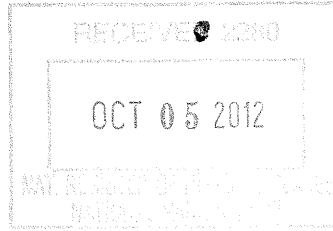


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



SEP 07 2012

948

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Central Vinton Residential Historic District
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Bounded approximately by 2nd Ave., W. 13th St., D Ave., and W. 6th St. not for publication N/A
city or town Vinton vicinity N/A
state Iowa code IA county Benton code 011 zip code 52349

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 for 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] PSHPO 9/24/12
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
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:)

for
Edson H. Beall Signature of the Keeper
11-21-12 Date of Action

Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Name of Property

Benton County, Iowa
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal
- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
184	81	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
185	81	Total

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

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

RELIGION/religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

RELIGION/religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY/ Greek Revival

LATE VICTORIAN/Gothic Revival

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/limestone

walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT

other WOOD

CONCRETE

Narrative Description

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

Central Vinton Residential Historic
District
Name of Property

Benton County,
Iowa
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations N/A

(Mark "x" in all boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** moved from its original location.
- 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

Ca. 1860- 1955

Significant Dates

Ca. 1860
1869

Significant Person

(complete if Criterion B is marked)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

William F. Murphy, Architect
Charles A. Dieman & Company, Architect

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): N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- Previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State Agency
 - Federal Agency
 - Local Government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository:

Central Vinton Residential Historic
District
Name of Property

Benton County,
Iowa
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 50 acres

UTM References
(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 15 0580415 4668623
Zone Easting Northing
B 15 0580702 4668629

C 15 0580762 4668571
Zone Easting Northing
D 15 0580762 4668018

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 Philip Thomason, Andra Kowalczyk Martens
organization Thomason and Associates, Thomason@bellsouth.com date August 17, 2012
street & number 1907 21st Avenue South telephone 615-385-4960
city or town Nashville state TN zip code 37212

Additional Documentation

submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 0r 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

Propert Owner

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

name Multiple – See Continuation Sheet
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 listing. 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 20303.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

Section number 7 Page 1

Architectural Classification (continued):

LATE VICTORIAN /Queen Anne

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Colonial Revival

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Classical Revival

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Tudor Revival

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/ Bungalow/Craftsman

MODERN MOVEMENT

Materials (continued):

Foundation/BRICK

Foundation/CONCRETE

Foundation/STONE

Walls/CONCRETE

Walls/STUCCO

Walls/WOOD

Walls/METAL

Roof/METAL

Description

Located on the Cedar River in northeast Iowa, Vinton is approximately 100 miles northeast of the capital of Des Moines. The city of Vinton had a population in 2010 of 5,257 residents, rests on the south side of the Cedar River and is at the junction of several state highways as well as U.S. Highway 218. It is the county seat of Benton County, which was established in 1837. The proposed Central Vinton Residential Historic District includes buildings on the blocks within the approximate boundaries encompassed by 2nd Avenue on the east, West 13th Street on the south, D Avenue on the west, and West 6th Street on the north. Within the district, some streets retain their original, ca. 1900 stretch-bond brick surface. In particular, 2nd Avenue has an excellent example of brick pavement, and the brick streets are a contributing structure in the district. This contiguous collection of buildings represents one of Vinton's most affluent neighborhoods as the town enjoyed growth as a center of commerce and government beginning in the mid-to-late-nineteenth century.

The district building count includes 156 primary buildings of which 134 are contributing and 22 are non-contributing. Within the district are also 109 outbuildings such as carriage houses and garages, of which 50 are contributing and 59 are non-contributing. The brick paving materials and stone curbing along N. Second Avenue and several side streets are included as one (1) contributing structure. Altogether, the district count consists of 266 resources: 185 (69.5%) are contributing resources due to their age, architectural significance and integrity; 81 resources (30.5%) are non-contributing. Additionally, two buildings within the boundaries of the district, the Frank G. Ray House and Carriage House at 912 1st Avenue, are individually listed on the National Register (12/10/1982) and not included in the district building count.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

Section number 7 Page 2

While Benton County's population has remained fairly constant during the twentieth century - 25,177 in 1900 and 25,308 in 2000 - the town of Vinton experienced several notable rises, since its establishment. As the county seat, Vinton's urban setting recorded population spikes in 1870, 1880 and 1900, and again in 1940. These rises in population are reflected in the proposed district's domestic architecture. Vinton was platted in a rectangular grid with most blocks in the proposed district subdivided into eight parcels. Most lots were platted as part of John Tilford's Additions to the city and are very consistent in their plan and layout. The majority of lots are 50-60 feet wide and 150 feet long, with the shorter side fronting the street. This uniformity resulted in a consistent setback and spatial pattern and landscaping includes large shade trees and hedges, many of which are over one hundred years old. The streets were originally named for prominent local and national figures such as Jefferson, Polk and Clay. These street names were changed, ca. 1920, to numbered streets running east and west and lettered avenues running north and south.

Property Types

Properties within the Central Vinton Residential Historic District are significant for their association with the town's historic growth as a center of commerce and government beginning in the mid-to-late-nineteenth century. The area of the proposed district was the location of Vinton's earliest extant dwellings, including homes belonging to the town's most prominent residents. The properties of the district are locally significant for Criterion C for architecture.

Many of the dwellings in the district can be classified as Folk Victorian or vernacular and include common dwelling forms such as gable front, gable-front-and-wing and cross-gable. Architectural styles represented within the district include Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Second Empire, Italianate, Neo-classical, Tudor Revival, American Foursquare, Colonial Revival, Craftsman and Bungalows, from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Individually, and as a whole, these dwellings retain a high degree of original materials and architectural detail. The district's buildings are reflective of Vinton's status as a commercial, cultural, and governmental center of Benton County during this period. Vinton's prosperity at the turn of the twentieth century was reflected in the many fine dwellings built by its citizens during these years.

The historic district evolved as the preferred residential area of the city south of the commercial district. This area remained largely farmland until subdivisions were platted after the Civil War. Most blocks were laid out with eight parcels. As residential construction gradually moved south many of the houses were built in the front of the lots facing the street with outbuildings such as carriage houses and sheds located at the rear. In the early 20th century most of these outbuildings were replaced with garages as automobile ownership became widespread. By the 1920s most of the parcels in the nine blocks south of the commercial district had been developed with houses. The overall configuration of most blocks remained intact with eight dwellings per block although a few were subdivided into smaller lots.

The overwhelming majority of the buildings within the district are residential in character. On the north and west edges of the district are three churches: the First Baptist Church at 601 1st Avenue built in 1915; the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

Section number 7 Page 3

Presbyterian Church at 608 1st Avenue built in 1913; and the Faith Independent Baptist Church built ca. 1920 at 911 D Avenue. Along C Avenue are several commercial buildings such as warehouses, gas stations and automobile repair shops. All of these properties were built after 1955 or have been extensively altered. A small number of dwellings have also been converted into offices in the district but most of the remaining buildings continue to be used as single- or multi-family homes.

Over 90% of the houses in the district are of frame construction with the remainder of brick or brick veneer. As in the case with many other Iowa communities, the lumber for construction was shipped in from other states, primarily Wisconsin and Minnesota in the late nineteenth century. Stone foundations were widely used into the early 1900s and are indicative of the number of limestone quarries in operation in Vinton in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Vinton had several quarries in use during these years and the stone was described as "gray, buff brecciated limestone." In 1906, Vinton boasted four limestone quarries and this stonework is visible primarily in residential foundations but also for chimneys and occasional accents on brick houses. Between 1905 and 1910, stone foundations were gradually replaced by less expensive rock-faced and ashlar concrete block and brick.

The houses constructed in Vinton reflect styles and forms popular nationwide as well as more localized vernacular forms, including the gable front, gable-front-and-wing, and cross-gable. Gable-front plans are dwellings with a gabled roof facing the street, as the ca. 1910 dwelling at 1107 A Avenue. This house type may also have a wing with a side-gabled roof, as the ca. 1895 dwellings at 714 2nd Avenue and 802 1st Avenue. These dwellings are generally known as gabled ell or gable-front-and-wing plan houses. Cross-gable dwellings often show the influence of the Queen Anne style and can have complex roof forms with gabled roofs oriented perpendicular to another gabled roof or a hipped roof. Examples of this house type are the ca. 1905 dwelling at 813 1st Avenue, the ca. 1910 dwelling at 1201 1st Avenue, and the ca. 1910 dwelling at 109 9th Street W. These Folk Victorian forms are common all almost all of the streets within the district.

One of the earliest architectural styles found within the district is the Greek Revival style. Popular during the early to mid-nineteenth century, the Greek Revival style reflects the stability and perfection sought by ancient Greek culture and this embrace of classicism expressed American democracy. Prominent features of the style include central entrance porticos with classical columns, plain window lintels, and entrances with sidelights and transoms. All of these elements can be found at the George Horridge House at 612 1st Avenue. Horridge was a prominent banker in Vinton during the mid-nineteenth century and his house combines both Greek and Gothic Revival features, an architectural style that overlaps the Greek Revival style chronologically. The Robert Young House at 1113 2nd Avenue is a modest version of this style and was built ca. 1870 in a gable front plan and entrance with sidelights and transom.

The Gothic Revival style was also popular in the United States between 1850 and 1880. It is characterized by pointed Gothic arches, steeply-pitched roofs, window hood molding, and milled trim under eaves and on porches. The George Horridge House has distinctive acorn vergeboard trim under its eaves, for example.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

Section number 7 Page 4

The Gothic Revival dwelling at 212 11th Street W. has a steeply-pitched roof, an entry porch with original milled wood columns with decorative brackets, an elaborate window hood, and a bay window with a mansard-like roof with decorative brackets below the eaves. The house borrows this last distinct feature from the Second Empire style.

Originally from France, the Second Empire style was popular in the United States from the 1860s through the 1880s. Its most character-defining feature is the mansard roof. Architectural details of the style can include arched windows, with or without hoods, eave brackets, and milled porch columns. The ca. 1880 George N. Thompson House at 704 1st Avenue exemplifies the style. The house has a central tower with a mansard roof, a porch with original milled columns, detailed wood trim, and a mansard roof. The windows have hood molds and pent roof cornices.

The Italianate style arose in England as part of the Picturesque movement, which emphasized rambling, informal Italian farmhouses and villas. The style was popularized in America during the mid-nineteenth century. Principal features of the Italianate style are roofs with wide, overhanging eaves with decorative brackets, and tall, narrow windows often with arched hood molding and with elaborate cornices. The style may also feature a square cupola or tower. Examples of this style are found within the district and some of the most outstanding include the Lewis House, built ca. 1870 at 1105 2nd Avenue, which features heavy window hood molding, the ca. 1875 dwelling at 214 10th Street W. with solid brackets under the gable pediment entry canopy, and the ca. 1870 Willis F. Williams House at 605 2nd Avenue which has arched window hoods that match the original arched paneled wood doors.

The Queen Anne style became popular in the 1880s and lasted into the early-twentieth century. This style is characterized by asymmetrical floor plans. Often they feature wrap-around porches and corner towers, which can be polygonal, rounded, or square. Details can include wood shingles, dentils, spindle-work, and oriel or bay windows. Balloon framing and mass production of building components such as windows, doors, and decorative details allowed for the extensive decorative trim found on Queen Anne dwellings. Within the district are outstanding examples of the style such as the John M. Beatty House built in 1903 at 1303 A Avenue (See Figure 4), the W.C. Ellis House built in 1892 at 913 2nd Avenue (See Figure 5) and the George Knox House built ca. 1890 at 911 1st Avenue. During the 1890s, architect William F. Murphy practiced architecture in Vinton and he specialized in the Queen Anne style. He designed at least thirteen dwellings in Vinton and a number remain extant within the Central Vinton Historic District.

After 1900, Americans embraced their colonial roots, popularizing the Colonial Revival style in architecture. The simplicity and symmetry of the Colonial Revival style represented a change from the irregular, ornate designs of the Victorian era. Also, exterior colors were restrained, unlike the bold, contrasting hues of Queen Anne style houses. Typically a Colonial Revival house will have a central entry flanked by symmetrical bays. Entries often feature classical columns or pilasters. A number of dwellings in the district reflect the influence of this style such as the ca. 1905 house at 808 1st Avenue. This dwelling is symmetrical in design and features original Tuscan porch columns.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

Section number 7 Page 5

The influence of the Colonial Revival style is more pronounced in numerous district dwellings built in American Foursquare plans. This square house plan is characterized by hip roofs and detailing such as classical porch columns and eave modillion blocks and dentils. The roofline on the primary facade often displays a hipped dormer with windows. Examples of this style include the B.M. Bills House built ca. 1904 at 709 1st Avenue and the dwelling at 807 1st Avenue. Both of these houses reflect the American Foursquare plan in their overall design and wide, one-story porches with Tuscan columns on the primary facade. American Foursquare plans were a popular house form in Vinton and are found on most blocks in the district.

The Neo-classical style is related to the Colonial Revival style, featuring classical symmetry and architectural elements. Often the facade will feature a two-story portico, reminiscent of the Greek Revival style popular during the mid-nineteenth century. The style is used in domestic and church architecture, as found within the district. The Walter S. Palmer House (See Figure 3) built ca. 1900 at 714 1st Avenue is an excellent example, with its full-height and full-width facade portico. The First Baptist and Presbyterian Churches at 601 and 608 1st Avenue feature massive porticos and symmetrical facades.

The new century began with steady residential construction in Vinton. An article in the *Vinton Eagle* in December of 1901 stated that "It is doubtful if Vinton ever saw a year of so many improvements as the one that is almost past. There have been years when more elaborate and costly homes have been erected, this was distinctly the year of the dwelling home." The article goes on to describe the construction or remodeling of over twenty dwellings in the city and that "Many old and unsightly buildings on otherwise desirable lots, have been removed to make way for a modern dwelling, thus adding much to the attractiveness of our little city."

Dwellings built during this time period were also constructed with "modern" conveniences such as indoor plumbing, electric lights and coal-fired furnaces for heat. The December 20, 1901 *Vinton Eagle* described houses built during the past year as "A large majority are fitted out with modern improvements, heating plants, electric lights and plumbing, making them complete and comfortable for the owners." This edition of the newspaper also mentioned that many "cement walks" were built throughout the residential areas of the city during the year.

Another prominent architectural style in the district from the early twentieth century was the Craftsman style. Craftsman dwellings are often two-stories in height with one- and one- and one-half story designs more often described as Bungalows. Common characteristics can include rectangular forms with an emphasis on horizontality. This horizontality is expressed in wide eaves with exposed rafters and purlins, and porches with tapered wood posts on brick piers. Craftsman windows can be one-over-one sash but with multiple divisions to create decorative patterns. Decorative trim such as brackets and wood shingle siding in the gable field further characterized the Craftsman and Bungalow styles. Examples of the Craftsman style include the ca. 1925 dwelling at 1003 2nd Avenue which has exposed rafters and knee brace brackets at the eaves and a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

Section number 7 Page 6

porch with square wood posts on brick piers. Another Craftsman dwelling is at 1109 1st Avenue built ca. 1917 with a stucco and brick exterior.

Bungalows are dwellings with Craftsman influences but are generally one- to one- and one-half stories in height. These dwellings often have gable roofs, gable dormers and porch columns of tapered or square wood posts on brick piers. Bungalows are scattered throughout the district and include the ca. 1910 dwelling at 114 10th Street W. which has original frame and stucco porch columns.

The Tudor Revival style is well represented in the neighborhood. Based loosely on Medieval architecture, the Tudor Revival style became popular in American residential neighborhoods beginning in the 1920s. Common elements are high-pitched roofs, exteriors of brick, stucco and half-timbering, arched entrances and doors and prominent chimneys on the main façade. Windows may be double-hung wood sash or multi-light casements. Examples showing influences of the Tudor Revival style include the ca. 1925 dwelling at 214 12th Street W. and the Lohr House built in 1948 at 1004 2nd Avenue. Both houses have projecting entrance bays with steep-pitched roofs. The latter example also has an exterior, façade wall brick chimney.

Almost all of the lots in the district were developed by 1930 and few dwellings were built until after World War II. Those constructed in these years were generally modest house forms known as Minimal Traditional. These types of dwellings reflect the Tudor and Colonial styles of the period but were designed with more restrained detailing. Examples of this type of design are the two similar plan houses at 1005 and 1007 A Avenue. Both of these were built ca. 1945 with their overall designs reflecting the Colonial Revival style and with gable dormers at the roofline.

The Ranch style was popularized across the country after World War II and these designs were built on a few of the remaining undeveloped lots in the neighborhood in the post-war years. These dwellings feature wide horizontal designs, low pitched gable or hip roofs, exteriors of brick and stone veneers as well as wood siding, integral garages and carports, picture windows, and limited decorative detailing on the main façade. A representative example of the Ranch style is the ca. 1952 dwelling at 1203 1st Avenue which has a hipped roof, and exterior of aluminum siding and stone veneer.

In addition to the dwellings, the district retains a large number of original outbuildings such as carriage houses, sheds and garages. Carriage houses include the two-story frame building at 1013 2nd Avenue with original windows, weatherboard and wood shingle siding, and cupola. Another example is at 1114 2nd Avenue. There are also numerous garages built in the 1910s and 1920s, as at 913 2nd Avenue with weatherboard siding and original hinged double doors with decorative "X" panels. Another example of an original garage is at 812 1st Avenue. This ca. 1920 frame garage has weatherboard siding and a clipped gable roof.

Additionally, the district has three churches. As noted above, The First Baptist Church and Presbyterian Church of Vinton are located across the street from one another at 601 and 608 1st Avenue, respectively.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

Section number 7 Page 7

Both churches replaced nineteenth-century religious buildings on the same sites and were built in the Neo-Classical style. The Faith Independent Baptist Church at 911 D Avenue is an example of the Gothic Revival style in church buildings. It features Gothic arched windows and a crenellated parapet.

Property List

1. 601 1st Avenue 06-00834, First Baptist Church

This is the First Baptist Church built in 1915 and is a two-story, temple front, Neo-classical church. The building has a concrete foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, and an exterior of stretcher bond brick. The portico has cast concrete Doric columns and entablature. Two entrances on the main façade have original paired single-light glass and wood doors and stained glass transoms. Over the entrances are concrete cornices with scroll volutes. The basement level has single-light windows and transoms. Windows are both rectangular and arched with stained glass and concrete keystone and sills. The north and south elevations have six window bays with arched, stained glass windows. (C)

2. 608 1st Avenue 06-00835, Presbyterian Church

This temple front Neo-classical style Presbyterian Church of Vinton was built in 1913, replacing a prior building. The church has a cast concrete foundation, an exterior of buff stretcher bond, and a gable roof of concrete tile. The portico has paired brick columns with concrete Ionic capitals. The pediment has an entablature with modillion blocks and central arched window. Entrances on the main façade have ca. 1970 wood doors set within cast concrete surrounds with architrave molding and cornices. Windows are ca. 1990 vinyl sash and original fixed, multi-light design with concrete lintels and sills. The church has stained glass windows on the north and south elevations. The roofline has copper trim, and there was originally a copper-clad dome at the center of the roof, but it has been removed. (C)

3. 612 1st Avenue 06-00909, George Horridge House

This is the George Horridge House, a two-story, ca. 1860 Gothic/Greek Revival dwelling with a stone foundation, an exterior of six-course common bond brick, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, and two interior, brick chimneys. The main entrance has a single-light glass and wood door with three-light sidelights and four-light transom. The entry porch has Doric columns and scroll volutes. The one-over-one wood sash windows have wood sills and cornices. At the eave is vergeboard with drop pendants. On the north elevation is a ca. 1890, one-story wing with a ca. 1900 original entry porch and bay window. The gables have kingposts. (C)

4. 613 1st Avenue

This is a ca. 2000 frame dwelling with vinyl siding and windows and an integral garage. (NC)

5. 615 1st Avenue

This is a two-story, ca. 1990 gable front dwelling with a stone foundation, vinyl siding, vinyl windows, interior, brick chimney, an enclosed front porch, and a ca. 1990 glass and wood door. (NC)

At the rear is a ca. 1990, one-story, frame garage. (NC)

6. 701 1st Avenue 06-00836, Frank Withrow House

This dwelling was built in 1894 in the Queen Anne style for Mr. Frank Withrow, a businessman in Vinton who was also a pharmacist. The house was designed by architect William F. Murphy and the design was mentioned in a January, 1895 article of the *Vinton Eagle*. It has a stone foundation, a side gable roof of asphalt shingles, an interior, brick chimney, and weatherboard siding. The façade has a large gable dormer on the roofline and a cylindrical corner tower with a conical roof and wood shingle siding. The central, two-bay porch on the main façade was rebuilt ca. 1970 with wrought iron posts and railing. At the same time, the interior of the house was gutted. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. The house has original one-over-one wood sash windows. On the south elevation is a one-story wing. On the north elevation there is a Palladian window in the gable field. On the main façade roofline there is an eyebrow dormer. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

Section number 7 Page 8

At the rear is a ca. 1920 frame garage with a gable roof and weatherboard siding. (C)

7. 704 1st Avenue 06-00837, George H. Thompson House

Originally built ca. 1880, this two-story Second Empire style dwelling became the home of George H. Thompson by the early 1900s. Thompson served as County Recorder for many years. The house has a stone foundation, weatherboard siding, two interior, brick chimneys, and a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles. The house has a central tower with a mansard roof; the tower contains the main entrance and is turned 45 degrees from the lateral sections of the house. The one-story porch is original with milled columns, detailed wood trim, and mansard roof. The main entrance has a single-light glass and wood door with a rectangular transom. The house has original two-over-two wood sash windows with hood molds and pent roof cornices. On the main façade is a two-story bay window. On the south elevation there is a secondary entrance with an original porch and door. (C)

At the rear is an original two-story carriage house with weatherboard siding, two-over-two windows, a four-panel door and added garage bay. (C)

8. 705 1st Avenue, Horace G. Eddy House

This is a two-story Queen Anne dwelling built in 1896. The house was designed by architect William F. Murphy for owner Horace G. Eddy. This is a two-story, frame dwelling with a stone foundation, a multi-gable roof of asphalt shingles, and interior, brick chimney, and vinyl siding. The façade has a full-eight gable front projecting bay and a partial-width, three-bay porch, which was rebuilt ca. 1970 with square, wood posts and balusters. The main entrance has a ca. 1990 glass and wood door. Windows are ca. 2000 one-over-one vinyl sash. On the south elevation, there is a full-height, side gable, projecting with an entrance facing the street. It has a small entry porch with milled wood posts on stone piers. Above it is a balcony with milled wood posts on a closed railing and a shed roof. Behind the projecting bay on the south elevation is a one-story porch rebuilt ca. 1970 with wrought iron posts. (C) There is a ca. 1970 side gable garage with a paneled garage door and added vinyl siding. (NC)

9. 706 1st Avenue, T.H. Kreader House

Constructed in 1901, this dwelling was built as the home of T.H. Kreader at a cost of \$2,000. This is a two-story frame Dutch Colonial dwelling with a gambrel roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, and a stuccoed concrete foundation. The dwelling originally had a full-width porch with a large, central, projecting half-arch bay. This remained until at least 1941. The current porch has been reconfigured, eliminating the projecting half-arch bay, and has Tuscan columns and ca. 1990 railing and balustrade. The main entrance has a ca. 1990 glass and wood door. On the main façade's first floor are fixed windows with wood panels and decorative wood molding above. On the porch's roof is a balcony with ca. 1990 railing and balustrade. The roofline of the main façade has two original gable dormers with diamond vents. Between them is an entrance vestibule the same size as the dormers, with a hip roof. It is slightly off-center. Its entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. Windows are ca. 1990 one-over-one vinyl sash. There are wood shingles in the side gable fields. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 2000 frame garage. (NC)

10. 709 1st Avenue 06-00838, B.M. Bills House

This is a ca. 1904, two-story, frame American Foursquare dwelling constructed as the dwelling of B.M. Bills. Bills was a partner in the firm of J.A. Bills & Son Jewelers who had a business in downtown Vinton. The house has a stone foundation, vinyl siding, a hip roof of asphalt shingles, and an interior, brick chimney. The full-width, three-bay porch has Tuscan columns and a railing of square balusters. The main entrance has a single-light glass and wood door. On the main façade are leaded glass windows. Other windows are ca. 1990 one-over-one vinyl sash. On the north elevation is a large stained glass window. (C)

At the rear is an original garage with a clipped gable roof, vinyl siding, and ca. 2000 garage door. (NC)

11. 710 1st Avenue

This is a two-story frame, central-hall plan dwelling from ca. 1895. It has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, a stone foundation, and aluminum siding. The façade originally had a central one-bay porch, which was expanded into partial-width, off-center porch ca. 1905. A full-width porch was added ca. 1920. This porch was enclosed ca. 1970, and its original, square, wood posts are still visible between the added windows and frame panels. The entrance into the porch is a ca. 1970 sliding track door. Windows are a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

Section number 7 Page 9

mix of original, one-over-one wood sash and ca. 1990 one-over-one vinyl sash. There are wood shingles in the side gable fields. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1980 frame storage building with vertical wood board siding. (NC)

12. 711-713 1st Avenue

This is a ca. 1905 two-story frame, gable-front-and-wing dwelling with a stone foundation, a gable-on-hip roof of asphalt shingles, an interior, brick chimney, and aluminum siding. The main façade has a gable front projecting bay and a one-story, one-bay partial-width entry porch with original Tuscan columns and a hip roof. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. On the south elevation is another gable roof projecting bay. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1920 frame garage with replacement siding of vinyl and a sliding track door. (NC)

13. 714 1st Avenue, 06-00839, Walter S. Palmer House

This is a ca. 1900 frame, two-story, Neo-classical style dwelling which was built by Walter Palmer. Palmer was a druggist who operated a drug store downtown. Palmer was born in 1854 and he established his drug store in 1880. He married Kate Palmer in 1881 and this dwelling was built ca. 1900. Palmer died at his home in 1904 and it was the home of his widow for many years. The house has vinyl siding, a stone foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, and a central, brick chimney. The main façade has four Ionic columns and a full-height portico with dentils and Palladian vent window. The main entrance has an original, single-light glass and wood door. The second-story door is also single-light, and it opens onto a partial-width balcony under the main portico; it has square balusters supported by scroll brackets. Windows are ca. 2000 vinyl sash with original window and stained glass transom on the main façade. There is a coffered porch ceiling. There is an original porch on the south elevation with Ionic demi-columns on a stone, closed rail. At the rear is an attached one-story, ca. 1970 garage bay. (C)

14. 802 1st Avenue

This is a one-and-one-half-story frame gable-front-and-wing dwelling from ca. 1895. It has a stone foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, an interior, brick chimney, and aluminum siding. The main entrance has a ca. 1990 glass and wood door. Originally, the façade entrance had a small porch. It was removed ca. 1970 and replaced with concrete steps and wrought iron railing. The house has original one-over-one wood sash windows. The entrance on the north elevation has an original single-light glass and wood door and a gabled entry porch with Tuscan columns. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1930 frame garage with a gable roof and weatherboard siding. (C)

15. 803 1st Avenue

This is a two-story frame, gable-front dwelling from ca. 1895. It has a stone foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, two interior, brick chimneys, and masonite siding. On the façade, the central, partial-width, one-bay porch is flanked by paired original, two-over-two wood sash windows. Originally, these pairs were repeated on the second floor, however, one pair has been removed, and the opening has been infilled with one small one-over-one sash window and masonite siding. The dwelling originally had no porches; a small entry porch was added to the main façade ca. 1905, and on the south elevation, a full-width porch cover was added. Both of these were replaced ca. 1990 with the current shed-roof porches. Entrances have ca. 1990 glass and wood doors. There are original two-over-two wood sash windows on the north and south elevations. (C)

16. 807 1st Avenue 06-00840

This is a two-story frame, American Foursquare dwelling from ca. 1905. It has a stone foundation, a hip roof of asphalt shingles, an interior, brick chimney, and weatherboard siding. The nearly full-width porch has original Tuscan columns and square, wood baluster railing; it wraps around to the south elevation. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. The house has original one-over-one wood sash windows. There are hip roof dormers on the roofline. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1980, two-bay garage with a gable roof and masonite siding. (NC)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

Section number 7 Page 10

17. 808 1st Avenue 06-00841

This is a two-story frame, Colonial Revival influenced dwelling from ca. 1905. It has a stone foundation, a hip roof of asphalt shingles, an interior, brick chimney, and vinyl siding. The partial-width porch has original Tuscan columns. The main entrance has an original glass and wood door. The house has fixed windows with leaded glass transoms on the main façade and also ca. 1990 vinyl sash windows. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 2000 frame garage. (NC)

18. 811 1st Avenue

This is a one-story frame, Ranch style dwelling from ca. 1950. It has a concrete block foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, an interior, brick chimney, and vinyl siding. The main entrance has an original three-light glass and wood door. The house has ca. 2000 one-over-one vinyl sash windows. On the north elevation is an attached garage. (NC)

At the rear is a ca. 1960 frame garage with a gable roof. (NC)

19. 812 1st Avenue 06-00842

This is a two-story frame, gable-front-and-wing dwelling from ca. 1900. It has a stone foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, an exterior, brick chimney, and weatherboard siding. The partial-width porch has ca. 1920 tapered wood posts on rock-faced concrete block piers. The main entrance has an original six-light glass and wood Craftsman style door. The house has original wood sash and replacement vinyl one-over-one windows. There are wood shingles in the gable fields. There is a ca. 1920 low, concrete retaining wall at the sidewalk. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1920 frame garage with a clipped gable roof and weatherboard siding. (C)

20. 813 1st Avenue 06-00843

This is a one-and-one-half-story frame, cross-gable plan dwelling with Colonial Revival influences from ca. 1905. It has a rock-faced concrete block foundation, a hip roof of asphalt shingles, an interior, brick chimney, and vinyl siding. The full-width porch has original Tuscan columns and square balusters. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door and transom. The second story has a balcony with square, wood posts and balusters and a flat roof. The house ca. 1990 vinyl sash windows. On the south elevation is an original, one-bay porch towards the rear of the house. There are hip roof dormers on the north and south elevations. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1925 original garage with vinyl siding and a clipped gable roof. (C)

21. 814 1st Avenue 06-00844, Werner Strippel House

Werner Strippel was born in Germany in 1864 and moved to Iowa by the 1890s. He married Mellie Young and operated a furniture and undertaking business for many years. He was also president of the Peoples' Savings Bank in Vinton and owned interests in several regional canning companies. Strippel served on Vinton's city council for ten years and was also elected to serve a term as State Representative from 1923 to 1925. Strippel died in 1943 and is buried in Evergreen Cemetery. Strippel had this dwelling constructed ca. 1900 and it is a two-story, frame American Foursquare house. It has a stone foundation, a hip roof of asphalt shingles, an interior, brick chimney, and weatherboard siding. The full-width porch has original paired Tuscan columns on wood piers and milled wood balusters. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. The house has leaded glass windows on the main façade and also original one-over-one wood sash windows. On the south elevation is a one-story sunroom. There are large eave brackets and hip roof dormers on the roofline. On the south elevation is a partial-width porch that was enclosed ca. 1960. (C)

22. 902 1st Avenue

This is a two-story frame, Colonial Revival influenced dwelling from ca. 1900. It has a stone foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, an interior, brick chimney, and weatherboard siding and masonite siding below the porch. The full-width porch has ca. 1970 wrought iron posts. The main entrance has ca. 1970 three-part sliding track doors. On the north elevation is a small enclosed porch. The house has ca. 2000 one-over-one vinyl sash windows. The gable fields have original fishscale shingles. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1970 frame garage. (NC)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

Section number 7 Page 11

23. 906 1st Avenue, Horace and Marjorie Thompson House

This dwelling was built in 1948 as the residence of Horace and Marjorie Thompson. The house later passed through numerous owners until it was purchased by the present owners in 1994. This is a one-and-one-half-story frame Minimal Traditional dwelling with a brick foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, an exterior wall, brick chimney on the main facade, and weatherboard siding. The main entrance is set within a projecting, gable canopy and has an original three-light glass and wood door. The door has a wood cornice and fluted Doric pilasters. On the first floor, the house has four-light casement windows flanking a fixed central pane. The half-story has one-over-one wood sash windows. (C)

At the rear is an original hip roof, frame garage with weatherboard siding and original glass and wood overhead track garage door. (C)

24. 907 1st Avenue 06-00845, Dr. C.C. Griffin House

This is a two-story, frame Queen Anne dwelling built in 1895 and designed by architect William F. Murphy. It has a stone foundation, a hip roof of asphalt shingles, an interior, brick chimney, and weatherboard siding. The main facade has a full-height gable front projecting bay and a partial-width porch. In the gable field of the projecting bay is a Palladian window and wood shingles. The porch, which wraps around to the south elevation, has tripled and paired Tuscan columns on stone piers and square balusters. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. The house has original one-over-one wood sash windows. The second-story corner balcony has fluted Doric columns and a closed rail, which bows out in an arch. On the hip roof of the main facade is a gable dormer. On the south elevation is a bay-window with stained glass, and the main facade has leaded glass windows. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 2000 reproduction carriage house. (NC)

25. 911 1st Avenue 06-00846, George Knox House

This is a two-story ca. 1890, frame Queen Anne dwelling built as the home of George Knox. Knox owned a lumber business and was also treasurer of the Iowa Canning Company in Benton County. The house has a stone foundation, weatherboard siding, an interior, brick chimney, and a gable roof of asphalt shingles. The porch has original milled wood posts, balusters, and frieze. The porch has a hip roof with a gable pediment over the entrance bay; in this gable field is a sunburst design. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood double doors. The house has original one-over-one wood sash windows and a corner tower. On the tower and across the second story of the main facade are wood shingles. There is half-timbering in the gable fields. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1970, two-bay frame garage. (NC)

26. 912 1st Avenue Frank G. Ray House (NRHP #82000403) 06-00847

This is a two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne dwelling built in 1894. The builders were Murphy and Wallace and it is likely the design came from William F. Murphy as well. It has a stone foundation, weatherboard and wood shingle siding, original one-over-one wood sash windows, two interior, brick chimneys, and a gable roof of slate. There is a cylindrical corner tower with a conical roof. The porch on the main facade wraps around to the south elevation. It has original Tuscan columns and a pierced wood railing. At the center of the main facade, the porch has a gazebo-like feature projecting outward. On the facade wall, a bay window aligns with this porch feature, and the bay window is repeated on the second story. Next to the second-story bay window is a partial-width, incised balcony with Tuscan columns on a closed railing. On the top half-story, in the gable field, there is a small projecting balcony. On the north elevation is a one-bay porch with original Tuscan columns on stone piers and a gable roof. Above the porch on the north facade wall is a fixed oval light. On the roofline of the north elevation is a hip roof dormer. (IL)

At the rear of the dwelling is an original, two-story, frame carriage house with a hip roof with a square cupola, weatherboard siding and original panel doors. (IL)

27. 1002 1st Avenue

This is a two-story frame, gable-front-and-wing dwelling from ca. 1910 with a stone foundation, an exterior of vinyl siding, an interior, stuccoed brick chimney, and a gable roof of asphalt shingles. The facade has a full-width porch with a shed roof and ca. 1990 square, wood posts and railing. The first floor of the facade exterior has ca. 1990 vertical board siding. The main entrance has a ca. 1990 glass and wood door. Windows are ca. 1990 vinyl sash replacements. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

Section number 7 Page 12

At the rear of the house is a ca. 1990 gable roof, metal garage (NC)

28. 1003 1st Avenue, Judge John W. Tobin House

This is a one-story, brick veneer Colonial Revival dwelling built 1952 as the home of Judge John W. Tobin. The house replaced the original M.J. Tobin home on this site. It has two gable front bays flanking a central, side gable bay. It has a concrete foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, an interior, brick chimney, and an exterior of stretcher bond brick. The shed roof entry porch has original, square, wood columns. The entrance has an original six-panel wood door and five-light sidelights. There is a large picture window on the main façade with ten-light casements flanking. Windows are original six-over-six and eight-over-twelve wood sash. (C)

At the rear is an original frame garage. (C)

29. 1006 1st Avenue 06-00848

This is a two-story, frame, original duplex from ca. 1900 built with Queen Anne influences. It has a stone foundation, weatherboard siding, an interior, brick chimney, and a side gable roof of asphalt shingles. The façade has a central, partial-width, three-bay, original porch with original milled columns and ca. 1990 milled wood balusters. Entrances have ca. 1990 glass and wood doors. On the second floor there is a central, integral balcony. Windows are ca. 1990 one-over-one vinyl sash. On the façade roofline are two clipped gable dormers with wood shingles and stickwork. At the chamfered corner is a sunburst panel. (C)

30. 1009 1st Avenue

This is a two-story ca. 1900, frame gable-front-and-wing dwelling. It has a stone foundation, aluminum siding, two interior, brick chimneys, and a gable roof of asphalt shingles. The original partial-width porch on the main façade was enclosed as a sunroom with one-over-one wood sash windows ca. 1950. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. The house has ca. 1990 one-over-one vinyl sash windows. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1990, two-bay frame garage. (NC)

31. 1012 1st Avenue

This is a ca. 1900, frame dwelling extensively altered with a bay window, synthetic siding, and a large lateral wing. (NC)

32. 1015 1st Avenue, William Miller House, 06-00849

This is a two-story frame, Colonial Revival style dwelling built ca. 1910 by William Miller. Miller was a real estate agent and he had this house built as a wedding present for his wife at a cost of \$3,000. It has a stone foundation, an exterior, brick, wall chimney, a hip roof of asphalt shingles, and an exterior of asbestos shingle siding. There original full-width porch on the main façade has been enclosed as a sunroom ca. 1950. It has both one-over-one vinyl sash windows and original single-light windows and arched label molding. The entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. The house has original one-over-one wood sash windows. The central bay on the second story has a wood surround. There are elliptical dormers on the roofline. There is an original porch on the south elevation with a flat roof. On the 11th street elevation there is a concrete hitching post. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1970, three-car, frame garage. (NC)

33. 1016 1st Avenue 06-00850, James G. Mallory House

This dwelling was built in 1895 as the home of James G. Mallory and designed by architect William F. Murphy. Mallory moved to Vinton that year with his wife Arabelle but they only resided in Vinton for a few years. The house then passed into the hands of M.W. Jones who was a director in the Iowa Canning Company. This is a two-and-one-half-story frame Queen Anne-influenced with a stone foundation, weatherboard siding, and exterior wall, brick chimney, and a hip roof of asphalt shingles. Windows are original, one-over-one wood sash. The main façade originally had a full-width porch. It was removed and replaced with a ca. 1945 gable roof canopy over the entrance and a ca. 1960 porch with wrought iron railing. The main entrance has an original glass and wood door. There is a stained glass light in the projecting bay. At the roofline is a hip roof dormer. The gable fields have wood shingles. (C)

At the rear of the house is a ca. 1920 garage. It has a glass and wood door, a gable roof, and weatherboard siding. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetCentral Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, IowaSection number 7 Page 13

34. 1101 1st Avenue 06-00851

This is a two-story frame, gable-front-and-wing dwelling built ca. 1890. It has a stone foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, an interior, brick chimney, and vinyl siding. The porch has original Tuscan columns. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. Windows are ca. 1990 one-over-one vinyl sash replacements. There is a two-story bay window on the main façade and hexagonal shingles on the wall dormer on the main façade. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1940 frame garage. (C)

35. 1102 1st Avenue, H. S. Blocher House

This is a two-story, frame, Queen Anne style dwelling built ca. 1890 as the home of H.S. Blocher. Blocher was born in 1847 and came to Benton County in 1868. He operated a farm in the county before moving to Vinton and building this dwelling which is shown in the *Vinton Eagle Semi-Centennial Number* of 1905. It has a stone foundation, weatherboard siding, an interior, brick chimney, and a hip roof of asphalt shingles. The main façade originally had a partial-width, wrap-around porch. It was removed and replaced with a ca. 1960 hip roof canopy over the entrance and porch with wrought iron railing. The main entrance has a single-light glass and wood door. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash with original storm windows. In the gable field is a Palladian attic window. (C)

At the rear is an original carriage house with a gable roof, weatherboard siding, and two added ca. 1960 overhead doors. (NC)

36. 1106 1st Avenue 06-00852, R.M. Detrick House

According to the Benton County Historical Society, this dwelling was built in 1915 as the home for R.M. Detrick at a cost of \$6,000. The kit design came from the Gordon-Van Tine Company of Davenport. This is a two-story Craftsman style dwelling with a brick foundation, weatherboard siding on the first floor and wood shingles on the second floor, an exterior, end, brick chimney, and a gable roof of asphalt shingles. On the façade is a full-width porch with original tapered wood posts on brick piers. The full-width porch has a gable pediment with a kingpost over the entrance bay. The entrance has an original, multi-light glass and wood door. Windows are original three- and four-over-one wood sash. At the eaves are knee brace brackets. On the façade roofline is a she roof dormer. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1970 garage with a gambrel roof and weatherboard siding. (NC)

37. 1109 1st Avenue 06-00853

This is a ca. 1917 two-story, frame and stucco Craftsman dwelling. It has a poured concrete foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, an interior, brick chimney, an a stucco exterior with a brick skirt wall on the first floor. The corner, recessed entry porch has original, tripled, square, wood posts on brick piers and a gable front roof. The entrance has a ca. 1990 glass and wood door. Originally, the porch extended across the entire façade; this section was enclosed ca. 1950 and has a large picture window flanked by narrow one-over-one sash windows. Other windows on the dwelling are vinyl sash replacements. There is a shed roof dormer on the roof and a sunroom. (C)

38. 1112 1st Avenue

This is a two-story, frame Queen Anne dwelling from ca. 1895. It has a stuccoed stone foundation, vinyl siding, an interior, brick chimney, and a hip roof of asphalt shingles. The main façade has a partial-width porch with a shed roof and ca. 1970 wrought iron posts. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. Windows are ca. 1990 one-over-one vinyl sash. In the gable fields are original wood shingles and Palladian attic windows. The main façade has a chamfered bay with a tower and pyramidal roof and finial. In the tower is a fixed, four-light window. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1920 frame garage with a hip roof, weatherboard siding, and original sliding track garage doors. (C)

39. 1114 1st Avenue 06-00854

This is a one-and-one-half-story Bungalow from ca. 1920. It has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and a side gable roof of asphalt shingles. Windows are ca. 1990 vinyl sash. The full-width porch is screened. It has square, brick corner posts and a closed, brick rail. The main entrance has an original Craftsman glass and wood door. On the façade roofline is a gable dormer. At the eaves are knee brace brackets. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

Section number 7 Page 14

At the rear is an original frame garage with a gable roof, weatherboard siding, one-over-one wood sash window, a six-panel door, and a ca. 1970 overhead track garage door. (C)

40. 1115 1st Avenue

This is a two-story frame, ca. 1900 gable-front-and-wing dwelling with a two-story gable-front bay and a one-story side gable bay. It has a stone foundation, an interior, stone flue, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, vinyl siding, and vinyl windows. The dwelling has been extensively altered, including the installation of fixed and sliding track windows, the removal of porches on the façade and south elevations, and the replacement of original siding. There was also a rear ell wing off the side gable section; it was also removed some time after 1941. There is an original single-light glass and wood door. (NC)

At the rear is a ca. 1980 frame detached garage. The garage possibly includes a portion of the original rear ell wing of the house (NC)

41. 1202 1st Avenue

This is a two-story frame, cross-gable dwelling from ca. 1910. It has a stone foundation, exterior of vinyl siding, and a gable roof of asphalt shingles. The main façade has a sunporch with ca. 1990 one-over-one vinyl sash windows. The main entrance has a ca. 1990 paneled wood door. Other windows are the same. At the eaves are gable returns. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1980 frame garage with a gable roof. (NC)

42. 1203 1st Avenue 06-00855

This is a one-story, ca. 1952 ranch dwelling with a concrete foundation, hip roof of asphalt shingles, a central, stone veneer chimney, and an exterior of aluminum siding and stone veneer. The main entrance has an original glass and wood door and five-light sidelights. Windows are original single-light metal casement design. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1980 two-bay frame garage. (NC)

43. 1206 1st Avenue

This is a two-story, frame gable-front-and-wing dwelling from ca. 1900. The house has a stone foundation, aluminum siding, and a hip roof of asphalt shingles. Originally, the main façade had a partial-width, wrap around porch with a corner tower, all of which was removed and replaced ca. 1960 with a hip roof canopy over the entrance and a concrete porch deck with wrought iron railing. The main entrance has a ca. 1980 metal storm door. Windows are ca. 2000 vinyl sash. Adjacent to the entrance is an original leaded glass light. The side entrance has an original, single-light glass and wood door. (NC)

At the rear is a ca. 1980 gable roof garage. (NC)

44. 1211 1st Avenue 06-00856, William S. Porterfield House

The current owners think the house was built in 1872 but it appears to more likely date to ca. 1895 based on its Queen Anne design. The property was purchased by William S. Porterfield in 1871 and the house was later owned by the Urice family in the 20th century. This is a frame Queen Anne style dwelling with a stone foundation, weatherboard siding, interior brick chimney, and hip roof of asphalt shingles. The partial-width porch has original milled wood posts and balusters. The second story incised, corner porch has the same materials. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. Windows are ca. 1990 one-over-one vinyl sash replacements. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1980 gable roof garage. (NC)

45. 605 2nd Avenue (6-026-003; 06-00451) Willis F. Williams House

This is a two-story, ca. 1870, brick, Italianate dwelling with a large, one-story, ca. 2000 lateral wing. It has original, two-over-two wood sash arched windows with wood molds, original chamfered porch columns, eave brackets, an asphalt roof, original paneled wood doors with arched transoms, and a brick foundation. On the south elevation there is a brick garage bay. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

Section number 7 Page 15

46. 609 2nd Avenue, 06-00857, George McElroy House

This is a two-story, brick, ca. 1870, Italianate dwelling. The original owner is unknown but the property was purchased in the late 19th century by George McElroy. McElroy was born in 1868 and married Sara McFarland. In 1889, he became the assistant cashier of the Farmers National Bank in Vinton. The house has original, one-over-one wood sash arched windows with stone sills, an interior wall chimney, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, original two-light door on north elevation, eave brackets, chamfered porch columns, and a stone foundation. Originally, the façade had a small entry porch close to its north end. Some time between 1899 and 1906, the main entrance was refitted as a window opening, and the main entrance was shifted to the south end of the façade. It also had a small entry porch cover, which was removed some time after the early 1940s. This has remained the main entrance and retains its original paneled wood doors. The original entrance is still discernible from the pilastered brick surround, into which windows were inserted at the time of the re-configuration of the façade entrance. There is an original lateral wing with a bay window. (C)

There is a rear garage of concrete block construction from ca. 1940; it has a hipped roof. (C)

47. 615 2nd Avenue

This is a two-story, ca. 1890 frame gable-front dwelling. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, stone foundation, weatherboard siding, interior brick chimney, six-over-six vinyl sash windows with original surrounds with cornices, ca. 1990 entry porch with metal columns, and a ca. 1990 main entrance door. This new entry porch restores the façade to its original configuration. Some time between 1899 and 1906, the original entry porch in the same location as the current one was replaced with a full-width porch, which remained for most of the 20th century. The two-story addition on the south elevation was built between 1913 and 1921. (C)

There is a ca. 1980 garage. (NC)

48. 701 2nd Avenue

This is a two-story, frame, gable front, ca. 1890 dwelling with a gable roof of asphalt shingles, stuccoed stone foundation, vinyl siding, vinyl sash windows, and enclosed porches on the north and south elevations. Originally, the porch was continuous, making a U-shape across the entire façade. This original porch was truncated to its current configuration ca. 1950. (C)

49. 704 2nd Avenue

This is a one-and-one-half-story frame, cross gable dwelling from ca. 1905. It has a stone foundation, a hip roof of asphalt shingles, and masonite siding. Originally, the house had a three-quarter-width, one-story porch on the main façade. This was replaced ca. 1945 with a central, projecting, gable entry bay with a single-light glass and wood door. The house has original one-over-one wood sash windows, and there is a large single-light fixed window added to the main façade ca. 1970. The integral porch at the rear corner on the north elevation was enclosed ca. 1945. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1945 frame garage with weatherboard siding and a gable roof. (C)

50. 705 2nd Avenue 06-00858, William W. Stickney House

Constructed in 1876, the original owner of the house is unknown. In 1898, it became the home of William W. Stickney. Stickney was born in New York in 1840 and came to Benton County in 1869. He operated a large farm before retiring and purchasing this house in Vinton. According to the owner, the Stickney family owned the house until 1978. This is a two-story, frame, Italianate dwelling with a gable roof of asphalt shingles, a stone foundation, weatherboard siding, and replacement vinyl windows. On the main façade there is a two-story bay window and an original six-panel wood door. The transom over the door is enclosed. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1960 frame garage with vertical board siding. (NC)

51. 706-708 N. 2nd Avenue

This is a two-story frame gable-front-and-wing dwelling from ca. 1895. It has a stone foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, and vinyl siding. Originally, the porch spanned the façade and wrapped around to the south elevation. The porch section across the façade was removed, and the section on the south elevation was rebuilt ca. 1970. A wood deck was added to the north elevation ca. 1970. Entrances have ca. 1970 paneled wood doors. The house has replacement one-over-one vinyl sash windows. (NC)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

Section number 7 Page 16

52. 709 2nd Avenue

This is a two-story, frame, gable-front-and-wing dwelling built ca. 1890. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, a stone foundation, vinyl siding and ca. 1990 vinyl windows. Originally, the dwelling did not have an entry porch. Some time between 1899 and 1906, a small porch was added into the intersection of the projecting gable front bay and the side gable body of the dwelling. The porch was rebuilt ca. 1990 at double the length of the original porch and has square, wood posts and railing. The main entrance has a ca. 1990 door. The original bay window has ca. 1990 windows on the main elevation. There is a rear, one-story wing, and a metal fence has been added at the sidewalk. (C)

53. 710 2nd Avenue

This is a one-story frame Bungalow dwelling built in 1921 according to the owner. It has a stuccoed concrete foundation, a hip roof of asphalt shingles, and aluminum siding. The main entrance has a ca. 2000 paneled wood door. The house has ca. 1950 two-over-two horizontal sash windows and ca. 2010 replacement vinyl sash windows. There are gable dormers on the north and south elevations. (C)

At the rear is an original, two-bay frame garage with weatherboard siding and a gable roof and ca. 2000 garage doors. (C)

54. 712 2nd Avenue

This is a one-story frame dwelling built ca. 1930 and moved to this location ca. 1955. According to the next-door neighbor, it was a hotdog stand located near downtown and moved here in the 1950s. It has a concrete foundation, a clipped gable roof of asphalt shingles, and weatherboard siding. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. The house has original one-over-one wood sash windows. Over the entrance is a clipped gable, wood canopy supported by brackets. On the rear elevation is a shed roof addition. (C)

55. 713 2nd Avenue

This is a two-story, frame gable-front-and-wing dwelling built ca. 1890. The house has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, a rock-faced concrete block foundation, and ca. asbestos shingle siding. The dwelling originally had a small entry porch at the intersection of the projecting gable front bay and the side gable body of the dwelling. Some time between 1913 and 1921, the porch was increased to wrap around the entire façade and was enclosed, as it has remained since. Also at the time of the porch alteration, the exterior of the dwelling was stuccoed. Sliding track doors were added to the enclosed porch ca. 1960, becoming the main entrance on the façade. These doors are flanked by one-over-one wood sash windows. Other windows are ca. 1980 one-over-one vinyl sash and original two-over-two wood sash. At the rear is a ca. 1960 garage wing. The south elevation has a ca. 1960 shed roof porch with square, wood columns. (NC)

56. 714 2nd Avenue

This is a two-story frame, gable-front-and-wing dwelling from ca. 1895. It has a stone foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, an interior, brick chimney, and weatherboard siding. Originally, the façade had only a small entrance porch at the north end. A full-width porch was added ca. 1910 with square, wood posts and square balusters. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. The entrance on the south elevation has a door with two arched upper lights. Originally, there was a corresponding half-width porch with this entrance. It was removed and replaced with ca. 1960 concrete steps, wrought iron railing and an aluminum canopy. The house has original one-over-one wood sash windows. There are wood shingles in the gable field. On the rear elevation is an original ell-shaped wing that projects from the south and east (rear) elevations. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1945 frame garage with vertical board siding. (C)

57. 805 2nd Avenue

This is a two-story, frame ca. 1900 gable-front-and-wing dwelling with an asphalt shingle roof, a stone foundation, asbestos shingle siding, and a porch re-built ca. 1990 with square wood columns and balusters. The porch originally extended only across the wing section, but was increased to span the entire façade. The main entrance has an original, single-light glass and wood door. Windows are original, one-over-one wood sash. There are gable returns at the eaves. There is a ca. 1960 one-story, frame garage to the north of the house; it has masonite siding. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetCentral Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, IowaSection number 7 Page 17

At the rear of the house is a ca. 1990 frame building (NC)

58. 807 2nd Avenue

This property consists of a separate lot between #805 and 901 and contains an altered ca. 1930 hip roof garage with a ca. 1970 shed roof carport. (NC)

59. 808 2nd Avenue

This is a two-story frame, American Foursquare dwelling from ca.1910. It has a stone foundation, a hip roof of asphalt shingles, and vinyl siding. The full-width porch has original, square, Doric-motif posts and square balusters. The main entrance has a ca. 2000 glass and wood door. The house has original one-over-one wood sash windows. On the façade and side rooflines are hip roof dormers with nine-light windows. On the second floor is a single-light glass and wood door that original led to a porch roof. There are leaded glass windows on the main facade. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1970 two-car garage with vinyl siding. (NC)

60. 812 2nd Avenue

This is a two-story frame, gable-front-and-wing dwelling from ca.1900. It has a stuccoed stone foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, an interior, brick chimney, and vinyl siding. Originally, the porch extended partially across both the gable front and wing sections. The porch has ca. 1925 tapered wood posts with aluminum covers and ca. 1990 wood railing. The main entrance has a ca. 1925 glass and wood door. The house has replacement one-over-one vinyl sash windows. On the south elevation is a ca. 1980 one-story wing with vinyl siding. There is also a ca. 1980, one-story, shed roof addition on the north elevation. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1960 frame garage. (C)

61. 814 2nd Avenue, H.F. Wills House

The owners of this property think the house was built in 1878 but from its Queen Anne style it appears to have been built ca. 1895. J.C. Miller owned the property in the 1870s and it was later sold to Jacob W. Wills. In the 1905 *Vinton Eagle Semi-Centennial* edition is shown as the W.F. Wills House. It has a stone foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, and aluminum siding added in 1968. The porch was rebuilt ca. 1925 with wood shingled columns on stone piers and has a hip roof with a gable pediment over the entrance section and ca. 1990 wood railing. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. The second-floor incised balcony has a gable roof and gable returns. There are wood shingles in the main gable fields. The house has original one-over-one wood sash windows. On the south elevation is a full-height bay window with a gable roof. A rear corner porch on the south elevation was removed and replaced with a ca. 1980 wood deck. (C)

At the rear is an original two-story carriage house with a hip roof, weatherboard siding, and sliding track doors. (C)

62. 901 2nd Avenue 06-00859

This is a two-story, brick, gable-front dwelling built 1884. It has a stone foundation, a cross gable roof of asphalt, an exterior of stretcher bond brick, and an interior, brick chimney. The original porch wrapped around the façade to the north elevation. It was rebuilt ca. 1950 with square, wood columns and solid, wood railing and extends only across the façade. On the north elevation, only the end section was rebuilt as a small secondary entrance porch, with similar materials. The entrance has original paneled wood double doors. There are one-over-one wood sash windows. There are dentils at the eaves and a ca. 1970 one-story lateral wing on the south elevation. (C)

63. 902 2nd Avenue

This is a two-story frame Dutch Colonial Revival style dwelling from ca.1935. It has a brick foundation, a gambrel roof of asphalt shingles, an exterior wall, brick chimney, and wood shingle siding. The main entrance has a ca. 1990 glass and wood door beneath a gabled, wood canopy with support brackets. The second-story over-hang has large brackets at the eaves. The house has original six-over-one and eight-over-one wood sash windows. On the west elevation is an original one-story screened porch with square, Doric-motif columns and balustrade. (C)

To the east of the house is an original, one-story, frame garage with a gambrel roof and wood shingle exterior. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

Section number 7 Page 18

64. 904 2nd Avenue

This is a two-story frame, Craftsman dwelling from ca.1920. It has a rock-faced concrete block foundation, a clipped gable roof of asphalt shingles, and weatherboard siding. Originally, the façade porch was full-width. This was altered ca. 1950 into a partial-width sunporch with a gable roof, tapered wood posts and a wood skirt wall. This porch has a ca. 1980 storm door. The main entrance has a ca. 1990 glass and wood door. The house has ca. 1990 replacement one-over-one vinyl sash windows. (C)
At the rear is an original frame garage with a clipped gable roof with exposed rafter tails and weatherboard siding. (C)

65. 910 2nd Avenue

This is a two-story, brick veneer Colonial Revival style dwelling from ca.1941. It has a concrete foundation, a hip roof of asphalt shingles, two exterior end, brick chimneys, and an exterior of eight-course common bond. The main entrance has an original two-light glass and wood paneled door with leaded glass sidelights. Flanking the entrance are brick corner quoins. Above the entrance is a flat canopy with modillion blocks underneath and scroll volute brackets. The house has original two-over-two horizontal sash windows. There are dentils at the eaves and a one-story, brick garage wing on the north elevation. Across the rear elevation is an original sunporch. (C)

66. 913 2nd Avenue (6-026-011; 06-00453) W.C. Ellis House

Built in 1892 and designed by architect William F. Murphy, this dwelling was built for W.C. Ellis who was vice-president of the Ellis Lumber Company. This company was originally a lumber yard founded in 1864 and in 1875, Cornelius Ellis and his son, W.C. Ellis formed the Ellis Lumber Company. This company thrived in the 1870s and 1880s during Vinton's early boom years. Ellis also served as vice-president of the Iowa Canning Company and had other business interests in the city. He was born in 1853 and married Gitty Young in 1875. Following Ellis' death, his widow continued to reside in the house until the 1940s. It has then passed through numerous owners and recently was operated as a bed and breakfast. This is a two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne style dwelling with a stone foundation, weatherboard siding, an asphalt shingled roof, a corner bay window, a corner tower, one-over-one wood sash windows, and two interior and two exterior wall, brick chimneys. The chimneys have corbelled, inset rectangles up the entire flue. The porch has original milled columns. On the south elevation, there is a small projecting bay at a 45-degree angle to the main wall. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1920 garage with a gable roof, weatherboard siding, and original hinged double doors. (C)

67. 914 2nd Avenue, Theodore Wyman House

This is a two-story frame, Queen Anne style dwelling built ca.1890 for Theodore Wyman. It has a stone foundation, a hip roof of asphalt shingles, an interior, brick chimney, and weatherboard siding. On the façade is a one-story partial-width porch with a gable roof and a full-height bay window with a gable roof. The porch has original Tuscan columns and railing with milled panels and balusters. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. The projecting bay window has brackets at the eaves and a Palladian window in the gable field. The house has original replacement one-over-one vinyl sash windows. On the north and south elevation there are projecting bays with gable roofs. The one on the south has an incised Palladian balcony in the gable field, an incised, corner balcony on the second floor, and an incised entry porch with an original single-light glass and wood door. Behind this projecting bay, still on the south elevation, is a one-story, shed roof porch. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1970 frame garage. (NC)

68. 1002 2nd Avenue

This is a ca. 1900, one-and-one-half-story frame, gable-front-and-wing dwelling. It has a concrete foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles. The frame house was stuccoed ca. 1920, then vinyl siding was added ca. 1990. The porch was enclosed ca. 1980, and board and batten siding was added on the half-story. Originally, the façade had a second porch that spanned the length of the side gable wing. This was removed ca. 1970 and replaced with a stoop, a wrought iron post, and a shed roof. Windows and doors are ca. 1980 replacements. There is a hip roof dormer on the north roofline. (NC)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

Section number 7 Page 19

69. 1003 2nd Avenue 06-00860

This is a two-story, ca. 1925, frame Craftsman dwelling with a brick foundation, a gable roof of asphalt, a central interior, brick chimney, and an exterior of aluminum siding. The porch has original square, wood columns on brick piers. The original porch extended the full width of the façade. The porch was shortened at both ends and enclosed ca. 1960 with wood panels and one-over-one metal sash windows. The entrance has an original fifteen-light door. Windows are original one-over-one and six-over-one wood sash. There are knee brace brackets at the eaves and exposed rafter tails. There is a gable dormer on the roofline. There is a ca. 1960 garage wing on the south elevation. (C)

70. 1004 2nd Avenue, William and Zora Jean Lohr House

According to the owner, this dwelling was constructed in 1948 as a wedding present following the marriage of William and Zora Jean Lohr. The house was built for the couple by Horace Thompson, Zora Jean's father. The house passed through several owners until it was purchased by the present owner in 1973. This is a one-and-one-half-story frame Tudor Revival style dwelling with a brick foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, an exterior wall, brick chimney on the main facade, and vinyl siding. The main entrance has an original arched, glass and wood door. The house has a fixed picture window with one-over-one vinyl sash windows on the main façade. Other windows are one-over-one vinyl sash. (C)

At the rear is an original, two-bay garage with a hip roof and vinyl siding. (C)

71. 1007 2nd Avenue 06-00861

This is a two-story, frame, gable-front dwelling from ca. 1910. It has a concrete block foundation, two interior, brick, wall chimneys, weatherboard siding, and cross gable roof of asphalt shingles. The porch was rebuilt ca. 1980 with square, wood posts. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door with sidelights and transom. The house has original six-over-one and ten-over-one wood sash windows and hexagonal shingles in the gable field. There is a bay window on the south elevation, added ca. 1950. It replaces an original bay window that was removed ca. 1920. On the north elevation, to the rear of the house is an attached, ca. 1950, single-bay garage with a gable roof and original eight-panel wood door. It has a four-light window in the gable field. (C)

72. 1009 2nd Avenue

This ca. 1900 original single-family dwelling has been converted into four apartment units. It is a two-story, frame, gable-front-and-wing dwelling. The original house did not have a projecting gable-front bay. This was added ca. 1960. The original section of the house has a poured concrete foundation, while the gable-front bay has a stone foundation. The entire dwelling has an asphalt roof, vinyl siding, and one-over-one wood sash windows. The main entrance is on the north elevation on the gable-front bay, where it intersects with the original, side gable section. It has a replacement door. (NC)

At the rear is a ca. 1960, four-bay garage with ca. 2005 vinyl siding and metal roof. (NC)

73. 1010 2nd Avenue

This is a two-story frame, Colonial Revival influenced dwelling from ca. 1910. It has a rock-faced concrete block foundation, a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, an interior, brick chimney, and weatherboard siding. The full-width porch has original Tuscan columns and square balusters. The main entrance has an original oval-light glass and wood door. The house has original one-over-one wood sash windows. On the north elevation, there is a projecting bay at the rear of the dwelling. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1980 two-car garage. (NC)

74. 1013 2nd Avenue 06-00862, James M. Hill House

This is a two-story frame, Queen Anne style dwelling built in 1895 as a residence for James M. Hill and designed by architect William F. Murphy. The Benton County Historical Society states that the house was built as a wedding present for Hill's daughter Jesse but it is shown as the "J.M. Hill House" in the 1905 *Vinton Eagle Semi-Centennial* edition. The house has a stone foundation, hip roof of asphalt shingles, an interior, stuccoed brick chimney, and weatherboard siding. The wrap-around porch has original Tuscan columns and milled balusters. There is a small, corner, second story porch with half-Tuscan columns on a closed wall railing. The center of rail forms a convex arch, and the entire rail has applied, hexagonal wood shingles. The entrance has a single-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetCentral Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, IowaSection number 7 Page 20

light glass and wood door. Next to the entrance is a large bay window. The bay window is repeated directly above on the second floor. Windows are replacement one-over-one vinyl sash. The entrance on the south elevation has an original single-light door. (C) At the rear of the house is an original carriage house with a cross gable roof of asphalt, belfry, and weatherboard siding. (C)

75. 1102 2nd Avenue

This is a two-story frame, gable-front-and-wing dwelling from ca. 1900. It has a stuccoed stone foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, an interior, brick chimney, and aluminum siding. Originally, the house had a half-width porch in the crook of the ell on the façade. The porch was rebuilt ca. 1970 with wrought iron posts and railing, being made full-width and enclosing the original porch area. Brick veneer was added on this story, and the main entrance door was replaced and sidelights added. The house has original one-over-one wood sash windows. (NC)

At the rear is a ca. 1980 frame garage with a gable roof and vinyl siding. (NC)

76. 1105 2nd Avenue 06-00454, Lewis House

Built ca. 1870, this two-story Italianate brick dwelling was constructed for the Lewis family. It later was the home of the Hanna family and after the 1940s was known as the R.J. Brown House. It has a stone foundation, two brick interior wall chimneys, an exterior of stretcher bond brick (with Flemish bond every eight course), and an asphalt shingle roof. The house has a ca. 1945 one-story, brick lateral wing with an interior, brick wall chimney and an exterior of stretcher bond brick. The porches have original chamfered columns. There are large cornices and hood molding over original two-over-two wood sash windows. The lateral wing has one-over-one wood sash windows. There is an original two-light paneled door and rectangular transom. (C)

There is a ca. 1920 frame garage at the south elevation with weatherboard siding, hip roof, and ca. 1990 garage door. (C)

77. 1110 2nd Avenue

This is a two-story frame, American Foursquare dwelling from ca. 1910. It has a rock-faced concrete block foundation, a hip roof of asphalt shingles, and weatherboard siding. The porch on the main façade has original Tuscan columns, but was enclosed ca. 1980 with wood panels, metal windows, and a storm door. The house has original one-over-one wood sash windows. At the roofline are hip roof dormers and large eave brackets. (C)

78. 1113 2nd Avenue, Robert Young House

This is a two-story frame, gable-front dwelling built for Robert Young ca. 1870 in the Greek Revival style. It has a stone foundation, an interior, brick chimney, weatherboard siding, and a gable roof of asphalt. The main entrance has an original paneled wood door with three-light transom and three-light sidelights. Windows are original six-over-six wood sash. Originally the dwelling had a substantial one-and-one-half-story wing on the south elevation. It was removed some time after 1941. On the north elevation is a ca. 1970 garage wing with a ca. 1990 paneled metal door. (C)

79. 1114 2nd Avenue, Robert Williamson House

This is a two-story frame Queen Anne dwelling built ca. 1890 as the home of Robert Williamson. According to the Benton county Historical Society, Williamson ran out of money before the house was finished and it was completed by the next owners, the Abrahams. It has a stone foundation, a hip roof of asphalt shingles, an interior, brick chimney, and weatherboard siding. There is a two-and-one-half-story tower with a hexagonal roof and finial at the north corner of the façade. Originally, the dwelling had a half-width porch at the north end of the façade. This was replaced with a full-width, one-story sunporch with square wood posts, a wood-shingle skirt wall and glass panels, and a storm door. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. The house has original wood sash and replacement vinyl sash one-over-one windows. There is a secondary entrance at the south end of the façade with a small, incised entry porch. (C)

At the rear is an original two-story carriage house with a gable roof and weatherboard siding. (C)

80. 1203 2nd Avenue (06-00455) J.S. Tilford House

This is a two-story, brick Italianate dwelling built in 1869. It has a stone foundation, an exterior of stretcher bond brick, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, and two interior, brick wall chimneys. The façade has a central, projecting, gable front bay. Originally, this

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetCentral Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, IowaSection number 7 Page 21

bay had a porch, which was extended across the entire façade ca. 1910 and later removed altogether some time after 1941. The entrance has a ca. 1990 glass and wood door, an original three-light transom, and original three-light sidelights. The windows are one-over-one vinyl sash replacements set in segmental arches and have original stone sills. There are large eave brackets with drop pendants and modillion blocks. On the south elevation is a one-story frame lateral wing from ca. 1980. (C)

81. 1209 2nd Avenue, Baptist Parsonage

This is a two-story frame, Queen Anne style dwelling from ca. 1900. The house is shown as the "Baptist Parsonage" in the *Vinton Eagle Semi-Centennial Number* edition of 1905. It has a stone foundation, a hip roof of asphalt shingles, and vinyl siding. The original, corner porch has been removed and replaced with a ca. 1970 gabled, wood canopy. On the second floor there is an incised, corner porch with a closed rail. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. Windows are one-over-one vinyl sash and sliding track replacements. At the rear is an original, two-story carriage house with a hip roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, and two-bay sliding track doors. (C)

82. 110 W. 6th Street W.

This is a two-story frame gable-front-and-wing dwelling from ca. 1900. It has a stone foundation, a hip roof of asphalt shingles, and vinyl siding. The porch was rebuilt ca. 1980 with square posts. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. The house has original windows in the gable bay, but others are replacement one-over-one vinyl sash. (C)
At the rear is a ca. 1920 frame garage with added vertical board siding and a gable roof. (C)

83. 114 W. 6th Street W. George F. Gale House

This corner lot was vacant until 1898 when it was purchased by George F. Gale. Gale operated a hardware store in Vinton and had this home built following his marriage in 1896 to Addie Joyce. The Gales resided in the house until 1901 when the house was sold to Dr. J.E. Luckey. The house was then used as both Dr. Luckey's home and office. Dr. Luckey was a surgeon and also served as the physician to the Iowa School for the Blind. Dr. Luckey died in 1933 and the property was later owned by Dr. W.D. Martin and his daughter, Dr. Patricia Martin Floyd. This is a two-story frame Queen Anne dwelling with a stone foundation, a hip roof of asphalt shingles, an interior, brick chimney, and aluminum siding. The wrap-around porch has ca. 1940 square, wood posts. At the porch eave there are dentils. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. The house has original one-over-one wood sash windows. There is a corner tower with a hexagonal roof. (C)
At the rear is a ca. 1940 frame garage with a gable roof and aluminum siding. (C)

84. 210 6th Street W. 06-00866

This is a two-story, Queen Anne style dwelling with a stone foundation, an exterior of weatherboard siding, ca. 2000 one-over-one vinyl sash windows, a hip roof of asphalt shingles, and two interior, brick chimneys. On the façade is a full-height, projecting, gable front bay with original wood shingles in the gable field and the main entrance on the first floor. This entrance has a one-story, three-bay, hip roof porch with original milled wood posts and spindles and a gable pediment on the hip roof. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. There is secondary integral porch in a recessed bay on the main façade; it has similar original milled wood posts and spindles. Above it is an incised balcony on the second floor with milled wood posts and a closed railing with original wood shingles. Also on the façade is a corner cylindrical tower projecting from the second-story with an exterior of wood shingle siding and a conical roof. The rear elevation has a projecting, full-height gable bay with wood shingles in the gable field. This bay has a one-story shed roof addition. (C)
There is a ca. 1930 four-bay garage with a gable roof and an exterior of asphalt shingle siding. The garage doors are ca. 1980 replacements. (C)

85. 106 8th Street W.

This is a two-story frame, gable-front-and-wing dwelling from ca. 1910. It has a stone foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior, brick chimney, and aluminum siding. The original porch was enclosed ca. 1970 and has a glass and wood door and one-over-one wood sash windows. Other windows are one-over-one wood sash, and the window on the main façade has a leaded glass transom. The east elevation has a one-story garage wing, added ca. 1940. (NC)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

Section number 7 Page 22

86. 112 8th Street W. 06-00877

This is a one-and-one-half-story frame Bungalow dwelling from ca. 1925. It has a rock-faced concrete block foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, an interior, brick chimney, and vinyl siding. The main façade has an original sunroom with original five-over-one vertical sash windows and a ten-light storm door. The main entrance has an original leaded glass Craftsman style door. The house has original four-over-one wood sash windows. On the façade roofline is a large gable dormer with three original three-over-one wood sash windows. (C)

At the rear is a two-bay, ca. 1940, frame garage with vinyl siding. (NC)

87. 107 9th Street W. (06-00521)

This is a two-story frame, rectangular plan dwelling from ca. 1910. It has a stone block foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior, brick chimney, and asbestos shingle siding. Originally, the façade had a partial-width, one-story porch that was expanded to full-width ca. 1915. It was removed completely and replaced ca. 1950 with a projecting, enclosed vestibule at the west corner of the façade; it has a gable front roof and a single-light glass and wood door. On the west elevation is an original one-story bay window with four-over-four wood sash windows. The west elevation also has a rear, recessed bay with a shed roof porch. Other windows are original one-over-one wood sash. (C)

88. 109 9th Street W.

This is a two-story frame, cross-gable plan dwelling from ca. 1910. It has a rock-faced concrete block foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior, brick chimney, and aluminum siding. The full-width porch has original milled wood posts and square balusters. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. The house has original fixed windows and replacement one-over-one vinyl sash windows. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1990 frame garage with a gambrel roof. (NC)

89. 115 9th Street W.

This is a two-story frame, gable-front-and-wing dwelling from ca. 1905. It has a rock-faced concrete block foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior, brick chimney, and vinyl siding and stucco. Originally, the porch covered half the gable front bay's façade and all of the lateral wing's façade. The porch was reconfigured to span the full width of the gable front bay, ca. 1990 with milled wood posts and balusters. A bay window was added on the lateral wing on the first floor, ca. 1990. The main entrance has a ca. 1990 glass and wood door. The house has replacement one-over-one vinyl sash windows. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1941 garage of rock-façade concrete block with a hip roof. (C)

90. 108 10th Street W.

This is a one-and-one-half-story frame Bungalow from ca. 1925. It has a brick foundation, an exterior of vinyl siding, and a gable roof of asphalt shingles. The main façade has a full-width porch with original Tuscan columns. The porch was enclosed ca. 1960 and has one-over-one aluminum sash windows. Other windows on the house are original eight-over-one wood sash. The main entrance has an original eight-light Craftsman door. On the roofline is a shed roof dormer. (C)

At the rear is an original frame garage with vinyl siding, a hip roof, and a ca. 1990 metal, overhead garage door. (C)

91. 114 10th Street W.

This is a two-story frame Bungalow dwelling from ca. 1910. It has a stuccoed concrete foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, an exterior wall, brick chimney, and vinyl siding. There is a ca. 1990 wood deck on the main façade. The porch has original stuccoed concrete columns and was enclosed ca. 1990 with aluminum windows and vinyl siding. The main entrance has an original three-light Craftsman style door. The house has replacement one-over-one vinyl sash windows. There is a gable dormer at the roofline and knee brace brackets enclosed with vinyl siding. (C)

On the east side of the house is a ca. 2000 garage with a gambrel roof. (NC)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

Section number 7 Page 23

92. 206 10th Street W.

This is a one-and-one-half-story, frame ca. 1920 Bungalow dwelling. It has a rock-faced concrete block foundation, an exterior of vinyl siding, replacement one-over-one vinyl sash windows, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, and an exterior, brick chimney. On the façade is partial-width, enclosed porch. The original porch columns remain, but are wrapped in metal. On the façade roofline is a large shed roof dormer. (C)

93. 214 10th Street W. 06-00880

This is a two-story, ca. 1875 Italianate dwelling with a stone foundation, an exterior of asbestos shingle siding, original one-over-one wood sash windows, and a gable roof of asphalt shingles. On the façade is full-height projecting bay with original double doors with added storm doors grouped under a single-light arched transom, all under a gabled pediment canopy with large support brackets. This projecting bay has a gable front roof with paired brackets under the eave. In the recessed elevation of the main façade is a pair of original one-over-one wood sash windows grouped under an original, arched hood, wood surround. The side elevation has a full-height projecting bay with a bay window on the first floor. An original porch wraps along this side elevation; it has ca. 1990 square, metal posts and dentils at the cornice. Above this porch is a second floor balcony with wood balusters. On the second story of the projecting bay is a pair of original windows under a gabled pediment. Above this, the gabled roof of this projecting bay has gable returns and paired brackets under the eave. (C)

Behind the house is a ca. 2000 two-bay garage. (NC)

94. 309 10th Street W. 06-00881

This is a ca. 1890 two-story frame, Queen Anne style dwelling. It has a stone foundation, an exterior of weatherboard siding, ca. 1990 one-over-one vinyl sash windows, a gable and hip roof of asphalt shingles, and an interior, brick chimney. At the center of the façade is a full-height bay with a gable roof with wood shingles in the gable field. The original entrance porch to the side of the bay window was enclosed ca. 1980 and has fixed single-light windows and a canvas awning. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and two-panel wood door. On the opposite side of the bay window is a recessed wing with another entrance; ca. 1980 wrought iron railing and concrete porch have been added to this bay. There is an original rear ell wing with an original porch that was enclosed ca. 1980, and its entrance has a ca. 1980 wrought iron hand rail. (C)

Behind the house is a ca. 1970 frame garage. (NC)

95. 310 10th Street W.

This is a ca. 1900 two-story frame, gable-front-and-wing dwelling. It has a stone foundation, a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, an exterior of vinyl siding, one-over-one vinyl replacement windows, and a concrete block chimney. On the façade is a partial-width, one-bay porch with a shed roof and original milled wood posts and baluster railing. On the rear elevation is an original one-and-one-half-story wing with an enclosed original porch. Attached to the wing is a ca. 1980 one-bay garage. (C)

96. 403 10th Street W.

This is a ca. 1895 two-story frame, gable-front-and-wing dwelling. It has a stuccoed stone foundation, vinyl siding, ca. 2000 one-over-one vinyl sash windows, and a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles. On the façade is a ca. 1920 partial-width one-story, enclosed porch with original square wood posts on stone piers. The main entrance has a metal paneled door. On the west elevation is a ca. 1920 one-story wing. (C)

Beside the house is a ca. 1910 garage with a hip roof. (C)

97. 407 10th Street W.

This is a ca. 1950, one-story gable-front-and-wing dwelling with a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, single-light fixed windows, and a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles. On the façade is a projecting gable front sunporch bay and a ca. 2000 wood deck with newel post railing. On the east elevation is a recessed attached, one-bay garage. (NC)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

Section number 7 Page 24

98. 410 10th Street W.

This is a ca. 1925, two-story American Foursquare dwelling with a stone foundation, vinyl siding, ca. 1990 one-over-one vinyl sash windows, and a hip roof of asphalt shingles. On the façade is a full-width porch has been enclosed. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. There are hip roof dormers on the main façade and the west elevation rooflines. An original, detached garage has been removed, and a single-bay garage was attached to the east elevation ca. 1970. (C)

99. 415 10th Street W. 06-00882

This is a ca. 1940, one-story Bungalow dwelling with a rock-faced concrete block foundation, weatherboard siding, original six-over-one wood sash windows, and a side gable roof of asphalt shingles. On the façade is a central, one-bay porch with original Tuscan columns. The entrance has original two-light sidelights and a Craftsman door. The side gable eaves have knee brace brackets. (C)

100. 416 10th Street W. 06-00883

This is a ca. 1915 two-story dwelling with a concrete foundation, vinyl siding, ca. 1990 one-over-one vinyl sash windows, and a gable front roof of asphalt shingles. On the façade is a partial-width porch with original wood railing and Tuscan columns on concrete piers. One column was replaced with a ca. 1960 wrought iron post. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. A recessed, one-story side wing was added to the east elevation. (C)

101. 114 11th Street W.

This is a two-story frame, Craftsman style dwelling from ca.1920. It has a rock-faced concrete block foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, an interior, brick chimney, and vinyl siding. The main façade has a sunporch with original four-over-one wood sash windows. The porch has a ca. 1990 paneled storm door. The main entrance has an original multi-light glass and wood door. The house has replacement vinyl sash windows with vertical muntins. At the east elevation is a ca. 1970 two-car garage with a gable roof and weatherboard siding. Also on the east elevation is a one-and-one-half-story, ca. 1980 apartment with vinyl siding, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, and a deck. (C)

102. 212 11th Street W. 06-00885

This is a ca. 1880 two-story Gothic Revival style dwelling with a stone foundation, an exterior of weatherboard siding, original one-over-one wood sash windows, and a steeply-pitched gambrel roof of asphalt shingles. The house's plan is a cross gable, with a projecting bay and recessed side wings on the main façade. On the longer of the two side wings is a partial-width, one-story entry porch with original milled wood columns with decorative brackets and wood railing and a mansard-like roof with decorative brackets below the eaves. Above this porch on the second floor, the window has an elaborate gabled hood and side wings. On the projecting bay on the first floor is a bay window with a mansard-like roof with decorative brackets below the eaves. Above it on the second floor is a window with a gabled pediment with a small finial above and pendant below the gable peak. There is a secondary entrance on the east elevation. It has materials and design as the main porch. In the gable end elevation of this side wing, there is a bay window of similar materials and design to that on the main façade. Above it on the second floor is a pair of windows beneath a continuous mansard-like hood. (C)

At the back of the property is a ca. 1960 two-bay frame garage with original doors. (NC)

103. 214 12th Street W. 06-00884

This is a two-story Tudor Revival-influenced dwelling from ca. 1925. It has a brick foundation, an exterior of wood shingle siding, ca. 2000 six-over-one vinyl sash windows, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, and an interior, central brick chimney. On the façade is a projecting entry bay with a steeply-pitched gable roof and an original six-light glass and wood door. In the recessed elevation of the main façade is a group of three original windows within an original wood surround. Above this, a shed roof dormer pierces the roofline and has a pair of similar windows. There is a one-story wing to the side of the window group; it has a hip roof and groupings of similar windows in original surrounds on the façade and side elevations. (C)

Next to the house is an original, one-story, frame garage with weatherboard siding, a gable roof, and sliding track doors. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetCentral Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, IowaSection number 7 Page 25

104. 603 A Avenue 06-00886, James F. Traer House

The original house at this location was built ca. 1855 by James C. Traer who was an attorney. His son, James F. Traer, was born in the house in 1867 and resided here following his father's death in 1898. The original house burned ca. 1910 and the present two-story brick dwelling was built as the residence of James F. and Esther Traer ca. 1911. Traer served as the cashier of the Vinton Savings Bank. This is a two-story American Foursquare dwelling with a two-story lateral wing. It has a stone foundation, an exterior of wood shingles, an interior, brick chimney, and a hip roof of asphalt shingles. The main façade has an original entry porch with a gable roof and Tuscan columns. The main entrance has an original glass and wood door. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash. At the roofline is a hip roof dormer. The two-story lateral wing has a screen porch on the first floor and a sunroom on the second floor. In front of the house is an original poured concrete retaining wall. (C)
At the rear of the house is a ca. 1970 frame garage with a gable roof and vertical board siding. (NC)

105. 804 A Avenue 06-00890, C.P. Brown House

This is a two-story frame Craftsman dwelling built ca. 1912 by C.P. Brown who operated a grocery store in downtown Vinton. It has a rock-faced concrete block foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, an exterior all, brick chimney, and vinyl siding. On the main façade is an original, full-width sun porch with a frame skirt wall and two-light casement windows. The main entrance has an original four-light Craftsman style door, flanked by tapered wood posts on wood piers. At each of the front corners of the porch is a tapered wood post trio on stuccoed piers. The deep eaves of the porch roof have wood flat brackets. These brackets are also on the eaves of the main roof. The house has original one-over-one wood sash windows. There is a large shed roof dormer on the main façade with three one-over-one windows. At the rear of the house is an attached garage wing with an overhead track door; this wing was added ca. 1930. (C)

106. 805 A Avenue 06-00891

This is a two-story frame Italianate dwelling from ca. 1880. It has a stone foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, an interior, brick chimney, and asbestos shingle siding. The main entrance has a ca. 1990 glass and wood door. Originally, the house had a one-story, partial-width porch, which was removed and replaced with a gabled, wood canopy, ca. 1945. The house has original one-over-one wood sash windows. The main façade has a two-story bay window with bracketed cornices. Eaves have brackets and small modillion blocks. At the rear is an original one-story wing with a central, interior, brick chimney and a ca. 1930 garage bay. (C)

107. 807 A Avenue

This is a two-story frame, Craftsman dwelling built ca. 1915. It has a rock-faced concrete block foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, an exterior wall, brick chimney, and asbestos shingle siding. The porch on the south elevation has original wood posts, square balusters, and added screen panels. The main entrance has an original glass and wood door with an added storm at the porch. On the façade, there is a ca. 1910 bay window. There are also original six-over-six wood sash windows and original six-light casement windows. At the eaves are purlins. (C)
At the rear is an attached ca. 1940 frame garage. (C)

108. 808 A Avenue (06-00704) Burkow House

This is a one-story frame gable-front-and-wing dwelling from ca. 1890 and associated with the Burkow family. It has a rock-faced concrete block foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior, brick chimney, and asbestos shingle siding. The partial-width porch has original milled wood posts and square baluster railing. The main entrances have a ca. 1950 glass and wood doors. The house has original one-over-one wood sash windows. The rear elevation has undergone some addition, to fill in blank space between the gable section to the north and small wings at the southeast corner. This work occurred ca. 1905. (C)
At the rear is a ca. 1970 frame garage. (NC)

109. 810 A Avenue

This is a one-and-one-half-story frame Bungalow dwelling from ca. 1920. It has a stuccoed concrete foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior, brick chimney, and weatherboard siding. The porch has ca. 1970 wrought iron posts on original concrete

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

Section number 7 Page 26

piers. The main entrance has a ca. 2000 glass and wood door. The house has replacement one-over-one vinyl sash windows with imitation Craftsman lights. At the eaves are knee brace Brackets. (C)

At the south elevation is a ca. 1945 hip roof garage with shiplap siding and a ca. 1970 overhead track door. (C)

110. 811 A Avenue

This is a one-story frame gable-front-and-wing dwelling from ca.1900. It has a rock-faced and poured concrete foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, a central, interior, brick chimney, and aluminum siding. On the gable front projecting bay there is an added picture window. The main entrance has a ca. 2005 glass and wood door. The house has replacement one-over-one vinyl sash windows with cornices covered by aluminum. (NC)

At the rear is a ca. 2005 frame garage. (NC)

111. 815 A Avenue

This is a two-story frame gable-front-and-wing plan dwelling from ca.1900. It has a stone foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, and aluminum siding. The façade has a one-story, half-width porch that was enclosed ca. 1970 with vertical board panels and stone veneer. The main entrance has a ca. 2010 glass and wood door. The house has original one-over-one wood sash windows and replacement one-over-one vinyl sash windows. (NC)

At the rear of the house there is a ca. 1920 frame garage with a gable roof and shiplap siding. (C)

112. 903 A Avenue, Samuel F. Parzybok House

Constructed in 1901, this dwelling was built as the home of Samuel F. Parzybok. Parzybok was born in Germany in 1867 and came to Vinton in 1887. Parzybok worked in a number of hardware companies before forming the Iowa Hardware Company in Vinton in 1904. This house was constructed on this corner lot prior to his marriage to Anna Isgren. This is a two-story frame Queen Anne/Colonial Revival dwelling and it has a stone foundation, a hip roof of asphalt shingles, and aluminum siding. On the façade is a gable front projecting bay. The partial-width porch has ca. 1990 aluminum posts, wood railing, and a hip roof with a gable pediment over the entrance section. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. The house has original one-over-one wood sash windows and replacement one-over-one vinyl sash windows. Several windows retain original leaded glass and leaded glass transoms. At the roofline is a hip roof dormer with paired diamond light windows. (C)

At the rear is an original carriage house with vertical board siding and hinged doors. (C)

113. 904 A Avenue, Harry Gilmore House

Built ca. 1900, this dwelling was built as the home of Harry Gilmore. This is a two-story frame Queen Anne/Colonial Revival dwelling with a stuccoed stone foundation, a hip roof of asphalt shingles, an interior, brick chimney, and vinyl siding. The house originally had a one-story, full-width porch, which was removed and replaced with a ca. 1970 concrete deck and wrought iron railing. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. The house has original one-over-one wood sash windows. There is a sunroom on the second floor of the main façade. There is a Palladian attic window in the gable field. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1920 frame garage with a hip roof and weatherboard siding. (C)

114. 906 A Avenue 06-00892

This is a two-story frame Colonial Revival dwelling from ca.1920. It has a brick foundation, a hip roof of asphalt shingles, an exterior wall, brick chimney, and wood shingle siding. The entry porch on the south elevation has original Doric pilasters and ca. 1980 replacement square wood posts. The main entrance has an original six-light glass and wood door. The house has original six-over-one and eight-over-one wood sash windows. The sunporch on the west elevation has original Tuscan columns, paneled railing and added one-over-one aluminum sash windows. (C)

On the north elevation is an original hip roof garage with wood shingles and overhead track glass and wood door. In front of the house is an original concrete retaining wall. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

Section number 7 Page 27

115. 907 A Avenue

This is a two-story frame gable-front dwelling from ca.1890. It has a stuccoed stone foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, an interior, brick chimney, and asbestos shingle siding. The full-width porch has ca. 1940 square wood posts and square balusters. The main façade has a ca. 1940 vestibule with a single-light glass and wood door. Behind this door are original paired panel doors. The house has original two-over-two wood sash windows and replacement one-over-one vinyl sash windows. On the south elevation there is a bay window and shed roof sun porch, added to the rear one-story wing ca. 1950. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1925 frame garage with a gable roof and weatherboard siding. (C)

116. 908-910 A Avenue 06-00893

This is a two-story frame duplex dwelling with Queen Anne influences from ca.1900. It has an ashlar-finished concrete block foundation, a hip roof of asphalt shingles, and weatherboard siding. The façade consists of three bays, with projecting bays flanking a recessed one, spanned by a partial-width porch that has original Tuscan columns and square balusters. Two entrances on the main façade have original single-light glass and wood doors. The house has original one-over-one wood sash windows. There is a gable dormer at the roofline. The north and south elevations have full-height bay windows. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1925 frame garage with a hip roof and weatherboard siding. (C)

117. 911 A Avenue

This is a one-story frame dwelling from ca.1890. It has a stone foundation, a hip roof of asphalt shingles, an interior, stuccoed brick chimney, and asbestos shingle siding. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. The house has one-over-one wood sash windows. There are hexagonal shingles in the gable field. Originally there was a corner, chamfered porch. It was rebuilt and enclosed ca. 1960. (NC)

At the rear is an attached garage wing from ca. 1970. (NC)

118. 912 A Avenue

This is a two-story frame, American Foursquare dwelling from ca.1910. It has a rock-faced concrete block foundation, a hip roof of asphalt shingles, an exterior wall, brick chimney, and vinyl shingle siding. The full-width porch on the main façade has original Tuscan columns on rock-faced concrete piers. The porch is enclosed with vinyl siding and aluminum windows. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. The house has ca. 1990 replacement one-over-one vinyl sash windows. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1990 frame garage with a hip roof. (NC)

119. 913 A Avenue

This is a two-story frame, Italianate influenced dwelling from ca.1890. It has a stone block foundation, a hip roof of corrugated metal, and vinyl siding. The façade originally had a full-width, one-story porch, which was removed. The main entrance has a ca. 2000 glass and wood door and five-light sidelights. The house has replacement one-over-one vinyl sash windows. At the eaves are original brackets. (C)

At the rear is a ca. 1970 frame garage. (NC)

120. 1005 A Avenue

This is a one-and-one-half-story frame Cape Cod style dwelling from ca.1945. It has a concrete block foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, a vinyl-clad brick flue, and vinyl siding. The main entrance has a ca. 1990 glass and wood door. The house has original six-over-six wood sash windows and replacement vinyl sash windows. Large windows on the main façade have vinyl lights on the south bay and original eight-over-twelve wood sash windows. At the roofline are gable dormers. The garage wing on the south elevation has an original overhead track glass and wood door. (C)

This is a similar plan to #1007 except all windows have been replaced with vinyl sash and casement windows. The main entrance has fluted pilasters and cornice and an original glass and wood door. Also, the garage is at the rear, rather than the side. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

Section number 7 Page 28

121. 1007 A Avenue

This is a one-and-one-half-story frame Cape Cod style dwelling from ca.1945. It has a concrete block foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, a vinyl-clad brick flue, and vinyl siding. The main entrance has a ca. 1990 glass and wood door. The house has original six-over-six wood sash windows and replacement vinyl sash windows. Large windows on the main façade have vinyl lights on the south bay and original eight-over-twelve wood sash windows. At the roofline are gable dormers. The garage wing on the south elevation has an original overhead track glass and wood door. (C)

122. 1008 A Avenue

This is a two-story frame, asymmetrical plan dwelling from ca.1900. It has a stone foundation, a hip roof of asphalt shingles, and aluminum siding. The façade has a half-width, wrap-around porch with ca. 1990 milled wood posts and a mansard type roof. The main entrance has a ca. 1990 glass and wood door. The surface of the first floor beneath the porch has ca. 1960 stone veneer. The house has original one-over-one wood sash windows and replacement one-over-one vinyl sash windows. There is an added bay window on the facade. On the south elevation is an added two-story sun porch with eight-over-one wood sash windows. (NC)
At the rear is a ca. 1960 frame garage with vertical board and aluminum siding. (NC)

123. 1009 A Avenue

This is a one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling from ca.1900. It has a stone foundation, a hip roof of asphalt shingles, an interior, brick chimney, and vinyl siding. The porch was enclosed ca. 1990 with vinyl siding and vinyl one-over-one windows. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. The house has ca. 1990 replacement one-over-one vinyl sash windows. At the roofline is a hip roof dormer with a diamond-light window. (C)
At the rear is a ca. 1950 frame garage with aluminum siding and a hip roof. (C)

124. 1010 A Avenue

This is a one-and-one-half-story frame, gable-front-and-wing dwelling from ca.1900. It has a rock-faced concrete block foundation, a hip roof of asphalt shingles, an interior, brick chimney, and aluminum siding. The main entrance has a ca. 1950 frame gable canopy and a ca. 1950 three-panel wood door. The house has replacement one-over-one vinyl sash windows. (C)
At the rear is a ca. 1945 frame garage with vertical board siding (NC)
and a ca. 1990, gable roof storage building with vinyl siding. (NC)

125. 1014 A Avenue

This is a one-story frame dwelling from ca.1930 with a ca. 1950 lateral wing. It has a stuccoed concrete foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, an interior, brick chimney, and weatherboard siding. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. The original section and the wing have original one-over-one wood sash windows, and there is a large single-light window on the main facade. (NC)
At the rear is a ca. 1945 frame garage with a gable roof. (NC)

126. 1015 A Avenue

This is a two-story frame gable-front-and-wing dwelling from ca.1910. It has a poured concrete foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, and vinyl siding. The partial-width porch was rebuilt ca. 1970 milled wood posts and spindled frieze. The main entrance has a ca. 1970 glass and wood door. The house replacement vinyl sash windows. There is a ca. 1970 bay window on the gable front projecting bay of main façade. (C)
At the rear is a ca. 1970 frame garage wing. (NC)

127. 1103 A Avenue

This is a ca. 1890 one-story dwelling with a stuccoed foundation, vinyl siding, replacement windows, an interior brick chimney, and a gable roof of asphalt shingles. On the façade is a partial-width porch that has been enclosed and a bay window with a central picture window and a mansard roof. On the rear elevation is a two-story wing. (C)
Behind the house is a ca. 1990 frame garage with vinyl siding and a gable roof. (NC)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

Section number 7 Page 29

128. 1106 A Avenue

This is a ca. 1890 gable-front-and-wing dwelling. It has a stuccoed foundation, vinyl siding, original one-over-one wood sash windows, an interior brick chimney, and a gable roof of asphalt shingles. The original porch has been removed. The main entrance has a ca. 1950 glass and wood door. On the gable front bay there is an original bay window on the first floor. (C)
At the rear is a ca. 1990 frame garage with a gable roof and vinyl siding. (NC)

129. 1107 A Avenue 06-00894

This is a ca. 1910 two-story, gable-front dwelling. It has a stone foundation, weatherboard siding, original one-over-one wood sash windows, an interior, central, brick chimney, and a gable front roof of asphalt shingles. On the façade is a full-width porch with original, square, wood posts that has been enclosed. There are brackets under the gable eaves and half-timbering in the gable field. On the north and south elevation rooflines are shed roof dormers. The enclosed porch and side elevation windows all have decorative flower boxes with a saw-tooth design. (C)
Behind the house is a ca. 1950 two-bay garage with original eight-panel doors. (C)

130. 1109 A Avenue

This is a ca. 1940 one-story gable-front-and-wing dwelling. It has a concrete block foundation, aluminum siding, ca. 1990 six-over-six vinyl sash windows, replacement one-over-one vinyl sash windows, an interior, brick chimney, and a gable roof of asphalt shingles. On the façade is an entry stoop with wrought iron handrails, an aluminum canopy, and an original two-light glass and wood panel door. There is also a recessed side wing. (C)
Behind the house is an original one-bay garage with a gable roof, vinyl siding, and a ca. 1980 garage door. (C)

131. 1112 A Avenue

This is a two-story frame gable-front-and-wing dwelling from ca.1900. It has a stone and concrete foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, and brick veneer and vinyl siding. The main entrance has a ca. 1970 glass and wood door. The house has replacement one-over-one vinyl sash windows. (NC)
At the rear is a ca. 1970 frame garage with a gable roof and vinyl siding. (NC)

132. 1114 A Avenue

This is a two-story frame Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival style dwelling from ca.1905. It has a stone foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, and vinyl siding. The porch has original Tuscan columns. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. The house has original one-over-one wood sash windows. There is a leaded glass light on the south elevation. (C)
At the rear is a ca. 1990 frame garage with a gable roof and vinyl siding. (NC)

133. 1115 A Avenue

This is a ca. 1915 two-story dwelling with a rock-faced concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, replacement one-over-one vinyl sash, and a hip roof of asphalt shingles. On the façade is a full-width porch with ca. 2010 vinyl columns. The main entrance has an original multi-light glass and wood door. Above the porch is a central, second-story projecting bay that pierces the roofline and has a hip roof. This bay has a ca. 2010 glass and wood door. The roofline has hip roof dormers on the south and north façades. (C)
Behind the house is a ca. 1980 two-bay garage with vinyl siding. (NC)

134. 1203 A Avenue 06-00895

This is a ca. 1915 two-story frame Craftsman dwelling. It has a rock-faced concrete block foundation, weatherboard siding, original one-over-one wood sash windows, an interior, brick chimney, and a hip roof of asphalt shingles. On the façade is a full-width porch with original square, wood posts on concrete piers and a shed roof. Above the entrance bay or the porch there is a gable pediment. Above it, on the second floor, is a one-bay balcony. On the north elevation is a full-height projecting bay with a gable roof. (C)
Behind the house is a ca. 1960, two-bay garage. (NC)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

Section number 7 Page 30

135. 1204 A Avenue

This is a ca. 1890 two-story gable-front-and-wing dwelling. It has a stone foundation, weatherboard siding, original one-over-one wood sash windows, an interior, brick chimney, and a gable-on-hip roof of asphalt shingles. On the façade is a gable front projecting bay with wood shingles in the gable field and a partial-width one-story porch that has been enclosed and has a ca. 1960 six-panel wood door. On the rear is a one-story wing. On the west elevation is a screened porch. (C)
At the rear is a ca. 1925 one-story, frame garage with weatherboard siding, a gable roof, and overhead track doors. (C)

136. 1206 A Avenue

This is a ca. 1900 two-story frame, gable-front-and-wing dwelling. It has a concrete foundation, aluminum siding, two-over-two wood sash windows, an interior brick chimney, and a gable roof of asphalt shingles. On the façade is a partial-width, one-story porch that has been screened. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. (C)

137. 1209 A Avenue

This is a ca. 1950 one-and-one-half-story dwelling with a brick foundation, aluminum siding, original one-over-one wood sash windows, an interior, brick chimney, and a clipped gable front roof of asphalt shingles. On the façade is a central, entrance vestibule with a gable roof and an original four-light glass and wood panel door. On the north elevation is a lateral hyphen wing attached to a gable front garage with an original six-light eighteen-panel door. (C)

138. 1210 A Avenue

This is a ca. 1910 two-story dwelling with a rock-faced concrete block foundation, weatherboard siding, original one-over-one wood sash windows, a central, interior, brick chimney, and a hip roof of asphalt shingles. On the façade is a recessed two-story bay with a side gable roof. The full-width one-story porch wraps around the side elevation and continues along the recessed bay's façade. It has square ca. 1990 metal posts and wood slat railing. The main entrance has an original six-panel door. (C)

139. 1212 A Avenue

This is a ca. 1935 one-and-one-half-story Tudor Revival-influenced dwelling. It has a stone foundation, vinyl siding, ca. 2000 three-over-one vinyl sash windows, an exterior, end, stone chimney, and a gable roof of asphalt shingles. On the façade is a projecting entrance vestibule and a central, projecting gable front bay with a steeply-pitched gable roof. The main entrance has an original three-light glass and wood panel door. On the rear elevation there is a one-story ell addition. (C)
Behind the house is a ca. 2000 three-bay garage. (NC)

140. 1303 A Avenue 06-00897, John M. Beatty House

John M. Beatty was born in 1861 and owned several large farms in Benton County in the late 19th century. He also was president of the Peoples' Savings Bank in Shellsburg and formed the Farmers Telephone Company. He married Myrtle Brown in 1893 and moved to Vinton in 1903 and constructed this large Queen Anne style dwelling. The house remained in the ownership of his daughter Zola for many years after his death. This dwelling has a stone foundation, weatherboard siding, original one-over-one wood sash windows, an interior, central, brick chimney, and a hip roof of asphalt shingles. On the façade is a wrap-around porch with triple Tuscan demi-columns on frame piers and wood baluster railing. Above the façade section of the porch is a second-floor balcony with similar columns and piers and a close frame rail. This has a gable roof with wood shingles in the gable field. At the south end of the façade is a full-height cylindrical tower with a conical roof. It has wood shingles on the half-story. (C)
There is a ca. 1950 frame garage with weatherboard siding and wood shingles in the gable field. (C)

141. 1003 B Avenue. 06-00898, J.A. McDaniel House

Built in 1867, this two-story, Italianate dwelling was constructed as the home of J.A. and Florence McDaniel. McDaniel was born in 1827 and moved to Vinton in 1856 and opened a mercantile store downtown known as McDaniel and Tracy. He had this dwelling built in 1867 following his marriage to Florence Hewes. In addition to his mercantile business McDaniel also was known for his horse breeding operation on several farms. The house has a stuccoed foundation, aluminum siding, original one-over-one and six-over-six wood sash windows, an interior, brick chimney, and a hip roof of asphalt shingles with a square cupola. On the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

Section number 7 Page 31

façade there is an entrance bay with a gable roof canopy supported by knee brace brackets. The façade facing 10th Street has an entrance with an original glass and wood door and an arched transom. Above the windows there is elliptical hood molding, and the windows have original, arched, louvered wood shutters. On the west elevation is a two-story projecting bay. At the roofline are paired eave brackets and modillion blocks. The cupola has original brackets and arched windows. On the side elevation is an enclosed porch. On the rear elevation is a one-story wing. (C)

Behind the house is a ca. 1910 frame garage with weatherboard siding. (C)

142. 1009 B Avenue

This is a ca. 1910 two-story American Foursquare dwelling with a rock-faced concrete block foundation, asbestos shingle siding, replacement one-over-one vinyl sash windows, a central, interior, brick chimney, and a gable roof of asphalt shingles. On the façade the original two-bay, full-width porch has been enclosed. It has original tapered wood posts on rock-faced concrete piers. (C)

Behind the house is a ca. 1930 frame garage with shiplap siding. (C)

143. 1010 B Avenue

This is a ca. 1955 one-story dwelling with a concrete foundation, masonite siding, hip roof of asphalt shingles and an interior, brick chimney. On the façade is a picture window and an entrance stoop with wrought iron hand rail. The main entrance has an original glass and wood door. Windows are original two-over-two horizontal wood sash. (C)

At the rear is an original frame garage with masonite siding, a gable roof, and ca. 1970 metal garage door. (C)

144. 1012 B Avenue

This is a ca. 1915 two-story dwelling with a stone foundation, asbestos shingle siding, original one-over-one wood sash windows, and a gable roof of asphalt shingles. On the façade is a full-height projecting bay with a gable roof, flanked by a one-story entry porch with a hip roof. Atop the porch roof is a one-bay balcony with milled wood posts and a gable roof. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. At the east elevation of the house is an original attached one-story garage. On the west elevation is a full-height projecting bay with a gable roof. (C)

145. 1013 B Avenue 06-00899

This is a ca. 1900 two-story dwelling with a stone foundation, vinyl siding, replacement one-over-one vinyl sash windows, an interior brick chimney, an interior, stuccoed chimney, and a gable front roof of asphalt shingles. On the façade is a partial-width porch that has been enclosed. Its original tapered wood posts on rock-faced piers are still visible. The house has a ca. 1955 two-story side addition with a shed roof and a picture window on the first floor of the façade. There are knee brace brackets under the gable eaves. (C)

Behind the house is a ca. 1955 garage with concrete block foundation and aluminum siding. (NC)

146. 1103 B Avenue

This is a ca. 1910 two-story Craftsman dwelling with a brick foundation, weatherboard siding, original ten-over-ten wood sash and eight-light casement windows, two interior brick chimneys, and a hip roof of asphalt shingles. The main entrance is on the north façade and consists of a one-story projecting vestibule with a hip roof. The main entrance has an original six-light glass and wood door. Other windows are original six-over-six wood sash. The house has wide eaves at the roofline. On the east façade is a one-story sunroom. (C)

Behind the house is a ca. 2000 two-bay garage with weatherboard siding and a hip roof. (NC)

147. 1107 B Avenue

This is a ca. 1915 two-story gable front dwelling with a stuccoed concrete foundation, vinyl siding, interior, brick chimney, original six-over-one wood sash windows, and a gable front roof of asphalt shingles. On the façade is a full-width porch with original tapered wood posts on piers that has been enclosed. The main entrance has an original glass and wood door. (C)

Behind the house is a ca. 1920 frame garage with vinyl siding and a ca. 2000 door. (NC)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetCentral Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, IowaSection number 7 Page 32

148. 1109 B Avenue

This is a ca. 1910 two-story dwelling with a rock-faced concrete block foundation, asbestos shingle siding, replacement one-over-one vinyl sash windows, and a gable front roof of asphalt shingles. On the façade is a full-width porch that has been enclosed. The porch has original, square, wood posts and a solid wood railing of weatherboard. There is a one-story side wing on the rear corner of the house. (C)

Directly behind it is an original garage with an added side wing. It has an exterior of weatherboard siding. (C)

149. 1110 B Avenue

This is a ca. 1965 one-story ranch dwelling with a poured concrete foundation, vertical board siding and brick veneer, original single-light casement and fixed windows, and a hip roof of asphalt shingles. On the façade is a central, partial-width, recessed porch and an integral one-bay garage. (NC)

150. 1003 C Avenue 06-00896, F.E. Butterfield House

Constructed in 1905, this was the home of F.E. Butterfield who subdivided part of his property for "Butterfield Estates" a n early subdivision for this section of Vinton. This is a two-story dwelling with a stone foundation, weatherboard siding, original one-over-one wood sash windows, an interior, brick chimney, and a gable-on-hip roof of asphalt shingles. On the façade is full-width porch that curves around the south corner of the façade. It has Ionic columns on rock-faced concrete piers. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. There is a partial-width, one-bay, incised balcony on the second floor with milled wood posts and spindled baluster railing. On the north and south elevation are full-height projecting bays with gable roofs. There are wood shingles and rectangular attic windows in the gable fields. On the south elevation is a ca. 1970 shed roof porch with wrought iron posts. (C)

151. 1007 C Avenue 06-00904, J.A. Butterfield House

Constructed ca. 1910, this was the home of J.A. Butterfield and his family. The house is shown in the *Vinton Eagle* on January 19, 1912. Butterfield died in 1927 and the house was later owned by E.E. Van der Veer, W.E. Bickel, Glen and Alma Goodell. This is a two-story dwelling with an ashlar finish concrete block exterior and foundation, original one-over-one wood sash windows, and a gable roof of asphalt shingles. On the façade is a partial-width porch with original square, wood posts, a gable roof, milled cut-out baluster railing and decorative stickwork in the gable field. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. Windows are original one-over-one wood sash. At the eaves are exposed rafter tails. In the gable fields are stuccoed surfaces and attic windows. Attached at the rear is a ca. 1940 two-bay garage with a gable roof and original glass and wood overhead track garage doors. (C)

152. 1009 C Avenue

This is a ca. 1910 two-story Dutch Colonial Revival dwelling with a stone foundation, weatherboard siding, original one-over-one wood sash windows, a central, interior, stuccoed chimney, and a gambrel roof of asphalt shingles. On the façade is a full-width porch with original square wood posts and screen panels. The main entrance has a ca. 1970 solid wood door. On the rooflines of side elevations are gambrel roof dormers. (C)

Behind the house is a ca. 1970 two-bay garage with original paneled doors. (NC)

153. 1010 C Avenue

This is a ca. 1890 two-story dwelling with a rock-faced concrete block foundation, rolled asphalt siding, original four-over-four wood sash windows, a central, interior, brick chimney, and a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles. Originally, the dwelling had a small, one-story porch at the south corner of the façade. A one-story wing was added across the entire façade ca. 1935 with a rock-faced foundation, one-over-one wood sash windows, and a hip roof. It extended beyond the façade on the north elevation. The north elevation of this wing has a small projecting bay. On the 1941 Sanborn map, the building was listed as a dwelling and Free Methodist Church. (NC)

At the rear is a ca. 1940, two-bay garage with masonite siding and a gable roof. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

Section number 7 Page 33

154. 1011 C Avenue

This is a ca. 1915 one-and-one-half-story brick dwelling with a concrete foundation, vinyl siding and brick veneer, replacement one-over-one vinyl sash windows, and a cross gable roof of asphalt shingles. On the façade is a full-width porch rebuilt ca. 2000 with brick, square posts with decorative stone accents and a newel post railing. The entire façade has been bricked. The gable field of the upper floor of the façade also has brick veneer and a pair of windows with a stone surround. (NC)

Behind the house is a one-and-one-half-story, two-bay garage with a gambrel roof and brick veneer on the lower façade. (NC)

155. 1012 C Avenue

This is a ca. 1955 one-story dwelling with a rock-faced concrete block foundation, asbestos shingle siding, original six-over-one wood sash and fixed picture windows, and a gable roof of asphalt shingles. On the façade is an entry bay. The main entrance has an original six-light glass and two-panel wood door. On the west elevation is an entrance vestibule with a gable roof. There is a secondary entrance on the south elevation. (C)

156. 1013 C Avenue

This is a ca. 1930 one-story dwelling with a rock-faced concrete block foundation, aluminum siding, replacement one-over-one vinyl sash windows, and a gable front roof of asphalt shingles. On the façade is a partial-width, enclosed porch. A ca. 1970 wood ramp has been added to the front entrance. (C)

Behind the house is an original two-bay garage with weatherboard siding. (C)

157. 911 D Avenue 06-00905

This is a ca. 1920 gable front Gothic style church with a stuccoed concrete foundation, an exterior of asbestos shingle siding, and a gable roof of asphalt shingles. The main entrance has ca. 1970 double doors. The church has stained glass windows in Gothic arch openings. The main façade has a bell tower with a crenellated parapet, Gothic arched vent windows, and a stained glass wheel window. (C)

158. Brick Streets

The blocks of N. 2nd Avenue within the district contain the original brick paving materials from ca. 1900. This stretcher-bond brick surface extends down several side streets as well and the street are included as one contributing structure to the district. (C)

Integrity

Since 1955, only a few new houses were built in the district and overall the district retains a high degree of its original character and integrity. Most properties evaluated as non-contributing are those that have been altered in recent decades through the enclosures of original porches, addition of replacement siding, and replacement of original doors and windows. Properties with such extensive alterations and no visible historic fabric were considered to no longer retain integrity. Overall, the district contains the most representative and notable nineteenth and early twentieth century residential architecture in the city and retains integrity via the following seven aspects:

- 1.) location – the district encompasses a vast residential area that represents Vinton’s prominent historic neighborhoods between 4th Street and 14th Street. Sanborn fire insurance maps dating from the late nineteenth century attest to the development of this location as a residential district. It is distinctly differentiated from the commercial/public area to the north, as well as from newer neighborhoods on the east, south, and west;
- 2.) design – many dwellings within the district exemplify high style architecture and retain detailed elements

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

Section number 7 Page 34

that define their respective architectural styles. Overall the district retains many aspects of the original design elements that define the architectural style and form;

3.) setting – the district remains a cohesive residential neighborhood with very few buildings post-dating its period of significance;

4.) materials – the preservation of original materials in the district is similar to many other historic districts in Iowa with over half of the properties displaying some type of synthetic siding or replacement windows. If the overall form, plan and architectural detailing of a house was evident then the application of modern siding and windows did not render the property non-contributing. Properties considered non-contributing were those where no historic fabric was visible as well as compromises to the overall form and plan;

5.) workmanship – architectural craftsmanship is expressed in the attention to detail found throughout the district from cut stone foundations to milled wood spindles, posts, and balusters to six-course common bond brick walls, and many other examples of skilled masons and carpenters;

6.) feeling – the district retains a unique sense of time and place of Vinton's period of significance, conveying the impression of a neighborhood that began its robust development beginning in the mid-nineteenth century and ending by 1930. This concentration of properties is the largest and most representative historic residential neighborhood in Vinton;

7.) association – the surviving buildings collectively reflect an association with Vinton's growth and development of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The Central Vinton Residential Historic District is the city's largest collection of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century domestic architecture, and it retains integrity through its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A windstorm in July of 2011 caused damage to trees, roofs and chimneys but no dwellings lost significant integrity due to this storm. Due to its architectural significance and its existing integrity, the Central Vinton Residential Historic District meets the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C with local significance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

Section number 8 Page 35

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY

The Central Vinton Residential Historic District is locally eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as a notable residential development of the mid-to-late nineteenth and mid-twentieth century and as a contiguous collection of architectural forms and styles from the period. Its period of significance extends from ca. 1860, which is the date of the oldest remaining dwelling in the neighborhood, to 1955, the date of the last house constructed within fifty years. Almost all of the dwellings in the district were built before World War II, and only a few were built between 1945 and 1955. The district contains 157 primary buildings, of which 134 are contributing to the character of the district. The district represents the largest intact collection of contiguous mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century dwellings in Vinton. Most dwellings have not been significantly altered, and the district retains a strong sense of time and place. The district contains three churches built prior to 1955 which are included as contributing for their architectural significance rather than under Criteria Consideration A for their significance in religion.

Located east of the Cedar River in north central Iowa, Vinton is a town with a population in 2010 of 5,257 residents. It is the county seat of Benton County, established in 1837 from portions of Dubuque County. This landscape, abundant with wildlife and timber, allowed successful farming, timber harvesting, and hunting. Selected in 1846 as the seat of justice, the town, previously known as Northport and Fremont, grew quickly. Relying on the Cedar River and later stagecoaches and railroads for transportation of good and travelers, Benton County comprised a network of prosperous farming communities. The town of Vinton developed social, religious, and cultural institutions, affirming its selection as county seat. The proposed district's residential architecture represents a collection of nineteenth and early twentieth century styles and forms, attesting to Vinton's prosperity during this period.

The Central Vinton Residential Historic District is significant under National Register Criterion C for its mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century architecture. The district contains a variety of Folk Victorian house forms such as gable front, gable-front-and-wing and cross gable. In addition to these house forms, the district contains a large number of dwellings reflecting common architectural styles of the period. The Italianate and Queen Anne styles are the predominant nineteenth-century architectural styles of the neighborhood, while the Colonial Revival, American Foursquare, and Craftsman styles of the twentieth century are also abundant within the district. Other architectural styles represented include Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Second Empire, Tudor Revival, Minimal Traditional and Ranch. In addition to these dwellings, the district contains 109 outbuildings such as carriage houses and garages, of which 50 are contributing to the character of the district. The appearance of the Central Vinton Residential Historic District has not been significantly altered and it retains much of its historic character.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

Section number 8 Page 36

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

After establishment of Benton County, European Americans began settlements in 1839. Pioneers to Benton County largely came from New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. Over the next decade, the population slowly increased. Settlers to the area were self-sufficient farmers, with a cow and a few hogs and chickens per family. Early dwellings were log structures or dug-outs with a shed roof. While Benton County was excellent land for agricultural crops and livestock, the forested hills in the bends of the Cedar River provided scenic sites for towns like Vinton. Within these hills, settlers found evidence of pre-historic inhabitants, including burial mounds and stone tools. The river bed also provided settlers with sand, a building material for mortar. And, as its name suggests, the river's banks were covered in cedar trees. Several other species supported a thriving timber industry: oak, hickory, maple, walnut, ash, elm, cottonwood, and hackberry all thrived in the rich soil. In addition to timber, the area supplied abundant rock for building. In the groves around the river, Native Americans camped and hunted, as wildlife was abundant, and farmers also shared their garden produce with them. Farmers grew oats and wheat, hauling grain to a mill for grinding.

In 1846, the county population was 295. In the summer of that year, County Commissioners ordered the County Surveyor to lay out a town to serve as the Benton County seat. After several relocations and name changes, Vinton was established in 1849. In 1850, the population of Benton County reached 637 and continued to grow to 753 in 1851. That same year, the commission form of government in Benton County was discontinued, and John Forsyth assumed the position of the first County Judge. Forsyth was credited with bringing financial order to the county and one of Judge Forsyth's first tasks was setting the tolls for ferry crossings on the Cedar River. In 1852, William H. Bristol was granted a license for a ferry operation. The toll for a person on foot was five cents; for a man on a horse, it was ten cents. The toll for a one-horse cart was fifteen cents, and for a two-horse wagon was twenty cents. Loose livestock was charged at five cents per horse, four cents per cattle, and three cents per sheep or hog.

One of Forsyth's more pressing concerns in his early service was the replacement of the county courthouse. The original building burned in 1853 and the county issued bonds for \$7,000 for a replacement courthouse and a new two-story brick building was constructed. Benton County's population continued to grow in these years and in 1852 stood at 1,237. This number soon more than doubled and by 1856, Benton County counted 6,217 residents with several hundred living in Vinton.

Religious institutions were important in Vinton's development. The First Church of Vinton was established in 1852, and John S. Tilford, James Rice, and Harrison Bristol were among its members. The Second Church of Vinton was established in 1854. The two churches merged to form the Presbyterian Church of Vinton in 1872 with a total of 325 members. In 1877, the congregation built a new brick church at a cost of \$35,000. Other denominations included the First Baptist Church of Vinton (1856), the Methodist Episcopal Church (1853), the Christian Church (1867), and the Church of Evangelical Association (1873). There were several fraternal orders, as well, such as the Masons and Odd Fellows, which formed in the mid-1850s.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

Section number 8 Page 37

During the 1850s, Vinton experienced a great deal of development. A weekly mail route was established in 1853, and Benton County's first newspaper, *The Vinton Eagle*, was first published in 1855. The following year, the Western Stagecoach Company began a daily four-horse coach line between Iowa City and Cedar Rapids, through Vinton. In 1857, the Vinton Bridge Company was licensed to construct a toll bridge across the Cedar River. The 462-foot bridge cost \$8,500 to build and provided a sixteen-foot wide passage. It remained a toll bridge until 1862, when the county purchased it and provided its use for free.

The Cedar River was the primary means of transportation during this period. Goods were shipped between Cedar Rapids and Waterloo with stops in Vinton. The first steamboat on the river was "The Export," which George Horridge, a Vinton banker, helped to build. In 1858, Horridge was second mate on The Export's maiden voyage from Cedar Rapids to Waterloo, stopping in Vinton. The following year, Benton County's population reached 8,066. Around this time, town lots in Vinton were selling for \$100 and up, while farm tracts were selling for between \$50 and \$100 per acre. Parcels a mile or more outside of town could be purchased for \$4-5 cash. It was during this period that Vinton's oldest extant dwellings were built. George Horridge built a two-story brick dwelling with influences of both the Gothic and Greek Revival styles, ca. 1860. Another brick dwelling, at 302 6th Street, dates to the same period.

One of the most important institutions founded in Vinton was the Iowa College for the Blind. In 1858, the town of Vinton donated \$5,000 for a building to be constructed on land donated by John W. O. Webb. In 1860, the contract was let to Finkbine and Lovelace for \$10,420 and the school opened in 1862 with twenty-four students. A graduate of the 1889 class later became immortalized in American popular literature and culture via Laura Ingalls Wilder's "Little House on the Prairie" books. Laura's sister Mary attended the college during the 1880s.

In 1861, the population of Vinton was 1,010. Over the next two decades, Vinton's civic development included the establishment of a fire department, a library association, and the Tilford Academy, named for John S. Tilford, who also deeded land for an independent school district in Vinton. Bonds were issued for the construction of the Tilford Academy during the mid-1860s.

Vinton's growth and development after the Civil War was recorded on a birds' eye view illustration completed ca. 1868 (Figure 2). The Benton County Courthouse is shown along with the adjacent commercial area, original church buildings and residential areas extending south and east of the courthouse. Most of the residential buildings are one- and two-story frame dwellings and most of these were replaced by the turn of the century with larger homes. Many of the blocks south of downtown were part of the "South Vinton" and "Tilford's Addition" subdivisions. These blocks were platted with eight parcels each, four facing each street, and central alleys. Many of these blocks in the late 1860s remained vacant or had only a few dwellings.

Benton County's population continued to rise through the 1860s, reaching 19,440 in 1869. That year, the Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota Railroad reached Vinton. The railroad brought a new vitality to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, IowaSection number 8 Page 38

Vinton, and the town's commercial district became lined with rows of brick commercial buildings. The town's population jumped to 2,460 by 1870 and Benton County's rose to 22,213.

During the late 1860s and 1870s, residential construction continued in the blocks south and east of the courthouse and commercial area. Several of these were designed in the Italianate style and remain extant today. These include the J.A. McDaniel House at 1003 B Avenue, the J.W. Hayward House at 411 E. 4th Street, the Willis F. Williams House at 605 2nd Avenue, and the two identical plan dwellings at 609 and 613 B Avenue. All five of these houses were built in rectangular plans and with roof cupolas. The J.W. Hayward House is distinguished by its brick construction and recessed arched entrance. In addition to the formal Italianate style, other dwellings built during this decade were designed in Folk Victorian gable-front and gable-front-and-wing forms. These dwellings were generally two-stories in height, of frame construction, and built with milled porch columns and eave decoration.

Vinton's position as a center of commerce and culture was evident during this period through the establishment of recreational venues and development of its infrastructure. With increased leisure time and disposable income, Vinton residents enjoyed the Watson Opera House as a center of social activities beginning in 1873. Prominent families would often appear in formal attire at the opera. Vinton's urban amenities also included the establishment of several utilities. In 1884, the Iowa Telephone Company established a branch office in Vinton. The Vinton Water Works sunk its first well in 1889 and a second one in 1893. The City Electric Company began supplying electricity in 1896, furnishing nine arc lights to the commercial district and 150 32-candle incandescent lights in other portions of the city. In 1892, Vinton residents affirmed their support of the library association begun in 1869, voting in a tax to provide \$1,400 annually to support a library building. A donation from the Carnegie Foundation assured \$10,000 towards construction of the building, which was dedicated in 1904. The following year, the City introduced a Chautauqua Park, encouraging intellectual and spiritual inspiration.

The 1870s was also a decade that Vinton's main industries were formed. Vinton's identity as the "Corn Canning Capital" of the world started when the S.H. Watson Canning Company broke ground in Vinton in 1879. In 1891, the company was taken over by new management and in 1898, the Vinton Canning Company was incorporated and purchased the Watson Canning Company buildings. The next canning company in Vinton organized in 1892 as the Kelley Canning Company. Its organizers were prominent residents H. B. Kelley, Frank G. Ray, and W.C. Ellis. Frank Ray was vice-president of the company when it reorganized and changed its name to the Iowa Canning Company in 1900. The Kelley Canning Company absorbed the Vinton Canning Company in 1910 and it was reputed to be the largest corn-canning business in the world, producing an average of 8 million cans of corn annually. Four plants in Vinton, LaPorte City, Garrison, and Shellsburg packed corn exclusively. The two largest plants employed around 250 people during the packing season. The Vinton factories were mainly responsible for the growth and development of the canning industry in Iowa, as most of the plants were patterned from there. In 1950, the Vinton plant was purchased by the Green Giant Company and remained open until 1959.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

Section number 8 Page 39

Vinton's standing as Benton County's commercial and cultural center can be inferred through the value of its collective assessed property, as well as its population growth from 1875-1905. Beginning in 1875, tax records show Vinton as the county's clear leader in tax assessments. The assessed valuation at the time was one-half the cash value. Cumulative personal property of Vinton residents in 1875 was assessed at almost \$258,000. No other town then compared in this wealth; the town of Belle Plaine had the next highest personal property assessment of \$86,424. Likewise, Vinton possessed the highest valued lots, totaling just over \$425,000, while Belle Plaine's lots were assessed at half that amount. Over the next several decades, the tax records continued to reflect the prosperity enjoyed among Vinton residents, as personal property increased over time: \$283,707 in 1885 and \$335,449 in 1895. The assessed value of both personal property and lots, as well as Vinton's population, continued to rise in the 1890s. By 1900, Vinton had 3,487 residents, a 22% increase from 1890.

In addition to the value of its property, Vinton was the banking center of Benton County, with two banks established by 1870. With the coming of the railroad, other towns began developing small banks, and additional banks proliferated in Vinton. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company moved from Cedar Rapids to Vinton in 1874. Prominent residents associated with the bank were George Horridge and Cornelius and W.C. Ellis. The Vinton Savings Bank opened in 1900, with W.C. Ellis as president and C.C. Griffin as Vice President. The People's Savings Bank of Vinton also organized in 1900. In 1910, the Vinton Savings Bank surpassed all other Benton County banks in deposits, with almost \$507,000. The People's Savings Bank of Vinton had the third highest total deposits that year, with over \$404,000.

Vinton was also the center and leader of education in Benton County. As noted, the Iowa College for the Blind and the Tilford Academy opened in Vinton in the 1860s. The latter institution expanded dramatically after 1871, drawing students from as far away as Florida and New Mexico, and providing college preparatory education for male and female students. Vinton was also a leader in public schooling, organizing an independent district in 1861 and completing construction of a dedicated school building in 1864. During the 1870s, Vinton residents repeatedly voted to expand the school district with new buildings, paid for by bonds. A new grammar and high school building was completed in 1898, replacing one destroyed by fire. The new building was equipped with modern conveniences, such as electricity and direct and indirect ventilation. The Vinton High School continues to stand near downtown but is no longer used for educational purposes.

The earliest Sanborn Insurance Map for Vinton was printed in 1885 and concentrated on the blocks comprising the commercial district. The blocks west and south of the courthouse were lined with one- to three-story brick and frame commercial buildings containing banks, drug stores, general stores and billiard parlors. The three-story Ralyer Hotel was one of the largest buildings downtown on Main Street (now 2nd Avenue). Industries listed in the city include the Watson Canning Company, W.H. Reed Feed Mill, and R.S. Chadbourne Feed Mill.

In the 1890s, Vinton's population grew by 25% and the wealth and prosperity of the city was reflected in the residential building boom that took place south and east of the commercial area. Many of the vacant lots in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetCentral Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, IowaSection number 8 Page 40

the city's subdivisions were purchased and fine homes were constructed reflecting the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles as well as more modest gable-front and gable-front-and-wing forms. The businessmen of Vinton built increasingly larger houses to reflect their prominence along the blocks of E. 4th Street, and 1st and 2nd Avenues. As residential construction moved south, houses were built in the front of the lots facing the street, with outbuildings such as carriage houses and sheds located at the rear.

Many of the houses built during this decade were built in the Queen Anne style which was one of the most popular architectural styles in America in this period. The style was characterized by its asymmetrical design, decorative features such as corner towers and turrets and large porches with milled porch columns. In the late nineteenth century ample timber remained available in this section of Iowa and the Ellis Lumber Company provided Vinton residents with sawn lumber for construction. Outside of Vinton were several rock quarries which were the source for stone house foundations and chimneys.

The most prominent Queen Anne style homes built in Vinton during the 1890s were designed by architect William F. Murphy. Murphy began his career as a builder and his firm of Murphy and Wallace was mentioned numerous times in the *Vinton Eagle*, the city's semi-weekly newspaper. By 1894, Murphy advertised as an architect and his work was featured in many of the newspaper's articles over the next several years. At least thirteen dwellings are known to have been designed by Murphy in Vinton the 1890s before he moved his practice to Waterloo in 1897. No other architect is listed as working in Vinton during these years and other house designs came from pattern books or mail order plans which was common during this period.

In addition to the formal architectural styles, many houses in the neighborhood can be identified as Folk Victorian or vernacular forms. These are dwellings identified more by their form than by style as described in Virginia and Lee McAlester's *A Field Guide to American Houses*. The most common dwelling forms in the neighborhood from the late nineteenth century are gable-front, gable-front-and-wing and cross-gable forms. In Vinton, most of these dwellings are two-stories in height, of frame construction, have gable roof forms, central brick chimneys and foundations of stone or concrete block. Decorative features may include wood shingles in the gable fields, porches with Tuscan or milled columns, and eave vergeboard.

In the last decade of the nineteenth century, Vinton boasted six surgeon-physicians, four dentists, nine attorneys, two insurance agents, and one veterinary surgeon. Vinton's local transportation needs were served by W. F. Cameron's bus and dray lines and Rink Livery Barn. The largest manufacturer in Benton County was Kelley Canning Company, opened in 1892 outside Vinton. Its organizers were prominent residents H. B. Kelley, Frank G. Ray, and W.C. Ellis. Ray and Ellis were among the many notable business leaders and city boosters who lived within the district. These leading citizens left their legacy in the institutions they helped to found and in their impressive nineteenth-century homes of high style architecture. Ray, for example, was also a founding officer of the Vinton Telephone Exchange, incorporated in 1889 and also invested in farm machinery and coal. He resided at 912 1st Avenue, within the district. This dwelling is an outstanding example of the Queen Anne style. With its imposing three-story tower and abundant architectural details, the dwelling embodies the wealth and stature of its resident. Ellis, too, built an impressive home with the district,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetCentral Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, IowaSection number 8 Page 41

at 913 2nd Avenue (See Figure 6). This dwelling is another highly-detailed Queen Anne dwelling, with a three-story tower and three massive, intricately corbelled brick chimneys. Ellis was also vice president of Ellis Lumber Company and was a banker with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, established in 1874, and later with the Vinton Savings Bank, opened in 1900.

John S. Tilford was an extremely influence booster of Vinton, founding the Tilford Academy in the 1860s. Tilford was one of Vinton's first settlers, and he and his wife Margaret were members of the Presbyterian Church at 608 1st Avenue and also resided within the district. Their Italianate brick dwelling at 1203 2nd Avenue was constructed in 1869. As the county seat, Vinton was a leader in establishing educational facilities for its youth. Tilford also purchased property south of downtown and subdivided lots for development. Many of the blocks in the historic district are part of "Tilford's Addition" and "Tilford's 2nd Addition." Fellow district resident Willis F. Williams was a banker and was actively involved in real estate development, having purchased extensive land tracts upon arriving to Vinton in 1856. His brick Italianate residence at 605 2nd Avenue was built ca. 1870. Many other businessmen of Vinton built impressive homes within the district during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, including merchants J.M. Beatty (1303 A Avenue) (See Figure 4), H.S. Blocher (1102 1st Avenue) (See Figure 8), Harry Gilmore (904 A Avenue), and J.M. Hill (1105 2nd Avenue).

The new century found Vinton to be a prosperous city with a population of 3,499 residents in 1900, an increase of 600 residents (25%) from 1890. The *Vinton Eagle* edition of December 18, 1900 stated that "A person who had a fair acquaintance with the town ten years ago who would come to it now would hardly know it. The changes are greater than the twenty years preceding it." In addition to many new commercial and residential buildings, the city also added a modern electric light plant, a new school and witnessed the expansion of the city's two canning factories. Other businesses in operation during these years included the Vinton Steel Plant and the Vinton Pearl Button Factory. The Vinton Savings Bank opened in 1900, with W.C. Ellis as president and C.C. Griffin as Vice President. The People's Savings Bank of Vinton also organized in 1900. During the first decade of the new century, Vinton boasted six physicians, four dentists, nine attorneys, two insurance agents, and one veterinary surgeon. Vinton's local transportation needs were served by W. F. Cameron's bus and dray lines and the Rink Livery Barn. A donation from the Carnegie Foundation assured \$10,000 towards construction of the Vinton Public Library which was dedicated in 1904. The following year, the City introduced a Chautauqua Park, encouraging intellectual and spiritual inspiration.

In 1905, plans to build a new courthouse produced a debate on the possible relocation of the county seat to the town of Van Horne, as well as another faction of residents who did not want a new courthouse at all. By a slim margin of 283 votes, Vinton remained the location of the county seat, and a new courthouse was constructed for approximately \$90,000. The building was dedicated on October 14, 1905 and continues in use as the Benton County Courthouse. The following year, the Booster Club of Vinton was founded. This group raised \$75,000 for improvements and development in Vinton, including bringing another railroad to town and pushing for improved sewage. With the advent of automobiles at the time, the Club also pushed for paving roads.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetCentral Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, IowaSection number 8 Page 42

Residential construction continued steadily in Vinton in the early 1900s. Vinton's 1906 Sanborn Insurance Map shows a dense residential area in the blocks extending south to 9th Street and east to 10th Avenue. During this decade there was a gradual movement away from the asymmetrical forms associated with the Queen Anne style and towards the Colonial Revival and other revival styles of the period. Many of Vinton's more prominent dwellings were featured in the *Vinton Eagle Semi-Centennial* edition of 1905 which celebrated the city's 50th anniversary. In addition to promoting the city's commercial and industrial development, this edition also printed photographs of 35 dwellings belonging to the city's most prominent citizens. Many of these were the Queen Anne style houses built in the 1890s but also depicted was the Neo-classical style Walter S. Palmer House at 714 1st Avenue (See Figure 4) and the American Foursquare dwelling of B.M. Bills at 709 1st Avenue, both built in the early 1900s.

Residential construction continued steadily throughout this decade. The December 29, 1908 *Vinton Eagle* made mention of this when an article stated that "While Vinton never has any boom yet there is a great deal of building here every year, which adds materially to the permanent improvements and value of the town." The article mentions the construction of eight dwellings during 1908 along with several commercial buildings downtown. The city's overall prosperity was demonstrated by the increased value of the city's banks and assessed commercial and residential property. In 1910, Vinton Savings Bank surpassed all other Benton County banks in deposits, with almost \$507,000. The People's Savings Bank of Vinton had the third highest total deposits that year, with over \$404,000. The assessed value of both personal property and city lots also increased dramatically during the first decade of the twentieth century.

During the 1910s, Vinton continued its steady growth. The Palace Theater opened downtown in 1915 and the city also added several parks for recreation. In January of 1916, the *Cedar Valley Times* stated that in 1915 the citizens and the City of Vinton invested over \$300,000 on improvements. At least \$25,000 was spent laying sewer mains and lighting the city adequately and streets were also paved. New Methodist and Baptist churches were erected at a cost of \$75,000. New commercial buildings, such as Dr. Sauer's brick block and Sam Parzybok's two business houses, were built. Over \$73,000 was spent building "fine, modern homes" and the newspaper listed eleven property owners building large homes costing between \$3,000 and \$9,000.

Between 1900 and 1930, Vinton's population remained basically level at around 3,400 residents. It was during these decades that Vinton was overshadowed by the rapid growth and development of nearby Waterloo and Cedar Rapids. Except for the canning companies, Vinton never developed as a commercial or industrial center as did Waterloo and Cedar Rapids. Located almost equidistant between these two cities, Vinton's population leveled off while Waterloo's tripled and Cedar Rapids doubled during these same decades. While Vinton remained a prosperous county seat, its commercial and residential areas grew little during these years.

Even though Vinton did not experience much in the way of population growth, residential construction continued steadily throughout these decades. In many instances new dwellings were built to replace houses constructed in the nineteenth century or those lost to fire. An example of this is the James F. Traer House

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

Section number 8 Page 43

which was built ca. 1911 at 603 A Avenue to replace an earlier home destroyed by fire. Dwellings built after 1910 were built in revival styles such as Colonial, Dutch and Tudor as well as Craftsman designs and Bungalows. Houses built during these decades were often constructed with a similar design automobile garage at the side or rear of the dwelling and many of the nineteenth century carriage houses were replaced with garages.

From 1920 through the 1930s, the city limits of Vinton did not change according to the Sanborn Insurance Maps of 1921 and 1941. The industries remained the same, the commercial area did not expand and most lots in the older residential areas had been developed. The largest area of vacant lots was in the southwest section of the city south of 9th Street and on the eastern edge past 10th Avenue. Dwellings built in these areas in the 1920s and 1930s included Bungalows, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival and Minimal Traditional style designs. Two major roads, State Route 150 and U.S. Highway 218, were designated through Vinton and paved in the 1920s. The Lincoln Highway, designated as U.S. Highway 30, connected Cedar Rapids and Ames but bypassed Vinton twelve miles to the south. In the 1930s, Vinton's population rose by 23.5% to 4,163 residents. This increase appears to have been part of statewide trends as families left farms during the Depression to seek work in towns and cities. Vinton's canning factories remained the city's primary industries and they continued to provide employment to hundreds of workers during the Depression.

Few houses appear to have been built in Vinton during World War II as much of the country's resources went towards the war effort. After the war, Vinton's population rose by almost 600 residents between 1940 and 1960 to a high of 4,781. The city limits were expanded to the south, west and east to accommodate new subdivisions. In the older residential areas of the city a few Ranch style dwellings were built in these decades to replace earlier homes. An example of this trend is the dwelling at 1203 1st Avenue which was built ca. 1952 in the Ranch style with a stone veneer.

Improvements in the city after World War II included the construction of the Virginia Gay Hospital in 1951. Since 1916, the former Tilford Academy, re-adapted as a medical facility, had served as Vinton's primary hospital. With the opening of the new hospital, the former school became the home of the Lutheran Home for the Aged for many years before it was demolished. In 1959, a manufacturing business north of Vinton transformed into the Hawk Bilt Company. Begun by farmer Keith Elwick, this company manufactured farm machinery and was an important employer in the city until it was purchased and its operations moved from Vinton.

In the 1960s, the Iowa Braille and Sight Saving School, formerly the Iowa School for the Blind, was hailed as a model institution of its kind. At a little more than a century old, the school was nationally recognized for its academic excellence in addition to its success for helping teach students to cope with and minimize their disability in ordinary societal contexts upon graduation. The school's typical student body during this time numbered between 150 and 200 and served grades K-12. However, the success of its graduates led parents of blind children to believe their children could integrate successfully into local public schools without the benefit of prior training from this specialized facility. As a result, the school experienced a decline in the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetCentral Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, IowaSection number 8 Page 44

number of its students. Established in 1862, the original building remains extant and is a landmark in the community west of the historic district.

Since 1955, Vinton has remained the center of Benton County's government and commerce. The population has remained stable, growing only by a few hundred residents between 1960 and 2010. The city's canning companies were acquired and closed during these years but a new industrial park was built on the west side of the city attracting numerous small manufacturing companies. The city limits doubled during these years to accommodate new subdivisions, primarily on the south and west sides of the town. The 1980s were a difficult decade for the city as farm prices tumbled throughout the state. Numerous businesses closed their doors, especially those dependent on farmers such as implement and feed stores. In the past two decades, increased economic activity has focused on downtown with new streetscape improvements.

Over the past several decades many of the dwellings in the blocks south of the downtown area have been rehabilitated and there is renewed interest in historic preservation by the city. The district was not negatively impacted by the flooding which took place in Vinton along the Cedar River in June of 2008. Similarly, the windstorm which hit Vinton in July of 2011 primarily damaged trees and roofs within the district and there was no major loss of integrity to most dwellings. The Central Vinton Residential Historic District is the city's largest collection of nineteenth and early twentieth century domestic architecture and it retains integrity through its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Due to its architectural significance and its existing integrity, the Central Vinton Residential Historic District meets the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C with local significance.

Architects and Builders

The Queen Anne style was the preferred residential architectural style favored by Vinton's prominent citizens in the 1880s and 1890s and the city contains several outstanding examples. This style was so much in favor that construction in Vinton supported at least one architect for a few years, William F. Murphy. Murphy is known to have designed at least thirteen dwellings in the city from 1891 to 1896 before he moved his practice to Waterloo in 1897. Murphy's designs included the application of corner turrets and towers and extensive millwork on porches. He also used Colonial Revival detailing on some dwellings using features such as Tuscan columns, modillion blocks and dentils. Murphy worked as a builder with the firm of Murphy and Wallace before advertising himself as an architect by 1891. It is likely that Murphy designed other homes in addition to those mentioned in the *Vinton Eagle* and other newspapers of the period. Houses designed by Murphy include those for:

1. W.C. Ellis at 913 2nd Avenue (See Figure 5)
2. Frank G. Ray House, 912 1st Avenue (Built by Murphy and Wallace, design attributed to William F. Murphy)
3. Horace G. Eddy at 701 2nd Avenue
4. James M. Hill at 1013 2nd Avenue

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

Section number 8 Page 45

5. Dr. C.C. Griffin at 907 1st Avenue (See Figure 9),
6. George W. Spears, 224 6th St.E. (demolished)
7. James G. Mallory House, 1016 1st Avenue
8. W.P. Whipple, 513 A Street (demolished)
9. G.D. Bacon, (this dwelling burned and is now site of the hospital)
10. F. Cesner, 2nd Avenue (demolished)
11. E.F. Young, 2nd Avenue, unknown location
12. Frank Withrow, unknown location
13. Frank Wilson, 6th Street, unknown location

With the exception of Murphy, the only other architect known to have resided in Vinton was M.S. Sutton who advertised as an "Architect and Contractor" in the 1905 *Vinton Eagle Semi-Centennial* edition. No other references to Sutton have been found and he is not mentioned in Wesley Shanks' book on Iowa architects. The only other known architectural firm known to have worked in Vinton was the firm of Charles A. Dieman and Company of Cedar Rapids. The dwelling at 1106 1st Avenue is a kit house from the Gordon-Van Tine Company of Davenport.

This project was produced under the terms of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, among the Federal Emergency Management Agency of the Department of Homeland Security, the State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management Division and the City of Vinton, regarding the demolition of historic properties in Vinton, Benton County, Iowa. FEMA administered Federal disaster assistance through FEMA's Public Assistance Program pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act for the demolition of historic properties in Vinton, damaged during the flooding in 2008 from the Cedar River that resulted in declared disaster DR-1763-IA. In an effort to mitigate the adverse effects resulting from the demolition of historic properties in Vinton, an MOA was developed, stipulating that a survey be conducted of the residential neighborhood in south central Vinton, and that a district identified during the survey would be listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This project approach provides the basis for the survey of the Central Vinton Neighborhood and the resulting nomination.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 48

Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

BIBLIOGRAPHY

“A City Called Vinton...” *Cedar Valley Daily Times*, June 19, 1969.

“Beautiful Residences.” *The Vinton Eagle*, January 10, 1896.

Calvin, Samuel. *Iowa Geological Survey, Vol. XVII, Annual Report, 1906 with Accompanying Papers*, Des Moines, Iowa: Iowa State Printer, 1907.

“Century’s Turn Finds Vinton Still Growing.” *Cedar Valley Daily Times*, June 19, 1969.

“Foots Up \$50,000, Past Season an Active One in Building Operations in Vinton.” *The Vinton Eagle*, December 20, 1901.

Gleanings from Our Past, A History of the Iowa Braille and Sight Saving School, Vinton Iowa, Vinton, IA: The Iowa Braille & Sight Saving School, 1984.

History of Benton County, Iowa. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1910.

“History of Vinton.” Manuscript on File at the Vinton Public Library, Vinton, Iowa, 1951.

Judge, Arthur Ignatius. “A History of the Canning Industry.” *The Canning Trade* (1914): 24.

Koch, Augustus. “Birds’ Eye View of Vinton, Iowa.” Chicago: Chicago Lithography Company, ca. 1868. On file at the Vinton Public Library, Vinton, Iowa.

McAlester, Lee and Virginia. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Knopf, 1984.

“New Blood Enters Vinton Business.” *Cedar Valley Daily Times*, June 19, 1969.

“New Buildings.” *The Vinton Eagle*, March 23, 1894.

“New Buildings Put Up This Year.” *The Vinton Eagle*, December 29, 1908.

Picturesque Vinton: An Exhaustive Souvenir of the Shire Town of Benton County. Vinton, Iowa: Art Publishing Co., ca. 1908.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 49

Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

Shank, Wesley L. *Iowa's Historic Architects, A Biographical Dictionary*. Iowa City: University of Iowa Press, 1999.

Snowbarger, Jim. "Feedback on the Iowa Braille and Sight Saving School" at Vinton Today, A New Cooperative, website at <http://www.vintoniowa.org/articles/Opinion/article101041.html>

"Spent Over \$300,000 in 1915 For Improvements." *Cedar Valley Times*, January 10, 1916.

"The 1878 History of Benton County, Iowa," in *A History of the County, its Cities, Towns, Etc.* Chicago: Western Historical Company, 1878 accessed at http://iagenweb.org/benton/history/town_histories/vinton-78.htm

The Vinton Eagle Semi-Centennial Number, January 10, 1905.

"Vinton, Iowa" Map by Warner and Foote, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1886. Map on file at the Vinton Public Library, Vinton, Iowa.

"Vinton, Iowa." Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1885, 1892, 1899, 1906, 1913, 1921, 1941.

"Vinton: The Corn Canning Capital." *Cedar Valley Daily Times*, June 19, 1969.

"Vinton's Fine Buildings." *The Vinton Eagle*, February 28, 1893.

"Vinton. One of the Triple Beauties of Iowa." *The Vinton Eagle*, July 31, 1883.

"Vinton's New School Building." *The Vinton Eagle*, December 27, 1898.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 51

Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the Central Vinton Residential Historic District encompass the buildings on parcels 1-3 of block 5 and 1-4, 7, and 8 of block 6 of Smith Traer Addition; block 4 of Tilford's Square; lots 1,4,5,8 of block 5, lots 1-8 of block 6, lots 3-6 of block 7, lots 1 and 4 of block 17, lots 1-4 of block 16, lots 1-4 of block 15, and lots 2 and 3 of block 14 of South Vinton Addition; lots 6-7 of block 14, lots 5-8 of block 15, lots 2, 3, 6, 7 of block 23, all of block 22, and lots 2,3,6,7 of block 30 of Tilford's Addition; lots 5, 8 of blocks 17, lots 5-8 of block 16, lots 6,7 of block 19, lots 1,4,5,8 of block 20, all of block 21, lots 2,3,6,7 of block 30, lots 1,4,5 of block 35, lots 2,3,6,7 of block 39, and all of blocks 38, 37, 36, 34, 33, 32, 31, lots 1-5 of block 47, lots 1-6 of block 48, and lots 1,4,5,8 of block 49 of Tiflord's Second Addition; lots 1-4 and 15-17 of block 103 of Butterfield's Addition; blocks 6,7 of block 1 and lot 8 of block 2 of Donelan's Addition.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The Central Vinton Residential Historic District boundary is drawn to encompass the largest collection of contiguous historic residential architecture in the city of Vinton. This collection of buildings represents Vinton's prosperous economy beginning in the mid-to-late nineteenth century and during the first half of the twentieth century. This district is bounded on the north by the commercial district, which serves as a visual and physical separation from the residential neighborhood. A separate historic district along 6th Street W. was identified during the survey phase and a section of this district forms part of the western boundary of the Central Vinton Residential Historic District. Overall, between these two districts is a preponderance of dwellings which have been significantly altered and no longer retain integrity. Due to the number and location of these properties, two separate districts appeared to meet National Register registration requirements more fully rather than one larger district. The remaining western and southern boundaries are drawn to exclude properties built after 1955 and those that have been altered and no longer retain integrity. The eastern boundary is drawn to include properties on both sides of 2nd Avenue. This wide street is one of the main thoroughfares of the city and significant houses line the street. To the east of 2nd Avenue the blocks contain dwellings that lack architectural significance and integrity to warrant inclusion within the district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 51

Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

UTM REFERENCES CONTINUED

- E.) 15 E 0580443 N 4667869
- F.) 15 E 0580335 N 4668038
- G.) 15 E 00580150 N 4668230
- H.) 15 E 0580438 N 4668420
- I.) 15 E 0580539 N 4668588
- J.) 15 E 0580416 N 4668588

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	Imbedded Images	Page	Central Vinton Residential Historic District Vinton, Benton County, Iowa
----------------	-----------------	------	---

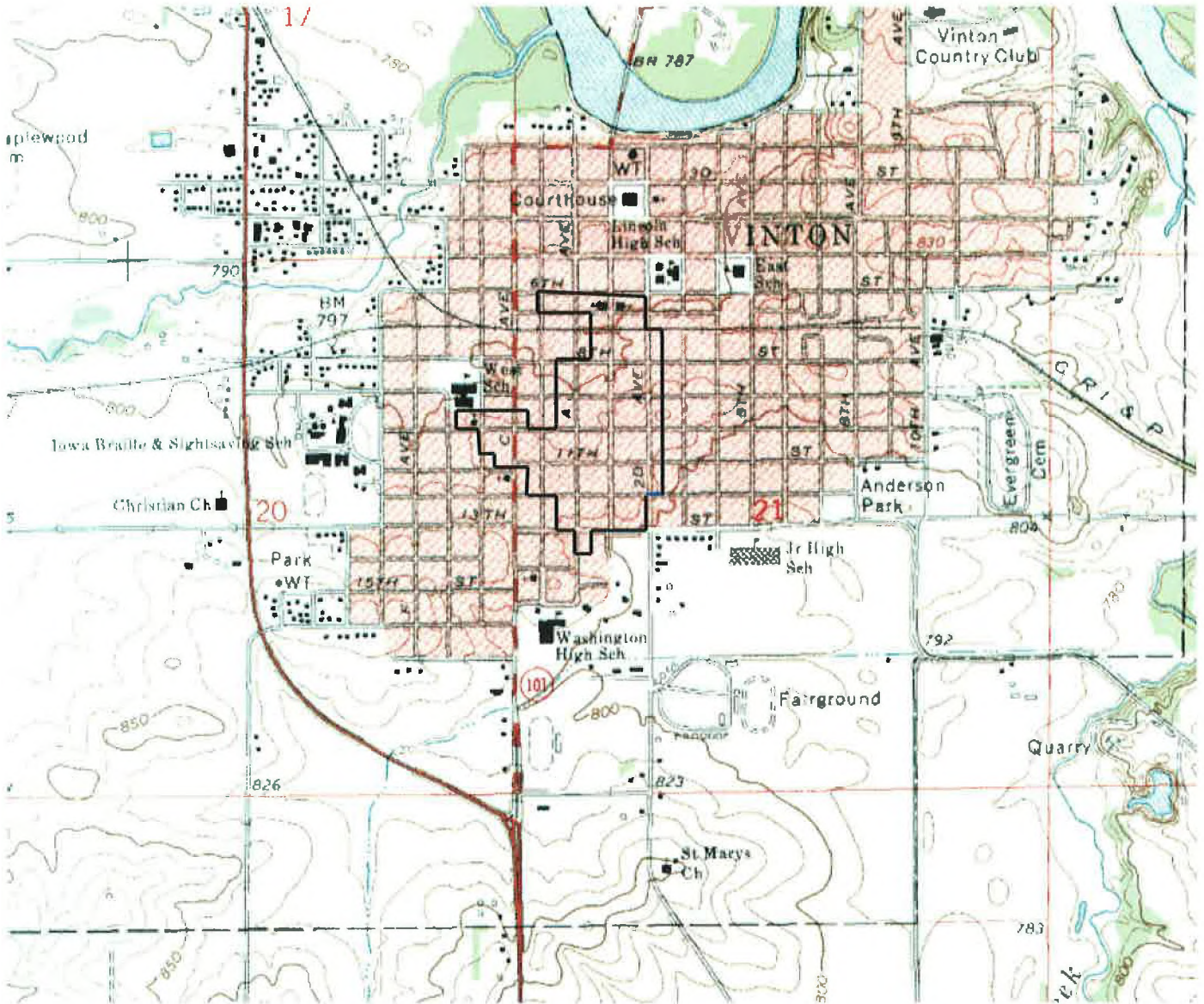


Figure 1: USGS Quadrangle Map of Vinton, IA (1978) showing the boundaries of the Central Vinton Residential Historic District.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	Imbedded Images	Page	
		53	Central Vinton Residential Historic District Vinton, Benton County, Iowa



Figure 2: This birds' eye view of Vinton was drawn ca. 1868 by Augustus Koch and printed by the Chicago Lithography Company in Chicago. The view shows the first courthouse, early commercial and industrial buildings and the residential area extending south. Note that the view does not include the railroad which came through Vinton in 1869. (Map courtesy of the Vinton Public Library)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Imbedded Page Central Vinton Residential Historic District
 Images 54 Vinton, Benton County, Iowa



Figure 3: This map of Vinton was created in 1885 by Warner and Foote and published in Minneapolis, MN. The map shows the railroad line through the city as well as the commercial and residential districts. On the west side of the city is the Iowa School for the Blind and south of the residential area is the Tilford Academy. (Map courtesy of the Vinton Public Library)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	Imbedded Images	Page	55	Central Vinton Residential Historic District Vinton, Benton County, Iowa
----------------	--------------------	------	----	---



Figure 4: The Walter S. Palmer House at 714 1st Avenue from the *Vinton Eagle* in 1905.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	Imbedded Images	Page	Central Vinton Residential Historic District Vinton, Benton County, Iowa
----------------	-----------------	------	---



Figure 5: The John M. Beatty House at 1303 A Avenue from the *Vinton Eagle* in 1905.



Figure 6: The W.C. Ellis House at 913 2nd Avenue from the *Vinton Eagle* in 1905.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	Imbedded Images	Page	57	Central Vinton Residential Historic District Vinton, Benton County, Iowa
----------------	--------------------	------	----	---



Figure 7: The George F. Gale House at 144 W. 6th Street from the *Vinton Eagle* in 1905.



Figure 8: The H.S. Blocher House at 1102 1st Avenue from the *Vinton Eagle* in 1905.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	Imbedded Images	Page	58	Central Vinton Residential Historic District Vinton, Benton County, Iowa
----------------	--------------------	------	----	---



Figure 9: Dr. C.C. Griffin House at 907 1st Avenue from the *Vinton Eagle* in 1905.



Figure 10: The H. F. Wills House at 814 2nd Avenue from the *Vinton Eagle* in 1905.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	Imbedded Images	Page	59	Central Vinton Residential Historic District Vinton, Benton County, Iowa
----------------	--------------------	------	----	---

Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

Index of Figures:

1. USGS Quad Map of Vinton, Iowa and District Boundary
2. Ca. 1868 map drawn by Augustus Koch, printed by the Chicago Lithography Company.
3. Ca. 1885 map by Warner and Foote and published in Minneapolis, MN.
4. Walter S. Palmer House at 714 1st Avenue.
5. John M. Beatty House at 1303 A Avenue.
6. W.C. Ellis House at 913 2nd Avenue.
7. George F. Gale House at 144 W. 6th Street.
8. H.S. Blocher House at 1102 1st Avenue.
9. Dr. C.C. Griffin House at 907 1st Avenue.
10. H.F. Willis House at 814 2nd Avenue.
11. Central Vinton Residential Historic District Resource Map
12. Photo Key

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Imbedded Page Central Vinton Residential Historic District
 Images 60 Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

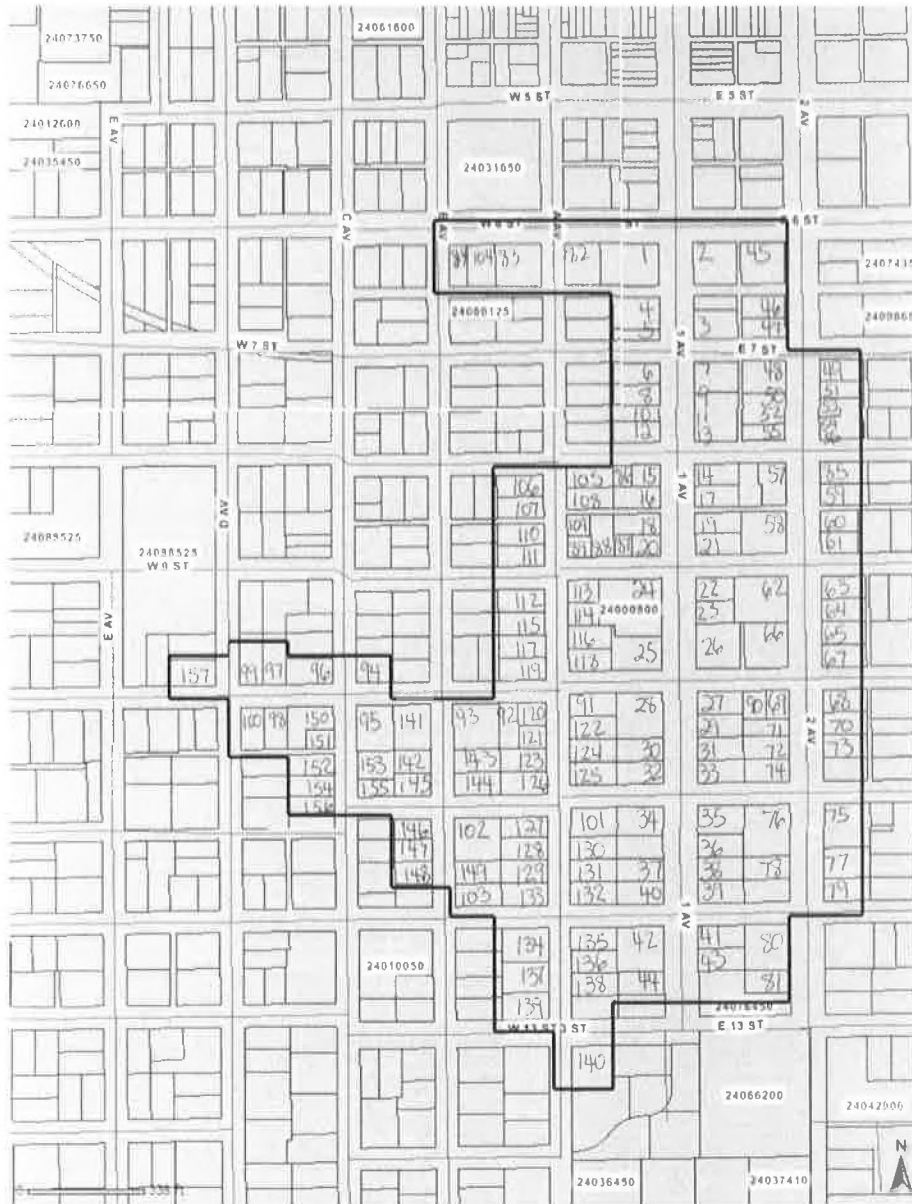


Figure 11: Central Vinton Residential Historic District Resource Map
(Map is from Benton County Tax Assessor, 2010)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Imbedded Page Central Vinton Residential Historic District
 Images 61 Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

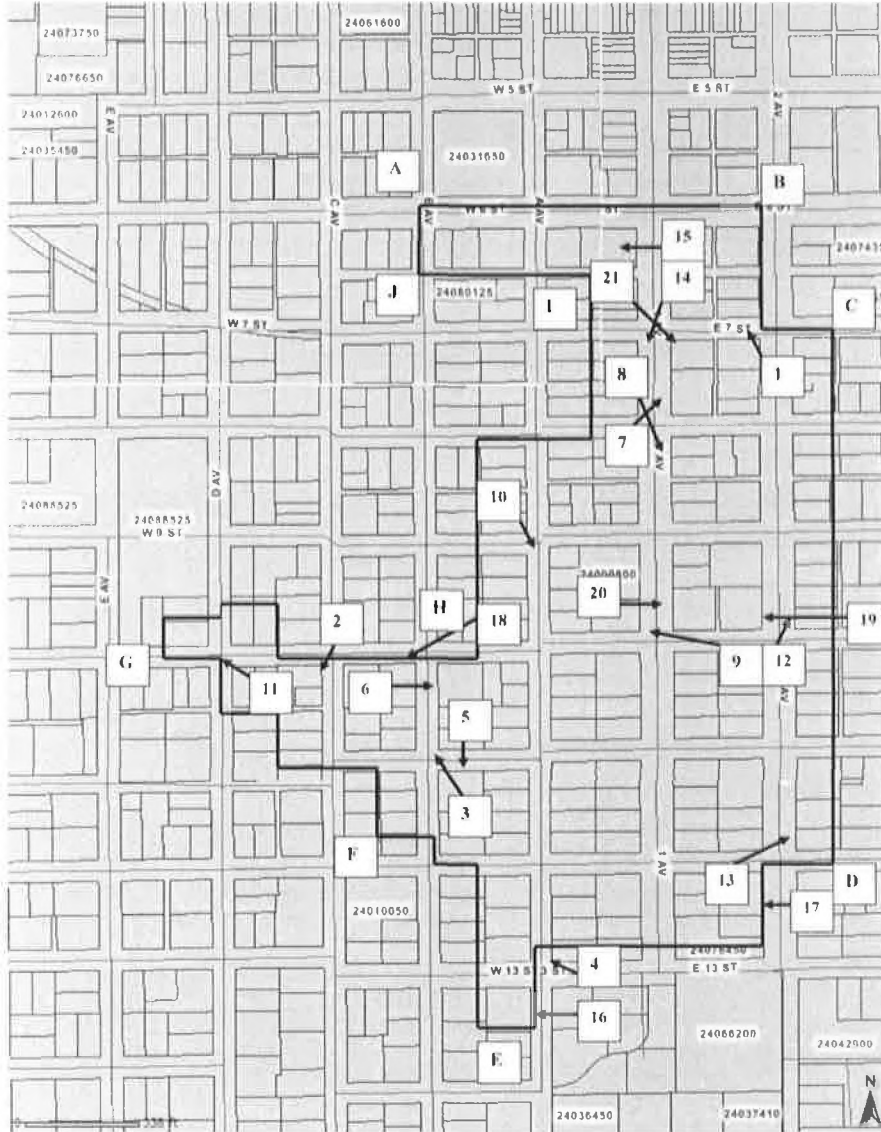


Figure 12: Map with district boundary, photo key, and UTM points noted.
Map is from the Benton County Tax Assessor Office, 2010.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	Photos	Page	
		61	Central Vinton Residential Historic District Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

Photos by: Thomason and Associates
Date: September 2010

- Photo No. 1: Streetscape: 600 block of 2nd Avenue, view to the NW
- Photo No. 2: Streetscape: 1000 block of C Avenue, view to the SW
- Photo No. 3: Streetscape: 1000 block of B Avenue, view to the NW
- Photo No. 4: Streetscape: 1100 block of A Avenue, view to the NW
- Photo No. 5: 212 W. 11th Street
- Photo No. 6: 214 W. 10th Street
- Photo No. 7: Streetscape: 700 block of 1st Avenue, view to the NE
- Photo No. 8: Streetscape: 800 block of 1st Avenue, view to the SE
- Photo No. 9: Streetscape: 900 block of 1st Avenue, view to the NW
- Photo No. 10: Streetscape: 900 block of A Avenue, view to the SE
- Photo No. 11: Streetscape: 900 block of D Avenue, view to the NW
- Photo No. 12: Streetscape: 900 block of 2nd Avenue, view to the NE
- Photo No. 13: Streetscape: 1100 block of 2nd Avenue, view to the NE
- Photo No. 14: Streetscape: 700 block of 1st Avenue, view to the SW
- Photo No. 15: 601 1st Avenue
- Photo No. 16: 1303 A Avenue
- Photo No. 17: 1203 2nd Avenue
- Photo No. 18: 1003 B Avenue
- Photo No. 19: 913 2nd Avenue
- Photo No. 20: 912 1st Avenue
- Photo No. 21: 704 1st Avenue

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Page Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Documentation 62 Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

Central Vinton Residential Historic District resources

#	IA inv. #	Physical location	Owner & address (if not same)	C/NC
1	06-00834	601 1st Avenue/ 6 th Street	First Baptist Church 601 1 st Avenue, Vinton, Iowa 52349	C
2	06-00835	608 1st Avenue	Presbyterian Church 608 1 st Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C
3	06-00909	612 1st Avenue	Benton County Hist. Society 612 1st Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C
4		613 1st Avenue	Glenna J. Wilt 613 1st Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	NC
5		615 1 st Avenue	Kim Dulin 615 1 st Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	NC; NC
6	06-00836	701 1st Avenue	Alexander Vasquez and Tina Martinez 701 1st Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; C
7	06-00837	704 1st Avenue	Brian and Kristi Elwick 704 1st Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; C
8		705 1st Avenue	Mark and Janet Chelgren 705 1st Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC
9		706 1st Avenue	Kelly and Kristi Storey 706 1st Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC
10	06-00838	709 1st Avenue	Robert and Judith North 709 1st Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC
11		710 1st Avenue	Judy and Kimit Renken 710 1st Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC
12		711-713 1st Avenue	Sandra and Roger Beck 711-713 1st Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional 63 Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Documentation Page Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

13	06-00839	714 1st Avenue	Judy and Kimit Renken 714 1st Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C
14		802 1st Avenue	Carlton and Kathy Root 802 1st Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; C
15		803 1st Avenue	Blane Duncklee 803 1st Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C
16	06-00840	807 1st Avenue	Scott and Julie Hansen 807 1st Vinton, IA 52349 Avenue	C; NC
17	06-00841	808 1st Avenue	William and Shirley Earl 808 1st Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC
18		811 1st Avenue	Clarence & Beverly Hilner 811 1st Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	NC; NC
19	06-00842	812 1st Avenue	Abby Hilton and Charley Cronk 812 1st Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; C
20	06-00843	813 1st Avenue	Alexa Moore & Payton Schirm 813 1st Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; C
21	06-00844	814 1st Avenue	Beth & William T. Owens III 814 1st Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C
22		902 1st Avenue	Timothy Stancel 902 1st Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC
23		906 1st Avenue	Gerlad and Mary Offill 906 1st Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; C
24	06-00845	907 1st Avenue	Joseph & Teresa Wehage 907 1st Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC
25	06-00846	907 1st Avenue	Timothy & Jennifer Smith 907 1st Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC
26	06-08847	912 1st Avenue	Benton County Hist. Society 912 1st Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	IL; C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Page Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Documentation 64 Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

27		1002 1 st Avenue	Willian & Lois Martin 1002 1 st Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C, NC
28		1003 1st Avenue (tax record is 1003 10 th Street)	Dan and Julie Zimmer 1003 10 th Street Vinton, IA 52349	C; C
29	06-00848	1006 1 st Avenue	Brian Trester 1006 1 st Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C
30		1009 1st Avenue	Cory and Christi Kintzel 1009 1st Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC
31		1012 1 St Avenue	Lynn & Roger Fisher 1012 1 St Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	NC
32	06-00849	1015 1st Avenue	Gregory Foulk 1015 1st Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC
33	06-00850	1016 1 st Avenue	Brad & Rebecca Stainbrook 1016 1 st Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; C
34	06-00851	1101 1st Avenue	Marion and Ruth Dulin 1101 1st Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; C
35		1102 1 st Avenue	Rebecca Graf 1602 2nd Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC
36	06-00852	1106 1 st Avenue	William & Margaret Orgiesen 1106 1 st Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC
37	06-00853	1109 1st Avenue	Cheryl and Robert Magnuson 1109 1st Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C
38		1112 1 st Avenue	David and Arlis Mulder 1112 1 st Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; C
39	06-00854	1114 1 st Avenue	Barbara Farmer 1114 1 st Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC
40		1115 1st Avenue	James Barkdoll 1114 1 st Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	NC; NC

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional 65 Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Documentation Page Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

41		1202 1st Avenue	Randall & Roxann Harms 1202 1st Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC
42	06-00855	1203 1st Avenue	David and Kimberly Edwards 1203 1st Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC
43		1206 1 st Avenue	Clemens and Debra Schemmel 1206 1 st Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	NC
44	06-00856	1211 1st Avenue	Wayne and Danise Shannon 1211 1st Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC
45	06-00451	605 2nd Avenue	Robert J. Phillips. Rev. Trust 605 2nd Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C
46	06-00857	609 2nd Avenue	Irene and Lola Lewis 609 2nd Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; C
47		615 2nd Avenue	Tracie & Jimmy Walker 615 2nd Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC
48		701 2nd Avenue	Hummel Apts. Inc. 112 E 5th St. Vinton, IA 52349	C
49		704 2nd Avenue	Farmers Savings Bank & Trust 401 B Ave. Vinton, IA 52349	C; C
50	06-00858	705 2nd Avenue	Nancy Carmen 705 2nd Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC
51		706-708 N. 2nd Avenue	John & Donna Watson 706-708 N. 2nd Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	NC
52		709 2nd Avenue	Daniel & Michelle Lane 709 2nd Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C
53		710 2nd Avenue	Glenna & Ronald Kearns 710 2nd Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; C
54		712 2nd Avenue	Ronnie Johnson 2379 54 th St. Vinton, IA 52349	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Page Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Documentation 66 Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

55		713 2nd Avenue	Scott Schminke 713 2nd Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	NC
56		714 2nd Avenue	Bonita & Myron Christy 714 2nd Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; C
57		805 2nd Avenue	Dennis & Cathy Hummel 805 2nd Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC
58		813 2 nd Avenue	Beth & William Owens 814 1 st Ave. Vinton, IA 52349	NC
59		808 2nd Avenue	Joseph & Camillo Wood 808 2nd Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC
60		812 2nd Avenue	Barbara Greelee 812 2nd Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; C
61		814 2nd Avenue	Bruce & Carla Bauer 814 2nd Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; C
62	06-00859	901 2nd Avenue	Rachel and Richard Waterbury 901 2nd Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C
63		902 2nd Avenue	Robert Whelan 902 2nd Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; C
64		904 2nd Avenue	Susan Walker 904 2nd Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; C
65		910 2nd Avenue	Franklin B. Kruse II 910 2nd Avenue	C
66	06-00453	913 2nd Avenue	Virginia and Bearl Smalldridge 913 2nd Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; C
67		914 2nd Avenue	Charles E. Beatty 914 2nd Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC
68		1002 2nd Avenue	Cheryl Parker 1002 2nd Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	NC

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional 67 Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Documentation Page Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

69	06-00860	1003 2nd Avenue	Linda Radcliffe 1003 2nd Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C
70		1004 2 nd Avenue	Lela May Campbell 1004 2 nd Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; C
71	06-00861	1007 2nd Avenue	David and Sheryl Stout 1007 2nd Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C
72		1009 2nd Avenue	Hummel Apartments, Inc. 1009 2nd Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	NC; NC
73		1010 2 nd Avenue	Frances Dulin 1010 2 nd Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC
74	06-00862	1013 2nd Avenue	Anita Kleppe 1013 2nd Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; C
75		1102 2nd Avenue	Kevin, Steven, and Roger Schwartz 1102 2nd Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	NC; NC
76	06-00454	1105 2nd Avenue	Michael and Cynthia Elwick 1105 2nd Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; C
77		1110 2nd Avenue	Michael Romann and MarciaThomsen 1110 2nd Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C
78		1113 2nd Avenue	Christopher and Sarah Wagner 1113 2nd Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C
79		1114 2nd Avenue	Glen and Rebecca Dighton 1114 2nd Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; C
80	06-00455	1203 2nd Avenue	Alvin and Leigh Aragon 1203 2nd Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C
81		1209 2nd Avenue	Justin and Kelsey Westlund 1209 2nd Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C
82		110 W. 6 th Street	Presbyterian Church 608 1 st Ave. Vinton, IA 52349	C; C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Page Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Documentation 68 Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

83		114 W. 6 th Street	Alice Patricia Floyd 114 W. 6 th Street Vinton, IA 52349	C; C
84	06-00866	210 6 th Street W.	Hesson Properties LLC 210 6 th Street W. Vinton, IA 52349	C; C
85		106 W. 8 th Street	James Patrick Wayson 106 W. 8 th Street Vinton, IA 52349	NC
86	06-00877	112 E. 8 th Street	Whitney Glew 112 E. 8 th Street Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC
87	06-00521	107 W. 9 th Street	Barbara Page & Bernie Markey 107 W. 9 th Street Vinton, IA 52349	C
88		109 W. 9 th Street	Gloria E. Evans 109 W. 9 th Street Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC
89		115 W 9 th Street	Stacia Murdock 115 W 9 th Street Vinton, IA 52349	C; C
90		108 E. 10 th Street	Christian Fink & Beverly Dawson 108 E. 10 th Street Vinton, IA 52349	C; C
91		114 W. 10 th Street	Cheryl Ann Kelley 114 W. 10 th Street Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC
92		208 W. 10 th Street	Kevin Moody 208 W. 10 th Street Vinton, IA 52349	C
93	06-00880	214 10 th Street W.	Brian and Linda Meeker 214 10 th Street W. Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC
94	06-00881	309 10 th Street W	Stephanie Behrens 309 10 th Street W Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC
95		310 10 th Street W.	Betty & Kevin Cayton 310 10 th Street W. Vinton, IA 52349	C
96		403 10 th Street W.	Jody Stickels 403 10 th Street W. Vinton, IA 52349	C; C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Page Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Documentation 69 Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

97		407 10 th Street W.	Curtis & Melody Spence 407 10 th Street W. Vinton, IA 52349	NC
98		410 10 th Street W.	Marie Therese Foth 410 10 th Street W. Vinton, IA 52349	C
99	06-00882	415 10 th Street W.	Patricia Corcran 415 10 th Street W. Vinton, IA 52349	C
100	06-00883	416 10 th Street W.	John and Patricia Hamling 416 10 th Street W. Vinton, IA 52349	C
101		114 W. 11 th Street	Vicki Breck 114 W. 11 th Street Vinton, IA 52349	C
102	06-00885	212 11 th Street W.	Donald and Marnie Burkey 212 11 th Street W. Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC
103	06-00884	214 12 th Street W.	James and Elaine Hilliard 214 12 th Street W. Vinton, IA 52349	C; C
104	06-00886	603 A Avenue	Randall Steffen 603 A Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC
105	06-00890	804 A Avenue	Nicholas and Angela Sagan 804 A Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C
106	06-00891	805 A Avenue	Anthony and Sharon Rogers 805 A Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C
107		807 A Avenue	Jessica Hoff 807 A Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; C
108	06-00704	808 A Avenue	Amy Burroughs 808 A Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC
109		810 A Avenue	Michelle & Steven Bruce 810 A Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; C
110		811 A Avenue	Karen & Donald Mahurin 811 A Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	NC; NC

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Page Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Documentation 70 Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

111		815 A Avenue	Roger Rouse, 1009 2 nd Ave. 815 A Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	NC; C
112		903 A Avenue	John & Dixie Wyckoff 903 A Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; C
113		904 A Avenue	Robin & Matthew Martin 904 A Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; C
114	06-00892	906 A Avenue	Krug, Wyatt Ray L.L.C. 906 A Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; C
115		907 A Avenue	Jordan & Joslyn Truax 907 A Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; C
116	06-00893	908-910 A Avenue	Alfred C Gustafson 908-910 A Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; C
117		911 A Avenue	Doris Dilley 911 A Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC
118		912 A Avenue	Jennifer & Bradley Horton 912 A Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC
119		913 A Avenue	Charles Greenwood 913 A Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC
120		1005 A Avenue	Monica & Matthew Goodell 1005 A Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C
121		1007 A Avenue	Suzanne & Jonathan Scheil 1007 A Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C
122		1008 A Avenue	Virginia Deterding 1008 A Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	NC; NC
123		1009 A Avenue	Constance Gill 1009 A Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; C
124		1010 A Avenue	Herbert Schumacher 1010 A Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC; NC

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Page Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Documentation 71 Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

125		1014 A Avenue	Cory Musick 1014 A Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	NC; NC
126		1015 A Avenue	Linda & Dean Wieditz 1015 A Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC
127		1103 A Avenue	Susan Albertson 6062 27 th Ave Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC
128	06-00894	1107 A Avenue	Sandra Hamilton 1107 A Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; C
129		1109 A Avenue	Ryan Jacobs & Sally Brayton 1109 A Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; C
130		1106 A Avenue	Lisa & David Vermedahl 1106 A Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC
131		1112 A Avenue	David and Kristie Davis 1112 A Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	NC; NC
132		1114 A Avenue	Harry & Karen Popelka 1114 A Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC
133		1115 A Avenue	Todd & Sheri Lehman 1115 A Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC
134	06-00895	1203 A Avenue	Steven and Lauri Rollins 1203 A Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC
135		1204 A Avenue	Marilyn & Marvin Hite 1204 A Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; C
136		1206 A Avenue	Ladonna & Lyle Marter, 1402 H Ave. Vinton, IA 52349	C
137		1209 A Avenue	Mikel-Jon Elwick 5672 25 th Ave Vinton, IA 52349	C
138		1210 A Avenue	Douglas Dulin 1210 A Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Page Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Documentation 72 Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

139		1212 A Avenue	Arlene Strutz 1212 A Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC
140	06-00897	1303 A Avenue	Raymond E and Carol Knoff 1303 A Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; C
141	06-00898	1003 B Avenue	Norma and Norman Dejong 309 14th Ave NE Independence, IA 50644	C; C
142		1009 B Avenue	Sarah Dolan & David Meyer 1009 B Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; C
143		1010 B Avenue	Tamala & Rodney Evens 1010 B Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; C
144		1012 B Avenue	Zelda Bower 1012 B Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C
145	06-00899	1013 B Avenue	Shirley Walker 1013 B Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC
146		1103 B Avenue	Duane & Dianne Schmidt 1103 B Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC
147		1107 B Avenue	Christopher & Catherine Cantrell 1107 B Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC
148		1109 B Avenue	Craig Walker 1109 B Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; C
149		1110 B Avenue	Bernice Ahl 1110 B Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	NC
150	06-00896	1003 C Avenue	Wanda & James Matus 1921 Buckhorn Ln. Rescue, CA 95672	C
151	06-00904	1007 C Avenue	Peggy Schott 1007 C Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C
152		1009 C Avenue	Diane Welsh & Audrey Olson 1009 C Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; NC

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Page 73 Central Vinton Residential Historic District
Documentation Vinton, Benton County, Iowa

153		1010 C Avenue	Leslie & Cory McKibben 2401 66 th St. Vinton, IA 52349	NC; C
154		1011 C Avenue	Vicky & Mitchell Wieditz 2491 55 th St. Vinton, IA 52349	NC; NC
155		1012 C Avenue	David Readnour 1012 C Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C
156		1013 C Avenue	Doris Evans 1013 C Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C; C
157	06-00905	911 D Avenue	Baptist Church 900 D Avenue Vinton, IA 52349	C
158		Brick Streets	City of Vinton	C