

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form

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This form is for use in documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Type all entries.

## A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Limestone Architecture of Jackson County, Iowa

## B. Associated Historic Contexts

Limestone Architecture of Jackson County, Iowa: 1840-1880

## C. Geographical Data

The area includes all eighteen townships of Jackson County  
(412,160 acres).

☐ See continuation sheet

## D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Planning and Evaluation.

Signature of certifying official

7/5/91  
Date

State Historical Society of Iowa  
State or Federal agency and bureau

I, hereby, certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

Signature of the Keeper of the National Register

8-30-91  
Date

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## E. Statement of Historic Contexts

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Discuss each historic context listed in Section B.

### THE LIMESTONE BUILDINGS OF JACKSON COUNTY, IOWA: 1840-1880

Jackson County lies on the Mississippi River between Dubuque and Clinton Counties. ... The surface of the county is rolling and perhaps more broken than any other county in this section of the state. ... The Tete des Morts Valley in the northeastern corner of the county is one of the most picturesque and attractive in this region. Along the borders of the stream there are cliffs of the Galena limestone rising in some places fifty feet perpendicular. Above this rock we come upon a gently undulating region, having a rich soil, which extends back on each side of the creek, gradually rising till it meets the bluffs at a distance which diminishes as we ascend the stream. This undulating and fertile belt is underlaid by the soft and easily decomposed shales of the Cincinnati group, which are capped by the harder beds of the Niagara limestone, a formation which underlies nearly the whole of the county. Along the Maquoketa and its branches this limestone often forms cliffs from fifty to a hundred feet in elevation. It is the only rock exposed in the interior of the county. But along the Mississippi the Galena limestone is exposed from fifty to a hundred feet in thickness.....

The Niagara limestone in this county is a dolomite of a grayish-yellow color, and is generally somewhat crystalline in texture. Its upper portion is softer and more porous than its lower, and requires to be removed in quarrying for a good quality of building stone. .... Building-stone and clay suitable for making brick are abundant in the county.

This description of Jackson County in 1875 demonstrates the abundance of limestone in the county. It is natural that with such an abundance, the early settlers should turn to this material for the construction of many houses and buildings. It has been said that the first stone house in the county was the one built for Theodore Niemann in 1845 in Bellevue Township.

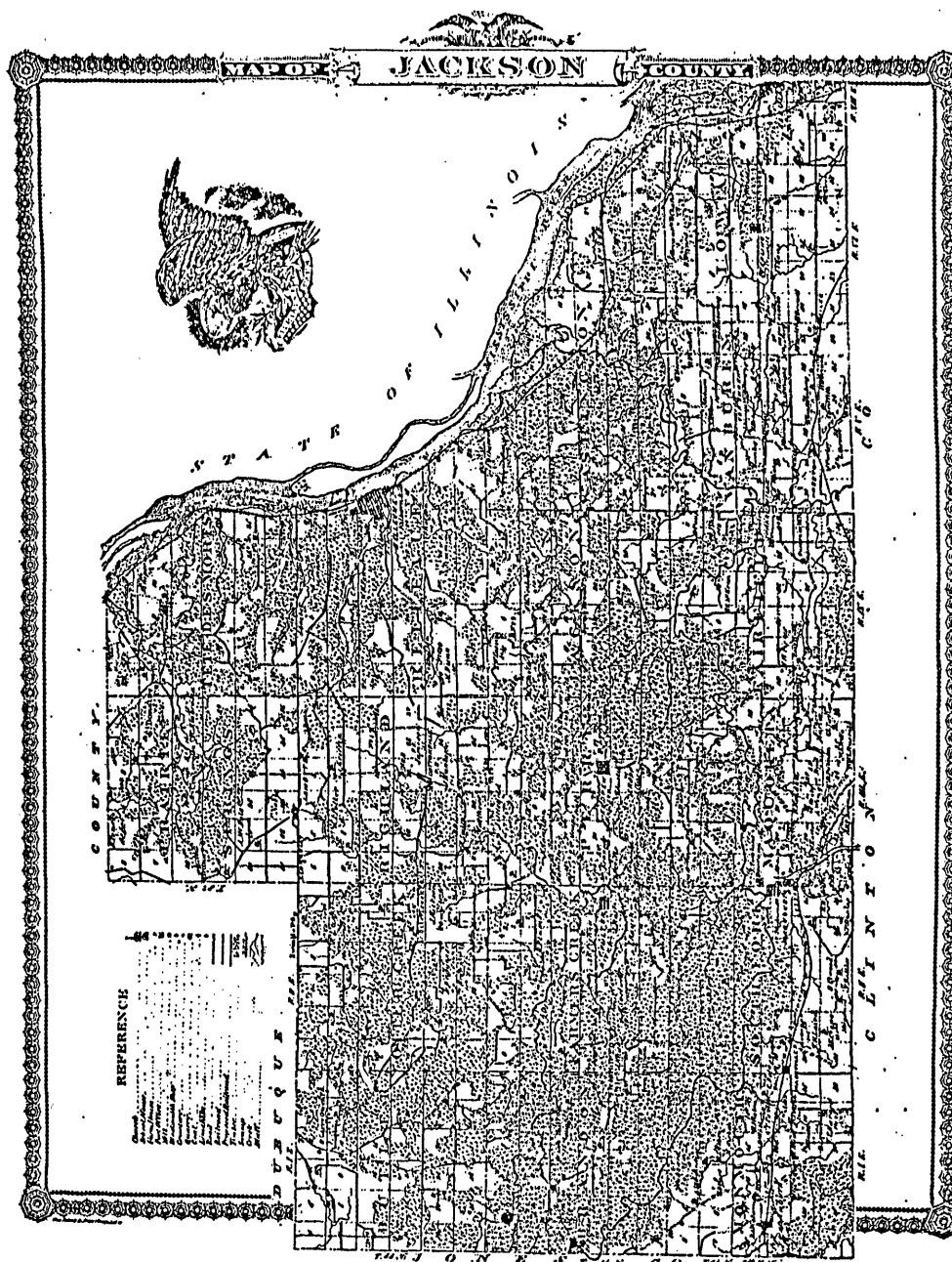
The earliest settlement of Jackson County took place along the banks of the Mississippi River during the 1830s. Jackson, Jones, and Linn counties were all established by the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin in 1837, with Bellevue being designated as the county seat for all three. When the Iowa Territory was established in 1838, Bellevue remained the seat of Jackson County. In 1848 the county seat was moved to Andrew (geographically more central), and later to Maquoketa.

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There were settlers at the site of Bellevue even before it was actually laid out in 1835. Five years later, Sabula was platted in the southern part of the county along the river. In the central part of the county, John Goodenow had arrived at the present site of Maquoketa in 1838, and was soon followed by the other "fathers" of the town, Zalmon Livermore and Alonzo Spaulding. The town of Andrew was laid out in 1841 after county commissioners had designated the site as the new county seat.

These four towns (Bellevue, Sabula, Maquoketa, and Andrew) are the only ones the 1875 Andreas Atlas discusses in any detail. It simply lists the rest as the "remaining towns or villages in the county."

The Jackson County map from the 1875 atlas shows the towns, the heavily wooded areas of the county, the meandering Maquoketa River, and a road system that clearly follows the hills and valleys, not the artificially imposed section lines so carefully laid out by the surveyors.

### Limestone Production

At an early date limestone became an important business in Jackson County. Quarries were<sup>2</sup> in operation throughout the eastern part of the state by the 1850s. The original use for this stone was as a building material. It was used for all types of buildings, as well as for bridges and dams. Later in the century limestone was used for sidewalks and curbs in many communities. A lesser known use of limestone is as burnt lime. Burnt lime was used in cement and mortar, producing a soft mortar that allowed expansion and contraction of the soft, low-fired bricks produced during the mid-19th century. Burnt lime was also used as fertilizer. Some farmers may have produced their own burnt lime in small kilns, but most was the product of commercial kilns.

At one time, the largest suppliers of burnt lime in the midwest were located in the Maquoketa vicinity: kilns operated by Alfred Hurst and O.W. Joiner. The limestone was burned in draw kilns, built of stone around a circular shaft. Limestone and firewood were put in the top. As it burned, the lime settled to the bottom of the kiln where it could be removed. The kilns were fired continuously, with fresh stone and wood added at the top, lime unloaded at the bottom. Hurst started his operation in the 1870s, and eventually had four draw kilns in operation, with a small town grown up around the kilns. The town had a cooper to make the barrels, a company store and post office, and later its own railroad spur to transport the finished product. Hurstville was located just north of Maquoketa. Several miles west of Maquoketa O.W. Joiner had a smaller operation at Joinerville. It was never as large as Hurst's, and did not have a railroad connection.

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With the development of Portland cement, the demand for burnt lime dropped drastically. The 1906 Annual Report of the Iowa Geological Survey listed eleven quarries operating in Jackson County, four in the Bellevue area, six in the Maquoketa vicinity, and one near Monmouth. Only three of the eleven operated kilns: Hurst, Joiner, and L.B. Stuart & Co. of Monmouth.<sup>3</sup> Joinerville appears to have stopped producing burnt lime shortly after the 1906 I.G.S. report, but it continued as a gravel quarry. The Hurst lime kilns were in operation long after others in the state, but even Hurst ceased operations in 1931.<sup>4</sup> Hurstville today is a ghost town, but is listed on the National Register as a historic district, representing the lime industry.

Building stone (dimension stone) was used throughout the 19th century. In some cases it was quarried near the building site, but most often building stone was cut from working quarries in the area. In the 20th century its use became increasingly rare. Only three of the Jackson County quarries listed in the 1906 I.G.S. report were still producing building stone: Fred W. Ernest and Jon Keil of Bellevue, and O.W. Joiner. Depression Era projects of the W.P.A. and C.C.C. revived stone usage for a period of time, but the revival was fleeting.

Today the product of the limestone industry is almost totally comprised of crushed stone (gravel) used in road projects.

### Limestone Architecture

217 examples of limestone architecture were recorded in Jackson County, with a heavy concentration in the northeast corner (Tete des Morts and Bellevue townships). Other townships with a number of stone sites include Prairie Springs, Brandon, Perry, Monmouth, South Fork, Maquoketa, Jackson, and Union. Five townships contain fewer than five stone buildings: Butler, Otter Creek, Washington, Fairfield, and Van Buren.

Some towns in the county have few, if any, limestone buildings, while others such as St. Donatus, Bellevue, Sabula, and Andrew contain a number of residences of stone construction, and also at least one commercial building of stone. However, the majority of the limestone structures in Jackson County are located in rural areas. It is common to find two or three stone buildings on a single farmstead, although no farmsteads were located which were composed entirely of stone buildings. It is difficult to assess exactly what the original distribution of stone buildings would have been since there is no record of limestone construction. It is known that during the 20th century, articles have appeared in farm journals discussing how to get rid of those old-fashioned stone barns and out buildings. How many were demolished may never be known.

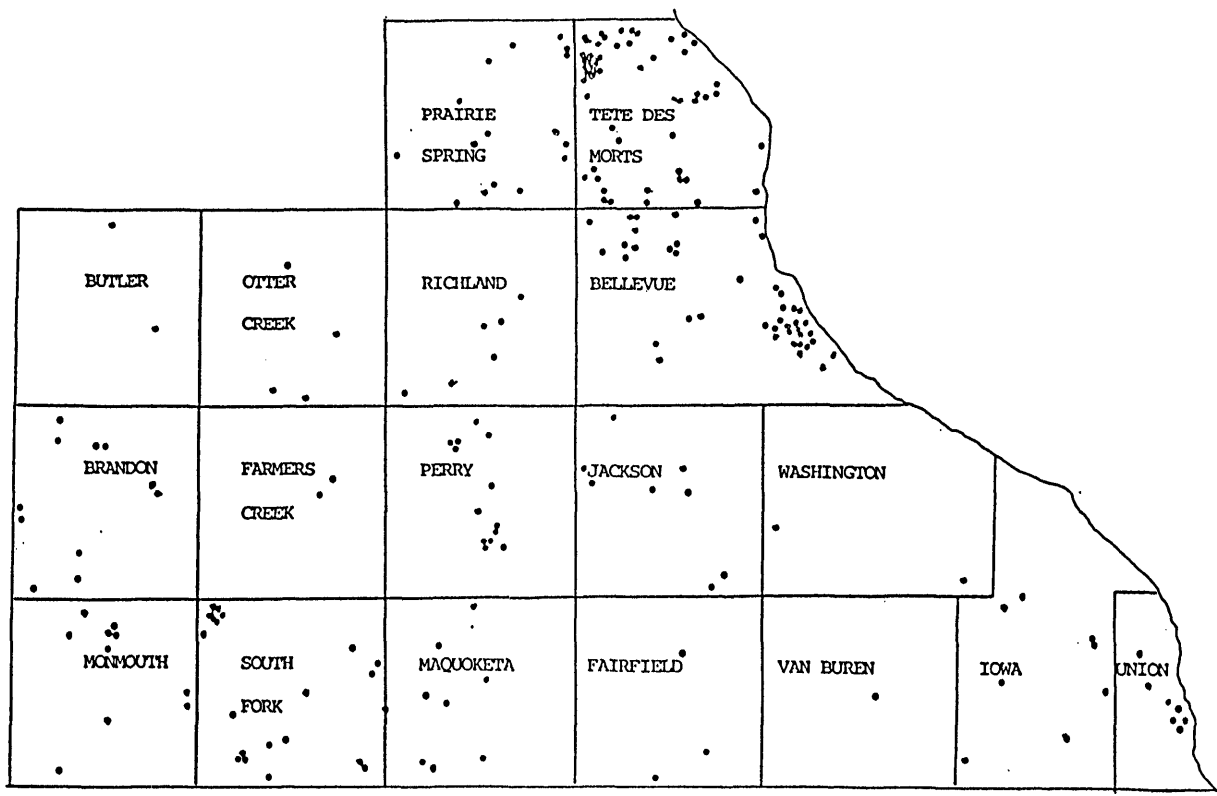
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## JACKSON COUNTY, IOWA



Map showing distribution of limestone buildings/structures.

Each dot represents a building or structure.

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The limestone architecture of Jackson County is vernacular in form as well as material. Local craftsman constructed houses and buildings in the simple, functional forms most familiar to them. In only a handful of cases were "high style" details added to a house.

Attempts to identify specific stone masons, and buildings attributed to them, have not been successful. Census records, county histories, and directories, all indicate that the majority of masons, both brick and stone, lived in the Bellevue and Tete des Morts areas. In 1850, five stone masons were listed in the census, and all lived in Bellevue. By 1860, there were sixteen stone masons, eleven of them living in either Bellevue or Tete des Morts townships. This is not surprising in view of the limestone deposits, the strong stone building traditions, and the fact that these two townships were among the earliest settled. By 1870 a total for forty-seven stone masons were listed in the census, with ten living in Bellevue or Tete des Morts, and twelve residing in Maquoketa. Slowly the stone building tradition appears to have moved westward. (See Appendix A for complete list of stone masons.)

Although census records contain names, no connection has been made between the stone masons listed, and the buildings constructed. Extensive research by the owners of Spring Side (1848) has not produced the name of the builder.<sup>5</sup> It is said that a master mason by the name of J. Boland was responsible for the construction of St. Patrick's Church at Garryowen in 1854.<sup>6</sup> However, Boland is not listed in any of the census records or county histories and directories. No further reference to J. Boland has been located. In the rare cases where a builder's name has been attributed to a house or building, usually it turns out to be the name of the person for whom the building was constructed, and probably was not the actual builder at all.

Originally it was thought that it would be a fairly simple task to analyze the stonework of the various buildings, and this would lead to the identification of several different masons based different techniques. Such identification has not been made. However, several very broad conclusions have been reached.

In almost all cases, the stone is cut and is laid in courses. Few examples of rubble construction have been identified.

One of the most visually apparent differences in the stonework is the size of the stone blocks used. Several of the schools in the southwest corner of the county are constructed of narrow blocks, measuring no more than about six inches top to bottom. At first it was felt that these may have been the work of a single mason who preferred this size of stone. Further research however, indicates that this size and shape of stone may have been dictated by the stratification of the stone in that area. The stone buildings in Iowa Twp. appear to have

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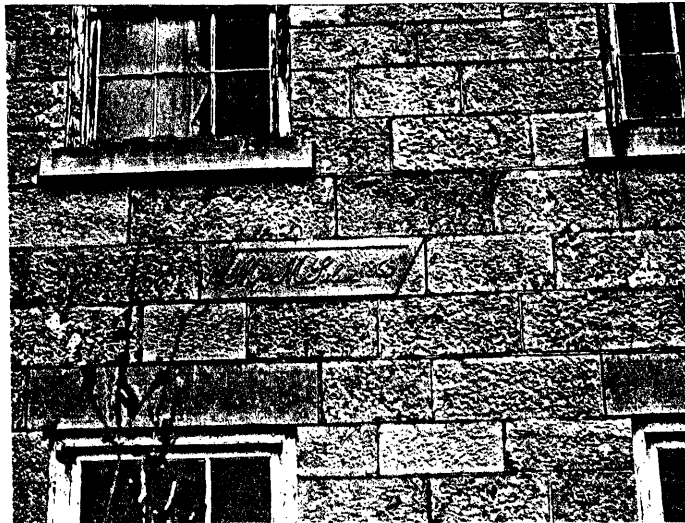
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been constructed of large blocks of stone. This could be due to the stratification again, or could represent the work of a single builder.

The Luxembourgian tradition seen at St. Donatus has a number of defining design characteristics: Stone was often used as a building material; primary facades are usually located on the eave side; jerkin head roofs are common; doors and windows are symmetrically arranged; and, the most readily identifiable characteristic, a coat of stucco was often applied to the exterior walls. The stone used in these Luxembourgian buildings is often rough textured, and sometimes is more rubble than cut stone. A number of buildings in the northeast corner of the county display characteristics of Luxembourgian design, with the application of stucco being the most common element.

Many of the stone masons, especially in the Bellevue area, were of German origin, and it was anticipated that certain German characteristics would be identified. This has not proven to be the case. Just as van Ravenswaay was not able to document such specifically German characteristics in his extensive research into the German architecture of central Missouri, neither could defining characteristics be isolated in this study. One common German element, the hausspruch, or name/date stone, has been found on two or three houses in the county, and other examples may exist. Three houses in the southwest corner of the county (Monmouth and South Fork townships) have been documented as being built for German emigrants, and at least one of these is said to have been built by German craftsmen.<sup>10</sup> Further research may uncover defining characteristics that can be applied to other properties.



Hausspruch, Mrs. M. Sieben residence, 1869.



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In dealing with 217 limestone structures, scattered over 412,000 acres, it became apparent that some type of subdivision would be necessary. The buildings were already grouped geographically by township. The next logical division appeared to be by building type. Nine categories were created, based on original function, and a tenth added to cover "other". Each of the 217 structures fit into one of these categories to aid in interpretation and evaluation. The chart on the following page shows the ten building types. 101 of the buildings are dwellings (47% of the total), with the next largest group being the twenty commercial buildings (9%). The smallest group was of water related structures, the three of them equaling 1% of the recorded properties.

The water related properties are the most difficult to evaluate. These were recorded primarily because of the building material. These are structures, rather than buildings. Bridge piers, small dams, and other water control devices make up this group. The bridges are no longer in use, so the piers represent only a partial structure. No dates have been determined for the construction of these. The small water control structures on farms are in various stages of deterioration, and are also of undetermined construction date. No evaluation of these structures has been made.

The seven Civilian Conservation Corps (C.C.C.) buildings and structures do not fall within the period of significance established for this limestone building survey. These were recorded because of the building material, and because they form a cohesive visual group. At the time that this survey was started, it was not known that a survey of C.C.C. projects in state parks would include those in Maquoketa Caves State Park. These seven structures have been evaluated as part of the C.C.C. survey, and no evaluation of them has been made as part of this limestone building project.

Two of the most easily identified building types are schools and churches. Twelve schools and seven churches were recorded. Two or three other buildings may have originally been built as schools, but this has not been documented. In addition, several buildings were recorded which have been covered with stucco, but it has not been determined if stone exists beneath the stucco. It is possible that more stone schools will be identified as research continues. The schools are all single story rectangles, with a gable roof, and gable end entry. Size of stone used, and masonry technique varies across the county. It does not appear that a single stone mason was given a contract to construct all of the stone schools in the county. The schools for which construction dates can be determined were built between 1868 and 1877. In 1875 there were 147 school houses in Jackson County. Of these, 102 were wood frame, thirteen were brick, twenty-one were of stone construction, and eleven were log. It has

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## LIMESTONE BUILDINGS BY TYPE

	Dwellings	Barns	Spring Houses	Farm: Other	Commercial	Schools	Churches	Water Related	C.C.C.	Other	TOTAL
BELLEVUE	20	3	2		13		3			1	42
BRANDON	3			1	1	3		2			10
BUTLER				1			1				2
FAIRFIELD				1		1				1	3
FARMERS CREEK	1			1							2
IOWA	4	1		1	1	1					8
JACKSON	3		2	2	1						8
MAQUOKETA	4			1		2				1	8
MONMOUTH	3			5		1				1	10
OTTER CREEK	2						1	1			4
PERRY	7	1		2	1		1			1	13
PRAIRIE SPRINGS	12		1	1		1				1	16
RICHLAND	5			1							6
SOUTH FORK	5		1	3		1			7	2	19
TETE DES MORTS	25	4	6	16	2	1	1			1	56
UNION	6				1						7
VAN BUREN						1					1
WASHINGTON	1		1								2
TOTAL	101	9	13	36	20	12	7	3	7	9	217

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not been determined how many more limestone schools might have been built after 1875. Several of these schools are now vacant, while others have been converted into residences.



Millrock School, Monmouth Twp., 1869.

The seven churches recorded all appear to have been constructed originally as rectangular buildings with a nave and possibly side aisles. The primary facade was located on the gable end, and a belfry rose above the central door. The stucco covered Church of St. Donatus is already listed on the National Register as part of the historic district. St. Patrick's at Garryowen from 1854, and the nearby St. Lawrence (1883) are both in unaltered condition and are representative of strong rural parishes. The Fritz Chapel in Bellevue Twp. is not actually a church, but must be considered with the other religious

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structures. It was built in 1852 by Mathias Fritz in thanksgiving for a safe voyage from Luxembourg. The tiny stone structure sets along the roadside, a reminder of the many different paths taken by the early residents of Jackson County.



Church of St. Donatus, rebuilt after 1907 fire.

Agricultural buildings were divided into three different building types. The first was barns. In 1983 Lowell J. Soike, Historian with the Bureau of Historic Preservation, State Historical Society of Iowa, conducted an inventory of stone barns in Iowa. This was conducted primarily through correspondence with individuals in each county. The Soike survey was used as a base for the Jackson County survey, to make sure no stone barns were missed. It was determined that one or two of the buildings reported to Soike as barns either were another type of building, or did not exist in 1990. Only one barn was recorded that had not been reported in the Soike survey, a two story livestock or horse barn in section 14, Iowa Twp. The barns ranged in size and design from this large horse barn type (two stories, elongated rectangle with several large wagon doors), to simple gable roof

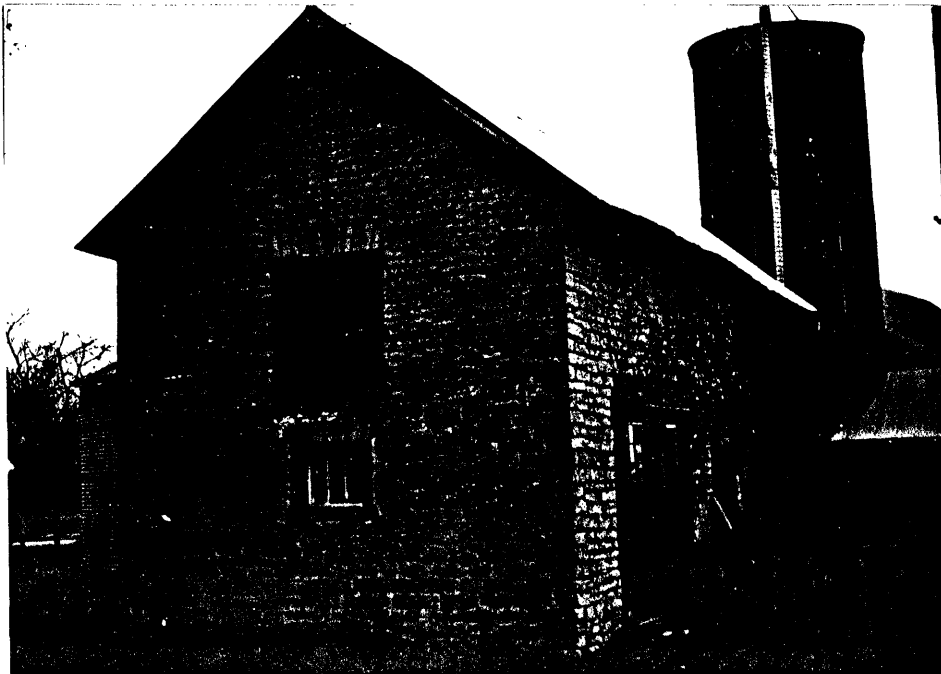
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rectangles with a single large wagon door on the gable end or side. The DeFries barn in Perry Twp. and the Dyas barn in Bellevue Twp. are representative of this latter type. One stucco covered barn was recorded in Bellevue Twp., not far from Paradise Farm. Only barns of total stone construction were included in this survey. Many barns in Jackson County have high limestone foundations, some of these being bank barns in the German tradition. 160 of these were recorded separately, but were not evaluated as part of the stone barn group.



DeFries Barn, 1862.

Spring houses were another type of building recorded. Thirteen were identified as such specifically, and a number of other buildings recorded may have originally been constructed as spring houses. The majority of these buildings are small cubes with a hip roof. The stonework on these buildings varies greatly. Although only a few of these have been measured, the buildings appear to be approximately the same size (12'x14'). A great deal of additional research needs to be done on this building type, but, if specific guidelines can be developed to use for evaluation, this would be an unusual group of buildings to nominate.

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Spring House, Anson Wilson residence, NRHP.

The number of small limestone buildings in the county is exceptional. Thirty-six stone buildings that could not be readily identified as to original use were recorded on farmsteads. Some may have been smoke houses, or wash houses, or unidentified spring houses. The common thread is that each is smaller than a barn and is constructed of limestone. The stonework varies greatly, with some buildings constructed of large stone blocks, and others small, uncut stone, basically rubble. Many of these "other" buildings have gable roofs, and some have chimneys as well. A thorough study of these scattered buildings would be time intensive, but could produce a great deal of information about the 19th century farmstead.

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Twenty limestone commercial buildings were identified in the county, thirteen of them in the town of Bellevue. Though it is difficult to determine how many commercial buildings were originally built using limestone, it appears that it was never as popular for commercial buildings as brick. In Bellevue, many of the stone commercial blocks follow the same design used for brick buildings of the period. These are two, sometimes three, stories high, rectangular in shape, with a narrow (20' to 25') facade, and a flat roof sloping gently to the rear. The first floors have a storefront featuring recessed entry and display windows, while the upper levels have narrow windows. Some of the buildings are double storefronts, and some have a pressed metal cornice at the roofline. Several of the buildings in Bellevue have the appearance of a warehouse or factory, rather than a retail business. These are located along the river bank, and one block west along Second Street (the railroad tracks run down the middle of Second Street, dividing it in half). Like the commercial buildings, these are rectangular in shape, but the roof is gabled or hipped, and entry is not recessed. Most of Bellevue's stone buildings feature heavy stone lintels above the windows. The use of lintels rather than arches (segmental or round) is commonly found on houses and buildings constructed prior to 1860. (This is true throughout the eastern quarter of the state. Beginning c.1860 arched openings become the common type.) Only one of Bellevue's commercial/industrial buildings is constructed of large dressed blocks. The others feature coursed stone of varying sizes and shapes, often very small stones used on the secondary elevations. These buildings are very practical in both design and execution.



130-132 N. Riverview, Bellevue.

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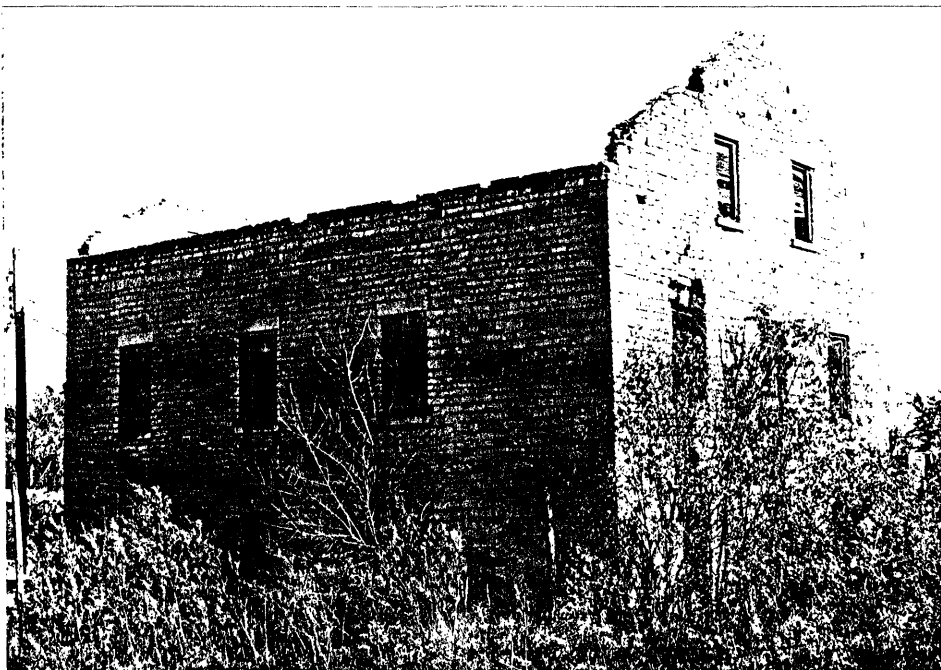
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The high incidence of stone commercial buildings in Bellevue may be tied to the early period of commercial construction in the town. Brick buildings are interspersed with the stone along both major business streets. While no firm dates have been established for many of these, most appear to date no later than 1860. It may be that limestone was simply the building material most readily available for the construction of the first permanent business buildings.

Some commercial buildings outside of Bellevue continue to exhibit the characteristics of their brick counterparts. The Kegler Gonner Store in Springbrook (NRHP) is a vernacular adaptation of commercial Italianate design with a bracketed cornice. The two examples of commercial stone buildings in Tete des Morts Twp. are both located in St. Donatus and are illustrative of the Luxembourgian heritage. The Gehlen House/Store appears almost residential in character. It features the jerkin head roof and stucco covered exterior that are common to many buildings in the village. The commercial example in Andrew has been so altered over the years that it is difficult to determine exactly what the original appearance might have been.

The catch-all category "other" contains several very interesting buildings. The two remaining stone mills in the county are found here. Both of these are in the Maquoketa vicinity. The Seneca Williams Mill (1868, NRHP) is located just east of town. The Tubbs Mill (1865) is north of town, now quite a distance from the river which



Tubbs Mill, 1865.



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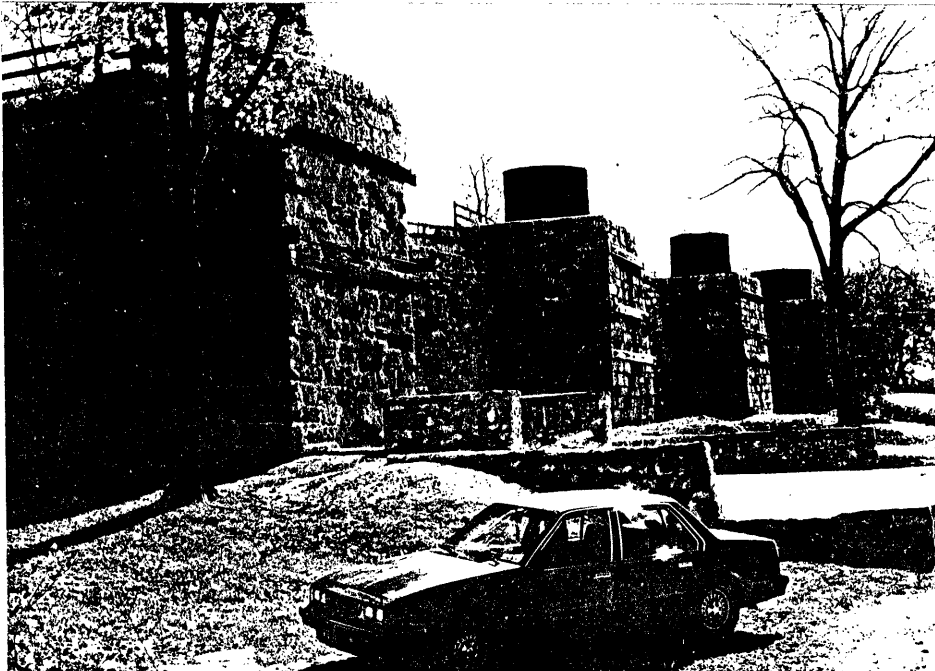
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powered it. A change in the course of the Maquoketa River literally left the grist mill high and dry. For almost fifty years the building has been vacant. The years have taken their toll. The roof is missing, and deterioration can be seen in some of the walls. Though both mills are two and a half stories with gable roof, the stonework is quite different. In the Tubbs Mill the stones are of varying sizes, some courses of small square stones, others of larger rectangular ones. The Williams Mill is constructed of large stone blocks throughout.

The two lime kilns inventoried are also listed under "other". The Hurstville kilns are constructed of very large rectangular blocks of cut stone. The kiln at Brown's Station is of large blocks, irregular in both shape and size, laid in courses. Both of these sites are extremely important in terms of Jackson County limestone development. They represent not only stone used as a building material, but the lime producing industry as well.



Hurstville Lime Kilns, NRHP.

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Perhaps the most unusual building inventoried also falls under this category. It is the Building for the Insane at the County Poor Farm. This two and a half story stone building was constructed between 1870 and 1872 and measures 26' x 30'.

Each floor is divided into rooms or cells, with doors of iron grating, opening into the halls by which the cells are heated in the winter from stoves located in the halls. In this department are nineteen insane persons, eleven of whom have been pronounced incurable.<sup>12</sup>

Though the condition is deteriorating, the building retains the iron grating on the windows. How much of the interior is intact has not been determined. This is a significant building, not only in terms of limestone architecture, but as an example of 19th century mental health care. This is the only extant building from the 19th century Poor Farm. The warden lived in a brick house, while the Poor House proper was a frame building originally constructed as a wagon shed below and dance hall above. It was refitted to "furnish comfortable quarters for the paupers." In 1879 there were twenty-one paupers in the care of the county.<sup>13</sup>



Building for the Insane, County Poor Farm, 1870-72.

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The largest building type identified was composed of dwellings. 101 limestone houses were recorded during the county-wide survey. These are located in fifteen townships (Butler, Fairfield, and Van Buren townships have no extant stone houses), with the heaviest concentration being found in Bellevue (20), Prairie Springs (12), and Tete des Morts (25).

Study of the 101 examples led to the development of a typology based on shape and roof type. Twelve of the houses are square in shape with a hip roof. The remaining eighty-nine houses (88%) are rectangular with a gable roof.

The hip roof houses are located in Bellevue and Tete des Morts townships, except for one in the far western part of the county in Brandon Twp. and one in the city of Maquoketa. These houses are all two stories high. Many are covered with a coat of stucco reflecting the Luxembourgian influence. These hip roof houses appear to span a range of decades. The main house and dormitory building at Paradise Farm (NRHP) both have a very low pitched hip roof and were constructed in the 1840s. Other early examples in Paradise Valley include Big Mill



Paradise Farm, NRHP.

Homestead and Upper Paradise. The hip roof houses in St. Donatus date to the 1860s, while the house in Maquoketa has a strong Italianate feeling and appears to have been built c. 1870. Several of these hip

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roof houses are much later in date, c.1900, and have characteristics that are closer in design to the early 20th century Four Square houses. These late hip roof residences do not fall within the period of significance identified for this limestone survey.

The eighty-nine houses with gable roofs were further subdivided according to three criteria:

- 1) location of entrance.
- 2) number of stories
- 3) symmetrical/asymmetrical facade

Thirteen feature entrances on the gable end, while seventy-six have side gable, or eave side, entries.

An interesting fact is that only four of these stone houses (three of them with side gable entrances) are one story. This seems unusual, because one of the most common vernacular house types is the hall and parlor plan. These hall and parlor houses are single story rectangles, with a gable roof, door centered on the eave side with a window on each side, and a wall from front to back dividing the house into two small rooms. The hall and parlor cottage is found throughout the midwest as an early house type. The building material used varied from place to place, according to what was most readily available. In the southeastern corner of the state, a series of brick hall and parlor cottages are found in towns along the Des Moines River.

It had been anticipated that stone hall and parlor cottages would be plentiful in the Jackson County survey. Instead, most of the houses inventoried were one and a half to two and a half stories. 28% of the side gabled houses are one and a half stories, while those with gable entrance tended to be taller (83% were two stories or more, while only 59% of the side gabled houses were two stories or more).

The houses with gable entries are distributed across the county, with the usual heavier concentration along the Mississippi. About half of these (six) are simple rectangles, while the other seven either feature a wing to the side, or a projecting side gable. The houses are just as evenly divided in terms of symmetrical vs. asymmetrical facades. It appears that in each instance where the door is off-set to one side, it is set to the left. One of the houses features a five bay facade, while all except one of the others feature three bay facades.

In evaluating the seventy-six houses with side gable entry, sixteen variations were identified. These variations are based on: number of stories, number of bays, placement of door(s), use of stucco, use of jerkin head (clipped gable) roof, and whether lintels or arches are used. In addition, there are eight stone houses with frame additions so large that the stone "house" has basically become just a "wing". Several of these have been stuccoed as well. These eight have lost their significance as limestone buildings.

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LEFT:

Mrs. M. Sieben residence,  
gable entry.

BELOW:

DeFries residence,  
side gable (eave) entry.



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Thirteen of the side gable houses are one and a half stories, and another eight have half windows at the second floor level. All twenty-one of these feature a symmetrical facade.

The thirty-three two story houses, exhibit a wide variety of facade treatments. The most common plan is the symmetrical three bay facade that is found on fourteen of the houses. Seven have a symmetrical five bay facade. Perry Twp. has three of the houses with five bay symmetrical facades, each featuring double end chimneys. The ten houses with four, five, or six bay asymmetrical facades all appear to have strong Luxembourgian influences. Two of the houses are "half houses" two bays wide with door off-set to the left.



Butterworth residence, five bay symmetrical facade.

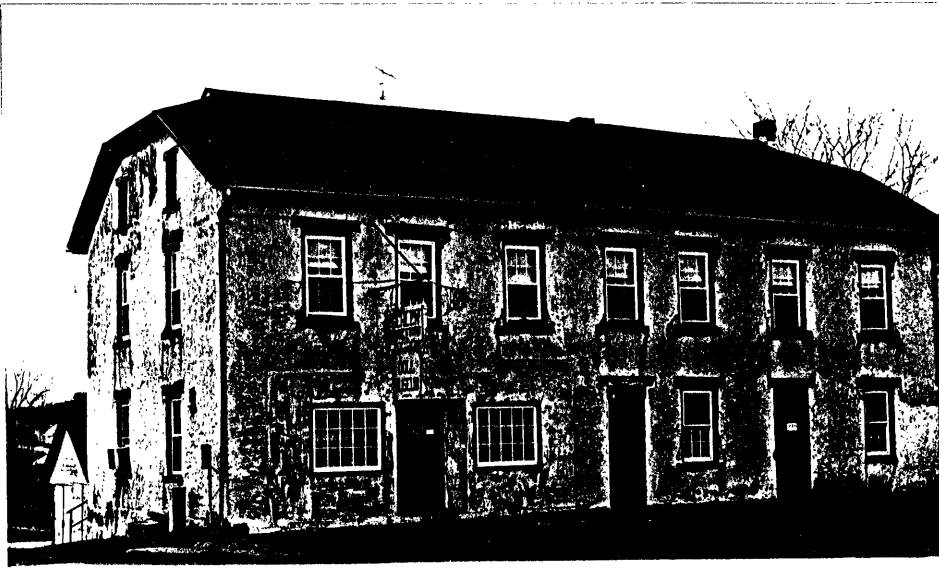
Most of the eleven two and a half story houses are located in the northern part of the county and are distinctively Luxembourgian in design. Six feature a jerkin head (clipped gable) roof with two or three doors along the eave side. The other five have different facade treatments of three or four bays, some symmetrical, others not.

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Gehlen house (NRHP), St. Donatus, jerkin head roof.

Approximately two-thirds of the side gable houses have a symmetrical facade. Although this facade treatment can be seen in the Georgian and Federal style houses in the eastern United States that some of these early settlers had left behind, it also is commonly found in vernacular, folk house, design throughout this country and Europe. It seems impossible to determine the exact source of the influences found in Jackson County houses. They carry on a strong vernacular tradition.

In rare instances, a few "high style" details were added. Spring Side, just north of Bellevue is a good example of simple Gothic Revival design. In Bellevue, the house at 505 Court displays a similar Gothic Revival treatment, and it is very possible that the house at 406 N. Riverview originally had vergeboards and a more delicate porch. Several houses across the county retain simple Greek Revival cornice returns. The only limestone house in Maquoketa has a definite Italianate quality. These houses with "high style" elements represent less than 5% of the limestone houses inventoried, and are still basically vernacular buildings.

A majority of the 101 limestone houses utilize limestone lintels above doors and windows. Between 40 and 45% of the stone houses have a stuccoed exterior. In most cases this stucco appears to be original, not added later. Though most of the stuccoed houses are found in Tete des Morts Twp., several are also located in Bellevue, Prairie Springs, and Otter Creek townships.

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## NOTES

- <sup>1</sup> A.T. Andreas, Illustrated Historical Atlas of the State of Iowa. (Chicago: Andreas Atlas Co., 1875), p. 443.
- <sup>2</sup> Annie Grieshop, Lime and Limestone Production in Iowa. (Des Moines, State Historical Society of Iowa, Bureau of Historic Preservation, Historic Context, Draft in Progress, 1990), unpagged.
- <sup>3</sup> Iowa Geological Survey Annual Report, 1906. (Des Moines, Vol XVII, 1907), pp. 572 & 573.
- <sup>4</sup> Grieshop, no page.
- <sup>5</sup> Mark T. Jaspers, Spring Side. A nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, 1989.
- <sup>6</sup> Fr. Thomas Bisenius, St. Patrick's at Garryowen. A nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, 1990.
- <sup>7</sup> Sarah Anne Daines, Village of St. Donatus Historic District. A nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, 1989.
- <sup>8</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census. (Washington, D.C.: Seventh through Ninth Enumerations, 1850-1870).
- <sup>9</sup> Charles van Ravenswaay, The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri: A Survey of a Vanishing Culture. (Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 1977), p. 180.
- <sup>10</sup> Information sheet from Merlyn and Carol Yeager, present owners of Milton Godard farm, Spring 1990.
- <sup>11</sup> Andreas, p. 443.
- <sup>12</sup> History of Jackson County. (Chicago: Western Historical Co., 1879), p. 344.
- <sup>13</sup> Ibid.



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**F. Associated Property Types**

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I. Name of Property Type Limestone Architecture of Jackson County: 1840-1880

II. Description

See continuation sheet.

III. Significance

See continuation sheet.

IV. Registration Requirements

See continuation sheet.

☒ See continuation sheet

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☐ See continuation sheet for additional property types

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## LIMESTONE ARCHITECTURE OF JACKSON COUNTY: 1840-1880

I. NAME: The buildings, structures, objects, and districts representing the "Limestone Architecture of Jackson County, 1840-1880."

II. DESCRIPTION:

The resources (a collective term for the above named categories) in this property type are varied in terms of use, size, and location. The unifying factor is that each of these was built of limestone in Jackson County between 1840 and c.1880.

Locally quarried limestone was used for the construction of vernacular houses and buildings throughout the county. Some of the houses are representative of folk house types that have survived for generations. No architect designed buildings have been identified as part of this limestone group, but patternbooks may have influenced the construction of two or three Gothic Revival houses.

The largest number of buildings in this property type will be residences (101). These range in size from one to three stories, are primarily rectangular in shape, may have either a gable or hip roof (a few have a jerkin head roof), and some will be covered with stucco. A few of these will have arched fenestration, but most will feature limestone lintels. While stone residences are found in several communities, most are located in rural areas.

Farm buildings are a significant part of this group. Limestone was used for barns (9), spring houses (13), and "other" out buildings (36).

Stone commercial buildings are located primarily in the Mississippi River towns, with the largest number found in Bellevue (13). These follow the pattern for most commercial buildings of the 1850s and '60s, being two stories high, rectangular in shape, usually with the narrow end of the rectangle facing the street. Roofs will be flat, or, occasionally gabled or hipped. Most feature lintel construction.

Public buildings are represented by one county jail, and several small one room school houses. The jail looks very residential, in keeping with the fact that the sheriff resided there. The schools are typical of their own building type, being single story rectangles with a gable roof, and entrance on the gable end. Several of these are now covered with stucco, but in one or two cases this appears to have been a later addition. One other institutional building was recorded, the building for the insane at the County Poor Farm. Though it appears to be a

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simple gable roof rectangular structure, the interior was designed specifically for housing the insane, complete with iron bars.

Stone churches are found in six of the eighteen townships. These range in size from small, one-room churches, reminiscent of the stone schools, to majestic structures with spires. At least two of these have stuccoed exteriors in the Luxembourgian tradition. The Fritz Chapel (1852) is a small stone structure, basically an altar, not meant to be entered. Two stone buildings located adjacent to cemeteries may be considered part of the religious building property type. These have not been clearly identified as to original use.

Industrial buildings will include both mills (grist) and lime kilns. Two of each have been documented during this survey. One of each of these is already listed on the National Register (Hurstville as a district, and the Seneca Williams mill as an individual site).

Water related structures vary from bridge piers to retaining walls for channeling streams. Technically these may not be part of the context. No firm date of construction has been established for most of these, and no criteria for evaluation has been developed. These water related structures must be evaluated separately.

The physical condition of these buildings, structures, objects, and districts will vary. Some may have had additions over the years. Residences may have lost (or gained) porches. Commercial buildings often will have altered storefronts at the street level. In the St. Donatus area many of the buildings were originally covered with stucco in the Luxembourgian tradition. Today a number of houses and buildings exhibit a stucco exterior, an exterior treatment that may have been added at a later date. Additional research must be done on these. Many of the buildings surveyed have been well maintained, but a few now exist as ruins. Buildings in deteriorated condition should be reviewed on an individual basis, as some may be eligible under criterion D.

### III. SIGNIFICANCE:

The buildings, structures, objects, and districts that make up this property type illustrate the development of limestone architecture in Jackson County during the period of early settlement, primarily between 1840 and 1880. Limestone was commonly used as a building material because of its ready availability. These properties illustrate a diversity of

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building types and sizes, with limestone being used as a construction material for almost every type of building within the county. Strong Luxembourgian influences can be seen in the northeast part of the county, and it is possible that other ethnic traditions may also exist but have not yet been identified.

#### IV. REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS:

1. Significance (use or form) relates to limestone architecture in Jackson County, between 1840 and 1880.

Criterion A: properties that are associated with business, government, transportation, education, agriculture, or civic activities from this period, especially those relating to the limestone industry.

Criterion B: properties that are associated with persons directly involved with, or responsible for, the construction of these limestone buildings, structures, or districts.

Criterion C: properties that illustrate the building techniques, types and/or styles, associated with limestone as a building material during this period, or which form an unusual group of buildings or structures that illustrate this period.

Criterion D: properties that may yield additional information concerning the use of limestone as a building material, the different types of stone, and/or the technology used.

2. Qualifying building use will include: commercial, governmental, industrial, educational, religious, residential, and agricultural.  
Qualifying material will be limestone.
3. If a building has been moved, the move should have taken place during the period of significance, and the integrity (both of building and surroundings) not greatly impaired.

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4. Integrity Considerations:

In all cases, the most important integrity consideration is that the building retain a strong sense of being constructed of limestone. Any changes in terms of stonework, repointing, blocking in of openings, additions, must be carefully reviewed.

Residences: The basic shape and proportion of the house should be intact. Windows and doors should not have been moved or substantially changed. Porches should be sympathetic if not original. Alterations made during the period of significance will be accepted. Additions may be acceptable if made to secondary elevations, and of a scale and material sympathetic to the original design. Stone buildings which were stuccoed originally are considered significant. However, later application of any material (stucco or siding) which obscures the original stonework is not acceptable. The house must retain sufficient integrity that the owner during the period of significance would recognize it. The question of severely deteriorated residences must be addressed on an individual basis. In some cases, these may be eligible under criterion D.

Commercial/Industrial Buildings: Altered first floor storefronts may be acceptable if the alteration is sympathetic in terms of material and design. Upper level elements should remain in place (loss of pressed metal cornice will not necessarily negate eligibility). The building must retain sufficient integrity that it would be recognizable to the original owner. Buildings which have intrusive first floors may be considered ineligible. If a sympathetic rehabilitation is made to the first floor, and the integrity of the upper level retained, the building should be re-evaluated. Industrial buildings may have been more seriously altered for new uses. If the original design is still readily apparent, and if the major alterations are reversible, the building may be considered eligible.

Agricultural Buildings: The basic shape of the building must be intact, with windows and doors substantially unaltered. Original stucco is acceptable, but stucco or any other material applied to the exterior at a later date will be considered intrusive.

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Public Buildings: Some minor alterations and/or additions may be acceptable (additions which do not obscure the primary facade, are of a sympathetic material, and are of acceptable scale, proportion and design). The building must retain sufficient integrity that it would be recognizable to the original builder.

Churches: some minor alterations and/or additions may be acceptable (see public buildings above).

Districts: Must possess a sense of time and place, contain a number of limestone buildings/structures from the period of significance, have relatively few intrusions, and not have been altered to a high degree. Key structures will have few, if any, alterations, while contributing structures may have a somewhat lesser level of integrity.

5. Known Examples: Alphabetically by township.  
Township maps will precede listing of examples.

\*\* Denotes buildings being nominated with this submission.

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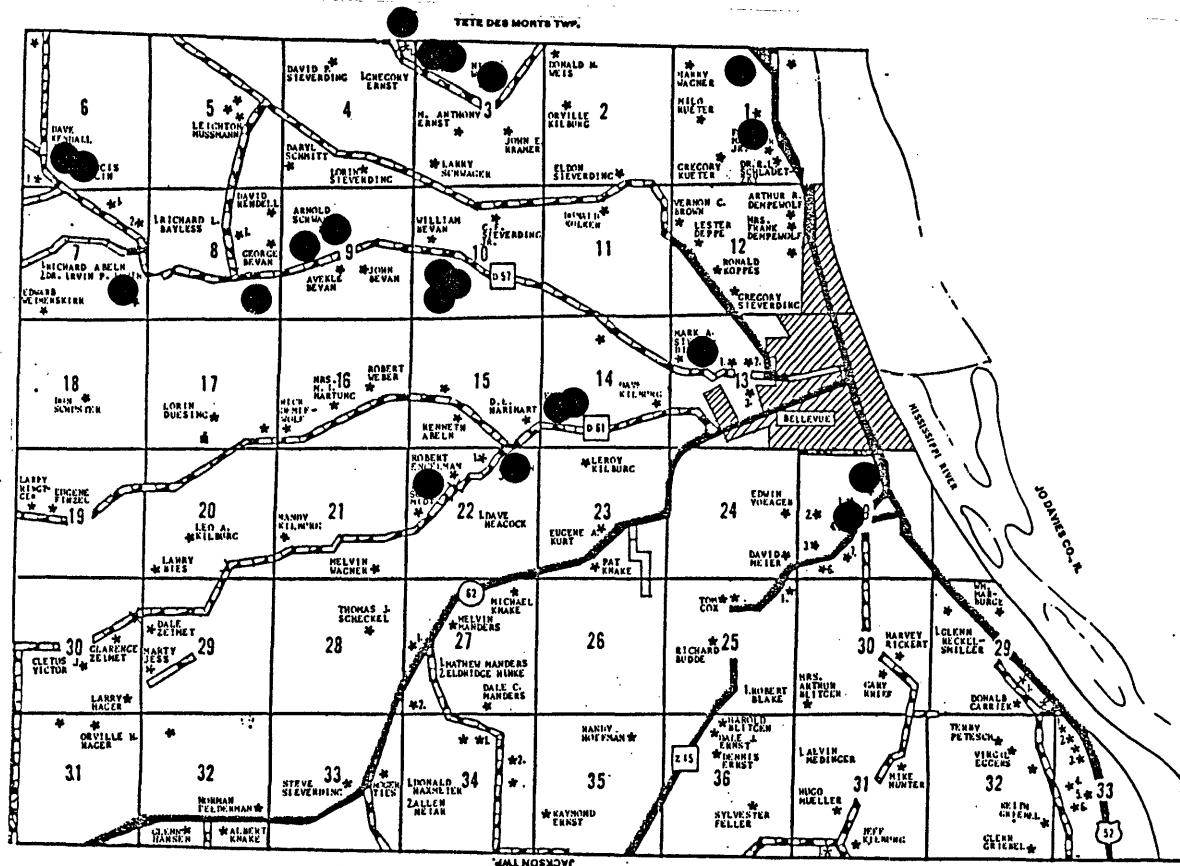
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T-36-N

BELLEVUE DIRECTORY

R-4-E



Township map showing location of limestone structures.

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### BELLEVUE TOWNSHIP (T86N-R5E)

- Sec. 22 NW $\frac{1}{4}$  2 story gable roof house, symmetrical three bay facade on eave side, c.1860, altered, ineligible.
- Sec. 22 NE $\frac{1}{4}$  1 $\frac{1}{2}$  story gable roof house with projecting front gable, symmetrical three bay facade, c.1850-60, eligible.
- Sec. 10 SW $\frac{1}{4}$  Paradise Farm, 3 story hip roof residence, first floor is stone, second and third are pise', stucco covered, stone sills & lintels, 1846. NRHP. Eligible.
- Paradise Farm, 3 story rectangular building with hip roof, stucco covered, stone sills & lintels, 1846. NRHP. Eligible.
- Paradise Farm, 2 story rectangular barn with large wagon doors, stucco covered, 1845-50. NRHP. Eligible.



Paradise Farm



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Sec. 14 SW $\frac{1}{4}$

2 $\frac{1}{2}$  story gable roof house with symmetrical entrance on gable end, addition to side, c. 1860-70, stucco covered, ineligible.

Spring house or cave entrance, one of 34 stone out buildings recorded, ineligible until original use determined.

Sec. 13 NW $\frac{1}{4}$

2 story hip roof house, stucco covered, c.1850-60, similar to Paradise Farm buildings, eligible.

Sec. 9 NW $\frac{1}{4}$

2 story gable roof barn, stucco covered, 1877, eligible.

\*\* Sec. 9 NW $\frac{1}{4}$

Upper Paradise, 3 story hip roof house, stone sills and lintels, stucco scored to look like ashlar blocks, 1847-49, eligible.

\*\* Sec. 8 SE $\frac{1}{4}$

Big Mill Homestead, 2 story hip roof house (3 story in rear), stone sills & lintels, c.1850, eligible.



Big Mill Homestead

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Sec. 7 SE $\frac{1}{4}$

2 story gable roof house with entrance on eave side, four bay facade, door off-set to right, stucco covered, c.1850-60, eligible.

\*\* Sec. 6 SW $\frac{1}{4}$

Robb residence, 2 story gable roof house, symmetrical three bay facade on eave side, stucco covered, cornice returns, c.1855, eligible.

Small square spring house with hip roof, eligible.

\*\* Sec. 3 NE $\frac{1}{4}$

Henry Roling residence, 2 story gable roof house, four bay facade on eave side, door off-set to right, transom & side-lights, stone sills & lintels, c.1850, marginal physical condition, eligible.

Sec. 1

2 story hip roof house, front dormer, gable wing, wrap around porch, stucco covered, c.1890-1900, ineligible.

Sec. 1

Spring Side, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  story hip and gable roof, Gothic Revival details (vergeboard, pendants & finials), 1848, NRHP.



Spring Side

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Sec. 3 NW $\frac{1}{4}$

St. Nikolaus Church, single story gable roof rectangle, 1855, alterations may negate eligibility.

\*\* Sec. 3 NW $\frac{1}{4}$

Theodore Niemann residence, 2 story gable roof house, four bay facade on eave side, door off-set to left, stucco covered, 1845, said to be first stone house in the county, eligible.

Small square spring house with hip roof & ventilator, eligible.

\*\* Sec. 19 SE $\frac{1}{4}$

George Dyas 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  story (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  in rear) house with gable roof, symmetrical three bay facade on eave side, central projecting gable, transom & side-lights, stone sills & lintels, Gothic Revival influence, c.1850, eligible.

\*\* Sec. 19 NE $\frac{1}{4}$

William Dyas barn, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  story, one of nine recorded, gable entry, c.1850, eligible.



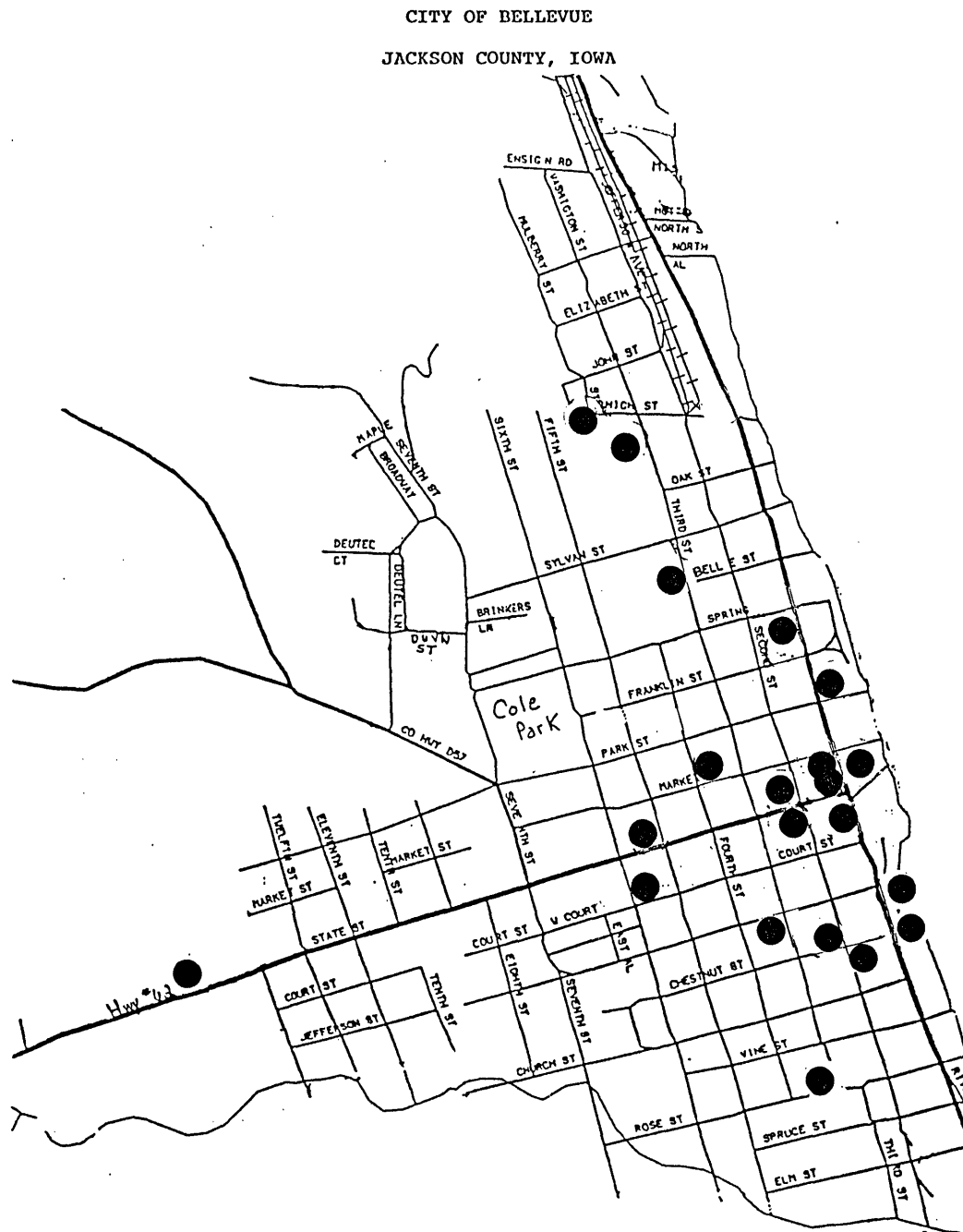
Dyas Barn

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Map showing location of limestone structures.

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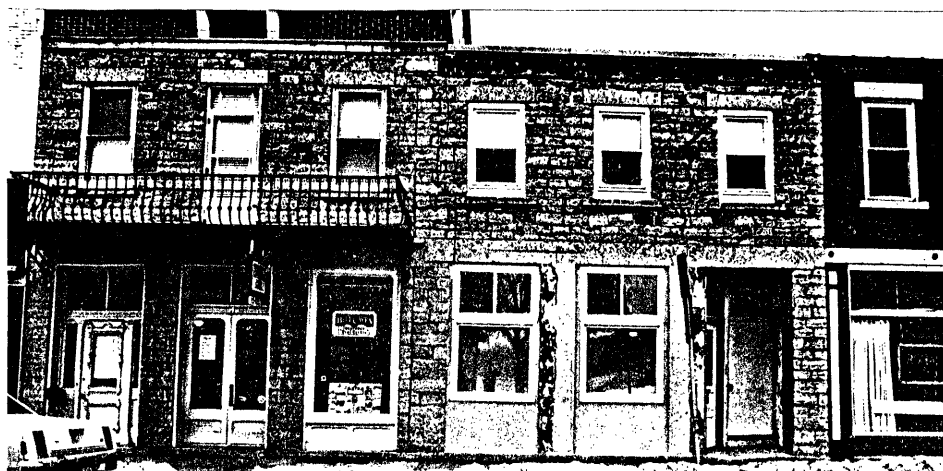
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TOWN OF BELLEVUE  
(T86N-R5E)  
49-006

- 307 S. Riverview 3 story commercial/industrial building, some windows & facade altered, ineligible.
- 301 S. Riverview 3 story commercial/industrial building, alterations to fenestration, ineligible at this time.
- \*\* 130 S. Riverview Bellevue Herald Building, single store front, 3rd floor added, first two floors virtually unaltered, stone lintels, c.1855, eligible.
- \*\* 126 S. Riverview 2 story single store front building, stone lintels, few alterations, c.1855, eligible.
- \*\* 101 N. Riverview 3 story free standing hip roof building, entrance on narrow end, stone lintels, thin coat of stucco, c.1850, eligible.
- 102 N. Riverview 2 story single store front commercial building, stone sills & lintels, totally altered at street level, not eligible.
- \*\* 130-132 N. Riverview 2 story double store front commercial building, left front original, right front dates c.1900, stone sills & lintels, gable roof parallel to street, c.1855, eligible.



130 and 126 S. Riverview

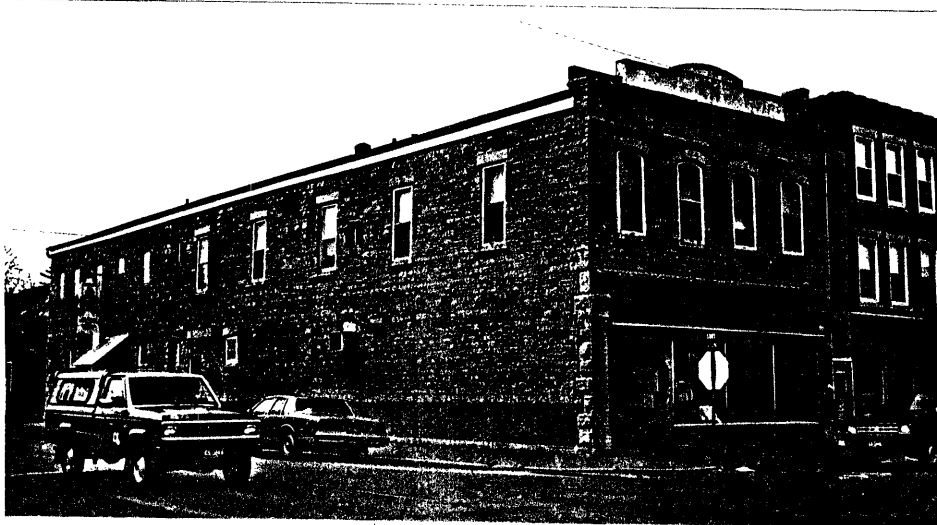
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- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| 303 N. Riverview | 2 story double store front, gable roof, facade has been stuccoed, north elevation is of glazed hollow tile, ineligible.           |
| 406 N. Riverview | 1½ story gable roof with projecting front gable, some Gothic Revival elements, c.1900 porch & rear wing, eligible.                |
| ** 100 N. Second | Kucheman Building, 2 story single store front, altered at street level, but not intrusive, stone lintels, 1868, eligible.         |
| 101 S. Second    | 2 story hip roof commercial building, stone lintels, c.1850, altered at street level for gas station, ineligible individually.    |
| ** 307 S. Second | 2 story gable roof building, wagon doors on gable end, jack arched openings, c.1850, eligible.                                    |
| ** 306 S. Second | 2 story flat roof commercial/industrial building, symmetrical three bay facades, with large doors, stone lintels, 1859, eligible. |



Kucheman Building, 100 N. Second

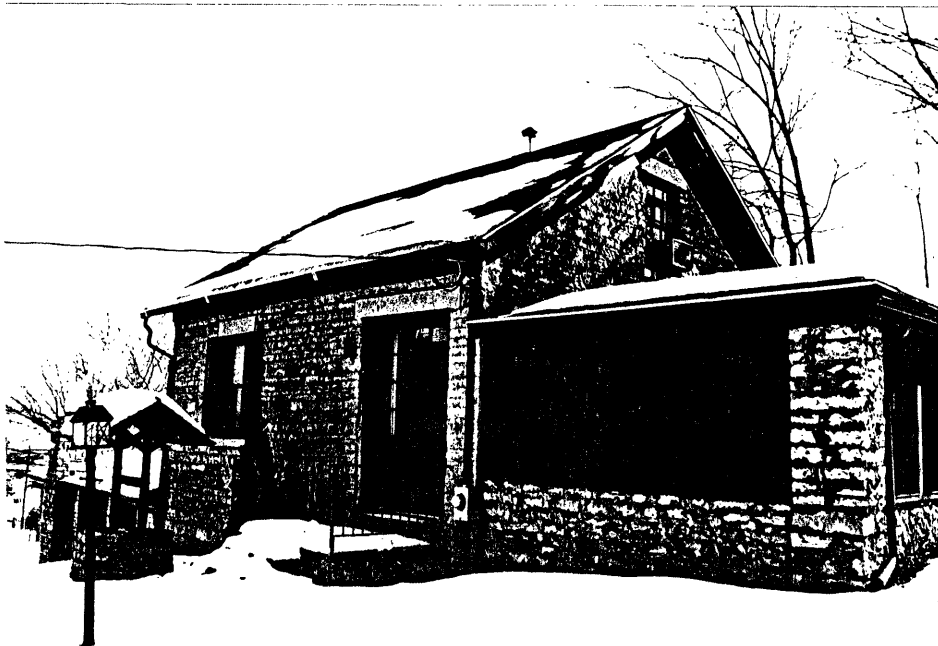
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- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| 6 Third Street | Single story gable roof building, the smallest of the commercial/industrial buildings recorded, altered wagon door, c.1860-70, eligible. |
| 300 S. Third   | St. John's Lutheran Church, 1868, gable roof with symmetrical gable end entrance, tower, additions, ineligible.                          |
| 201 Belle      | 2½ story gable roof house, door on gable end has transom & side-lights, 1850s, eligible.   |
| 808 N. Third   | 2 story hip roof house, front dormer, early 20th century porch, possibly c.1860, ineligible.   |
| 300 High       | 1½ story gable roof house, door off-set to right on eave side, transom & side-lights, stone lintels, additions not intrusive, eligible.  |



300 High

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305 Market

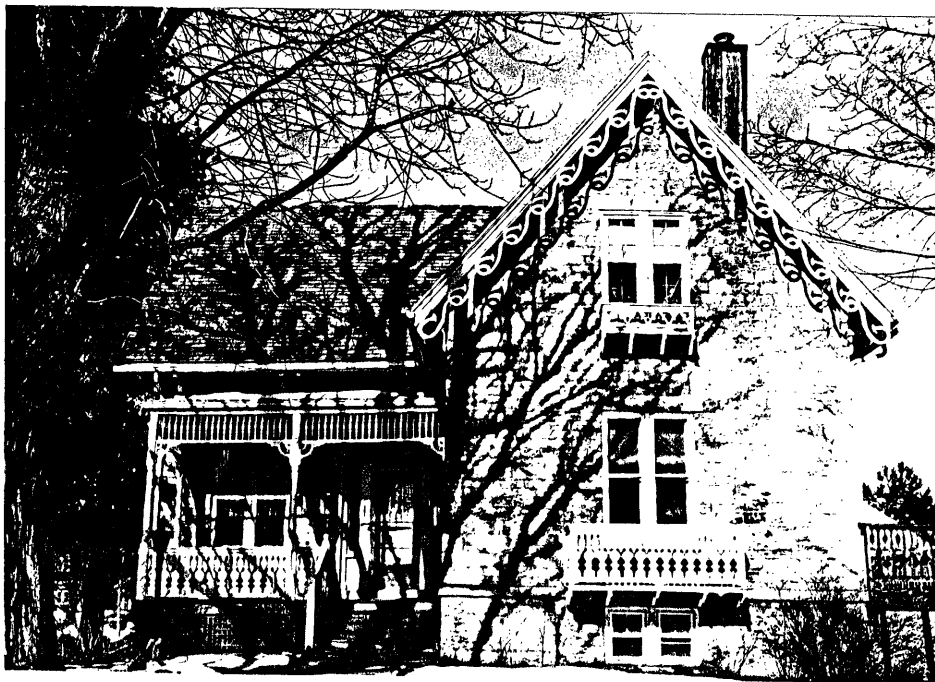
Presbyterian Church, 1860 or 1864, gable roof with symmetrical entrance on gable end under belfry, new additions on each side and facade, ineligible.

\*\* 505 Court

1½ story gable roof, L-shaped house, Gothic Revival vergeboards, balconies, & porch, 1871, eligible.

Highway 64 W

1½ story gable roof with projecting center gable, frame addition, stuccoed end, c.1860-70, ineligible.



505 Court

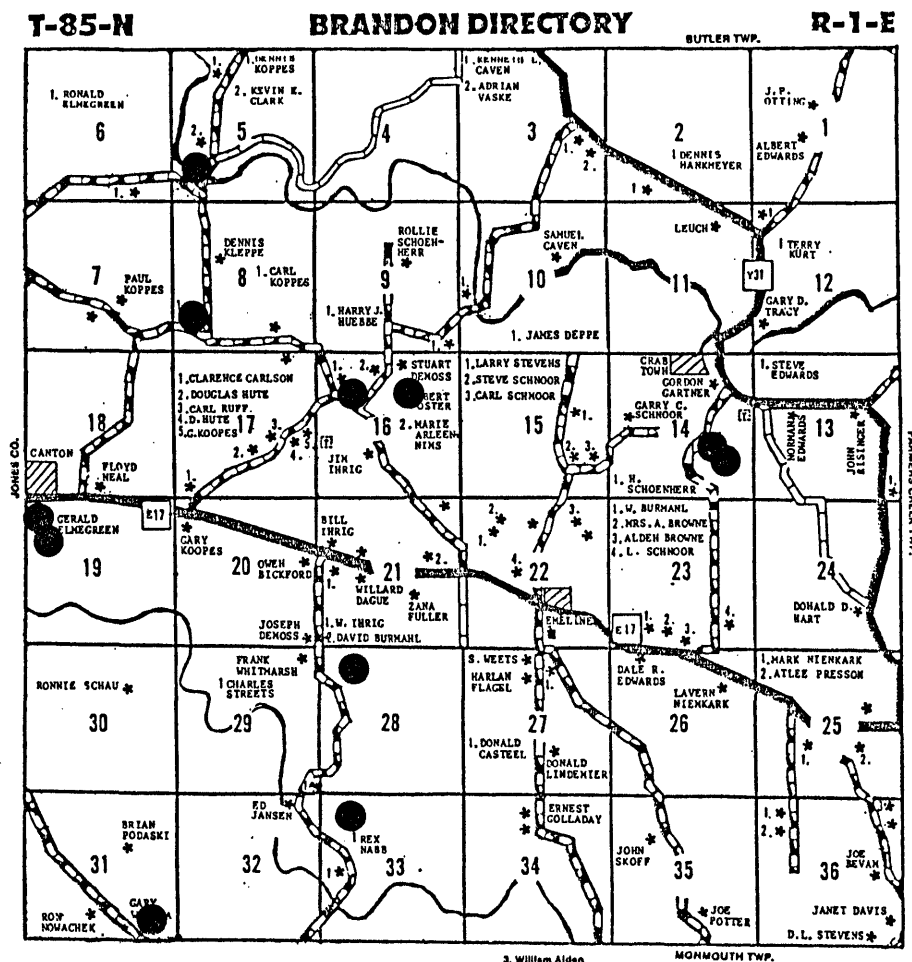


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Township map showing location of limestone structures.

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BRANDON TOWNSHIP  
(T85N-R1E)

- Sec. 23 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$  Rock dam and spillway, unknown date, ineligible.
- Sec. 28 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$  1 $\frac{1}{2}$  story house, gable roof, symmetrical three bay facade on eave side, marginal condition, eligible.
- Sec. 33 Farmstead with abandoned stone structures, ineligible architecturally, possible archeological significance.
- Sec. 31 SE $\frac{1}{4}$  2 story residence with hip roof, 1856, altered 1916, ineligible.
- Sec. 19 NW $\frac{1}{4}$  Canton General Store, c.1860-70, ruins, ineligible.
- Sec. 19 NW $\frac{1}{4}$  Canton School, 1877, one of twelve stone schools recorded. NRHP. Eligible.
- Sec. 8 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$  Oak Grove School, 1871, one of twelve stone schools recorded, eligible.



Oak Grove School

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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

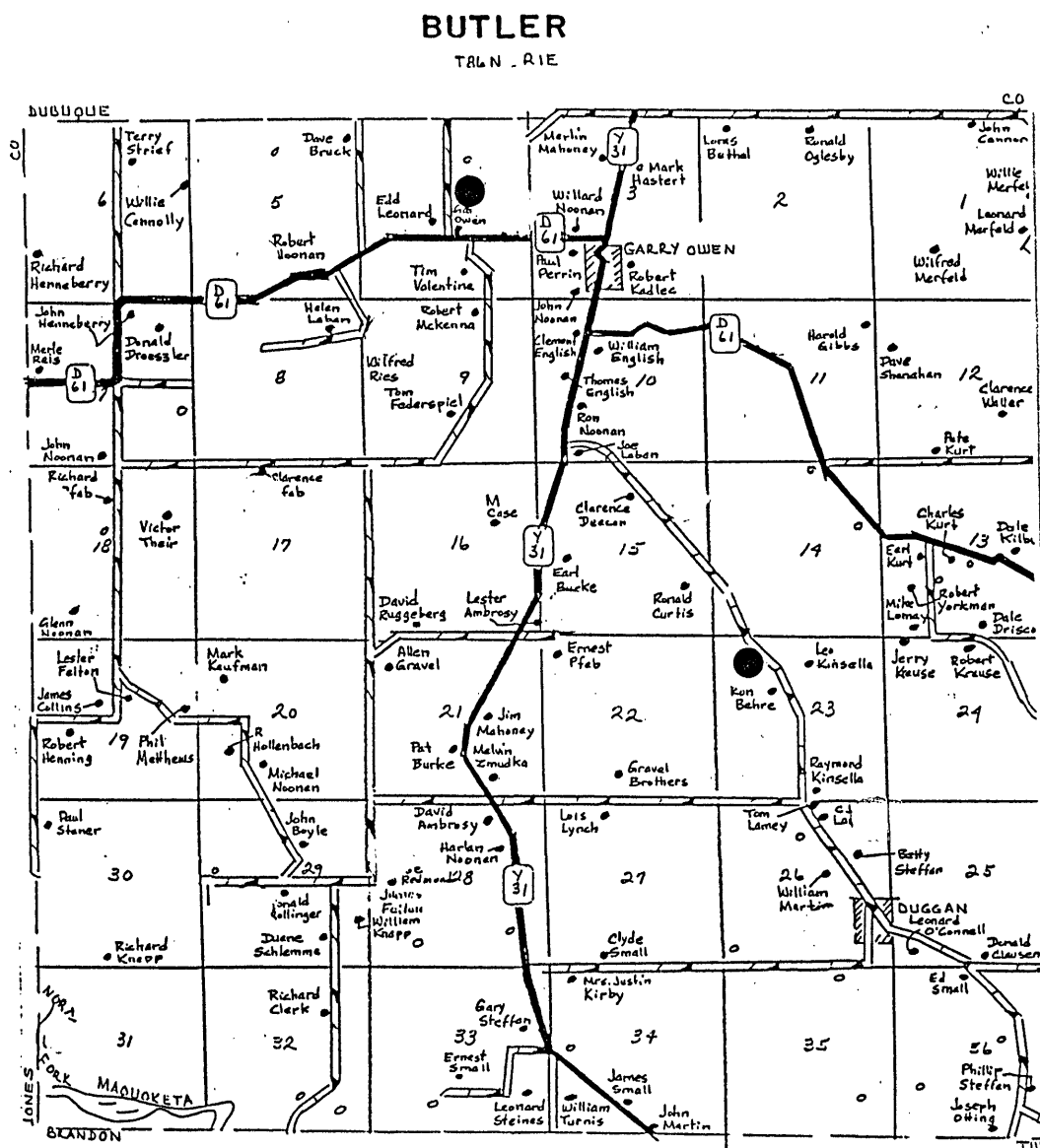
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Sec. 5 SW $\frac{1}{4}$	Ozark Bridge, ruins of abutments, ineligible.
Sec. 16 NW $\frac{1}{4}$	Central School, 1868, one of twelve stone stone schools recorded, eligible.
Sec. 16 NE $\frac{1}{4}$	2 story gable roof house, c. 1860, symmetrical eave side entrance, additions, ineligible.

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**Township map showing location of limestone structures.**

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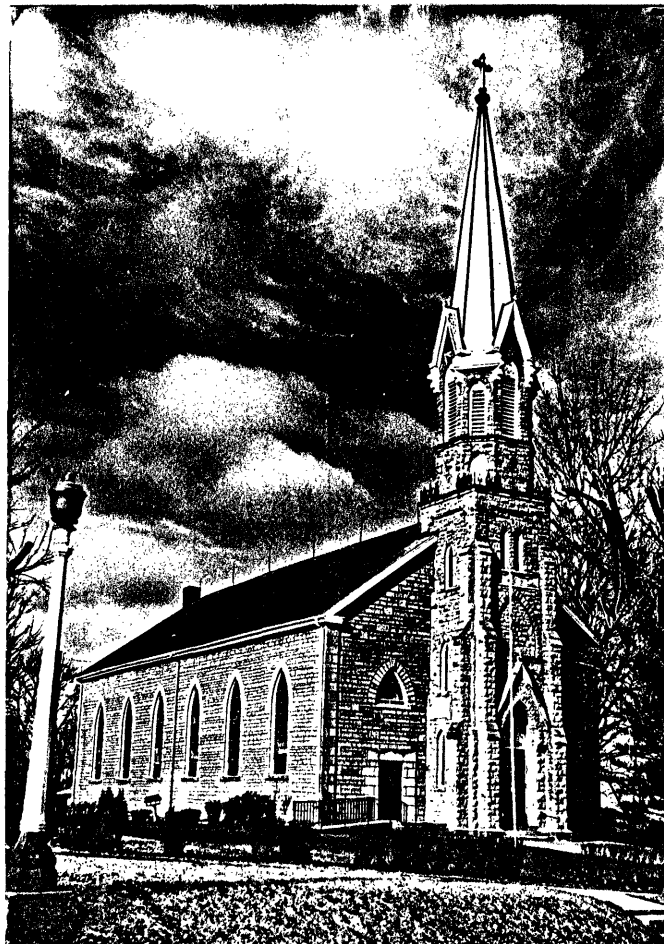
BUTLER TOWNSHIP  
(T86N-R1E)

Sec. 4 NE $\frac{1}{4}$

St. Patrick's Church at Garryowen, 1853,  
eligible, NR nomination in progress (1991).

Sec. 23 NW $\frac{1}{4}$

Farm out building, original function unknown,  
ineligible at this time.

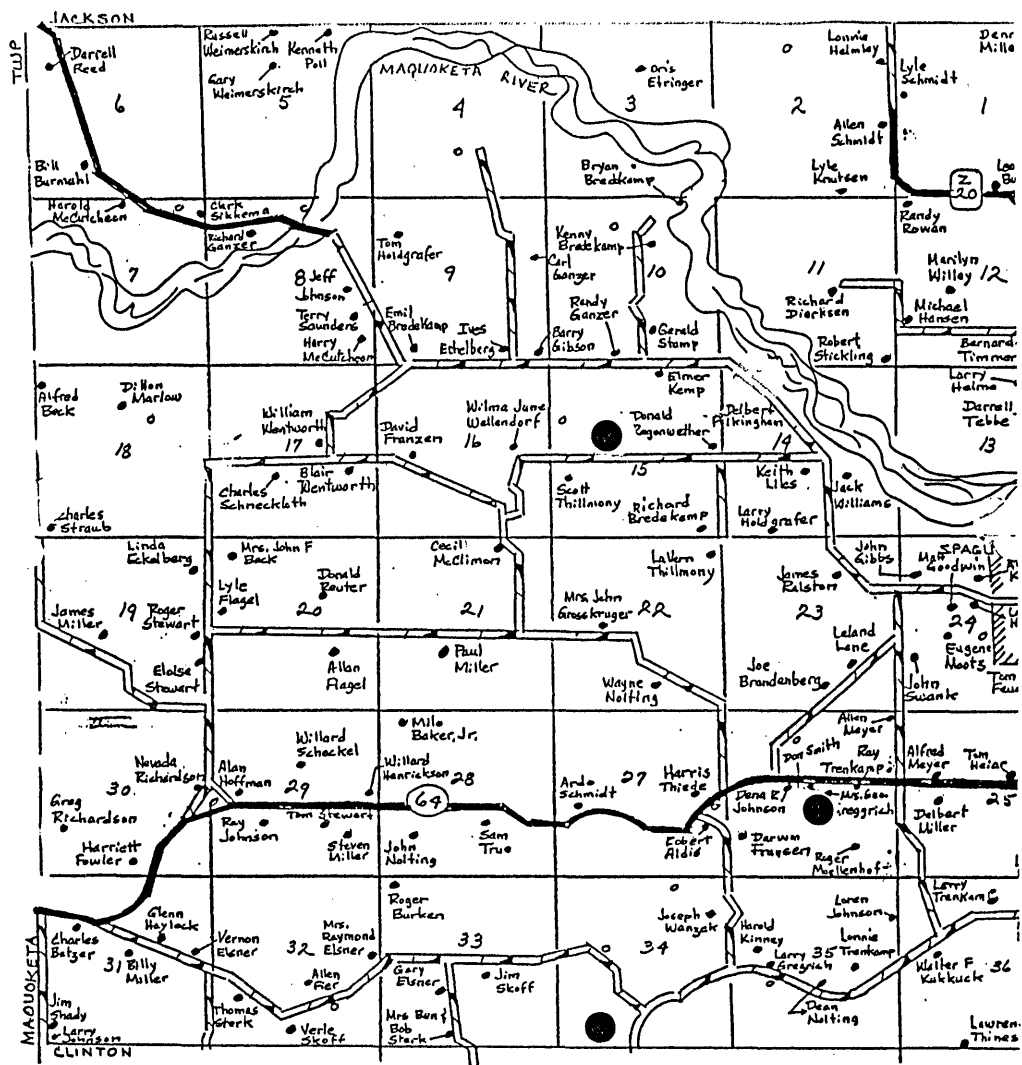


St. Patrick's at Garryowen

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T84N - R4E



Township map showing location of limestone structures.

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FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP  
(T84N-R4E)

- Sec. 26 SE $\frac{1}{4}$  Summer Hill School, c.1870, one of twelve stone schools recorded, eligible.
- Sec. 15 NW $\frac{1}{4}$  Out building (milk house?), until original function is determined is considered ineligible.
- Sec. 34 SW $\frac{1}{4}$  Brown's Station Lime Kiln, c. 1870s, eligible.



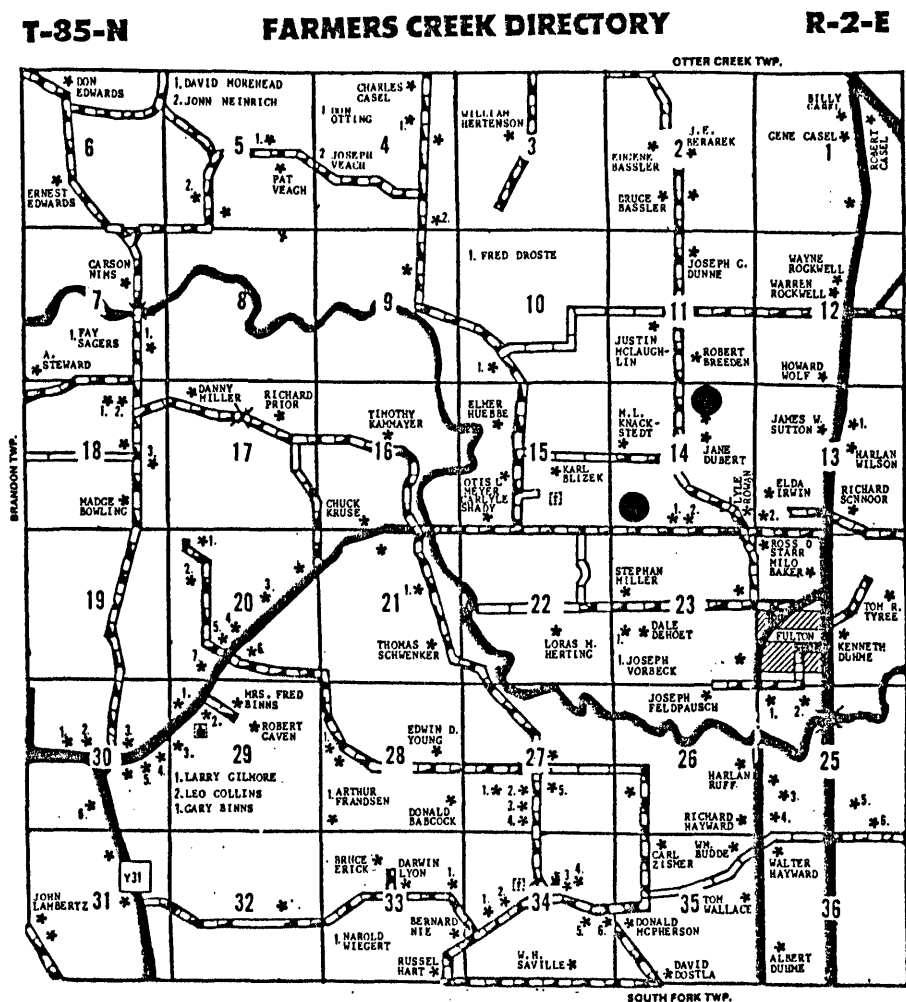
Summer Hill School

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Township map showing location of limestone structures.



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FARMERS CREEK  
(T85N-R2E)

Sec. 14 SW $\frac{1}{4}$

Smoke house, 1923, outside the period of  
significance, ineligible.

Sec. 14 NE $\frac{1}{4}$

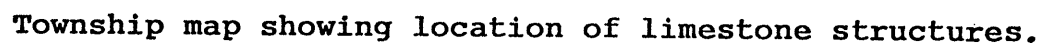
1 $\frac{1}{2}$  story gable roof house, c.1860, marginal  
condition makes it ineligible.



1 $\frac{1}{2}$  story house in Sec. 14.

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IOWA TOWNSHIP  
(T84N-R6E)

- Sec. 11 SW $\frac{1}{4}$  2 story stone house with hip roof, c.1870, altered, ineligible.
- 2 story stone horse/wagon barn with gable roof, c. 1870, eligible.
- Sec. 24 NE $\frac{1}{4}$  2 story hip roof house, c.1860-70, stucco covered, apparently at later date, considered ineligible.
- Sec. 27 SW $\frac{1}{4}$  Farmstead with 2 story gable roof house, c.1850-60, eave side entrance, eligible.
- Miles Stone & frame building c.1860, livery or blacksmith (?), eligible.
- Sec. 5 SW $\frac{1}{4}$  School, c.1870, not identified as such, but follows pattern of school house design, eligible as a stone school.
- Sec. 4 SW $\frac{1}{4}$  Farmstead with gable roof house, eave side entrance, c.1850-60, eligible.
- Sec.20 NW $\frac{1}{4}$  Out building with gable roof, c.1860, until original function is determined this is considered ineligible.



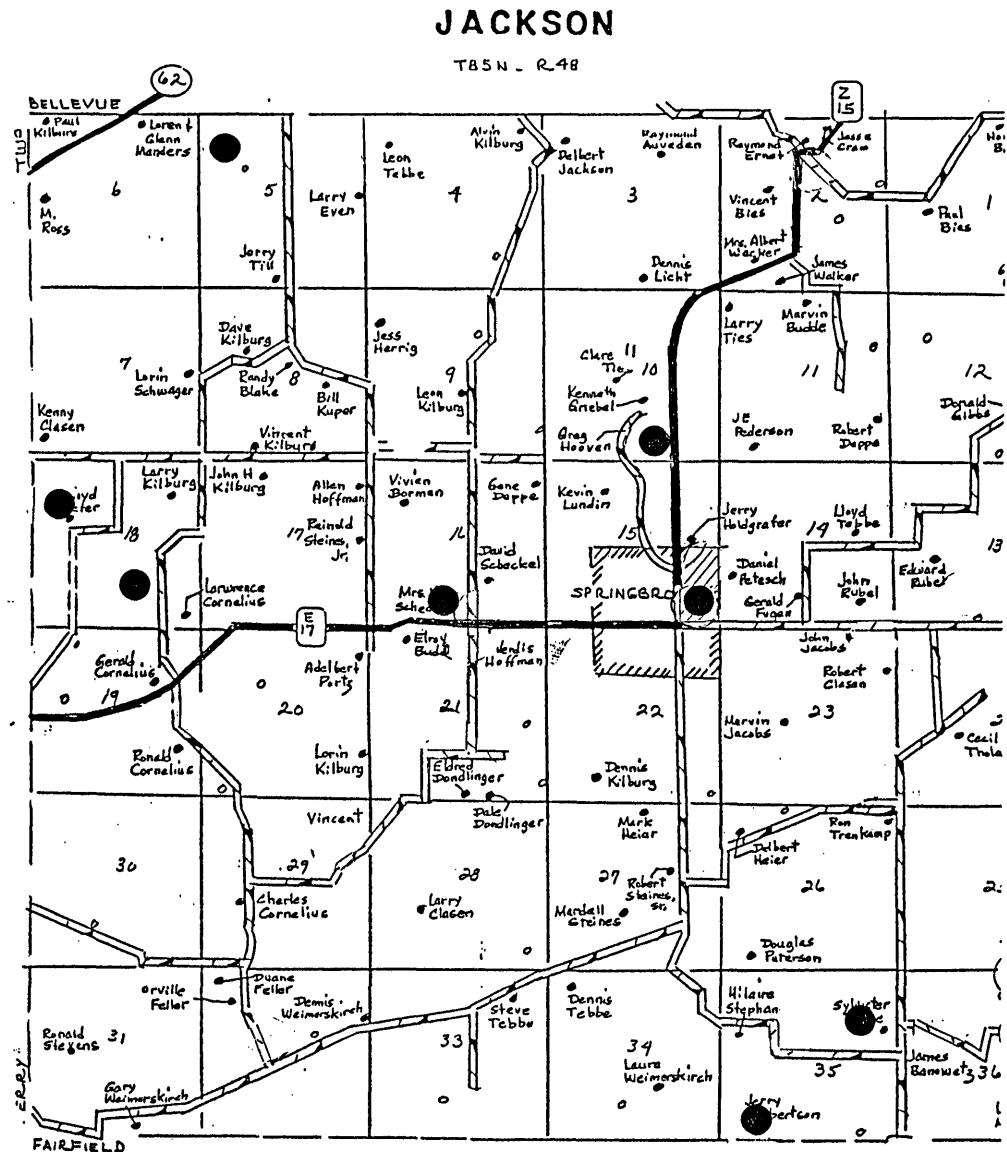
Hip roof house, Sec. 24.

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Township map showing location of limestone structures.

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JACKSON TOWNSHIP  
(T85N-R4E)

- Sec. 16 SW $\frac{1}{4}$  2 story gable roof house with side gable entrance, c.1860-70, eligible.
- Sec. 15 SE $\frac{1}{4}$  Kegler Gonner Store in Springbrook, 2 story stone commercial building, NRHP. Eligible.
- Sec. 35 NE $\frac{1}{4}$  Spring house with hip roof, c.1860-70, one of 14 recorded, eligible.
- Sec. 35 SW $\frac{1}{4}$  Small out building with gable roof, c.1860-70, original function has not been determined so this is considered ineligible at this time.
- Sec. 10 SE $\frac{1}{4}$  Spring house with hip roof, c.1870, one of 14 recorded, eligible.
- Sec. 5 NW $\frac{1}{4}$  1 $\frac{1}{2}$  story house with Gothic Revival details, c.1860, eligible.
- Sec. 18 NW $\frac{1}{4}$  Small stucco covered out building, by 1900, original function unknown, ineligible.
- Sec. 18 SE $\frac{1}{4}$  1 $\frac{1}{2}$  story gable roof house with symmetrical entry on gable end, c.1850, marginal condition, eligible.



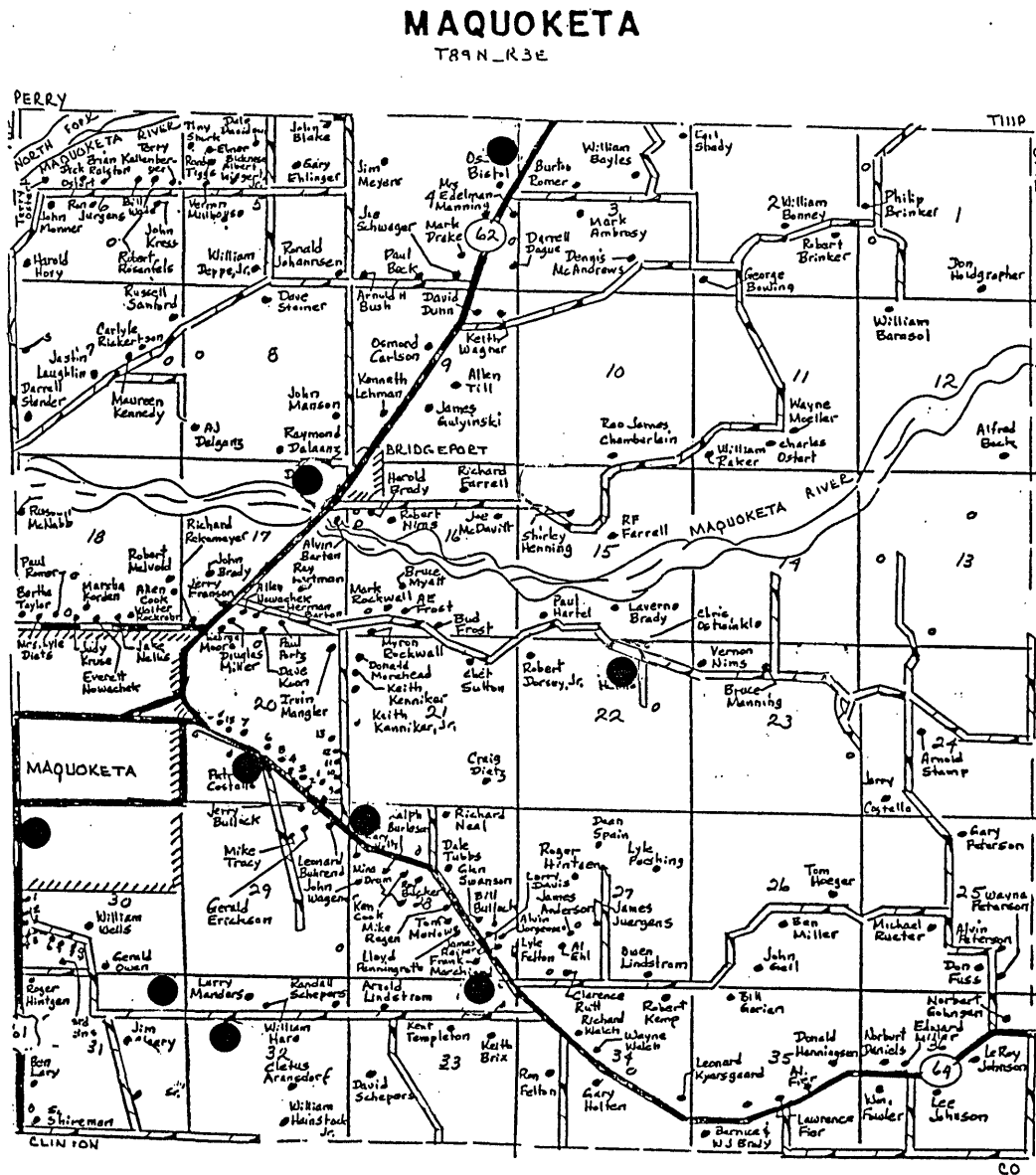
Spring house in Sec. 10.

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Township map showing location of limestone structures.

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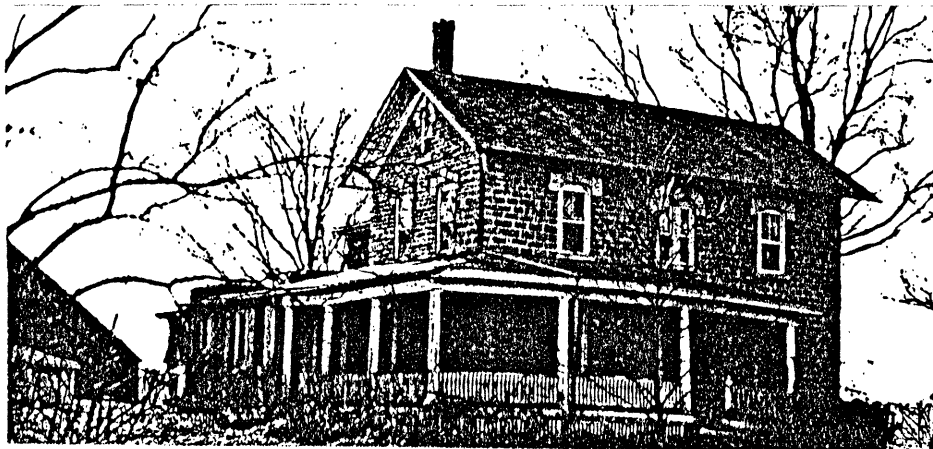
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MAQUOKETA TOWNSHIP  
(T84N-R3E)

- Sec. 20 SE $\frac{1}{4}$  Seneca Williams Mill, 1868, NRHP. Eligible.
- Sec. 28 NW $\frac{1}{4}$  1 $\frac{1}{2}$  story house with gable roof, c.1860, eligible.
- Sec. 33 NE $\frac{1}{4}$  Maquoketa Twp. School #2, 1866, currently ineligible because stonework is now covered with stucco.
- Sec. 32 NW $\frac{1}{4}$  2 $\frac{1}{2}$  story gable roof house with symmetrical side gable entry, hoodmolds, c.1865-75, eligible until demolished in late 1990.
- Sec. 31 NE $\frac{1}{4}$  Small gable roof out building of unknown function, c.1860-70, ineligible until function is determined.
- Sec. 22 NE $\frac{1}{4}$  2 story gable roof house with symmetrical side gable entry, c.1860, eligible.
- Sec. 17 NE $\frac{1}{4}$  Bridgeport School, c.1870, currently stucco covered, ineligible.
- Sec. 4 NE $\frac{1}{4}$  2 story gable roof house with gable end entry and cornice returns, 1850s, stucco covered, unknown if brick or stone beneath, ineligible.
- Maquoketa 116 S. Vermont, 2 story hip roof Italianate, sans brackets, c.1870-75, eligible.



Non-extant house from Sec. 32.

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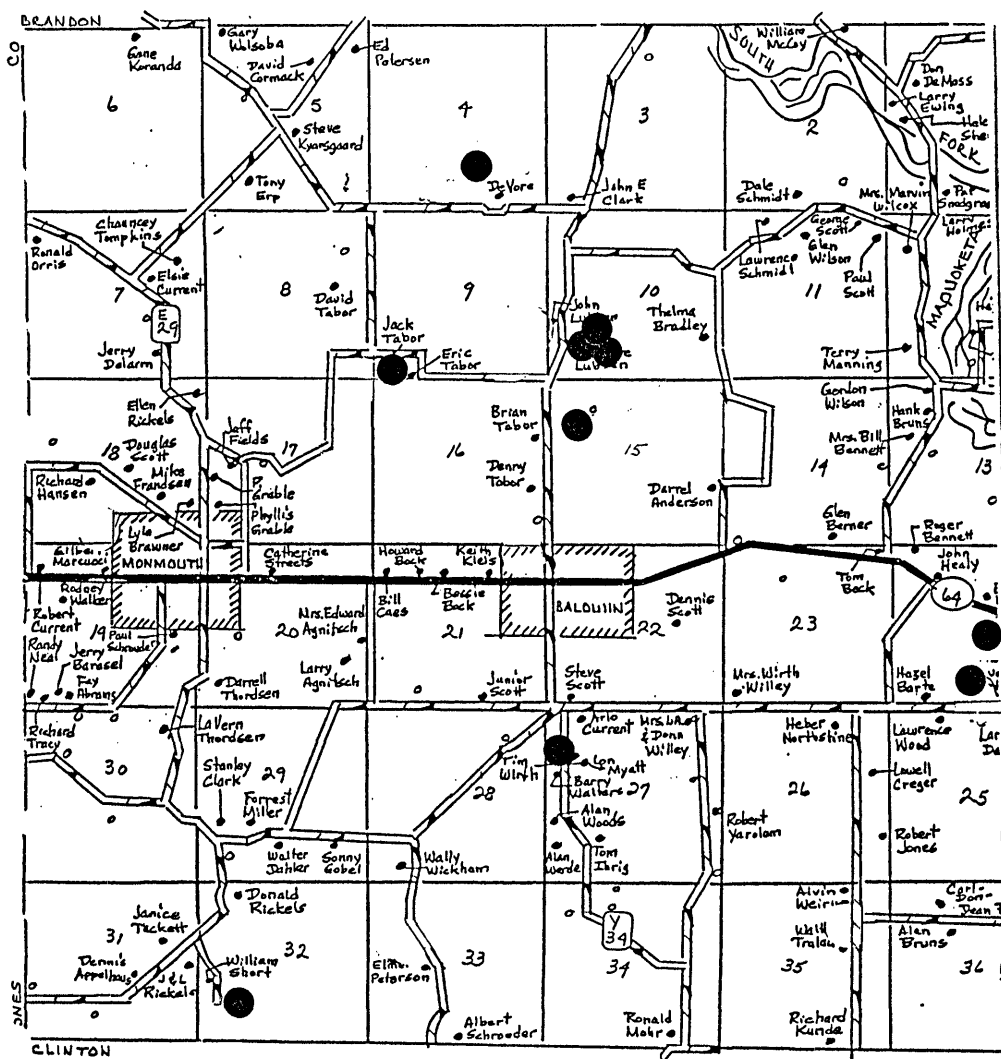
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MONMOUTH

TRAN - R.I.E.



Township map showing location of limestone structures.



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MONMOUTH TOWNSHIP  
(T84N-R1E)

- Sec. 27 NW $\frac{1}{4}$  Millrock School, 1869, one of twelve stone schools recorded, eligible.
- Sec. 24 SE $\frac{1}{4}$  Small gable roof out building with side gable entrance flanked by windows, c.1860-70, original function unknown, ineligible.
- Small gable roof out building with side gable entry and tiny window in gable end, c.1860-70, original function unknown, ineligible.
- Sec. 10 SW $\frac{1}{4}$  Henry Lubben House, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  story gable roof house with symmetrical 5 bay facade on eave side, 1858-60, eligible.
- Small gable roof out building with door on gable end, original function unknown, eligible if considered with house.
- Small gable roof out building with side gable entry, windows located on both side and gable ends, original use unknown, eligible if considered with house.
- Sec. 9 SW $\frac{1}{4}$  2 story gable roof house with symmetrical three bay facade on eave side, c.1860, eligible.
- Sec. 32 SW $\frac{1}{4}$  Rock crusher (?), lime kiln (?), ineligible until original function is determined.
- Sec. 4 SE $\frac{1}{4}$  Small out building with shed roof, unknown original use, may have been cave entrance, ineligible until use is determined.

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Sec. 15 NW $\frac{1}{4}$

Mrs. M. Sieben Residence, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  story gable roof with entry on gable end, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  story wing to side, Hauspruch with name and date (1869) on facade, eligible.

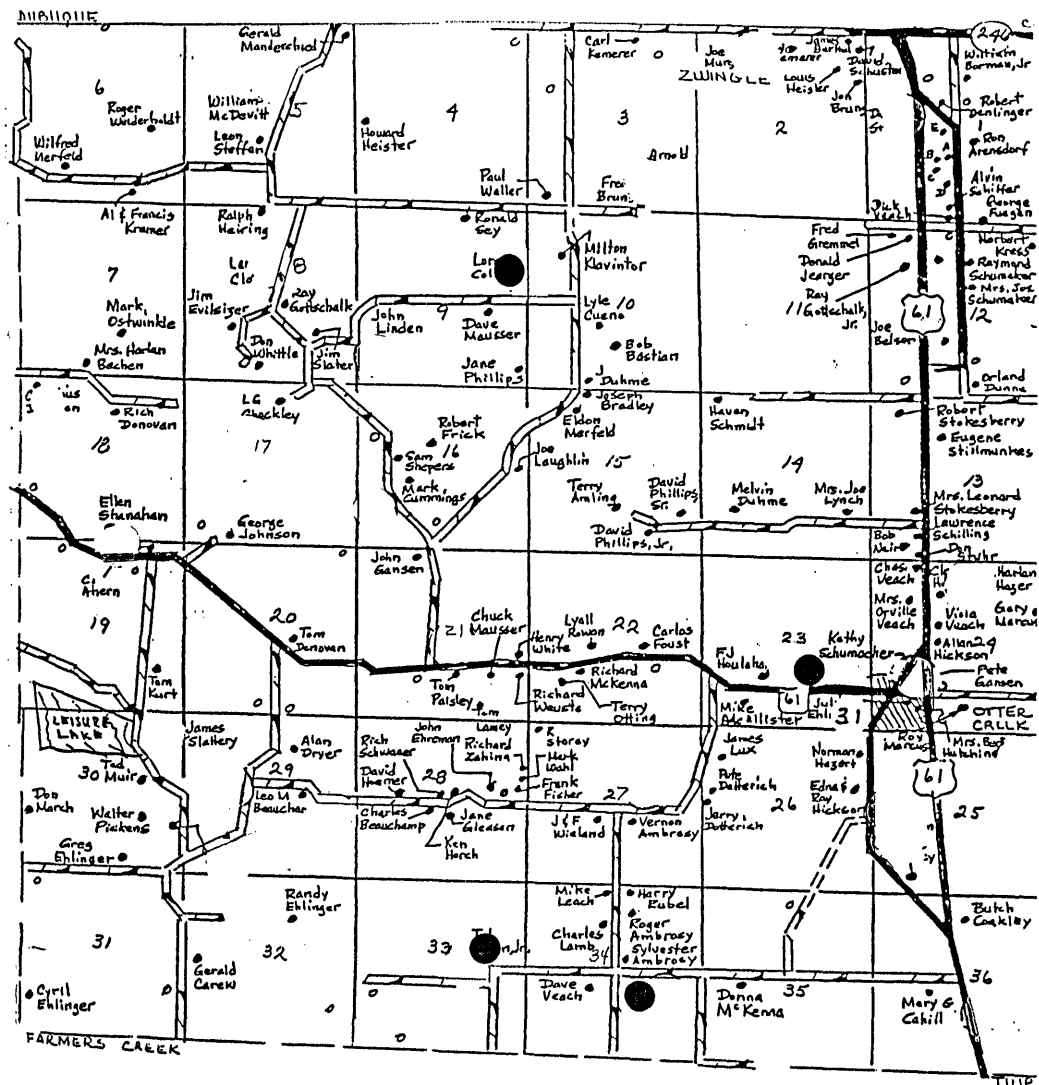


Mrs. M. Sieben Residence

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T86N\_ R2E



**Township map showing location of limestone structures.**

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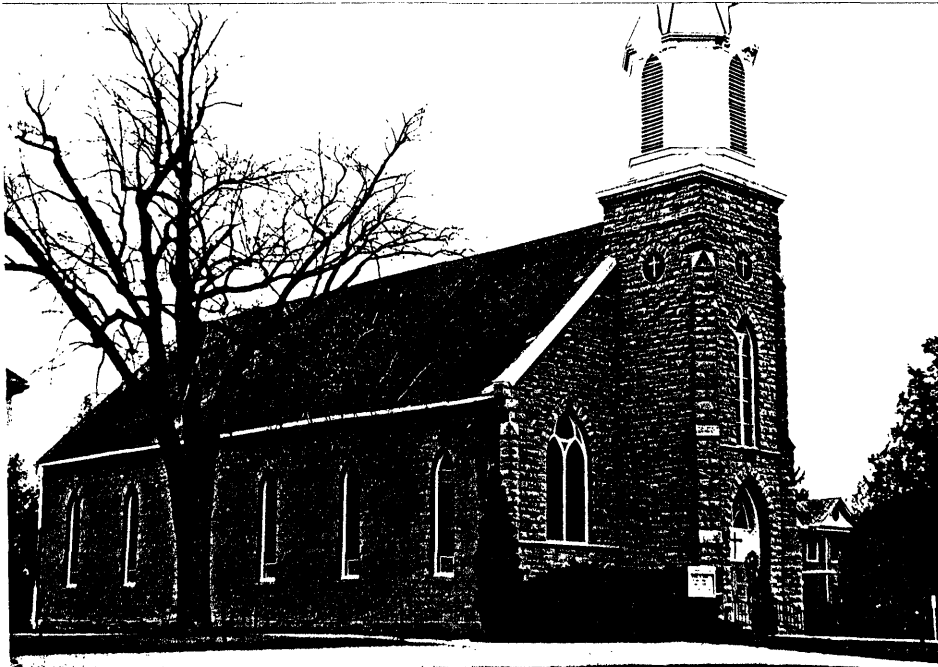
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OTTER CREEK TOWNSHIP  
(T86N-R2E)

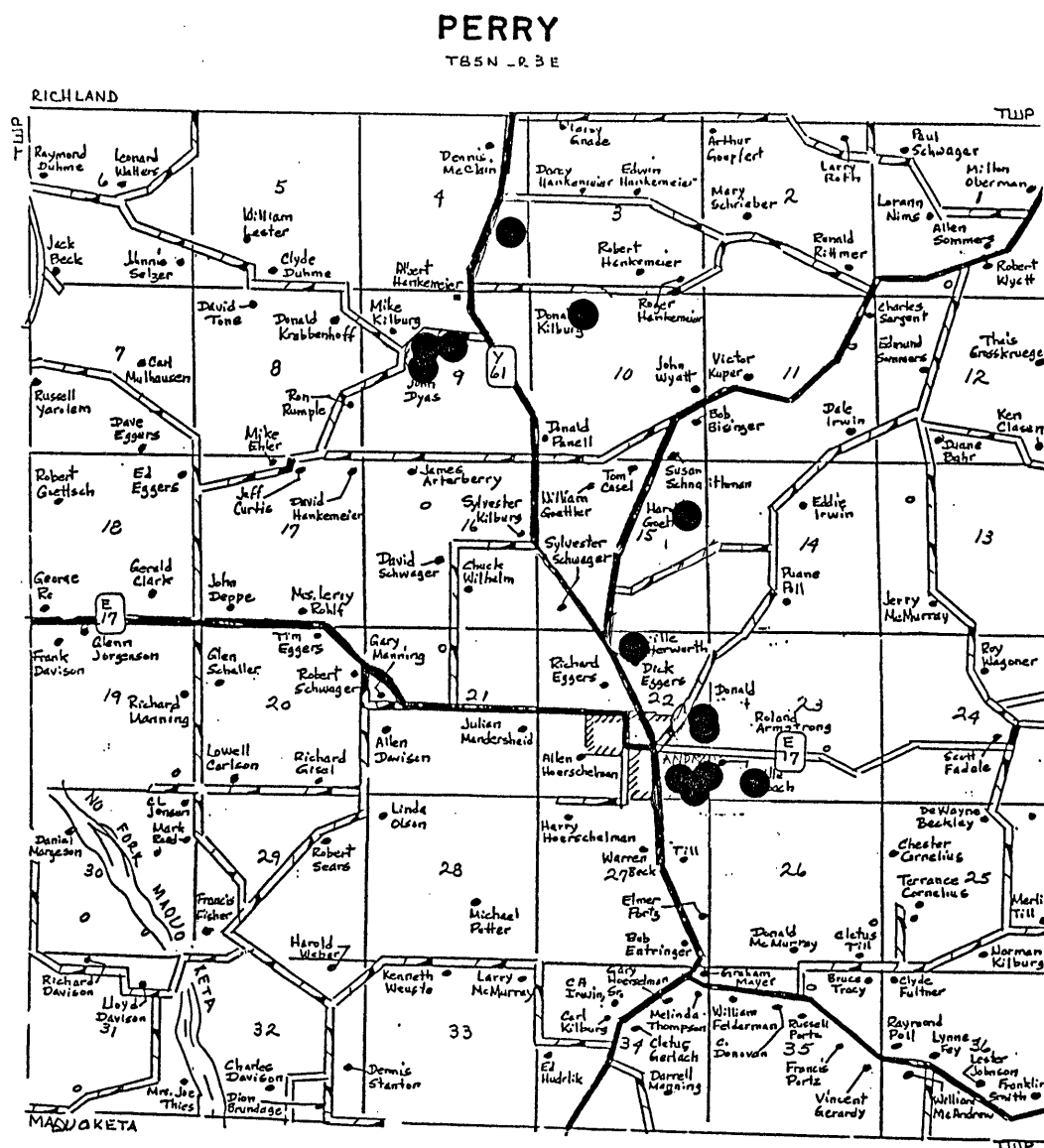
- Sec. 33 NE $\frac{1}{4}$  1 $\frac{1}{2}$  story gable roof house with double doors centered in eave side, c.1850-60, ruins, ineligible.
- Sec. 34 SE $\frac{1}{4}$  Water control structure of unknown date, ineligible.
- Sec. 23 SE $\frac{1}{4}$  St. Lawrence Catholic Church, 1883, eligible.
- Sec. 9 NE $\frac{1}{4}$  1 $\frac{1}{2}$  story gable roof house with symmetrical three bay facade on eave side, c.1850-60, ruins, ineligible.



Church of St. Lawrence

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Township map showing location of limestone structures.

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PERRY TOWNSHIP  
(T85N-R3E)

Andrew	Salem Lutheran Church, 1875, eligible
Andrew	2½ story house with gable roof and cross gable, door offset to right side of gable end, c.1860, cor. Marion & Benton Sts., eligible.
Andrew	2½ story gable roof house with symmetrical gable end entry, c.1860, eligible.
Andrew	2 story gable roof commercial building with covered front and addition to one side, ineligible until determined to actually be stone construction.
Andrew	Jackson County Jail, 1871, NRHP. Eligible.
Sec. 10 NW¼	Kilburg House, 2 story gable roof, symmetrical five bay facade on eave side, entry flanked by side-lights, paired end chimneys, 1850s, eligible.
Sec. 9 SW¼	DeFries Farmstead: 2 story gable roof house with symmetrical five bay facade on eave side, entry flanked by side-lights ( <u>Hauspruch</u> above door), half windows on 2nd floor, paired end chimneys, 1850s, eligible.  Gable roof barn with entry on eave side, 1862, eligible.  1½ story gable roof building with gable entry, cornice returns, blacksmith shop (?), 1850s, eligible.
Sec. 15 NE¼	2 story gable roof house with symmetrical three bay facade on eave side, half windows on 2nd floor, single end chimneys, c.1860, eligible.

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- Sec. 22 NW $\frac{1}{4}$  Nathaniel Butterworth House, 1852, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  story gable roof house with symmetrical five bay facade on eave side, transom and side-lights, entry surrounded by classical entablature and pilasters, paired end chimneys, eligible.
- Sec. 4 SE $\frac{1}{4}$  Building for the Insane at County Poor Farm, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  story gable roof, iron grating still in place on some windows, 1870 & 1872, eligible.
- Sec. 23 SW $\frac{1}{4}$  Small gable roof out building with gable entry, original function unknown, ineligible until such determination can be made.



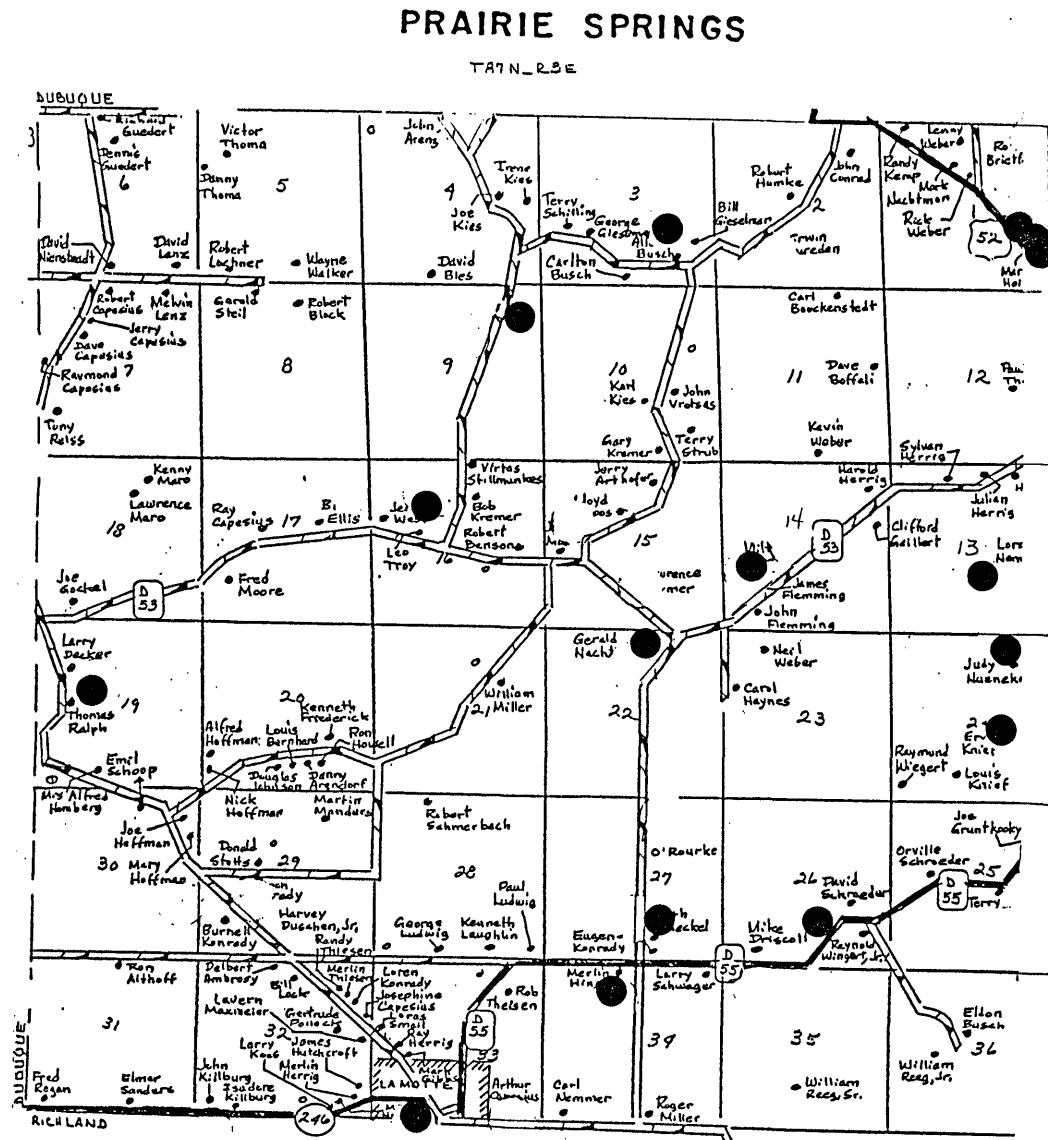
Nathaniel Butterworth House

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Township map showing location of limestone structures.



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PRAIRIE SPRINGS TOWNSHIP  
(T87N-R3E)

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Sec. 34 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ | 2 story house with jerkin-head roof and stuccoed exterior which illustrate Luxembourgian tradition, c.1860, deteriorated condition makes it ineligible.                      |
| Sec. 26 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ | Luxembourg Independent School, 1872, stucco covered stone, Gothic arched windows, one of twelve schools recorded, ineligible due to deteriorated condition.                  |
| Sec. 24 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ | 2 story gable roof house with asymmetrical four bay facade on eave side, stucco covered exterior in Luxembourgian tradition, c.1860, marginal condition makes it ineligible. |
| Sec. 24 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ | 2 story gable roof house with symmetrical three bay facade on eave side, stucco covered, may be Luxembourgian influence, c.1860, marginally eligible.                        |
| Sec. 13 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ | 2 story gable roof house with symmetrical five bay facade on eave side, stuccoed in Luxembourgian tradition, c.1860, eligible.   |
| Sec. 14 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ | 2 story gable roof house with asymmetrical four bay facade on eave side, stuccoed in Luxembourgian tradition, c.1860, eligible.  |
| Sec. 27 SE $\frac{1}{4}$ | Stucco covered gable roof structure that may, or may not, have been a residence originally, c.1860, not eligible without additional information.                             |

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- Sec. 22 NE $\frac{1}{4}$  2 $\frac{1}{2}$  story gable roof house with large frame addition, stucco covered, lack of fenestration unusual, not considered eligible at this time.
- Sec. 9 NE $\frac{1}{4}$  1 $\frac{1}{2}$  story stucco covered house in ruins, c.1860, of interest because it graphically illustrates construction techniques, condition makes it ineligible.
- Sec. 3 SE $\frac{1}{4}$  1 $\frac{1}{2}$  story gable roof house, stucco covered, c.1860, cannot be evaluated with present information, considered ineligible at this time.
- Sec. 1 SE $\frac{1}{4}$  Gable roof out building with chimney may have been a smoke house (no windows visible), but actual original function has not been determined, c.1860, ineligible at this time due to lack of information.
- Sec. 1 SE $\frac{1}{4}$  2 $\frac{1}{2}$  story gable roof residence(?), stucco covered exterior, three bay symmetrical facade on eave side, must be considered ineligible original function determined.
- Stone spring house is one of fourteen recorded and is an eligible property.
- Sec. 16 NW $\frac{1}{4}$  2 story gable roof house with symmetrical three bay facade on eave side, stucco covered in Luxembourgian tradition, c.1860, eligible.

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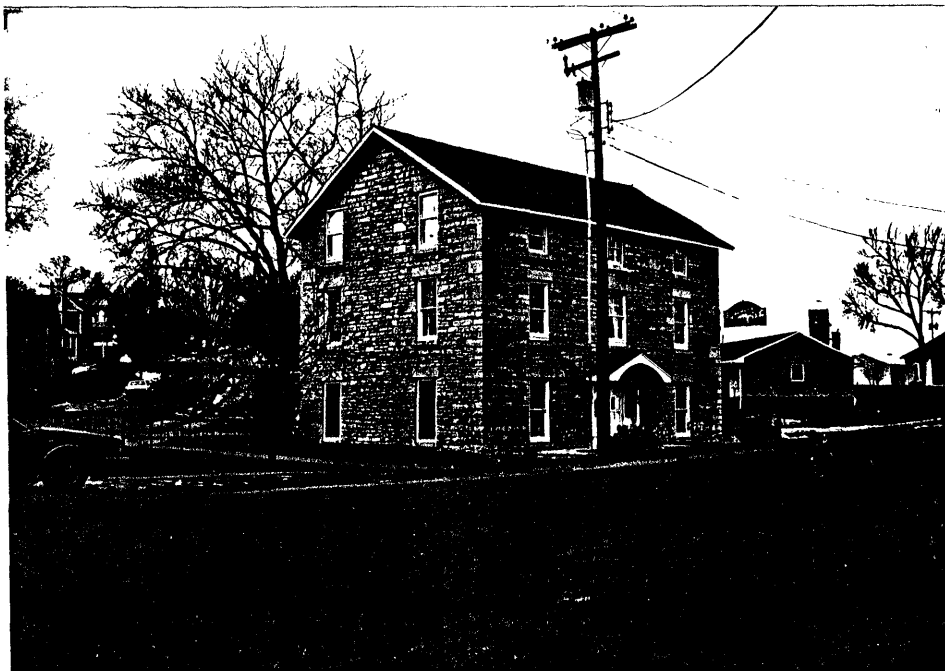
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Sec. 19 NW $\frac{1}{4}$

Stucco covered gable roof building of unknown original use (possibly a school) and unknown material beneath stucco, c.1860-80, ineligible at this time.

Sec. 33 SW $\frac{1}{4}$

LaMotte, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  story gable roof building with symmetrical three bay facade on eave side, only stone building in town, apparently built as a commercial building, c.1860, eligible.

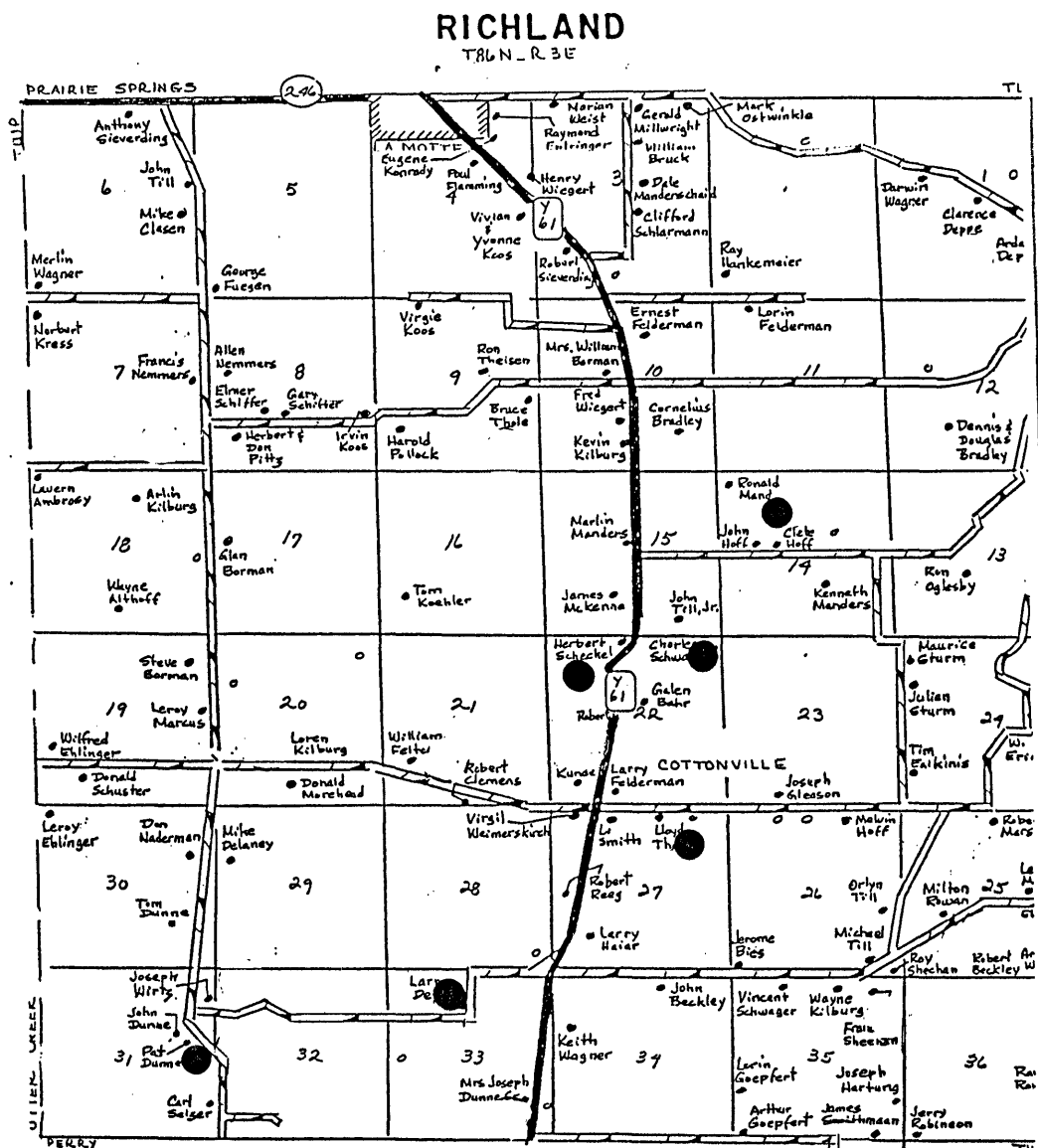


Stone building in LaMotte

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Township map showing location of limestone structures.

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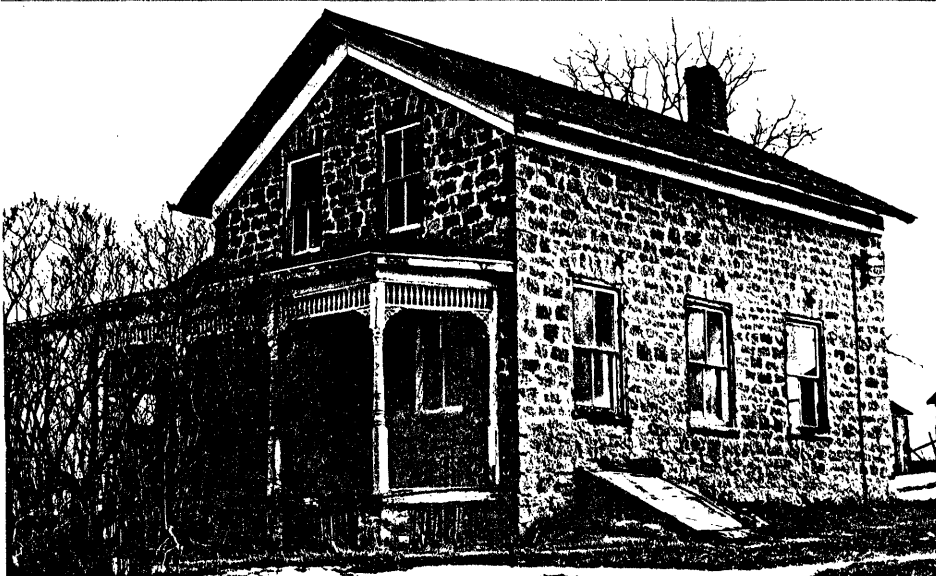
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RICHLAND TOWNSHIP  
(T86N-R3E)

- Sec. 14 NW $\frac{1}{4}$  2 story gable roof house, three bay facade on eave side, stucco covered (at unknown date), c.1870, porch added, ineligible at this time.
- Sec. 27 NE $\frac{1}{4}$  Horen house, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  story gable roof with 1 story wing to side, c.1860, eligible.
- Sec. 22 NE $\frac{1}{4}$  Small stone house with wood frame addition, c.1860, ineligible.
- Sec. 22, NW $\frac{1}{4}$  2 story gable roof house with entry on gable end, stucco covered, c.1850, large wood frame addition to side, ineligible.
- Sec. 31 SE $\frac{1}{4}$  2 story gable roof house, additional information necessary to determine eligibility, must be considered ineligible at this time.
- Sec. 33 NW $\frac{1}{4}$  2 story gable roof house with shallow T-wing, c. 1860-70, fenestration is unusual, more information needed, ineligible at this time.



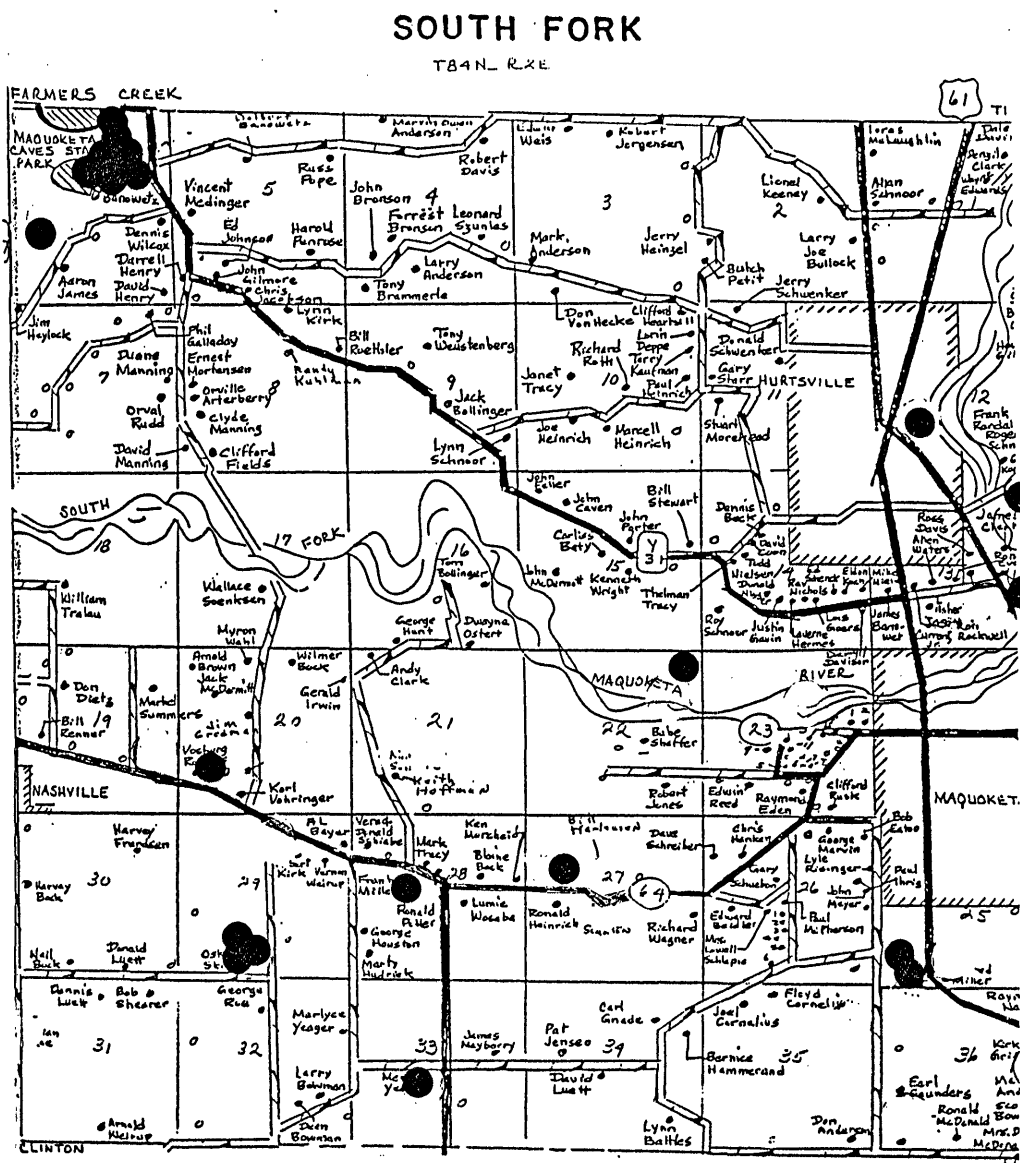
Horen House in Sec. 27.

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Township map showing location of limestone structures.

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SOUTH FORK TOWNSHIP  
(T84N-R2E)

Sec. 6 NE $\frac{1}{4}$

Maquoketa Caves State Park: 1930s C.C.C.  
projects, all ineligible as part of Limestone  
Buildings of Jackson County context, but  
have been evaluated as part of a C.C.C.  
structures in State Parks Survey.

Ranger House, 1933

Privy, 1938

Lodge, 1938

Retaining wall at picnic area, 1938

Privy, 1938

Entrance, 1938

Sagers Museum



Ranger House at Maquoketa Caves State Park

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- Sec. 12 SW $\frac{1}{4}$  Hurstville Lime Kilns, 1882, NRHP. This is significant not only because of the building material used, but because it represents a major industry in Jackson County in the 19th century. Eligible.
- Sec. 13 SE $\frac{1}{4}$  2 $\frac{1}{2}$  story Tubbs grist mill, 1865, deteriorated condition impairs architectural integrity, but additional research might provide sufficient documentation for NR eligibility historically, not eligible at this time.
- Sec. 25 SW $\frac{1}{4}$  Anson Wilson House, 1863, NRHP. 2 story gable roof with symmetrical three bay facade on eave side, wonderful example of limestone architecture. Eligible.
- Small stone spring house with hip roof, c. 1860-65, eligible in its own right.
- Sec. 20 SW $\frac{1}{4}$  Buckhorn School, by 1875, stucco covered, gable roof, belfry, until it is determined that limestone is beneath the stucco, this is considered ineligible.
- Sec. 27 NW $\frac{1}{4}$  2 story gable roof house with symmetrical three bay facade on eave side, c.1860, large brick house added to rear, ineligible.
- Sec. 28 NW $\frac{1}{4}$  1 $\frac{1}{2}$  story gable roof house, location of entry unknown, large frame addition, ineligible.
- Sec. 29 SW $\frac{1}{4}$  Stone cistern, 1920s, ineligible.  
Stone silo, 1903, ineligible as part of this context, may be individually eligible.  
Stone based silo, 1936, ineligible.  
Stone corner post for fence (N.D.).
- Sec. 12 SE $\frac{1}{4}$  1 story gable roof house with additions, 1865, moved 1987, ineligible due to move.



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Sec. 22 NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$

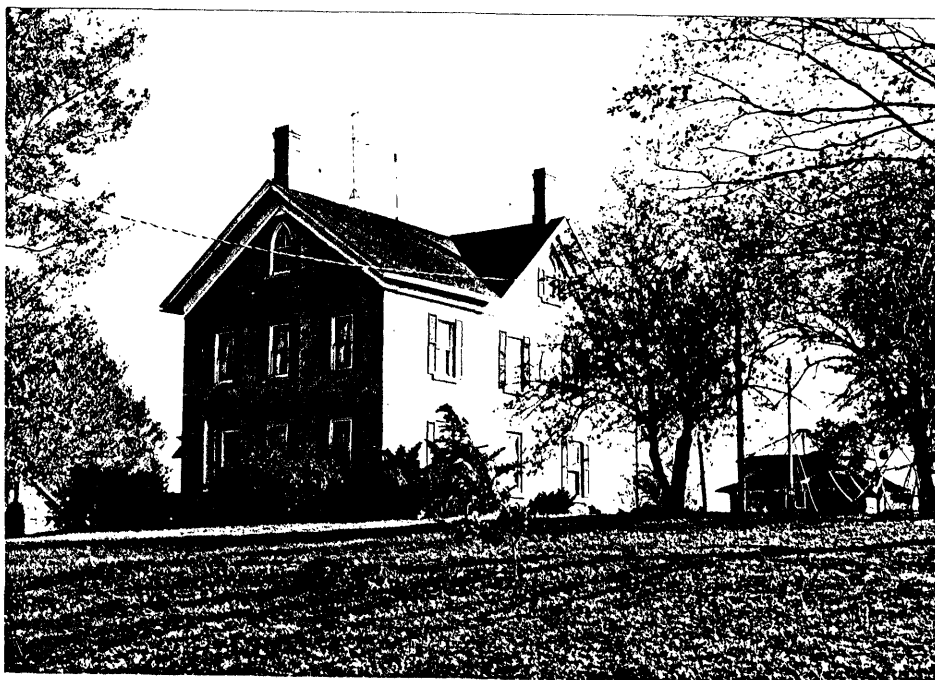
House with stone chimney, date unknown, does not fit within period of significance, ineligible.

Sec. 6 NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$

Rock columns, 1980s, do not fit within period of significance, ineligible.

Sec. 33 SW $\frac{1}{4}$

Milton Godard House, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  story gable roof house with entry on the gable end, cross gable, c.1860-65, Gothic arched window in gable end, eligible.



Milton Godard House in Sec. 33.

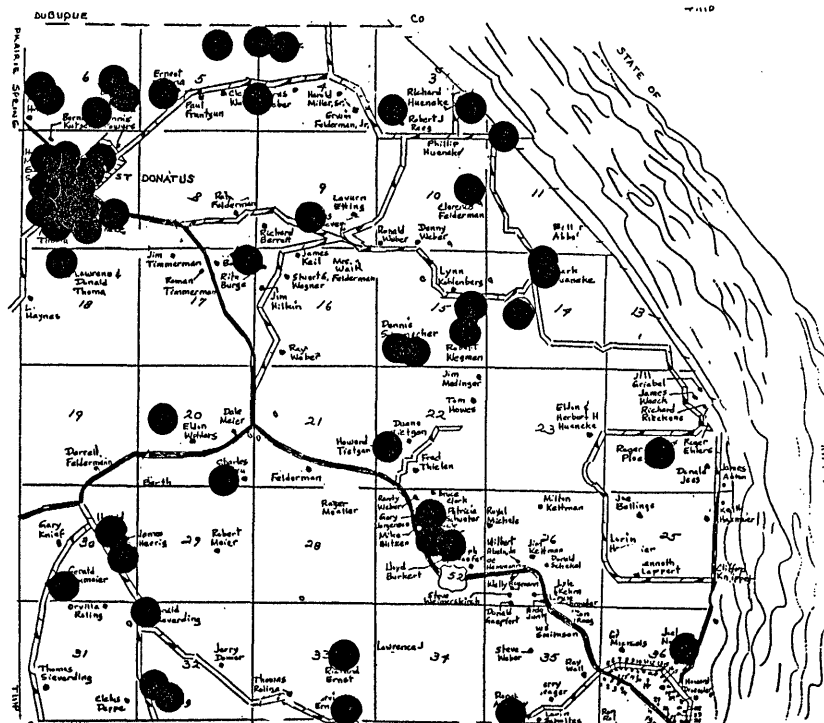
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TETE DES MORTS



Township map showing location of limestone structures.

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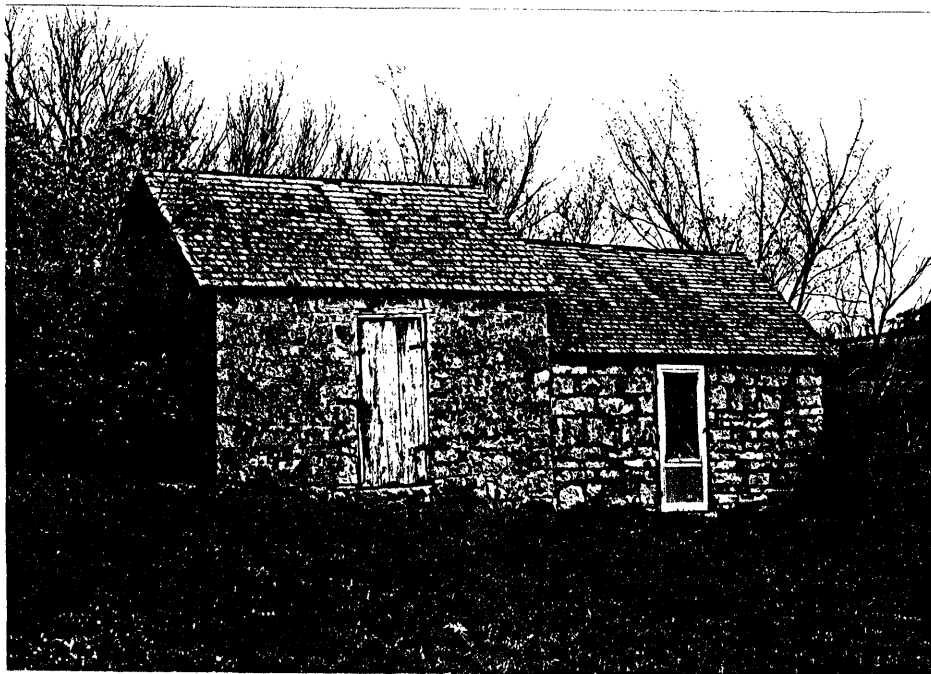
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TETE DES MORTS TOWNSHIP  
(T87N-R4E)

- Sec. 36 NE $\frac{1}{4}$  2 story house with hip roof, front dormer, stucco covered, c.1900-10, ineligible.
- Sec. 24 SE $\frac{1}{4}$  Single story square spring house with hip roof and ventilator, stucco covered, c.1860, eligible.
- Sec. 14 NW $\frac{1}{4}$  Gable roof building identified as spring house, central door on eave side, c.1860, ineligible until actual use is known.
- Gable roof building identified as smokehouse, central door on eave side, c.1860, ineligible until actual use is known.



Spring house (?) and smoke house (?) in Sec. 14.

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- Sec. 14 NW $\frac{1}{4}$  2 story gable roof house with symmetrical three bay facade on eave side, stucco covered, c.1850, marginal physical condition, ineligible at this time.
- Sec. 15 SE $\frac{1}{4}$  2 story gable roof house, c.1860, stucco covered, large frame additions, ineligible.
- Small square spring house with hip roof, c.1860, eligible.
- Sec. 15 SW $\frac{1}{4}$  Small square spring house with hip roof, c.1860, eligible.
- 2 story gable roof house with symmetrical five bay facade on eave side, stone lintels, stucco covered, c.1850-60, eligible.
- Sec. 10 SE $\frac{1}{4}$  2 story gable roof house, unable to determine location of entrance, additions on both eave side, c.1850-60, ineligible.
- Sec. 11 NW $\frac{1}{4}$  Small square spring house, hip roof, c.1860, eligible.
- Sec. 3 SE $\frac{1}{4}$  Small square spring house, hip roof, c.1860, eligible.
- Sec. 3 SW $\frac{1}{4}$  Small square building with hip roof and ventilator, undetermined if spring house or smoke house, c.1860, ineligible until use is determined.
- Sec. 4 NW $\frac{1}{4}$  2 story gable roof house with symmetrical three bay facade on eave side, stucco covered, c.1860, 3rd floor removed in 1946, deteriorated condition, ineligible.
- Small gable roof building with door centered on eave side, window to left, c.1860, original use unknown, ineligible until function determined.

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- Sec. 4 NW $\frac{1}{4}$  2 story gable roof house with entrance on eave side, single story wing to rear, stucco covered, c.1860, eligible.
- Sec. 5 SE $\frac{1}{4}$  2 story gable roof house with symmetrical three bay facade on eave side, stucco covered, c.1860, large single story stone addition to side, ineligible.
- Sec. 5 NW $\frac{1}{4}$  2 story gable roof house with symmetrical three bay facade on eave side, stucco covered, c.1860, eligible.
- Sec. 6 SE $\frac{1}{4}$  Kass Farm. (NRHP, St. Donatus District)  
2 story house with jerkin head roof, entrance on eave side, stucco covered, c.1860, eligible.
- 2 story gable roof barn, one of only 9 in the county, c.1860, eligible.
- Sec. 7 NE $\frac{1}{4}$  Tete des Morts High School for Young Men (NRHP, St. Donatus District). 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  story gable roof with rear wing, 1875, eligible.
- Sec. 7 NE $\frac{1}{4}$  St. Donatus Catholic Church (NRHP, St. Donatus District). Gable roof church with central spire, Gothic arched windows, stucco covered, 1858, rebuilt 1907, eligible.
- St. Donatus Rectory (NRHP, St. Donatus District). 3 story hip roof building, dormers, symmetrical facade, stucco covered, 1857, eligible.
- Sec. 7 NW $\frac{1}{4}$  Small square building with slightly arched roof, c.1860, use unknown, ineligible until function has been determined.
- Sec. 6 SW $\frac{1}{4}$  2 $\frac{1}{2}$  story gable roof building with symmetrical three bay facade on eave side, high foundation in front, stucco covered, scored to give ashlar appearance, no function has been determined, c.1860, ineligible until use is known.

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- Small building with slightly arched roof, unknown original use, c.1860, ineligible until use is determined.
- Sec. 18 NW $\frac{1}{4}$  Small stone gable roof building with door in gable end, stucco covered, c.1860, original use unknown, ineligible until use is determined.
- Sec. 7 SE $\frac{1}{4}$  Small square spring house with hip roof, c.1860, eligible.
- Sec. 9 SE $\frac{1}{4}$  Gable roof house with entrance on the eave side, c.1850-60, ruins, ineligible.
- Sec. 17 NE $\frac{1}{4}$  Gable roof building with door centered on eave side, stucco covered, c.1860, use unknown, ineligible until original function is determined.
- Sec. 20 SE $\frac{1}{4}$  2 story gable roof house with symmetrical three bay facade on eave side, stucco covered, c.1860, eligible.
- Sec. 20 SW $\frac{1}{4}$  Small square spring house with hip roof, c.1860, eligible.
- Sec. 30 SW $\frac{1}{4}$  2 story gable roof house with hip roof wing, gable entry, cornice returns, lintels above windows of gabled part, totally stucco covered, c.1850-60 plus addition, ineligible.
- Sec. 30 NE $\frac{1}{4}$  2 story gable roof house with four bay facade on eave side, door off-set to left, stucco covered, c.1860, eligible.
- Sec. 30 NE $\frac{1}{4}$  Gable roof school, stucco covered, but has not been determined that stone is beneath, c.1870, ineligible until proven a stone building.

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Sec. 32 SW $\frac{1}{4}$

2 story hip roof house with front dormer, early 20th century porch, stucco covered, c.1900-10, ineligible.

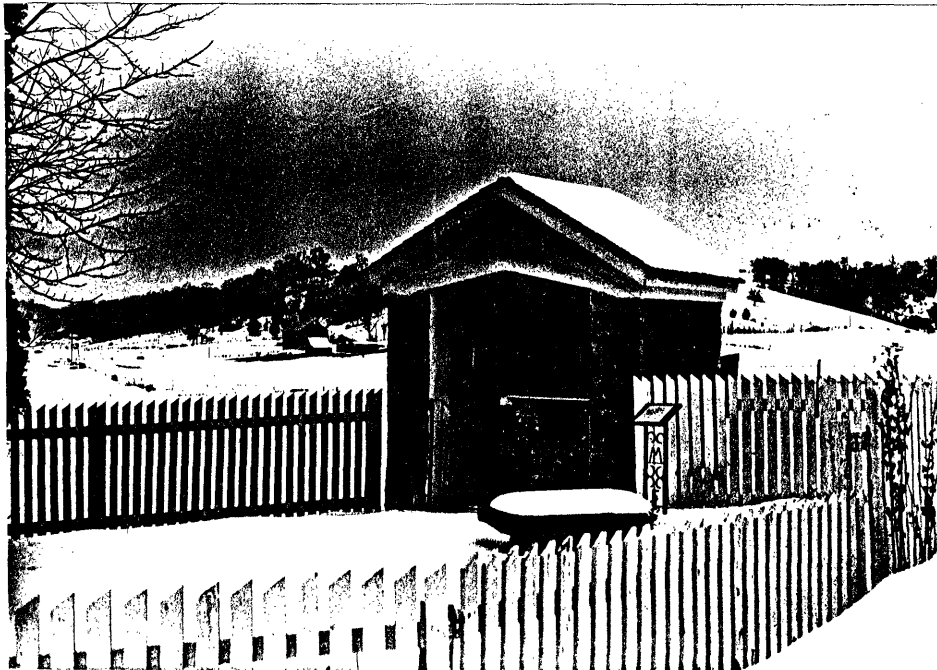
Small gable roof building, apparent eave side entrance, one wall re-built with glazed hollow tile, ineligible.

Sec. 32 NW $\frac{1}{4}$

1 $\frac{1}{2}$  story gable roof house with entrance on eave side, stucco end wall, modern siding on front, addition to rear, plus large addition to side, c. 1860, ineligible.

\*\* Sec. 33 SE $\frac{1}{4}$

Fritz Chapel, 1852, small stone structure with gable roof, eligible.



Fritz Chapel

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- Sec. 33 SE $\frac{1}{4}$  Rectangular building with gambrel roof, gambrel entrance, stucco covered, c.1860, original use unknown, ineligible until use is determined.
- Sec. 35 SW $\frac{1}{4}$  2 story gable roof house with four bay facade on eave side, door off-set to left, stucco covered, c.1860, eligible.
- Sec. 27 NE $\frac{1}{4}$  2 story gable roof house with four bay facade on eave side, door off-set to left, half windows on facade, c.1860, presently covered with PermaStone, ineligible.
- Gable roof building, tractor door on gable end probably replaces original door, school?, stucco covered, c.1880, ineligible until determined if stone beneath stucco.
- Sec. 27 NW $\frac{1}{4}$  2 story gable roof house with entrance on eave side, stucco covered, c.1860, large frame house built at gable end, ineligible.
- Sec. 22 SW $\frac{1}{4}$  Square building with hip roof, new garage door, c.1860-80, original use unknown, ineligible until function determined.

THE FOLLOWING ARE ALL PART OF THE St. DONATUS HISTORIC DISTRICT:

- Village of St. Donatus Gehlen House, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  stories, jerkin head roof, stucco applied to rough stone walls, 3 entrances arranged symmetrically, original use was commercial as well a residential, 1848-52, eligible.
- Gehlen Barn, 2 story gable roof building, side gable entrance, narrow slit windows, c.1850, eligible.
- Wicke House, 2 story, jerkin head roof, stucco over rough stone walls, symmetrical five bay facade with two entry doors, 1850s, eligible.



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Wicke House in St. Donatus.

Thoma House, 2 story, jerkin head roof, four bay facade with door off-set to left, stucco over rough stone walls, 1850s, eligible.

Hilkin House, two story, gable roof, symmetrical four bay facade on each side, double front doors, stucco over stone walls, 1850-70, eligible.

Hilkin Blacksmith Shop, 2 story, gable roof, upper part of facade wall is timber, rest is stone, important as commercial building, by 1858, eligible.

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Heitzman House, 2 and 2½ story, gable roof, built in 3 sections, 2 of stone, widest three bay section of brick, stone sections stuccoed, illustrates different house types, 1850-70, eligible.

Kalmes Barn, 2 story hip roof building, stucco over rough stone, lower level altered when converted to house in 1930s, 1850-70, ineligible due to alterations.

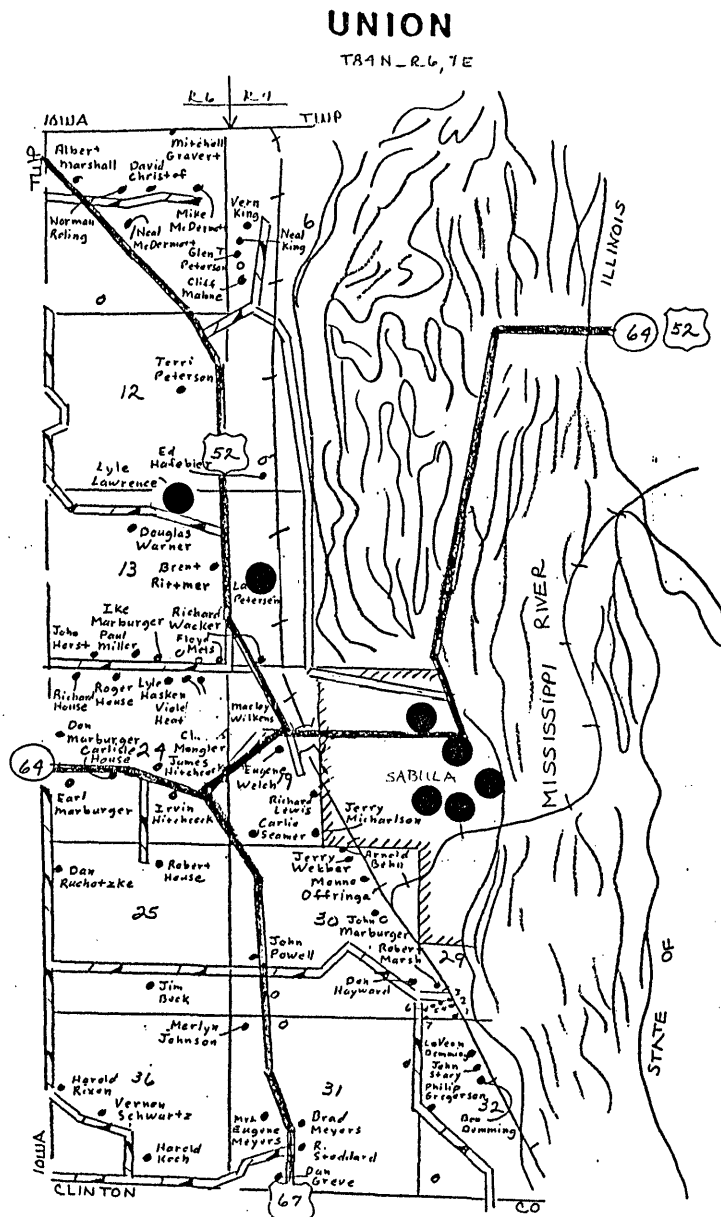
Ehlinger House, 2 story gable roof, six bay facade, segmental arched openings, 1850-70, eligible.

Frost House, 2 story gable roof, five bay facade with door off-set to right, stucco over coursed stone, 1850-70, eligible.

Miller's House, 2 story, symmetrical three bay facade, unknown if gable or jerkin head roof, stucco over stone, deteriorated condition makes it ineligible.

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Township map showing location of limestone structures.

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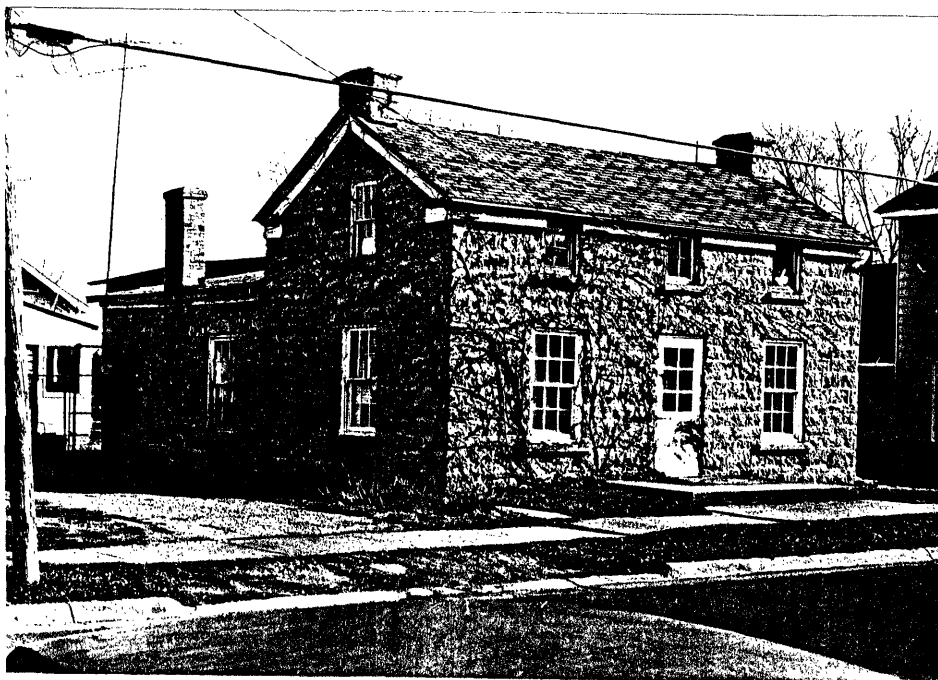
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UNION TOWNSHIP  
(T84N-R7E)

- Sabula Blk 10 Lot 8, small gable roof house, entry on gable end, c.1850s, additions to rear & side, ineligible.
- Sec. 18 SW $\frac{1}{4}$  1 story (2 in rear) gable roof house with symmetrical facade on eave side, c.1860 eligible.
- Sec. 13 NE $\frac{1}{4}$  2 $\frac{1}{2}$  story gable roof house with six bay facade on eave side, unusually large in size, c.1860, eligible.
- Sabula Blk 13 Lot 11, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  story gable roof house with symmetrical three bay facade on eave side, half windows, end chimneys, c.1850-60, eligible.



1 $\frac{1}{2}$  story house in Sabula, Blk 13, Lot 11.

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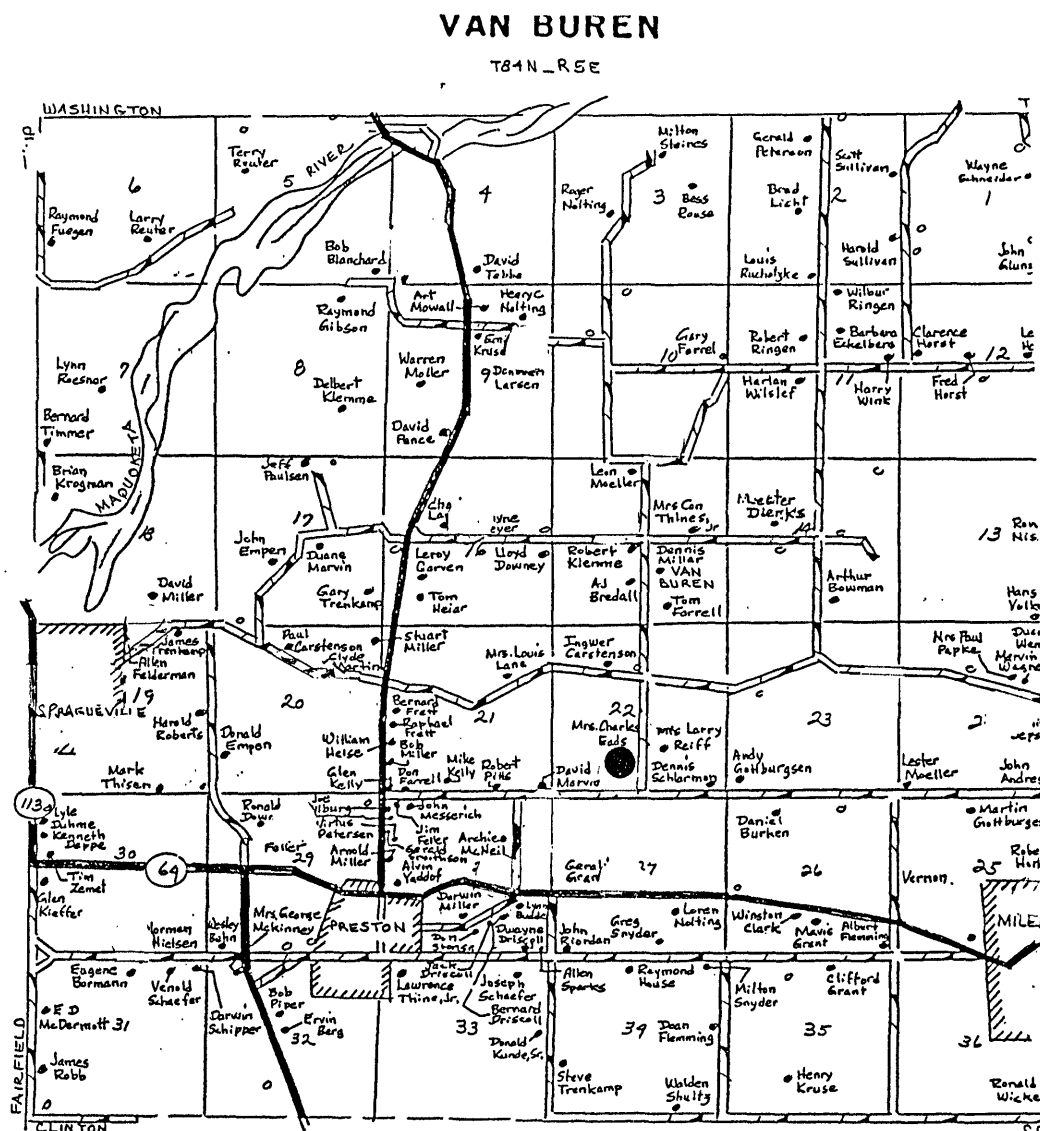
Sabula	Blk 5 Lot 4 (N $\frac{1}{2}$ ), 2 story commercial building, c.1850-60, with altered facade, ineligible.
Sabula	Blk 1 Lot 3, 2 story gable roof house with entry on gable end, stepped gable and end chimney, c.1850-60, early 20th century porch, eligible.
Sabula	Jeremiah Wood House, 802 River Street (Blk 1 Lot 8), 1850s, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ story gable roof with symmetrical five bay facade on gable end, two story porch. NRHP. Eligible.

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Township map showing location of limestone structures.

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### VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP (T84N-R5E)

Sec. 22 SW $\frac{1}{4}$

Van Buren School #2 (Henry School), 1865,  
stucco covered exterior, unknown if stone  
is beneath stucco. Until stone construction  
is determined, considered ineligible.



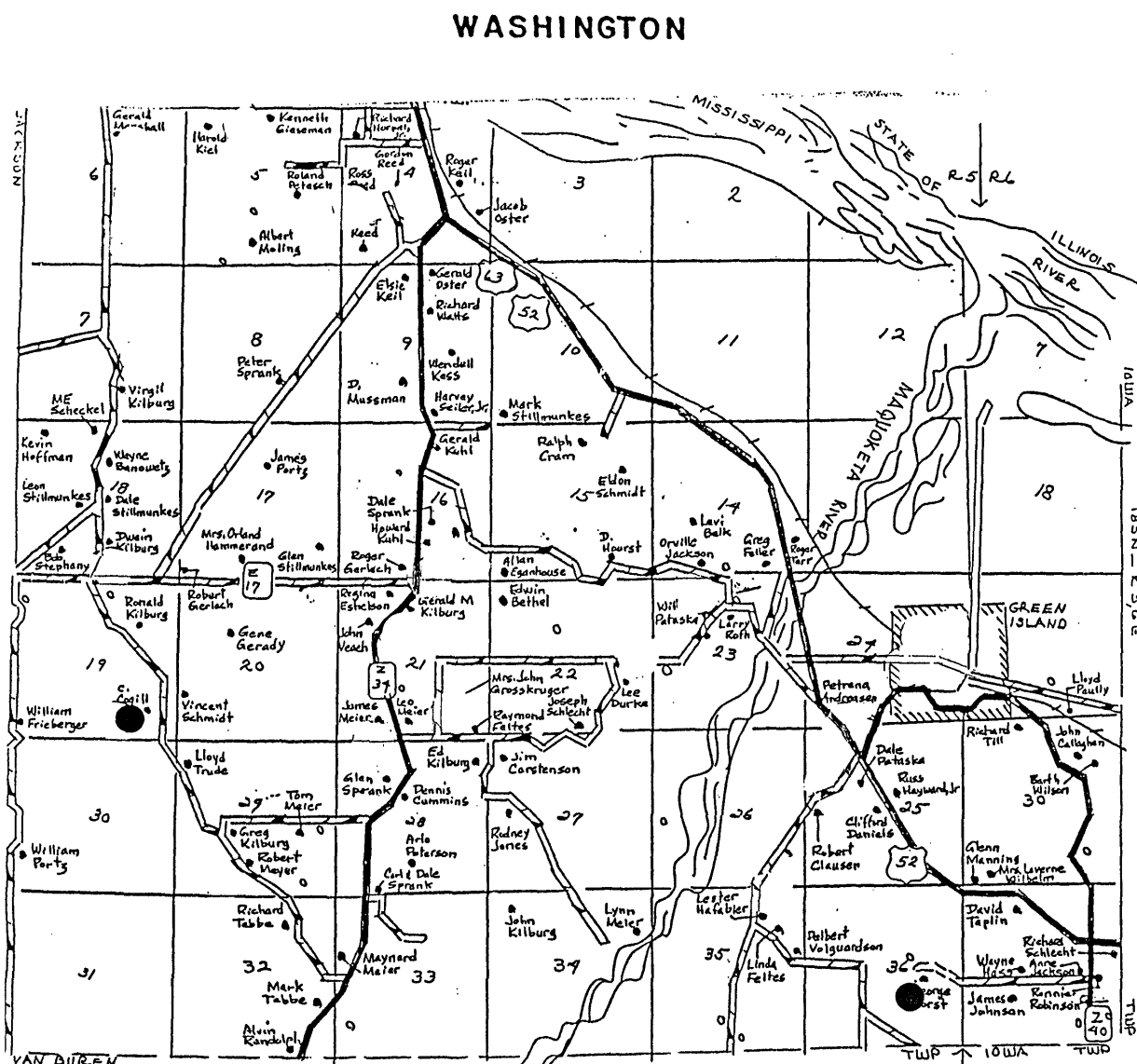
Van Buren School #2

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Township map showing location of limestone structures.



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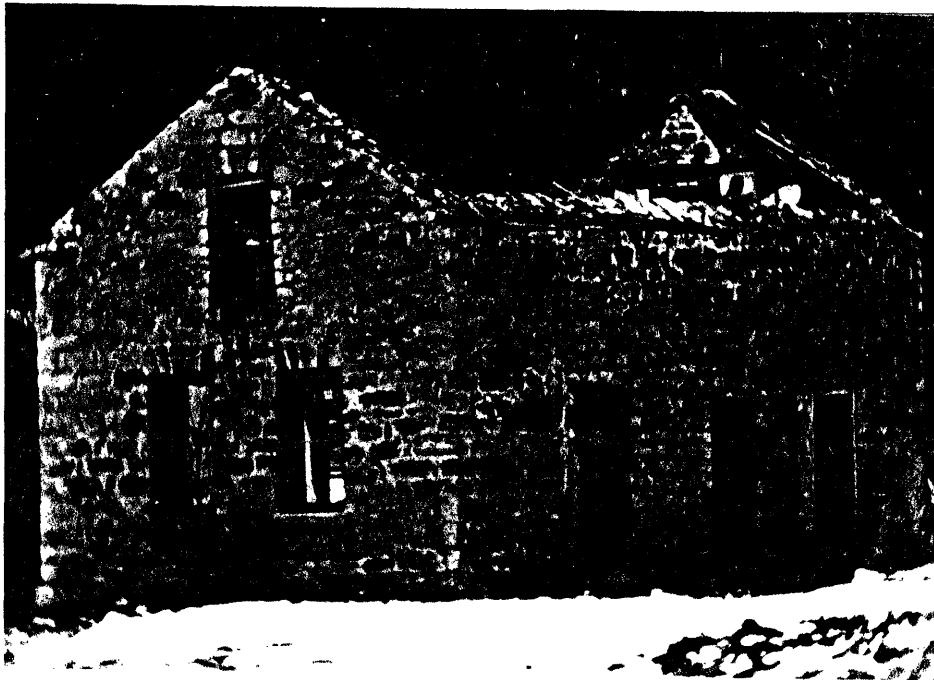
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP  
(T85N-R5E)

Sec. 19 SE $\frac{1}{4}$

Spring house with hip (pyramidal) roof,  
c.186-70, one of 14 recorded, eligible.

Sec. 36 SE $\frac{1}{4}$

1 $\frac{1}{2}$  story gable roof house with symmetrical  
three bay facade on the eave side,  
deteriorated condition impairs integrity,  
considered ineligible.



1 $\frac{1}{2}$  story house in Sec. 36.

## G. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

Discuss the methods used in developing the multiple property listing.

This multiple property document is part of a long range program to identify, evaluate, register, and protect, the cultural resources of the State of Iowa. In early 1989 the Jackson County Historic Preservation Commission received a grant from the Bureau of Historic Preservation, State Historical Society, to prepare a preliminary preservation plan for the county. Two potential historic contexts were identified: Limestone Architecture; and Ethnic Heritage. The recommendation from this planning project was that an intensive level survey should be conducted of the limestone architecture of Jackson County, but with an eye to any possible ethnic influences.

☒ See continuation sheet

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☒ See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional documentation:

- ☐ State historic preservation office  
☐ Other State agency  
☐ Federal agency

- ☒ Local government  
☐ University  
☐ Other

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

## I. Form Prepared By

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organization Jackson County H.P.C. date May 1991  
street & number J.C. Courthouse, 201 W. Platt telephone (319) 652-3181  
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Eight sites in Jackson County with limestone buildings are already listed on the National Register:

Anson Wilson House	Maquoketa vicinity
Seneca Williams Mill	Maquoketa vicinity
Canton School	Canton
Jackson County Jail	Andrew
Jeremiah Wood House	Sabula
Kegler-Gonner Store	Springbrook
Paradise Farm	Bellevue vicinity
Gehlen House & Barn	St. Donatus

In addition, there are two historic districts which feature limestone:

Hurstville Historic District  
Village of St. Donatus Historic District

A National Register nomination is pending for Spring Side, a limestone Gothic Revival residence just north of Bellevue.

During 1989-90, an intensive-level architectural and historical survey was conducted of the limestone architecture of Jackson County. This project was funded by a Certified Local Government grant. The goals of the survey were: to develop the initial historic context; to identify the locations of associated property types; to evaluate the resources for National Register eligibility; and, to plan for National Register nomination and future preservation efforts. Architectural Historian Molly Myers Naumann, who had assisted with the planning project, was hired by the Jackson County H.P.C. as the consultant for this survey.

The geographic area surveyed encompasses all eighteen townships of Jackson County (412,160 acres). The county is bordered by the Mississippi River on the east, Dubuque County on the north, Jones County on the west, and Clinton County on the south.

The consultant trained, and worked with local volunteers. Orientation workshops were held for H.P.C. members and other interested citizens. Several of the volunteers had previously been involved with the Timber City Preservation Project conducted by the City of Maquoketa, and were experienced in what was needed, and how to do it. The volunteers provided field survey teams to photograph and record individual sites; to conduct archival and legal research; prepare maps; and, to do the typing, collating, cutting, and gluing that is necessary to complete any survey.

The survey teams were each assigned one township to record photographically. Information gathered during the preservation planning project was used as the foundation for each township's plan. All roads within each township were to be driven, and all limestone

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sites photographed. In addition to buildings totally constructed of stone, all barns with stone foundations were also recorded. This was done to illustrate the abundance of stone within the county. Minimal recordation was done on the barns with stone foundations.

The public libraries at Maquoketa, Bellevue, and Preston were utilized for research, as were the Jackson County Historical Society Library, and the State Historical Society Library in Iowa City. The files in the Bureau of Historic Preservation were consulted for information previously submitted on Jackson County sites. County and local histories, county and city directories, state gazetteers, and local newspapers were used. The county historical society's photograph collection was searched for significant prints. County plat maps were valuable resources. While fire insurance maps are available for most towns, the insurance companies did not map the rural areas. Consequently, there is no record as to original arrangement, or date of construction, for various buildings on farmsteads. The 1875 Andreas Atlas contains four lithographs of Jackson County sites. Of these, three are farmsteads recorded in the limestone building survey. These have provided insight into original appearance.

Little research has been done on Midwestern stone building traditions. A search was made for books and articles dealing with stone houses and buildings in this country, with vernacular and/or folk house forms, and for studies of farmsteads. These have helped with the interpretation and evaluation of the limestone architecture of Jackson County, but much remains to be done.

A total of 217 limestone buildings/structures were identified and recorded during the intensive survey. This exceeded by one-third the 125-150 limestone buildings that had been anticipated. In addition, a reconnaissance survey was conducted of 160 barns with limestone foundations. The 217 limestone structures were divided into ten building types for research and evaluation purposes. The typology developed was based first on building material; then on function; and finally on morphology.

It had been anticipated that large numbers of limestone buildings would be identified in Tete des Morts and Bellevue townships, with scattered examples throughout the rest of the county. In actuality, 98 stone buildings were recorded in these two townships, 45% of the county-wide total. However, at least one limestone building was recorded in each of the remaining sixteen townships. The large number of stone structures in Tete des Morts and Bellevue townships is due in part to the early settlement of these areas, the ready availability of stone, and the strong stone building traditions that were brought to this country by the Luxembourgian settlers.

During the 1989 planning project ethnic heritage had been identified as a potential historic context. A review of census records

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from 1856 and 1885 shows that five European countries were heavily represented in Jackson County.

<u>1856</u>		<u>1885</u>	
Germany	1276	Germany	1752
Luxembourg	N.A.	Luxembourg	459
Ireland	662	Ireland	378
Canada	510	Canada	205
England	373	England	186

The Germans, Luxembourgers, and Irish tended to settle in the northern part of the county, while the Canadians and English were found primarily in the southern tier of townships.

St. Donatus (Tete des Morts Twp.) has become widely known as a Luxembourg settlement. In the National Register nomination for the Village of St. Donatus Historic District, Sara Anne Daines notes that this is the only surviving collection of mid-19th century Southern or Lowland vernacular stone architecture in the United States. She also mentions other communities in Jackson County with large numbers of Luxembourgers: Bellevue, Spruce Creek Parish, Cottonville/Otter Creek, and LaMotte. The work done by Daines, the St. Donatus Historic Preservation Commission, and Michael P. and Kathleen N. Conzen provides strong documentation of the Luxembourg traditions.

The Irish tradition appears to be represented by a single building, St. Patrick's at Garryowen (Butler Twp.). Although Germans comprised the largest single ethnic group, it has proven very difficult to identify specifically Germanic architectural characteristics. No traces of Canadian or purely English architectural traditions have been noted.

The period of significance for the limestone buildings of Jackson County has been established as c.1840 to c.1880 based on number and type of stone buildings recorded. There are seven C.C.C. structures which are clearly outside this time frame. In addition, there are certain residences constructed of stone which appear to date around the turn of the century. Though the building material is the same, these have a totally different character than the earlier buildings.

Methods for evaluation of these limestone properties were developed by the consultant after a review of previously published materials dealing with vernacular stone architecture in the United States. The draft of National Register Bulletin 31: Surveying and Evaluating Vernacular Architecture became available after the methodology and typology had been developed. The consultant was delighted that the guidelines for this survey were within the parameters of Bulletin 31's recommendations. The standards for integrity are based on the National Register standards for assessing integrity.

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This project has dealt primarily with the exterior of buildings, focusing on the building material, function, size, and shape. No effort was made initially to gain entrance to the properties, or to evaluate and interpret the interiors. As nominations have been prepared for individual buildings, opportunities have arisen to tour some buildings, and in several cases property owners have provided floor plans. These have certainly facilitated the nominations, but are not to be expected in all cases.

This has been strictly an architectural and historical survey, with no attempt to conduct an archaeological survey at this time. However, as more information became available during the nomination process, it became apparent that there may be strong historic archaeological potential on some of the deserted farmsteads. In addition, a number of the buildings, not just ruins, may have the potential to yield further information concerning limestone and may have significance under Criterion D.

Of the 217 limestone buildings/structures recorded, approximately 50% have been evaluated as being potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places with additional research. It appears that these nominations will all be individual sites, or possibly farmsteads. The only potential district identified would be of Bellevue commercial buildings, and there are too many non-limestone buildings in the area to justify a historic limestone district. This should not be interpreted as ruling out potential in the future for a commercial district in this area. Such a district would have to be determined following a community-wide survey of Bellevue.

Another C.L.G. grant was received for 1990-91 to prepare this Multiple Property Cover Document and sixteen individual nominations, and Naumann was again hired as consultant. The nominations being submitted at this time are all from Bellevue Township, except for the Fritz Chapel which is across the road in Tete des Morts Township. The decision to nominate from this geographic area is based on the fact that 45% of the stone buildings are located in Bellevue and Tete des Morts townships. Since the Luxembourgian tradition has been documented in the St. Donatus nomination, it seemed logical to nominate Bellevue properties next. Following the approval of this multiple property document and the individual nominations being submitted with it, it is recommended that the nomination process proceed, with ten to fifteen limestone buildings being nominated each year. Next year's focus might be countywide, including the best examples of the limestone schools and churches, the Building for the Insane at the County Poor Farm, several houses in Perry Township, and selected examples from other areas, such as the Sieben house in Monmouth Township, Godard house in South Fork Township, and Brown's Station Lime Kiln in Fairfield Township.

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The documentation of the 160 stone foundation barns should provide a base for future surveys and nominations. In addition, surveys should be undertaken of the individual communities in Jackson County. Both Maquoketa and St. Donatus have conducted surveys and prepared nominations as part of their C.L.G. activities. The Jackson County Historic Preservation Commission is in a position to encourage and assist communities with future preservation activities.

While the consultant was ultimately responsible for the survey and nomination process, none of this would have been possible without the many Jackson County volunteers. Very special thanks must go to Elaine Edwards and Bel Tubbs. Energy, enthusiasm, and perseverance are the best words to describe the two. There would be no limestone architecture survey or nominations without them. And to Mrs. Mary Ethel Flo, thank you for being a guiding light in our research.

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### Photographs

Historic photograph collection at the Jackson County Historical  
Society Museum.

Collection of Will Cundill photographs in the Manuscript Room,  
State Historical Society Building, Iowa City.

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STONE MASONS IN JACKSON COUNTY

This information has been taken from census records. Only those listed as "stone mason" are listed here. "Master masons", "brick masons", and just plain "masons", have not been included.

NAME	ADDRESS	AGE	PLACE OF BIRTH
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1850 Census

James N. Ball	Bellevue Town	41	New Jersey
Richard Dunavan	Bellevue Town	46	Ireland
Patrick Dunavan	Bellevue Town	19	New York
John D. Miller	Bellevue Twp	42	Maryland
Thomas Prandy	Bellevue Town	53	Ireland

1856 Census

John F. Millar	Bellevue Twp	47	Pennsylvania
Nelson Hammers	Bellevue Town	36	Maryland
Wm. P. Johnson	Bellevue Town	40	Maryland
Jonathan Hopkins	Maquoketa Twp	23	Pennsylvania
James Thompson	Perry Twp	45	Pennsylvania
Stephen Peyton	Otter Creek Twp	48	Kentucky
Herman Maier	Otter Creek Twp	31	Germany
Palen Seamonds	Prairie Springs	55	Vermont
Thomas Lambert	Union Twp	27	Maine
Michael Guren	Sabula	29	Ireland
George Williamson	Sabula	28	New York

1860 Census

Patrick Healy	Bellevue Town	47	Ireland
Jacob Sellers	Bellevue Town	35	???
James Daugherty	Bellevue Town	39	Ireland
John Wise	Bellevue Town	33	Luxembourg
P___ Wise	Bellevue Town	21	Luxembourg
Henry Zeimet	Bellevue Town	27	Luxembourg
Peter Kapp	Tete des Morts	25	Prussia

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Nicholas Greten	Tete des Morts	25	Luxembourg
Nicholas Richards	Tete des Morts	38	Luxembourg
John Beckis (sp?)	Tete des Morts	37	Luxembourg
Michael Moleloli	Tete des Morts	35	Luxembourg
Henry Kuner	Iowa Twp	25	Prussia
John Madeleon	Iowa Twp	48	England
Thomas Lambert	Sabula	31	Maine
Michael Suber	Sabula	32	New York
Patrick Redfern	Richland Twp	40	Pennsylvania

1870 Census

John Claussen	Bellevue Twp	31	Holland
Robert Melaus	Bellevue Town	27	Prussia
Adewalt Albright	Bellevue Town	42	Wurternburg
Peter Kelly	Bellevue Town	50	Ireland
Felix Bier	Bellevue Town	50	Baden
Leopold Bier	Bellevue Town	18	Baden
Nicholas Kizer	Bellevue Town	51	Holland
George Stahl	Brandon Twp	50	Pennsylvania
John Wadilow	Iowa Twp	55	England
Henry Zeimet	Bellevue Town	37	Luxembourg
John Paulsen	Iowa Twp	19	Holstein
Hans Zalk	Iowa Twp	25	Holstein
William Edgar	Iowa Twp	30	Scotland
William Womestead (sp?)	Iowa Twp	35	Holstein
Alphaus Woodward	Maquoketa Twp	62	Vermont
David Leland	Maquoketa Town	27	Canada
Thomas Clark	Maquoketa Town	50	New York
Evans Morre	Maquoketa Town	47	Ohio
Charles Kennigan	Maquoketa Town	38	New York
William Malape (sp?)	Maquoketa Town	24	Pennsylvania
Benjamin Owen	Maquoketa Town	28	Pennsylvania
Vincent Tebarnek	Maquoketa Town	38	Wurstenburg
Joseph Tebarnek	Maquoketa Town	19	Wurstenburg
Stephen Woodhurst	Maquoketa Town	32	England
Charles Follett	Maquoketa Town	45	Vermont
Nathan Carley	Maquoketa Town	30	Ohio
Philemon Downes	Monmouth Twp	34	New York
Joseph Ru???	Monmouth Twp	53	Bohemia
Isaac Cameron	Perry Twp	45	Pennsylvania
John Hanreh	Prairie Springs	38	Holland
Michael Ryan	Prairie Springs	45	Ireland

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Andrew Cook	Prairie Springs	31	Pennsylvania
Peter Eltz	Prairie Springs	28	Holland
Matthew Herrig	Prairie Springs	37	Holland
John Peter Herrig	Prairie Springs	24	Holland
Harvey Scholz	South Fork Twp	28	Ohio
A _____ Holens	South Fork Twp	40	Ohio
Samuel Cameron	South Fork Twp	40	Kentucky
John Wilmen	Tete des Morts	68	Luxembourg
Peter Kapp	Tete des Morts	36	Prussia
D.F. Esmay	Sabula	22	Iowa
James Scholls	Sabula	37	Holstein
Thomas Lambert	Sabula	41	Maine
Henry Sholz	Sabula	37	Holstein
Clemens Griffiths	Van Buren Twp	43	New York
John Crawford	Van Buren Twp	32	Ireland
William Welch	Van Buren Twp	42	England