House	ca. 1892	Hipped Roof, 1-story	C	-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8

Page 44

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

Street Address	Historic Name	Year	Style/Form	Historic District Eligibility	
				Primary Resource	Secondary Resource
731 2 nd Ave. SE	Cunningham-Post House (moved)	ca. 1910 (1949)	Am. Four-Square	C	NC
600 3 rd Ave. SE	Kilker, Christian & Amelia, House	ca. 1896	Queen Anne	C (Key)	NC
601 3 rd Ave. SE	Dier, Delia, House (first)	ca. 1900	Queen Anne/ Cross-Gable Roof	C (Key)	NC
610 3 rd Ave. SE	Duus, Grace & Andrew M., House	ca. 1896	Am. Four-Square	C	-
613 3 rd Ave. SE	Duster, Joseph A. & Catherine, House	1918	Craftsman/Prairie School/ Hipped Roof, 2 stories	C (Key)	NC
614 3 rd Ave. SE	Weidauer, Reinhart, House	1940	Cape Cod/ Minimal Traditional	C (Key)	NC
621 3 rd Ave. SE	Moist, Samuel & Louise, House	ca. 1893	Italianate/Hipped Roof, 2-story	C	-
630 3 rd Ave. SE	Barnes, O.E., House	ca. 1914	Am. Four-Square	C	C
631 3 rd Ave. SE	Billings-Thomason House	ca. 1893	Queen Anne/ Gable-Front-and-Wing	C	NC
120 5 th Street SE	Unnamed Rental Duplex	ca. 1956	Ranch	C	-
11 6 th Street SE, Units A & B	Carousel Court Condominiums	ca. 1985	Ranch	NC	-
15 6 th Street SE	Post Garage	ca. 1947	No Style		see 531 1 st Avenue SE
108 6 th Street SE	Schneider, George L., House	ca. 1902	Hipped Roof, 1-story	C	NC
115 6 th Street SE	Nemmers, Clayton & Elvema, House	1955	Ranch	C	-
120 6 th Street SE	Hitchers, George W., House; garage moved	ca. 1902	Hipped Roof, 2-story	C	NC
200 6 th Street SE	Thomson, Andrew & Jane, House	ca. 1887	Queen Anne/ Gable-Front-and-Wing	C (Key)	C
212 6 th Street SE	Crouch, M. Frank & Magdalena (Mandana), House	ca. 1879	Gable-Front-and-Wing	NC	-
32 6 th Street SW	Flaugher, Charles & Louise, House	1898	Queen Anne	C (Key)	C (Key)
100 6 th Street SW	Emery, James M. & Luella, House	ca. 1879	Hipped Roof, 2-story	C (Key)	C
108 6 th Street SW	Eastman, Catharine, House	ca. 1897	Queen Anne/ Stick	C	C
26 7 th Street SE	Mauer, Louisa & C.A., House	ca. 1913	Front-Gable Roof, 1-story	C	NC
32 7 th Street SE	Claerbout, Henry & Angeline, House	ca. 1908	Colonial Revival/ Gambrel Cottage	C (Key)	C (Key)
104 7 th Street SE	Wernli, Charles and Ella, House	ca. 1912	Prairie School	C	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 45

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

Street Address	Historic Name	Year	Style/Form	Historic District Eligibility	
				Primary Resource	Secondary Resource
109 7 th Street SE	Bennison, Ida & Frank, House	ca. 1914	Prairie School/ Craftsman/ Colonial Revival	C (Key)	NC
112 7 th Street SE	Yerger-Carel House	ca. 1913	Craftsman/ Bungalow	C (Key)	C
115 7 th Street SE	Wilkinson, James & Elizabeth, House	ca. 1902	Front-Gable Roof, 1- story	C	NC
118 7 th Street SE	Higday, Othello & Sarah, House	ca. 1904	Front Gable Roof, 2- story	C	NC
126 7 th Street SE	Hodgson, Robert & Sarah, House	1889	Hipped Roof, 2-story	C	-
205 7 th Street SE	Duus-Thomson House	ca. 1893	Gable-Front-and- Wing	C	-
213 7 th Street SE	Davidson Rental House	ca. 1925	Gable-Front-and- Wing	C	NC
218 7 th Street SE	Trenery-Duus House	ca. 1910	Front-Gable Roof, 1- story	C	C
226 7 th Street SE	Pauley, E.J., House	ca. 1900	Hipped Roof, 1-story	C	NC
21 7 th Street SW	Budde, Ray & Clara, House	1937	Colonial Revival/ Hipped Roof, 2-story	C	-
45 7 th Street SW	Fischer, Albert A. & Freda, House	1951	Cape Cod	C	-
15 8 th Street SE	Eastman, Clyde & Edna, House	1929	Colonial Revival	C (Key)	-
27 8 th Street SE	Cooper, A.C. & Nellie, House	1918	Craftsman	C (Key)	C
101 8 th Street SE	Alline, Ernest A., House	ca. 1890	Front-Gabled Roof, 1-story	NC	-
107 8 th Street SE	Richardson Rental House	ca. 1892	Hipped Roof, 2-story	C	C
125 8 th Street SE	Knutson, Paul O., House	1961	Ranch	NC	-
211 8 th Street SE	Koenig, Jean, House	ca. 1960	Ranch	NC	-
215 8 th Street SE	Briggs House	ca. 1900	Gable-front-and-wing	C	NC
25 8 th Street SW	Paulin, E.O., House	ca. 1971	Split-Foyer	NC	
33 8 th Street SW	Huxtable, John A. & Lavinia, House (first)	ca. 1913	Queen Anne	C	C
Along 600 block Central Ave. SE (bounded by 6 th Street SE, 1 st Avenue SE, and 7 th Street SE)	Foster Park (site); Carousel/ Gazebo (structure); Toilet Building (bldg.); & four statues (objects): <i>The Trumpeter</i> , <i>Leap Frog</i> , <i>Boy & Girl</i> , & unnamed (child with ice cream cone)	1902; 1981; ca. 1980; & 1993, 2002, 2004, and 2005.	City square, park features, & cast bronze sculptures	Site - C (Key)	Car./Gaz. - NC Toilet Bldg. - NC Statues - NC NC NC NC
500 Central Ave. SE	Carey, E.H. & Nora, House	ca. 1903	Queen Anne	C (Key)	C
501 Central Ave. SW	Diehl, Philip H. & Jessie, House	ca. 1885	Queen Anne	C	NC

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8

Page 46

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

Street Address	Historic Name	Year	Style/Form	Historic District Eligibility	
				Primary Resource	Secondary Resource
508 Central Ave. SE	Richards, George, House	ca. 1905	Queen Anne/ Craftsman	C (Key)	C
514 Central Ave. SE	Rothschilds, Frank & Ruth, House	ca. 1904	Queen Anne/ Craftsman	C	NC
515 Central Ave. SW	Rogers, James F., House	ca. 1945	Side-Gabled Roof, 2 stories	C	NC
520 Central Ave. SE	Bowman-Ewers House	ca. 1881, ca. 1900 (moved)	Queen Anne	C (Key)	C
521 Central Ave. SW	Sammis, J. Uriah, House	ca. 1890	Hipped Roof, 2-story	C	NC
531 Central Ave. SW	Thielman-Nicholson House	ca. 1899	Queen Anne/ Cross-Gabled Roof	C (Key)	C (Key)
611 Central Ave. SW	Clay, Levi & Carrie, House/Rippey, Sheriff Ralph, House	ca. 1885	Stick/Eastlake	C (Key)	C
619 Central Ave. SW	Harvey, Samuel & Susan, House	ca. 1910	Am. Four-Square	C	C
629 Central Ave. SW	Smith, William H. & Jane, House	ca. 1881, ca. 1925	Italianate	C	-
700 Central Ave. SE	Featherstone, John & Lattie, House	ca. 1912	Am. Four-Square	C (Key)	NC
701 Central Ave. SW	Mennen, Gordon & Teresa, House	1960	Ranch	NC	-
710 Central Ave. SE	Osborn, W.W. & Bella, House	ca. 1912	Front-Gable Roof	C	C
719 Central Ave. SW	Boland-Long House	ca. 1909	Craftsman	C (Key)	C
720 Central Ave. SE	Figg, Robert M. & Josephine, House	1914	Craftsman/Prairie School	C (Key)	C (Key)
729 Central Ave. SW	Gillespie, James G., House	1923	Colonial Revival	C (Key)	C
800 Central Ave. SE	Erickson, Hans & Anna, House	ca. 1905	Queen Anne	C (Key)	C & C
801 Central Ave. SW	Smaltz, John G. & Carrie, House	ca. 1900	Queen Anne	C	NC
814 Central Ave. SE	Day, Frank and Mary, House	ca. 1906	Gable-Front-and- Wing	C	C
815 Central Ave. SW	Marcue, William & Lydia, House	ca. 1920	Craftsman	C (Key)	C
820 Central Ave. SE	Diediker Rental House	ca. 1920	Side-Gable, 2-story	C (Key)	C
821 Central Ave. SW	Kennedy, K.K. & Mildred, House	ca. 1908	Colonial Revival	C (Key)	C (Key)
826 Central Ave. SE	Holster, N.J., House	ca. 1923	Craftsman/Bungalow	C (Key)	-
827 Central Ave. SW	Tonsfeldt-Bowers House	ca. 1905	Queen Anne/ Gable- Front-and-Wing	C (Key)	C
834 Central Ave. SE	Treptow, C.W. & Jessie, House	1921	Hipped Roof, 1-story	C	NC
900 Central Ave. SE	Mazinsky, Edward & Esther, House	1948	Colonial Revival	C (Key)	C (Key)
901 Central Ave. SW	Wernlie-Bogen House	ca. 1904	Queen Anne	C (Key)	NC

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 8 Page 47

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

Street Address	Historic Name	Year	Style/Form	Historic District Eligibility	
				Primary Resource	Secondary Resource
908 Central Ave. SE	Lang, George & Clara, House	ca. 1947	Minimal Traditional	C	C
909 Central Ave. SW	Falk, William "Will" & Emilia, House	1920	Craftsman/ Am. Four-Square	C	
914 Central Ave. SE	Wilson, Andrew & Ellen, House	1905	Gable-Front-and-Wing	NC	-
920 Central Ave. SE	Wilson, Andrew, House	ca. 1905	Front-Gable Roof	C	-
925 Central Ave. SW	Deurr House	ca. 1892	Italianate	C (Key)	C
926 Central Ave. SE	Crouch, Magdalena, House	ca. 1905	Queen Anne/Stick	C (Key)	NC
927 Central Ave. SW	Collins, Robert & Alice, House (School House No. 1, America Township)	1955 (move & remodel)	Side-Gabled, 1½ Stories	C	-
934 Central Ave. SE	Lincoln Rental House	ca. 1906	Gable-Front-and-Wing	C	NC
935 Central Ave. SW, #1 & #2	Unnamed Duplex	1986	Ranch	NC	-
1000 Central Ave. SE	Hall, William J., House	ca. 1909	Hipped Roof, 1-Story	C	C
1001 Central Ave. SW	Vandermeer-Harker House	ca. 1895	Queen Anne	C (Key)	C, C

Summary

In summary, the Foster Park Historic District is locally significant under Criteria A, B and C. Under Criterion A, it derives significance from its association with an important era of population growth followed by intense residential development in the Foster Park neighborhood at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. The population growth prior to 1900 was associated with the two decades of settlement in Le Mars and Plymouth County by English settlers between 1879 and 1900. During the decades leading up to World War I when population growth ebbed locally, residential development continued at a brisk pace in the neighborhood as a result of the establishment of the Le Mars Normal School and the platting of the Normal School Addition near the southeast corner of the District. Creation of Foster Park at the turn of the 20th century created a focal point for the neighborhood for the next century.

Additional significance under Criterion A derives from the fact that the Foster Park Historic District represented a cross section of middle and upper income households with prominent business and professional leaders living next door or across the street from working class families. The Foster Park neighborhood also became one of the sections of the city to play host to English Colonists who first settled in Plymouth County during the decades leading up to 1900 as well as during their retirement years in the early 20th century.

Under Criterion B, the Foster Park Historic District obtains significance from its association with two prominent individuals connected to Plymouth County's farm crisis events in 1932-1933, District Judge C.C. Bradley and Plymouth County Sheriff Ralph Rippey.

Under Criterion C, the Foster Park Historic District is significant as a representative collection of the residential architectural styles and vernacular house forms that appeared in Le Mars neighborhoods from the 1880s through the early 1950s. The District also spotlights the work of one of Sioux City's most prolific and important residential architects, William Steele, with at least three houses identified as his commissions in the District. Together the District's buildings tell the story of how national architectural styles and vernacular building forms were adapted through local building practices immediately before and after the turn of the 20th century.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 8 **Page** 48

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

The combination of visual qualities and historical associations gives the Foster Park Historic District its distinct local identity and significance.

Acknowledgements:

The activity that is the subject of the Foster Park Historic District 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.

Assistance for preparation of this nomination was also provided by the Le Mars Historic Preservation Commission including Commission Chairperson, Iris Hemmingson and Project Director, Linda Mayrose.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 9 Page 49

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References:

- 117 House Designs of the Twenties*, Gordon-Van Tine Co. New York: Dover Publications, Inc. and Philadelphia: The Athenaeum of Philadelphia, 1992. (reprint of *Gordon-Van Tine Homes*, originally published by the Gordon-Van Tine Co., Davenport, Iowa, 1923).
- Atlas and Farm Directory with Complete Survey in Township Plats of Plymouth County, Iowa*. Chicago: Anderson Publishing Co., 1914.
- The Atlas of Plymouth County, Iowa*. Harlan, Iowa: R. C. Booth Enterprises. 1950, 1968, 1972, 1974, 1978.
- Census of State of Iowa* for the years 1856, 1867, 1875, 1885, 1895, 1905, 1915, and 1925 as printed by various State Printers.
- "The Comprehensive Plan – Le Mars, Iowa." St. Louis, Missouri: Harland Bartholomew & Associates, April 1962.
- Freeman, W.S., editor. *History of Plymouth County, Iowa, Volume I and II*. Indianapolis, Indiana: B.F. Bowen & Company, Inc., 1917.
- George F. Barber & Co., Architects, *Modern Dwellings*, Third Edition, Knoxville, Tennessee: S.B. Newman & Co., 1901.
- Gottfried, Herbert and Jan Jennings. *American Vernacular Design, 1870-1940*. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, 1985.
- Harnack, Curtis. *Gentlemen on the Prairie*. Ames, IA: Iowa State University Press, 1985.
- Hemmingson, Iris. "Judge Bradley Incident." unpublished historical summary, provided to Marlys Svendsen, August 18, 2005.
- Hemmingson, Iris. "Pitts Home." unpublished historical summary, provided to Marlys Svendsen, August 18, 2005.
- Hemmingson, Iris. "Stroll Down Ole Main," unpublished walking tour for Central Avenue, provided to Marlys Svendsen, August 18, 2005.
- "Flaughter, Charles, House," SE corner First Ave. SW and 6th Street, Historic American Buildings Survey Inventory forms, March 27, 1970 and April 8, 1972 (no HABS number assigned; forms prepared by Iowa State University students; copies on file at State Historical Society of Iowa, State Historic Preservation Office).
- History of Woodbury and Plymouth Counties, Iowa*. Chicago: A. Warner & Co., 1890-91.
- Insurance Maps of Le Mars, Iowa*. (New York: The Sanborn and Perris Map Company) 1883, 1833, 1893, 1899, 1907, 1913, 1923, and 1923 updated to 1961.
- Iowa Site Inventory Forms for the City of Le Mars, State Historical Society of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa.
- Kapler, Todd, Cultural Heritage Consultants. "Le Mars, Iowa Planning for Preservation Project, Final Report." Le Mars, Iowa: Le Mars Historic Preservation Commission, 2000.
- Karr, Rodney D. "The Farmers' Holiday Movement, Plymouth County, Iowa: 1932-1933." M.A. Thesis, University of

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 9 **Page** 50

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

Nebraska, December, 1980.

Larson, Arthur O. *Le Mars: The Story of a Prairie Town*. Le Mars Sertoma Club and Le Mars Centennial Association, sponsors. Le Mars, Iowa: Le Mars Daily Sentinel, 1969.

Larson, Arthur O. *Westmar: The Story of A Prairie College*. Le Mars, Iowa: The Westmar Press, 1987.

Le Mars city directories, 1882-83, 1893-94, and 1972 to 2000.

Le Mars community web site. Available at: http://www.lemarsiowa.com/community_info/index.cfm, accessed August 31, 2005.

Le Mars, Iowa: The City of Beautiful Trees and Homes and Western Union College. Le Mars, Iowa: The Le Mars Sentinel, ca. 1924.

Le Mars, Iowa Clipping File, Cities and Towns, State Historical Society Library, Des Moines, Iowa.

"Le Mars – The City with a Heart" (map). Le Mars, Iowa: Le Mars Community Betterment Committee, Chamber of Commerce, ca. 1970.

Le Mars Zoning Map. City of Le Mars, Engineering Department, 2005.

Map of the City of Le Mars, ca. 1895. Atwood Collection, Plymouth County Historical Museum.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2000.

Miscellaneous house photographs for Foster Park Historic District, private collection of Iris Hemmingson and Le Mars Historic Preservation Commission collection, provided to Marlys Svendsen, August 18, 2005.

Plat Map of South Side Addition, Le Mars, Iowa. Plymouth County Recorder's Office, Plymouth County Court House, Le Mars, Iowa.

Plat Map of Le Mars Third Addition, Le Mars, Iowa. Plymouth County Recorder's Office, Plymouth County Court House, Le Mars, Iowa.

Plat of Proposed Sewers in South Side Addition, Le Mars, Iowa, August 1921. City of Le Mars, Engineering Department.

Plymouth County Atlas. Le Mars, Iowa: Le Mars Globe-Post, 1953-1954.

Plymouth County Heritage Book. Plymouth County Historical Society, sponsor. Dallas, Texas: Taylor Publishing Company, 1998 [Note: this publication was actually sponsored by the Plymouth County Historical Museum and incorrectly identified as the work of the historical society].

Property Transfer Records, "Grantor/Grantee Books," Plymouth County Auditor's Office, Plymouth County Court House, Le Mars, Iowa.

Revised Ordinances of the City of Le Mars, Iowa for the Year 1898. E.T. Bedell, City Solicitor, Le Mars, Iowa: Press of the Le Mars Globe, 1898.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 9 Page 51

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

-
- Richards, Thomas W. "The Iowa Farm Holiday – Agrarian Unrest in the Early 1930s." MA thesis, University of Maryland, 1951.
- Sage, Leland. *A History of Iowa*. Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1974.
- Selected Small Homes*. St. Paul, Minnesota: Brown-Blodgett Company, 1939. Copy property of M.A. Moore Co., Le Mars, Iowa.
- Shank, Wesley I. *Iowa's Historic Architects: A Biographical Dictionary*. Ames, Iowa: University of Iowa Press, 1999.
- Shover, John L. *Cornbelt Rebellion: Farmer's Holiday Association*. Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press, 1965.
- Silag, William. "City, Town, and Countryside: Northwest Iowa and the Ecology of Urbanization, 1854-1900." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Iowa, 1979.
- Small Homes Year Book*. "Show Edition" distributed by M.A. Moore Co., Le Mars, Iowa, ca. 1940.
- "Souvenir Program Northwest Iowa Historical Pageant, Iowa Territorial Centennial." Le Mars, July 3-4-5, 1938.
- A Souvenir Edition Containing a Brief Description and Illustrations of the Principal Streets and Prominent Buildings of the City of Le Mars, Iowa the County-Seat of Plymouth County with a Directory of Business Firms*. Le Mars, Iowa: The Printery, 1907.
- Standard Historical Atlas of Plymouth County, Iowa*. Chicago: Anderson & Goodwin Co., 1907.
- Stevenson, Katherine Cole and H. Ward Jandl. *Houses By Mail*. Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, 1986.
- Svendsen, Marlys. "Architectural and Historical Resources of the Foster Park Neighborhood, Le Mars, Iowa, 1871-1956" Multiple Property Documentation Form prepared for the Le Mars Historic Preservation Commission but not submitted to the National Park Service, June 2006 .
- "Tour of Historical Homes" brochures. Le Mars Historical Preservation Commission, Plymouth County Historical Museum, and Le Mars Arts Council/Arts Center, sponsors, 1999 – 2005 (tour properties in Foster Park Historic District – 514 1st Ave. SW, 520 1st Ave. SW, 531 1st Ave. SW, 614 3rd Ave. SE, 32 7th St. SE, 104 7th St. SE, 500 Central Ave. SE, 611 Central Ave. SW, 27 8th St. SE, 800 Central Ave. SE, 820 Central Ave. SE, 821 Central Ave. SW, 934 Central Ave. SE, 1001 Central Ave. SE,).
- Town Lot Deed Record Books. Plymouth County Recorder's Office, Plymouth County Court House, Le Mars, Iowa.
- United States Census, 1850-2000.
- Van Der Zee, Jacob. *The British in Iowa*. Iowa City, Iowa: State Historical Society of Iowa, 1922.
- Vertical files and miscellaneous photos. Plymouth County Historical Museum, Le Mars, Iowa.
- "Vital Statistics & Professional Record of Wm. L. Steele, Architect." Omaha, Nebraska, September, 1941 (on file with the Sioux City Community Development Department).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 9

Page 52

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

Newspaper articles:

Advertisement for M.A. Moore & Co. "Miracle Blocks," *Le Mars Sentinel*, Jun 23, 1905, p. 4.

Advertisement, "Here's Where It All Started in 1904," Portland Cement Association, unidentified newspaper, "Iowa Clipping File 2- Iowa Counties - Le Mars," State Historical Society Library, Des Moines.

"The Le Mars of Today," *Le Mars Semi-Weekly Sentinel*, September 22, 1911, p. 1-4.

"M.A. Moore Dead," *Le Mars Semi-Weekly Sentinel*, June 26, 1917.

"Street Names Changed in April, 1922," *Le Mars Daily Sentinel*, October 13, 1998, p. A11 (reprinted from *Le Mars Semi-Weekly Sentinel*, April 21, 1922).

"From our files: Plan proposed to change names of streets running east and west," *Le Mars Daily Sentinel*, October 13, 1998, p. 9 (reprinted from *Le Mars Semi-Weekly Sentinel*, October 28, 1921 and April 4, 1922).

"Served in Civil War," (Alex McDougall Obituary), *Le Mars Daily Sentinel*, March 21, 1923.

"Wife of Well Known Realtor Passes Away," (Mrs. C.F. Flaughter Obituary), *Le Mars Daily Sentinel*, December 24, 1940.

"Charles Flaughter Passes Away While in Sleep," *Le Mars Daily Sentinel*, June 6, 1941.

"At Foster Park the Band Plays On." *Le Mars Daily Sentinel*, July 6, 2001, p. 16.

Obituaries from the *Le Mars Semi-Weekly Sentinel*, *Le Mars Semi-Weekly Sentinel*, and *Le Mars Globe-Post* as cited in individual Foster Park Survey property inventory forms..

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Continuation Sheet

Section Number 10 Page 53

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

UTMs: (continued)

5	[115] [73]2[3]4[0]	[4]7[4]0[7]4[0]	6	[115] [73]2[3]4[0]	[4]7[4]0[6]8[0]	7	[115] [73]2[2]3[0]	[4]7[4]0[6]8[0]
	Zone Easting	Northing		Zone Easting	Northing		Zone Easting	Northing
8	[115] [73]2[2]3[0]	[4]7[4]0[6]4[0]	9	[115] [73]2[1]8[0]	[4]7[4]0[6]4[0]	10	[115] [73]2[1]8[0]	[4]7[4]0[5]8[0]
	Zone Easting	Northing		Zone Easting	Northing		Zone Easting	Northing
11	[115] [73]1[9]7[0]	[4]7[4]0[5]8[0]	12	[115] [73]1[9]7[0]	[4]7[4]0[2]6[0]	13	[115] [73]1[8]4[0]	[4]7[4]0[2]6[0]
	Zone Easting	Northing		Zone Easting	Northing		Zone Easting	Northing
14	[115] [73]1[8]4[0]	[4]7[4]0[5]8[0]	15	[115] [73]1[8]2[0]	[4]7[4]0[5]8[0]	16	[115] [73]1[8]2[0]	[4]7[4]0[7]0[0]
	Zone Easting	Northing		Zone Easting	Northing		Zone Easting	Northing
17	[115] [73]1[7]7[0]	[4]7[4]0[7]0[0]	18	[115] [73]1[7]7[0]	[4]7[4]0[9]8[0]			
	Zone Easting	Northing		Zone Easting	Northing			

Verbal Boundary Description:

Within the City of Le Mars, Plymouth County, Iowa: Beginning at the northwest corner of Lot 1 in Block 71 of the Third Addition to the Original Town Plat of Le Mars; thence east along the south side of 5th Street SW across 1st Avenue SW, Central Avenue, 1st Avenue SE and 2nd Avenue SE continuing east to the northeast corner of Lot 10 in Block 67 of the Third Addition to the Original Town Plat of Le Mars; thence south along the west side of the alley to the south side of 6th Street SE at the northwest corner of Lot 2 in Block 2 of South Side Addition; thence east along the north side of 6th Street SE to the northeast corner of Lot 3 in Block 1 of South Side Addition; thence south along the east lot line of said lot and continuing along the east side of Lot 6 to the southeast corner of said lot; thence west along the north side of 7th Street SE to the southeast corner of Lot 8 in Block 2 of South Side Addition; thence south along the east property line of Lot 1 in Block 15 of South Side Addition to midway point of said lot; thence west to midway point of west property line of said lot; thence south to the southwest corner of said lot; thence west along the south side of Lot 2 and Lot 3 in Block 15 of South Side Addition to the southwest corner of Lot 3; thence south along the east side of Lot 5 in Block 15 of South Side Addition to the southeast corner of said lot; thence west along the north side of 8th Street SE across 2nd Avenue SE and 1st Avenue SE to the southeast corner of Lot 8 in Block 13 of South Side Addition; thence south across 8th Street to a point at the northeast corner of Lot 2 in Block 20 of South Side Addition; thence south along the rear or east property line of parcels facing Central Avenue across 9th Street SE and 10th Street SE to the southeast corner of Lot 14 in Block 9 of Normal Park Addition; thence west along the south side of said lot across Central Avenue to the southwest corner of the house at 1001 Central Avenue SW; thence north along the rear or west property line of parcels facing Central Avenue across 9th Street extended to the north side of 8th Street SW; thence west to the southwest corner of Lot 7 in Block 13 of South Side Addition; thence north along west property line of said lot (east edge of 1st Avenue SW) to the southwest corner of Lot 7 in Block 5 of South Side Addition; thence west across 1st Avenue SW to the southwest corner of Lot 7 in Block 5 of South Side Addition; thence north along the west property line of said lot across the alley and along the west side of Lot 2 in Block 5 of South Side Addition; thence continuing north across 6th Street SW along the east side of the alley in Block 71 of the Third Addition to the Original Town of Le Mars to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary of the Foster Park Historic District has been drawn to include a multi-block residential area extending principally along streets and avenues close to Foster Park in south central Le Mars and several adjoining blocks facing Central Avenue south of the park area. The "panhandle" at the District's south end is included because the age, scale, and architectural styles found elsewhere in the District continue in these blocks. The panhandle also contains several key contributing resources along Central Avenue. Further north, Foster Park forms a strong visual focal point and social gathering area for the District. The park is visible from front and rear yards from a majority of properties within the District and an easy stroll from the balance of residences. These streets and avenues contain houses of similar scale and materials with a common period of development. The boundaries have been drawn to exclude blocks or portions of blocks that contain houses that were major intrusions while including residences with a higher level of physical integrity. The boundaries of the District were determined after completion of a survey of the Foster Park neighborhood in 2006.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number _____ Map _____ Page 54

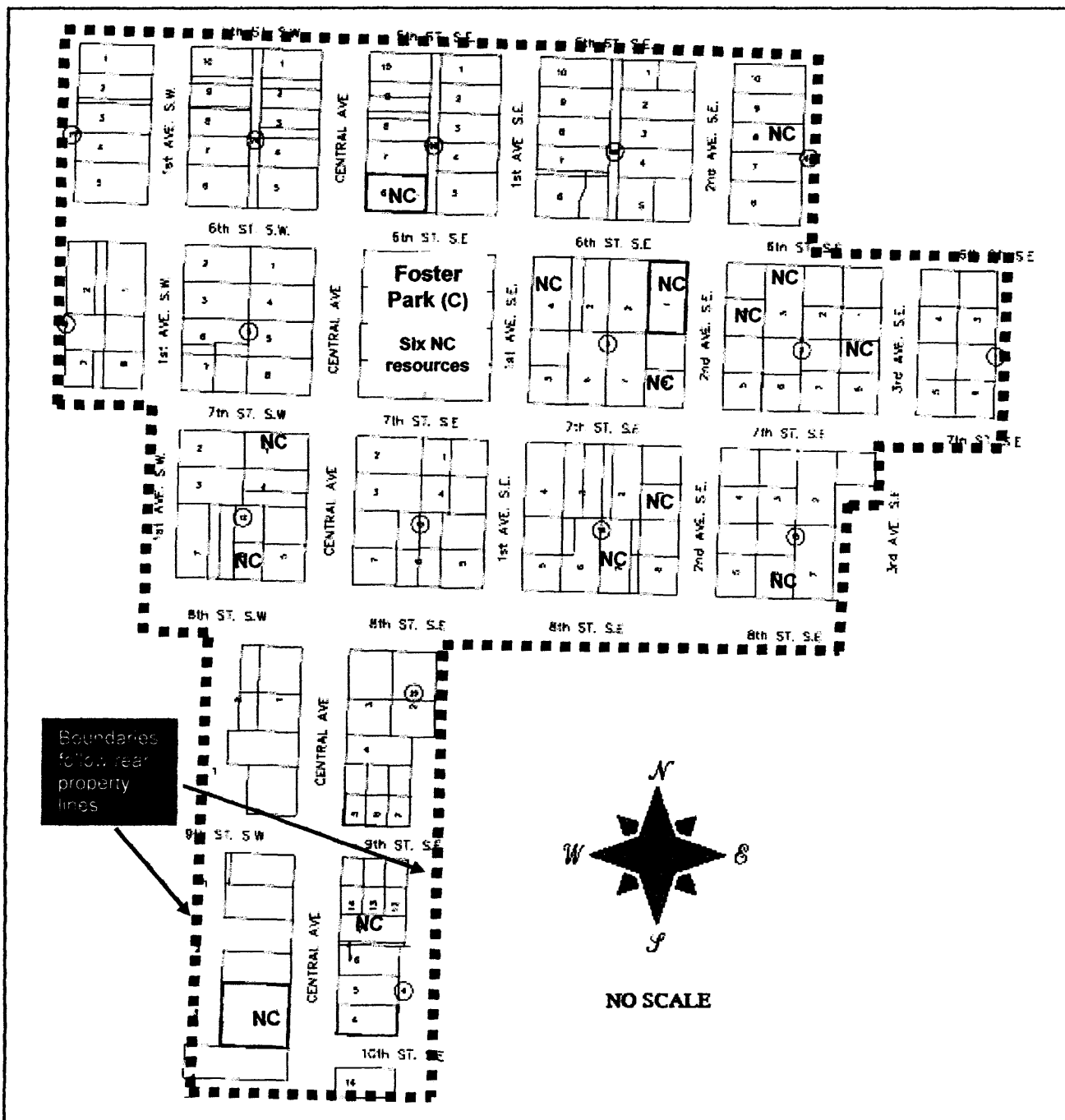
Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

Sketch Map Foster Park Historic District

(Engineering Department, City of Le Mars, 2007)

Contributing primary resources are unmarked; Noncontributing primary resources are identified with "NC"



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

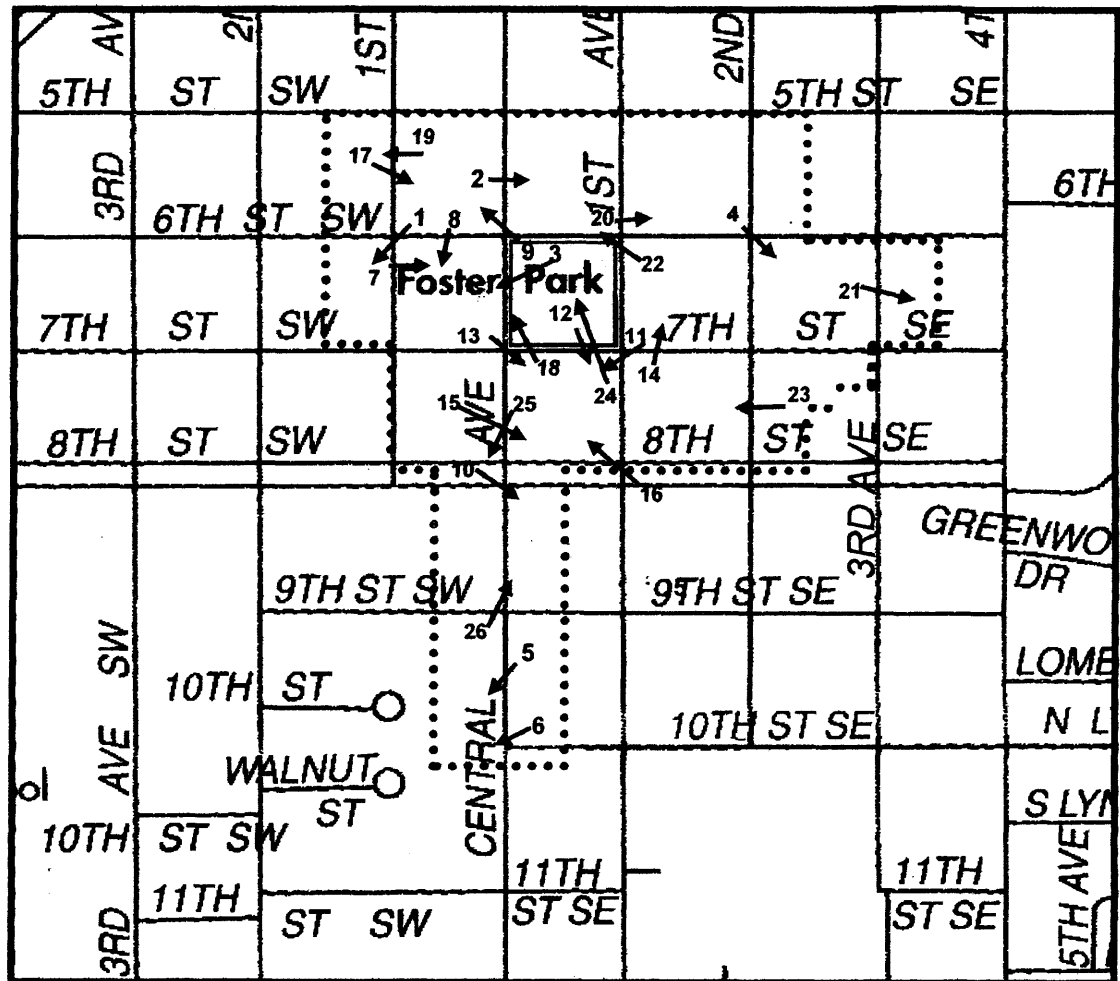
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number _____ Photographs _____ Page 55

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

▲
N **Photograph Map Key of Foster Park Historic District**



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number _____ Photographs _____ Page 56

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

Photograph Key for Foster Park Historic District: (See Photograph Map Key, previous page)

Bruce Meyer and Marlys Svendsen, photographers

1. James and Luella Emery House at 100 6th Street SW, looking southwest
2. Bowman-Ewers House, 520 Central Avenue SE, looking east
3. Levi and Carrie Clay House, 611 Central Ave. SW, looking southwest
4. Andrew and Jane Thomason House, 200 6th Street SE, looking southeast
5. Deurr House, 925 Central Avenue SW, looking southwest
6. Vandermeer-Harker House, 1001 Central Avenue SW, looking west
7. Charles and Louise Flaughter House, 32 6th Street SW, looking east
8. Flaughter Garage, 32 6th Street SW
9. Thielman-Nicholson House, 531 Central Avenue SW, looking northwest
10. Hans and Ellen Erickson House, 800 Central Avenue SE, looking southeast
11. Henry and Angeline Claerbout House, 32 7th Street SE, looking southwest
12. Claerbout Garage, looking south
13. John and Lattie Featherstone House, 700 Central Avenue SE, looking east
14. Ida and Frank Bennison House, 109 7th Street SE, looking northeast
15. Robert and Josephine Figg House, 720 Central Ave., looking east
16. A.C. and Nellie Cooper House, 27 8th Street SE, looking northwest
17. George and Minnie Steele House, 520 1st Ave. SW, looking southeast
18. Street view, west side of 600 block of Central Ave., looking northwest
19. George and Louise Hotham House, 509 1st Ave. SW, looking northwest
20. George V. and Norma Pew House at 530 1st Avenue SE, looking east
21. Reinhart Weidauer House, 614 3rd Avenue SE, looking east
22. Stanley and Grace Post House at 531 1st Avenue SE, looking northwest
23. Ivan and Elvira Schultz House, 727 2nd Avenue SE
24. Foster Park, looking northwest from intersection of 1st Avenue SE and 7th Street SE
25. Street view, west side of 700 block of Central Ave., looking southwest
26. Street view, east side of 800 block of Central Ave., looking northeast

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet

Section Number _____ Owners _____ Page 57

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

Property Owners within the Foster Park Historic District

ADDRESS	TITLEHOLDER	TITLEHOLDER ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIPCODE	CONTRACT BUYER(S)
500 1 st Ave. SE	Yamada, Keizo & Bobette	500 1 st Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
501 1 st Ave. SE	Foreman, Lisa M	501 1 st Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
508 1 st Ave. SE	Pottebaum, Thomas R	508 1 st Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
509 1 st Ave. SE	Radloff, Cory & Dawn	509 1 st Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
514 1 st Ave. SE	Groetken, Alan L & Sondra C	514 1 st Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
515 1 st Ave. SE	Grupp, Susan E	515 1 st Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
520 1 st Ave. SE	Van Otterloo, Michael E & Elaine J	520 1 st Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
521 1 st Ave. SE	Mohning, Steven A & Kristin L	521 1 st Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
530 1 st Ave. SE	Rosacker, Bill E & Marcia L	530 1 st Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
531 1 st Ave. SE	Dull, Robert J & Margaret	531 1 st Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
600 1 st Ave. SE	Maser, Delores J	600 1 st Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
620 1 st Ave. SE	Maser, Delores J	600 1 st Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
634 1 st Ave. SE	Maser, Delores J	600 1 st Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
709 1 st Ave. SE	Mayrose, Thomas J & Peggy A	709 1 st Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
717 1 st Ave. SE	Athay, Floyd E Jr & Janine A	717 1 st Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
718 1 st Ave. SE	Cochran, Shane M & Brittany B	718 1 st Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
500 1 st Ave. SW	Beamer, Hilda V & Ruth	500 1 st Ave. SW	Le Mars	IA	51031	Beamer, Ruth (same address)
501 1 st Ave. SW	Frerichs, Christopher M & Stacey A	501 1 st Ave. SW	Le Mars	IA	51031	
508 1 st Ave. SW	Hall, Kirk D	508 1 st Ave. SW	Le Mars	IA	51031	
509 1 st Ave. SW	Johansen, Dennis G & Rosa D	509 1 st Ave. SW	Le Mars	IA	51031	
514 1 st Ave. SW	Gunther, James W & Susan L	514 1 st Ave. SW	Le Mars	IA	51031	
515 1 st Ave. SW	Johnson, Wendell L & Sharen	515 1 st Ave. SW	Le Mars	IA	51031	
520 1 st Ave. SW	Kass, Nathan A & Tana R	520 1 st Ave. SW	Le Mars	IA	51031	
521 1 st Ave. SW	Alvarez, Enrique Jr	521 1 st Ave. SW	Le Mars	IA	51031	
530 1 st Ave. SW	Sauer, Thomas M & Teresa A	530 1 st Ave. SW	Le Mars	IA	51031	
531 1 st Ave. SW	Driggs, Jeffrey D & Mary B	531 1 st Ave. SW	Le Mars	IA	51031	
620 1 st Ave. SW	Jeneary, Greg & Anne	620 1 st Ave. SW	Le Mars	IA	51031	
625 1 st Ave. SW	Ruhland, Deborah Ann	625 1 st Ave. SW	Le Mars	IA	51031	
627 1 st Ave. SW	Drost, Dana W	627 1 st Ave. SW	Le Mars	IA	51031	
700 1 st Ave. SW	Mc Dougall, Connie L or Hoffman, Craig A	700 1 st Ave. SW	Le Mars	IA	51031	
500 2 nd Ave. SE	Campbell, Angelia D	500 2 nd Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number _____ Owners _____ Page 58

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

ADDRESS	TITLEHOLDER	TITLEHOLDER ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIPCODE	CONTRACT BUYER(S)
501 2 nd Ave. SE	Roffes, Mark J & Sandra	501 2 nd Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
508 2 nd Ave. SE	Utecht, Walter George & Agnes Josephine	508 2 nd Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
509 2 nd Ave. SE	Buchanan, Brian M	509 2 nd Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
514 2 nd Ave. SE	Manning, Nick & Marlene	514 2 nd Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
515 2 nd Ave. SE	Landis, Phillip C & Mary A	515 2 nd Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
520 2 nd Ave. SE	Fischer, Cheryl I	520 2 nd Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
521 2 nd Ave. SE	Hop, Timothy J & Lexann	521 2 nd Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
530 2 nd Ave. SE	Pelz, Martys J	530 2 nd Ave SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
535 2 nd Ave. SE	Hoss, Dominic R & Nikki	535 2 nd Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
601 2 nd Ave. SE	Lang, Estill A & Shirley C	601 2 nd Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
603 2 nd Ave. SE	Herzberg, Leona	603 2 nd Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
605 2 nd Ave. SE	Ludwigs, Bruce & Barbara	605 2 nd Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
610 2 nd Ave. SE	Boden, Henry R	610 2 nd Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
620 2 nd Ave. SE	Westergard, Richard J & Bonnie J	620 2 nd Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
623 2 nd Ave. SE	Masuen, Dennis L & Patricia A	623 2 nd Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
627 2 nd Ave. SE	Mahan, Darren E & Rhonda L	627 2 nd Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
700 2 nd Ave. SE	Hofmann, Chet & Shannon	700 2 nd Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
707 2 nd Ave. SE	Trobaugh, John T or Dorothy A	707 2 nd Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
710 2 nd Ave. SE	Tiede, Glendon L & Helen S F	710 2 nd Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
726 2 nd Ave. SE	Dirks, Myron L Etal	726 2 nd Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
727 2 nd Ave. SE	Ritts, Randall A & Kellie A	727 2 nd Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
728 2 nd Ave. SE	Donnelly, Russell L	728 2 nd Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
731 2 nd Ave. SE	Allen, Curt A & Tara A	731 2 nd Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
600 3 rd Ave. SE	Regan, Kevin R & Kimberley K	600 3 rd Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
601 3 rd Ave. SE	Ripperda, John D & Judith A	601 3 rd Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
610 3 rd Ave. SE	La Bahn, Rodney F & Sandra L	610 3 rd Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
613 3 rd Ave. SE	Ihrke, Scott B & Delana R	613 3 rd Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
614 3 rd Ave. SE	Becker, Randy R & Queener, Kolleen M	614 3 rd Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
621 3 rd Ave. SE	Hessenius, Shane & Andrea	621 3 rd Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
630 3 rd Ave. SE	Van Leeuwen, Wilma F	630 3 rd Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
631 3 rd Ave. SE	O'Neill, Robert K & Donna L	631 3 rd Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
120 5 th Street SE	Miller, Mark D	1120 2 nd Avenue SAW	Le Mars	IA	51031	
11 6 th Street SE, Unit A	Thoma, Gladys L	11 6 th Street SE, A	Le Mars	IA	51031	
11 6 th Street SE, Unit B	Von Hagel, Esther L	11 6 th Street SE, B	Le Mars	IA	51031	

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number _____ Owners _____ Page 59

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

ADDRESS	TITLEHOLDER	TITLEHOLDER ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIPCODE	CONTRACT BUYER(S)
108 6 th Street SE	Feller, John M & Justine	108 6 th Street SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
115 6 th Street SE	Nemmers, Clayton F & Elverna Jean	115 6 th Street SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
120 6 th Street SE	Campbell, Keith & Stephanie	120 6 th Street SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
200 6 th Street SE	Wallen, Nancy E	200 6 th Street SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
212 6 th Street SE	Curry, David A & Lorrie A	212 6 th Street SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
32 6 th Street SW	Pitts, Maxine H	32 6 th Street SW	Le Mars	IA	51031	
100 6 th Street SW	Holub, Dale D & Mary K	100 6 th Street SW	Le Mars	IA	51031	
108 6 th Street SW	Watson, Sarah R	108 6 th Street SW	Le Mars	IA	51031	
26 7 th Street SE	Anderberg, William A & Christine A	26 7 th Street SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
32 7 th Street SE	Strathman, Curtiss & Priscilla	32 7 th Street SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
104 7 th Street SE	Hoogeveen, Inez R	104 7 th Street SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
109 7 th Street SE	Mayrose, Linda Rollinger & Russell J	109 7 th Street SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
112 7 th Street SE	Harringa, Steven J & Eileen K	112 7 th Street SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
115 7 th Street SE	Rolling, Josh	115 7 th Street SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
118 7 th Street SE	Augustine, Tim J & Nelson, Lori J	118 7 th Street SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
126 7 th Street SE	Gorden, Edward P & Carrie L	126 7 th Street SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
205 7 th Street SE	Hentges, Earl M	205 7 th Street SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
213 7 th Street SE	Niehus, Barbara M	213 7 th Street SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
218 7 th Street SE	Moir, David M	218 7 th Street SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
226 7 th Street SE	Raveling, Alan J	226 7 th Street SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
21 7 th Street SW	Pecks, Kristy A	21 7 th Street SW	Le Mars	IA	51031	
45 7 th Street SW	Schultz, Violet	45 7 th Street SW	Le Mars	IA	51031	
15 8 th Street SE	Nielsen, Barbara Jane	15 8 th Street SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
27 8 th Street SE	Kooistra, Michael E & Marie K	27 8 th Street SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
101 8 th Street SE	Gollhofer, Pennapa	101 8 th Street SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
107 8 th Street SE	Collins, Ted L & Malinda D	107 8 th Street SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
125 8 th Street SE	Jasper, Shane D & Michelle R	125 8 th Street SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
211 8 th Street SE	Hoss, Kenneth A & Waunita M	211 8 th Street SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
215 8 th Street SE	Hames, Orville A Jr or Barbara J	215 8 th Street SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
			Le Mars	IA	51031	
25 8 th Street SW	Allen, Richard E & Cheryl V	25 8 th Street SW	Le Mars	IA	51031	
33 8 th Street SW	Zahourek, Ronald L & Nancy A; Kohler, Elmer	33 8 th Street SW	Le Mars	IA	51031	

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number _____ Owners _____ Page 60

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

ADDRESS	TITLEHOLDER	TITLEHOLDER ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIPCODE	CONTRACT BUYER(S)
Foster Park (bounded by Central Ave. SE, 6 th Street SE, 1 st Avenue SE, and 7 th Street SE)	City of Le Mars City Clerk	40 Central Ave SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
500 Central Ave. SE	Francen, Keith & Michelle	500 Central Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
501 Central Ave. SW	Plueger, Jeromy L & Elisabeth C	501 Central Ave. SW	Le Mars	IA	51031	
508 Central Ave. SE	Tanhoff, Thomas E & Ruth E	508 Central Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
514 Central Ave. SE	Tomberlin, Drew W Jr & Kimberly G	514 Central Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
515 Central Ave. SW	Johnson, Joel T & Nicolette S	515 Central Ave. SW	Le Mars	IA	51031	
520 Central Ave. SE	Strub, Mark & Beth	520 Central Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
521 Central Ave. SW	Miller, Thomas J & Twylla G	521 Central Ave. SW	Le Mars	IA	51031	
531 Central Ave. SW	Staver, Donna J	531 Central Ave. SW	Le Mars	IA	51031	
611 Central Ave. SW	Singer, Julianne	611 Central Ave. SW	Le Mars	IA	51031	
619 Central Ave. SW	Puetz, David Paul & Josephine Rose	619 Central Ave. SW	Le Mars	IA	51031	
629 Central Ave. SW	Geiger, Wendy L	629 Central Ave. SW	Le Mars	IA	51031	
700 Central Ave. SE	Krommenhoek, Matthew L & Cathy R	700 Central Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
701 Central Ave. SW	Gengler, Denise R	701 Central Ave. SW	Le Mars	IA	51031	
710 Central Ave. SE	Powell, Kenneth J	710 Central Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
719 Central Ave. SW	Kallsen, Lloyd & Evelyn M	719 Central Ave. SW	Le Mars	IA	51031	
720 Central Ave. SE	Mortenson, Michael D & Elizabeth C	720 Central Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
729 Central Ave. SW	Koele, Dean A & Patricia F	729 Central Ave. SW	Le Mars	IA	51031	
800 Central Ave. SE	Gray, Harry R & Tina M	800 Central Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
801 Central Ave. SW	Stinton, Lyle R	801 Central Ave. SW	Le Mars	IA	51031	
814 Central Ave. SE	Koons, Jeffry A & Kim E	814 Central Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
815 Central Ave. SW	Petersen, Rod A & Kerri A	815 Central Ave. SW	Le Mars	IA	51031	
820 Central Ave. SE	Meyer, Timmoth J & Elizabeth M	820 Central Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
821 Central Ave. SW	Snyder, Barry J & Jane	821 Central Ave. SW	Le Mars	IA	51031	
826 Central Ave. SE	Grosenheider, David A & Robin R	826 Central Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
827 Central Ave. SW	Hanson, Jay D & Debra	827 Central Ave. SW	Le Mars	IA	51031	
834 Central Ave. SE	Borchers, Harlan W & Bonnie	834 Central Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
900 Central Ave. SE	Maxwell, Thomas L	900 Central Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
901 Central Ave. SW	Bunjes, Margaret	901 Central Ave. SW	Le Mars	IA	51031	
908 Central Ave. SE	Hartmann, Jean E	908 Central Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
909 Central Ave. SW	Anderson, Todd M	909 Central Ave. SW	Le Mars	IA	51031	
914 Central Ave. SE	Farmer, Robbie S & Beth	914 Central Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
920 Central Ave. SE	Davis, Jeffrey Collins & Jeannette Irene	920 Central Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
925 Central Ave. SW	Ruden, David J	925 Central Ave. SW	Le Mars	IA	51031	
926 Central Ave. SE	Hartley, Robert R & Patricia F	926 Central Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number _____ Owners _____ Page 61

Foster Park Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth County, IA
County and State

ADDRESS	TITLEHOLDER	TITLEHOLDER ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIPCODE	CONTRACT BUYER(S)
927 Central Ave. SW	Winterringer, Betty Lou	927 Central Ave. SW	Le Mars	IA	51031	
934 Central Ave. SE	Kuhn, Vincent P & Alana	934 Central Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
935 Central Ave. SW, Unit #1	Cronin, Blanche B	935 Central Ave. SW, #1	Le Mars	IA	51031	
935 Central Ave. SW, Unit #2	Grady, Bernard & Berdona	935 Central Ave. SW, #2	Le Mars	IA	51031	
1000 Central Ave. SE	Cook, Mollie	1000 Central Ave. SE	Le Mars	IA	51031	
1001 Central Ave. SW	Callahan, Dennis L & Geraldine F	1001 Central Ave. SW	Le Mars	IA	51031	