NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 91000535 **Date Listed:** 5/8/91

Science Hall	Warren	IA
Property Name	**County**	**State**

Architectural Legacy of Proudfoot and Bird MPS
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Beth Boland — **Signature of the Keeper**

5/13/91 — **Date of Action**

==========

Amended Items in Nomination:

The period of significance (blank on the form) is 1888, the date on the "Significant Dates" blank.

The specific boundary description is located under the Boundary Justification rather than the Verbal Boundary Description. It is a line surrounding the building, 15 feet away from the building on all sides.

This information was verified by Lisa Linhart of the IA SHPO staff.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

NPS/Four Mile Research Word Processor Format
(Approved 1/89)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED
MAR 28 1991
NATIONAL REGISTER

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. 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. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name: SCIENCE HALL
other names/site number: Henry A. Wallace Hall of Science

2. Location

street & number: Simpson College Campus — N/A not for publication
city, town: Indianola — N/A vicinity
state: Iowa code: IA county: Warren code: 181 zip code: 50125

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
[x] private	[x] building(s)	1	0	buildings
[ ] public-local	[ ] district			sites
[ ] public-state	[ ] site			structures
[ ] public-Federal	[ ] structure			objects
	[ ] object	1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
Arch. Legacy Proudfoot & Bird, 1882-1940

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this [x] nomination [ ] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [x] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official — Date: 3/21/91

State Historical Society of Iowa
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See cont. sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

[✓] entered in the National Register. — Beth Boland — 5/8/91
[✓] See continuation sheet
[ ] determined eligible for the National Register. [ ] See continuation sheet.
[ ] determined not eligible for the National Register.
[ ] removed from the National Register.
[ ] other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
EDUCATION/College

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
EDUCATION/College

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)
Romanesque

Materials (enter categories from instructions)
foundation stone
walls brick
roof asphalt
other stone

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

[X] See continuation sheet, section 7, page 1.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:
[ ] nationally [x] statewide [ ] locally

Applicable National Register Criteria [ ] A [ ] B [x] C [ ] D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) [ ] A [ ] B [ ] C [ ] D [ ] E [ ] F [ ] G

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)
Architecture

Period of Significance

Significant Dates
1888

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
Proudfoot, William T.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

[X] See continuation sheet, section 8, page 1.

9. Major Bibliographical References

[X] See continuation sheet, section 9, page 1.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

[x] State historic preservation office
[ ] Other state agency
[ ] Federal agency
[ ] Local government
[ ] University
[ ] Other

Specify repository:

_____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property less than one acre

UTM References

A	15	452030	4572120	B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C				D			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

[ ] See continuation sheet, section 10, page 1.

Verbal Boundary Description

[X] See continuation sheet, section 10, page 1.

Boundary Justification

[X] See continuation sheet, section 10, page 1.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Barbara Beving Long, consultant		
organization	Four Mile Research Company	date	December 12, 1990
street & number	3140 Easton Boulevard	telephone	(515) 266-4964
city or town	Des Moines	state	Iowa zip code 50317

Science Hall

Built in 1888 on the campus of Simpson College in Indianola, Iowa, Science Hall dates from the Romanesque Revival period of the eminent Iowa architectural firm, Proudfoot and Bird. William Proudfoot is listed as the sole architect. Romanesque features include the stone trim, decorative brickwork, round arched openings, prominent additional gables centered at the front and back, and slender brick turrets at the corners and proceeding from the gables. Alterations date from a fire and subsequent federal grant monies in 1967 and include new windows, entrance, roof, and an entirely new interior.

The 45x80' collegiate classroom building has a hipped roof and three stories set upon a raised basement. Impressive multi-story arched windows light the basement and the first floor on three sides and are thus set at grade. The building is of balanced design and agreeable proportions, two bays deep and three bays across. The main entrance is centered on the long end of the rectangular building beneath the prominent additional gable.

Brick, which was made locally, is light red and contrasts well with the limited pinkish tan stone trim. The origin of the stone is not known; adjacent Madison County has similar limestone that was used for building. The stonework exhibited on Science Hall is both smooth and rough, which adds to the textural interest of the building. Moulded stone coping highlights the front and back gables. The coping ends in rough stone squares which lead the eye to the distinctive heavy rough stone lintel and Romanesque round arch of the three-part gable window.

Stone is also used for the second story sills and basement level lintels and sills. The latter are at ground level and continue as a stone foundation for the building. Another stone course occurs at the lintel of the basement level windows enclosed within the round arches. This course is roughly dressed and narrow, in contrast with the thick smooth stone lintels contained within the prominent slightly recessed round arches. Four smooth stone

keystones also adorn the bull's-eyes that flank the centered entrance.

Brick patterns are found at the round arches, the additional gables and along the cornice. A herringbone pattern fills the gables above the small Romanesque round arched window, providing fine textural interest. Short bursts of corbelling occur at the base of the herringbone at the gable windows, and there is a corbelled course below the continuous stone sill of them as well.

Slender brick courses band the building and seem to hold it together. They are used at the cornice line (along with two courses of small recessed squares), for a continuous sill (which is stone at the windows), and to connect the round arched openings. The latter course displays bricks in a dentil pattern. The motif continues as an outline to highlight the round arches.

A prominent panel of a bricks set at an angle forms a strongly textured checkerboard effect and also recalls the dentil course. This checkerboard panel contrasts well with the broad heavy smooth stone lintels of the raised basement windows. The small squared panels at the cornice provide yet another subtle texture, further interplay with the dentils and the checkerboard.

Second story windows are grouped in threes, and the center window of the grouping is slightly larger than those which flank it. The third story is a full attic with only the additional gable windows to light it.

Courses and other decorative motifs as well as the same brick and stone of the front facade are used on all sides of the building. The centered gable of the rear or north facade is similar in shape and size to the front gable, but it projects slightly and lacks the small round arched window.

A small (14x25') two story flat-roofed brick extension for the heating apparatus is located at the west end of the rear facade. The extension is small, unadorned, and located at the back of the building. Unlike the main part of the building, the extension has no stone foundation, but the brick matches that of the main

building. Its date of construction has not been determined, but it is shown as a one story extension in an early undated photograph of the building. Two other early undated photographs at the Simpson College Archives show it as two stories. The function of the extension was referred to in contemporary news accounts, and it seems to be original.

Plans dated 1965 show alterations to Science Hall completed in 1967. The architects concluded that "all wood is in a dilapidated state" and recommended its removal along with exposed pipes, wiring and several cast iron columns in order to provide a fire resistant interior. The interior was indeed gutted and structural steel and concrete framing were added. A modern mechanical system was placed between the original high ceilings and a modern dropped ceiling. The architects called for sandblasting the brick and tuckpointing the mortar, but the brick appears to be in good condition.

The project was undertaken when federal funds became available to underwrite the remodeling. Science Hall was essentially vacant at the time. Six openings at the rear have been enclosed with suitably matching brick, and a recent fire escape and ventilating fans are properly located on the rear facade. The skylight, which leaked, was covered over on the outside when the building was reroofed with asphalt shingle, but its framing remains visible in the attic. Modern lowered ceilings in the classrooms have been appropriately set back from the round arched windows so they do not interfere with the exterior appearance of the windows. The round arched openings received Georgian Revival fanlights, rectangular windows have multiple panes rather than the original 9/2 muntin pattern, and the formerly recessed entry is now flush with the wall surface. Deteriorated brick chimneys and the turret caps have been removed.

Science Hall is located at the east edge of the compact Simpson campus. Modern campus buildings are located to the northwest and south of the building, and directly west is College Hall. The latter was the only building constituting the Simpson campus until Science Hall was constructed. There is now a parking lot behind Science Hall. The attractive campus is strewn with trees (making photography challenging). Most campus buildings are brick, with

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

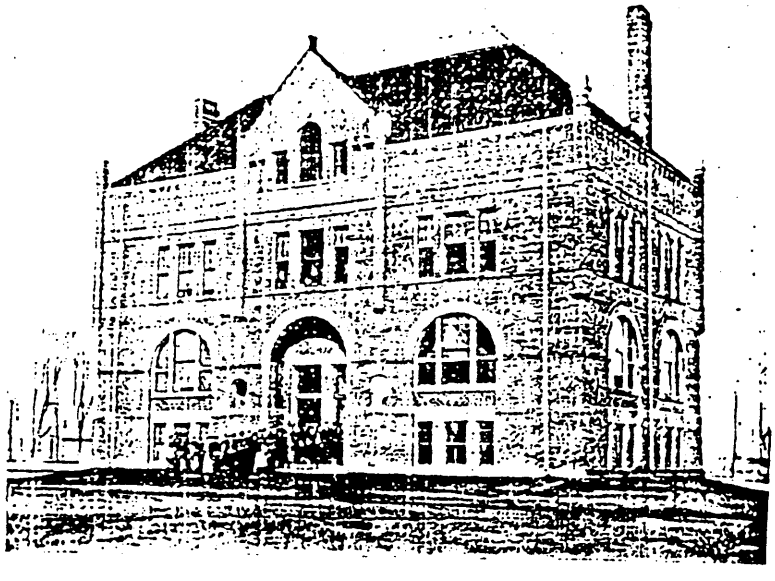
Section number 7 **Page** 4

reddish brick and limestone trim the dominant materials.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 **Page** 5

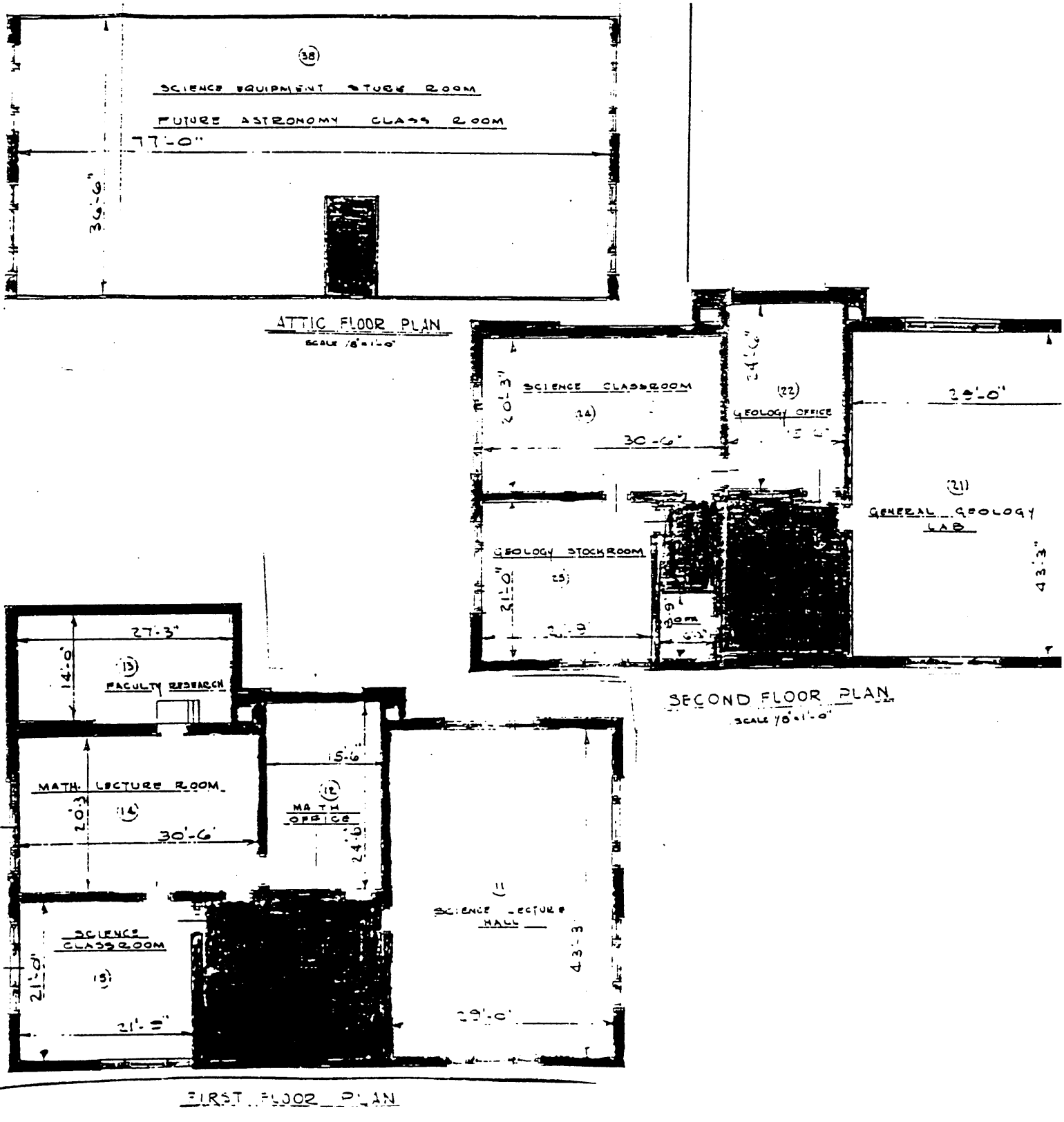


SCIENCE HALL, 1895

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

Science Hall is the earliest known extant building in Iowa designed by Proudfoot and Bird. As noted in the Multiple Property Document, The Architectural Legacy of Proudfoot & Bird in Iowa, 1882-1940, the firm ranked as one of the state's leading architectural firms in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. A specialty of the firm--indeed, the route to its initial and persistent eminence in the state--was collegiate architecture.

Science Hall on the Simpson College campus was designed and built in 1888. The date of construction places the building squarely within the firm's initial and highly productive period when over 70 of its buildings were constructed in the Wichita, Kansas vicinity between 1885 and 1891. Science Hall is part of the Romanesque Revival collegiate design tradition of the firm. As such, it ably illustrates this key developmental period and is the firm's earliest Romanesque-influenced design in the state. Science Hall is also a rare instance where the design can be traced to William T. Proudfoot. Because of the statewide (even regional) contribution of this architectural firm and the early and pivotal nature of the design, Science Hall is of statewide significance under Criterion C.

The property is part of the referenced Multiple Property Submission. It is a representative of the Public and Semi-public subtype within the Property Types and meets the Registration Requirements of the document. The building is unique for it is the earliest known extant example in Iowa designed by the members of this important architectural firm.

Science Hall also has important historic associations. The famed black scientist, George Washington Carver, attended art classes in the skylighted attic classroom in 1890-91. His experiences at Simpson marked a turning point in his life. He later wrote, "At Simpson I discovered I was a human being."[1] His high regard for

---

[1]Quoted in Clifford L. Meints, "Wallace and Carver Science Halls," Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Science, vol. 75, 1968, p. 377. Source of Meints quote from Carver is John O. Gross, unpublished bulletin, 1941, Division of Higher Education, Methodist

Simpson College is well documented. Carver turned from the arts to study horticultural science, the focus of his subsequent national reputation. He therefore transferred to and graduated from Iowa State College. While Carver's year at Simpson was clearly of profound importance to his personal and educational development, the time spent in Science Hall does not strongly and directly relate to his success as an agricultural scientist. For that reason, the building is not being nominated under Criterion A or B.

Simpson College officials announced their intention to build Science Hall in 1886. But raising funds for its construction proved a slow process, and it was not until the spring of 1888 that they chose Willis Proudfoot[2], then of Wichita, Kansas, as architect for the project.[3] Once the decision was made to commence construction, progress was swift. In March of 1888 Proudfoot visited Indianola and helped select the building location. The former baseball grounds just east of the main (and only) building on campus became the site for Science Hall. Like College Hall and Mary Berry Hall, the other 19th century buildings on the campus, Science Hall faces south.

Blueprints were completed by April 19 when the executive board reviewed and approved them. (No plans have been found at the college or at the successor architectural firm.) On May 7, 1888 the board selected the contractor for the project. Ten days later excavation work began. Construction proceeded through the summer,

---

Church, Nashville, Tennessee. Gross was president of Simpson College in 1940 when Carver served on the college's board of trustees.

[2]William T. Proudfoot often used the name Willis.

[3]Unless otherwise specified, information on the construction of Science Hall is drawn from the excellent and thoroughly documented work by Joseph Walt, "History of Simpson College," (draft manuscript), Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa.

and the interior was ready for finishing in November. The same contractor received that contract, for $3,645. The total cost for the building was $14,000.

On December 29, 1888, the board formally accepted the completed building from the contractor. Science Hall was dedicated on June 26, 1889.

The construction project was in many ways a local one. Despite his Wichita address, Willis Proudfoot was a local boy. In 1885 he had designed the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Indianola (not extant). Simpson College is a Methodist school and presumably there were ties between the church congregation and the school. The church was the first known commission for Proudfoot or Proudfoot and Bird in Iowa. Proudfoot's firm continued to serve Simpson College and was responsible for most major buildings on the campus. A measure of the enduring nature of the relationship was that Simpson's president, Dr. John L. Hillman, officiated at Proudfoot's funeral in 1928.[4]

The materials and the contractor for Science Hall were also local. The owner of the Warren County Coal, Brick and Tile Company offered to provide 500,000 bricks for the building, provided he had "the use of" $3,000 in endowment money for a year. (The owner, J.H. Carruthers, was able to provide adequate security for holding the funds.) The contractor for the project was Elias E. Proudfoot, the father of the architect and a well known Indianola carpenter and builder.

The building was described as presenting a "handsome classical facade," and of the latest design, "not exactly Gothic, but approaching that style." The roof was steep to provide for the "well arranged and capacious attic," according to a contemporary

---

[4]"Rites planned for Proudfoot," Des Moines Tribune, June 9, 1928; Patricia A. Eckhardt, "The Development of the University of Iowa Campus, 1898-1910" (draft of Ph.D. dissertation, University of Iowa, 1990), passim.

newspaper account.[5] The basement level was intended to house the college museum, two music rooms, and the boiler room in the extension at the northwest corner. The boiler was so placed to provide steam heat for both the new building and for College Hall to the west. The first floor had large and small laboratories, related storage space, a classroom, and the college library. More classrooms occupied the second floor. The attic was one open room for the art studio.

The architect for the project, Willis Proudfoot, grew up in Indianola. By 1880 he had left his hometown to further his architectural career. In the early 1880s he met his future partner, George W. Bird, and together or singly, they gained commissions in South Dakota in 1883-84. Proudfoot spent time in 1884-85 studying architecture at MIT where he would have been able to see important Boston architecture. Beginning in 1885 Proudfoot established a practice in booming Wichita, Kansas, and Bird soon followed.[6]

The firm was overwhelmed with business from the start. Between Proudfoot's arrival in 1885 and 1891, more than 70 Proudfoot and Bird buildings were built, most in Wichita. The list included approximately 20 business blocks, six churches, 29 houses (including one for each architect), some 16 schools (both public and college level), and public buildings. Architectural historian Richard Longstreth characterized the firm's Wichita work as a "virtuoso performance." He also noted the compact nature of the Wichita City Hall design and how the "restless and filled with energy" nature of the Garfield University design was "appropriate

---

[5]See Walt, pp. 12-13 and Indianola Advocate-Tribune and Indianola Weekly Herald, both June 21, 1888.

[6]Material on Proudfoot and the evolution of the firm, including their Kansas work, is drawn from the Eckhardt dissertation draft (which deals with the firm's work on the University of Iowa campus), Long's Multiple Property Document on Proudfoot and Bird, documents at the Bureau of Historic Preservation, and Long's research into the firm.

for an upstart institution."[7]

Many of the commercial, public, and educational buildings by the firm were constructed of a readily available local building material, limestone. Left roughly dressed, the stone was the consummate vehicle for the Romanesque Revival and Richardsonian Romanesque Styles. Proudfoot and Bird embraced these (and other) stylistic influences current in the 1880s to produce a significant body of work. Important commissions included Davis Hall for Garfield University (1886), a hall for Judson University (1887), YMCA Building (1887), the Wichita City Hall (1889), and Bethel College (1890).

Science Hall in Indianola was designed in 1888, during this intense period of work in Kansas. A comparison of its design with other of the firm's work is instructive. According to Eckhardt, the Kansas work of the firm represents an assimilation of Richardsonian Romanesque design, not a mere recitation of its motifs, and the firm combined it with other stylistic influences. Davis Hall displayed Romanesque, Italianate, and Second Empire features. The Wichita City Hall, with its corner turrets and horizontal bands, brought elements of the French Renaissance Chateaux to the prairie. Other examples, including Science Hall at Simpson and McCormick Elementary School in Wichita, showed familiarity with Chicago architects' interpretation of the Romanesque Revival Style (especially the ground level round multi-story arches and the recessed entry).[8] The firm thus drew design inspiration from a

---

[7]Richard Longstreth, "Richardsonian Architecture in Kansas," in Paul Clifford Larson with Susan M. Brown, ed., The Spirit of H.H. Richardson on the Midland Prairies (Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1988), pp. 77-78; for information on the firm's Kansas commissions, see "Celebrate Wichita Century-old Architecture, Proudfoot and Bird, 1887-1987," pamphlet issued by Kansas Society of Architects, Inc., 1987.

[8]Eckhardt uses the Pullman Building, 1883, Chicago, by Solon Spencer Beman as an example. Proudfoot is known to have visited Chicago during this period.

number of sources. Like other Midwest architectural firms from the period, their work should not be seen as merely pallid attempts to imitate the direction of H.H. Richardson.[9]

Science Hall, like the Wichita area buildings, was constructed of locally available materials. Its design reflects certain motifs repeated with variations in their other work. For example, the recessed centered round arched entry appears on Science Hall, McCormick School, and College Hill School. Bethel College displays a series of round arches along its first floor level, as does the Martinson Block in Wichita and the First National Bank in Pratt, Kansas.

Multi-story round arches are present on a number of the Kansas designs, including Bethel College, Johnston-Larimer Dry Goods Company Store and Irving School. Garfield University has relatively slender corner turrets and additional gables. McCormick School has a centered additional gable and rectangular windows similar to the Simpson College building. Science Hall and Proudfoot's Hillside College in Wichita are both of compact design, and display carefully designed details and textured surfaces, as Eckhardt notes.[10]

The Kansas examples generally appear more elaborate than Science Hall, in part because of the stonework but also a reflection of the financial abilities (or perhaps the unrealistic aspirations) of the clients. (It should be noted that only the foundation was finished for Judson University and Garfield University went bankrupt when the Kansas boom came to an abrupt end in the late 1880s.) A

---

[9]Eckhardt, pp. 135-139; for a recent assessment of Midland architecture see Paul Clifford Larson, ed., with Susan M. Brown, The Spirit of H.H. Richardson on the Midland Prairies (Ames: Iowa State University, 1988).

[10]The following Kansas buildings are listed on the National Register: Davis Hall, YMCA, Wichita City Hall, McCormick School, Hillside Cottage, the Aviary (Bird's house), Fairmount Cottage, and Bethel College building. See "Celebrate Wichita" pamphlet.

hallmark of the firm's approach over the years was to tailor each commission to the particular needs of the client, including a healthy respect for budget considerations. The firm's work sought to balance financial constraints, practical design considerations, and aesthetics. Yet they did not simply apply a formula design drawn from their personal patternbook to a commission. The design of Science Hall reflects these interests.

The building also appears to offer one of the few opportunities for viewing a Proudfoot design, rather than a Bird or a Proudfoot and Bird design. We know that Proudfoot was the only one of the partners to visit Indianola and work with the school. The design for Science Hall is simpler with less detailing than other works by the firm from the period. According to Eckhardt, Science Hall elements do not reappear on other of the firm's work, suggesting the hand of Proudfoot in this project. These may include the small recessed squared panels along the cornice and the dentil course.

In the second full school year after Science Hall opened, George Washington Carver attended Simpson College, 1890-91. After being refused entry to a Kansas school because of his race, Carver came to Indianola at the urging of friends who lived in nearby Winterset. Carver had a great thirst for all types of knowledge, combining interest in science (especially biology) with music and art.

At Simpson he took art classes from Miss Etta Budd, and a well known photograph shows Carver in Budd's art class in Science Hall. One of Carver's works, "Yucca and Cactus," was displayed with other Iowa works at the World Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893. The painting combined his two great interests, plant life and art. Following considerable soul searching, Carver decided to pursue a career in science and transferred to Iowa State College in Ames (now Iowa State University). The father of his art instructor, Miss Budd, was a professor of horticulture there.[11]

---

[11]"The Carver Tradition Lives at Simpson," Simpson College Annual Report, 1989-90, pp. 4-5.

Carver made the decision with difficulty. He later recalled that Simpson "was Paradise for me," but felt that "God has a great work for me to do." While at Ames, Carver met the Henry C. Wallace family and gave seven year old Henry A. Wallace (later U.S. Vice President) his earliest lessons in botany, helping to stimulate his interest in the subject. When an agricultural department was started at Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, an 1881 vocational school for blacks in Alabama, its head, Booker T. Washington, recruited Carver. It was at the Tuskegee Institute that Carver made his national reputation, specializing in ways to improve southern farming techniques and experimenting with new uses for the peanut and sweet potato.[12]

Carver clearly viewed Simpson College with great fondness. He wrote in 1940 that "I owe to Simpson College my real beginning of life." And "I want it understood most thoroughly that my ability to carry on the work which it has been given me to do, began and was constantly fostered by Simpson College." He noted that "Had it not been for the friendship of you boys [at Simpson] and the fact that you played ball with me, I doubt if I should have had courage to pursue my education."[13]

The Carver association with Simpson College extended well beyond the 1890-91 school year. He later served on the school's board of trustees, and when a new science hall was built on the campus in 1956, it was named Carver Science Hall in recognition of Carver's long association with the school. The old Science Hall fell largely vacant and was used for storage and occasionally for an emergency classroom. A few years later fire seriously damaged the entrance and part of the first floor. Rather than destroy the structurally sound and historically important campus fixture, the

---

[12]"Carver Tradition," pp. 9-12, including Carver quotes.

[13]George Washington Carver to John O. Gross, Simpson College president, July 20 and November 9, 1940; playing ball quote a letter quoted in "George Washington Carver as a struggling student: "I.S.C. and Simpson knew George," Des Moines Sunday Register, January 17, 1943.

college sought a means to rehabilitate it. Kenneth Brown of Brown Engineering inspected the building and made his recommendations to the board of trustees: "Don't tear it down; it's built like a battleship!"[14]

On June 4, 1967 the refurbished building was re-dedicated as the Henry A. Wallace Hall of Science and used for the departments of geology, mathematics, physics, and psychology. The attic floor was not modernized. In addition to the association between Carver and the Wallace family, the family had long been a supporter of Simpson College.[15] Wallace Hall continues to be used as a classroom on the Simpson campus.

---

[14]"Henry A. Wallace Hall of Science, (1967-)," p. 2, Simpson College Archives, quoting Brown.

[15]Meints, pp. 377-79; "Henry A. Wallace Hall of Science." p. 2.

Longstreth, Richard. "Richardsonian Architecture in Kansas," in Paul Clifford Larson with Susan M. Brown, ed., The Spirit of H.H. Richardson on the Midland Prairies (Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1988) (especially pp. 77-78).

"Celebrate Wichita Century-old Architecture, Proudfoot and Bird, 1887-1987," pamphlet issued by Kansas Society of Architects, Inc., 1987.

Eckhardt, Patricia A. "The Development of the University of Iowa Campus, 1898-1910" (draft of Ph.D. dissertation, University of Iowa, 1990).

"Henry A. Wallace Hall of Science (1967-)," typed report in Simpson College Archives.

Meints, Clifford L. "Wallace and Carver Science Halls," Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Science, vol. 75, 1968, pp. 377-80.

Walt, Joseph. "History of Simpson College," (draft manuscript), Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa.

"The Carver Tradition Lives at Simpson," Simpson College Annual Report, 1989-90.

"Rites planned for Proudfoot," Des Moines Tribune, June 9, 1928.

Indianola Advocate-Tribune June 21, 1888.

Indianola Weekly Herald, June 21, 1888.

"George Washington Carver as a struggling student: I.S.C. and Simpson knew George," Des Moines Sunday Register, January 17, 1943.

Historic photographs of Science Hall (most are undated). Simpson College Archives.

Correspondence. Simpson College Archives. George Washington Carver to Simpson College president John O. Gross. July 20 and November 9, 1940.

Ed Carty. "George Washington Carver in Indianola," pamphlet by Warren County Historical Society. 1990.

Simpson College. Higher Education Facilties Commission of the State of Iowa. File. c. 1965. Simpson College Archives.

Brown Engineering Company. Science Hall Building. Proposed Alterations, 1965. Simpson College Archives.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The property is located on the Simpson College campus just west of North Buxton Street between East Euclid and Detroit Avenue. The property is located on a large parcel of land, the campus, but its boundaries are a smaller parcel drawn around the building to immediately encompass the significant resource, Science Hall.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the nominated property, Science Hall, are that portion of the Simpson College campus that has historically been associated with the building and that maintain its historical integrity, that is, the building and its immediate surroundings (approximately 15 feet in all directions). Given the absence of parcel boundaries, the boundaries for Science Hall are focused around the building. There are no related outbuildings.

PHOTO LOG

Science Hall, Simpson College

Photo #1
Science Hall - Simpson College
Indianola, Iowa
by BJB Long
1990
negative: Four Mile Research Company
view to North

Photo #2
Science Hall - Simpson College
Indianola, Iowa
by BJB Long
1990
negative: Four Mile Research Company
view to Northwest

Photo #3
Science Hall - Simpson College
Indianola, Iowa
by BJB Long
1990
negative: Four Mile Research Company
view to Northeast

Photo #4
Window on main (south) facade
Science Hall - Simpson College
Indianola, Iowa
by BJB Long
1990
negative: Four Mile Research Company
view to north