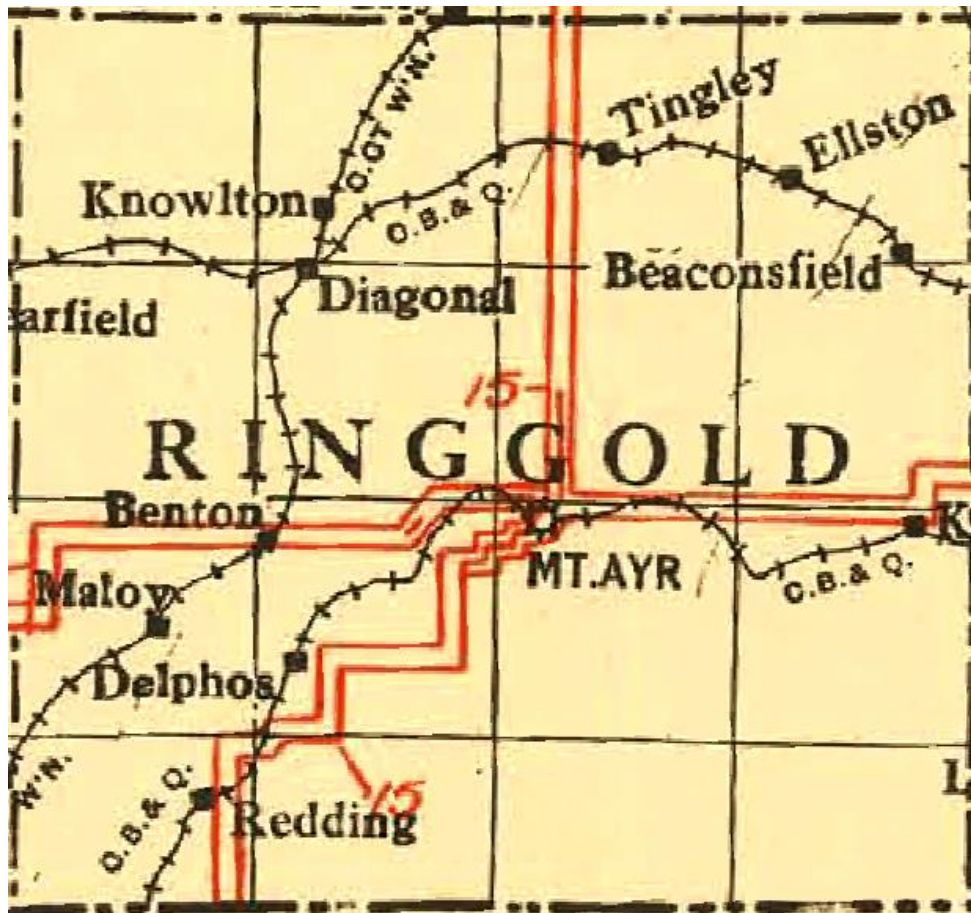


Ringgold County Planning for Preservation

*Report of Program Activities, Research, Outcomes,
and Recommendations*



1921 Iowa Department of Transportation Map of Iowa

prepared for the
Ringgold County Historic Preservation Commission
109 W. Madison Street, Mount Ayr, Iowa 50854

prepared by
Tallgrass Archaeology LLC
Ray J. Werner, Principal Investigator
Caro Quintero, Research Associate
Lauren Bleeker, Research Associate
2460 South Riverside Drive, Iowa City, IA 52246



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Outcomes, and Recommendations*

*Tallgrass Report No. TA22-857
HADB No. 80-005*

prepared for
**Ringgold County
Historic Preservation Commission**
109 W. Madison Street
Mount Ayr, Iowa 50854

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FUNDING

This project has been funded with the assistance of a matching grant-in-aid from the Iowa Department of Cultural Affairs, State Historic preservation Office, through the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966; the opinions expressed herein are not necessarily those of the Department of the Interior.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author wishes to deeply thank the Historic Preservation Commission of Ringgold County for their hard work and interest in this process. The team worked hard to study their county, identify preliminary priorities, and practice the skills of survey work and inventorying that will eventually serve as important steps in the preservation of resources within the county. The commission members include Skylar Burdette, Abby Elliott, Kay Carey, Kim Scharfenkamp, Jan Johnston, Marlene Tull, Gary Scott, and Korbie Rinehart, and each one is an amazing credit to their community. Thanks also to the local volunteers, including Mike Avitt, Tony Mercer, and the late Sharon Becker, and to city/county officials who have created a wealth of historical knowledge and made it accessible to the public. Their collective body of work has been helpful for the success of this project, as it surely has been for innumerable genealogists, researchers, and many others. Thanks are also due to Tallgrass Archaeology Research Associates Caro Quintero and Lauren Bleeker whose research acumen and various contributions were invaluable.

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INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT: OBJECTIVES & METHODOLOGY

The Planning for Preservation Program is specifically designed for newly certified or inactive Historic Preservation Commissions. It is a program designed to help them understand the processes involved with planning, surveying, inventorying, and developing plans for their future preservation goals. Though this program's results do not include the completion of a specific survey, it will help set the commission and community up for future surveying success. Additionally, some Iowa Site Inventory Forms will have been prepared in the process. The Ringgold County Historic Preservation Commission contracted Tallgrass Archaeology LLC of Iowa City, Iowa to conduct this Planning for Preservation project, which was funded in part through Iowa's Certified Local Government grant program. The commission and its Certified Local Government status are relatively new, though the parties involved are interested and active in pursuing avenues of historic and cultural preservation in the county. Conducting a Planning for Preservation project is a helpful way to guide and inform future steps and aid in their success. This report will summarize project activities conducted by Tallgrass Archaeology individually and in conjunction with the members of the commission. It will also provide recommendations and suggestions for the commission to use going forward.

The first objective of this Planning for Preservation project was to train the Historic Preservation Commission on common historic preservation processes and ways they can assist in future survey or preservation work. This training was accomplished through two sessions. In the first training session, commission members were introduced to basic principles of the state inventory form system and of the National Register of Historic Places. These principles include identifying types of resources, levels and areas of significance, aspects of integrity, and considerations. In the second training session, these concepts were reviewed, and it was demonstrated how to apply them practically when completing inventory forms that may or may not eventually lead to National Register nominations. An important aspect of this objective is to familiarize the commission with the potential future work to be conducted by consultants and to prepare the members for how they or volunteers may be able to assist in such future work. Potential tasks that the commission or volunteers may be able to do are also discussed in the recommendations section of this report.

The second objective of this Planning for Preservation project was to provide a path forward for the Ringgold County Historic Preservation Commission, to advance their knowledge of the historic preservation process in Iowa, and to provide recommendations for them in completing this work. This objective is met in this report by supplying a number of useful tools. Chiefly, the historic contexts and local histories produced in this report will help make all future steps—documenting, inventorying, surveying, nominating, preserving—easier and clearer, as identifying any particular resource's level of significance depends upon these steps. The other tools provided in this report will also aid in these processes. A guiding component of this portion of the project were the following research questions, identified partly in conjunction with the commission and SHPO representatives during a project coordination meeting:

- 1) What were the settlement patterns throughout the county? Were they guided by any natural or human geographical elements?
- 2) What cultural groups were represented during the county's settlement?

- 3) Are there any common architectural elements or construction methods that can be traced by these settlement patterns?
- 4) What are the oldest extant buildings throughout the county?
- 5) What public-use buildings remain throughout the rural parts of the county, including churches, schools, and community/township halls?

Further questions were developed as an exercise for the commission members. These questions may play a role in the development of historical contexts or in commission goal setting, planning, or future research. Their questions were:

- 1) What are the towns/cities (past or present, incorporated or unincorporated) within each township? Which still have a physical presence? What are the most prominent and/or oldest historic resources within each of them?
- 2) What are some of the prominent and/or oldest historic resources throughout the rural areas of each township? Be sure to include addresses/general locations when possible.
- 3) Who are some of the long-time residents who might have more information on any of these resources?
- 4) Who might have historic photographs of these places, such as current or past property owners?
- 5) Do any of these resources follow a trend? These trends could include an architectural element that is regional or local, a settlement pattern of a certain heritage group, or something else.

Tallgrass Archaeology Principal Investigator Ray Werner conducted the training meetings. The first was in person at the Ringgold County Courthouse, and the second was held virtually. Werner also provided guidance on the work done outside these meetings, including the canvasses/windshield surveys and the completion of Iowa Site Inventory Forms, which Werner also completed and revised. Tallgrass Archaeology Research Associates Lauren Bleeker and Caro Quintero assisted with the historical research and composition of information provided through much of this part. Werner is responsible for all findings.

The Additional Documentation section of this report can be understood as a toolbox of additional resources and guides that are likely to prove useful in future historic preservation resources and technical guidance in much the same way. Included in this section is a series of tables showing a survey of historic plat books and which types of rural resources were identified in each. Ray Werner compiled these resources in conjunction with Tallgrass Archaeology Research Associate Caro Quintero.

The project area for this report is easily defined, being bounded by the same lines as the county itself. It is bounded to the west by Taylor County, shares a corner with Adams County to the northwest, is bounded by Union County to the north, shares a corner with Clarke County to the northeast, and is bounded to the east by Decatur County. The southern boundary of the county is the Iowa-Missouri border, a fact that plays an important part in the early history of the county. The county is largely rural and sparsely populated. Its population, as of the 2020 US Census, was 4,663 people, down over nine percent from the 2010 US Census, and down by over two thirds since its

peak population circa 1900. As of the 2020 US Census, the county seat of Mount Ayr had a population of 1,623 people, or a little over one-third of the county's populace.

Ringgold County (Figure 1) is organized into seventeen townships. Sixteen of these townships are the original squared township arranged into rows and four columns. The top three rows of townships were each six miles square, while the four townships in the south row were six miles east-to-west and only 4½ miles north-to-south as dictated by the state border with Missouri. The seventeenth township, Waubonsie Township, is an irregular township that was carved out from parts of Grant, Washington, Benton, and Rice townships. Waubonsie Township, not Benton Township, includes the town of Benton. The county seat and largest city, Mount Ayr, is located mostly within Poe Township, though its west part sits within Rice Township.

The predominant rivers and streams through the county flow generally from north to south. They include the Platte River in the west part, various forks of the Grand River in the central part, and Lott's Creek and the West Branch of Big Creek in the southeast part.

Ringgold County has been less surveyed than a vast majority of counties in Iowa. The few surveys that have been conducted are explored in more depth below, and they provide important insights into how the county can be further studied going forward. However, both were conducted in 1993 or before and are considered well out of date, being over 30 years old. This low level of previous survey makes the current project and any resulting projects all the more important. It makes the successes of the current Historic Preservation commission all the more critical as well.

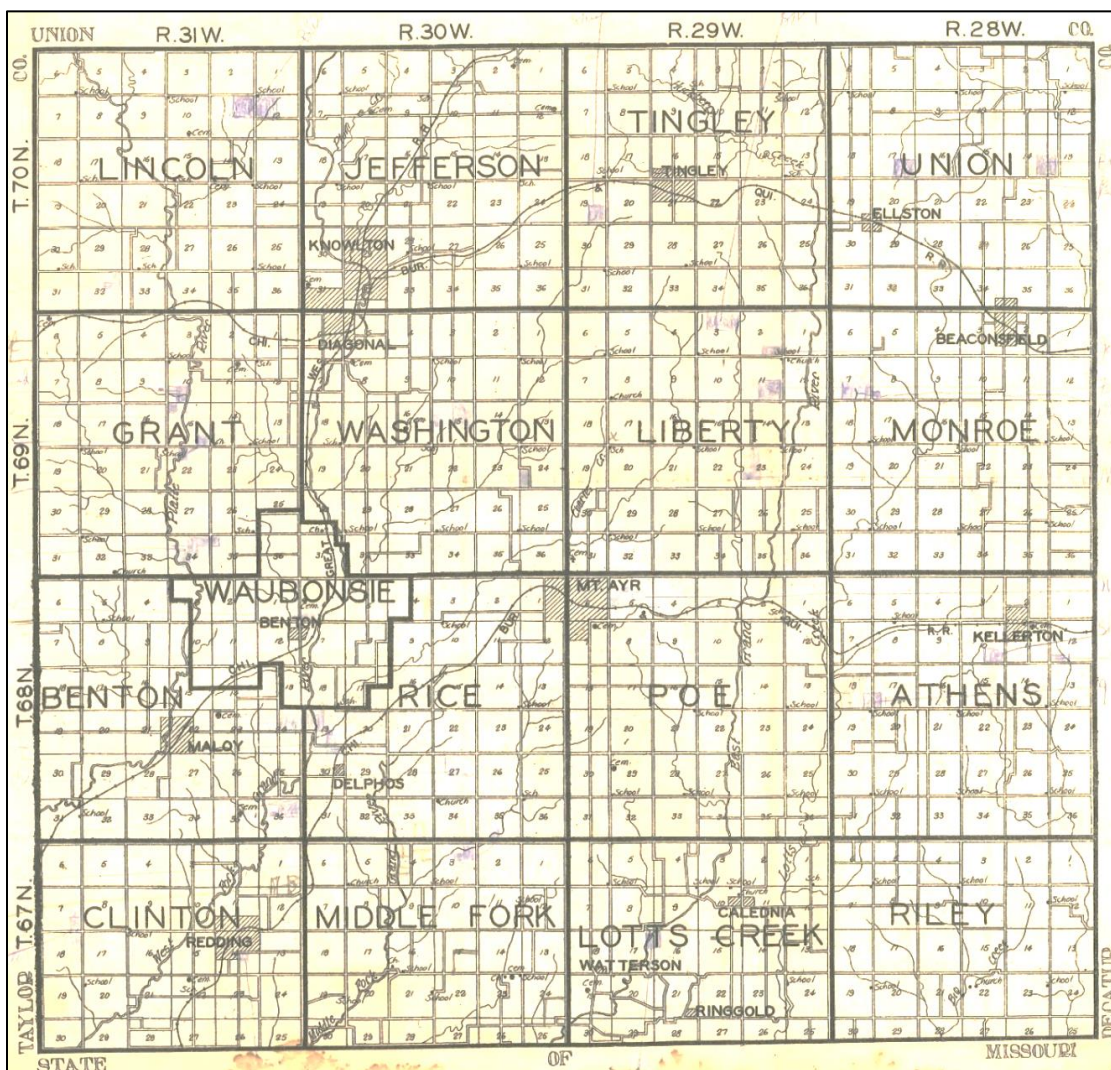
In consideration of treating all parts of the county equitably during the survey and trainings, each commissioner selected one or more townships on which they would specifically focus. Each commissioner conducted a windshield survey/canvass of their area to A) identify potential resources for future investigation or preservation, and B) select at least one resource that they thought might qualify or potentially qualify for the National Register of Historic Places and produce a practice inventory form for each. They conducted these canvasses with this in mind. Each township is also studied individually in part of this report. The division of the project activities in this way provided practical experience in conducting research for future inventories; introduced members to thinking about areas of significance, integrity, and other areas in mind; and will help them be active participants during any future work. Dividing the program in this way also provided a means of spreading efforts around the county rather than providing too much focus on one or two specific areas. Any resource from any corner of the county that was identified during this project or may be identified at any point in the future can be helped in some capacity by the information in this document.

To that end, a number of resources will be called out throughout the historic context portion of this report. Some of these associated resources were identified by the commission in their practice of windshield surveys or inventory forms, while others were identified separately by Tallgrass Archaeology. These efforts, provided by both commission members and Tallgrass Archaeology personnel, serve to meet the abovementioned objectives in two specific ways. First, they provide concrete information and complete inventories for some resources that may eventually be found eligible and may even be one day nominated for the National Register of Historic Places. Second,

they provide examples for the commission in ways their future work can be conducted and in what will be expected from future survey work.

The Conclusion & Recommendations section of this report will provide just that: a summary of work conducted thus far and ideas and concepts on how it can be carried forward. It identifies a number of priority examples that could make quick and important impacts on the historic preservation of resources within the county. It also includes ideas and goals that may be more long-term in scope. The recommendations, in conjunction with the resources in the Additional Documentation section of this report, will help in achieving these long-term objectives.

Tallgrass Archaeology will conduct a closing meeting to review all materials submitted and review the work done in the practice inventory forms.



**Figure 1. 1930 Map of Ringgold County, Iowa showing townships, sections, and cities.
Source: Hixson & Co. 1930.**

Important Concepts to Developing Preservation Plans, Surveys, Nominations, and Inventories That May Be Required for Certain Preservation Funding
Discussed During Various Training Sessions. Further Info Sources Listed Later in Document.

National Register Criteria

Criterion A: Association to Trends or Patterns of History

Criterion B: Association to Significant Person or People

Criterion C: Retains Significant Architectural Characteristics

Criterion D: Holds Potential to Yield Archaeological Information

Areas of Significance & Periods of Significance

What historical contexts or subjects are demonstrated by this resource?

Are they local, state, or national in scope?

From what time period does this resource derive its significance?

Example: A bank building that demonstrates the significance of lending to a city's growing economy (Commerce) at the local level from 1915-1929.

Criteria Considerations

These are generally not accepted unless they meet specific, detailed requirements:

Religious Properties; Moved Properties; Reconstructed Properties; Commemorative Properties; Cemeteries; and Properties That Have Achieved Significance Within the Last 50 Years.

Resource Types

Building: built to house human activities, like houses, opera houses, barns, or fire stations.

Structure: built to primarily house non-human activities, like corn cribs, bridges, or gazebos.

Object: fixed things that are generally artistic in nature, like headstones, monuments, or sculptures.

Site: areas where an activity occurred but there are few to no known built resources, like battlefields, archaeological sites, or designed landscapes.

District: a collection of any number of the above within a well-defined area

Aspects of Integrity

Materials: are the things it is made of original/historic?

Design: does it reflect its original design?

Craftsmanship: can the work of craftsmen be seen in it?

Location: where is it in relation to where it was?

Setting: Does the space around it retain its historic integrity?

Feeling: does its presence invoke the sense of its past?

Association: what about it today links it to the people or events of its past?

By means of example, the commission members were presented historic and modern photos, county assessor information, and a few newspaper articles about the Benton Jail in the town of Benton in Ringgold County. Commissioners worked together to compile a practice-only Iowa Site Inventory Form for this building and came up with some of the following information. Additionally, commissioners each compiled a narrative description and a narrative statement of significance as practice.

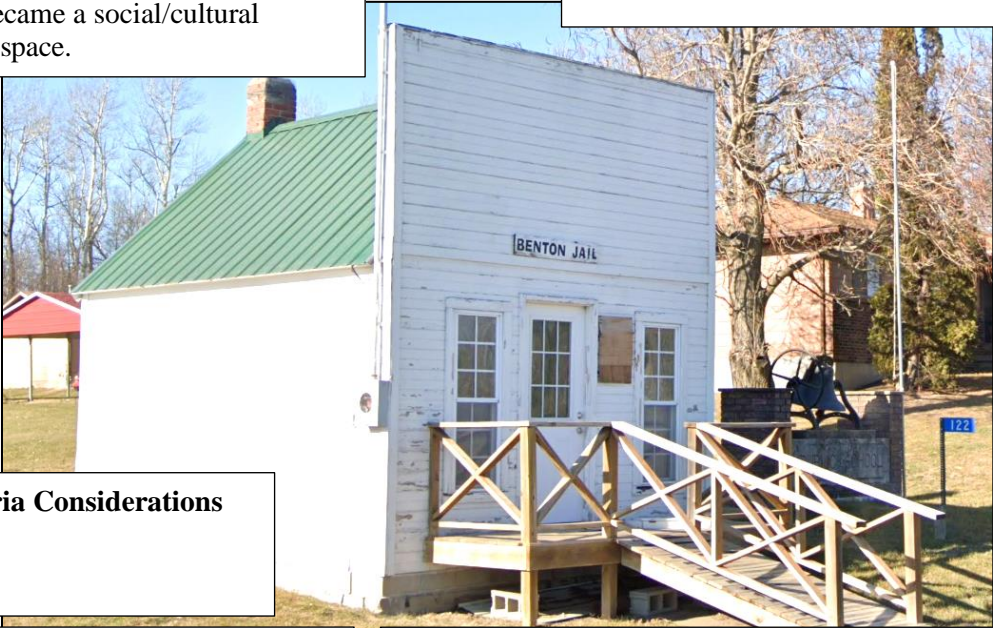
<p align="center">National Register Criteria</p> <p>Criterion A: This building demonstrates the early development of the town as well as its governance; it later became a social/cultural museum space.</p>	<p align="center">Resource Types</p> <p>1 Building: Benton Jail 1 Object: masonry sign with historic bell</p>
<p align="center">Criteria Considerations</p> <p>None</p>	
<p align="center">Areas of Significance & Periods of Significance</p> <p>Expounding on its significance under Criterion A, this building demonstrates the Government/Politics of the town of Benton, showing how the small, rural community policed itself, and how the community worked to protect itself under the leadership of locally elected officials. It represents the expansion period for this railroad town that has since shrunk in size.</p> <p>This significance is local in scope.</p> <p>Its period of significance begins with its construction and runs through its period of operation.</p>	<p align="center">Aspects of Integrity</p> <p>Materials: mixed; false front reconstructed after tornado; wood ramp added in modern era; steel roof</p> <p>Design: good; representative of its frame, false-front design</p> <p>Craftsmanship: good</p> <p>Location: good</p> <p>Setting: good; surrounded by residences and few businesses of small, rural town</p> <p>Feeling: good; feels like frame building of its era; feels like small, western municipal building</p> <p>Association: good; still publicly-owned and used to interpret its past</p>

Image Source: December 2021 Google Street View

PREVIOUS SURVEYS OF RINGGOLD COUNTY

Ringgold County was one-third of a Phase I architectural survey of Adams, Taylor, and Ringgold counties (Western Historical Studies 1989). As only one part of the project, its treatment of Ringgold County resources was quite superficial and focused heavily on the county seat of Mount Ayr. Furthermore, this document is considered well out of date. Regardless, it did provide several important stepping stones for the planning and recommendation phases of this study. The important components of the 1989 survey include:

- identification of potential districts in Mount Ayr; these potential districts will be revisited later in this report;
- identification and development of important historical contexts, such as the Great Depression, agriculture, and others that played an important role in the history of rural southwest and south-central Iowa;
- a brief description of relevant county records and other resources and where to find them.

In 1992, a Phase I architectural survey was conducted along Highway 2 from Mount Ayr east to the county line. It included the evaluation of two farm building sites that were recorded with the Farmstead/Barn Inventory Forms. The contextual information provided in this report regarding 20th-century farming and transportation was foundational to the research conducted for the current report. Neither site identified in the survey was recommended eligible.

In 1993, an archaeological survey was conducted along Gooseberry Creek in preparation for a dam project. Though the findings of that report are largely unrelated to the architectural history of the county, it did provide some insights into the contextual history of the county more generally. This document provided a strong foundation regarding the geological and archaeological past of Ringgold County. It explored contextual information related to the prehistory of the area, but, more importantly for the current study, it explored ways in which the county has changed and been changed by human settlement in the time since. It should also be noted that archaeological site locations and information are considered confidential by the State of Iowa, and further information, especially regarding the location of archaeological sites, has not been shared within this report.

There are five National Register of Historic Places-listed properties within Ringgold County. They are:

Ringgold County Jail (80-00227). This brick building was listed in 1979. It is a brick, two-story building that houses the second iteration of Ringgold County jail facilities. It was built in 1895, used until 1927 when the new courthouse included a jail within it, and is a relic from a time when many counties removed obsolete facilities such as this. The building retains mixed overall integrity, having lost some of its historic adornments and jail features. It is located at 201 E. Monroe Street in Mount Ayr (Bowers 1979).

Middle Fork Methodist Episcopal Church (80-00020) is a church that meets Consideration A because of its architectural merit (Criterion C). It is an example of an Italianate-style church in rural Iowa. Some of its defining characteristics include the arched fenestration, frieze board, and

original materials. It was built in 1886 by local craftsmen. The church is several miles east of Redding. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1990 (Jacobsen 1990).

Shay House (80-00094), listed in 1986, is a farmhouse near the town of Maloy, once belonging to Lee Shay and family. The large house demonstrates Tudor Revival influences, as suggested by its highly decorative dormers, brackets, bargeboards, and other trimwork. As detailed in its nomination, this style is one that is most commonly found in urban settings. To this end, it was nominated under Criterion C (Jacobsen 1986).

Beaconsfield Supply Store (80-00321) was the original home of what became the Hy-Vee company, now a large, chain grocery store with nearly 300 locations across the country, particularly the Midwest. This small, brick, commercial building was built circa 1916, though the association with the integral company began in 1930. It is located on Main Street in Beaconsfield, Iowa. The store was listed in the National Register of Historic Places, under Criterion A, in 2007 (Gahm 2007).

The **Ringgold County Courthouse** (80-00176) was listed in 1981 as part of a Multiple Property Listing of County Courthouses in Iowa (Bowers 1981). It was deemed locally significant under Criterion A, as a representative of local political power and governance. It is located prominently on the courthouse square in Mount Ayr, and although it has had some material replacements, its integrity is overall good (Bowers 1981; Stanek and Stanek 1976:166).

There is one property that has recently been de-listed from the National Register of Historic Places. The Buck Polygonal Barn (80-00104), which was located near Diagonal. It was demolished within the last year.

A current list of properties recorded on the State Historic Preservation Office's list of inventoried resources in Ringgold County has been appended to this report.

IDENTIFICATION OF HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Geography of Ringgold County, Iowa

Ringgold County resides within the Southern Iowa Drift Plain, which is the largest landform region of Iowa (Prior 1991:58). Characteristically, this area appears as moderate to steeply rolling uplands with deeply incised stream valleys (Artz 1993:3). Although considered one of the least complex counties in the state, the sheer grandiosity of the landform has been noted by many who travel upon the lands. According to George F. Kay, a previous state geologist, “The great thickness of the drift and the deep drift valleys through which the streams flow was particularly noted” (Kay 1916:37-38). Charles White also said that this region contained “the deepest and largest purely drift valleys in the state” (White 1870:328-330). Once covered by a glacial sheet, this landform has undergone erosional processes and stream development since the pre-Illinoian glacial retreat (Artz 1993:4). Long ago, this part of Iowa was once remarkably similar to the Des Moines Lobe landform region of the state as we see it today, differing only in elapsed geological time (Prior 1991:58).

In the expanse of time that this landform has been subjected to erosion and stream development, the area has accrued a notably exceptional drainage network with high-relief landscapes (Prior 1991:58-59). Among the major drainages formed in the region are the Platte River and the Grand River within Ringgold County, in addition to their accessory tributaries (Artz 1993:4). Each of these streams and river channels empty into the Missouri River in Missouri. The dendritic network of rivers and streams that reside in the region today was once responsible for the drainage of postglacial wetlands, in addition to the modification of the plains into the rolling hills we see today (Prior 1991:58,61). In fact, if one were to look across the horizon at peak elevation, the even leveled uplands are the remaining evidence of this pre-Illinoian drift plain (Prior 1991:59).

Due to the meandering nature of water channels, most waterways in the county have undergone artificial channeling, typically in the early twentieth century, which can be seen on historical maps (Artz 1993:5). The first known occurrence of damming in the county was that of the Platte River in the late 1880s to early 1890s. This modification resulted in the reservoir Summit Lake (Sellars 1999:29). In the 1920s, further channelization of the Platte River occurred. However, according to residents, the modifications failed to prevent regular flooding, as access to Mount Ayr from west of the river was impossible during the springtime due to underwater roads (Sellars 1999:29-30). Within the river valleys, wooded areas were once supported, having been utilized to build houses and as a heat source for the settlers (Prior 1991:66). These timbered areas are far less prominent today. Once the area was occupied by settlers and the agricultural industry began, the landscape was described as “mosaics of cropland, pasture, and timber” (Prior 1991:66-67).

Within the wooded areas of south-central Iowa, both native floral and faunal resources were present at the time of early pioneers (Sellars 1999:28). A diverse assortment of trees and shrubbery could be found within the wooded areas, aside from the common oak, cottonwood, and various hickory trees (Sellars 1999:28; Fosha & Mandel 1991:9; JR Thompson 1992). Understory vegetation within the timbered river valleys included woody vines and shrubberies such as chokecherry, elderberry, grapes, and prickly ash bushes, as well as elm, hackberry, willow, and sycamore trees (Sellars 1999:28; Shelford 1963). Ground layer vegetation included nettles, sedges, bedstraw, vervain, and goldenrods (Sellars 1999:28; Shelford 1963). Eventually, most of the native

plants, particularly within these timbered river valleys, were cleared for lumber and modified for farming purposes (Sellars 1999:26).

The uplands and rolling hills of south-central Iowa were an ocean of tall grass prairie prior to modification for pastures and farming. This prairie consisted of just as much diversity found within the timbered areas, including diverse grasses, forbs, and shrubbery (Sellars 1999:28). Common grasses found included big and little bluestem, prairie dropseed, Indiangrass, switchgrass, and brome grass (Sellars 1999:28; Fosha & Mandel 1991:9). The diverse wildflowers and shrubs among the prairie grasses included coneflower, goldenrod, aster, leadplant, wild strawberry, blazing star, and compass plants (Sellars 1999:28; Weaver 1954; JR Thompson 1992).

Residing within both the timbered river valleys and the prairie uplands were a plethora of mammals. These animals included white-tailed deer, bison, gray wolf, fox, badger, ground squirrel, and various rabbits and other small mammals (Sellars 1999:28, Lewis Publishing Co. 1887, Crosson 1910, Shelford 1963). Aside from mammals, reptiles, amphibians, birds, and insects also inhabited this region (Sellars 1999:28, Crosson 1910, Shelford 1963). Within the Platte and Grand Rivers, as well as their tributaries, catfish and bullhead were extremely common (Sellars 1999:28, Boeckman 1992). According to firsthand accounts in the region, the most common animals to come across were white-tailed deer, wolves, and rattlesnakes (Sellars 1999:28, Jenson 1916; Lewis Publishing Co. 1887; Crosson 1910).

Pre-History of Ringgold County, Iowa

As far as current studies show, Iowa has been occupied for around 13,000 years (Alex 2000:37). The first settlers of the area, residing within the Paleoindian cultural period of history, occupied Iowa during the late Pleistocene through the early Holocene, approximately between 11,500 BC-8,500 BC (Fosha and Mandel 1991:13; Foster 2009:52). These people hunted megafauna through the final Ice Age about 15,000 years ago, as evidenced by large, diagnostic lanceolate projectile points and stone weapons (Alex 2000:37). Clovis and Folsom points are key evidence of this period, as well as Agate Basin and Dalton, which are indicative of the near end of the period (Alex 2000:37). Within Iowa, the Paleoindian period is not well represented. This may be due to a number of reasons, such as lack of preservation over time, the probability of these sites being deeply buried, and the nomadic nature of the Paleoindian people (Alex 2000:38). The late descendants of this cultural period likely inhabited Iowa after the retreat of the Wisconsin ice sheets over Iowa, perhaps following major waterways such as the Missouri River to the area (Alex 2000:39). Paleoindian sites within Iowa have for the most part consisted of individual surface finds. An intact Paleoindian site has not been discovered within Iowa (Alex 2000:43).

The Archaic period, immediately following the Paleoindian period until 800 B.C., is characterized by a variety of advanced spear points, as the large mammals from the previous era had been replaced by smaller, more modern species (Alex 2000:56; Foster 2009:53). The people resided within small and migratory groups, with materials that were perishable, at least in the early subperiod of this cultural component (Alex 2000:54). After several millennia, the population of Iowa had grown exponentially and shifted from a nomadic to a more sedentary lifestyle (Alex 2000:54). With this settlement shift, cemeteries, middens, territories, and advances in stone tool technology arose. This period also underwent major climate and vegetation change, particularly in the Midwest (Alex 2000:54). Within Iowa, a land once dominated by large oak and elm trees was

transformed into prairie grasslands with the advances of a warm and dry climate (Alex 2000:54). The cultivation of plants and fish emerged during this time (Alex 2000:56). Iowa has around 600 documented Archaic sites, including several within Ringgold County (I-Sites 2023). Most Archaic sites are in deeply buried alluvial settings (Alex 2000:55).

The Woodland period is well documented in Iowa. Characterized by mound burials, pottery, and plant cultivation, their sedentary seasonal lifestyle has been exposed across Iowa in upland, lowland riverine, and lakeside base camp sites from around 800 BC to AD 1250 (Alex 2000:85; Fosha and Mandel 1991:19; Foster 2009:55). The primary diagnostic material recovered from this cultural period is pottery, which was heavily influenced by populations from the east (Alex 2000:85). Mound burials also became rather prominent during this cultural period. With the addition of imported goods as grave offerings, trade and interactions over long distances became apparent (Alex 2000:87). From 200 BC to AD 400, there was a notable shift in the social and ceremonial aspects of day-to-day life (Alex 2000:87). Further, an exchange network known as the Hopewellian Interaction Sphere (HIS) took place during this subperiod all throughout eastern North America with extensions into the plains. Trading of physical raw materials and goods occurred, as well as the trade of thoughts, ideas, and legends (Alex 2000:100). During the fifth century, evidence of long-distance trading dwindled. It is hypothesized that climate change, economic change, the breakdown of trade alliances, and the defiance of authority are potential main causes (Alex 2000:116; Foster 2009:25-6). The Late Woodland period from AD 400-1250 is the most prominent Woodland subperiod found within Iowa (Alex 2000:116). Life at this point in time was materialized by wattle and daub houses, intricate technologies such as weaving and fine pottery making, artistic symbolism, and a settled village lifestyle (Alex 2000:87).

The utilization of corn in addition to contact with Mississippian cultures from the southeast advanced the lifestyle and commerce of the late Woodland people (Alex 2000:136). From AD 950-1250, Iowa consisted of the remaining Woodland culture with a minor Mississippian influence, as well as emerging subcultures of the very last prehistoric period, which included the Great Oasis, Mill Creek, Glenwood, and eventually the Oneota (Alex 2000:136-7; Foster 2009:25). Each of these cultural groups had their individual characteristics yet shared a practice of semipermanent villages that depended upon corn and eventually also beans (Alex 2000:138). After this time, Iowa primarily consisted of the Oneota, who may or may not be the descendants of the latest Mississippian influenced Woodland groups (Alex 2000:137; Foster 2009:25). A probable cause for the migration out of Iowa by the Great Oasis, Mill Creek, and Glenwood cultures is the increased saturation of the Plains during the latter half of the fifteenth century, making the land out west ideal for agricultural utilization (Foster 2009:26).

Distribution of most archaeological sites are situated along the major rivers and tributaries due to resource access, permitting riverine, forest, and prairie resource exploitation. This would include the Platte and Grand Rivers in Ringgold County (Hirst and Artz 1993:10-11). There are 168 recorded archaeological sites within Ringgold County, according to the Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist database, or I-Sites (2023). For the most part, the recorded sites are of historical significance, commonly historic scatter, farmsteads, and Euro-American sites. The prehistoric sites consist of late prehistoric significance mostly, such as the late Woodland and Oneota periods. There are many recorded sites of isolated surface finds or scatter, where no further information was able to be collected and therefore depth of knowledge is rather scant, and the age is

undeterminable (I-Sites 2023). Further, sites with diagnostic materials may be found in cultivated fields, or eroded hillsides, meaning the site is disturbed and difficult or impossible to interpret (I-Sites 2023).

Most Ringgold County sites are located along the Platte River, Grand River, and their tributaries. There are also recorded upland sites, however not nearly as many found as those within river valleys (I-Sites 2023). Several potential mound sites were initially recorded by Charles Keyes in the 1920s, however there is a lot of skepticism on the authenticity and location of these claims (I-Sites 2023). The earliest recorded cultural period in Ringgold County is of the Middle-Late Archaic. There are a handful of sites with diagnostic materials that can be dated back to this period, all within sites located along waterways (I-Sites 2023). Notable Locations on the I-Sites database show many cemeteries and few scattered potential mound groups (I-Sites 2023). Historic Indian Location Database, or HILD, shows an 1853 Meskwaki camp location, however it is just outside of Ringgold County in the state of Missouri. Undefined Native American burials are marked along the Platte River in the northwest region of the county. Johnny Green's lands are marked in the northwest corner as well, however, along West Plum Creek rather than the Platte River (I-Sites 2023).

With the Grand watershed as the largest drainage system within the county, it is highly likely that the area was a hotspot for prehistoric activity (Sellars 1999:12). Further, it is well documented that the Grand River itself was occupied by not only prehistoric groups and early Euro-American settlers as historic accounts of Mormon activity along the river during their trek across Iowa exist (Sellars 1999:12). Although Ringgold County has not been surveyed to the extent of other counties in Iowa, the Grand River is a prominent collection area among local enthusiasts (Sellars 1999:12). It is important to keep this in mind when discussing site frequency in counties across Iowa, as the site distribution is based off data recovered, not actual distribution, which is mostly unknown (Sellars 1999:12). Although the Grand River has a better-known history of inhabitation, the Platte River has its fair share of sites as well (Sellars 1999:12). Two major sites within the county borders provide significant insight into the prehistoric settlement of the area, the Diagonal Dune site and the Sovereign site (I-Sites 2023; Hirst and Artz 1993; Sellars 1999).

The Diagonal Dune site is located upon a narrow sand ridge along the west fork of the Grand River, exhibiting seven different distinct periods of occupation. These extend from Middle-Late Archaic, through the early Middle, Early Late, and Late Woodland, and into the early historic period of Euro-American and early twentieth century inhabitation (Hirst and Artz 1993:2-3; Sellars 1999:14). The stratigraphy at the site was mixed, likely due to natural and artificial land use activities. A hearth as well as three historic features were uncovered; pavement, roadway, and a cellar (Sellars 1999:14). Evidence of the rare Late Archaic find is found in a hearth feature radiocarbon dated to 2690 BP \pm 50, calibrated to 822 BC. A Table Rock type projectile point was also indicative of a late Archaic occupation. Early Woodland presence is noted by various pottery sherds, a projectile point, and a scraper. Early Late and Late Woodland materials found include pottery sherds and various cord marked pottery sherds alongside a Madison point, respectively. The known historic components included the Spencer Schoolhouse, occupied from 1889-1891, and Taylor Spencer's residence. The cellar, pavement, and roadway features were of this period. Historic artifacts found included various stoneware, glasses, and fragments of porcelain doll dated to 1891. The site was partially intact upon excavation, with disturbances due to construction of the

aforementioned schoolhouse and residence as well as road construction and natural erosion (Alex 2000:74; Hirst and Artz 1993; I-Sites 2023).

The Sovereign site is located on a stream terrace along alluvial lands just west of the Platte River channel (Sellars 1999:26). Over the course of history, the Platte River has followed a rather sinuous course in the area around the site. Many young alluvial landforms within abandoned channels and oxbows are in the surrounding river valley (Sellars 1999:27-28). The site was occupied over the course of two different periods, the Early Late Woodland and the Historic Euro-American (Sellars 1999). The site was initially thought to contain evidence of a Late Archaic campsite buried beneath a historic farmstead and late prehistoric setting. However, after further excavations ensued it appeared that the periods of settlement were actually Late Woodland and Historic Euro-American, which consisted of a farmstead on the land from the late-1800s to 1900s (Sellars 1999:126; Alex 2000:79). Recovered diagnostic materials include a corner-notched point, other points, very eroded grit tempered sherds, and drills (Sellars 1999). Additional finds include gravers, retouched flakes, hammerstones, worked hematite, fire cracked rock, and manuports (Sellars 1999). The only two thoroughly surveyed sites in the county, meaning investigated at the Phase II or Phase III level, are the Sovereign site and the Diagonal Dune site. This leaves a lot to the imagination, regarding the uncovering of Ringgold County's prehistory (Sellars 1999:131).

Note: specific location and artifact information for archaeological sites is classified.

The History of Indian Removal in Southwest Iowa

The protohistoric period of Iowa consisted of an era when trade goods, influences, and disease from Europe were reaching Iowa. However, no face-to-face interactions had yet occurred, roughly from AD 1650-1750 (Alex 2000:211; Foster 2009:58). This newfound access to metal pots and tools caused a turn away from pottery and stone tools among the native communities (Foster 2009:27). The first interaction between the native people and white explorers in Iowa occurred on June 25, 1673, just above the mouth of the Des Moines River by the Frenchmen Marquette and Joliet, who were traveling along the Mississippi River (Foster 2009:26; Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:124). This marks the beginning of the Historic period in Iowa (Alex 2000:211; Foster 2009:59).

The Beaver Wars occurring in the eastern states caused the westward migration of many tribes. The Iroquois were essentially responsible for the settlement of the Sauk, Meskwaki, and Sioux within Iowa (Foster 2009:26). War related land conflicts between the Sioux, Sauk, Meskwaki, Omaha, and Ioway occurred frequently throughout the eighteenth century as the land within Iowa was simultaneously occupied by multiple tribes (Foster 2009:26). The movement of the Sauk and Meskwaki westward and the Sioux southward forced the Otoe and Ioway further west and south across Iowa and eventually out from the state's borders (Foster 2009:27). In the late eighteenth century, seeing as Iowa was a territory of Spain, Julien Dubuque ran lead mines in northeastern Iowa alongside the Meskwaki and Ioway (Foster 2009:27).

In 1802, Spain returned Louisiana to France, who then sold it to the United States a year later as part of the Louisiana Purchase (Foster 2009:27). After this acquisition, expeditions ensued to gain an understanding of the new American land. Lieutenant Pike ascended the Mississippi River in 1805, while Captains Lewis and Clark took on the Missouri River (Lewis Publishing Co.

1887:126). When Pike arrived at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, he was met by William Ewing, a French interpreter, and Sauk and Meskwaki warriors, where a council was held at the head of the rapids (Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:126). At this point in time, the Sioux, Sauk, Meskwaki, and Ioway people possessed nearly the entire state, although not harmoniously, as many territorial battles occurred between the tribes all over the state (Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:126). Following the War of 1812, the United States began enacting treaties across its newfound territories (Foster 2009:28). In 1825, in attempt to curb the incessant fighting between the Sioux and neighboring tribes, a boundary line was drawn and established at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, which proved to be unsuccessful, and was revised in 1830 as a 40-mile stretch of neutral land (Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:126).

Descendants of the prehistoric Oneota likely include the Chiwere Siouan, such as the Ioway, Otoe, Missouriia, and Winnebago (Foster 2009:25). The Otoe remained in Iowa until 1750 and hunted within its borders up until the 1830s (Foster 2009:40). The Missouriia inhabited the area north of the Missouri River, stretching from southwestern Iowa to the Missouri-Mississippi River junction (Foster 2009:41). In the early 1800s, after near destruction of their tribe by the Sauk and Meskwaki people, the Missouriia merged with the Otoe. Within the state, they primarily resided near the Des Moines River locale, however, they were especially connected to southwestern Iowa and the Blue Earth Area (Foster 2009:41). By 1750, the combined communities of the Otoe and Missouriia had migrated into Nebraska, along the Platte River. Around 1854 they were then forcibly relocated to the Big Blue River Reservation along the Kansas-Nebraska border, and in the 1880s moved again to Oklahoma (Foster 2009:41). By the time settlers were occupying the territory of Iowa, the Ioway had moved south and established villages in northern Missouri due to continuous warfare with the Sioux in northern Iowa and the Sauk and Meskwaki alliance in southern Iowa (Foster 2009:6). In 1836, the Ioway signed a treaty that permanently removed them from their remaining lands in western Iowa to Kansas and Nebraska (Foster 2009:7).

The Sauk and Meskwaki people migrated to Iowa from Michigan and Wisconsin prior to the eighteenth century (Foster 2009:13). They created an alliance in 1730 after uniting in battle against the French (Foster 2009:13). Although allies, the Meskwaki were known for their peaceful relations with the white settlers, unlike the Sauk (Foster 2009:14). By 1804, nearly the entire state was under the Sauk and Meskwaki nation, led by Black Hawk (Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:126). In the latter half of the eighteenth century, the Iowa River was the western boundary for Sauk inhabitation within Iowa. By 1804, the Sauk were forced farther west against the Mississippi River due to treaties enacted by the United States government (Foster 2009:22). Members of the Sauk headmen in Missouri were tricked into signing a land cession agreement that gave up all their lands west of the Mississippi. Eventually in 1845, after several more treaties were passed, both the Mississippi Sauk and the Missouri Sauk were moved to a reservation in Kansas (Foster 2009:23). A notable member in Sauk history pertaining to Iowa is Black Hawk, or Makataimeshekiakiak, a resolute war leader (Foster 2009:23). The Meskwaki, who own land in Iowa today, are commonly known as the Fox since the first Meskwaki community that met French settlers was the Fox clan (Foster 2009:13). Nineteenth century records that discuss the Meskwaki presence in Iowa note that they were impacted greatly by repeated confrontation, resettlement, and change, both economically and socially, as a community (Alex 2000:212). Over time with the enactment of several treaties by the United States, the Meskwaki found themselves pushed southwest from the

Mississippi River to the Wapsipinicon River, and eventually forced to relocate to Kansas in 1845 (Foster 2009:14).

The Potawatomi inhabited Iowa from 1833 to 1846, coming from the Lake Michigan, Illinois, and Indiana vicinity until 1833 when they signed a treaty, giving up their lands east of the Mississippi, forcing them west (Foster 2009:61; Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:132). Within Iowa, they settled in the Council Bluffs area. They were forcibly removed to Kansas in 1846; however, they returned to Iowa frequently to trade, hunt, and visit gravesites (Foster 2009:62). A notable figure among the Potawatomi within Ringgold County was Johnny Green, or Che-Neuse. A leader of the Potawatomi, he was the only Native American in Ringgold history to own land within the county borders. He was well respected and a well-known peacekeeper, eventually moving north to Marshalltown (Foster 2009:63). The westernmost portion of Ringgold County was part of Potawatomi land from September 26, 1833, until June of 1846 when they gave up their reservation lands to the U.S. government in a treaty (IWP 1942:1-13).

The land that eventually became known as Ringgold County was Sauk and Meskwaki land until July 15, 1830, when the tribes were forced to start relinquishing possession of their lands to the United States government (IWP 1942:1-13). Numerous treaties enacted by the United States government from 1804 to 1842 cut into indigenous land in portions until 1850, when virtually all Native Americans had been relocated to reservations. The easternmost portion of the county remained Sauk and Meskwaki land until October 11, 1842 (IWP 1942:1-13). The only trail to cross the county is commonly known as the Dragoon Trace, an Indigenous and bison trail which American soldiers used during the few years that the second Fort Des Moines was occupied (IWP 1942:1-13). Originally providing a path from central Iowa down to Missouri, the Dragoon Trace is currently county road P-64 which runs along Elliston's western border (NERA 2008). Prior to the settlement of the area, the trail was used by migrating animals such as buffalo and deer, and further utilized by Indigenous populations in travelling across southern Iowa for water sources (IAGW 2023). On September 10th of 1845, Chief Keokuk led the Sauk people out of Iowa along this trail towards Fort Leavenworth (IAGW 2023). In October of that same year, Chief Poweshiek led the Meskwaki down the Dragoon Trace as well. However, upon crossing what the group assumed to be the border –the source of a significant dispute between Iowa and Missouri –they decided to turn west to camp where the Grand River met the “border” within the territorial claim of the Potawatomi (NERA 2008). After a year on this land, the Meskwaki were removed to a reservation in Kansas (NERA 2008).

By March of 1846, all remaining Sauk people were moved out of Iowa along this trail, which further ended the occupation of Fort Des Moines and the ultimate claim to Iowa land by the Sauk (NERA 2008). One white settler named Clara (Hagans) Harvey, who was a young girl at the time of her trek across the state of Iowa from Illinois in 1854, had a poetic description of the untouched land of Ringgold County, “The last three days of our trip we never saw a house nor a living thing. The only sign of anyone ever crossing the beautiful prairie with its luxurious growth of grass and beautiful wildflowers was the dragoon trace and that was quite plain to be seen. A deep cut wagon road, a very plain path where the drivers walked to guide and guard their teams.” (IWP 1942:4). The Hagan family followed the Dragoon Trace to the Grand River, where they established a settlement among the timbered vegetation. This home would become a popular destination for social activities (IWP 1942:4). Today, the trail remains marked with red and yellow, a nod to the

Yellow and Red Earth People commonly known as the Sauk and Meskwaki who were forcibly removed from the state across that very path (NERA 2008).

Affiliated resource or property types with the pre-history of Iowa and the history of Indian Removal may not be traditional targets of historic preservation. There are perhaps a number of reasons for this. First, these types are often out of sight, being buried in the earth or covered by thick vegetation depending on what and where they are. Another reason for this is that the location and details of such archaeological sites are kept confidential in an effort to eliminate burgling, a crime that has been very common in the history of archaeological projects in our state and nation. However, there is a tradition within Ringgold County of interpreting these types of resources for the general public, including along or near to the historic trails used for Indian Removal and military dragoons through the county. Interpretive signage can be used as a means of educating the general public, and heightening awareness of these places, without endangering them or their contents.

Early History of Ringgold County, Iowa Through 1865

Before becoming an official state of the union on December 28, 1846, Iowa was a territory of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa (Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:139,141). During this time, a heated boundary dispute ensued between Iowa and Missouri regarding a nine-mile-wide stretch of land that both claimed ownership over. This dispute was commonly known as the Honey War, although no physical battles were fought, as beehives chopped down by a Missouri man on the northern side of the Sullivan Line in Iowa's territory started the altercation (Fannon-Langton 2021). Since Missouri became a state in 1821, the citizens thought that they had a greater claim to the land north of the Sullivan Line than the territory of Iowa (Fannon-Langton 2021; IWP 1942:2). Finally, in 1849 after a decade of bickering, a resolution was made, and the border was redrawn and permanently marked. With this new border, Keokuk was annexed by Iowa, and the Des Moines River would serve as the southeastern border between the states at the southeast junction, near the Mississippi River (Fannon-Langton 2021; Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:405).

The earliest formal survey of what was to become Ringgold County was conducted by the United States General Land Office (GLO). It surveyed each Iowa township, noting physical and cultural features along the way. These maps are considered to be most accurate along sections lines, from where surveyors did their survey work generally, while the interiors of sections are often just approximates based on what they found along the lines. The GLO maps for this county were compiled from 1849 to 1853. In his 1993 archaeological survey in the east-central part of the county Bear Creek Archaeology Principal Investigator Jonathan Sellars wrote:

“The 1851 General Land Office map of eastern Ringgold County indicates that land including the project area was dominated by prairie vegetation and woodland at the time of initial Euroamerican settlement... the time since the G.L.O. surveys (1851-1 852) and since the preparation of other early maps and descriptions of the project corridor (Andreas 1875; Northwest Publishing 1894; Ogle 1915) has seen changes occur within the project area landscape in eastern Ringgold County. The landscape of the project area environs has been modified by both human and natural actions over the past 140 years. Comparison of G.L.O. maps and notes, and other early data with modern topographic maps, soil surveys and recent BCA field observations of the project area reveals that significant land modifications since Euroamerican settlement include: replacement of native prairie and

woodlands; construction of roads, bridges, houses, barns, fence lines, outbuildings, and other structures; removal of trees and their original stands and the planting of trees outside of their (formerly) natural distribution; alteration of stream courses by both natural forces and by human modification (i.e. channelization, road construction, rip-rap replacement); enlargement, expansion, and creation of drainages...; construction of numerous small erosion control structures and farm ponds; construction of artificial agricultural terraces...; [and] erosion and removal of the soil from upland areas and movement of this sediment to low alluvial areas, principally as a result of intensive agricultural use of the uplands” (Sellars 1993:10-11).

The GLO maps (represented in Figure 2) also reveal why the area that became Ringgold County was not a target for much early settlement activity. The area along the roads and trails through Decatur County to the east were much more thoroughly settled by that time with myriad houses/cabins and the fields of early settlers. The same was true for Taylor County to the west and Union County to the north. Union County even had a working mill by that time. The maps for Ringgold County only note two fields: one that straddles the Missouri border in Section 30 of Middle Fork Township and another in the southwest corner of Section 15 of Lott’s Creek Township. Further research could be conducted into who worked those plots and whether or not these workers correspond to any of the early recording settlements (some of which are detailed below).

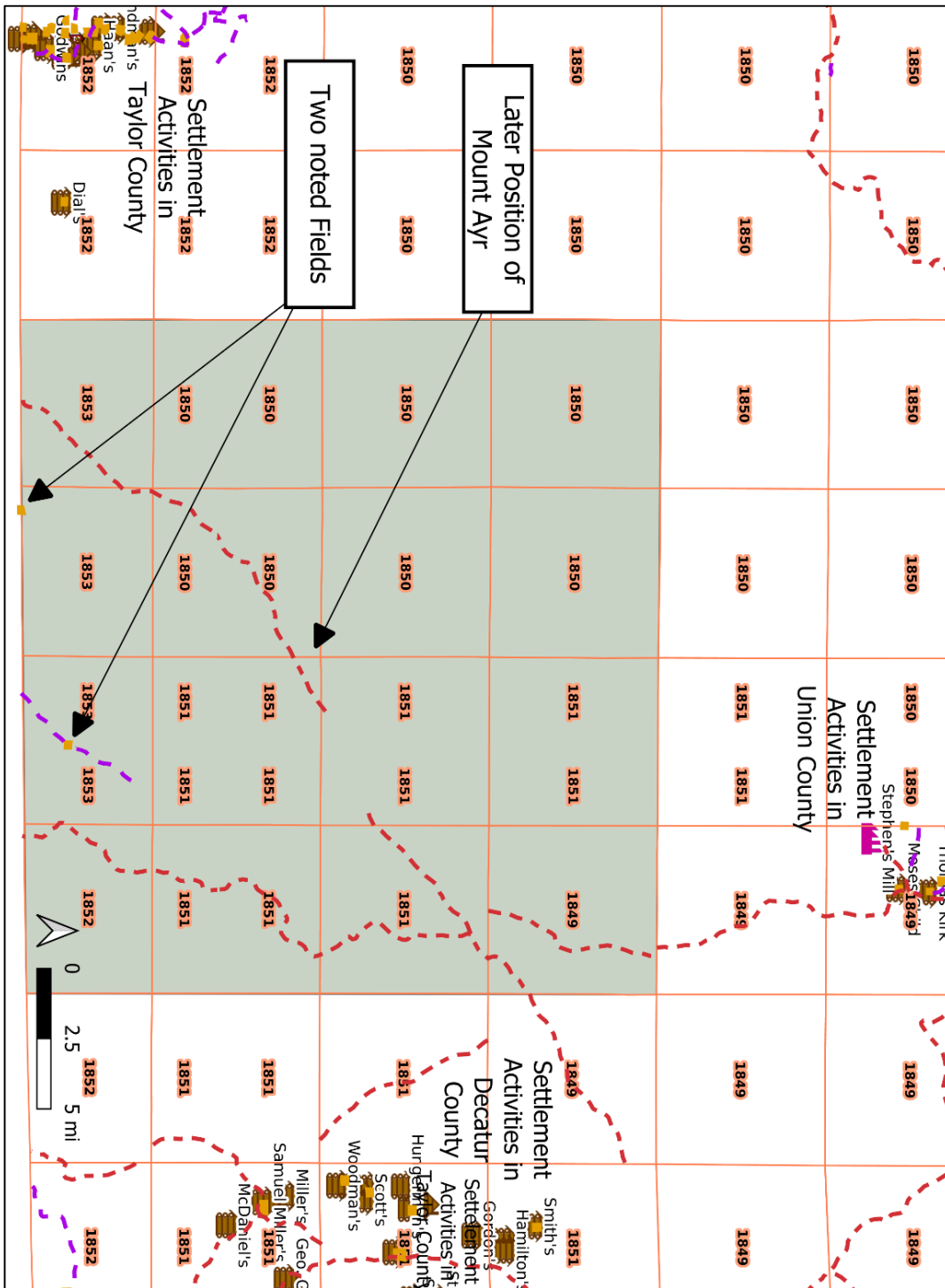


Figure 2. Digital representation of the cultural markers identified on the 1849-1852 United States GLO map of townships (pink grid lines) in Iowa; showing the years each township was surveyed. Townships of Ringgold County are shaded grey. The only identified cultural items in the county were two fields (small, yellow points) and a few roads/trails aligned in a generally south or southwest to northeast direction (purple and orange-red dashed lines).

Source: I-Sites 2023, accessed through QGIS mapping software.

Portions of adjacent counties are also shown, including the noted roads and settlement activities within them. Additional marker types include cabins/houses (brown shapes) and one mill located in

Ringgold County opened for settlement in May of 1843 due to an 1842 treaty enacted by the United States government, forcing native tribes off the lands (IWP 1942:1-13; Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:404). By 1847, the county boundaries had been established (Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:405-6). At this point in time, the state of Iowa was largely prairie with sporadic and distant settlements along water and land routes connecting some of its extant cities. Through part of this early period, Ringgold County remained more or less a pass-through area, where travelers followed trails that connected Des Moines to other regional settlements. (Lewis Publishing Co 1887:158; Cooke 1956:191).

The name Ringgold is derived from Major Samuel Ringgold, a soldier who died in the battle of Palo Alto during the Mexican American War in 1846, a year prior to the county's formation (Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:405-6). Prior to becoming an independent county in 1855, Ringgold was part of Pottawatomie County, then attached to Decatur County, and finally a township within Taylor County (IWP 1942:3; Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:406-7). Mount Ayr was established as the county seat immediately after, due to the town's central location within the county (Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:406). The name Mount Ayr was obtained from the supposed fact that the town is on the most elevated ridge between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers within the southern counties, and Ayr from Robert Burns, a poet born in Ayr, Scotland (Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:407; IWP 1942:8). Later that same year, the county was officially surveyed (Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:407).

Ringgold County is bound by Union County to the north, Decatur County to the east, Taylor County to the west, and the Missouri border to the south (Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:401). With 540 square miles and, eventually, 17 townships to its name, many settlers projected a booming community in the years to come, which never fully came to fruition (Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:401). The county had slowed growth, due to its inconvenient location in the westward expansion of Iowa (IWP 1942:1-13). Those who did travel to the area did so for potential land utilization (IWP 1942:1-13). The only permanent, traversable trail to extend across the county at this time was the Dragoon Trace, as mentioned in the previous section. The first known permanent settlement in the county belonged to Charles H. Schooler and his family, who moved to the area in 1844 assuming it was northern Missouri (Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:405). For two years, they were the only white family within the county boundaries. In 1846, a second settlement was built as James M. Tethrow and his family moved to the county (Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:405). In 1847, the first white child was born in the county, Charles Schooler's child named Manoah (Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:405; Cook 1956:189). A plot of land named Schooler's Grove after the early pioneer would later become Ringgold Cemetery (IWP 1942:4). By early 1854, the population had only expanded to nine families; however, in 1855 a handful of settlements had been established as the Government Land Office finally put the county land on the market (Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:405; IWP 1942:3-4). In 1857, the first Bohemian settlers (originating from present day Czech Republic/Czechia), Joseph Toman and family, moved to Ringgold County and established themselves where Diagonal sits today (IWP 1942:11).

Ringgold County was a popular stopping destination for travelers in the area, as the yet unnamed Ringgold City had a settler's cabin and a store by 1852. These establishments served as a post office and trading point during the border dispute with Missouri and are a few of the oldest establishments in the entire county (IWP 1942:4). William J. Merritt's home also became a popular

stopping place for weary travelers, donning the name Halfway House due to its location between Nebraska City and Ottumwa. In 1855, a post office was established at Merritt's home, and eventually the location further developed into a stagecoach stop (IWP 1942:37). In 1859, the Western Stagecoach Company extended their routes to include Ringgold County. This led to an improvement in mail facilities as well as immigrations rates (IWP 1942:37). By 1870, the stagecoach stopped, as railroads were beginning to spread across the region (IWP 1942:37). The return of Civil War veterans in 1865 also caused a spike in the population, with the population rising to nearly 4,000 by 1867 (IWP 1942:16). Between 1870 and 1880, the population of the county jumped from the mid-5,000s to the 12,000s, likely due to the railroad extending across the county (Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:164). With the development of railroads, many towns were deserted in favor of those along the line. Settlements such as Bozzaris, Clipper, Ingart Grove, Marena, Union Hill, Bloomington, Marshall, Riley, and Polen were now ghost towns, while new railroad towns such as Kellerton, Delphos, and Redding sprung up at (Page 1992:2).

William N. McEfee was the first county sheriff, whose role was to organize the county (Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:407). The first deed recorded in the county was the establishment of the land of Mount Ayr (IWP 1942:8). The first settler within Mount Ayr was Barton B. Dunning, who established the first store and eventually became the first postmaster (IWP 1942:8). The first post offices in Redding and Goshen were established in 1856 (IWP 1942:10). The county partook in state political gatherings beginning on November 8, 1856 (IWP 1942:10). The first marriage license documented within the county was in 1885 between James O. Lockwood and Lucy A. Goer (Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:407).

The first naturalization papers were granted to Luke Shay on May 25, 1857 (IWP 1942:11). Luke Shay, one of the earliest pioneers in Ringgold County, came to the United States in 1848 from Ireland at the age of twenty-four. He moved his family to Union County from New York City in 1852, and found himself in Ringgold County a year later, residing within Tingley township (Cook 1956:187). Shay was a prominent figure in the community, farming over 700 acres of land within the county (Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:413). The first and only recorded slaveholder was Littleton P. Allen, who arrived in Middle Fork township in 1852 with two young enslaved persons but sold them to a Missouri man shortly after arrival, as the general community disapproved (Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:411; IWP 1942:3). There are also a few documented stops along the Underground Railroad within Ringgold County (IWP 1942:3). One Ringgold County citizen who assisted was actually Littleton P. Allen's neighbor, Milton S. Trullinger, who utilized it for his flocks of pea fowls (IWP 1942:3). Another participant was Charles S. Grimes, residing in Tingley township, who helped transport runaway enslaved persons in corn shocks on his farm along their way north to Clark County (IWP 1942:3).

The first local government office was a log house built in Mount Ayr in 1856 (Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:445). This first county courthouse was blown down by intense winds in the middle of a session (Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:445). In 1859, a frame building was built to replace the original lost building (Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:445). In 1883, ground was broken on a new county courthouse after years of raising funds (Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:445). The first district court convened in Mount Ayr in 1857, with James C. Hagans as the first county judge, Matthew K. Brown county clerk, James W. Cofer treasurer, Hiron Imus official sheriff, and Charles W. Schooler school fund commissioner (Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:413; IWP 142:8). The first

newspaper published within Ringgold County was the *Mount Ayr Republican*, running for only six months in 1861, as the founders were called to military action (Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:437). A couple of years later newspaper publications picked up again, with journals such as *The Mount Ayr Journal*, *Ringgold Record*, *The Headlight*, *The Ringgold County Republican*, and a handful more, many having short stints in the press (Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:437-8).

In 1854, the first school was built in the county, which consisted of a log cabin with a clapboard roof within section five of Jefferson township, the initial teacher either being Orcelia Kirkham or George Argabright, depending upon the source (IWP 1942:17). Dissenting reports claim that a log house just one hundred yards west of the Timby home on Schooler's land maintains the claim for first school, which was run by John Cunningham (IWP 1942:17). In 1856, the first Sunday School was established by a Methodist Preacher named Mr. Schrober in Mount Ayr (IWP 1942:10). The first schools in the county were only in session for around 6 or 7 months, which was lower than the state average (Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:442). The total enrollment in public schools in 1884 was 1,616 for the entire county (Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:442). The High Point Methodist Church, built in 1874, was one of the oldest landmarks in the early settlement of the county. It served as a monument to the hard-working settlers of the area (IWP 1942:19). Within Mount Ayr, the first churches of various denominations built were the Methodist in 1869, the United Presbyterian in 1870, the Baptist in 1873, the Old Presbyterian in 1875, and the nondenominational Christian church in 1882 (IWP 1942:19). The first county fairgrounds in Mount Ayr were organized in June of 1859, continuing until 1898 when the fair was abandoned, as the community began to disapprove of activities within local horse racing management (IWP 1942:13). Prior to the Civil War, there was a major horse theft issue in the county, due to its geographic proximity to the state border (IWP 1942:12). To combat this the "Anti Horse Thief Association," which was established in Missouri in 1863, opened the Ringgold Chapter in the early 1870s (IWP 1942:12).

Years of Expansion: Circa 1865 Through the turn of the 20th Century

As will be discussed in the sections below, this period of relative agricultural success and the important economics of railroad connectivity ushered in a period of prosperity and growth for the county. This growth is best seen in the changes to the towns that sat along the railroads, but it can be seen throughout the county as well. As the city of Mount Ayr already had the foundations of county government and economic importance within the county, it experienced a particular amount of prosperity and growth. The city also retains a number of important historical resources that reflect these changes.

Many of the extant historic property types in Ringgold County have an association with this period in some capacity. Examples would be all or most of the resources within the downtown commercial district of Mount Ayr, as this period saw the population growth that supported the growing local economy. The diversification of local businesses was important in the area, as it was in all regions of rural Iowa. Mount Ayr included many of the typical businesses that would be seen elsewhere. Representing commercial enterprise is the courthouse square area are a number of commercial block buildings. This potential district is perhaps locally significant for its representation of these expansion years and the success of the local economy.

In terms of residential resources within this context, the city of Mount Ayr also has numerous examples. The residences along W. Madison Street, a potential historic district (though admittedly

of lower priority than the others in the city), have affiliated architectural types of the Late Victorian Era and of the Early 20th Century. These houses may prove to be locally significant. The other towns throughout the county do not appear to have potential for any such districts.

The outlying towns of the county followed the same trend. The towns that were supported by their railroad connections grew at this time as well. Many resources from the relative boom times of these small towns have been lost, which supports the need to protect those relics that do remain. These resources may become priorities depending on the commissions' later goals and objectives. Their built resources reflect similar trends, if to smaller degree than in Mount Ayr. Examples might include the Diagonal Bank building and the Redding Opera House, both inventoried as part of this project. Others might include the halls and brick commercial buildings that still stand in some of these towns. Some resources may even be the sole survivors.

Many of the resources that hold this association should also be considered for their architectural significance, even if only at the local level. One example of this could be the Redding Opera House (Figure 3), which has cultural significance within the community from this period, but further survey may find that it is also significant locally for its architecture.



**Figure 3. Former opera house and commercial building in Redding, looking northeast. As a rare survivor of Redding's commercial and social/cultural history, this building may prove to be eligible under Criterion A. It may also prove to be eligible under Criterion C for its architectural merit.
Photo Source: Jan Johnston, March 2023.**

The Coming of the Railroads

Prior to the advanced transportation services of the railroads, stockyard owners who wanted to profit off their animals were required to butcher and cure their meats and travel great distances to Burlington or St. Joseph, Missouri to sell their goods (IWP 1942:27). Once the railroads were operating in Ringgold County (Figure 4), goods could be shipped over extended distances (IWP 1942:27). The major railroad lines running through Ringgold County were the Leon, Mount Ayr, and Southwestern Railroad built in 1879, and eventually purchased by the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad, the Humeston and Shenandoah Railroad built in 1881, and the Chicago Great Western line built in 1875 and 1887 (Page 1992:2; IWP 1942:40). With the addition of the latter, the town of Goshen relocated and was renamed Diagonal in 1889 (Page 1992:2). The portion of the railroads that ran through the county were part of the “Maple Leaf Route,” which included tracks running between Kansas City, Minneapolis, and Chicago in the shape of a maple leaf (IWP 1942:43). Railroads persisted in the county and remained a popular transportation mode, in large part due to generally inadequate road conditions (Page 1992:2).

Eventually the economic impact of the railroads would diminish, but the towns remained as residential centers, reflective of a common pattern across Iowa as citizens relocated from farms to towns. The line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad that crossed the county’s north part (through Beaconsfield, Ellston, Tingley, Diagonal, and nearby Clearfield) was abandoned between 1911 and 1945, as was the segment of the same company that ran from Mount Ayr southwest into Missouri (via Delphos and Redding). The segment of that line that ran from Mount Ayr east through Kellerton and beyond was abandoned in the 1970s. The Chicago Great Western line that ran diagonally across the county’s west half (from nearby Shannon City, through Diagonal, Benton, Maloy, and nearby Blockton) was abandoned in the 1980s. Today, there are no railroads operating in the county (Iowa Department of Transportation 2016; Page 1992:1-2).



Figure 4. Ringgold County as shown in the 1902 Railroad Map of Iowa. Source: Iowa Railroad Commission 1902, accessed online through the Iowa Department of Transportation website.

Red = Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Brown = Chicago Great Western Railroad.

All railroads in the county were abandoned prior to the end of the 20th century (Figure 5). As most of the railroad infrastructure has been removed in the county, there are few historic resources left. A survey of extant railroad buildings and other resources in the county could help identify any endangered resources that are left, especially if they are located in one of the county's smaller communities. Such resources would certainly include depots and related buildings or structures. One example of a building that may warrant further survey and evaluation is the Mount Ayr Depot, currently housing a history museum. This depot (Iowa Site Inventory Number 80-00146) was recommended not eligible in 1996. That, however, is worth reconsideration. The building appears to retain historic, under-eaves adornments, its canted bay, wood fenestration, and perhaps historic siding materials. The building may prove to be eligible with further research.



Figure 5. Chronology of Railroad Abandonments in Ringgold County. Source: Iowa Department of Transportation 2016. Light Blue = 1910-1949, Pink = 1970-1979, Orange = 1980-1989.

Associated property types include depots and other related structures. The Mount Ayr Depot museum (Figure 6) is one such example. These are some of the common resources that receive public preservation attention, as they are often beloved local symbols. Identifying any railroad depots or related structures in Ringgold County would be an interesting avenue of further study. A survey of other railroad resources or various types of rural resources could identify others.



Figure 6. The Mount Ayr Depot, looking southeast. This is one resource that may warrant further survey and evaluation. It is representative of railroad history of the city and county, and it may also be shown to represent the commercial and agricultural economies as well (all Criterion A). If the building is shown to have good integrity of materials, its significance may also be architectural (Criterion C). Photo Source: August 2021 Google Street View, accessed online March 2023.

Agriculture in Ringgold County

As a predominantly rural county in southern Iowa, much of the economy depended on agricultural product and yield. The first agricultural society within the county was organized on June 18, 1859 (Hart 1896). Less than twenty years into its establishment as a county, it was noted that Ringgold was doing “quite well” in terms of agricultural yield, producing 24,482 bushels of wheat, 426,840 bushels of corn, and 51,401 bushels of oats; animal husbandry yielded 16,577 head of sheep, 9,362 head of hogs, 5,961 head of cattle, 2,659 horses, 116 oxen, and 204 mules within the same year. Of these, corn and oats were considered the staple crops of Ringgold County. A total of \$142,206 worth of livestock was sold by the farmers of Iowa that year. Ringgold County was at the time well known for its horses which included purebred Percherons, Normans, Clydesdales, English Shires, and Belgians along with Cleveland Bays and French Coach Horses. The 1890s would bring with them a time of prosperity for equestrians in the county; Liberty Township had a horse company (founded by Norm Rogers, S.F. Lowder, D.C. Tidrick, and F.M. Eighme), while in Tingley Township there was a Tournament and Street Fair in August of 1900 (Iowa Writers' Program 1942).

It is mentioned by historical accounts that the county had many potentially good mill sites (Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:402). With only two bedrock exposures within the entire county, quarrying and mining was not a profitable venture within the county. These two locations are in the far northeast corner and the southern boundary, both assigned to the upper coal measures (Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:403). No coal mines are recorded as having existed within Ringgold County's borders, the closest located in western Taylor County (IDNR 2023). Due to the lack of stagnant water and wetlands within the county, the primary agricultural purpose of the lands was, and still is, the farming and stock raising industries (Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:443; IWP 1942:27). Aside from corn, timothy grass, clover grass, and blue grass were extensively cultivated (Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:443). Some early pioneers experimented with orchards and harvesting fruit (IWP 1942:28). Blue grass was introduced to the area by H.T. Miller, who resided within Clinton township (IWP 1942:26). In attempts to advertise the region, the Blue Grass League set up a Blue Grass Palace in 1889 within Union County, similar to Sioux City's Corn Palace (Page 1992:3; IWP 1942:26). The animals primarily utilized for stockyard purposes were sheep, hogs, cattle, oxen, mules, and horses (IWP 1942:30). The spread of hog cholera in the late 1870s drastically affected the hog farming industry in the county (IWP 1942:31). It was during this same period that the farmers of Ringgold County gained notoriety for their impressive horses, such as Percherons, Normans, Clydesdales, English Shires, and Belgians. Even on the east coast, the horses from this region were significantly well known (Page 1992:3; IWP 1942:32). The general southwestern region of Iowa was especially suitable for horse breeding and raising blue grass (Page 1992:3).

By the period of the 1940s, the county's agricultural identity had become settled. During that decade, Ringgold County ranked among the lowest in Iowa in terms of acreage dedicated to specific crops like corn, wheat, oats, and soybeans. It also ranked among the lowest in terms of cattle, hogs, eggs, and poultry production. However, Ringgold County ranked among the highest in that period in percent of acreage used for pasture and hay production. It also ranked among the highest in lamb production. No horse statistics were identified through this study, but the pasture and hay production may be in strong correlation to the raising of both horses and lambs that became

important to the county (Ross 1951:various plates depicting United States Department of Agriculture statistics by county; Bogue 1963).

Jeffrey Durbin, Architectural Historian for the University of Iowa's Highway Archaeology Program did an excellent job of presenting the county's agricultural contexts in a survey of several farm sites in the east part of the county, framing them in the following categories.

Early Farming in the County. The earliest farming in the area was focused on subsistence. There were few means of delivering products to markets that weren't local. Early subsistence farming focused primarily on corn and livestock, though some area farmers did experiment with other crops like cotton and fruit, among others. Federal census statistics from 1850 show that the county lagged far behind its neighbors and the state more generally in terms of agricultural production. This corroborates information gleaned from the GLO surveys conducted in that same period (See Figure 2). However, by the time the 1880 Agricultural schedules were produced in conjunction with that year's federal censuses the county was well on pace with its neighbors in several categories, including hog and corn production (Bogue 1963:222-227). Early farmers soon found that the landscape was sufficient for raising sheep, which turned into a productive enterprise with the increasing demands for wool. By 1868 there were over 16,500 sheep recorded in the county, and that change ushered in a period of decline for hogs and other livestock that had been part of the local agriculture tradition.

The year 1870 also brought in the herd law, which prohibited open range grazing in the state of Iowa, directly impacting the number of sheep and hogs within the state. Fencing in properties also became an issue amongst the farmers of Ringgold County and beyond. Oftentimes, the cost of building a fence around a property would outweigh the original price of the land itself, making it difficult for farmers to comply. In response to the new law, some farmers planted Osage orange hedges around their property to fence in sheep and hogs. Many other farmers, however, gave up raising hogs and sheep altogether as it was too expensive to fence a large enough area for both animals, especially since the sheep would often jump fences and escape. A combination of the herd laws and a sudden outbreak of hog cholera greatly reduced the numbers of hogs being kept by Ringgold County farmers between the years of 1876 and 1877 (Iowa Writers' Program 1942). In response to the new obstacles created by the herd law, farmers began to replace their sheep with the more easily manageable herds of Shorthorn Cattle. 1875 marked the official introduction of the Shorthorn Cattle into Ringgold County, brought in by Captain Andrew Johnston after his visit to the Iowa State Fair where he purchased two purebreds. Eventually, he amassed a total of twenty-eight purebred Shorthorn Cattle and sold them each for an average of \$700, encouraging other farmers of the area to raise more Shorthorn Cattle in the process. Other breeds of cattle slowly began to appear within the county such as the Hereford Cattle in 1890 and the Aberdeen Angus Cattle around the year 1890 (Iowa Writers' Program 1942). In addition to cattle, lambs were raised in Ringgold County.

Pastureland remains an important part of the local agronomical economy (Durbin 1992:various; Iowa Writers' Program 1942:26-30; Andreas 1875).

The Impact of Railroads on Ringgold County Agriculture. Durbin suggests that the lagging economy, including the agricultural economy of Mount Ayr and the county, relative to their

neighbors, was because of its relatively late connection with railroads. The nearest connection was in Leon in Decatur County to the east. But when the railroads did come through the county, and as their intra- and inter-state connections developed, the county saw some much-awaited growth. The railroads had an especially big impact on the raising of animals, as Durbin wrote:

Aside from spurring town growth, these important transportation corridors linked Ringgold County farmers to outside markets. Though land values in the county remained lower than the statewide average throughout the late-19th century, the access that the railroads afforded encouraged pure-bred livestock production. Cattle raising would have a profound impact upon the county's built environment. In addition to the stockyards that opened near the rail roads, many livestock farms were begun and stock pens became a common feature of the rural landscape of Ringgold County (North West Publishing 1894; Sheldon 1915). In 1886, Z. T. Kinsell brought the first Hereford cattle to Ringgold County. Thirteen years later, Kinsell's Herefords took top honors at the Iowa State Fair. T. A. Stevenson introduced Aberdeen Angus cattle to the county in 1890. County farmers also experimented with dairy cattle breeds such as Jerseys and Holsteins. One cattle raiser, John Blauer, earned \$450 in 1883 selling butter produced by just 12 cows (Iowa Writers' Program 1942: 3 1-34; Murray 1967:456-460, Farm Real Estate Values by County table). By the mid-1870s, Ringgold County was widely recognized for its pure-bred horses. Draft horses including Percherons, Normans, Clydesdales, English Shires, and Belgians were shipped out of the county on the new railroads. In addition to these work animals, Ringgold County coach horses were highly prized in eastern cities such as Boston. Pure-bred horses became such an important business in the county that organizations such as the Tingley Percheron Horse Association were begun to market the valuable animals (Durbin 1992:5-6; Iowa Writers' Program 1942:32-33).

Progressive Farming and the Golden Age of Agriculture. In the context of Iowa agriculture, this includes a number of technological developments related to farming and broader agriculture across the state and nation in the early 20th century. For farming, such developments include the introduction of terraces, modernized equipment, biological developments, and similar practices that increased production. It also included developments in storage quality. Domestic developments included canning and storage procedures to increase shelf life of perishable foodstuffs. These progressive developments were fostered by the Iowa State College of Agriculture in Ames (later Iowa State University) and disseminated to agricultural workers and farmers across the state through their extension office program (Durbin 1992:6-7; Wall 1978: 129; Ross 1951: 123-127, 142; Sage 1974: 304-305).

Durbin continues by addressing the effects that the outside economy had on farming in Iowa. The 1890s Depression had a significant negative impact on the farmers here, as it did across the nation. But the period from 1914 through the 1920s became known as the "Golden Age of Agriculture" as these important, progressive developments were catalyzed by the generally booming global economy. Commodity prices increased, the value of the land increased, the value and number of agricultural implements and equipment increased. It was a boon for the farmers as well as those in farm supportive industries. World War I was significant as American farmers led the way in feeding American and allied troops (Sage 1974:249; Durbin 1992:8-10; Ross 1951:120-122, 145)

These increasing demands did lead to increasing inflation and costs, with some unfortunate side-effects (Ross 1951:146; Durbin). As Durbin related:

Unfortunately, these figures are deceptive as an indication of the individual farmer's rising fortunes. Though it attempted to remain neutral at the outbreak of World War I, the United States government eventually gave large loans to the Allies who used this money to purchase American crops to feed the European armies. Increased demand for agricultural products meant higher farm prices which then led to inflation. This inflation encouraged farmers to borrow cash and use the money to buy new implements, construct farm buildings, or to plant more crops. The war served to heighten the indebtedness of farmers. According to Sage: Government spokesmen urged the farmers in Iowa and other states to produce to the limit and bankers begged them to borrow money and buy more land for this purpose. Experts showed them how to increase low yields and urged them to plow up pasturelands and roadsides and put them into production. The government announced guaranteed minimum prices for wheat, corn, cotton, and other products needed for the war effort. No one could lose, so it seemed, even if the price of land did shoot up to \$800-\$1,000 an acre. One could make a down payment, mortgage the farm for the balance, and in a few good years pay off the debt, what with wheat at \$2.20-\$3.60 per bushel and corn at \$2.00-\$3.00. Iowa farmers never had it so good [Sage 1974:253]. In Iowa, farm indebtedness rose from over \$204,000 in 1910 to almost \$490,000 in 1920. Nationally, farm mortgages grew 50% in the period 1918 to 1920 (1992:9-10).

Of local significance was the Farmers' Institute, founded in 1901 in Redding. The institute focused on education and training of raising animals and hosted showings and competitions. It ran through the early 1930s. Despite operating in a small, remote town, the project was overall considered a success. It ended in the 1930s, likely as a casualty of the Great Depression (Abarr 1982).

The Importance of the New Deal on Ringgold County Agriculture. Farming across Iowa was one major casualty of the Great Depression. As noted by Durbin, by 1933 about 8% of all farms had been foreclosed upon, and the reaction of Iowan farmers to this process of foreclosure was quite radical. Many farmers formed protest groups, one being the Loyal Order of Picketers, who protested outside farm foreclosure sales to intimidate and discourage potential bidders. Another means was through an action called a "Penny Auction" in which protestors would buy the property at a miniscule price and return it to its original owners. On one instance, a foreclosure judge, Charles Bradley, was kidnapped and threatened. The situation of foreclosures and protests grew so bad that Governor Clyde Herring called up the National Guard to arrest the kidnappers and show force against any other civil unrest. But Herring also enacted a temporary foreclosure moratorium to appease the growing unrest and dissent within his state (Durbin 1992:11-13).

Forthcoming too were various components of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal. Many of the New Deal programs, such as the Civilian Conservation Corp, Works Progress Administration, Public Works Administration, and others were designed to give work to those people who were without it. These are some of the well-known components of the New Deal today, as the buildings, parks, structures, and sites that they constructed are often still extant/present and many are still in use. Lesser known, but with just as much important to our state, are the programs designed to relieve the concurrent farm crisis.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act was an early example of a New Deal Program designed for farmers. In this program, US Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace would work to develop a series of production limits to help control prices. To encourage participation and buy-in from the

nation's farmers, the department would pay farmers to leave certain farmland unused—an historic predecessor of other important farm programs in place today.

The Rural Electrification Administration began in 1935 and was originally planned as a means of providing further employment across the country. However, what proved to be the major benefit of the program was providing electricity to farms as a means of making them more efficient and productive. One example of this was the use of electric chicken brooders. Another was the electrification of gas or kerosene powered tools and equipment. These advancements had long-lasting impacts on the success of many American farms beyond the Great Depression.

These New Deal programs helped the farmers of Iowa through times of drought and economic recession. In the end, World War II helped recreate the need for agricultural production and the farmers of Iowa and Ringgold County then entered another period of success and prosperity (Durbin 1992:11-14).

Affiliated agricultural property types were identified for the county-wide canvass activity, but none were intensively surveyed through the course of this project. Review of these property types could provide an avenue for future study. Some may be already listed on the commissions list of potential properties (Table 1), and others may yet to be identified. Farms could perhaps be found to be significant for their architecture or association with the development of husbandry trends or practices in the state. Properties can be found to be architecturally significant if their design or construction is shown to be masterful, rare, or unique. An example of this would be the NRHP-listed Shay Farm House. The eligibility of farmsteads in the state is difficult to determine, due to their high number. Therefore, it is recommended that farmsteads of particular historic or architectural importance be identified before any further work is conducted. The commission has begun the process of identifying some that may be eligible through their county-wide canvass, some of which is tabulated in various tables of this report.

With the county's strong tradition of raising horses, especially Thoroughbreds, there may be a site, stable, or barn that is particularly important or representative of that practice. Any property or properties that do so could be the subject of further investigation. By means of example, in Shelby County in west-central Iowa, an historic Angus farm was recently listed on the National Register of Historic Places where a bull was raised and bred. That bull is the ancestor of over 99% of all pure-bred angus cattle in the country today, and that fact was the basis for its historical significance under Criterion A (Werner and Rogers 2019).

Czech/Bohemian Settlement in Washington Township

Among the original settlers of Washington Township in Ringgold County were immigrants from the country of Bohemia (present day Czech Republic/Czechia), the vast majority of which became farmers. The first Bohemian settlers to establish themselves in Ringgold County were the Tomans who arrived in the United States in 1856 and later relocated to Ringgold County in 1857 after having lived in Wisconsin and Illinois; they lived near the Grand River in Washington Township (Jezek 1977). Following the arrival of the Tomans, more immigrants from Bohemia began to join them; by 1866 a total of seven more Bohemian families had joined the Tomans in Ringgold County, primarily within Washington Township. Among the newer families to take up residence

in the area were the Krechkys. The farm which the family established later shared land with the first Bohemian church of the area, a small log cabin built in the northeast corner of the farm, across the road from what is presently the Bohemian Cemetery. In approximately 1888, a new place of worship was built on the Dolecheck farm, just across the road from the previous church. Services within the church were conducted by Peter Dolecheck Sr. for twenty-five years (Lesan 1937). Immigrants from Bohemia came and went throughout the years, some looking to put down roots within Washington Township, while others, such as Vit Dolecek, eventually left. In the case of Vit, he relocated to Kansas (Noble Township, Ellsworth County), where he settled near a group of immigrants from Moravia (now also part of the Czech Republic/Czechia) (Swehla 1915).

Over time, many of these surnames underwent anglicization. Names such as Šimek, which would later be changed to Shimek to conform to the ‘proper’ English spelling, and Dolecek was changed to Dolecheck (Lesan 1937).

The Bohemian Cemetery in the township is one place that the commission has begun looking for representative resources for this context. It may prove to be eligible, especially for retaining a small portion of the former Bohemian Church for use as a small building. Further research may also find specific farm sites are eligible for representing this context, though that has yet to be demonstrated.

Other Cultural/Immigration Patterns within the County

The pattern of Czech/Bohemian settlement in this part of the county appears to have the strongest trend of any settlement group in the county, though others may be identified with further research.

There are two Amish communities within Ringgold County, but they are modern in their settlement. The first was an offshoot of a nearby Missouri-based community that settled on the north side of the state line in the 1990s. The second was an offshoot of the first community. Though the Amish presence in the county is modern, it may be worth documenting their history and building practices for potential research in the future (Karlan 2015).

Ringgold County Fair

The Ringgold County Fair Association was organized in June of 1859; the annual dues each person had to pay to remain a member was one dollar, a fee that entitled the holder free admission to the county fair (Iowa Writers’ Program 1942). The first annual county fair in Ringgold County was held on the fourteenth of October in 1859, the same year the first agricultural society was established within the county. Originally held in the public square of Mount Ayr, the county fair would eventually be moved to the fairgrounds established northeast of the town (Iowa Writers’ Program 1942). The county fair consisted primarily of farm products (crops as well as animal products such as butter) and livestock competitions. The first year’s award premiums totaled \$42.50, and diplomas were also awarded to many individual entries. The beginning of the Civil War put a halt to the annual festivities. On the fourth of October 1865, the annual festivities continued adding more events to the fair each year until 1885. At this point, new judging events were held, putting more emphasis on exhibits focused on livestock, fruits and vegetables, as well as horse racing. In 1886, the interest of the public began to diminish, likely due to the monopolization of horse racing and the increasing premiums the monopolies imposed on such

events. The fairgrounds were abandoned by 1898 and, for a time, Mount Ayr would only hold street fairs.

The 2005 sesquicentennial celebration of Ringgold's countyhood was celebrated with a county fair on the old fairgrounds in Mount Ayr. The fair ran from the thirteenth of July to the eighteenth. New and old events alike were held from a parade to kick the events off to a beard judging contest decided upon by barbers and beauticians alike, the Ringgold County Fair brought a mix of old and new together to celebrate one hundred and fifty years of countyhood.

The fair was once a significant part of the county culture, and further research may find a resource, such as a building or structure that represents that significantly.

Automobile Culture and State Highways

As automobile culture swept the nation and the quality of roads was improved across counties, states, and the nation, automobile businesses and infrastructure became ever more important. For instance, many towns along these routes would develop local tourism industries to take advantage of the increased number of tourists, who would need gas, car repairs, lodging, meals, and sometimes even entertainment. In many of Iowa's towns and cities, automobile garages and gas stations are some of the important associated property types that remain today. These properties can represent this significant part of Ringgold County history. The former automotive garage in downtown Mount Ayr (Figure 8) is another example of one such resource.

In 1913, the Iowa State Highway Commission required any route over 25 miles in distance to be registered. Therefore in 1916, the 289-mile stretch known as the Waubonsie Trail was updated and eventually named Highway 2 (NERA 2008). The Waubonsie Trail is named after the prolific figure of the Potawatomi, who died in 1844 (IDOT 2023). Chief Waubonsie was an important negotiator in the Treaty of the Wabash in 1826, the Treaty of Chicago in 1831, and the transfer of five million acres of Potawatomi land in Iowa (DAR 2008). When the Potawatomi were forced west from Illinois through Iowa towards Kansas, their route across southern Iowa became what is known as the Waubonsie Trail (Fisk 2006). Within Ringgold County, the road was renamed several times prior to the adoption of the state highway system. After Waubonsie Trail, the road was named Lesanville Road, then Primary Road No. 3, and upon being paved in the early 1940s, it became referred to as Iowa State Highway 2 (IDOT 2023). Ringgold County was the last county in Iowa to have these cross-county concrete highways (IWP 1942:35).

On a national level, the Good Roads Movement was a grassroots effort to improve rural roads and roads that connected cities across the nation. Especially after the advent of railroads, overland roads were sometimes neglected. In response, this movement worked to improve the quality of materials and upkeep of the national roads. The movement made a lasting impact on the rural parts of our state beginning in approximately 1890. Bringing more residents better access to local and neighboring cities. The benefits of these road improvements were clear for the people in the destination cities. They brought in more people and more dollars. The benefits this brought to people living in the country were summarized by Durbin:

Dirt roads have long been the bane of farmers. Following the development of railroads in the mid to late 19th century, the overland transportation network was largely ignored in many rural areas. Travel on these primitive roads became especially difficult during

inclement weather when horse-drawn wagons hauling farm goods to railroads became mired down in muddy, wheel-rutted roads. Beginning in the 1890s, the Good Roads Movement attempted to better the lives of farmers through advocating rural road improvements that would facilitate the movement of agricultural products as well as the manufactured goods produced in urban factories (May 1965:71; Partridge 1952: 181-183; Thompson 1989: 69-71). M. Z. Bailey, a state legislator from Ringgold County, proposed a bill that would give a tax credit to farmers who smoothed the roads near their land with a road drag. In 1910, the Mount Ayr Commercial Club held its "goodwill road improvement banquet" where it announced to a group of farmers that it would -8- sponsor a contest with \$100 going to the best road improvement project in the Mount Ayr vicinity. However, until federal support for road improvements in the early 20th century, such efforts to improve "farm-to-market" roads made few real gains (Durbin 1992:7-8).

In the earliest years of the age of automobiles, the spiritual replacements of the Good Roads Movement were the various highway associations. These associations were groups of people who worked together to register specific, named routes for which they would provide signage and upkeep. Much like the Good Roads era, this brought people and dollars to the communities on such routes. The economics of these routes were important catalysts for this support. Some of these routes were national in scope, such as the Lincoln Highway, which crossed Iowa on its coast-to-coast route. Others were regional in scope or led from one place to a designated destination. Some routes beginning in or passing through Iowa, for instance, connected people with the National Parks of the Mountain-West, to the Black Hills of South Dakota, or with the woodlands of northern Wisconsin. Again, tourism and economics were driving factors. Many of the routes, however, were state-wide in scale. Sometimes these routes connected one population center of the state to others or simply connected one end of the state with another (Durbin 1992:7-9; Iowa DOT). Figure 7 shows the registered Highway Association routes in Ringgold County from 1914-1925. They included the Waubonsie Trail, Golden Rod Highway, and Tourist Trail. As seen in this map, sometimes they shared common corridors, even if for short segments. Sometimes, these designated routes connected the same cities at each end but took divergent paths across the state.

Eventually, the state and federal departments of transportation took over these highway registration systems. This change occurred mostly through the 1950s and 1960s, as the standardization of safety protocols, design, and infrastructure became more important. The US interstate highway program and other transportation systems departments required adherence to these standardizations for the distribution of funds. Through the middle of the century, the Highway Association tradition came to pass, and today, Iowa Highway 2 is the modern successor to these routes. Number 169 also became an important route through the county. Regardless of this change in management and standardization, the historic significance of these routes remains important to the transportation of the county (Durbin 1992:7-9; Iowa DOT).

The Waubonsie Trail spans a total of 289 miles, ninety-two of which are in the state of Iowa; it was registered in 1916 on April third despite first passing through Ringgold County five years prior through the town of Clearfield. The trail follows the path taken by the Pottawattamie after they were forced off of their land by the Euro-American settlers. The trail started in Illinois and ended in Kansas; it was named after the chief of the Pottawattamie Waubonsie, an important negotiator in the Treaty of Wabash (1826) and the Treaty of Chicago (1831). Eventually, the portion of the trail that passed through Ringgold County became the Lesanville Road. When the road was

paved in the 1940s, it became Iowa State Highway 2, a name it retains to this day. The road/trail, in its present form, starts in Keokuk in the east and ends in Nebraska City in the west, passing through both Mount Ayr and Kellerton on its way through Ringgold County (Decatur County Journal, 1911).

Affiliated property types do exist throughout the county. Several of the outlying towns in the county appear to have extant automotive fueling stations/service stations of historic age. Several do retain their typical roof extension over their parking/fueling area, but ultimately, they do not appear to retain much in terms of historic integrity. The Skelly Station at the south part of Mount Ayr square and several garages in the area may qualify as contributing to a potential district.

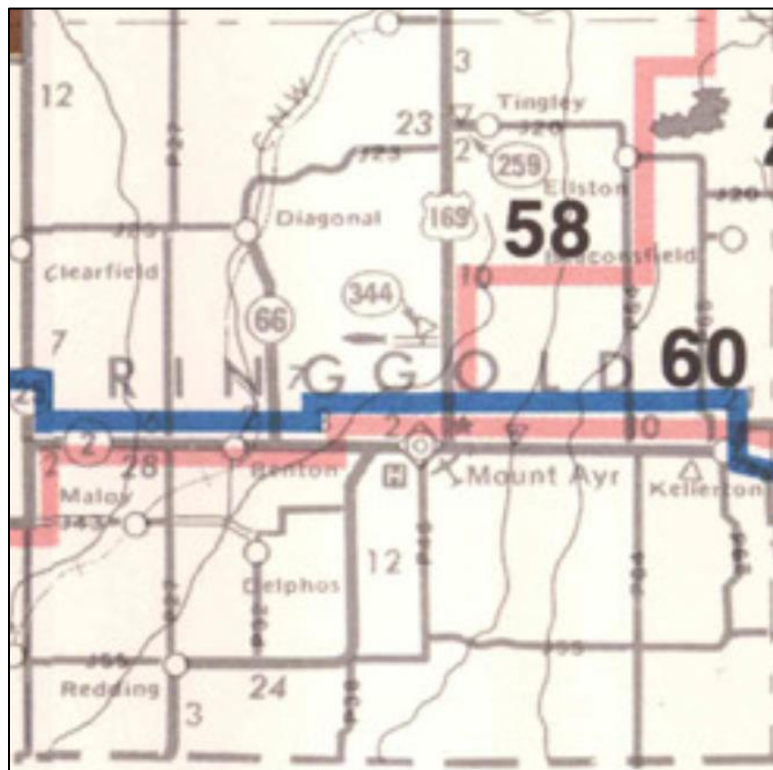


Figure 7. Map of Registered Highways in Ringgold County, 1914-1925.

Source: Iowa Department of Transportation, accessed online, 2023.

Pink, east-to-west = Golden Rod Highway, registered in 1919 to connect Nebraska City, Nebraska to Bedford, Taylor County, Iowa; extended to Keokuk in 1921

Pink, north from Mount Ayr = Tourists Trail, registered in 1917 to connect Mount Ayr to Des Moines, over a route of 92 miles.

Blue = Waubonsie Trail, registered in 1916 to connect Nebraska City, Nebraska to Keokuk; sponsored by the Waubonsie Trail Association. Though its route in Ringgold County and much of south-central Iowa was shared with the Golden Rod Highway, their designated paths did vary through the east and west portions of the state.



Figure 8. Garage building near the Mount Ayr Square, looking northeast: an example of an automotive garage building, looking northeast, that lies within the potential commercial district outlined later within this document. It may be found to represent the historical context of commerce in the county and city, but it may also represent the history of automobiles' impact on the cultural landscape (all Criterion A). This building has an intricate parapet with text and imagery, it also retains much of its brick exterior materials. Though some of the garage doors have been modified, it very well may still be contributing to this district with additional significance under Criterion C. Photo Source: Korbie Rinehart, February 2023.

Churches of Ringgold County

Early settlers of Ringgold County found two buildings essential for any town - incorporated or otherwise. Schoolhouses and churches were integral parts of these small communities, often being some of the first buildings erected within or around towns. When a church could not be built due to fiscal restrictions, schoolhouses or homes would be used as impromptu churches until one could be built by the congregation. Towns such as Maloy in Benton Township only managed to establish churches years after they originally settled in the area. The residents there held services in the homes of willing members of the community such as Luke Shay, who would eventually donate half the cost of construction to the church in Maloy. Mount Ayr, on the other hand, had established five churches within the town before many of the other towns existed, likely due to the large population present within the town allowing more efficient fundraising. The earliest of these five churches was constructed in 1869, while the fifth was constructed in 1882 (Iowa Writers' Program 1942). Unlike the more established churches of the county, country churches relied on the services provided by clergymen who would follow prairie trails to get from one congregation to another. Known as circuit riders, these clergymen did not have homes and, instead, lived on the trails, dependent on the generosity of the members of their circuit (Iowa Writers' Program 1942).

There are several churches of historic age throughout the county that could potentially be found eligible. However, as part of criteria considerations, these churches would need to hold significance in areas other than religious practice. These could be architecture or an association with another pattern of local history. One local church is listed on the National Register of Historic

Places, and several others have been inventoried as part of the current project. If churches are to meet the National Register of Historic Places eligibility requirements, they must do so without religious uses or practices driving their eligibility. For instance, the West Fork Methodist Church is a listed church in Ringgold County, and it was listed for its architectural merits (Criterion C). Other associations, such as those to immigrant groups, or other patterns of history or architecture must be well-developed. Some beginning research locating some of these historic churches can be found in the tables of the additional documentation section of this report.

Schools and Consolidation

Due to the rural nature of Ringgold County, the majority of schools established throughout the early portion of its history were country schools, often limited to single-room buildings. The earliest teachers in the one-room schoolhouses often lacked any formal educational training. In 1876, the Iowa Normal School was founded to offer two-week education courses to those who sought to become teachers within the rural schools. As the state's legislature began to push for higher certification standards within education, more individuals who hoped to be teachers received advanced preparatory education. Due to the idea that a married woman's priority was taking care of her children, the majority of the schoolteachers in the early days were men, a statistic that changed drastically by 1905 when the majority of schoolteachers in Iowa were women. The schools did not only serve as teaching spaces for children. However, many of these county schools became fixtures within the communities they served. The schoolhouses would sometimes also serve as gathering halls as well as places of worship when there were insufficient funds to build a church. Each township was considered its own school district; towns with over 1,000 residents could become independent of the township district and become an independent school - this number was later lowered to 100 residents. Independent schools, in accordance with the refinements made to the Education Bill in 1872, were required to have ten full-time students in attendance to be considered such. By the year 1884, there were 100 rural schools reported to be in session within the thirty-three separate districts in Ringgold County; less than half of school-aged children within the county attended classes. A year later, in 1885, the Tingley school district built a school building that would subsequently be used as the model for other school buildings within the county. The town of Redding built two schools, the first in 1887 and the second in 1889. The latter of the two was a two-story, three-room school that was utilized until 1915 (Iowa Writers' Program 1942).

The Transportation Bill of 1897 marked the first legislation that would call for the consolidation of the schools in the county to make it easier to transport children to and from school, something that was less feasible the more schools there were. Another bill was passed in 1913 that further encouraged the consolidation of the smaller country schools by providing financial aid to schools that met certain criteria, such as meeting ground and building requirements, having certified teachers, and providing transportation to school children, amongst other things. The aid provided was directly dependent on the physical size of the school building (i.e., two room schools would receive \$450 while three room schools would receive \$850). 1919 saw the addition of further academic legislation as Iowa passed a minimum attendance law in which schools that failed to meet the daily minimum of five students attending would face closure and consolidation. The second decade of the twentieth century saw many of Ringgold County's townships consolidating their schools by popular votes, such as the town of Redding in 1915 and Beaconsfield in 1920. The trend continued throughout the third and fourth decades, so much so that one fifth of the school

population in the county attended Mount Ayr schools. The most significant blow to country schools came in 1945 when the State of Iowa passed a bill that required the cost of tuition to be greater than the operating cost per student. If the school did not reach this criterion, it would be closed. By 1972, there were a total of 472 school districts in Iowa, leaving the public one room schoolhouses in the past. As of 1996, there were an estimated 2,911 country schools still standing in Iowa (Iowa Writers' Program 1942).

In 1901, Iowa's number of rural schools peaked at 12,623, more than any other state. In 1902, Iowa required all children ages 7 to 14 to attend school. Over the subsequent decades, school districts, typically formed at the county and township levels, had begun undergoing consolidations or absorption into independent school districts in the towns and cities. By 1932, Iowa's number of rural schools had fallen to 10,041, which was still second-most in the entire country, behind only Illinois. As certification requirements for teachers became more standardized and rigorous, and as rural areas began a period of decreasing population, this decline continued. By the end of the 20th century, only about 40 rural schools remained operating in Iowa, mostly by private religious groups, and teaching an estimated 1,000 pupils at that time (Sherman 1998:9).

A 1998 survey identified that there were about 130 operating schools in the county in 1894. By the 1940s, there were still 97. The 1998 survey identified 37 schools that were still extant, with two being used as museums (Sherman 1998:218-219). There are several extant resources with affiliation to this historic pattern. Many do not appear to have sufficient historic integrity for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. However, their local importance as educational and cultural-tourism tools should not go unrecognized. Several one-room schoolhouses in the county have been given life in other capacities.

Several rural schools have been inventoried as a part of the current survey. A thorough investigation of this significant part of Ringgold County history would be an important step in future preservation efforts for the county.

Some beginning research locating some of these historic schools can be found in the tables of the additional documentation section of this report.

There are many ways this trend can be demonstrated. The significance of Iowa's one room school houses is well established. The Eighme school (Figure 9) is one such example. It is falling apart, but also has significant architectural merits. The Diagonal High School (Figure 10) is also architecturally significant. It can also demonstrate multiple significances under Criteria A: a demonstration of local expansion around the late-19th and early-20th centuries; the process of school consolidation through the 20th century; and the introduction and expansion of athletic intramurals to the state's schools.



Figure 9. Eighme School No. 9, looking west. This rural school is located in Tingley Township. It may be worthy of preservation efforts if found eligible under Criteria A or C. Though it is in poor condition, the building retains many of its historic materials, details, and ornamentation. Photo Source: Skylar Burdette, February 2023.



Figure 10. Diagonal High School, looking north. This building has historical associations in various ways. It can potentially demonstrate the period of relative success and growth for the city and area around Diagonal and it can represent the development of school districts within the state (Criterion A). The building may also be found to hold significance under Criterion C for its architectural merit. Photo Source: Jan Johnston, January 2023.

Ringgold County During the Great Depression

Much like the rest of the country, Ringgold County faced great economic strife during the late 1920s, lasting until well after World War II. Many factors led to the eventual collapse of the national economy. In response to Britain's economic turmoil following a return to the gold standard, the United States Federal Reserve System enacted restrictive monetary policies, leading to a decrease in the money supply, inciting deflation, and raising interest rates exponentially; unemployment rates were set to rise due to an attempt to stabilize the economy through reduced production of goods. This event as it had become clear to the farmers that the soil they relied upon had eroded, no longer the rich soil they had grown accustomed to planting their crops in. The excessive clearing of the natural timberlands resulted in severe flooding that carried the nutrient-rich soil away from Ringgold County. Conversely, the droughts experienced by Iowa in 1933 and 1934 became a further detriment to the farmers of the county. The two consecutive years are known as the worst droughts to have been experienced by the county. The drought of 1934 lasted from May to August, with no rainfall until August 30th; by July 1st the crops had begun to burn as the temperatures averaged between 105 and 111 degrees. The drought, along with leaving the farmers with no crops, also left them with no feed for their livestock, forcing them to sell off - and sometimes give away - their cows, sheep, horses, and hogs. In 1946, the year after World War II had officially come to an end, Ringgold County farmers led all other Iowa Counties in participation in the Federal Soil Conservation program, with 96% of farmers enrolling (Iowa Writers' Program 1942).

LOCAL HISTORIES & FURTHER RESEARCH

Many historic resources or potential historic districts may be representative of the history of their locality in addition to one or more of the preceding contexts. To provide substantive frameworks for all portions of the county, foundational local histories were also compiled and included here. Furthermore, each township is also represented in a table in the Additional Documentation Section of this report. These tables show the findings of a review of historic plat maps for rural resources.

Lincoln Township

Lincoln Township is located in the northwest corner of Ringgold County in southern Iowa. It is bordered by Jefferson Township in the east, Grant on the South, Platte (Taylor County) in the west, and Platte (Union County) in the north. Lincoln Township was home to one incorporated town, Polen. Located in section three of Lincoln Township, Polen was home to a post office, established in 1891 and closed in 1901, a Methodist Episcopal Church, and was in the vicinity of two rural schoolhouses, being approximately one mile east of one and one mile west of the other. The town was founded by Samuel Polen, who later sold his farm to Robert G. Snodgrass, and moved to Union County, Iowa. Taking over Samuel's position as postmaster, Gus Freeman remained until the post office would close. The only remaining buildings of the town of Polen are the original post office building, a garage that was once a shed, and the original farm buildings of Davenport Farm (Avitt 2009; Avitt 2007).

A community known as Marena was located two miles south of Polen. The town had a post office located in section twenty-two of Lincoln Township. The town was located near G.A. Wyant's mill on the east bank of the Platte River. The first store in Marena was built and operated by Delacey Gard, who later became the town's first and only postmaster between 1872 and 1885 when the post office closed for good. The settlement was also home to Mr. Hersoms general store, two blacksmith shops, and a wagon shop (Avitt 2009).

Today there are a total of 142 people living within Lincoln Township as permanent residents.

A table of historic rural resources in this township can be found in Table 3a.

Jefferson Township

Jefferson Township is located in the upper center left section of Ringgold County. The township is bordered by Lincoln township in the west, Tingley in the east, Washington in the south, and Grant (Union County) in the north. The two forks of the Grand River run through this township and continue north and northeast. Two railroad lines cut across the township; the northernmost one leaves Jefferson Township and enters Grant Township (Union County) to the north, while the southernmost railroad line goes into Tingley Township. Amongst the natural resources within Jefferson Township's limits was timber. The timber was present from the southwest corner of the township to the northeast, where it split off into two separate branches. The Grand River, as well as some of its tributaries, ran through the township, facilitating travel as well as providing waters to fish in. Incorporated towns within Jefferson Township include Knowlton, Shannon City, and Diagonal.

Established as a township in 1887 and platted on June 5, 1888, due to its proximity to a railroad line, Shannon City straddles the line between Ringgold County and Union County. Amongst the town's primary businesses were a blacksmith shop and a butcher shop (both owned by Millard Goodale, two hotels (to accommodate the railroad business), and three grocers. Between 1889 and 1890, a fire destroyed the majority of the buildings on the Ringgold County side of Shannon City. The rebuilding of Shannon was led largely in part by Dr. Loomis. Due to the presence of multiple towns using the name Shannon, the town's name was momentarily changed to 'Loomis' before eventually taking on its current name of Shannon City (Becker 2009).

Knowlton was incorporated in 1887 in response to an expansion on the Chicago Great Western Railroad line. The town was named after the president of the Railroad, Dexter Asa Knowlton. The railroad allowed Knowlton to grow relatively quickly, likely due to the fact that the Chicago Great Western Railroad was in competition with the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad (CB&Q), which had a line in Goshen. The competition between the two railroad companies allowed the town to thrive because of the extra attention given to them. A post office for the town was established in 1888. A schoolhouse followed in 1891 at the cost of \$3,000; the school was set up as an independent district in 1893. In 1895, Knowlton, like many other towns in Ringgold County during the 1890s, was struck by a fire within the business district. An estimated total of \$15,000 was lost to the fire, with the biggest loss coming from the furniture store run by Mr. Merriam, as his insurance had just expired prior to the fire of July 6. Many of the businesses recuperated, with most of the men affected by the fires arranging to reopen their shops shortly thereafter. By 1898 the town of Knowlton consisted of two churches, two hotels, grocers, hardware and general stores, millinery shops, a grist mill, livery stables, a mortician, a barber shop, a restaurant, a post office, and a foundry. Knowlton's position as a coaling station between Des Moines and Saint Joseph, Missouri for the railroad allowed the town to stay afloat leading up to its un-incorporation in the early 1920s; the post office was shut down in 1919 due to the town's declining numbers (Mount Ayr Record-News 1895, McGinty 1896).

A table of historic rural resources in this township can be found in Table 3b.

Tingley Township

Tingley township is located in north Ringgold County. It is bordered by Jefferson Township in the west, Union Township in the east, Liberty Township in the south, and Sand Creek Township (Union County) in the north. Incorporated towns include Tingley, located in the center of the township. Various creeks run through the land of Tingley Township, such as Hackberry Creek and Crooked Creek; other natural resources include timber, primarily located in the southeast corner of the township. Early settlers of Tingley include Stanbury Wright, Edgar Sheldon, and Charles K. Grimes; the two formers having moved to the township in 1855 while the latter arrived in 1856. Wright originally entered Tingley through section thirty-six, located in Tingley Township's southeastern border in December of 1844; he returned to Indiana before relocating to Tingley with his family in April of the next year. Sheldon settled in section two of Tingley, located in the northwestern corner of the township. Originally from Ohio, Sheldon and his family relocated to Tingley in the Spring of 1855 and set up the first cheese factory in the area by 1858. Sheldon would later serve in the Civil War as part of the Border Brigade (see Middle Fork Township). Grimes settled in section seven of the township, moving from Indiana. His home was often used as an in-between house for other settlers who had yet to build their own; a total of eleven families stayed at his home. Grimes also served as a station agent on the Underground Railroad, using his property

to stow away runaway enslaved persons until favorable conditions arose for them to continue their journey northward to Canada (Lesan 1937).

Within the township of Tingley, the Town of Tingley was incorporated in 1883 with a total of 221 residents. The establishment of the town was greatly impacted by the Humeston and Shenandoah Railroad purchasing the land to construct railroad lines. The construction of these railroad lines resulted in the depot located in Eugene (Goshen Depot) being moved to Tingley in 1890. The earlier town of Eugene (founded by Charles K. Grimes) was eventually absorbed due to Tingley's larger population and proximity to the railroad line. The depot would eventually close in 1945 and be used for community events such as Lions Club meetings up until the 1960s when it was converted into a heavy equipment shop (Lesan 1937).

With the official incorporation of the town, the incentive to establish businesses arose. Amongst the first was a store set up by George Swain (postmaster). Other businesses included a hardware store established by Parrish and Taylor, a grocery store set up by John Kelly, and a drug store run by V.D. Colles. The first physician to set up shop within Tingley town was Dr. L. E. St. John, staying for only two years; his successors included Dr. James Nicholas and Dr. R. W. Selby c. 1866. The fire of 1894 marked a major setback for the town of Tingley as it blazed through their business district, taking with it \$40,000 worth of property; properties lost to this fire included the bank and the livery stable. The following year (1895), Tingley was connected via telephone office to Mount Ayr, the county seat of Ringgold County. A mail route was established eight years later in 1903, the same year as the Tingley Coal Company, which was unsuccessful in finding any coal (Lesan 1937). A new grocery store opened by William S Breckenridge was opened on May 1, 1923. The store consisted of a dry goods department, a meat counter, a shoe department, and a larger appliance (stoves, refrigerators, etc.) retailer. Among the services offered by the store, there was a weekly Friday delivery service (Porter 1991).

A table of historic rural resources in this township can be found in Table 3c.

Union Township

Union township is located in the northeast corner of Ringgold County. It is bordered by Tingley township in the west, Richland Township (Decatur County) in the east, Monroe Township in the South, and Pleasant Township (Union County) in the north. Incorporated towns include Ellston on the western end of the township and Beaconsfield in the southeast, split between Union and Monroe townships. Resources to be found on the land included timber and some minor streams, tributaries of larger bodies of water. Early settlers of Union Township include J. White, A. Goodell, C. Walters, A.J. Gillett, and E. Marring.

Originally known as Wirt, the town of Ellston was first settled in 1855 and became home to the first railroad depot in Ringgold County. In anticipation of this event, a general store was built by Cochran & Le Fever (1881), thus formally establishing the village of Wirt. Within six months, however, the general store failed and had to be sold. In 1882, the Humeston & Shenandoah Railroad established a station within the boundaries of the town. To accommodate the needs of the farmers, stockyards were placed in close proximity to the rails, ensuring easier trade and business. The introduction of this railroad line caused changes relatively quickly to the town, including the relocation of its post office from Union Hill three miles northeast of Wirt. By 1895, the name of

Wirt was officially changed to Ellston to avoid confusion within the postal service due to the proximity of the town of Wert in Decatur County. 1886 marked a year of expansion as far as Ellston was concerned. The first two-story frame schoolhouse in the village was constructed with a total of sixty students enrolled in the first year. The town of Ellston is bordered on the west by the P-64, a trail used by the dragoons in 1846 to lead the Sauk and Meskwaki out of the land they had once occupied that was now being settled by Euroamericans. A fire in the early years of Ellston momentarily slowed down its growth, ravaging the business district and causing a total of about \$11,000 in destruction. Along with being the first train depot in the county, Ellston could also claim the first library in Ringgold County. Dedicated on May 13, 1900, the library had a collection of books totaling \$200. In the 1920s, the town's population peaked at an estimated 300 residents; the town included a grain elevator, lumber yard, movie theater, real estate office, auto dealerships, several restaurants, implement dealership, general stores, hardware stores, multiple hotels, banks, physicians, a blacksmith shop, a harness maker, and the library (Becker 2008). Ellston's population has been decreasing since the 1940s, and today the town of Ellston has a total of nineteen full-time residents (2020 Decennial Census).

Similar to Ellston, Beaconsfield (situated mostly in Monroe Township) was platted in 1881 when the Humeston and Shenandoah Railroad set up rails through northern Ringgold County; the rails in Beaconsfield cut between second and third street. A post office was quick to follow in 1882. Beaconsfield was considered an "ideal village with the promise of future growth" primarily due to the fact that it was the only town in northern Ringgold at the time. Despite its perceived promise, the first school in Beaconsfield was not built until 1896. The town's population reached 300 in 1900; the town's directory included a barber shop, lumber yard, general store, coal supplier, dressmaker, milliner, feed mill, carpentry business, meat market, furniture store, buggy company confectionery shop, bank, harness maker, and medical practice (Becker 2008). Beaconsfield is home to the first Hy-Vee grocery store, established in 1930 by Charles Hyde and David Vredenburg. The chain would later move its headquarters out of Beaconsfield, setting up operations in Lamoni, Iowa. Today Hy-Vee is one of the largest employers in the state of Iowa, with over 222 stores (Becker 2008). As of 2020, Beaconsfield has a total of fifteen full-time residents (2020 Decennial Census).

A table of historic rural resources in this township can be found in Table 3d.

Liberty Township

Liberty Township is located in north central Ringgold County. It is bordered by Washington Township in the west, Monroe Township in the east, Poe Township in the south, and Tingley Township in the north. Some naturally occurring resources within the township include bodies of water such as the East Fork Grand River, creeks (Walnut Creek), and smaller unnamed streams. Timber is also present in the township, primarily along its eastern border. Early settlers include Levi Stockwell Terwilliger Sr., Thos. Armstrong, and the Nobles family. In 1855, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong had the first white baby girl born in Liberty Township; they named her Mary Jane Armstrong, later known as Mary Jane Weble.

With no incorporated towns, the recorded history of Liberty Township is scarce, save for first-account journal entries written and compiled by the early settlers of the area. One such settler that composed an account of his and his family's times in Liberty Township was Stewart L. Thompson,

a resident of Liberty Township for forty-six years at the time when he first began to write his account. Originally from Warren County, Illinois, he and his family originally moved to Indianola before deciding to continue their journey to Ringgold County because it had been selected as the most attractive place to relocate at the time. When they arrived in Liberty Township, there was a school present for Stewart to attend. School here was taught by Jesse Dicken, Claris Nobles, Said Nobles, Anna Jordon, and others through a period of time. Some of the teachers left due to marriage, others due to unfavorable circumstances involving green elm and smoke pollution. One spring in the early 1870s, a barn was built close to the original school in which Thompson attended his classes when his family first arrived in the township; the barn still stood the year Thompson's journal was published (1914). As time progressed, more settlers thought of Liberty Township as a favorable place to relocate to; the settlers who stayed in Liberty Township were primarily farmers. The small community that had established itself in Liberty Township had a plethora of events for its citizens, such as a biweekly (once every two weeks) spelling bee event as well as a literacy and debating society that met once weekly (Thompson 1914). Also located within the township (section twelve) was High Point Church. Built to completion in 1874, the same year it was proposed, the church was located five miles east of Wishard Chapel in Mount Ayr and one mile west of Blackmore Corner in Monroe Township. Upon completion of the structure, the church was debt free due to the volunteer work provided by the congregation (Avitt 2009). Stewart L. Thompson would eventually become the Sunday school superintendent of High Point Church in 1897 (Jackson 1983).

A table of historic rural resources in this township can be found in Table 3e.

Monroe Township

Monroe Township is located in north central Ringgold County. It is bordered by Liberty Township in the west, Grand River Township (Decatur County) in the east, Athens Township in the south, and Union Township in the north. Incorporated towns include Beaconsfield, located on the border between Monroe Township and Union Township, and Blackmore Corner. Naturally occurring resources included timber in the southwest corner of the township and unnamed streams and creeks scattered throughout. As of the 2020 United States Census, Monroe Township has a total population of 108 individuals who are considered to be permanent residents.

The town of Beaconsfield was established in the year 1881 when the railroad, owned by Shenandoah Railroad, set up rails along the northern portion of Ringgold County. The post office for Beaconsfield was established less than a year later in January of 1882; the post office would remain open for over one hundred years, but eventually, closed in 1993. For a window of time, Beaconsfield was considered to be "an ideal village with promise of future growth" according to the Twice-A-Week News in 1896. The town's existence as the only town in northern Ringgold County positively impacted its business ventures as there was no outside competition, allowing for the population growth that often went hand in hand with economic growth. In 1900, the town of Beaconsfield had approximately 300 permanent residents. The town's list of local businesses included a barber shop, lumber yard, general store, coal supplier, dressmaker, milliner, feed mill, carpentry business, meat market, furniture store, buggy company, confectionery shop, bank, and harness maker; when the town was officially platted, Dr. R. G. Rider had already established his medical practice within the bounds of Beaconsfield (Iowa Writers' Program 1942). Eventually, the town of Beaconsfield would be home to a theatre owned and operated by Zenus Reasoner. Due to

the fact that there was no electricity in Beaconsfield during the period in which the theatre was in operation, it was powered by a Studebaker motor and an electric generator located in a separate building. The business was later sold off to Clarence Hawk; it was in Hawk's ownership when it eventually burned down on September 23, 1933 (Baumann 1981). As of the 2020 census, Beaconsfield has a total of fifteen permanent residents.

Blackmore Corner, a section of Monroe Township primarily occupied by the Blackmore family, was home to various farmsteads run by Samuel Blackmore and his sons. Residents in Blackmore Corner that were not a part of the Blackmore family included a man who went by the name of Dutch Levi, who built a dry goods and grocery store in the community. Despite his success as a peddler who traveled throughout the county, he did not have as much luck running a store and sold it to D.M. McCleary. A blacksmith shop was built close to the store erected by Dutch Levi, as well as a post office that received mail twice a week. The original store burnt down and was replaced by a new store, bought by Mr. Waddle who came from Missouri. Ownership of the store was passed on to James Oliver Miller after Mr. Waddle lost \$1,300 that he intended to buy stock with. The store was open for years until Miller's father decided to move back east, leaving Miller to look after the store himself; the attention his farm demanded hindered his ability to keep the store open. Another resident of Blackmore corner that was not related to the Blackmore family was Sam Schoch, who established a vineyard in the community (Jackson 1984).

A table of historic rural resources in this township can be found in Table 3f.

Poe Township

Poe Township, formerly known as Mount Ayr Township, is bordered by Rice Township in the west, Athens Township in the east, Lott's Creek Township in the south, and Liberty Township in the north. Natural resources include timber primarily centralized in the middle of the township and creeks and streams. Incorporated towns include Mount Ayr in the northwest corner of the township. Early settlers of the township include George W. Lesan and Carlos Lee.

George Lesan traveled from Illinois to Ringgold County in the winter of 1855, in search of land for himself, his brother, and his brother-in-law. He returned to Illinois briefly before setting out in the Spring of 1855, towards the land he had purchased in Poe Township, with his family; the party included George Lesan, his two brothers (David and Soloman), Carlos Lee, Lee's brother (James), and their wives. The first house built was a cabin for George Lesan and his wife, located on the northwest corner of section one in Poe Township. The Lesan's welcomed the first white child born within Poe Township on November 22, 1855, giving him the name of Arthur (Lesan 1931).

The first schoolhouse to be established within the boundaries of Poe Township was built in the winter of 1861-1862 in the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section one; prior to this, the closest school had been located north of Poe Township in Liberty. The first Sunday school is thought to have been established in 1859, with meetings being held in Terwilliger's house as it was the biggest in town up to that point, consisting of three rooms, one of which was used to hold religious services. Edward A. Temple established the first mill within the boundaries of Poe Township; the mill later burned down (Lesan 1931).

Mount Ayr, located in both the northwestern corner of Poe Township and the northeastern corner of Rice Township, is the most populous town in Ringgold County. Appointed the county seat in January of 1855, Mount Ayr earned its name by being the highest point between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. The railroads that began to pass through Mount Ayr brought with them new settlers; by the year 1880, Mount Ayr was home to 1,275 people. With the influx of people, a number of businesses began to pop up. In 1881, Walter Marriage moved his mill to the town of Mount Ayr, offering the farmers of Poe Township a closer option for grinding their grain. The mill ran until 1908 and was last run by Poe Johnston; it burnt down in 1910. Despite a water tower being built for the town in 1913 (and going into operation in 1914), it was several years before its filters and pumps worked properly; in 1919, the district set up a sewer system. The first Christian Church in Mount Ayr was dedicated on March 15, 1914, and would hold services up until 1980. The same year the church was dedicated, the first office of dentistry was opened, and along with it came the first X-ray machine in the county. The construction of paved streets within the boundaries of the town of Mount Ayr began in 1915 and continued into 1916; in the end, a total of three miles were fully paved, coming out to a cost of \$113,622. The following year, the public library was dedicated on New Year's Day, making it the only library in the county at the time, the one in Ellston having been abandoned years prior; by 1936, the library had over 4,000 books in its possession (Avitt 2005; Gue 1903; Iowa Writers' Program 1942).

A table of historic rural resources in this township can be found in Table 3g.

Athens Township

Athens Township is located in south-central Ringgold County. It is bordered by Poe Township in the west, Bloomington Township (Decatur County) in the east, Riley Township in the south, and Monroe Township in the north. Amongst the natural resources within the boundaries of the township, streams and other bodies of water were present, though none of them were labeled on the David Rumsey Historical map. Timber was scattered throughout the county, primarily along its western border following the flow of one of the forms of the Grand River. Athens Township is divided into thirty-six sections with its most populous town being located in sections two (southwestern quadrant) and eleven (northwestern quadrant).

Incorporated towns include Kellerton, located in the northeast corner of the township. Like many other towns within the county, Kellerton was incorporated as a response to the expanding railroad system. In 1879 Leon, Mount Ayr, and Southwestern Railroad arrived in what would become known as Kellerton two years later; it was the first Ringgold County town to be platted by a railroad company. The first passenger train passed through the town on September 22, 1879. Prior to the building of the railroad, the school districts in the township of Athens were divided into the Kellerton School District and Corn Stalk College. The Foley Hotel (later known as Hotel McDonald) was established in the early 1900s. The lot on which the hotel was built is now home to the post office (built in 1961). Residents from the town of New Chicago (now a ghost town) migrated to Kellerton due to the railroad line and all the services it offered, services that they would not have readily available if they did not make the move; amongst these residents were A.H. Teale and W.W. Peasley who would in 1895 established a brick and tile factory within the town. The introduction of the railroad to Kellerton, while beneficial to the town, was less so for other towns such as New Chicago and Athens. In 1934 the railroad depot in Kellerton was destroyed in a fire, and CB&Q railroad replaced the line with a coach car. Between 1894 and 1914, Kellerton's 5th

Street added many businesses ranging from a livery to a barber shop. Prior to the Great Depression of the twentieth century, the town of Kellerton had two banks. Ringgold County Savings Bank and Kellerton State Bank, both located on Decatur Street, failed during the turbulent economic environment; Kellerton State Bank was converted into an apartment complex. The town of Kellerton reached its population peak in 1894 with a total of 750 residents; as of 2020, Kellerton is home to 243 individuals.

A table of historic rural resources in this township can be found in Table 3h.

Clinton Township

Clinton Township is located in south Ringgold County. It is bordered by Jefferson Township (Taylor County) in the west, Middle Fork Township in the east, and Benton Township in the north. Natural resources include rivers (West Fork Grand River), streams/creeks, and timber following along the shores of the river. Early settlers of Clinton Township include the Bairds, Baumans, and Thrifts. Incorporated towns include Redding.

The town of Redding was first settled on May 14, 1855, though it would not be formally platted until 1880; it was officially incorporated in 1882. Redding is located in sections eleven and fourteen in Clinton Township. The Leon, Mount Ayr, and Southwestern Railroad line that passed through Redding was established in 1880 and opened the road to more rapid growth within the town of Redding. Two passenger trains passed through Redding every day, heading north to Mount Ayr, with the exception to this service being on Sundays. Railroads brought with them economic prosperity to the towns that had depots and the city of Redding was no different. The railroad's presence offered a boost in business, especially in regard to the livery barn, located west of the northwest corner of the town square. Those who entered Redding would hire a team to move around while in Redding and those who were on their way out of town would leave their teams at the livery barn. A rural mailing route for the town was established in 1902 and had multiple mail carriers including Ralph Scott, Homer Foster, and Samuel R. Shafer. Redding had an abundance of churches totaling almost ten for the small rural town. Among some of the earliest of these churches to have buildings were the United Methodist Church and Palestine Church, built in 1882 and 1889 respectively (Becker 2009; Mount Ayr Record News 1982). A bank was erected within Redding in 1904 called Peoples Bank, but officially named Redding Bank; the bank provided safety deposit boxes. The bank met an untimely demise when a fire blazed through the town in 1922, taking with it both the bank and a drugstore owned by McClanahan. The same year that the first bank was built, telephone lines were installed throughout the town; a total of fifty telephones were connected to the service line, making it possible to listen in on other people's conversations.

A major contributor to Redding's economic and social development was the Farmers' Institute, founded in 1901 and continued well into the 1930s. The Farmers' Institute focused heavily on animal husbandry, with competitions including the judging of bovines and poultry. Many considered the Farmers' Institute to be an undertaking far too great for a town of Redding's size; despite these preconceived notions, the Farmers' Institute continued up until the early thirties with many speculating its end was tied to the hardships of the Great Depression (Abarr 1982). The town of Redding, Iowa, reached its peak population in 1896 with a total of 450 residents accounted for on the census; as of 2020, the number has dropped to sixty-three (US Census).

A table of historic rural resources in this township can be found in Table 3i.

Middle Fork Township

Middle Fork Township is located in south Ringgold County. It is bordered by Clinton Township in the west, Lotts Creek Township in the east, and Rice Township in the north. The Middle Fork of the Grand River runs through the county starting in the southwest corner and making its way up to the center north. The river was lined with timber; smaller, unmarked streams and creeks on the map have timber surrounding them as well. Early settlers include M.P. Hoffman, A. Higgins, J.R. Bishop, and C. Willey. Despite its relatively small population, the township of Middle Fork was still home to four churches and nine schoolhouses by the year 1894. An early town represented in the 1875 Andreas Atlas of the county is called New Port, positioned in the northwest corner of Section 11.

Due to the township's proximity to Missouri, Middle Fork played a not insignificant role in the Civil War as well as the years leading up to it. Company C of the Third Battalion of the Southern Border Brigade was a company of home guards formed to offer aid to the unionists in Missouri; in 1861, the brigade made three separate assists, protecting the unionists. Later participation in the war became limited to patrolling the border between Iowa and Missouri by sending ten men out each night, changing patrols every ten days; once the danger had passed on the border three months later, the men were relieved of their duties (Iowa Writers' Program 1942). Middle Fork's proximity to the Iowa-Missouri border also made them an ideal location for a stop on the **Underground Railroad** (Ringgold County Historical Society, 1972). A house off of Fiddler's Creek in Middle Fork is known to be the first stop of the Underground Railroad set up in Iowa. The farm belonged to Milton Trullinger, a known abolitionist; the second station is thought to have been the house of G.K. Grimes, located near Eugene, a former town that has since been unincorporated.

A table of historic rural resources in this township can be found in Table 3j.

Lott's Creek Township

Lotts Creek Township is located in south Ringgold County. It is bordered by Middle Fork Township in the west, Riley Township in the east, and Poe Township in the north. Documented towns within Lotts Creek include Caledonia and Ringgold City, the latter of which is no longer a town. Amongst the natural resources are the East Fork Grand River, Lotts Creek, and the abundant timber that grew around these bodies of water. There are two versions of how Lotts Creek came by its name. One in which the town is named after Henry Lot, an advance courier who built a small cabin within the boundaries of Lott's Creek Township as early as 1840, or Lot Hobbs, the constable of Schooler Township. According to the History of Ringgold County Iowa, Lotts Creek was named after Hobbs while Lott's Grove was named after Henry Lots.

Once a prospective town for the railroad companies establishing lines throughout the state of Iowa, Caledonia is now a ghost town located in the northwest quarter of section ten in Lott's Creek Township. The town is approximately three miles north of the Iowa Missouri border and six miles south of Mount Ayr. Early settlers - comprised of the Walter, Stuck, and Swigart families - arrived via the Dragoon Trace.

Ringgold City was the only other settlement present in the township of Lott's Creek. The business directory that was compiled in 1899 listed the following businesses as being present in the town

of Caledonia: a broom shop, a Baptist Church, a Methodist Episcopal Church, Foster's general store, Foster's harness shop, Foster's hotel, Smith Brother's general store, the I.O.O.F. hall, a blacksmith, three dressmakers' shops, a millinery store, a furniture store, a drug store, a doctor's office, a sawmill located west of town, a post office (closed on June 15, 1908), and ten residences. The history of the town of Caledonia is one littered with infamous names such as Frank and Jesse James, who, according to local legends, hid out near the town after robbing the Corydon Bank in 1871 (Avitt 2007). Also infamously linked to the town were Bonnie and Clyde, who stopped to purchase supplies and bandages while fleeing from the state of Missouri following a shootout (Redding Herald 1933). The town of Caledonia reported 270 people living within the town boundaries in 1970; aerial photographs from 1966 revealed that a school, a church, a hotel, and a few houses and farms were still standing. The final building standing in Caledonia would stand until 2007 but would later burn down (Avitt 2011).

Ringgold City was the first established town in Ringgold County. Originally known as Schooler's Grove during the 1840s, it was located in section twenty-one of Lott's Creek Township; in 1855 it was laid out as a town. Schooler's Grove was named after its first settler, Harrison Schooler. Schooler, along with James Tedrow, believed that they were still within the jurisdiction of the state of Missouri and became involved in the Honey War - an event in which the states of Missouri and Iowa argued over the location of the boundary line between the two states. For a time, Ringgold City was hopeful of a railroad extension passing through their town and providing an influx of people. Unfortunately, this never happened, and Ringgold remained a relatively small town. Despite its relatively small size, the town was still home to various businesses such as a barber shop, post office, school, Evangelical church, physician, blacksmith shop, and general store (Banner 2002).

A table of historic rural resources in this township can be found in Table 3k.

Riley Township

Riley Township is located in south Ringgold County. It is bordered by Lotts Creek Township in the west, Fayette Township (Decatur County) in the east, and Athens Township in the north. A post office within the Township was recorded to have been open from May of 1886 to November of 1886; however, the exact location of the post office is no longer known. Other post offices within the township were located in the towns of Bloomington and Lee.

Bloomington, located in the northeastern corner of Riley Township in section twenty-three. Established as a town in 1875 with the opening of its first post office, Bloomington hoped to become an important railroad stop; however, it was bypassed by the railroad companies. Due to no railroad connection being placed in or near Bloomington, the post office closed in 1880, reopened in 1888, and closed for the last time in January of 1890. The town of Lee in Riley Township was located in section twenty. There was no railroad connection running through this town, leading to the post office being permanently closed after ten years of operation from 1898 to 1908.

Lee, a small town located in the western part of Riley township, is now considered a ghost town. At one point in time, it consisted of a school, church, store, grist mill, and a few permanent

residents. The town of Lee had a post office from the years 1898 to 1908. Despite its small size, there was a local baseball team comprised of eleven men.

A table of historic rural resources in this township can be found in Table 3l.

Waubonsie Township

Waubonsie Township is located in central Ringgold County. It is bordered by Grant Township in the northwest, Washington Township in the northeast, Benton Township in the southwest, and Rice Township in the southeast. Incorporated towns include Benton, located along its southern border. The township was named after Pottawattamie chief Waubonsie who died in 1844. The township itself is the latest alteration to Ringgold County's political/governmental organization, not being officially established until about 1905. Unlike the other counties within Ringgold County, Waubonsie is the only township not to be predominantly rectangular in shape. What would be made into Waubonsie Township was once a part of each of its neighboring counties. Within the township, the town of Benton became a stopping point for the Chicago Great Western Railroad, midway between St. Joseph, Missouri, and Des Moines, Iowa; prior to this, it had been known as the post office location for Bloomington. The town of Benton was established before the township itself and had a total population of 200 people by 1896. The town boasted a diverse selection of businesses, including a hardware and furniture store, blacksmith shop, lumber yard, two stocks of general merchandise, millinery establishment, hotel, livery and feed stable, restaurant, barber shop, creamery, and butcher shop. The town of Benton took pride in its number of churches (a total of four churches: United Brethren, Seventh-Day Adventist, United Methodist, and the Christian Church) and the lack of saloons and drugstores.

A table of historic rural resources in this township can be found in Table 3m.

Benton Township

Benton Township is located in south central Ringgold County. It is bordered by Gay Township (Taylor County) in the west, Rice Township in the east, Clinton Township in the south, and Grant Township in the north. The Platte River cuts across Benton Township from the west and proceeds north; timber is present along its banks. In the southeast corner of the township is the West Fork Grand River. Incorporated towns include Maloy, located in central Benton Township. Early settlers include Josiah Turner and Bazzel Turner. The two brothers entered the township in 1854 and purchased a total of 2,000 acres of land divided evenly between them. Following the arrival of the two brothers, more settlers began to move inwards from the eastern United States, such settlers included the likes of John Davis Carter, William Ludham, Edward Kuhan, and Thomas Dryden in 1855. John Davis Carter was elected Ringgold County Sheriff in 1863 and served for two years before joining the Union army during the Civil War; he returned home after the war ended and was elected to the Ringgold County Board of Supervisors. William Ludham and Edward Kuhan sold their undeveloped land to another settler, William Lambert, save for three acres of land that would later become St. Mary's Cemetery. One of the first schools within Benton Township was named after Thomas Dryden; the Dryden School would remain open until 1916 (Mount Ayr Record-News 1987). Prior to the introduction of the railroad, the farmers of Benton Township needed to make the journey over to Keokuk with their crop (which likely consisted of sod corn, corn, and oats) and load it onto a barge to send down the Mississippi River (Iowa Writers' Program 1942). After the arrival of the Chicago Great Western railroad, Benton Township relied heavily on the railways, much like many other townships in rural Iowa. The railroads brought in supplies as well as people,

allowing for economic growth and population growth within Benton Township. By the year 1896, the township of Benton was home to three churches, a hardware and furniture store, a blacksmith shop, a lumber yard, two stocks of general merchandise, a millinery establishment, a hotel, a livery and feed stable, a restaurant, barber shop, creamery, and butcher shop. A two-room schoolhouse was a point of great pride for the county (Haviland 1896).

Originally named after Jerry Shay, the owner of the land on which the town would be platted, Maloy was best known for its livestock industry. Located in section twenty-two of Benton Township, Maloy was built around a railroad depot, making the transportation of goods to and from the town relatively uncomplicated. Eventually, passenger trains were added to the stop, encouraging businesses to move into the town. In 1898, Maloy had a total population of 250 permanent residents and three hotels to accommodate the non-resident population that passed through the town on the railroad line; the original depot burnt down before the turn of the century and was replaced by a smaller wooden structure that was painted red (Hart 1898). The first school within Benton Township was known as Buffalo Ridge. The school ran out of a log cabin donated by Luke Shay and his family. Other schools that were in operation during the 1860s include the Bozaris School (which also served as a post office), the Platte River School, Dryden School, and Lone Star School (Iowa Writers' Program 1942). The population of Maloy peaked in the 1890s. As of 2020, the total population of Maloy is twenty-two (US Census)

A table of historic rural resources in this township can be found in Table 3n.

Rice Township

Rice Township is located in south central Ringgold County. It is bordered by Benton Township in the west, Poe Township in the east, Middle Fork Township in the south, and Washington Township in the north. Natural resources present in the township include timber along the west and northwest border following the flow of the West Fork Grand River; smaller streams and creeks branch off of the river and are scattered throughout the county. Incorporated towns include Delphos, located in the southwest corner of the township. Early settlers of the county include Thomas H. Hall and Elias A. White, the former of which settled on a farm in section six of Rice Township in 1855. Other farms listed in the 1915 plat book include Shady Lawn Farm run by A.E. Deibert, Grand River Jack & Mule Farm run by William Blunk, and Plain View Farm run by Henry Anton Langor (Lesan 1937). The town of Marshall appeared in the north-center part of section 5 in the 1875 Andreas Atlas.

Originally named Borneo (for less than two months), the town of Delphos was renamed on November 18, 1880. Prior to the platting and incorporation, there had been earlier settlements on the land. The town was known to be one of the cleanest towns within Ringgold County. It was located between the towns of Redding (approximately five miles) and Mount Ayr (approximately eight miles) along the railroad line. The CB&Q railroad established a depot in the growing town prior to its incorporation as a town. The railroad industry played a large role in the growth of Delphos, with two freight trains and two passenger trains; the freight trains passed through the depot every day around noon while the passenger trains would arrive between six and seven in the evening. The train service through Delphos lasted for sixty-five years up until the last train passed through the station in 1945. The town of Delphos consisted various businesses including a livery, sawmill, post office, telephone company, and various general goods stores. Telephone lines were installed in Delphos before the turn of the century in 1896; within four years the telephone lines

went from home to home, bringing telecommunication services to all of its residents. In 1966, Delphos introduced the dial-up system for the telephone lines, putting an end to party lines that allowed fellow residents of Delphos to listen in on any conversation within their party. Delphos had a total population of 128 people in 1899, according to the census conducted that same year. However, like many other rural towns throughout the country, Delphos began to lose much of their population to larger cities (Jackson 1981).

In 1993, the post office located in the Seaton Store (built in 1920) in Delphos closed after 113 years of service; mail to and from Delphos has since moved through Redding's rural route. On October 26, 2015, the council of the city of Delphos held a public hearing to make a decision on whether the town should remain incorporated or if they should unincorporate due to a lack of candidates for running in local elections. While the hearing for the un-incorporation of Delphos came to a conclusion that the town would remain an incorporated one, the decision to downsize the local city council was agreed upon; the council that formerly consisted of five seats was downgraded to three seats (Riley 2015). The population of Delphos peaked in 1895, with a total number of a hundred residents; as of the 2020 federal census, the town is home to twenty-six permanent residents.

A table of historic rural resources in this township can be found in Table 3o.

Washington Township

Washington Township is located in north central Ringgold County. It is bordered by Grant Township in the west, Liberty Township in the east, Rice Township and Waubonsie Township in the south, and Jefferson Township in the north. Incorporated towns include Diagonal, located in the northwest corner of the township; Diagonal is shared with Jefferson Township. Natural resources located within the township include timber along the west boundary as well as through the southern central portion moving upwards towards the eastern border. Early settlers to the township include A. Ingram, J. Lorimor, J.D. Miller, and M.H. Wright.

Known first as Hak-a-dady, Diagonal was established at the intersection of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (CB&Q) Railroad and the Chicago Great Western Railroad (CGW) with the closest towns being Goshen and Knowlton, two miles away. The crossing at which the town was located became a railway hub. The presence of this hub provided business opportunities for lodging and restaurants; this led to the town being incorporated in 1888. A year later, the town's residents petitioned for a post office to be constructed within city limits. The first post office was built later that same year; it is believed that the original building was located near the Burlington depot. On March 30, 1889, the town was officially platted and recorded on April 3, 1889, in the courthouse of Ringgold County in Mount Ayr, Iowa. 1899 brought a catastrophic fire to the growing town of Diagonal, setting the business district ablaze. The town was rebuilt but was once again the victim of tragedy when a second fire claimed two businesses and the home of James Bell in 1906. The town of Diagonal was struck by a series of floods between the years 1909 and 1915, both causing damage to the agricultural industry. A bank was planned in 1915 and built to completion in 1916 with the name "Diagonal State Bank 1916" on the front of the building. As Diagonal continued to grow, its list of shops grew with it: a cobbler was opened by Pete Osman in the early half of the twentieth century, Dalbey Lumber was established in 1956 (Wiley and Newton 1988; Iowa Writers' Program 1942).

Located in the town of Diagonal, Iowa, Diagonal Printing Museum is located at 100 E 1st Street. Built in 1909, it was originally owned by Dr. A. E. Jessup; the downstairs of the building was a drugstore while the upstairs was used as an apartment for Jessup and his family. The Jessups would move out of the building in 1919 and relocate to another building up the street. The building they left behind was home to a variety of businesses between the years 1919 and 1924; in 1924, Thomas S Waffle purchased the building and turned it into the home of the Diagonal Reporter, a local newspaper. Ownership of the newspaper passed from Waffle to Harold Turnbull in 1937 with the ownership of the building passing to Turnbull two years later in 1939. The Turnbulls renovated the building the following year and moved in, living there until 1982. The Reporter was sold again in 1972 to Helen Terry and continued to be published until 1979. In 1983, the community of Diagonal raised money to purchase the Reporter's office and within a year the museum was opened on Memorial Day weekend after the town's people had raised over \$7,200 in the span of a year (Turnbull 1984).

A table of historic rural resources in this township can be found in Table 3p.

Grant Township

Grant Township is located in north central Ringgold County. It is bordered by Grant Township (Taylor County) in the west, Washington Township in the east, Benton Township in the south, and Lincoln Township in the north. The Platte River passes through the center of Grant Township; along the river, there is abundant timber. Within Grant Township, the town of Goshen was once located in the northeastern part of the township within section one. As of the 2020 census, Grant Township has a total population of 130.

Within the boundaries of Grant Township, the town of Goshen was located in the northeastern part, section one of the township. It was established along a branch line of the CB&Q Railroad; eventually, the Humeston and Shenandoah lines passed through the town. The residents of the town of Goshen had hoped that the CGW Railroad would pass through their town as it would create economic opportunities that would only further the growth of the town, but in the end, the tracks were laid bypassing Goshen and stopping in the town of Diagonal (Jefferson Township); the train depot already established in Goshen would eventually be moved to Diagonal in 1889. The town was properly surveyed and platted in 1881. In its early days (1880s), Goshen was home to about 150 people. The early town of Goshen consisted of a post office (business beginning in 1872), two general stores, a hardware store, a granary, two blacksmiths, a hotel (the Morrison Hotel), and a physician. The closest school for the children of the settlers was Bethel, a rural one-room schoolhouse located southwest of Goshen. Despite the town's lack of a school and a cemetery, the building of a church was deemed of the utmost importance and, in 1881, the first church (Methodist) in Goshen was built; it would, however, later be moved to the town of Diagonal in 1890 (Goshen Gazette 1887; Jackson 1980).

The town of Goshen was eventually moved to become a part of Diagonal, in Jefferson Township, taking with it many of its buildings and businesses. Many of the residents and businesses moved to Diagonal in the summer of 1889. Residents and buildings that remained after the summer of 1889 included Mac Parr and the Order of the Good Templars, Goshen Lodge No. 40, as well as the original frame church built in Goshen eight years prior. Mac Parr and the lodge would eventually relocate to Knowlton, while the church would be dismantled and rebuilt in Diagonal in the year 1890 (the Methodist church in Diagonal is no longer the original building as it was

replaced in 1911). None of the original buildings from when Goshen was first settled remain today. Instead, in its place are agricultural fields and grazing fields; corn lilies, originally planted by the early settlers, still bloom alongside the road. The sole building that remains on the land once known as the town of Goshen is a farmhouse built by Arthur Woods, however, the farmhouse was not built until years after the town had already disappeared (Turnbull 1970).

A table of historic rural resources in this township can be found in Table 3q.

FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Above all else, congratulations to the Ringgold County Historic Preservation Commission for taking this important step. The commission has a wonderful team of interested and able people who are willing to work for the betterment of their community and provide guidance on the historical, architectural, and cultural resources of their community. It is not an easy thing to accomplish, and everything they have accomplished in the preceding months will make their job all the easier. From canvassing their county, to practicing site inventory forms, and making themselves aware of avenues of funding and preservation, they have done quite a lot. The steps outlined in these sections can serve as a framework for them to take what they have learned and move forward with setting and achieving their goals.

The first of these recommendations will focus on the process of inventorying/surveying districts and/or individual resources. This process can be funded through various state grants and can ultimately lead to National Register of Historic Places listings. The benefits of listing a district or individual resource on the National Register of Historic Places is not limited to the recognition, it can increase property value, it can qualify property-owners for various tax credits and/or grants/assistance when available, and it can provide tools to local, state, and federal governments and agencies for planning and preservation. This makes it an attractive goal for communities and historic preservation commissions to pursue. The later parts of this section will explore ideas and suggestions for preservation that are outside this process.

Recommendations for Future Survey Work, Possibly Leading to Future Nominations

The survey and evaluation of two of the three potential historic districts identified in the city of Mount Ayr are of high priority. The commission may be best served to work with the local community and assess their wants and needs for up to three identified historic districts in the county seat of Mount Ayr (Figures 11-12). These three districts were very briefly identified in the tri-county survey over 30 years ago, and certainly still warrant further investigation. These three districts were studied at the reconnaissance/windshield level by Tallgrass Archaeology LLC, with supplemental photographs provided by Commission members. In order from most potential as an historic district to the least potential as an historic district, these three potential districts include:

1) Courthouse Square Potential Historical Commercial District

This is the economic heart and center of the city and county. Surrounding the NRHP-listed county courthouse, it includes segments of all four streets along the square. Because of their importance as the county's historical center of commerce and trade, this district is potentially eligible under Criterion A. Resources are primarily commercial buildings from the late-19th to early-20th century. Automobile/highway related resources are also included, as are industrial/agricultural related businesses or former businesses. Many resources could be found to be eligible also under Criterion C, for their architectural significance. Many have brick, two-story, commercial block facades, and some include interesting design and ornamentation. This district has the best potential for eventual listing of the three noted here, and likely has the most potential for future preservation funding. Much as the courthouse represents the governmental center of the county, the surrounding district

represents its economic center. An intensive-level survey and evaluation of this district would be appropriate.

2) Shellway Drive Potential Residential Historic District

This district is significant for its architecture and may therefore be found eligible primarily under Criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places. These houses are primarily of the early-to-mid-20th century. Craftsman, Prairie, and Tudor Revival styles are represented (Figure 13). Many of the houses in this area are well-appointed examples of their style. These are significant examples within the county. Some mid-century Ranch-style houses infill the neighborhood, especially in its middle part, which does unfortunately divide the earlier examples. The neighborhood may also be found to represent significant landscape architecture or community planning for the city, as the curved, suburban-style road is unique for the area. The curvilinear, treed drive ties the neighborhood together and provides a common fabric. An intensive-level survey and evaluation of this district would be appropriate.

3) W. Madison Street Potential Residential Historic District

This neighborhood is the least likely to qualify of the three noted here. It contains houses of the late-19th and early-20th centuries and is infilled with a number of newer houses. There is less unifying fabric here than in the Shellway Drive neighborhood. No further study of this neighborhood is recommended at this time. Though it is the least likely of the three to be found eligible, there are several residences at its east end that could potentially be adjoined to the Shellway Drive district if future research finds it appropriate.

In working with residents on the benefits of listing a resource or district in the National Register of Historic Places, there are several pre-conceived notions that often need to be clarified. Most frequently, community members are of the belief that they will not be able to do anything to their property if it is listed. This is not the case, unless the local city or county has specific ordinances that state otherwise. A second clarification that often needs to be made is that this process can be completed with no costs to the property-owners when and if proper grants are used. When these two corrections are made and the potential benefits of a listing are shared, the path to successfully listing individual resources and especially districts, becomes much easier.



Figure 11. Approximate locations of three potential historic districts in Mount Ayr. Basemap: Current Bing Maps aerial photograph, accessed through QGIS mapping software, February 2023.



Figure 12. 119-123 S. Fillmore Street, Mount Ayr, looking west. This row of brick commercial buildings may be found to be contributing to a district if given further study. It appears to demonstrate architectural design for Criterion C and may prove to also hold significance under Criterion A and/or B. Photo Source: Korbie Rinehart, February 2023.



Figure 13. 103 and 107 Shellway Drive, Mount Ayr, looking northwest. These houses could eventually be recommended as contributing resources within a broader area, or a potential residential historic district. Photo Source: Abby Elliott, February 2023.

Another option for future survey would be to conduct a thorough survey of rural resources, including schools, halls, churches, and cemeteries. Such surveys have been conducted in nearby Adams and Muscatine County. Rural surveys can help identify where and when such resources existed, which, if any, are extant, where others have gone if modified or relocated, and which, if any, may qualify for in-depth archaeological study. In these similar surveys, several buildings were found that were otherwise thought to have been lost, and several potential archaeological surveys have been conducted for others. If this is something the commission would choose to pursue, contacting the Adams County Historic Preservation Commission would be a good idea, to gain an understanding of the amount of work, time, and investment such a survey involves. Tables 3A through 3P will act as an important foundation for the large amount of research that this project would require.

The commercial center of Kellerton (Figure 14) may also be a potential candidate for preservation, and would be a good candidate for an intensive-level survey and evaluation. It has a number of brick buildings on each side of Decatur Street that are historic brick building. They have mixed levels of historic integrity and may not qualify individually. Further study may find that they are not eligible as a district either, though that would be a discussion for future study. Regardless, the area does contain historic resources with a common historical fabric. They certainly warrant preservation to some degree. The commission may find that the preservation of this small district is a priority, given the losses within it and the losses of similar districts throughout the county.



Figure 14. 100 Block of S. Decatur Street in Kellerton, looking north. This commercial area contains brick buildings with a shared historic fabric. There is mixed integrity, and there are few modern infills. This small commercial area may warrant further study. It certainly warrants preservation to some degree. The Odd Fellows Hall (east side north end) was identified by the commission as one of its early interests. Source: August 2021 Google Street View.

Resources Visited During the Current Project

During the course of the present survey, a number of resources were studied. Some were simply viewed or inspected at the desktop level. Others were discussed in the course of commission meetings. Yet some others were studied more intensively, and Iowa Site Inventory Forms were produced for these. A list of these resources follows in Table 1. If recommendations were made for them, that is listed in the table as well. As the commission goes forward with goal setting, they will be able to better apply their understanding of National Register criteria, considerations, and aspects of integrity in selecting, targeting, and preserving properties. These can serve as examples on how to apply the criteria, considerations, areas of significance, and aspects of integrity to any resources they are working with now or in the future.

**Table 1.
Resources Examined to Varying Degrees During Course of Present Study**

Resource Name (ISIF No.)	Location	Outcome
Eighmy #9 School (80-)	SW corner of Hwy 169 & 150 th Street	Not evaluated; may be candidate for survey and evaluation
Bohemian Cemetery (80-00399)	NE of SW, Sec 16m Washington Township	Site inventory form complete; recommended potentially eligible under Criterion A with considerations met
Timby Building (80-00199)	100 W. Madison Street, Mount Ayr	Recommended eligible as part of Courthouse Square potential district
Jeff French Building (80-00256)	100 S. Taylor Street, Mount Ayr	Recommended eligible as part of Courthouse Square potential district
Mount Ayr Public Library (80-00232)	121 S. Fillmore Street, Mount Ayr	Recommended eligible as part of Courthouse Square potential district

Howard Tedford House (80-00248)	201 Shellway Drive, Mount Ayr	Recommended eligible as part of Courthouse Square potential district
Masonic Hall (80-00165)	121 S. Fillmore Street, Mount Ayr	Recommended eligible as part of Courthouse Square potential district
Diagonal School (80-00317)	403 W. 2 nd Street, Diagonal	Site inventory form complete; recommended eligible under Criteria A and C
Printer's Museum (80-00136)	Broadway Street, Diagonal	Not evaluated
Diagonal Bank Office (80-00340)	223 S. Broadway Street, Diagonal	Site inventory form complete; recommended eligible under Criteria A and C
Kellerton School (80-00315)	NE corner of S Appanoose and E 6 th streets, Kellerton	Site inventory form complete, recommended not eligible for lack of integrity and Consideration B
Tedrow Cemetery (80-00380)	SW of Sec 19, Athens Township	No site inventory form completed
Hotel/Opera/Blacksmith/Pool Hall (80-00271)	211 Main Street, Redding	Site inventory form complete; recommended for further research
Redding Park	Bounded by Main, Central, 3 rd , and Jefferson Streets, Redding	Not evaluated
Redding Church/Frontier Day Building	SW corner 3 rd and Washington Streets, Redding	Not evaluated
Benton Jail	122 Main Street, Benton	No formal site inventory form completed
Shellway Drive Residential Potential Historic District	The full length of Shellway Drive and potentially portions of intersecting streets, Mount Ayr	Site inventory form complete; recommended eligible under Criteria A and C; intensive survey and evaluation would be appropriate
W. Madison Street Residential Potential Historic District	Portions of W. Madison Street from near Dunning Avenue to near Pierce Street	No site inventory form completed
Courthouse Square Commercial Potential Historic District (80-00419)	Segments of Madison, Fillmore, Monroe, and Taylor Streets along and near courthouse square, Mount Ayr	Site inventory form complete; recommended eligible under Criteria A and C; intensive survey and evaluation would appropriate
Kellerton Commercial Potential District (including Odd Fellows building)	Kellerton, 100 Block of Decatur Street	Not surveyed, but an intensive-level survey and evaluation would be appropriate
Mount Ayr Depot (Previous No. 80-00146)	N Taylor Street, Mount Ayr	Previously found not eligible; may warrant reconsideration

Table 2, found in the Additional Documentation section of this report, lists many further properties identified by the commission during their canvass of the county. This list can also serve as a means of tracking properties that may be at risk of being lost, resources to target with future historic preservation programs or funding, or resources that may be helpful in the processes of education and interpretation. With the commission's knowledge of the process and its fundamental concepts,

it may choose to pursue the survey, evaluation, and eventually nomination of individual resources that they identify at any point in time. Some of the following recommendations may help them identify and track these potential resources and plant the seeds of support among their community in doing so. The commission may choose to develop this list and its uses further over time to assist in their goal setting and specific preservation activities.

There are a number of individual resources within the county that are excellent candidates for preservation work, such as the level of survey described above or for other programmatic preservation efforts in the suggestions below. Many of these have been identified through the work of the commission to date, such as those listed in Table 1 and Table 2. Others are surely yet to be identified.

In terms of studying individual resources in preparation for potential nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, there are several good candidates:

- 1) Mount Ayr Depot
- 2) Redding Opera House
- 3) Diagonal High School
- 4) Diagonal Bank
- 5) Eighmy School No. 9

There are surely other individual candidates. Their significances, integrity, and considerations will all need to be explored and studied for their success. It should be remembered, though, that not every building that is studied or surveyed at a deeper level will ultimately be found to be eligible. Those determinations and recommendations may change over time.

It should also be remembered that survey and nomination are not necessarily required steps in preservation for the county, though they certainly are recommended can make outside funds more easily available. Depending on the commission's needs, objectives/goals, and available funds, other preservation activities can be undertaken instead of or in addition to survey and nomination. Resources could perhaps be preserved or recognized in alternative ways, including the programmatic suggestions shown here.

Programmatic Suggestions

As the commission moves forward with their setting and achieving their goals. There are several programmatic themes that may prove helpful in achieving the goals and also providing public outreach. These are long-term ideas and potential goals that the commission and board of supervisors may choose to pursue now, later, or not at all.

- 1) Program to identify and support at-risk historic resources

As the commission has already begun compiling a list of historic-age resources within the county, some of those may qualify for the National Register or for further study. A secondary use of this list is that it could serve to identify and track historic buildings that may be at-risk and potential for future preservation efforts. The identification of an at-risk resource would ideally come before it is slated for removal or is in danger of complete collapse. With a proactive plan, various resources can be used to help property-owners save

or preserve their historic resources before they become too far gone or lost altogether. Some of the following programmatic ideas can be seen as tools that could provide help in such a scenario.

2) Program to identify and support historic appropriate preservation/restoration contractors

This is a simple and easy way that the commission can provide historic preservation guidance to their community. By identifying local contractors who are known to do preservation, restoration, or salvage work and making that list available to the public. These lists can make the process as easy as possible in preserving their historic property, whereas they may otherwise seek alternatives such as replacement or demolition that are not preservation friendly.

If published online or in a physical document, such a list could provide access to resources about historic preservation tax credits, grants, and other avenues of funding that the general population may not know about.

3) Program to highlight or reward successful preservation projects within the county

These types of programs come in various forms. One such program is through an award given by the commission to any successful rehabilitation or re-use in the county by a private citizen. Other ideas may include working with the local newspaper to highlight/congratulate these private efforts. Such an award or recognition program could coincide with National Preservation Month in May. These could be presented in conjunction with a Board of Supervisors meeting or with a commission meeting. It is important to set specific criteria for consideration. These can coincide with the US Department of Interior standards for historic preservation, but that may not be necessary. Sometimes, simply recognizing the effort or local impact is more important. Work toward preserving historic houses, storefronts, or barns should be recognized and commended, especially when modern materials/overlays are being removed or historic materials are used. Sometimes, simply returning a building to a period-appropriate paint color is enough to make a difference.

4) Programs to financially support private preservation endeavors

These fall within two general categories. The first is through the county government, by establishing a fund or grant process by which applicants could find financial assistance with preserving or saving historic or at-risk resources. If monies are not directly available through the county, then the commission could consider simple fundraising projects to support small award amounts. Some other commissions in the state have considered selling small items like calendars or postcards to raise these funds, others have hosted ticketed fundraising events.

Another successful way this could be accomplished is by partnering with local banks/lending institutions to provide support for preservation efforts in the form of low-interest loans for specific preservation projects.

Importantly, criteria for any such program should be set to ensure that proper preservation guidelines are met; these guidelines are often informed by the historic preservation guidelines set by the US Department of Interior. Rehabilitation and restoration, such as lead and asbestos removal and window restoration, could be given priority. Priority should generally be given to restoration rather than replacement.

5) Historical Education and Interpretation Programs

These can come in various forms and are almost always best when done in conjunction with local museums, libraries, or historical societies:

- a. Work with local historians and collectors to provide education to adults and or children's groups about local history
- b. Conduct an oral history program to record individuals in the county and save their stories before they are lost. Various resources can be found online to help guide these oral history recording sessions, and mini-training sessions can often be taken for certification in such a process.
- c. Provide occasional public outreach in regard to historic preservation work and programs that are available locally and at the state level. Provide access to information on how to maintain historic buildings and maintain their level of historic integrity and significance. These programs can be held locally. Others can be found in larger cities such as Des Moines. These programs are often successful when conducted at the location of a successful recent historic preservation project.
- d. A signage program can be conducted by placing signs or plaques at important places throughout the community. This is an indirect way of educating the public on the significance of the places around them. This can also lead to further public awareness, involvement, and support. These programs are also successful when done in conjunction with other local organizations. The publication of digital and/or physical materials can also help drive tourism throughout the county.
- e. Propose field trips to any local historic site and work in conjunction with the schools to conduct them.

6) Development of Local Landmarks Program

Certified Local Government grants can sometimes be used to develop a local landmarks program that mimics the National Register of Historic Places, but at the local level. Sometimes buildings with these designations are also eligible for preservation funds. A local landmarks program can be used to quickly create a local registry of places with special significance to the local community.

Volunteer Opportunities

The process of historic preservation is always one that goes most smoothly with a team of devoted local volunteers. Local volunteers know the wants and needs of the community the best and can often help guide consultants to the best information sources. Local volunteers can also help educate

and prepare the community for the process and answer any questions that may arise in the form of a trusted, local voice.

Volunteer opportunities can come in many forms. Primarily, volunteers can assist in the assembly of historic research and information. Volunteers can also help in conducting photography of individual resources or groups of resources. Volunteers can also help lead public input sessions, meetings, or the processes of the various potential programs that are outlined above. With the commissions introductory understanding of the Iowa Site Inventory Form and some of its fundamental concepts and ideas, and how those concepts inform the National Register of Historic Places and preservation processes, they can help any future consultant in their work of survey and evaluation.

With that being said, the commission itself does not have to constitute the only available volunteers. A healthy community might have a team of volunteers to assist in a variety of capacities outside the duties of the commission.

Working with volunteers successfully is a great way to make projects more cost effective, to meet grant funding match goals, and to involve the community.

Funding Sources for Historic Preservation

Historic Resource Development Program (HRDP) grants are funded through the State of Iowa. They must involve resources within the state of Iowa and are designed to support cultural and historical development within Iowa through preservation, conservation, interpretation, enhancement, and education. Governments and non-profits are eligible recipients. There is a first-come, first-serve consideration for these grants, and applications can be received as early as early May 1. This program does have a local match requirement (as do CLG grants). This program has a bit bigger maximum award amount, \$50,000, than does the CLG grant program (<https://iowaculture.gov/history/grants/historical-resource-development-program/historical-resource-development-program-2>).

HRDP grants can fund survey work and nominations, but preservation work is also eligible.

Certified Local Government Program (CLG) grants are available for select projects including National Register nominations, education projects, surveys, planning for preservation projects, and other planning and pre-development projects. This program runs on an annual cycle with application deadlines in about early September, though draft applications can be submitted earlier for comment. Programs funded with CLG grants typically have a lower maximum amount and require a local match. These applicants must be in good standing with the CLG program, which receives funds through the federal government, disbursed through the state. The maximum award amount of this program is \$25,000 (<https://iowaculture.gov/about-us/about/grants/certified-local-government-grant-program>).

Hart Family Fund for Small Towns is a grant program supported by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. This fund typically accepts applications in the Spring. The grant program is designed primarily for planning and survey projects, though some can be for brick and mortar preservation. This grant program is likely very competitive. Applicants must demonstrate how this

award would ensure a project's success when it would otherwise fail. These grants range from \$2,500 to \$15,000 (<https://savingplaces.org/hart-family-fund>).

The **Iowa Economic Development Authority (IEDA) tax credit program** allows for up to 25% of Qualified Rehabilitation Expenditures (QREs), as defined by the IRS, typically for structural components and some soft costs. Such project expenses can be credited. These credits are transferable and forwardable (<https://www.iowaeda.com/historic-preservation-tax-credit/>). There is a federal version of this tax credit that is also administered through SHPO.

Sources of Technical Support

State Resources

- CLG Q&A (<https://iowaculture.gov/sites/default/files/history-preservation-clg-programguide-july22.pdf>)
- Iowa Site Inventory Form Instruction Manual (<https://iowaculture.gov/sites/default/files/history-preservation-historicarchinventory-siteinventoryinstructions.pdf>). Also see the version provided in the training sessions that closer reflects the current form template.

Federal Resources

- US Department of Interior Bulletins. These are in-depth instructions that also provide informative examples on understanding much of the concepts discussed in the training sessions (<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/publications.htm>)
- US Secretary of Interiors Standards and Technical Services for Historic preservation and Rehabilitation: <https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1739/index.htm>
- National Park Service's National Register Property-owner FAQ (<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/faqs.htm>)

Avenues of Further Research

- New Deal Era programs for farmers and in the towns; any WPA, PWA or CCC construction in the county
- Period of post-1900 population contraction
- post World War II developments in the county
- Andreas Atlas and other early maps comparison for rural tables
- archaeological recommendations/ideas
- Earliest permanent settlement in the county
- Significant farms or purebred horse breeders in the county

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ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

Table 2.

Resources Preliminarily Identified by the County Historic Preservation Commission

This table can be developed further to reflect the eventual goals and needs of the commission; it can be used to track important or significant resources and means for assisting in county-wide preservation programs.

Historic Property Name	Street Number	Street Name	Town or City	Township	Construction Year	Property Type	Recorded by
Kirk & Denise Golliday Home							Abby Elliott
Betty Cole Home							Abby Elliott
Arlen Hughes Home							Abby Elliott
Caberet Cemetery							Jan Johnston
Clearfield Cemetery							Jan Johnston
Rising Sun Cemetery							Jan Johnston
Tindle Cemetery							Jan Johnston
Masonic Hall	119	Fillmore St.	Mount Ayr				Abby Elliott
Timby Building	100	Madison	Mount Ayr				Abby Elliott
Wilson's Grocery	112	Madison	Mount Ayr				Abby Elliott
Drug Store	108	Madison	Mount Ayr				Abby Elliott
Hardware Store	106	Madison	Mount Ayr				Abby Elliott
Jacobs Fur Building	111	Monroe	Mount Ayr				Abby Elliott
Bush House (Joe Routh)	103	Shellway Drive	Mount Ayr				Abby Elliott
Sheldon House (Cole)	102	Shellway Drive	Mount Ayr				Abby Elliott
Fry House (Elliott)	107	Shellway Drive	Mount Ayr				Abby Elliott
D.J. Dudley House (Campbell)	109	Shellway Drive	Mount Ayr				Abby Elliott
Library	121	W Monroe	Mount Ayr				Abby Elliott
Skelly Station	113	W Monroe	Mount Ayr				Abby Elliott
St. Mary Catholic Cemetery		140th Street	Maloy	Benton	1874	Cemetery	KS
Residential home	1468	248th Street	Maloy	Benton	1919 - 1920	Residential home	KS

Residential home	1598	255th Street	Maloy	Benton	1927	Residential home	KS
Immaculate Conception Catholic Church		Carter Street	Maloy	Benton	1932	Church now used as a shop	KS
Roger Todd home	204	Carter Street	Maloy	Benton			
Warin House in Maloy		Carter Street	Maloy	Benton			KS
Maloy Park area		Cleveland Street	Maloy	Benton	1989 Prairie grass area	Park, prairie grass area	KS
Joe Murphy house	309	Cleveland Street	Maloy	Benton			KS
Betsy Keenen/Brian Terrell home	101	Hillcrest	Maloy	Benton			KS
John Warin Station		Platte Street	Maloy	Benton		Building	KS
Frank Carr Grocery store		Platte Street	Maloy	Benton		Building	KS
Foxy Dancing Hall/Erin Go Braugh		Platte Street	Maloy	Benton		Building	KS
Carole Davison house	400	West Street	Maloy	Benton			KS
Keller Cemetery Benjamin Kelly		160th Avenue	Rural	Jefferson	C-1880	cemetery	Burdette, Skylar
Centenary Cemetery, Knowlton		County Road J-23	Rural	Jefferson	C-1900	cemetery	Burdette, Skylar
Bainum House		101 Cemetery Road	Redding	Clinton		Residential	KS
Fairview Cemetery		135th Street	Redding	Clinton	1857	Cemetery	KS
Fair View School		135th Street	Redding	Clinton		School	KS
Redding School House		169 Highway	Redding	Clinton	1915	School, used as storage.	KS
CA Herrington Post 617 American Legion Building		2nd Street	Redding	Clinton	Legion Building		KS
Hotel, Black Smith, Opera House and Pool Hall		2nd Street	Redding	Clinton	Building on square		KS
Parker house		304 3rd street	Redding	Clinton		Residential	KS
Redding Methodist Church		3rd street	Redding	Clinton	1884	Church	KS
Redding Post Office		3rd Street	Redding	Clinton		Postal / business	KS

Jeff Quick house	101	4th Street	Redding	Clinton		Residential	KS
Boese home		4th Street	Redding	Clinton		Residential	KS
Snethen house		505 Central Street	Redding	Clinton	1904	Residential	KS
Redding Cemetery		Cemetery Street	Redding	Clinton	1894	Cemetery	KS
Redding Frontier Day Hall		Central Street	Redding	Clinton	1930	Church	Ks
Richard Snethen building		Central Street	Redding	Clinton		Building	KS
Reidlinger Store		Jefferson Street	Redding	Clinton		Store, now used as a shop, storage.	KS
Sinclair Station		Main	Redding	Clinton		1939	KS
Redding Park		Square	Redding	Clinton			KS
Park fence		Square	Redding	Clinton		Horse fence	KS
School Bell		Square	Redding	Clinton		Redding School bell	KS
GAR monument with Eagle		Square	Redding	Clinton	1911	Monument	KS
Cabin		Square	Redding	Clinton	1981	Building	KS
Bethel Cemetery		175th St. and 155th St. Diagonal		Grant	Earliest Burial 1843		Jan Johnston
Oakland Cemetery			Rural	Jefferson	C-1900	cemetery	Burdette, Skylar
Eugene Cemetery		110th Street	Rural	Jefferson	C-1880	cemetery	Burdette, Skylar
Union Cemetery	1774	115th Street	Rural	Jefferson	C-1900	cemetery	Burdette, Skylar
Claire Newton	1470	185th Avenue	Rural	Jefferson	C-1929	residential; agricultural	Burdette, Skylar
Jon Goodale Farm House	1488	190th Avenue	Rural	Jefferson	C-1910	residential; agricultural	Burdette, Skylar
Bliss Farm	1125	Co Hwy P27	Diagonal	Lincoln		Agricultural residence	Jan Johnston
Spence Farm	1391	Co Hwy P27	Diagonal	Lincoln	1917	Agricultural residence	Jan Johnston
Simpson Farm				Lincoln, Jefferson	1926	Agricultural residence	Jan Johnston
Olney Homestead	2181	J55	Mount Ayr	Middle Fork	After the civil war	Residential	KS
Dave Breneman House	3229	178th Avenue	Redding	Middle Fork		Residential	KS
Hickory Grove Cemetery.		210th Ave	Redding	Middle Fork	1860	Cemetery	KS
Middle Fork Church and Cemetery	1800	310th Street	Redding	Middle Fork	Cemetery began in 1858. Dedication	school, church	KS

						was held for the church on Thanksgiving Day in 1886.	
Clipper School	2967	P32	Redding	Middle Fork		School, presently storage	KS
Vance Geiger Home	1694	P-32	Redding	Middle Fork		Residential home	KS
John Shafer Farm	3047	P-32	Redding	Middle Fork		Residential home	KS
Dephos Baptist Church		South Street	Delphos	Rice		Church	KS
Church Bell		State Street	Delphos	Rice		School Bell	KS
Delphos Christian Church		State Street	Delphos	Rice	1880s	Church	KS
Seaton Store		Washington Street	Delphos	Rice	1924	Building.	KS
Asa Bailey House			Diagonal	Washington	1904	Commercial, educational	Jan Johnston
Dolecheck House			Diagonal	Washington		Residential	Jan Johnston
Superintendent's House			Diagonal	Washington	1909	Residential	Jan Johnston
Pine House		7th	Diagonal	Washington	1918	Residential	Jan Johnston
Hansell Farm		J23	Diagonal	Washington	circa 1900	Commercial residence	Jan Johnston
Diagonal Printing Museum		Second	Diagonal	Washington	1909	Educational	Jan Johnston
Diagonal School	403	W Second	Diagonal	Washington	1914		Jan Johnston
Paul W. Mobley Barn	1973	170th Avenue	Rural	Washington	C-1910	residential; agricultural	Burdette, Skylar
John Irving Farm House	2198	180th Street	Rural	Washington	C 1900	residential; agricultural	Burdette, Skylar
Bohemian Cemetery		182nd Avenue	Rural	Washington	C 1880	cemetery	Burdette, Skylar
Keneth Schaefer Farm House	1742	185th Avenue	Rural	Washington	C-1880	residential; agricultural	Burdette, Skylar
Lowell Schaefer Farm House	1908	200th Street	Rural	Washington	C 1910	residential; agricultural	Burdette, Skylar
Will Larson Farm House	1625	210th Avenue	Rural	Washington	C-1900	residential	Burdette, Skylar
Jim Eason Farm House	1818	215th Street	Rural	Washington	C 1910	residential	Burdette, Skylar
John Peters Farm House	1907	215th Street	Rural	Washington	C 1910	residential	Burdette, Skylar
Stephen Mitchell Residence	2025	220th Avenue	Rural	Washington	C 1910	residential, agriculture	Burdette, Skylar

Phillip Foltz Farm House	1861	220th Avenue	Rural	Washington	C 1910	residential; agricultural	Burdette, Skylar
Kevin Triggs Farm House	1823	220th Avenue	Rural	Washington	C 1910	residential; agricultural	Burdette, Skylar
Diagonal Cemetery	1712 / 1721	County Highway P-33	Rural	Washington		cemetery	Burdette, Skylar
Rick Wiley Residence	1929	County Highway P-33	Rural	Washington	C-1910	residential	Burdette, Skylar

Rural Resources Tables

Note: each of the following tables shows a survey of plat maps for any notable resources that may have been present there. Recent maps (maps of the later-20th century and 21st century) seem to indicate some resources that are historical and not actually present at that time. It is not known what their sources were or what their criteria for inclusion were. Because of that, these later maps should be considered guides to what may have been there, and not necessarily what was or still is there.

However, just because a resource is not there does not mean that location is necessarily insignificant. The site of a former church, school, or business may have the potential to yield archaeological information. In some cases, the buildings were just pushed in, in some cases they were relocated to a farm building site or into a town, in some cases they were repurposed into dwellings, halls, or other venues.

None of these maps should be considered definitive. Rather, they are to be used as guides or hints that may influence future research, such as may be conducted for a rural survey or potential archaeological investigation.

**Table 3a of Lincoln Township Rural Resources
As Shown in Historic Maps Over Time**

Sec.	1875 Map	1894 Map	1915 Map	1930 Map	1956 Map	1960 Map	1980 Map	1990 Map	2000 Map	2009 Map
35	School near N center									
33		School in NW corner								
32				School in NE corner		School in NW corner				
30		School in SE corner								
30			School in S center							
29	School near center									
28			School in SW corner							
26		School in SE corner								
24	School in NW corner									
23		School in NE corner								
23		Church in SW corner								
22	Marena P.O. in center									
18	Blacksmith Shop in SE corner									
17		School in SW corner								
15		School in S center								
14		Cemetery in SW corner								
12		School in NW corner								
11		Church in W center								
10		Cemetery in S center								
10		School in NW corner								
6	School near center	School in SE corner								

**3b Table of Jefferson Township Rural Resources
As Shown in Historic Maps Over Time**

Sec.	1875 Map	1894 Map	1915 Map	1930 Map	1956 Map	1960 Map	1980 Map	1990 Map	2000 Map	2009 Map
32								Cemetery in NE Corner		
31	School in NE part									
31	Cemetery In W Center									
29	Church near SE corner		Church in SW corner					Church in SW corner		
29			School in SW corner							
29		Cemetery in S center								
28	School near W center		School in E center							
27		School in SE corner								
25	School in SW corner									
24		School in NW corner								School in NW corner
21	School in NE corner									
19		School in NE corner								
15	Eugene P.O. in NE corner									
15	Church in NE corner									
15	School in E center									
			Cemetery in SE corner							
14	School near S center									
13		Cemetery in NE corner								
12	Cemetery near E center									
12	School N of center									
9	School in NW corner	School in NE corner								
8		Cemetery in E center								

6	School in SE corner									
2	School in SE corner									School in SE corner
2			Cemetery in E center							

**3c Table of Tingley Township Rural Resources
As Shown in Historic Maps Over Time**

Sec.	1875 Map	1894 Map	1915 Map	1930 Map	1956 Map	1960 Map	1980 Map	1990 Map	2000 Map	2009 Map
35		School in NE corner								
31		School in NE corner								
28		School in SE corner								
25	School in SE corner									
18	School in SE corner									
16		Cemetery in N center								
16	School in SE corner									
13		School in SW corner								
11		School in NE Corner								
7	School in NE corner									
6	School in SE corner									
5		School in SW Corner								
4	School in E center	School in SE Corner								
2	School in SE corner									
2	Tingley P.O. in NE corner									

**3d Table of Union Township Rural Resources
As Shown in Historic Maps Over Time**

Sec.	1875 Map	1894 Map	1915 Map	1930 Map	1956 Map	1960 Map	1980 Map	1990 Map	2000 Map	2009 Map
30	School in SE corner									
30		Cemetery in N center								
29		Stock Yard in N center								
27		School in SW corner								
25	School in SW corner									
22	School in NW corner									
20	School in NW corner	School in SW corner								
15	Union Hill P.O. in S center									
15	Cemetery in NW corner	Cemetery in N center								
13	School in SW corner									
12						School in NW corner				
9	School in NE corner									
7	School in NE corner									
5			Church in SW corner							
2	School in SE corner									
1		School in SW corner								

**3e Table of Liberty Township Rural Resources
As Shown in Historic Maps Over Time**

Sec.	1875 Map	1894 Map	1915 Map	1930 Map	1956 Map	1960 Map	1980 Map	1990 Map	2000 Map	2009 Map
34		School in NW corner								
32		School in NW corner								
31		Cemetery in W center								
31										Cemetery in center
30	School near E center									
26	School NE of center									
25	School near center	School in SW corner								
23		School in NE corner								
21		School in NE corner								
20		School in NW corner								
17		School in SW corner				School in SW corner				
16	School in NE corner									
12	School near W center									
	Church in SE corner									
12		School in SW corner								
12		Cemetery in NW corner								
11		School in NE corner								
8		School in SW corner								
7	School near E center									
6		School in SW corner								
3		School in SW corner								

**3f Table of Monroe Township Rural Resources
As Shown in Historic Maps Over Time**

Sec.	1875 Map	1894 Map	1915 Map	1930 Map	1956 Map	1960 Map	1980 Map	1990 Map	2000 Map	2009 Map
34		School in NW corner								
33					School in N center					
30		School in SE corner								
29	School in S center									
29	Cemetery in SW corner					Cemetery in SW corner				
26	School in NW corner	School in SE corner								
21	School in NE corner									
18	School in SE corner									
14	School in SE corner									
11		School in NE corner								
8	School in NW corner									
8	Cemetery in S center									
7	School in NE corner									
3		School in SW corner								

**3g Table of Poe Township Rural Resources
As Shown in Historic Maps Over Time**

Sec.	1875 Map	1894 Map	1915 Map	1930 Map	1956 Map	1960 Map	1980 Map	1990 Map	2000 Map	2009 Map
36		School in NW corner								
36		Cemetery in S center								
33		Reed mill in W center								
29	School in SW corner									
29		Cemetery in W center								
28		School in SE corner								
27	School in SW corner		Church in NE corner							
25		School in SW corner								
	School near W center									
23		Cemetery in SW corner								
22		School in NW corner								
21	School in NE corner			School in NE corner						
19					School in NE corner					
18		School in SE corner								
13		School in SW corner								
10		School in NW corner								
7	Cemetery in N center									
7										Cemetery in NE corner
5	Fairgrounds in NW corner									
2		School in SE corner		School in SE corner						
2	Church in SE corner									
2	Cemetery in SE part									

**3h Table of Athens Township Rural Resources
As Shown in Historic Maps Over Time**

Sec.		1894 Map	1915 Map	1930 Map	1956 Map	1960 Map	1980 Map	1990 Map	2000 Map	2009 Map
33		School in N center								
33				School in NE corner						
31		Church in NE corner								
30		School in SE corner								
29	School in SW corner									
26	School near center	School in SE corner								
25					Cemetery in NW corner					
23		School in NE corner								
21				School in NE corner						
19		Cemetery in SW corner								
19		School in NE corner								
18	School in N center									
18	Cemetery near NE corner					Cemetery in NE corner				
17	School near SE corner									
14	Cross P.O. in NW corner									
14				School in SE corner						
13	School near N center									
11		Cemetery in N center								
8	School near NW or N center		School in NW center							
7		Cemetery S center								

4		School in SW corner								
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**3i Table of Clinton Township Rural Resources
As Shown in Historic Maps Over Time**

Sec.	1875 Map	1894 Map	1915 Map	1930 Map	1956 Map	1960 Map	1980 Map	1990 Map	2000 Map	2009 Map
30						Cemetery in SW corner				
30										Cemetery in W center
24		School in W center								
22		Cemetery in N center								
22		School in center								
22			School in S center							
20	School near W center		School in W center							
14		Cemetery in E center								
14	School in S center									
14		Railroad depot in N center								
13						Cemetery in W center				
12			School in NW corner							
11	Church in SE part									
9	School in S center									
9				School in SW corner						
6	School in SE corner									
3	School in E center									

**3j Table of Middle Fork Township Rural Resources
As Shown in Historic Maps Over Time**

Sec.	1875 Map	1894 Map	1915 Map	1930 Map	1956 Map	1960 Map	1980 Map	1990 Map	2000 Map	2009 Map
29	Clipper P.O. in W part									
24			School in SW corner							
24					School in NW corner					
23		Cemetery in NE corner								
23		Church in NE corner								
23							Church in E center			
	School in SE corner									
23		School in SE corner		School in SE corner						
21	School in SE corner								School in SE corner	
19	School in E center									
16		Church in SW corner								
16		Cemetery in SW corner								
16				School in SW corner						
16	School in NE corner									
11		School in SE corner								
11					School in E center					
9		School in E part								
8			School in NW corner							
7		School in SE corner								
7						School in W center				
6	School in E center									
5		Church in SW corner								

4	School in E center								
3	Ingart Grove P.O near SE corner								
2		School in E center							

**3k Table of Lott's Creek Township Rural Resources
As Shown in Historic Maps Over Time**

Sec.	1875 Map	1894 Map	1915 Map	1930 Map	1956 Map	1960 Map	1980 Map	1990 Map	2000 Map	2009 Map
24		School in W center								
23	School in S part									
21		Cemetery in center								
21	School in SE corner									
21		School in S center								
19	Cemetery in Center			Cemetery in center						
18		School in SE corner								
12	School in E center	School in center								
10		School in NE corner								
10		Church in E part								
10		Cemetery in N part								
9		School in NE corner								
7	School in NE corner									
6		Church in S center								
6		School in NW								
1				School in S center						

**3I Table of Riley Township Rural Resources
As Shown in Historic Maps Over Time**

Sec.	1875 Map	1894 Map	1915 Map	1930 Map	1956 Map	1960 Map	1980 Map	1990 Map	2000 Map	2009 Map
23	School in SW corner	School in E center								
22		Cemetery in center								
22				School in W center						
22				Church in W center						
21		School in E part								
20					Church in W center					
20	School in S center									
19		School in E part								
16		Cemetery in SE corner								
16					Church in SE corner					
11		School in NE corner								
10	School in NE corner									
10	Bloomington P.O in NE corner									
9		School in NE corner								
7		School in NE corner								
5	School near center									

**3m Table of Waubonsie Township Rural Resources
As Shown in Historic Maps Over Time**

Sec.	1875 Map	1894 Map	1915 Map	1930 Map	1956 Map	1960 Map	1980 Map	1990 Map	2000 Map	2009 Map	
18	Prior to Waubonsie Township's Creation from Portions of Grant, Washington, Benton, and Rice Townships			School in SE corner							
6				Cemetery in W center							
6									Church in W center		
5									Cemetery		
5									Church		

**3n Table of Benton Township Rural Resources
As Shown in Historic Maps Over Time**

Sec.	1875 Map	1894 Map	1915 Map	1930 Map	1956 Map	1960 Map	1980 Map	1990 Map	2000 Map	2009 Map
35					Cemetery in center					
35	Redding P.O. SE part									
32	School in NE corner									
32		School in W center								
31				School in E center						
27		School in SW corner								
26	School in SW corner									
23	Cemetery in W center									
23	Church in NW corner									
20	Cemetery in center									
19	School in E center									
	Bozzaris P.O. in E center									
18		School in SE corner								
13	Church or School in SE quadrant									
12	School in NW corner									
12		Cemetery in NW corner								

12		Cemetery in W center								
9	School NW of center									
8	School in NW corner									
5				School in S center						
4	School in SE corner									
2			School in SE quadrant							

*Note: northeast portion of Benton Township was turned into Waubonsie

3o Table of Rice Township Rural Resources As Shown in Historic Maps Over Time

Sec.	1875 Map	1894 Map	1915 Map	1930 Map	1956 Map	1960 Map	1980 Map	1990 Map	2000 Map	2009 Map
36		School in NW corner								
	Church or School in NW part									
34		Church in NW corner								
31		School in NE corner								
30		Depot in E center								
30	School in SE corner		School in E center							
29		Feed yards in E center								
28		School in SE corner								
24	School in SW corner									
18	School in SE corner									
15	School in SW corner									
14		School in SE corner								
10	School in NW corner									
10					Church in NW corner					

	School in NW corner									
8		School in N part								
6		Cemetery in W center								
5		Cemetery in center								
5	School in SW part									

*The northwest portion of Rice Township became Waubonsie Township in 1930

3p Table of Washington Township Rural Resources As Shown in Historic Maps Over Time

Sec.	1875 Map	1894 Map	1915 Map	1930 Map	1956 Map	1960 Map	1980 Map	1990 Map	2000 Map	2009 Map
30		Church in S center								
29	School NE of center	School in SW corner								
27		School in SW corner								
26				School in SE corner						
25		School in SW corner								
24			School in NW corner							
20			Hall in NE corner							
18		School in SE corner								
16		Cemetery in center								
16		Church in center						Church in center		
16		Church in NE corner								
16		School in SE corner								
13	School in E center									
12		School in NW corner								
10		School in NW corner						School in NW corner		
9	School SW of center									
8				Cemetery in NW corner						
7								Cemetery in NE corner		

*Note: the southwest portion of Washington Township was turned into Waubonsie

**3q Table of Grant Township Rural Resources
As Shown in Historic Maps Over Time**

Sec.	1875 Map	1894 Map	1915 Map	1930 Map	1956 Map	1960 Map	1980 Map	1990 Map	2000 Map	2009 Map
34		School in N center								
32		Church in S center								
32	School in NE corner	School in NW corner								
26	School in NW near center		School in SE corner							
21		School in NE corner								
20		School in NW corner								
20	Cemetery N of center									
17	School in SW corner									
16	Blacksmith in E center									
14			Church in SW corner							
14			School in SE corner							
12						Cemetery				
12	Church NW of center									
12	School NE of center									
12		School in NW corner								
11	School SW of center									
11		Cemetery in N center								
10		School in NW corner								
8	School in NW corner									
7		School in NE corner								
6		Cemetery in N center								
1	Goshen P.O. SE of center									

*Note: the southeast portion of Grant Township was turned into Waubonsie

APPENDIX A: HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL DATA BASE (HADB) FORM

Historical Architectural Data Base

Data Entry Form for Studies and Reports

Doc. No.: 80-005

Source of Study: Certified Local Government Project Section 106 Review & Compliance Project
 Historical Resource Development Program Project Other

Project Reference #: TA22-857

Authors/Editor/Compiler/Originator:

Werner, Ray J.; Quintero, Caro; Bleeker, Lauren

Author Role: Consultant Private Researcher/Writer Teacher Student
 Project employee/volunteer Site Administrator Other: _____

Title of Work:

Ringgold County Planning for Preservation

Year Issued: 2023

Type of Work Performed:

(check one only)

Survey:

- Windshield survey minimum level documentation
- Reconnaissance survey to make recommendations for intensive survey(s).
- Intensive survey
- Mixed intensive and reconnaissance survey

Plan:

- Planning for Preservation/Survey
- Community Preservation Plan

Property Study:

- Iowa Historic Property Documentation Study
- Historic American Building Survey (HABS)
- Historic American Engineering Record (HAER)
- Management or Master Plan
- Historic Structure Report
- Feasibility/Re-use Study
- Architectural/Engineering Plans and Specs.

National Register:

- Multiple Property Documentation Form

Other (e.g., private research, school project, video): _____

Kind of Work Produced:

(fill in one section only: Report or Monograph or Chapter, etc.)

Report: Published/produced by: Tallgrass Archaeology LLC

Place issued: Iowa City, Iowa

Client: Ringgold County Historic Preservation Commission

If applicable, include:

Series Title: _____

Volume #: _____ Report #: _____

Monograph: Publisher Name: _____

Place: _____

Chapter: In: _____ First pg. #: _____ Last pg. #: _____

Journal: Name: _____ Vol. _____ No. _____ Pages: _____ to _____

Thesis: Degree (check one): Ph.D. LL.D. M.A. M.S. B.A. B.S.

Name of College/University: _____

Paper: Meeting: _____

Place: _____

Other: _____

Geographic Scope of Study:

City/town Township(s) County Region of Iowa Statewide Other: _____

State: IA _____

County: Ringgold _____

Town: _____

Township: _____

Range: _____

Time Focus: (check any decades that receive particular attention)

before 1830 1830s 1840s 1850s 1860s 1870s 1880s 1890s

1900s 1910s 1920s 1930s 1940s 1950s 1960s 1970s 1980/later

Keyword: (Index of any subjects, topics, or people given prominent attention in the report)

Ringgold _____

County _____

Agriculture _____

Commercial _____

Residential _____

Railroad _____

Roads _____

Rural _____

APPENDIX B: RINGGOLD COUNTY IOWA SITE INVENTORY LIST

Ringgold County

Fairview Cemetery

Redding, Ringgold - (80-00386)
Clinton Twp., SE of NW Sec. 22, T037N-R31W
SHPO - 2014 **Not Evaluated**

Mount Zion Cemetery

Kellerton, Ringgold - (80-00381)
Riley Twp., SE of SE Sec. 16, T067N-R28W
SHPO - 2014 **Not Evaluated**

Patrick Cemetery

Kellerton, Ringgold - (80-00383)
Riley Twp., SW of NE Sec. 22, T067N-R28W
SHPO - 2014 **Not Evaluated**

Bridge # 295070

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00018)
Lotts Creek Twp., SW of SE Sec. 8, T067N-R29W
SHPO - 1997 **Not Eligible**

Caledonia Cemetery

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00374)
Lotts Creek Twp., NW of NW Sec. 10, T067N-R29W
SHPO - 2014 **Not Evaluated**

Oakdale Cemetery

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00375)
Lotts Creek Twp., NE of SW Sec. 19, T067N-R29W
SHPO - 2014 **Not Evaluated**

Barker, Jean, House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00287)
Lotts Creek Twp., SE of - Sec. 26, T067N-R29W
Agency - 1998 **Not Eligible**
SHPO - 2000 **Not Eligible**

Bridge # 046250

Redding, Ringgold - (80-00019)
Middle Fork Twp., SE of NW Sec. 16, T067N-R30W
SHPO - 1987 **Not Eligible**

Middle Fork Methodist Episcopal Church

Redding, Ringgold - (80-00020)
Middle Fork Twp., SW of SW Sec. 16, T067N-R30W
SNRC - 1990 **Opinion of Eligibility**
NPS - 1990 **Listed on NRHP**

Bridge # 90807

Redding, Ringgold - (80-00021)
Middle Fork Twp., SE of SE Sec. 17, T067N-R30W
SHPO - 1985 **Not Eligible**

Bridge # 295380

Redding, Ringgold - (80-00022)
Middle Fork Twp., SW of SW Sec. 20, T067N-R30W
Consultant - 1986 **Not Eligible**

Bridge # 295420

Redding, Ringgold - (80-00023)
Middle Fork Twp., SE of SE Sec. 22, T067N-R30W
SHPO - 1993 **Not Eligible**

Hickory Grove Church Cemetery

Redding, Ringgold - (80-00409)
Middle Fork Twp., NE of NE Sec. 23, T067N-R30W
SHPO - 2014 **Not Evaluated**

Jeanes Bridge #295460

Redding, Ringgold - (80-00364)
Middle Fork Twp., NW of NE Sec. 25, T067N-R30W
Non-Extant 2013
SHPO - 2013 **Not Eligible**
Agency - 2013 **Not Eligible**

Jeanes Bridge #295460

Redding, Ringgold - (80-00364)
Middle Fork Twp., NE of NE Sec. 25, T067N-R30W
Non-Extant 2013
SHPO - 2013 **Not Eligible**
Agency - 2013 **Not Eligible**

Clark-Allen Cemetery

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00376)
Middle Fork Twp., SW of SE Sec. 30, T067N-R30W
SHPO - 2014 **Not Evaluated**

Unnamed Drainage Tributary West Fork River Bridge #295630

Redding, Ringgold - (80-00365)
Clinton Twp., SE of SE Sec. 19, T067N-R31N
Non-Extant 2013
SHPO - 2013 **Not Eligible**
Agency - 2013 **Not Eligible**

Ringgold County

Unnamed Drainage Tributary West Fork River Bridge #295630

Redding, Ringgold - (80-00365)
Clinton Twp., SW of SW Sec. 20, T067N-R31N
Non-Extant 2013
SHPO - 2013 **Not Eligible**
Agency - 2013 **Not Eligible**

Bridge # 295490

Redding, Ringgold - (80-00024)
Clinton Twp., NW of NW Sec. 1, T067N-R31W
SHPO - 1984 **Not Eligible**

Bridge # 295650

Redding, Ringgold - (80-00025)
Clinton Twp., SE of SW Sec. 13, T067N-R31W
SHPO - 1991 **Not Eligible**

Redding Cemetery

Redding, Ringgold - (80-00407)
Clinton Twp., SE of NE Sec. 14, T067N-R31W
SHPO - 2014 **Not Evaluated**

Carson, Otis, House

Redding, Ringgold - (80-00303)
Clinton Twp., SE of SW Sec. 14, T067N-R31W
SHPO - 1991 **Not Eligible**
Agency - 1991 **Not Eligible**

Bridge # 295580

Redding, Ringgold - (80-00026)
Clinton Twp., - of - Sec. 15, T067N-R31W
SHPO - 1987 **Not Eligible**

Bridge # 295650

Redding, Ringgold - (80-00027)
Clinton Twp., SW of SW Sec. 24, T067N-R31W
SHPO - 1991 **Not Eligible**

Tent Chapel Cemetery

Blockton, Ringgold - (80-00408)
Clinton Twp., NW of SW Sec. 30, T067N-R31W
SHPO - 2014 **Not Evaluated**

Sweet Home Cemetery

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00370)
Poe Twp., NE of SE Sec. 2, T068N-R22W
SHPO - 2014 **Not Evaluated**

South Creek Bridge # 295750

Kellerton, Ringgold - (80-00338)
Athens Twp., NE of SE Sec. 7, T068N-R28W
Non-Extant
SHPO - 2009 **Not Eligible**
Agency - 2009 **Not Eligible**

South Creek Bridge # 295750

Kellerton, Ringgold - (80-00338)
Athens Twp., SE of SE Sec. 7, T068N-R28W
Non-Extant
SHPO - 2009 **Not Eligible**
Agency - 2009 **Not Eligible**

South Creek Bridge # 295750

Kellerton, Ringgold - (80-00338)
Athens Twp., NW of SW Sec. 8, T068N-R28W
Non-Extant
SHPO - 2009 **Not Eligible**
Agency - 2009 **Not Eligible**

Maple Row Cemetery

Kellerton, Ringgold - (80-00377)
Athens Twp., NW of NE Sec. 11, T068N-R28W
SHPO - 2014 **Not Evaluated**

Kuder Creek Bridge #295870

Kellerton, Ringgold - (80-00352)
Athens Twp., N of NW Sec. 13, T068N-R28W
Non-Extant
SHPO - 2011 **Not Eligible**
Agency - 2011 **Not Eligible**

Kellerton Farm Association, Farmstead

Kellerton, Ringgold - (80-00286)
Athens Twp., NW of - Sec. 16, T068N-R28W
SHPO - 1999 **Not Eligible**
Agency - 1999 **Not Eligible**

Kellerton Farm Association, Farmstead

Kellerton, Ringgold - (80-00286)
Athens Twp., NE of - Sec. 17, T068N-R28W
SHPO - 1999 **Not Eligible**
Agency - 1999 **Not Eligible**

Merritt Cemetery

Kellerton, Ringgold - (80-00379)
Athens Twp., NE of NW Sec. 18, T068N-R28W
SHPO - 2014 **Not Evaluated**

Ringgold County

Bridge # 295820

Kellerton, Ringgold - (80-00028)
Athens Twp., NW of NW Sec. 18, T068N-R28W

SHPO - 1997 **Not Eligible**

Tedrow Cemetery

Kellerton, Ringgold - (80-00380)
Athens Twp., SW of SW Sec. 19, T068N-R28W

SHPO - 2014 **Not Evaluated**

Bridge

Kellerton, Ringgold - (80-00029)
Athens Twp., NW of NW Sec. 19, T068N-R28W

SHPO - 1978 **Not Eligible**

Kuder Creek Bridge #295870

Kellerton, Ringgold - (80-00352)
Athens Twp., N of NW Sec. 24, T068N-R28W

Non-Extant

SHPO - 2011 **Not Eligible**

Agency - 2011 **Not Eligible**

Lewis Cemetery

Kellerton, Ringgold - (80-00382)
Athens Twp., NE of SW Sec. 25, T068N-R28W

SHPO - 2014 **Not Evaluated**

Bridge # 295960

Kellerton, Ringgold - (80-00030)
Athens Twp., NE of NW Sec. 32, T068N-R28W

SHPO - 1992 **Not Eligible**

Bridge # 296000

Kellerton, Ringgold - (80-00031)
Athens Twp., NW of SW Sec. 36, T068N-R28W

SHPO - 1997 **Not Eligible**

Mt. Ayr House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00334)
Poe Twp., SW of NW Sec. 5, T068N-R29W

SHPO - 2008 **Not Eligible**

Consultant - 2008 **Not Eligible**

Rose Hill Cemetery

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00367)
Poe Twp., NW of NE Sec. 7, T068N-R29W

SHPO - 2014 **Not Evaluated**

Mr. Ayr Golf & Country Club

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00329)
Poe Twp., SW of NE Sec. 7, T068N-R29W

SHPO - 2008 **Not Eligible**

Agency - 2008 **Not Eligible**

Oakland Cemetery

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00372)
Poe Twp., SW of SW Sec. 23, T068N-R29W

SHPO - 2014 **Not Evaluated**

Thompson Cemetery

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00371)
Poe Twp., SW of NW Sec. 29, T068N-R29W

SHPO - 2014 **Not Evaluated**

Grand River Bridge # 296220

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00032)
Poe Twp., - of - Sec. 34, T068N-R29W

Consultant - 1991 **Not Eligible**

Shaha Cemetery

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00373)
Poe Twp., SE of SW Sec. 36, T068N-R29W

SHPO - 2014 **Not Evaluated**

Schultz Farm

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00033)
Waubonsie Twp., SE of SE Sec. 4, T068N-R30W

Non-Extant

Consultant - 1992 **Not Eligible**

Schultz Farm

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00034)
Waubonsie Twp., SW of SE Sec. 4, T068N-R30W

Consultant - 1992 **Not Eligible**

Marshalltown Cemetery

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00369)
Aubonsie Twp., SW of NE Sec. 5, T068N-R30W

SHPO - 2014 **Not Evaluated**

Farmstead

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00012)
Waubonsie Twp., NW of SW Sec. 5, T068N-R30W

Consultant - 1992 **Not Eligible**

Ringgold County

Benton Cemetery

Benton, Ringgold - (80-00388)

Waubonsie Twp., SW of NW Sec. 6, T068N-R30W

SHPO - 2014

Not Evaluated

Farmstead

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00013)

Waubonsie Twp., NW of NW Sec. 7, T068N-R30W

Consultant - 1987

Not Eligible

Chicago & Northwestern RR Bridge # 046350

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00043)

Waubonsie Twp., NE of NW Sec. 7, T068N-R30W

Consultant - 1986

Not Eligible

Farmstead: House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00044)

Waubonsie Twp., NW of NW Sec. 7, T068N-R30W

Consultant - 1987

Not Eligible

Farmstead: Subteranian Root Celler

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00046)

Waubonsie Twp., NW of NW Sec. 7, T068N-R30W

Consultant - 1987

Not Eligible

Hall Farm

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00047)

Waubonsie Twp., SW of NE Sec. 7, T068N-R30W

Consultant - 1992

Not Eligible

Farmstead: Barn

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00045)

Waubonsie Twp., NW of NW Sec. 7, T068N-R30W

Consultant - 1987

Not Eligible

Schlapia Farm

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00048)

Waubonsie Twp., NW of NE Sec. 8, T068N-R30W

Consultant - 1992

Not Eligible

Walnut Creek Bridge # 46390

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00049)

Rice Twp., NW of NE Sec. 10, T068N-R30W

Consultant - 1986

Not Eligible

Farmstead: House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00050)

Rice Twp., NE of NW Sec. 10, T068N-R30W

Consultant - 1992

Not Eligible

Farmstead: Barn

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00051)

Rice Twp., NW of NE Sec. 10, T068N-R30W

Consultant - 1992

Not Eligible

Farmstead

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00014)

Rice Twp., NE of NW Sec. 10, T068N-R30W

Consultant - 1992

Not Eligible

Bridge # 296310

Maloy, Ringgold - (80-00060)

Rice Twp., NE of SW Sec. 19, T068N-R30W

Consultant - 1984

Not Eligible

Wallace Farm

Benton, Ringgold - (80-00063)

Waubonsie Twp., SE of SW Sec. 1, T068N-R31W

Consultant - 1992

Not Eligible

Hall House

Benton, Ringgold - (80-00062)

Waubonsie Twp., SE of SE Sec. 1, T068N-R31W

Consultant - 1992

Not Eligible

Wallace Farm

Benton, Ringgold - (80-00061)

Waubonsie Twp., NE of SW Sec. 1, T068N-R31W

Consultant - 1992

Not Eligible

Storage Shed

Benton, Ringgold - (80-00064)

Waubonsie Twp., SW of SE Sec. 2, T068N-R31W

Consultant - 1985

Not Eligible

Canney Farm

Maloy, Ringgold - (80-00065)

Benton Twp., NW of SE Sec. 5, T068N-R31W

Consultant - 1992

Not Eligible

Ringgold County

Beamer Farm

Maloy, Ringgold - (80-00015)
Benton Twp., NW of SE Sec. 6, T068N-R31W

Consultant - 1992 Not Eligible

Larsen Farm: Barn

Maloy, Ringgold - (80-00070)
Benton Twp., NW of NW Sec. 8, T068N-R31W

Consultant - 1992 Not Eligible

Larsen Farm

Maloy, Ringgold - (80-00016)
Benton Twp., NW of NW Sec. 8, T068N-R31W

Consultant - 1992 Not Eligible

Larsen Farm: House

Maloy, Ringgold - (80-00069)
Benton Twp., NW of NW Sec. 8, T068N-R31W

Consultant - 1992 Not Eligible

Bassinger Farm

Maloy, Ringgold - (80-00068)
Benton Twp., NE of NE Sec. 8, T068N-R31W

Consultant - 1992 Not Eligible

Bridge # 296510

Maloy, Ringgold - (80-00091)
Benton Twp., SE of SE Sec. 12, T068N-R31W

SHPO - 1993 Not Eligible

Farmstead: Barn

Maloy, Ringgold - (80-00077)
Benton Twp., NW of NW Sec. 12, T068N-R31W

Consultant - 1992 Not Eligible

Bridge # 046340

Maloy, Ringgold - (80-00076)
Benton Twp., SW of SW Sec. 12, T068N-R31W

Consultant - 1986 Not Eligible

Farmstead

Maloy, Ringgold - (80-00017)
Benton Twp., NW of NW Sec. 12, T068N-R31W

Consultant - 1992 Not Eligible

Bridge

Maloy, Ringgold - (80-00092)
Benton Twp., NW of NE Sec. 12, T068N-R31W

SHPO - 1986 Not Eligible

Bridge

Maloy, Ringgold - (80-00093)
Benton Twp., SW of NE Sec. 14, T068N-R31W

SHPO - 1991 Not Eligible

Shay, Lee, House

Maloy, Ringgold - (80-00094)
Benton Twp., NW of SE Sec. 14, T068N-R31W

SNRC - 1986 Opinion of Eligibility

Consultant - 1986 Opinion of Eligibility

NPS - 1986 Listed on NRHP

Unnamed Tributary of Platte River Bridge #296530

Maloy, Ringgold - (80-00353)
Benton Twp., SE of SW Sec. 16, T068N-R31W

Non-Extant 2011

SHPO - 2011 Not Eligible

Agency - 2011 Not Eligible

Unnamed Tributary of Platte River Bridge #296530

Maloy, Ringgold - (80-00353)
Benton Twp., SW of SE Sec. 16, T068N-R31W

Non-Extant 2011

SHPO - 2011 Not Eligible

Agency - 2011 Not Eligible

Platte River Cemetery

Benton, Ringgold - (80-00389)
Benton Twp., SW of NE Sec. 20, T068N-R31W

SHPO - 2014 Not Evaluated

Bridge

Maloy, Ringgold - (80-00095)
Benton Twp., SE of NW Sec. 21, T068N-R31W

SHPO - 1979 Not Eligible

Saint Marys Cemetery

Benton, Ringgold - (80-00390)
Benton Twp., NW of NW Sec. 23, T068N-R31W

SHPO - 2014 Not Evaluated

Bridge # 046470

Maloy, Ringgold - (80-00096)
Benton Twp., NE of NE Sec. 31, T068N-R31W

Consultant - 1991 Not Eligible

SHPO - 1993 Not Eligible

Ringgold County

Bridge # 046460

Maloy, Ringgold - (80-00097)
Benton Twp., SW of NW Sec. 31, T068N-R31W
SHPO - 1993 **Not Eligible**

Forest Home Cemetery

Redding, Ringgold - (80-00387)
Benton Twp., NW of NE Sec. 35, T068N-R31W
SHPO - 2014 **Not Evaluated**

Smith, James F. & Mary Ann, Farmstead

Beaconsfield, Ringgold - (80-00356)
Monroe Twp., - of - Sec. 3, T069N-R28W
SHPO - 2011 **Not Eligible**
Agency - 2011 **Not Eligible**

Ford, John A. & Amy L., Farmstead: House

Kellerton, Ringgold - (80-00359)
Monroe Twp., SE of SE Sec. 7, T069N-R28W
SHPO - 2011 **Not Eligible**
Agency - 2011 **Not Eligible**

Oliver Cemetery

Kellerton, Ringgold - (80-00384)
Monroe Twp., SE of SW Sec. 8, T069N-R28W
SHPO - 2014 **Not Evaluated**

Bridge # 296710

Beaconsfield, Ringgold - (80-00098)
Monroe Twp., NE of NW Sec. 16, T069N-R28W
SHPO - 1993 **Not Eligible**

Dolecheck Feed Homestead (1)

Kellerton, Ringgold - (80-00357)
Monroe Twp., NW of NW Sec. 17, T069N-R28W
SHPO - 2011 **Not Eligible**
Agency - 2011 **Not Eligible**

Dolecheck, Roger L. & Linda L., Farmstead: House

Kellerton, Ringgold - (80-00358)
Monroe Twp., NE of NE Sec. 18, T069N-R28W
SHPO - 2011 **Not Eligible**
Agency - 2011 **Not Eligible**

Woodland Cemetery

Kellerton, Ringgold - (80-00378)
Monroe Twp., SW of SW Sec. 29, T069N-R28W
SHPO - 2014 **Not Evaluated**

Bridge # 297020

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00099)
Liberty Twp., SW of SE Sec. 10, T069N-R29W
SHPO - 1991 **Not Eligible**

Johnson Cemetery

Kellerton, Ringgold - (80-00385)
Liberty Twp., NW of NW Sec. 12, T069N-R29W
SHPO - 2014 **Not Evaluated**

Bridge # 297030

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00100)
Liberty Twp., NE of NW Sec. 16, T069N-R29W
SHPO - 1987 **Not Eligible**

Bridge # 297160

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00101)
Liberty Twp., NW of NW Sec. 31, T069N-R29W
SHPO - 1987 **Not Eligible**

Former Mount Ayr Water Treatment Plant

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00414)
Liberty Twp., SE of SE Sec. 31, T069N-R29W
SHPO - 2015 **Not Eligible**
Consultant - 2015 **Not Eligible**

Oak Ridge Cemetery

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00368)
Liberty Twp., SW of NW Sec. 31, T069N-R29W
SHPO - 2014 **Not Evaluated**

Drake Bridge #297110

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00336)
Liberty Twp., NE of NE Sec. 34, T069N-R29W
Non-Extant 2009
SHPO - 2008 **Not Eligible**
Agency - 2008 **Not Eligible**

Twerrwilliger, Fred, House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00411)
Liberty Twp., SE of SE Sec. 34, T069N-R29W
SHPO - 2013 **Not Eligible**
Agency - 2013 **Not Eligible**

Bridge # 046520

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00102)
Washington Twp., NE of NW Sec. 5, T069N-R30W
SHPO - 1990 **Not Eligible**

Ringgold County

Diagonal Cemetery

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00391)

Washington Twp., SW of NW Sec. 8, T069N-R30W

SHPO - 2014 **Not Evaluated**

Gardner, Gerald and Mary, House

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00291)

Washington Twp., C of N Sec. 10, T069N-R30W

SHPO - 1990 **Not Eligible**

Agency - 1990 **Not Eligible**

Bridge # 297260

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00103)

Washington Twp., NE of NE Sec. 13, T069N-R30W

SHPO - 1993 **Not Eligible**

Buck, W. J., Polygonal Barn

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00104)

Washington Twp., NE of NE Sec. 14, T069N-R30W

SNRC - 1986 **Opinion of Eligibility**

NPS - 1986 **Listed on NRHP**

Bohemian Cemetery

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00399)

Washington Twp., NE of SW Sec. 16, T069N-R30W

SHPO - 2014 **Not Evaluated**

Bridge

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00106)

Washington Twp., NW of NW Sec. 26, T069N-R30W

SHPO - 1991 **Not Eligible**

Bridge # 297390

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00105)

Washington Twp., NW of NW Sec. 28, T069N-R30W

Non-Extant

SHPO - 1987 **Not Eligible**

Agency - 1987 **Not Eligible**

Bridge # 46510

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00107)

Washington Twp., NW of SE Sec. 32, T069N-R30W

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

House

Clearfield, Ringgold - (80-00349)

Grant Twp., - of - Sec. 4, T069N-R31W

SHPO - 2011 **Not Eligible**

Agency - 2011 **Not Eligible**

House

Clearfield, Ringgold - (80-00350)

Mott Twp., NW of NW Sec. 4, T069N-R31W

SHPO - 2011 **Not Eligible**

Agency - 2011 **Not Eligible**

Bridge # 297470

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00108)

Grant Twp., NE of NE Sec. 4, T069N-R31W

SHPO - 1993 **Not Eligible**

Clearfield Cemetery

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00393)

Grant Twp., NE of NW Sec. 6, T069N-R31W

SHPO - 2014 **Not Evaluated**

Bentley, Carol Lee, Farmstead

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00354)

Grant Twp., NE of NW Sec. 11, T069N-R31W

SHPO - 2012 **Not Eligible**

Agency - 2012 **Not Eligible**

Bentley, Carol Lee, Farmstead

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00355)

Grant Twp., SE of NW Sec. 11, T069N-R31W

SHPO - 2012 **Not Eligible**

Agency - 2012 **Not Eligible**

Cabaret Cemetery

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00360)

Grant Twp., NE of - Sec. 11, T069N-R31W

Agency - 2012 **Not Eligible**

Bethel Cemetery

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00392)

Grant Twp., SE of NW Sec. 12, T069N-R31W

SHPO - 2014 **Not Evaluated**

Corn Crib

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00109)

Grant Twp., NW of SE Sec. 14, T069N-R31W

Consultant - 1985 **Not Eligible**

Turkey Creek Bridge # 297620

Benton, Ringgold - (80-00327)

Grant Twp., SW of SW Sec. 27, T069N-R31W

Non-Extant

SHPO - 2007 **Not Eligible**

Consultant - 2007 **Not Eligible**

Ringgold County

Bridge # 297600

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00110)
Grant Twp., SE of SW Sec. 29, T069N-R31W

SHPO - 1993 **Not Eligible**

Turkey Creek Bridge # 297620

Benton, Ringgold - (80-00327)
Grant Twp., NW of NW Sec. 34, T069N-R31W

Non-Extant
SHPO - 2007 **Not Eligible**

Consultant - 2007 **Not Eligible**

Bridge # 297650

Ellston, Ringgold - (80-00111)
Union Twp., SW of NW Sec. 3, T070N-R28W

SHPO - 1985 **Not Eligible**

House

Beaconsfield, Ringgold - (80-00288)
Union Twp., NE of NE Sec. 12, T070N-R28W

Non-Extant
SHPO - 1992 **Not Eligible**

Agency - 1992 **Not Eligible**

Pumptown Cemetery

Ellston, Ringgold - (80-00406)
Union Twp., NE of NW Sec. 15, T070N-R28W

SHPO - 2014 **Not Evaluated**

Bridge # 297800

Beaconsfield, Ringgold - (80-00112)
Union Twp., NE of NE Sec. 25, T070N-R28W

SHPO - 1985 **Not Eligible**

Ellston Cemetery

Ellston, Ringgold - (80-00405)
Union Twp., NW of NE Sec. 30, T070N-R28W

SHPO - 2014 **Not Evaluated**

Bridge # 297980

Tingley, Ringgold - (80-00113)
Tingley Twp., NE of NE Sec. 14, T070N-R29W

SHPO - 1993 **Not Eligible**

Bridge # 298030

Tingley, Ringgold - (80-00114)
Tingley Twp., NE of NW Sec. 15, T070N-R29W

SHPO - 1993 **Not Eligible**

Tingley Cemetery

Tingley, Ringgold - (80-00404)
Tingley Twp., NW of NE Sec. 16, T070N-R29W

SHPO - 2014 **Not Evaluated**

Bridge

Tingley, Ringgold - (80-00115)
Tingley Twp., SE of SE Sec. 18, T070N-R29W

SHPO - 1992 **Not Eligible**

Bridge # 298180

Tingley, Ringgold - (80-00116)
Tingley Twp., SW of SW Sec. 20, T070N-R29W

SHPO - 1992 **Not Eligible**

Bridge # 298180

Tingley, Ringgold - (80-00117)
Tingley Twp., SE of SW Sec. 28, T070N-R29W

SHPO - 1991 **Not Eligible**

Bridge #298200

Tingley, Ringgold - (80-00417)
Tingley Twp., NW of NW Sec. 35, T070N-R29W

Non-Extant 2000
SHPO - 2000 **Not Eligible**

Agency - 2000 **Not Eligible**

Oakland Cemetery

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00401)
Jefferson Twp., SE of NE Sec. 2, T070N-R30W

SHPO - 2014 **Not Evaluated**

Bridge # 298250

Shannon City, Ringgold - (80-00119)
Jefferson Twp., NE of NW Sec. 3, T070N-R30W

SHPO - 1984 **Not Eligible**

Bridge # 298320

Shannon City, Ringgold - (80-00120)
Jefferson Twp., NE of NE Sec. 4, T070N-R30W

SHPO - 1996 **Not Eligible**

Mortimor Cemetery

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00398)
Jefferson Twp., SW of NE Sec. 8, T070N-R30W

SHPO - 2014 **Not Evaluated**

Ringgold County

Eugene Cemetery

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00402)
Jefferson Twp., NE of NE Sec. 13, T070N-R30W
SHPO - 2014 **Not Evaluated**

Bever Cemetery

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00403)
Jefferson Twp., SE of NE Sec. 13, T070N-R30W
SHPO - 2014 **Not Evaluated**

Quinn Cemetery

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00400)
Jefferson Twp., SE of SE Sec. 15, T070N-R30W
SHPO - 2014 **Not Evaluated**

Plum Creek Bridge# 298380

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00341)
Jefferson Twp., SW of SE Sec. 18, T070N-R30W
Non-Extant
SHPO - 2010 **Not Eligible**
Consultant - 2010 **Not Eligible**

Bridge # 298510

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00121)
Jefferson Twp., NW of NE Sec. 19, T070N-R30W
SHPO - 1996 **Not Eligible**

Plum Creek Bridge# 298380

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00341)
Jefferson Twp., NW of NE Sec. 19, T070N-R30W
Non-Extant
SHPO - 2010 **Not Eligible**
Consultant - 2010 **Not Eligible**

Bridge # 298400

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00122)
Jefferson Twp., NW of NE Sec. 21, T070N-R30W
SHPO - 1987 **Not Eligible**

Bridge # 298410

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00123)
Jefferson Twp., SW of SW Sec. 24, T070N-R30W
SHPO - 1992 **Not Eligible**

Bridge # 298480

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00124)
Jefferson Twp., NE of NE Sec. 27, T070N-R30W
SHPO - 1992 **Not Eligible**

Knowlton Cemetery

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00395)
Jefferson Twp., SW of SE Sec. 29, T070N-R30W
SHPO - 2014 **Not Evaluated**

Keller Cemetery

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00394)
Jefferson Twp., SW of NW Sec. 31, T070N-R30W
SHPO - 2014 **Not Evaluated**

Parker Barn & Out Buildings at Fogle Lake

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00348)
Jefferson Twp., NE of NW Sec. 31, T070N-R30W
SHPO - 2011 **Not Eligible**
Agency - 2011 **Not Eligible**

Bridge # 298680

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00125)
Lincoln Twp., SE of SW Sec. 9, T070N-R31W
SHPO - 1993 **Not Eligible**

Rising Sun Cemetery

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00397)
Lincoln Twp., SE of SW Sec. 10, T070N-R31W
SHPO - 2014 **Not Evaluated**

Bridge # 298730

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00126)
Lincoln Twp., NE of NW Sec. 20, T070N-R31W
SHPO - 1993 **Not Eligible**

Beaconsfield Supply Store

Beaconsfield, Ringgold - (80-00321)
1621 Main St
Public - 2006 **Opinion of Eligibility**
SNRC - 2007 **Opinion of Eligibility**
NPS - 2007 **Listed on NRHP**

House

Delphos, Ringgold - (80-00131)
SHPO - 1991 **Not Eligible**

Diagonal Depot

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00132)
SHPO - 1984 **Not Eligible**

Ringgold County

House

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00133)

SHPO - 1995 **Not Eligible**

House

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00134)

SHPO - 1991 **Not Eligible**

Sobotka, Ken & Dee Dee, House

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00010)

301 W 1st St

SHPO - 1992 **Not Eligible**

Diagonal High School

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00317)

403 W 2nd St

Consultant - 2003 **Opinion of Eligibility**

Dolecheck, Fern, House

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00004)

203 W 5th St

SHPO - 1998 **Not Eligible**

Butler, Kathy, House

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00326)

301 W 5th St

SHPO - 2000 **Not Eligible**

Consultant - 2000 **Not Eligible**

Taylor, Jim and Lisa, House

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00313)

101 E 6th St

SHPO - 2001 **Not Eligible**

Consultant - 2001 **Not Eligible**

Grace, Lois, House

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00311)

103 W 7th St

SHPO - 2000 **Not Eligible**

Consultant - 2000 **Not Eligible**

Gonsolley, Frank, House

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00135)

401 W 7th St

SHPO - 1998 **Not Eligible**

Methodist Episcopal Church

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00344)

400 Adams St

Public - 2010

Opinion of Eligibility

SHPO - 2010

More Research Recommended

Davenport, Jackie, House

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00008)

610 Adams St

SHPO - 1998

Not Eligible

Diagonal Bank Office

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00340)

223 Broadway

SHPO - 2010

Opinion of Eligibility

Agency - 2010

Not Eligible

The Diagonal Reporter Office

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00136)

Broadway St

Consultant - 1984

Not Evaluated

Hingeley, Quentin, House

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00323)

306 Jefferson Ave

SHPO - 2006

Not Eligible

Agency - 2006

Not Eligible

Monaghan, Pat, House

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00003)

103 Jefferson St

SHPO - 1998

Not Eligible

Buchanan, Shirley, House

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00005)

211 Jefferson St

SHPO - 1998

Not Eligible

Stogdill, Terry, House

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00322)

707 Madison Ave

SHPO - 2006

Not Eligible

Agency - 2006

Not Eligible

Burgess, Ken, House

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00002)

717 Madison St

SHPO - 1998

Not Eligible

Agency - 1998

Not Eligible

Ringgold County

Hingeley, Bill, House

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00006)
200 South St

SHPO - 1998 **Not Eligible**

Smith, Dorthy, House

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00009)
304 South St

SHPO - 1992 **Not Eligible**

Davis, Bev, House

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00011)
109 Washington Ave

SHPO - 1998 **Not Eligible**

Haidsiak, Joshua F. and Jessie, House

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00314)
410 Washington Ave

SHPO - 2001 **Not Eligible**

Consultant - 2001 **Not Eligible**

Oshel, Helen, House

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00292)
Washington St

Agency - 1989 **Not Eligible**

SHPO - 1990 **Not Eligible**

Lenertz, Justin, House

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00324)
207 Washington St

SHPO - 2006 **Not Eligible**

Agency - 2006 **Not Eligible**

Christensen, Robert and Karen, House

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00325)
409 Washington St

SHPO - 2005 **Not Eligible**

Agency - 2005 **Not Eligible**

House

Ellston, Ringgold - (80-00137)

SHPO - 1991 **Not Eligible**

Clark, Elberta, House

Ellston, Ringgold - (80-00293)
Davis St

SHPO - 1991 **Not Eligible**

Agency - 1991 **Not Eligible**

Post Office

Ellston, Ringgold - (80-00294)
Main St

SHPO - 1990 **Not Eligible**

Agency - 1990 **Not Eligible**

Telephone Factory Building

Ellston, Ringgold - (80-00351)
Main St

SHPO - 2011 **More Research Recommended**

Agency - 2011 **More Research Recommended**

Hardware and Coal Building

Ellston, Ringgold - (80-00318)
201 E Main St

SHPO - 2004 **More Research Recommended**

Grand Valley School

Kellerton, Ringgold - (80-00315)
5th St

Consultant - 2002 **Not Eligible**

House

Kellerton, Ringgold - (80-00139)
8th St

SHPO - 1991 **Not Eligible**

Jackson, Howard, House

Maloy, Ringgold - (80-00295)
Carter St

Agency - 1989 **Not Eligible**

SHPO - 1990 **Not Eligible**

House

Maloy, Ringgold - (80-00141)
Cleveland St

SHPO - 1991 **Not Eligible**

Mount Ayr Burlington Northern Depot

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00146)

SHPO - 1996 **Not Eligible**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00143)
500 E Adams St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

Ringgold County

DeVries, Ethyle, House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00144)
406 W Adams St

SHPO - 1987 **Not Eligible**

Consultant - 1987 **Not Eligible**

SHPO - 2000 **Not Eligible**

Agency - 2000 **Not Eligible**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00145)
E Columbus St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00147)
100 E Columbus. St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00148)
701 N Douglas St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00149)
200 S Douglas St

SHPO - 1989 **Not Eligible**

Consultant - 1989 **Not Eligible**

Ringgold Clinic

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00296)
Dunning Ave

SHPO - 1995 **Not Eligible**

Agency - 1995 **Not Eligible**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00150)
100 Dunning Ave

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00151)
103 Dunning Ave

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00152)
107 Dunning Ave

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00153)
112 Dunning Ave

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00154)
201 Dunning Ave

Consultant - 198 **Opinion of Eligibility**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00155)
205 Dunning Ave

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00156)
219 Dunning Ave

Consultant - 1988 **Opinion of Eligibility**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00416)
705 N Fillmore St

SHPO - 2016 **Not Eligible**

Agency - 2016 **Not Eligible**

Building

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00159)
N Filmore St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

Power Plant

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00158)
N Filmore St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

Hawkeye Lumber Co.

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00157)
N Filmore St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

Jeralds, Belinda House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00412)
606 N Filmore St

SHPO - 2014 **Not Eligible**

Agency - 2014 **Not Eligible**

Ringgold County

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00160)
706 N Filmore St

SHPO - 1987 **Not Eligible**
Consultant - 1987 **Not Eligible**

Building

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00161)
109 S Filmore St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

Bob Rice Insurance & Real Estate

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00162)
113 S Filmore St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

Building

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00163)
115 S Filmore St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

Building

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00164)
117 S Filmore St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

Masonic Hall

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00165)
119 S Filmore St

Consultant - 1988 **Opinion of Eligibility**
Consultant - 1988 **Contributing in Potential District**

Building

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00166)
123 S Filmore St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Contributing in Potential District**
Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

Angus, Jodi, House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00283)
207 S Garfield St

Agency - 1998 **Not Eligible**
SHPO - 1999 **Not Eligible**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00167)
307 S Harrison St

SHPO - 1991 **Not Eligible**

Trullinger, Gwenlynn, House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00362)
500 N Hayes St

SHPO - 2012 **Not Eligible**
Agency - 2012 **Not Eligible**

Blades, Harld & Vera, House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00285)
804 N Hayes St

Agency - 1998 **Not Eligible**
SHPO - 1999 **Not Eligible**

Ellison, Stewart, House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00297)
202 S Hayes St

Agency - 1989 **Not Eligible**
SHPO - 1989 **More Research Recommended**

Clark, andy & Danica, House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00330)
301 S Hayes St

SHPO - 2008 **Not Eligible**
Agency - 2008 **Not Eligible**

Moreland, Ruth, House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00298)
401 S Hayes St

Agency - 1989 **Not Eligible**

Pearl, May, House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00299)
105 E Jackson St

Agency - 1989 **Not Eligible**

Zollman, David and Karolyn, House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00284)
704 E Jackson St

Agency - 1998 **Not Eligible**
SHPO - 1999 **Not Eligible**

Brand, James & Ruth, House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00345)
406 W Jackson St

SHPO - 2010 **Not Eligible**
Agency - 2010 **Not Eligible**

Oil Storage

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00168)
Jefferson St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

Ringgold County

Gas Station

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00170)
E Jefferson St

Consultant - 1988 **Opinion of Eligibility**

City Water Tower

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00169)
E Jefferson St

Consultant - 1988 **Opinion of Eligibility**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00413)
104 E Jefferson St

SHPO - 2015 **Not Eligible**
Consultant - 2015 **Not Eligible**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00171)
200 E Jefferson St

SHPO - 1991 **Not Eligible**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00172)
307 E Jefferson St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00173)
400 E Jefferson St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

Mt Ayr Community Elementary School

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00174)
607 E Jefferson St

SHPO - 1987 **Not Eligible**
Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00175)
806 E Jefferson St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

Trullinger, Mary, House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00281)
1104 W Madiosn St

Agency - 1998 **Not Eligible**
SHPO - 1999 **Not Eligible**

Commercial Building

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00180)
Madison St

Ringgold County Courthouse

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00176)
Madison St

SNRC - 1980 **Opinion of Eligibility**
NPS - 1981 **Listed on NRHP**

Livery

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00177)
Madison St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

IOOF Hall

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00179)
Madison St

Commercial Building

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00181)
Madison St

Commercial Building

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00182)
Madison St

Commercial Building

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00183)
Madison St

Apartments

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00178)
Madison St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

Insurance Building

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00184)
100 E Madison St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

Ringgold County

Warin & Neas Law Offices

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00185)
103 E Madison St

Consultant - 1988 **Opinion of Eligibility**

Building

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00186)
104 E Madison St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

Bowling Alley

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00187)
106 E Madison St

Consultant - 1988 **Opinion of Eligibility**

County Demo HQ

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00188)
108 E Madison St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

Commercial Building

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00189)
109 E Madison St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

Insurance Office

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00190)
110 E Madison St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

Commercial Building

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00191)
111 E Madison St

Office Building

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00192)
112 E Madison St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

Community Center

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00193)
115 E Madison St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

Hotel

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00194)
116 E Madison St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

Fire Department

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00195)
200 E Madison St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00196)
700 E Madison St

SHPO - 1989 **Not Eligible**

Consultant - 1989 **Not Eligible**

Adams, Evalena, House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00300)
705 E Madison St

SHPO - 1991 **Not Eligible**

Agency - 1991 **Not Eligible**

Hawkeye Bank & Trust

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00198)
W Madison St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

Small Corral Resturant & Cocktail Lounge

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00199)
102 W Madison St

Consultant - 1988 **Opinion of Eligibility**

Building

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00200)
104 W Madison St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

First Federal Savings & Loan

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00201)
110 W Madison St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

Bakery

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00202)
114 W Madison St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

Ringgold County

FHA Building

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00204)
120 W Madison St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

US Post Office

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00205)
202 W Madison St

SHPO - 1984 **Not Eligible**

SHPO - 1999 **Not Eligible**

Agency - 1999 **Not Eligible**

Andrew Auto Supply

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00206)
204 W Madison St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00207)
205 W Madison St

Consultant - 1988 **Opinion of Eligibility**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00208)
207 W Madison St

Consultant - 1988 **Opinion of Eligibility**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00209)
300 W Madison St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00210)
303 W Madison St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00211)
304 W Madison St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00212)
305 W Madison St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00213)
306 W Madison St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00214)
307 W Madison St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

SHPO - 2000 **Not Eligible**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00215)
400 W Madison St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00216)
401 W Madison St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00217)
404 W Madison St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00218)
405 W Madison St

Consultant - 1988 **Opinion of Eligibility**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00219)
406 W Madison St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00220)
500 W Madison St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00221)
501 W Madison St

Consultant - 1988 **Opinion of Eligibility**

Ringgold County

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00222)
603 W Madison St

Consultant - 1988 **Opinion of Eligibility**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00223)
604 W Madison St

Consultant - 1988 **Opinion of Eligibility**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00224)
605 W Madison St

Consultant - 1988 **Opinion of Eligibility**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00225)
606 W Madison St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

Office Building

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00226)
103 E Monroe St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**
SHPO - 1991 **Not Eligible**

Ringgold County Jail

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00227)
201 E Monroe St

SNRC - 1979 **Opinion of Eligibility**
NPS - 1979 **Listed on NRHP**
Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

Hartman, Travis, House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00331)
305 E Monroe St

SHPO - 2008 **Not Eligible**
Agency - 2008 **Not Eligible**

Oxley, Lloyd & Leona, House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00312)
607 E Monroe St

SHPO - 2001 **Not Eligible**
Consultant - 2001 **Not Eligible**

Princess Theatre

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00228)
101 W Monroe St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**
Consultant - 2010 **Not Eligible**

Bakery

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00233)
105 W Monroe St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

Commercial Building

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00229)
107 W Monroe St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

Jacob's Furs

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00230)
111 W Monroe St

Consultant - 1988 **Opinion of Eligibility**

Skelly Station

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00231)
113 W Monroe St

Consultant - 1988 **Opinion of Eligibility**

Mount Ayr Public Library

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00232)
121 W Monroe St

Consultant - 1980 **Not Eligible**
Consultant - 1988 **Opinion of Eligibility**
SHPO - 1991 **Opinion of Eligibility**
Public - 2008 **Opinion of Eligibility**
SHPO - 2009 **More Research Recommended**

Still, Dave and Gina, House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00308)
207 E Monroe
Monroe

SHPO - 2000 **Not Eligible**
Agency - 2000 **Not Eligible**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00234)
203 Pierce St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00235)
607 N Pierce St

SHPO - 1991 **Not Eligible**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00236)
107 S Pierce St

SHPO - 1991 **Not Eligible**

Ringgold County

Green House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00237)
100 N Polk St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

Commercial Building

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00238)
101 N Polk St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

First United Presbyterian Church

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00239)
205 N Polk St

Consultant - 1980 **Opinion of Eligibility**

Freihage, Toni, House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00333)
104 S Polk St

SHPO - 2008 **Not Eligible**

Agency - 2008 **Not Eligible**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00240)
102 Shellway Dr

Consultant - 1988 **Opinion of Eligibility**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00241)
103 Shellway Dr

Consultant - 1988 **Opinion of Eligibility**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00242)
107 Shellway Dr

Consultant - 1988 **Opinion of Eligibility**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00243)
109 Shellway Dr

Consultant - 1988 **Opinion of Eligibility**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00244)
110 Shellway Dr

Consultant - 1988 **Opinion of Eligibility**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00245)
112 Shellway Dr

Consultant - 1988 **Opinion of Eligibility**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00246)
114 Shellway Dr

Consultant - 1988 **Opinion of Eligibility**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00247)
116 Shellway Dr

Consultant - 1988 **Opinion of Eligibility**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00248)
201 Shellway Dr

Consultant - 1988 **Opinion of Eligibility**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00249)
204 Shellway Dr

Consultant - 1988 **Opinion of Eligibility**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00250)
205 Shellway Dr

Consultant - 1988 **Opinion of Eligibility**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00251)
210 Shellway Dr

Consultant - 1988 **Opinion of Eligibility**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00252)
220 Shellway Dr

Consultant - 1988 **Opinion of Eligibility**

Smith Oil Company

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00328)
1305 E South St

SHPO - 2008 **Not Eligible**

Agency - 2008 **Not Eligible**

Ringgold County

Standard Service Station

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00253)
Taylor St

Consultant - 1979 **Opinion of Eligibility**

Commercial Building

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00254)
121 N Taylor St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

Stull, Daniel & Theresa, House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00361)
507 N Taylor St

SHPO - 2012 **Not Eligible**

Agency - 2012 **Not Eligible**

Still, Violet, House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00301)
1200 N Taylor St

SHPO - 1991 **Not Eligible**

Agency - 1991 **Not Eligible**

Amoco Service Station

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00255)
S Taylor St

Consultant - 1979 **Not Evaluated**

Citizens' Bank

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00256)
100 S Taylor St

Consultant - 1988 **Opinion of Eligibility**

Dentist / Doctor's Office

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00257)
104 S Taylor St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

Commercial Building

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00259)
108 S Taylor St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

Furniture Store

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00260)
118 S Taylor St

Consultant - 1988 **Opinion of Eligibility**

Town Hall

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00262)
200 S Taylor St

SHPO - 1991 **Not Eligible**

T.C. Garage

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00263)
202 S Taylor St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

Livery

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00264)
204 S Taylor St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00265)
305 S Taylor St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00266)
306 S Taylor St

Consultant - 1988 **Opinion of Eligibility**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00267)
400 S Taylor St

Consultant - 1988 **Not Eligible**

Worthington, Ruby, House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00302)
201 E Van Buren St

SHPO - 1989 **Not Eligible**

Agency - 1989 **Not Eligible**

Hervey, Marion, House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00342)
202 E Van Buren St

SHPO - 2010 **Not Eligible**

Agency - 2010 **Not Eligible**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00268)
301 E Van Buren St

Consultant - 1989 **Not Eligible**

Ringgold County

Powell, Virginia, House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00282)
701 E Van Buren St

Agency - 1998 **Not Eligible**
SHPO - 1999 **Not Eligible**

King, Linda, House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00346)
301 W Van Buren St

SHPO - 2010 **Not Eligible**
Agency - 2010 **Not Eligible**

Miller, David, House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00332)
306 W Van Buren St

SHPO - 2008 **Not Eligible**
Agency - 2008 **Not Eligible**

Shelman, Jayla, House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00309)
304 W Walnut St

SHPO - 2000 **Not Eligible**
Agency - 2000 **Not Eligible**

Shelman, Kevin & Jayla, House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00363)
305 W Walnut St

SHPO - 2012 **Not Eligible**
Agency - 2012 **Not Eligible**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00269)
207 West St

Consultant - 1977 **Not Eligible**

House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00270)
906 N West St

Consultant - 1987 **Not Eligible**

Dillenburg, Mary, House

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00343)
306 S West St

SHPO - 2010 **Not Eligible**
Agency - 2010 **Not Eligible**

Redding Theater

Redding, Ringgold - (80-00271)

Sutherland, Agnes, House

Tingley, Ringgold - (80-00306)
406 E 4th St

Agency - 1989 **Not Eligible**
SHPO - 1990 **Not Eligible**

House

Tingley, Ringgold - (80-00274)
101 S Adams St

Consultant - 1989 **Not Eligible**

Bischoff, Delores, House

Tingley, Ringgold - (80-00339)
Jefferson St

SHPO - 1991 **Not Eligible**
Agency - 1991 **Not Eligible**

Pettinger, Karen, House

Tingley, Ringgold - (80-00320)
413 E Main St

SHPO - 2005 **Not Eligible**
Agency - 2005 **Not Eligible**

Borrusch, Alta, House

Tingley, Ringgold - (80-00275)
206 W Main St

Consultant - 1987 **Not Eligible**

Knight, Danny, House

Tingley, Ringgold - (80-00319)
105 N Monroe St

SHPO - 2005 **Not Eligible**
Agency - 2005 **Not Eligible**

West Fork Grand River Bridge # 297210

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00337)
165th St

Non-Extant 2008

SHPO - 2008 **Not Eligible**
Agency - 2008 **Not Eligible**

Grave

Mount Ayr, Ringgold - (80-00410)

SHPO - 2014 **Not Evaluated**

West Plym Creek Tributary Bridge #298590

Clearfield, Ringgold - (80-00366)

Non-Extant

SHPO - 2013 **Not Eligible**
Agency - 2013 **Not Eligible**

Ringgold County

Tindle Cemetery

Diagonal, Ringgold - (80-00396)

SHPO - 2014

Not Evaluated

APPENDIX C: IOWA SITE INVENTORY FORMS (ISIFs)

Iowa Site Inventory Form

State Historic Preservation Office

(January 2016)

State Inventory Number: 80-00340 New Supplemental

9-Digit SHPO Review & Compliance (R&C) Number: _____

Non-extant Year: _____

Read the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions carefully, to ensure accuracy and completeness before completing this form. The instructions are available on our website.

• **Property Name**

A) Historic name: Diagonal Bank

B) Other names: _____

• **Location**

A) Street address: 223 Broadway

B) City or town: Diagonal (Vicinity) County: Ringgold

C) Legal description:

Rural: Township Name: _____ Township No.: _____ Range No.: _____ Section: _____ Qtr: _____ of Qtr: _____

Urban: Subdivision: Original Plat Block(s): 12 Lot(s): 18

• **Classification**

A) Property category: *Check only one*

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

B) Number of resources (within property):

If eligible property, enter number of:			If non-eligible property, enter number of:	
Contributing	Noncontributing			
<u>1</u>	Buildings	—	—	Buildings
—	Sites	—	—	Sites
—	Structures	—	—	Structures
—	Objects	—	—	Objects
<u>1</u>	Total	—	—	Total

C) For properties listed in the National Register:

National Register status: Listed De-listed NHL NPS DOE

D) For properties within a historic district:

- Property contributes to a National Register or local certified historic district.
- Property contributes to a potential historic district, based on professional historic/architectural survey and evaluation.
- Property *does not* contribute to the historic district in which it is located.

Historic district name: _____ Historic district site inventory number: _____

E) Name of related project report or multiple property study, if applicable:

MPD title
Ringgold County Planning for Preservation

Historical Architectural Data Base #
80-005

• **Function or Use** *Enter categories (codes and terms) from the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions*

A) Historic functions

02D02 Bank

08A Meeting Hall

B) Current functions

70 Not In Use

• **Description** *Enter categories (codes and terms) from the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions*

A) Architectural classification

06C Neo-Classical Revival

B) Materials

Foundation (visible exterior): 10B Poured Concrete

Walls (visible exterior): 03 Brick

Roof: 15C01 Rubber Membrane

Other: _____

C) Narrative description **SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED**

• **Statement of Significance**

A) Applicable National Register Criteria: *Mark your opinion of eligibility after applying relevant National Register criteria*

- Criterion A: Property is associated with significant events. Yes No More research recommended
- Criterion B: Property is associated with the lives of significant persons. Yes No More research recommended
- Criterion C: Property has distinctive architectural characteristics. Yes No More research recommended
- Criterion D: Property yields significant information in archaeology/history. Yes No More research recommended

B) Special criteria considerations: *Mark any special considerations; leave blank if none*

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

C) Areas of significance

Enter categories from instructions

05 Commerce

02 Architecture

D) Period(s) of significance

1918-c1970

E) Significant dates

Construction date

1918 *check if circa or estimated date*

Other dates, including renovations

F) Significant person

Complete if Criterion B is marked above

G) Cultural affiliation

Complete if Criterion D is marked above

H) Architect/Builder

Architect

Unknown

Builder/contractor

Unknown

I) Narrative statement of significance *SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED*

• **Bibliography** *See continuation sheets for the list research sources used in preparing this form*

• **Geographic Data** *Optional UTM references* *See continuation sheet for additional UTM or comments*

Zone	Easting	Northing	NAD	Zone	Easting	Northing	NAD
1	<u>15</u>	<u>387030.6</u>	<u>4518393</u>	<u>83</u>	2	_____	_____
3	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____	_____

• **Form Preparation**

Name and Title: Jan Johnston, Ringgold County HPC; Ray Werner, Tallgrass Archaeology Date: 1/25/2023

Organization/firm: Tallgrass Archaeology LLC E-mail: ray.werner@tallgrassarchaeology.com

Street address: 2460 S. Riverside Drive Telephone: 319-354-6722

City or Town: Iowa City State: IA Zip code: 52246

• **ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION** *Submit the following items with the completed form*

A) For all properties, attach the following, as specified in the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions:

1. **Map** of property's location within the community.
2. **Glossy color 4x6 photos labeled** on back with property/building name, address, date taken, view shown, and unique photo number.
3. **Photo key showing each photo number on a map and/or floor plan, using arrows next top each photo number to indicate the location and directional view of each photograph.**
4. **Site plan** of buildings/structures on site, identifying boundaries, public roads, and building/structure footprints.

B) For State Historic Tax Credit Part 1 Applications, historic districts and farmsteads, and barns:

See lists of special requirements and attachments in the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions.

State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Use Only Below This Line

The SHPO has reviewed the Site Inventory and concurs with above survey opinion on National Register eligibility:

- Yes No More research recommended
- This is a locally designated property or part of a locally designated district.

Comments: _____

SHPO authorized signature: _____

Date: _____

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00340
Related District Number:

Page 1

<u>Diagonal Bank</u>	<u>Ringgold</u>
Name of Property	County
<u>223 Broadway</u>	<u>Diagonal</u>
Address	City

7. Narrative Description

The Diagonal Bank is a one-story commercial-block building with a Neo-Classical Revival style. It has a rectangular footprint with a concrete block foundation that is covered by exterior brick and concrete parging. The building has a flat roof covered with rubber membrane. Its walls are a yellow brick and beige stone. Fenestration is historic. Historic photographs show that the transoms were covered, likely during a circa-1970 remodel, but they have been re-exposed.

The west-facing façade of the building has four brick pilasters that support a secondary cornice. Above the cornice is a broad, brick frieze that has another decorative stone/concrete cornice above it. A decorative, brick parapet also has four small pilaster-like designs across its front. The four main pilasters divide the wall into three sections. The north and center sections each have a large window with a large transom window. The south section contains a modern steel/aluminum and glass door, with decorative trip and cornice surrounding it. Above the door is a rectangular cornice with decorative scroll and text that reads "BANK" that may be painted. The door is accessed by a concrete ramp that is a 21st century addition. An entry vestibule was removed from the immediate interior sometime in the past.

The north long side of the building has a parapet and cornices that match those on the façade. This long side faces E 3rd Street and contains five pilasters that match those of the façade and create four distinct sections along the wall. Within each of these sections are two large windows with large transoms, each of the same design to the two façade windows.

The east (rear) side of the building is covered with concrete parging. Its main level contains two window openings with stone sills. These windows have been covered with plywood. Also on this level is a very narrow 1/1 window. The exposed basement level on this side contains a modern door that leads to what was once used as a community space/hall. There was once a stairway from E. 3rd Street down to this lower entry, but it has been removed.

The south wall of the building is shared with the brick post office building next door. The visible portions of its parapet do not appear to be detailed in the same way as those on the west and north walls.

The interior has been remodeled significantly at several times in the past. A west to east hallway was removed to enlarge the lobby area. An acoustic tile, drop ceiling was installed throughout, probably in the 1970s when the transom windows were covered over. The theft-proof safety deposit boxes and vault with thick steel walls can be found within this 1918 building.

Defining Characteristics

- Pilasters and other ornamentation of a simple Neo-classical Revival design, common for Banks of this period in Iowa
- Fenestration along west and east side, though transoms have been infilled
- Entrance with transom that reads "BANK"
- Secondary cornice
- Ornamental parapet
- Built in safe and boxes are extant

Noted Modifications

- Covering of rear windows; transoms on front and side were covered but later re-exposed

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00340
Related District Number:

Page 2

<u>Diagonal Bank</u>	<u>Ringgold</u>
Name of Property	County
<u>223 Broadway</u>	<u>Diagonal</u>
Address	City

- Concrete ramp to main entrance
- Interior redesign, including removal of vestibule and addition of drop ceiling

8. Statement of Significance

The 1918 Diagonal Bank is significant locally under Criterion A as a vital part of the city's economic and commercial success in the early and mid-20th century. It is also eligible locally under Criterion C as a designed example of Neo-Classical Revival architecture which was common for banks of this scope and size, but is uncommon to the town of Diagonal. The bank has overall good integrity. The building was previously inventoried in 2010 (ISIF No. 80-00340). Though the compiler recommended it as not eligible, the State Historic Preservation Office did not concur. The current survey indeed agrees with the State Historic Preservation Office, and recommends that the bank building is eligible.

Commercial History of Diagonal

The City of Diagonal has its roots in the coming of the railroads through the county. The town was begun mostly as a relocation of Goshen, a former town nearby, to be closer to the railroad infrastructure. Several businesses in addition to some residents relocated to the new town.

The City of Diagonal was once more populous than it is today, and in the early-20th century it had more business and commerce in its downtown area than it does today. The number of business buildings along Broadway Street are visible in the Sobotka and Gunsonney map in the additional documentation. Known first as Hak-a-dady, Diagonal was established at the intersection of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (CB&Q) Railroad and the Chicago Great Western Railroad (CGW) with the closest towns being Goshen and Knowlton, two miles away. The crossing at which the town was located became a railway hub. The presence of this hub provided business opportunities for lodging and restaurants; this led to the town being incorporated in 1888. A year later, the town's residents petitioned for a post office to be constructed within city limits. The first post office was built later that same year; it is believed that the original building was located near the Burlington depot. On March 30, 1889, the town was officially platted and recorded on April 3, 1889, in the courthouse of Ringgold County in Mount Ayr, Iowa. 1899 brought a catastrophic fire to the growing town of Diagonal, setting the business district ablaze. The town was rebuilt but was once again the victim of tragedy when a second fire claimed two businesses and the home of James Bell in 1906. The town of Diagonal was struck by a series of floods between the years 1909 and 1915, both causing damage to the agricultural industry. A bank was planned in 1915 and built to completion in 1916 with the name "Diagonal State Bank 1916" on the front of the building. As Diagonal continued to grow, its list of shops grew with it: a cobbler was opened by Pete Osman in the early half of the twentieth century, Dalbey Lumber was established in 1956 (Wiley and Newton 1988; Iowa Writers Program 1942).

The subject bank was one of two or more banks in Diagonal that supported its economic and commercial activities, while very few other examples of that time and context remain. The bank is a relic that represents what was once a more populous town with a busier commercial center.

History of the Bank

According to the city's centennial history book, there was a bank in town prior to 1896, but little is known about it apart from a robbery and the subsequent addition of a new safe by on Mr. Schee. In that year, however, the Bank of Diagonal moved into a room in the local opera house. In 1908, the bank

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00340
Related District Number:

Page 3

<u>Diagonal Bank</u>	<u>Ringgold</u>
Name of Property	County
<u>223 Broadway</u>	<u>Diagonal</u>
Address	City

was sold to a Mr. E. Defure of Lorimor. Mr. D.V. Ferris was the cashier, and it was turned into a national bank.

After a fire destroyed the opera house in 1917, the bank moved across the street into a temporary location at the old Reed Building (unknown). The new bank was begun in April of the following year.

M.I. Roberts became president in 1935, by which time it was called the First National Bank. In 1937, the name was changed to Fist State Bank. In 1948, Roberts had safety boxes installed (extant). The bank was sold several times since then until it closed (Centennial History of Diagonal, pg 92).

Integrity

The bank has good integrity of materials, as its brick exterior, cornices, and windows are intact. The building has good integrity of design and craftsmanship, because of these extant materials and their ability to clearly reflect its intended design and construction. The (Neo) Classical Revival influence is apparent and shown through various design elements, such as the pilasters and cornices. The building has good integrity of feeling by virtue of its style which is commonly found in banks of this size in small-town Iowa. The bank provides the feeling of a financial institution from the period, and the patterned transom that says bank adds to that feeling. The integrity of location is good, as the building sits in its original position, but its integrity of setting is mixed to poor. The surrounding area is still largely commercial, but many historic commercial buildings have been removed and most of those remaining are heavily modified. The building is an excellent example of its type, style, and usage, that reflects its time, place, and purpose, and it is one of the few extant places here that can do that.

The neighborhood around the building does not have good historic integrity. The adjacent building to the south, and several others on the opposite side of the street are historic, but they also have poor historic integrity. Most buildings in this commercial area of the town are modern replacement of the old wood commercial buildings that once stood along Broadway Street. For these reasons, there is no potential historic district in this area.

9. Bibliography

- Diagonal Centennial History Book, 1888-1988.
- Ringgold County History compiled and written by the Iowa Writers' Program, 1942.
- IAgenweb.net/ringgold/history/hist-diagonal.
- Property tax data from Ringgold County Auditor's office.
- Business Location Map of Diagonal Iowa: Early 1900s, produced by Otto Sobatka and Fran Gunsolley, 1986.

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

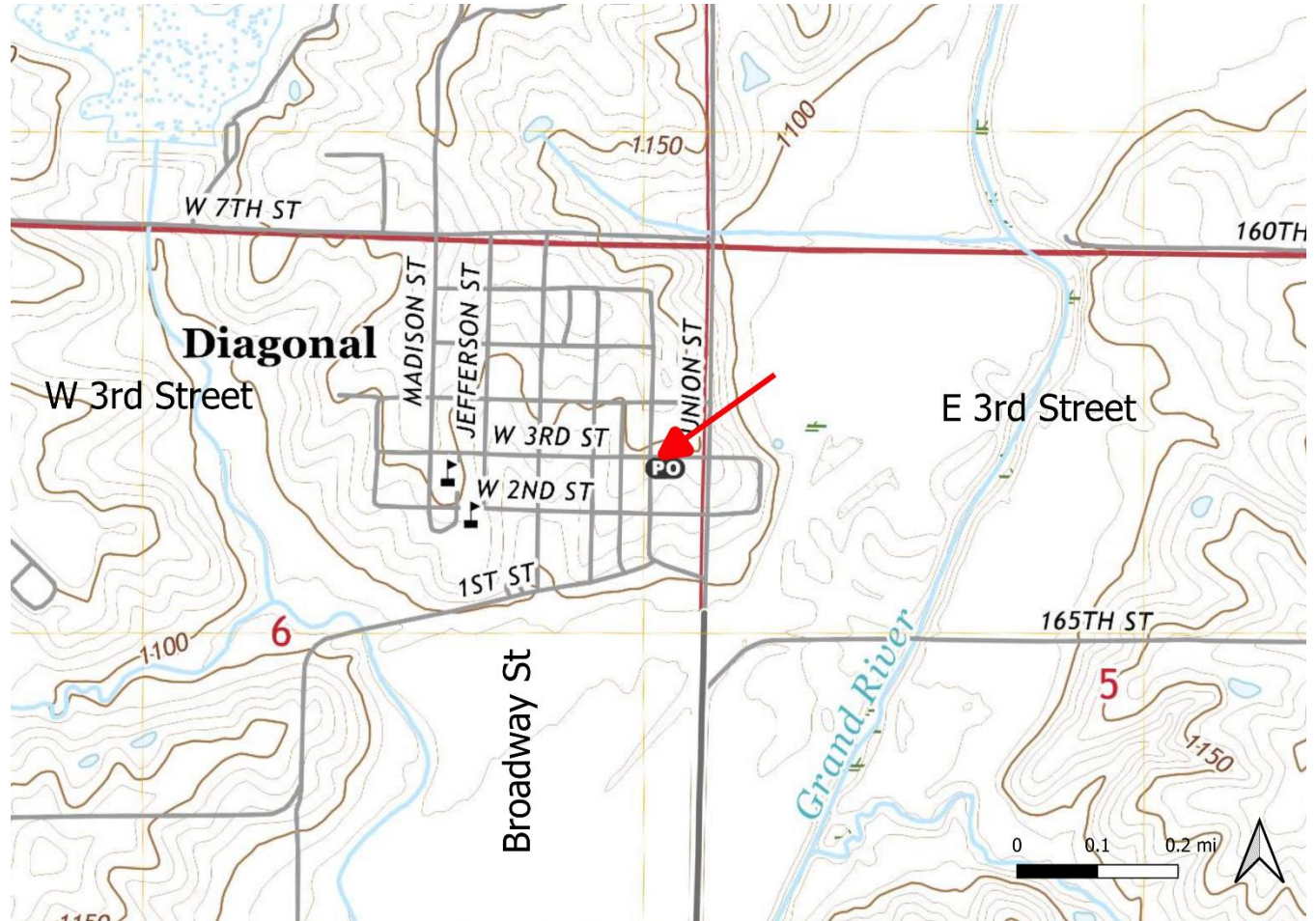
Site Number: 80-00340
Related District Number:

Page 4

Diagonal Bank
Name of Property
223 Broadway
Address

Ringgold
County
Diagonal
City

10. Additional Documentation



USGS topographical map, showing location of the bank building (red arrow).

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00340
Related District Number:

Page 5

Diagonal Bank
Name of Property
223 Broadway
Address

Ringgold
County
Diagonal
City



Current Bing Maps aerial photograph, showing footprint of the bank building (red rectangle).

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00340
Related District Number:

Page 6

Diagonal Bank
Name of Property
223 Broadway
Address

Ringgold
County
Diagonal
City



West-facing façade of the bank, looking east. 01/17/2023.

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00340
Related District Number:

Page 7

Diagonal Bank
Name of Property
223 Broadway
Address

Ringgold
County
Diagonal
City



North side of the building, looking south. 01/17/2023.

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00340
Related District Number:

Page 8

Diagonal Bank
Name of Property
223 Broadway
Address

Ringgold
County
Diagonal
City



Back of Diagonal Bank /US Post Office
01/17/2023

East (rear) side of the building, looking west. 01/17/2023.

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00340
Related District Number:

Page 9

Diagonal Bank
Name of Property
223 Broadway
Address

Ringgold
County
Diagonal
City



South side of attached post office building, looking north. 01/17/2023.

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00340
Related District Number:

Page 10

Diagonal Bank
Name of Property
223 Broadway
Address

Ringgold
County
Diagonal
City



Front of US Post Office Adjoining Diagonal Bank
West View – 01/17/2023

West-facing façade of the attached post office building, looking east. 01/17/2023.

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00340
Related District Number:

Page 11

Diagonal Bank
Name of Property
223 Broadway
Address

Ringgold
County
Diagonal
City



North side and west sides of both buildings, looking southeast. August 2021 Google Street View.



September 2009 Google Street View, looking southeast. Note the covered transoms.

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00340
Related District Number:

Page 12

Diagonal Bank
Name of Property
223 Broadway
Address

Ringgold
County
Diagonal
City



August 2021 Google Street View, looking south-southeast along Broadway. Note: there are two brick building located diagonally across the street among the modern infill buildings. These two brick buildings have been modified. Farther down is the printing museum.



August 2021 Google Street View, looking north along Broadway. Note the modern buildings in the block to the north.

Iowa Site Inventory Form
 State Historic Preservation Office
 Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00340
 Related District Number:

Page 13

Diagonal Bank
 Name of Property
 223 Broadway
 Address

Ringgold
 County
 Diagonal
 City



1986 map of Diagonal, showing more commercial-front buildings at this intersection and to the south. Few remain today. The bank is outlined in red on the map and in the key. Sobotka and Gunsolley map.

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00340
Related District Number:

Page 14

Diagonal Bank
Name of Property
223 Broadway
Address

Ringgold
County
Diagonal
City



Scene of the 1986 bank robbery at the First State Bank in Diagonal.

Below: Left to right- Mark Roberts, Maxine Beymer Stephens, Howard Sanderson and Ethelyn Herrington.

Bank Robberies

Diagonal has always had her share of excitement. We quote from the Ringgold Record --1886: "After a storm there is generally a calm as so with us. The bank robbery and safe blowing are past. The excitement is over though the safe lays in pieces and will for some time to come. It will rebound to our advantage in the way of building a good secure bank with vault and fixtures for the safekeeping of money."

The next exciting day was April 5, 1917, around noon. Mr. and Mrs. D. V. Ferris were forced into the vault. They heard the man rattling the money, as much was in currency. After waiting a few minutes they unbolted the door and discovered that \$568.75 had been taken. Due to a tip the man was arrested in St. Joe and most of the money was recovered.

December 1, 1925 there was an attempted robbery. Mr. Ferris was waiting on George Yashack when the men came in and said "Stick em up". George thought it was a joke until he saw the look on Mr. Ferris' face. Mr. Ferris escaped out the back door and the robbers fled north toward Creston. One of the men was caught in 1926 and the other one in 1930. It is believed one of them was a local villain.

We have no more records of trouble until June 20, 1986. On a beautiful, lazy afternoon Diagonal came alive again. Ginny Zimmerman was alone in the bank when a lone man held up the bank. As he was leaving he met Dee Dee Sobotka, another employee, at the door and spoke to her. This robber has not been caught.

Miniature Golf

In 1930, C.C.Ives constructed a Tom Thumb miniature golf course on his property in west Diagonal. It was lighted for night use.

In December, 1930, Mr. Ives moved his golf course to the "Blue Front" building. This was a real popular sport with the community.



M. I. Roberts - First State Bank.

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00340
 Related District Number:

Page 15

Diagonal Bank
 Name of Property
223 Broadway
 Address

Ringgold
 County
Diagonal
 City



Elbert Watson.

Elbert Watson grew up in Diagonal and continued the rest of his life to contribute to the town and community.

After attending college and trying a few jobs he started working in the bank and this was an asset for the town as he always tried to promote every project that came along. He also was a partner in the Diagonal theater and in the insurance business with M. I. Roberts. He was associated with the bank for 20 years.

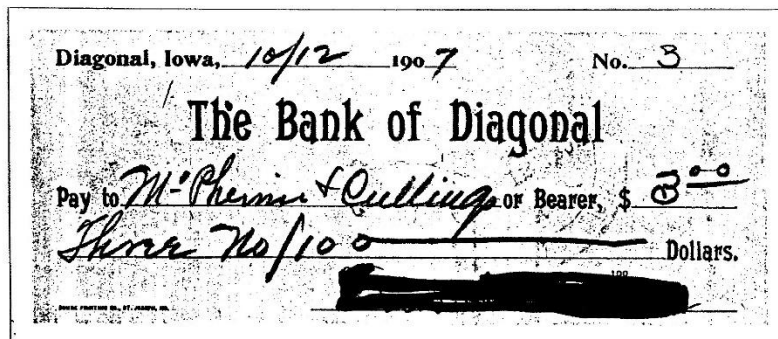
He served on the Iowa House of Representatives and on the Area 14 Board of Education which operates SMCC.



Stanley Cregeen & B.W. Brown in bank.



Darleen Lininger in bank.



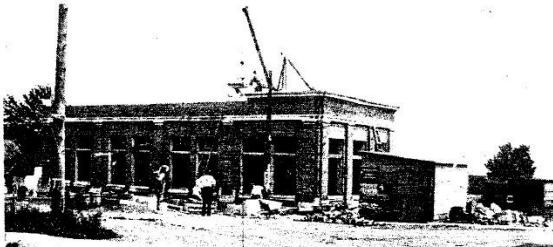
Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00340
 Related District Number:

Page 16

Diagonal Bank
 Name of Property
223 Broadway
 Address

Ringgold
 County
Diagonal
 City



Building the new bank-April, 1918

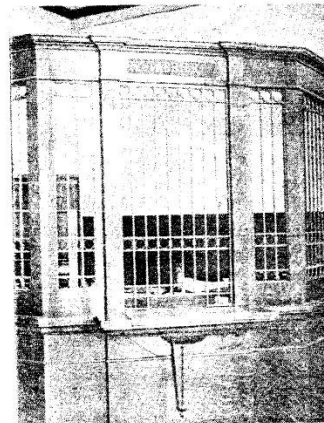
First State Bank

Diagonal's first bank was located in one of the many little wooden buildings along Main Street. We never found record of the actual beginning but first read of a robbery. Then they installed a new safe with a crank double time lock. Mr. Schee was in charge of the bank at this time. In the year 1896 the bank, called Bank of Diagonal, was moved into the new room in the Opera House.

Mr. E.Dufur of Lorimor bought the bank in 1908. The bank was reorganized as National Bank. Mr. D.V. Ferris of Lamoni was the new cashier.

Fire destroyed the Opera House in December, 1917, and the bank moved temporarily across the street to the old Reed building until a new bank was started in April, 1918, and completed in August. The building still stands today.

In September, 1935, M.I.Roberts became president of the First National Bank. The bank was changed from First National Bank to First State Bank in November, 1937. Mr. Roberts made other improvements in the bank with the installation of theft-proof



One of Jessie Talley's pictures. Probably the new bank interior.

safety deposit boxes in 1948. The bank was redecorated for an open house that was held in honor of Mr. Roberts' 50th year in banking, having started in Knowlton. (Up until this time about all the owners or cashiers of the bank have been related in some way.)

In the early 60's, Elbert "Doc" Watson, took over the ownership of the bank and continued until 1968 when Al Wissink bought the bank from the Watson estate. The main office is located in Mt. Ayr now with offices in Shannon City and Diagonal.

Diagonal State Bank

A new bank was planned in 1915, to be called the Diagonal State Bank. The officers were: M.C.Bailey, president, Asa Bailey, vice president, Rolla Bailey, cashier. A new building had already been started by Asa and Robert Bailey just south of the large hardware on the corner. This they decided to use for the new bank.

In February, 1916, they had their grand opening and the ladies attending received a carnation.

In 1934 the Diagonal State Bank merged with the Mt. Ayr State Bank. Carson Williams, who was at the bank at that time, also moved to Mt. Ayr as executive vice president.

This building still stands with the lettering Diagonal State Bank, 1916 on the front.

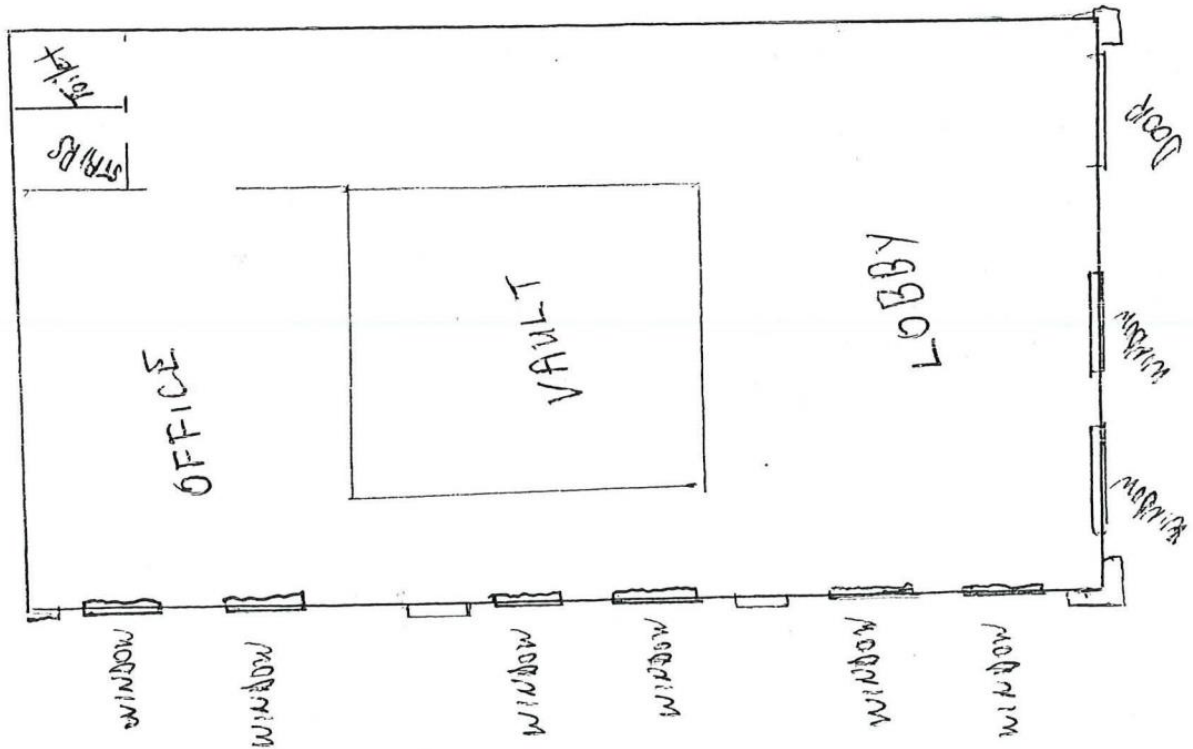
Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00340
Related District Number:

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Diagonal Bank
Name of Property
223 Broadway
Address

Ringgold
County
Diagonal
City



Main floor interior floor plan, as drawn for the 2010 inventory.

Iowa Site Inventory Form

State Historic Preservation Office

(January 2016)

State Inventory Number: 80-00399 New Supplemental

9-Digit SHPO Review & Compliance (R&C) Number: _____

Non-extant Year: _____

Read the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions carefully, to ensure accuracy and completeness before completing this form. The instructions are available on our website.

• **Property Name**

A) Historic name: Bohemian Cemetery

B) Other names: Bohemian Church and Cemetery

• **Location**

A) Street address: 182nd Ave

B) City or town: Diagonal (Vicinity) County: Ringgold

C) Legal description:

Rural: Township Name: Washington

Township No.: T69N Range No.: R30W Section: 16

Qtr: NE1/4 of Qtr: SW1/4

Urban: Subdivision: _____ Block(s): _____ Lot(s): _____

• **Classification**

A) **Property category:** *Check only one*

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

B) **Number of resources (within property):**

If eligible property, enter number of:

If non-eligible property, enter number of:

Contributing	Noncontributing		
<u>1</u>	—	Buildings	—
<u>1</u>	—	Sites	—
—	—	Structures	—
—	—	Objects	—
<u>2</u>	—	Total	—

C) **For properties listed in the National Register:**

National Register status: Listed De-listed NHL NPS DOE

D) **For properties within a historic district:**

- Property contributes to a National Register or local certified historic district.
- Property contributes to a potential historic district, based on professional historic/architectural survey and evaluation.
- Property *does not* contribute to the historic district in which it is located.

Historic district name: _____ Historic district site inventory number: _____

E) **Name of related project report or multiple property study, if applicable:**

MPD title

Ringgold County Planning for Preservation

Historical Architectural Data Base #

80-005

• **Function or Use** *Enter categories (codes and terms) from the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions*

A) **Historic functions**

06A01-Church

07A-Cemetery

B) **Current functions**

Tool Shed (Vestibule)

07A-Cemetery

• **Description** *Enter categories (codes and terms) from the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions*

A) **Architectural classification**

09A01 Front-gabled Roof.

B) **Materials**

Foundation (visible exterior): 10B Poured Concrete

Walls (visible exterior): 15B Vinyl Siding

Roof: 05F Steel

Other: _____

C) **Narrative description** **SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED**

• **Statement of Significance**

A) Applicable National Register Criteria: *Mark your opinion of eligibility after applying relevant National Register criteria*

- Criterion A: Property is associated with significant events. Yes No More research recommended
- Criterion B: Property is associated with the lives of significant persons. Yes No More research recommended
- Criterion C: Property has distinctive architectural characteristics. Yes No More research recommended
- Criterion D: Property yields significant information in archaeology/history. Yes No More research recommended

B) Special criteria considerations: *Mark any special considerations; leave blank if none*

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

C) Areas of significance

Enter categories from instructions

14C06 Bohemian/Czechoslovakian

D) Period(s) of significance

1860-1941

E) Significant dates

Construction date

1861, 1888 *check if circa or estimated date*

Other dates, including renovations

1872

F) Significant person

Complete if Criterion B is marked above

Krechky, Antone and Dolecheck, Peter

Slavik, Joseph and Slavik, Mary

G) Cultural affiliation

Complete if Criterion D is marked above

14C06 Bohemian Cemetery

H) Architect/Builder

Architect

Builder/contractor

I) Narrative statement of significance *SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED*

• **Bibliography** *See continuation sheets for the list research sources used in preparing this form*

• **Geographic Data** *Optional UTM references* *See continuation sheet for additional UTM or comments*

Zone	Easting	Northing	NAD	Zone	Easting	Northing	NAD
1	15	389117.80	4514720	83	2	_____	_____
3	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____	_____

• **Form Preparation**

Name and Title: Myron S. Burdette Date: 2/06/2023

Organization/firm: Ringgold County Historical Preservation Commission; Ray Werner, Tallgrass Archaeology E-mail: cowsnrocks@sbcglobal.net

Street address: 1625 130th Street Telephone: (775) 741-1900

City or Town: Diagonal State: Iowa Zip code: 50845

• **ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION** *Submit the following items with the completed form*

A) For all properties, attach the following, as specified in the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions:

1. **Map** of property's location within the community.
2. **Glossy color 4x6 photos labeled** on back with property/building name, address, date taken, view shown, and unique photo number.
3. **Photo key showing each photo number on a map and/or floor plan, using arrows next top each photo number to indicate the location and directional view of each photograph.**
4. **Site plan** of buildings/structures on site, identifying boundaries, public roads, and building/structure footprints.

B) For State Historic Tax Credit Part 1 Applications, historic districts and farmsteads, and barns:

See lists of special requirements and attachments in the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions.

State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Use Only Below This Line

The SHPO has reviewed the Site Inventory and concurs with above survey opinion on National Register eligibility:

- Yes No More research recommended
- This is a locally designated property or part of a locally designated district.*

Comments: _____

SHPO authorized signature: _____

Date: _____

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00399
Related District Number:

Page 1

Bohemian Cemetery

Ringgold

Name of Property

County

182nd Ave

Diagonal

Address

City

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Bohemian Cemetery sits at the end of 182nd Avenue, which extends north from 190th Street. It is positioned in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 16, Washington Township, in the vicinity of the town of Diagonal. The property is fenced-in around the perimeter. The first resource is the cemetery itself (contributing site). It is rectangular running from north to south and has trees along its north and west fence lines. The cemetery has a one-loop drive. Approximately 14 rows of headstones, running north-to-south fill the space within and north of the loop. Headstones range in date from about 1866 through the modern era. At least three burials are dated to the late 1860s, and at least nine can be dated to the 1870s. There are at least 250 known burials in sum (US Find-A-Grave Index 2023). Their markers are stone.

The second resource is a small, gabled building (contributing building). The small-gable shed building on the cemetery is the vestibule of the former church that was kept on site, while the rest of the church was moved into a nearby town and used as a shop. This building is front gabled and has been capped with a steel roof. It has been covered with vinyl siding. It has been set on a concrete pad. The main doors of the building are historic, wood doors. The building has no windows.

Defining Characteristics

- Set near the middle of a rural section at the end of a long lane
- Loop drive
- Windbreaks
- Vestibule of former church on site
- Burials include those people of various Czech/Bohemian heritage in the area

Modifications

- Removal of main part of the church building
- Continued burials into the modern era

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State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00399
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Page 2

Bohemian Cemetery
Name of Property
182nd Ave
Address

Ringgold
County
Diagonal
City



LOCATION: 2.5 Acres Deeded to the BOHEMIAN CEMETERY ASSOCIATION
In the NE ¼ SW ¼ Sec. 16 T-69-N R-30-W

Approximately ½ mile north of 190th Street at the end of 182nd Avenue in
Washington Township, Ringgold County, Iowa.

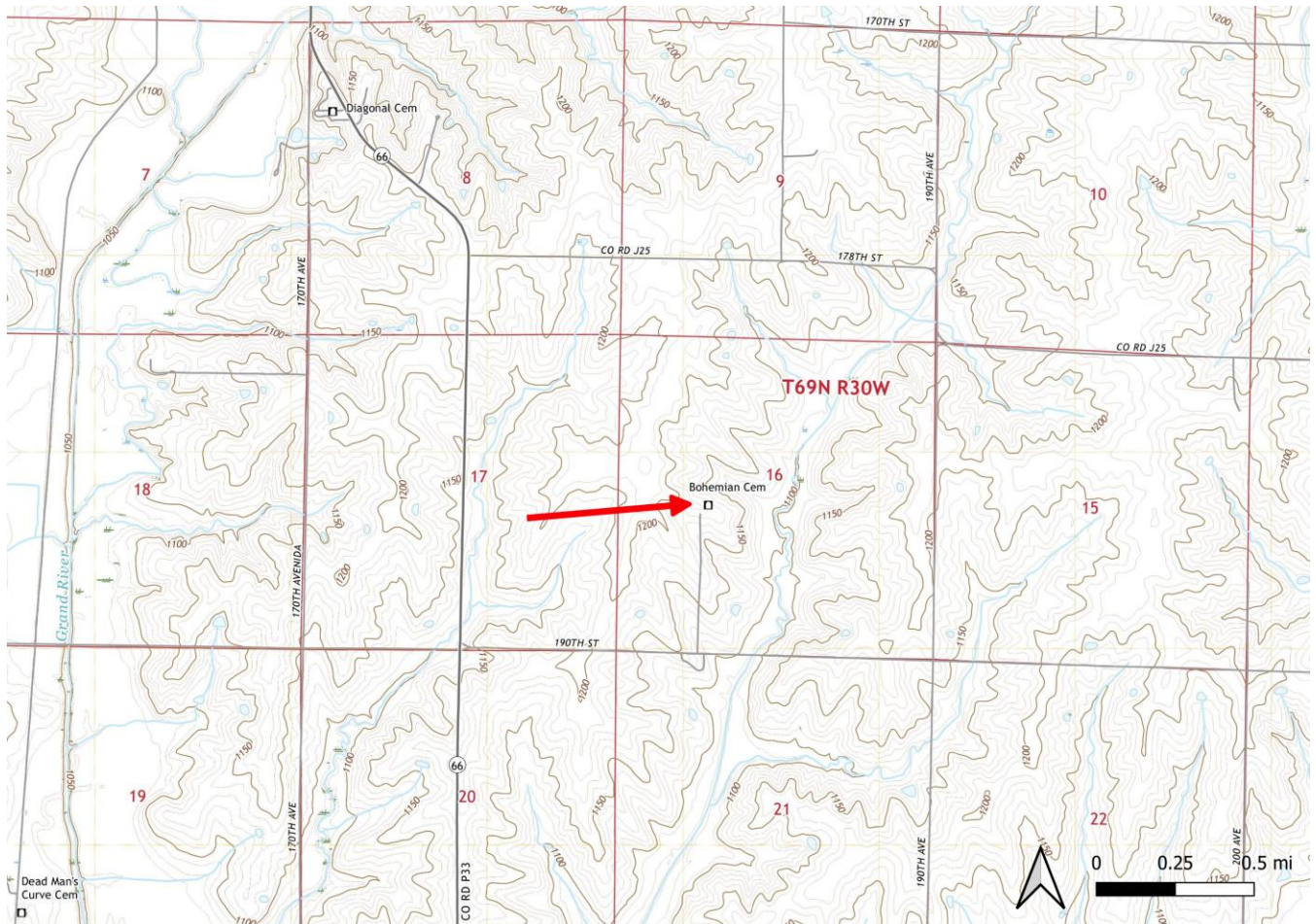
Iowa Site Inventory Form
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Bohemian Cemetery
Name of Property
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USGS Topographic map showing location of the Bohemian Cemetery (red arrow). Accessed online using QGIS mapping software, March 2023.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Bohemian Cemetery is recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places locally under Criterion A, for its association with the pattern of Czech/Bohemian settlement in Washington Township. The cemetery retains overall good by virtue of its setting, location, association, design, and materials. The building on the property, now used as a shed, was the vestibule of the former church here. Though it has mixed integrity it is an important remnant of the building that was once very important to and unifying for this cultural group.

OVERVIEW OF THE IMMIGRATION:

The Bohemian Cemetery in Washington Township of Ringgold County, Iowa is the final resting place of many of the first Bohemian immigrants of 1856 and their descendants. That ethnic group were families, friends and neighbors in Bohemia (the former Czechoslovakia, modern day Chezia) that left the old world to start new lives arriving in the state of Iowa after its December 28, 1846 statehood.

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State Historic Preservation Office
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Bohemian Cemetery	Ringgold
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Others left Bohemia to avoid Austrian persecution in 1848. The first group arrived in 1856, then the latter group arrived after the civil war in 1865. Generations of Bohemian settled in southern Iowa and established family farms, businesses, a school, churches and this cemetery during the 19th century and early 20th century.

An article in the Diagonal Reporter on Page 1, November 8, 1928 reprinted from the Council Bluffs Nonpareil of September 30, 1928 by Miss Mattie Smith of Clearfield, Iowa, wrote:

“The first Bohemian families to settle in Washington Township, Ringgold County, were Joseph Toman, Sr, and his family and Vaclay Jezek, single, in 1856. After they arrival in New York City they started west by railroad in search of homes, and reached the end of the railroad in Illinois. From there they traveled in “prairie schooners,” heading for Kansas. When they arrived in Ringgold County they heard of Indian uprisings in Missouri and Kansas, so decided to settle right where they were camping. Joseph Toman settled near the Grand River, right in the heart of the forest, as in those days settlers kept close to streams and wood because of fuel and water supply. Vaclay Jezek married Dorthy Denhart Beal and settled on Brush Creek, about three miles from Tomans.

After some years of correspondence with friends and relatives in Klasterec and Zamberk, Bohemia, several more families decided to come to America, after hearing what a wonderful country it is. So in 1866 the following families arrived: Anton Jezek, Sr., Leopold, Vit., Peter and Joseph Dolecheck and John Ziska and their families, and Joseph Kalka, single. They came to the end of the railroad in Eddyville, Iowa and were brought on in wagons. In course of time more friends and relatives came, some moved to other states, until at the present time only about seventy families, nearly all descendants of the original “Bohemian Settlement,” south and southeast of Diagonal....

When they first arrived, none could speak the American language, just that of their own country. They built for themselves homes and nearby a log cabin church where they met on every Sabbath. In later years, when they were in better circumstances financially, they built a new house of worship. They also plotted a cemetery, which is in fine shape year by year. Some thirty years ago they built a school house for teaching their children their native language and here was a real community center where they met socially and for debates and other literary work. Twenty-five years ago a Bohemian band was organized under the leadership of Jerry Zaruba and furnished fine music for many occasions.”

Forty-nine years later David Jezek of Diagonal wrote a more detailed account of the Bohemian immigration to southern Iowa. During his life time, David was a respected farmer and member of the Bohemian community who captured the chronology of the families interred in the Bohemian Cemetery. The following key excerpts from his writings:

From the “HISTORY OF BOHEMIAN SETTLERS IN RINGGOLD COUNTY,” written by David Jezek, 1977 and listed on the IAGenWeb Project.

“The first known Bohemian settlers to come to the Diagonal vicinity were the Joseph TOMAN family. They came to America and Ringgold County in 1856, and his wife, Vorsila, was the first person buried in the Bohemian Cemetery. The following is a quote from the burial record (or obituary):

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"Vorsila (JEZEK) TOMAN was born in Zamberk, Bohemia, on April 18, 1811, and died at her home in Washington Township, Ringgold County, Iowa, _____ 1866. She was united in marriage to Joseph TOMAN, Sr. To this union two sons were born, Joseph Jr. and Eustachius. In 1856 the family moved from Bohemia to America; they chose Ringgold County as their future home and located near the Grand River in Washington Township."

Also in 1856 Vaclav (James) JEZEK came to Ringgold County with the TOMAN's. He being a single man, he soon found himself a future mate in the person of Mrs. Coryth (DENHART) BEAL, a widow. They were married in 1860. To this union were born four children: Matilda, Cora, William, and George.

The name JEZEK being hard to pronounce for some of the Americans, he had it legally changed to what was to be an easier spelling, YASHACK, and that accounts for the two different versions of the name.

While there might have been some others that came in the 1850's there is no record of who they might have been. A good many of those that followed came right after the Civil War.

In 1865 Anton KRECHKY, his wife Albina, and two daughters, Barbora and Marie, came to America and located in Washington Township, Ringgold County. They had been Old-Country friends of the Joseph TOMAN's, Sr., and stayed the first year or so with the TOMAN's, later moving to their own home about 2 miles east, or about the center of Washington Township.

In the early days most of the social gatherings were held in the KRECHKY home, as the log house in which they lived was one of the largest in the neighborhood.

The first Bohemian church, a log cabin, was built on the northeast corner of their farm, just west across the road from what is now the Bohemian Cemetery.

This shrine of worship stood and served its purpose for many years, until the settlers built a new building across the road on the edge of the cemetery on part of the Peter DOLCHECK farm. (At that time that was a much used road with 7 houses on that one and one-half miles. In about 1920 the road was closed and only the south on-half of a mile is maintained to the cemetery.)

While there is no mention of the year when the new church was built, some recall that Mary JEZEK (Mrs. Joe SLAVIK), was the last child baptized in the old church and Mary SOBOTKA (Mrs. Lewis SLAVIK), was the first to be baptized in the new church, which would place the date at approximately 1888.

In 1866 there were seven more families that came to America and joined these earlier settlers. My Grandfather, Antone JEZEK Sr., who was a brother of Vaclav (James) YASHAK (Mentioned earlier), his wife and children. Antone JEZEK Jr., who was my father, Frank, and Frances, who on November 22, 1873, was married to Peter DOLECHECK Jr....

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"In the year of 1866 Peter DOLECHECK Sr. and his brothers, Vet and Leopold and families and several related families of theirs, started on a long journey to America where they arrived the same year. At that time it took six weeks to cross the Atlantic Ocean. They all settled in Washington Township about nine miles northwest of Mt. Ayr. Peter DOLECHECK's Sr. made their permanent home in Washington Township and after their arrival in America. Peter DOLECHECK Sr. conducted the services in the Bohemian Church for about twenty-five years. The services in the beginning and for many years after, were held in a log cabin but later on when the settlers were better situated financially, they build a new church on the cemetery grounds. It was located on a part of the Peter DOLECHECK farm."

In 1890 there were five families who came to Ringgold County, namely Frank RICKER, Frank RYCHNOVSKY, Frank FOGLE Sr., Charley OSMAN from Bohemia, and Emanuel SOBOTKA from Cainesville, Missouri. Emanuel SOBOTKA farmed and also had a general store in Diagonal.

While most of the Checks people were farmers there were several who contributed to the business of the community. The earliest of record was Jerry ZARUBA Sr. who came to Ringgold County in 1883 and kept a store in Goshen, later moving to a farm S.E. of Diagonal.

Emanuel SOBOTKA came in 1890. He engaged in farming and conducted a general store on the east side of the Main St. in Diagonal, where the bank and post office now stand. he disposed of the store sometime before 1910 and again farmed; he later ran the Farmers' Store for several years.

In 1902 David DOLECHECK and Joe A. KAFKA started a general store in Diagonal, which they conducted until 1909, as DOLECHECK and KAFKA General Store, when D. D. (as he was known) bought KAFKA out and KAFKA moved to Shambaugh and later to St. Joseph, Missouri. D.D. operated the store until the early 20's in the same location, when he bought the building just 1 block north where he continued the business until he sold it to LIGGET's in the 50's.

In the 1890's Jerry ZARUBA Jr. and Frank FOGLE Jr. conducted a harness shop for a short time then Jerry farmed. Frank had a hardware store on the east side, also a Chevrolet agency in the early 20's. He also served 2 terms as Ringgold County auditor...."

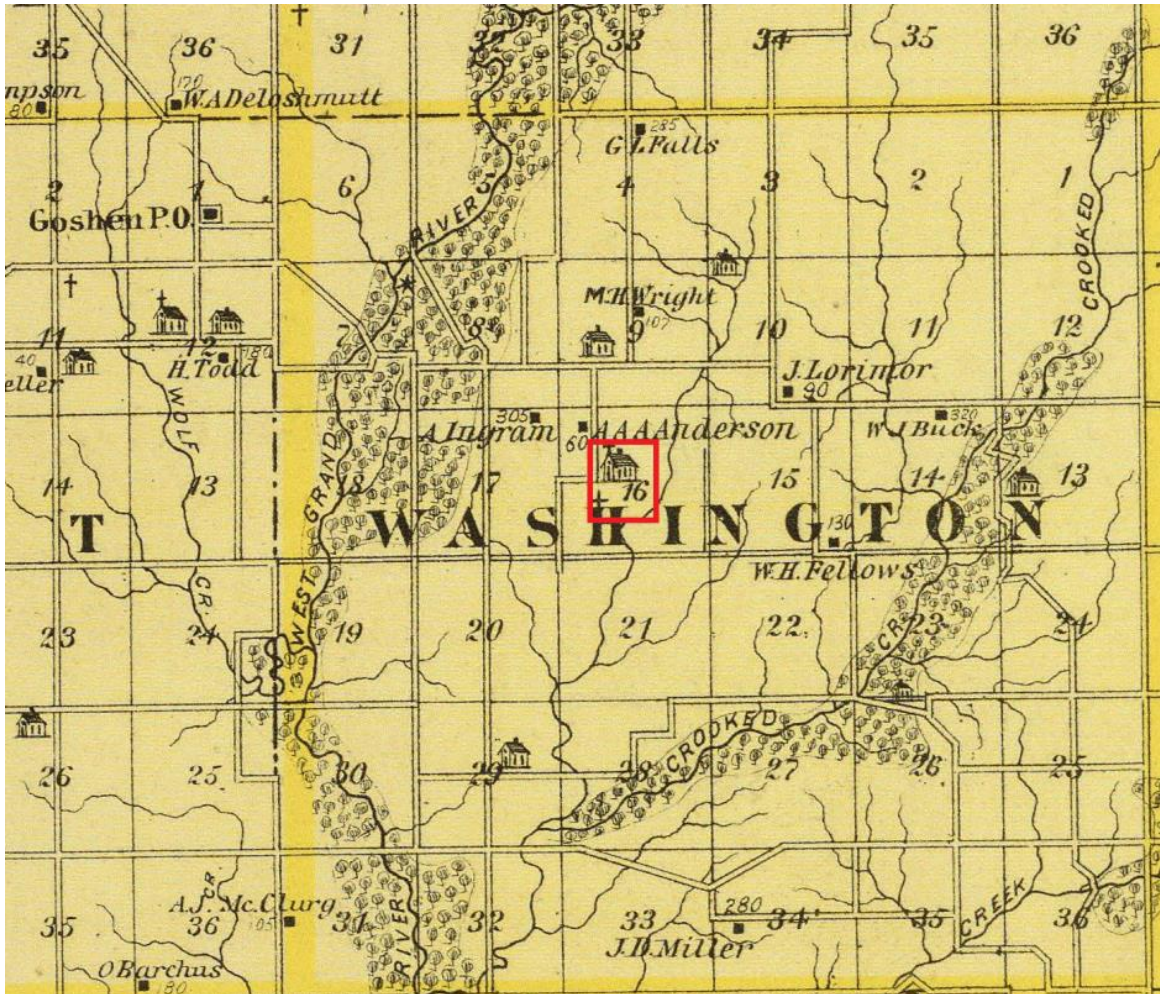
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The location of the Old Bohemian “Log Cabin Church” on the Antone Krechky property was west of the New Bohemian Church on the cemetery grounds. Krechky and others built this church sometime after 1865. This is confirmed by the A.T. Andreas 1875 Map of Ringgold County, Iowa. A clip of that map with a red rectangle depicts a Church at that location as shown below:

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From the Diagonal, Iowa Centennial History: 1888-1988, Page 164

“In 1888 the congregation built a second church, locating it across the road from the Bohemian Cemetery on land donated by Peter Dolecek, Sr. (Please note the church was located on the Peter Dolecek land which was the actual location of the Bohemian cemetery)

Charter members of the Bohemian Church include the Dolecek family, Dolocheck family, the Toman family, the Pacha family, the Jezek family, the Sobotka family, the Kleijch family, the Langer family, the Krechky family, and the Zaruba family.



Bohemian Church.

A picture of the second Bohemian Church from the same source. The vestibule seen here is the one that became the shed building present today.

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Many were baptized but as older members passed on, some moving away and the younger generation attending English churches in the new town of Diagonal, the church closed in the 1920's. The 1941 funeral of Maria Pacha was the last service in the church. In 1943, it was sold and moved to Tingley by William Halm where he used it as a plumbing shop. The main entrance still stands at the Bohemian Cemetery being used for storage."

The main entrance (Vestibule) of the 1888 second Bohemian Church stand on the west side of the Bohemian Cemetery today. As noted in the "Diagonal, Iowa Centennial History: 1888-1988," it is now used as a storage shed.



Vestibule of The Bohemie Church--South
02/02/2023

South side of that (Vestibule) storage shed:

This structure is located on its original location as the front entrance to the second Bohemian Church, denoted by the sign above the door; "1867 Bohemian Church 1941 Cite," The south doors match the original opening correctly, so are original as can be seen in the older photo. The building sets on a poured concrete pad. It has modern vinyl drop siding and trim. The roof has been recently covered with steel. The building has a gabled design, both front and rear, with rafters that are he same pitch as the older photo.

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Sign above front door "1867 Bohemian Church 1941 Cite,"

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The east side view of the storage shed (Vestibule).

The East side of the storage shed exhibits the same offset door location as in the older photo. That door has been replaced with a modern door with modern knob / lock set. The foundation is a neatly finished poured concrete slab. Vinyl siding and steel roof are of recent construction. This view shows the eave trough and down spout.

No pictures were taken of the West side due to close proximity of the neighbor's property.

No pictures were taken of the North side due to close proximity of the outhouse.

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BOHEMIAN CEMETERY

From the Cemetery Recordings of Ringgold county, Iowa By: Raymond V. Banner, Pgs. 27-33

“Located about three miles SE of Diagonal near the center of Sec. 16, T69, R30, Washington Township, Ringgold county, Iowa. The Bohemian church (non-denominational) stood at what is now the west end of cemetery from 1867-1841. According to an inscription on a marble memorial stone in honor of Joseph and Mary Slavik, the cemetery was established in 1872.”

The count of names on head stones of Bohemian origin are approximately 258. Some infant burials remain unaccounted for so the total interment present may be higher. Below is an alphabetical list of surnames displayed in the cemetery.

NAME	NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER
Bata	8	Krechky	2
Dolecek	12	Langer	4
Dolecheck	16	Langr	2
Dvorak	1	Nechanicky	1
Fine	3	Opatrny	1
Fogle	8	Osman	5
Freouf	2	Overholser	1
Frimel	3	Pacha	9
Gardner	2	Ricker	21
George	1	Roubinek	2
Giddings	1	Rychnovsky	8
Grelle	4	Saville	2
Hilliard	2	Shimek	1
Honsatko	1	Skarda	4a
Jezek	23	Skroh	2
Kafka	6	Slavik	12
Karsky	1	Sobotka	19
Keprta	1	Toman	12
Kessler	2	Yachack	4
Klejach	17	Zaruba	2
Kokesh	2		

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Sample of headstones in the Bohemian Cemetery looking east.

ASPECTS OF HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Today the 1867 Bohemian log church and the second 1888 Bohemian church are gone from the site. The front entrance or vestibule of the second church is on the Bohemian Cemetery grounds. It has been substantially preserved with a concrete slab floor, new east man door, new steel roof material and new siding and repurposed as a storage shed.

The Bohemian Cemetery exists as the resting place for the first Bohemian (Czechoslovakian) settlers and their descendants who immigrated to Ringgold County, Iowa in the 1850's and 1860's. This migration of a closely related ethnic group from Klastepec and Zamberk Bohemia shaped the modern day culture of Ringgold County and Iowa. Their personal relationships, first with family and later other

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settlers, were influential in the community spirit seen in Iowa today. Lands that they settled were rough, rocky, and hilly similar to the lands that they came from in the old world. These people were god fearing, hardworking farmers in Bohemia. Those beliefs and skill sets brought Ringgold County out of the prairie wilderness to the prosperous livestock farms and small communities of today. The 1881 Bohemian Church vestibule (storage shed) and Bohemian Cemetery are two remnants of that ethnic history of significant importance, both locally and to the state of Iowa. This small building and cemetery should be noted and preserved for future generations to remember those who came before.

ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY

The site retains good integrity of setting and location. The cemetery is in its same location and is surrounded by agricultural land as it has been for its entire existence. There is the potential that the roads have been realigned, however, and the road now terminates at the cemetery. The integrity of materials, design, and craftsmanship, for the overall site of the cemetery is good. There are historical headstones and other materials around the site. The integrity of the former church vestibule is poor, as most of the building has been removed. It does retain its historic front double doors and the historic materials may be covered below the modern siding and roofing. The integrity of association is overall good, as it retains its same usage and name. its name, signage, and burials are indicative of its connections to the Bohemian/Czech settlers who came to this specific part of the county.

CONSIDERATION D

The cemetery is eligible under Criterion A as a remnant of the close-knit Czech/Bohemian families that settled together in this area. Though the cemetery was used for religious purposes it was culturally important for this group, as many were non-English speakers and sought to commune with those of similar backgrounds and cultural experiences. Their shared religion and language made this a natural place of cultural and social importance for them. This rises the Bohemian Cemetery to a level of historical importance beyond what would be held by most other remote, rural cemeteries in Iowa as would be required by this consideration.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Books:

Banner, Raymond V., "Cemetery Gravestones Recordings of Ringgold county, Iowa," Published by Ringgold County Historical Society, Copyright 2003, Printed in the United States of America

Kilgore, Cathy, "Cemetery Gravestone Recordings of Ringgold County Iowa Updated For 1 January 2000 Through 31 December 2014," Compiled and Edited by Cathy Kilgore Ringgold County Veteran Affairs November 2015

Wiley, Liz and Newton, Judy, The Book Committee, "Diagonal Centennial History 1888 – 1988,"Published by The Book Committee, 1988

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Newspaper Articles:

Diagonal Reporter on Page 1, November 8, 1928: "The Bohemian Settlers in Ringgold County—Story of Early Settlers Printed in Council Bluffs Nonpareil of September 30," by Miss Mattie Smith of Clearfield, Iowa

Digital Media:

IAGenWeb Project, 1977 "HISTORY OF BOHEMIAN SETTLERS IN RINGGOLD COUNTY," written by David Jezek

Andreas Atlas Co., 1875 "Map of Ringgold County, State of Iowa," David Rumsey Historical Map Collection

Google Earth Pro

Legal documents:

Ringgold County (Iowa) County Auditor Office. Deed: BOHEMIAN CEMETERY ASSOC, 11/21/2022, 10:10 AM Page 1, Washington Twp-Other, Tax District: WASDI

Additional Documentation

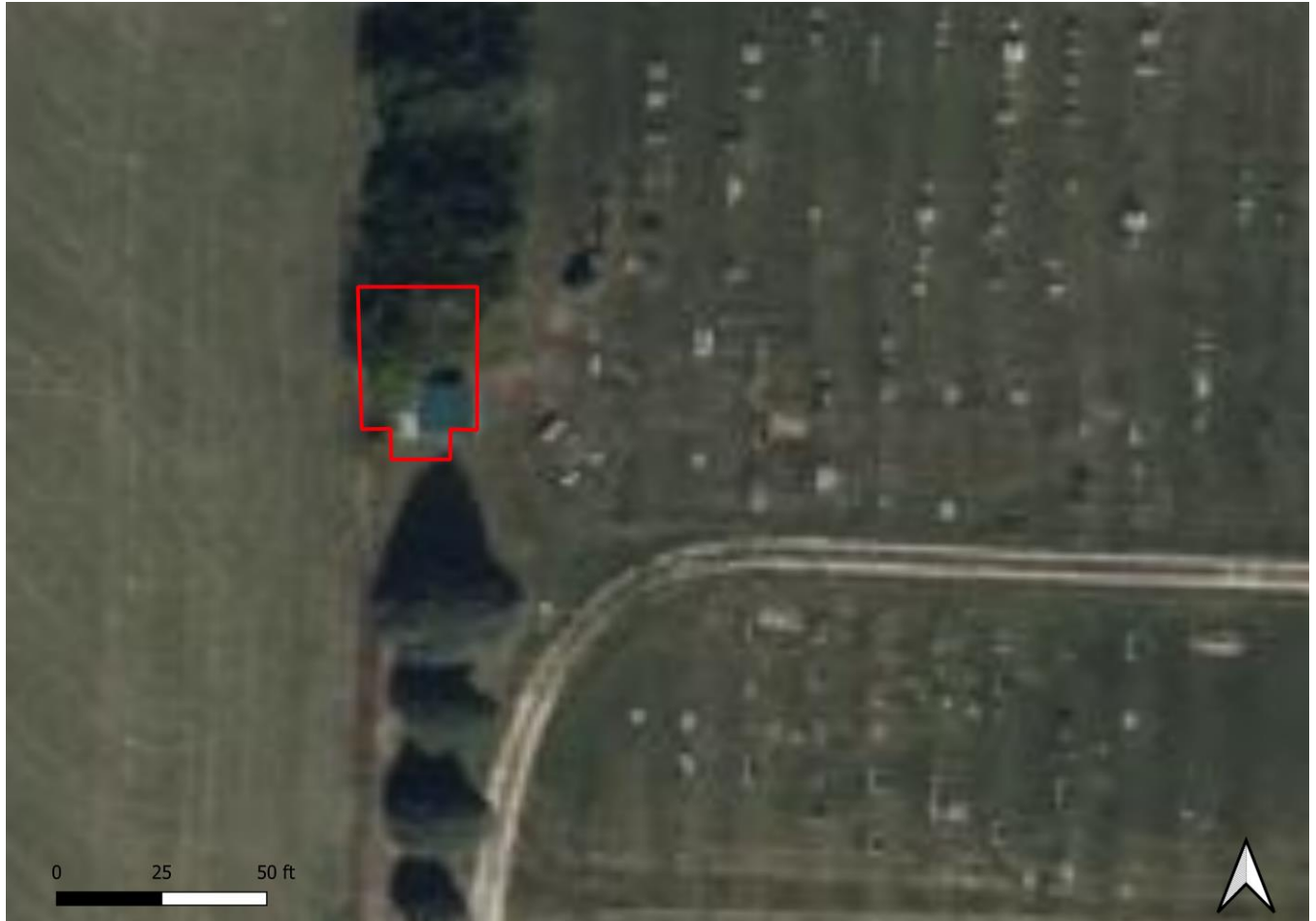
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Current Bing Maps aerial photograph showing location of former church (red outline) as seen in the 1930s historic aerial image. The vestibule sits at or very near to where it was historically. Accessed online using QGIS mapping software, March 2023.

Iowa Site Inventory Form

State Historic Preservation Office

(January 2016)

State Inventory Number: 80-00317 New Supplemental

9-Digit SHPO Review & Compliance (R&C) Number: _____

Non-extant Year: _____

Read the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions carefully, to ensure accuracy and completeness before completing this form. The instructions are available on our website.

• **Property Name**

A) Historic name: Diagonal High School

B) Other names: Diagonal Community School; Diagonal Public School; Diagonal Independent School

• **Location**

A) Street address: 403 W. Madison Street

B) City or town: Diagonal (Vicinity) County: Ringgold

C) Legal description:

Rural: Township Name: _____ Township No.: _____ Range No.: _____ Section: _____ Qtr: _____ of Qtr: _____

Urban: Subdivision: Burl Addition Block(s): 12 Lot(s): _____

• **Classification**

A) **Property category:** *Check only one*

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

B) **Number of resources (within property):**

If eligible property, enter number of:		If non-eligible property, enter number of:	
Contributing	Noncontributing		
<u>1</u>	Buildings	—	Buildings
—	Sites	—	Sites
—	Structures	—	Structures
—	Objects	—	Objects
<u>1</u>	Total	—	Total

C) **For properties listed in the National Register:**

National Register status: Listed De-listed NHL NPS DOE

D) **For properties within a historic district:**

- Property contributes to a National Register or local certified historic district.
- Property contributes to a potential historic district, based on professional historic/architectural survey and evaluation.
- Property *does not* contribute to the historic district in which it is located.

Historic district name: _____ Historic district site inventory number: _____

E) **Name of related project report or multiple property study, if applicable:**

MPD title
Ringgold County Planning for Preservation

Historical Architectural Data Base #
80-005

• **Function or Use** *Enter categories (codes and terms) from the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions*

A) **Historic functions**

05A School

B) **Current functions**

05A School

• **Description** *Enter categories (codes and terms) from the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions*

A) **Architectural classification**

06C Classical Revival

05G Romanesque

B) **Materials**

Foundation (visible exterior): _____

Walls (visible exterior): 03 Brick

Roof: 15 Synthetics

Other: _____

C) **Narrative description** **SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED**

• Statement of Significance

A) Applicable National Register Criteria: Mark your opinion of eligibility after applying relevant National Register criteria

- Criterion A: Property is associated with significant events.
Criterion B: Property is associated with the lives of significant persons.
Criterion C: Property has distinctive architectural characteristics.
Criterion D: Property yields significant information in archaeology/history.

B) Special criteria considerations: Mark any special considerations; leave blank if none

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

C) Areas of significance

Enter categories from instructions

02 Architecture

11 Education

D) Period(s) of significance

1914

E) Significant dates

Construction date

1914 check if circa or estimated date

Other dates, including renovations

1926

F) Significant person

Complete if Criterion B is marked above

G) Cultural affiliation

Complete if Criterion D is marked above

H) Architect/Builder

Architect

Builder/contractor

Gard, C.M.

I) Narrative statement of significance SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED

• Bibliography See continuation sheets for the list research sources used in preparing this form

• Geographic Data Optional UTM references See continuation sheet for additional UTM or comments

Table with 4 columns: Zone, Easting, Northing, NAD. Rows 1-4 with values like 15, 386605, 4518316, 83.

• Form Preparation

Name and Title: Jan Johnston, Ringgold County HPC; Ray Werner Date:03/23/2023

Organization/firm: Tallgrass Archaeology LLC E-mail:ray.werner@tallgrassarchaeology.com

Street address: 2460 S. Riverside Drive Telephone:319-354-6722

City or Town: Iowa City State: IA Zip code:52246

• ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION Submit the following items with the completed form

A) For all properties, attach the following, as specified in the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions:

- 1. Map of property's location within the community.
2. Glossy color 4x6 photos labeled on back with property/building name, address, date taken, view shown, and unique photo number.
3. Photo key showing each photo number on a map and/or floor plan, using arrows next top each photo number to indicate the location and directional view of each photograph.
4. Site plan of buildings/structures on site, identifying boundaries, public roads, and building/structure footprints.

B) For State Historic Tax Credit Part 1 Applications, historic districts and farmsteads, and barns:

See lists of special requirements and attachments in the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions.

State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Use Only Below This Line

The SHPO has reviewed the Site Inventory and concurs with above survey opinion on National Register eligibility:

- Yes No More research recommended
This is a locally designated property or part of a locally designated district.

Comments:

SHPO authorized signature:

Date:

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00317
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Page 1

<u>Diagonal High School</u>	<u>Ringgold</u>
Name of Property	County
<u>403 W. Madison Street</u>	<u>Diagonal</u>
Address	City

7. Narrative Description

The building has two main parts:

- South Part: 1914 school building
- North Part: 1926 gymnasium addition

The 1914 building is built in a Classical Revival style perhaps with some Romanesque influences. The building is three stories tall. It has polychrome brick exterior. Its roof is covered with synthetic materials. Significant elements of its design include denticulated brickwork below the somewhat wide eave overhangs, segmental arched brickwork above the windows, polychrome masonry, and its inset entry, tower and belfry. It has modified windows in its masonry window openings, in which the top portions have been infilled. The

1914 School Building

The south-facing façade features an inset entry that is accessed by a set of concrete steps. The double-entry door has a brick arch above it though the arched transom has been infilled. The second story of the recess has a chiseled stone inlay with the name of the school, and its third story has two windows. Above the recess is a hipped dormer with a louvered vent opening in its arched opening. To each side of the inset is a wall that is symmetrical with the other side. Each has four window openings on each story, and a gabled dormer above it. Each of these two dormers has a fanlight window that appears to be historic.

The east side of the building has another arched entry. The entry is accessed by modern, poured concrete stairs and ramps. It has approximately ten window openings on each story. Th

The north wall of the building is mostly covered by the 1926 gymnasium addition.

The west side of the building has a large, brick, square chimney that rises from the ground to well above the eaves of the building. The second story has ten windows. The first story is partially submerged and has a modern entry door at its center, four enclosed windows to the north of the door, and at least one enclosed window to the south of the door.

1926 Gymnasium Addition

This part of the building has a barrel-arched roof that is covered with modern materials. The rest of the addition has a flat roof and parapet. Its walls are a different brick from the main building. Its fenestration is not arched like the main building, and it has far less ornamentation.

The hyphen that connects it to the main high school building has a window on its second story and another on its first story.

The south wall of the addition has three ranked windows on each story to the west of the hyphen, and the same to the east of the hyphen.

The east wall of the addition has two windows on each story on its south end. It also has four enclosed windows on each story.

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The north wall of the addition has a small, shed-roofed wing with a parapet. This wing has a 1/1 window and a door on its east end and a 1/1 window on its west end. West of the wing, on the north wall of the addition is a door that leads directly to the gymnasium. The north wall of the addition has no doors or windows east of the wing.

Much like the west wall, the east wall of the addition has two ranked windows on each story at its south end and four ranked windows that have been enclosed. This side also has a double entry door with an enclosed arch transom. A set of concrete steps with iron handrails leads to this double door.

Noted Modifications

- Replacement and infill of some window openings

Defining Characteristics

- Wide Eaves
- Dentils and under-eaves, masonry details
- Neo-classical Revival design elements with some Romanesque influence
- Segmental arched fenestration on main building
- Dormers and inset gables on roof of south-facing façade
- Polychrome brick walls
- Broad edifice with ranked fenestration, symmetry

8. Statement of Significance

The Diagonal School is eligible locally under Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places. It is eligible locally under Criterion A for its significance to the educational and cultural history of the community. The school was an important factor in the development of this small town that is now much smaller than it was historically in terms of population. It was a source of employment for many and offered public education to the youth of Diagonal and surrounding areas. The school demonstrates the period of consolidation in Iowa's educational past. The school also demonstrates the development of recreational extracurricular sports in Iowa school, as discussed thoroughly by Rogers in the previous inventory for and in the Multiple Property Document with which it is associated. The building is eligible under Criterion C for its demonstration of significant architectural merits, including its Revival design elements and sheer size. It is eligible at the local level for these reasons.

History of Diagonal

The City of Diagonal has its roots in the coming of the railroads through the county. The town was begun mostly as a relocation of Goshen, a former town nearby, to be closer to the railroad infrastructure. Several businesses in addition to some residents relocated to the new town.

The City of Diagonal was once more populous than it is today, and in the early-20th century it had more business and commerce in its downtown area than it does today. The number of business buildings along Broadway Street are visible in the Sobotka and Gunsonney map in the additional documentation. Known first as Hak-a-dady, Diagonal was established at the intersection of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (CB&Q) Railroad and the Chicago Great Western Railroad (CGW) with the closest towns being Goshen and Knowlton, two miles away. The crossing at which the town was located became a railway hub. The presence of this hub provided business opportunities for lodging and restaurants; this led to the town being incorporated in 1888. A year later, the town's residents petitioned for a post office to be

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constructed within city limits. The first post office was built later that same year; it is believed that the original building was located near the Burlington depot. On March 30, 1889, the town was officially platted and recorded on April 3, 1889, in the courthouse of Ringgold County in Mount Ayr, Iowa. 1899 brought a catastrophic fire to the growing town of Diagonal, setting the business district ablaze. The town was rebuilt but was once again the victim of tragedy when a second fire claimed two businesses and the home of James Bell in 1906. The town of Diagonal was struck by a series of floods between the years 1909 and 1915, both causing damage to the agricultural industry. A bank was planned in 1915 and built to completion in 1916 with the name "Diagonal State Bank 1916" on the front of the building. As Diagonal continued to grow, its list of shops grew with it: a cobbler was opened by Pete Osman in the early half of the twentieth century, Dalbey Lumber was established in 1956 (Wiley and Newton 1988; Iowa Writers Program 1942).

As a growing railroad town, bigger than it is now, the town was a prime candidate for a large public school. This school reflects the growing town's educational needs and wants, and it also demonstrates the trend of school consolidations throughout the state.

History of Education in Ringgold County

Due to the rural nature of Ringgold County, the majority of schools established throughout the early portion of its history were country schools, often limited to single-room buildings. The earliest teachers in the one-room schoolhouses often lacked any formal educational training. In 1876, the Iowa Normal School was founded to offer two-week education courses to those who sought to become teachers within the rural schools; as the state's legislature began to push for higher certification standards within education, more individuals who hoped to be teachers received advance preparatory education. Due to the idea that a married woman's priority was taking care of her children, the majority of the school teachers in the early days were men, a statistic that changed drastically by 1905 when the majority of school teachers in Iowa were women. The schools did not only serve as teaching spaces for children. However, as many of these county schools became fixtures within the communities they served. The school houses would sometimes also serve as gathering halls as well as places of worship when there were insufficient funds to build a church. Each township was considered its own school district; towns with over 1,000 residents could become independent of the township district and become an independent school - this number was later lowered to 100 residents. Independent schools, in accordance to the refinements made to the education bill in 1872, were required to have ten full time students in attendance to be considered such. By the year 1884, there were 100 rural schools reported to be in session within the thirty-three separate districts in Ringgold County; less than half of school aged children within the county attended classes. A year later, 1885, Tingley school district built a school building that would subsequently be used as the model for other school buildings within the county. The town of Redding built two schools, the first in 1887 and the second in 1889. The latter of the two was a two-story, three-room school that was utilized until 1915 (Iowa Writers' Program 1942).

The Transportation Bill of 1897 marked the first legislature put in place that would call for the consolidation of the schools in the county to make it easier to transport children to and from school, something that was less feasible the more schools there were. Another bill was passed in 1913 that further encouraged the consolidation of the smaller country schools by providing financial aid to schools that met certain criteria such as meeting ground and building requirements, having certified teachers, and providing transportation to school children, amongst other things. The aid provided was directly dependent on the physical size of the school building (i.e. two room schools would receive \$450 while

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three room schools would receive \$850). 1919 saw the addition of further academic legislation as Iowa passed a minimum attendance law in which schools that failed to meet the minimum of five students attending daily, would face closure and consolidation. The second decade of the twentieth century saw many of Ringgold County's townships consolidating their schools by popular vote such as the town of Redding in 1915 and Beaconsfield in 1920. The trend continued throughout the third and fourth decade so much so that one fifth of the school population in the county attended Mount Ayr schools. The biggest blow to country schools came in 1945 when the State of Iowa passed a bill that required the cost of tuition to be greater than the operating cost per student, if the school did not reach this criteria, it would be closed. By 1972, there were a total of 472 school districts in Iowa, leaving the public one room schoolhouses in the past. As of 1996 there are an estimated 2,911 country schools still standing in Iowa (Iowa Writers' Program 1942).

History of the Diagonal School Building

In 1892, the first public school in Diagonal was built as a new alternative to the nearby rural school that local youth attended. It sat on the same property as the subject building, but slightly to the south. This was a two-story, four-room school. This building has a belfry and was expanded circa-1910. The old building was sold and removed from the site in 1915.

In reflecting the growing needs of the community, by 1914, the school board voted to replace it with a bigger, brick building. The \$20,000 bond referendum passed by a vote of 178 to 32. Notably, women had voting rights for local elections at this time, and that seemed to be a deciding factor in the overwhelming support.

The building was built to allow light and air circulation for each classroom. It was built in the high style of (Neo-)Classical Revivalism. It had a small gymnasium in the basement, but it was not finished and had a dirt floor, until a booster club ran a campaign to finish its floor in 1915. The school quickly became an important part of the local community.

1918 was an important year for the school. It received full accreditation in that year. But it also experienced a nearly devastating fire.

The large gymnasium addition was built in 1926 (Hammond 1987).

History of Recreational Intramurals in Iowa Schools

In her inventory of this building and in her Multiple Property Document, Rogers thoroughly defines the significance of this school in terms of its recreational history. The school was a basketball powerhouse throughout the 1930s, led by coach "Pop" Varner. The school building and its gymnasium addition demonstrate this significance as part of a wider trend of high school sports within the state of Iowa. See those documents for further information (Rogers 2003a, Rogers 2003b).

Integrity

Apart from some window modifications, this school retains good overall integrity of design and materials. The distinctive under-eaves details are intact. The masonry is intact and also demonstrates integrity of craftsmanship. The integrity of location is good, and setting is overall good as well, as the building is located in the same neighborhood as it was historically. Though the neighborhood has lost integrity, it is still mostly residential. Some newer school-related buildings have been added as well.

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The integrity of association is very good. The imposing façade gives off an heir of importance that stresses the significance and prioritization of education. The building very much feels like a school of this period.

The neighborhood contains a few other buildings affiliated with the public school district here, including an elementary school and other auxiliary buildings. These were not included in this inventory but are not believed to be eligible at this time. For these reasons, the building is only recommended eligible locally.

9. Bibliography

Diagonal Centennial History Book, 1888-1988.

Ringgold County History compiled and written by the Iowa Writers' Program, 1942.

IAgenweb.net/ringgold/history/hist-diagonal.

Property tax data from Ringgold County Auditor's office.

Business Location Map of Diagonal Iowa: Early 1900s, produced by Otto Sobatka and Fran Gunsolley, 1986.

Hammond, Martha. Diagonal School Secretary. 1987.

Rogers, Leah D. Site inventory form #80-00317 for this building. 2003a.

Rogers Lead D. *Development of Team Sports in Iowa*. Multiple Property Document. 2003b.

10. Additional Documentation

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Current Bing Maps aerial showing location of building, including main school and gymnasium addition (red arrows). Accessed through QGIS mapping software, March 2023.

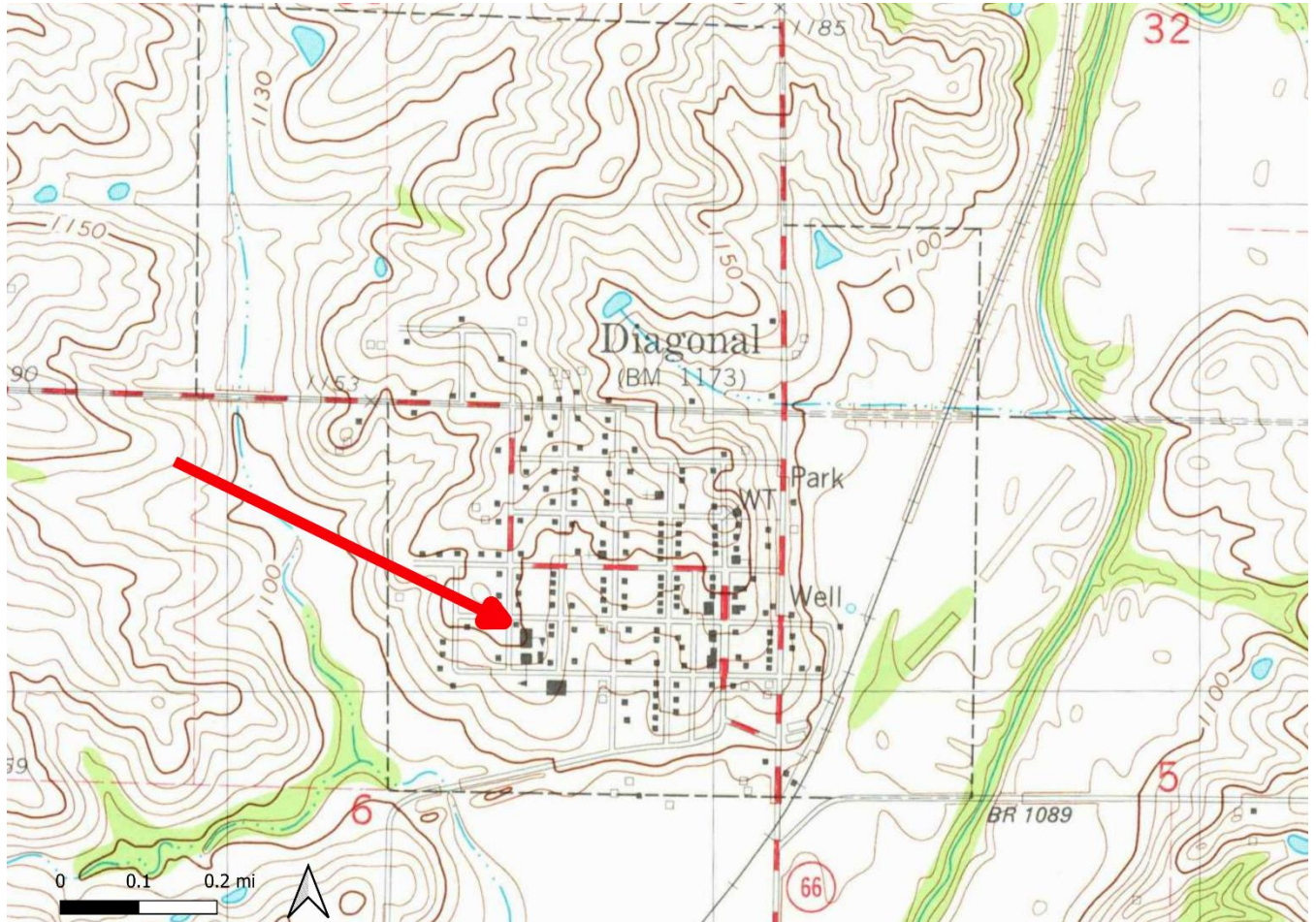
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USGS topographic map showing location of school within Diagonal area. Accessed through QGIS mapping software, March 2023.

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South-facing façade of school building, looking north. January 2023.

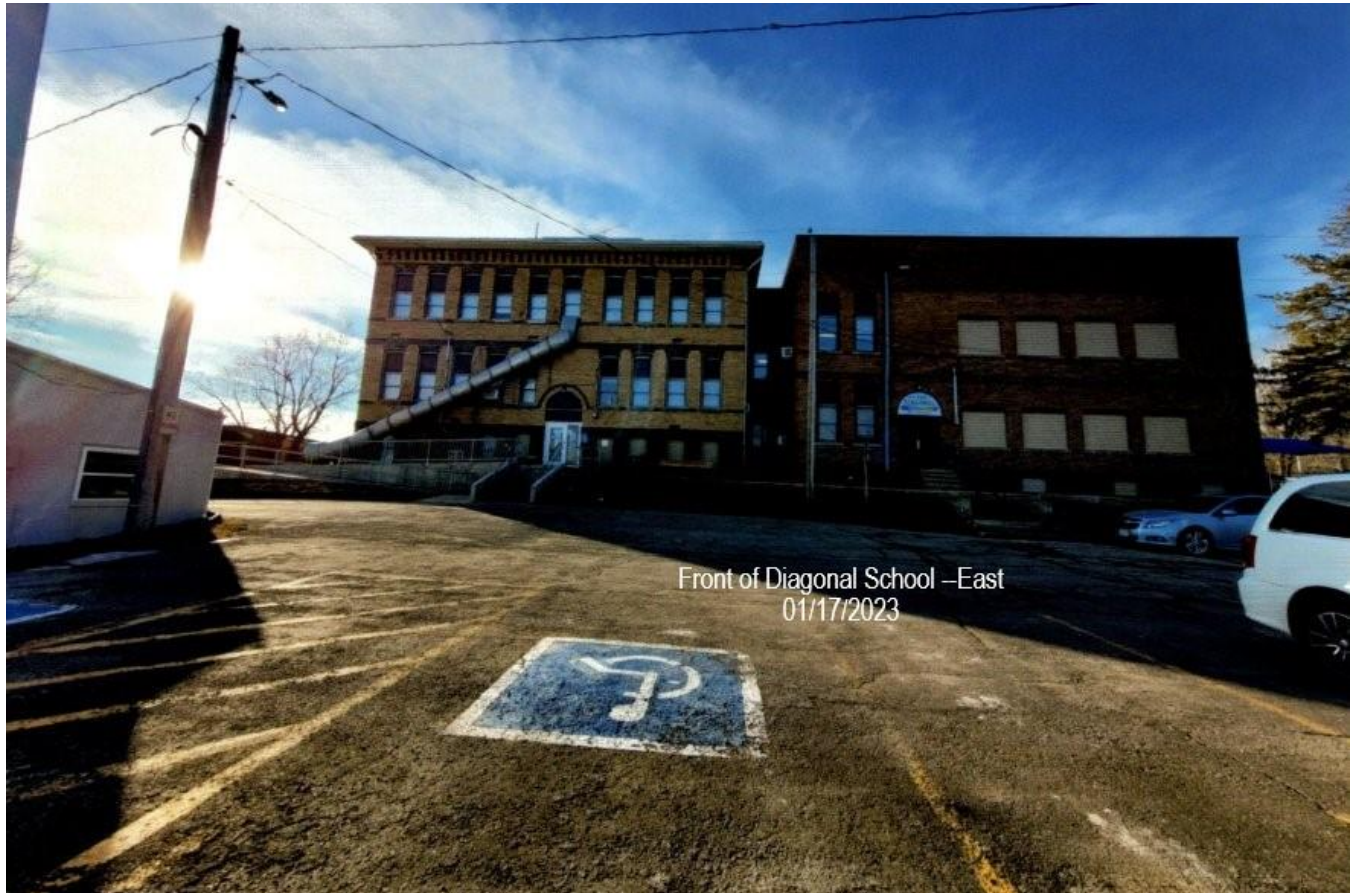
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Front of Diagonal School –East
01/17/2023

East side of building, looking west. January 2023.

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West side of main school building, looking southeast. January 2023.

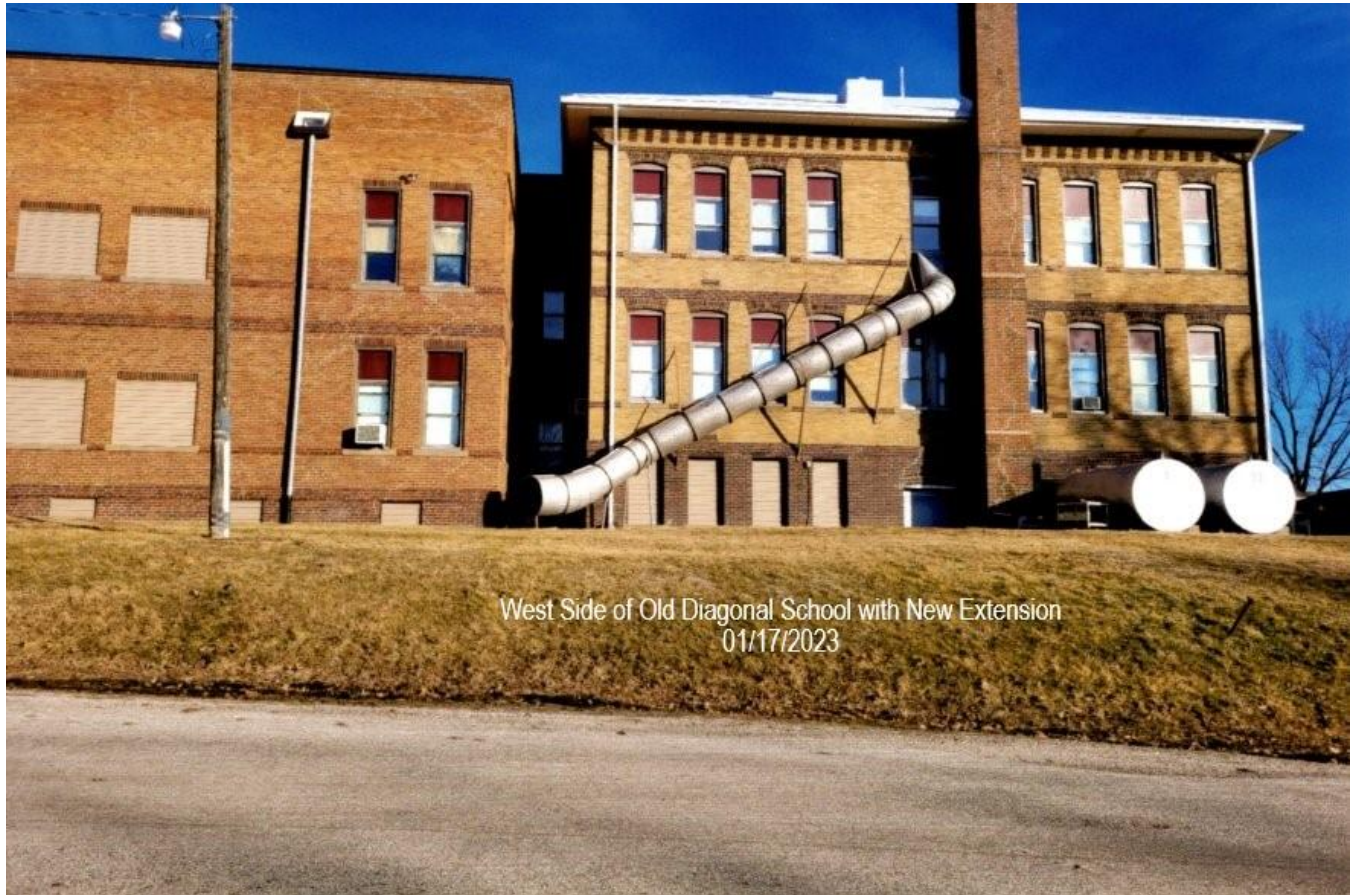
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West side of building, looking east. January 2023.

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North side of gym addition and its wing. Looking south-southeast. January 2023.

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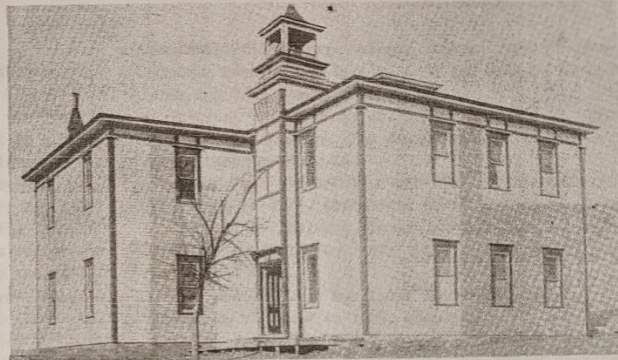
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By Martha Hammond
 Diagonal School Secretary
 1987

From 1889 to 1892 the pupils from Diagonal attended Washington Twp. #3, Spencer School which was located south of town and across the river. Some students remembered walking the swinging bridge to this school. It was situated well up the hill where the sand pit is today. Henry Ruby and Stella Busby were two of the early teachers. Each year the people voted on a proposal to move the school into town, but the village was so small that the country voters were numerous enough to keep the school out on the hill for three years. However, in 1892, by getting the women out to vote, the town finally succeeded in out-voting the rural faction. The present district, which includes approximately five sections of land, was organized and a new building erected in town.

The building of 1892 was located in the west part of Diagonal on the present school site but just south of where the present building stands. This was sometimes called "College Hill". It was a two



Diagonal School building 1904.

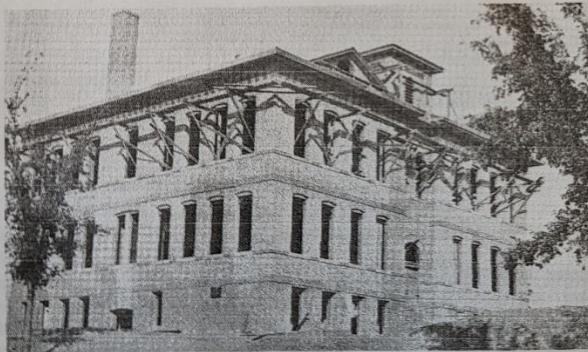
carried. A three year high school course was adopted in 1905. The first four year class was in 1913 with 2 students, G.A. Grant and Merle Williams.

In June, 1910, the school board voted to build a second addition to the schoolhouse. The cost was approximately \$620. A fire escape was added to the north side in 1911.

One of the old citizens of the town had publicly stated that his greatest ambition was to live to see Diagonal have a brick schoolhouse. He realized this in 1914. By a vote of 178 to 32 a \$20,000.00 bond was issued. The women had separate ballots.

The old schoolhouse was sold and removed Jan. 8, 1915 by Clyde Beatty for \$650.00.

The new building was modern and unique. Every room was arranged so the light came from the left side and the back when the pupil was seated. Each room is provided with a ventilator in the partition and a fresh air intake on the opposite side of the room keeping a fresh supply of air and constant change. A large pressure tank in the basement will throw water to all



Building the present south half of the school 1914.

story, four room, frame building. The first school was organized with three teachers and was an eight-months school which did not extend beyond the 10th grade. There were ninety-nine pupils enrolled the first term. One of the principals in the newly organized school was Robert Buck of Mt. Ayr.

The first class to graduate from Diagonal School was in 1896 with six students.

An addition was added in 1897 by S.J. Gard & Son. In 1900 the school year extended to 9 months.

In 1901, J. W. Talley made a motion we change the McGuffie Readers for the Progressive Readers which



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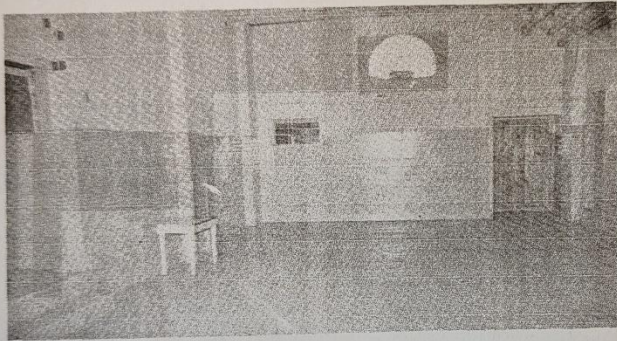
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floors.

A booster meeting was held in Sept., 1915 for the purpose of flooring the gym. (The one we call the old, old gym.) It was left a dirt floor originally to save money. The high school boys put on a stunt representing a basketball game being played in the gym with a mud floor. This caused the boys to play with rubber boots. One of the players got stuck in the mud and had to be pulled out while another hit his head on the brick wall and a doctor was called. The doctor's prescription was to the effect that nothing would cure the injured player except a new gym floor. Donations were \$100.00. Work was started the first Saturday in Oct. with the boys and Professor Mounts doing the shoveling and mixing and Horace Healy and Ward Brown doing the hauling of the sand. Two years later the school was wired for electricity.



The first Diagonal gym in the basement.

Graduates from DHS met on May 23, 1917 for organizing the first alumni reunion, held in the Methodist Church basement. There were 34 present and they all felt this was an organization they would be loyal. Those coming from a distance were Mrs. Perle Brent Kyle of Shannon City and Mrs. Blanch Stringham of Sharpsburg.

Diagonal School was fully accredited in 1918 which would allow graduating seniors to enter any state college without preparatory work.

In August, 1918 Diagonal's beautiful new school came very close to burning down. Al Jones, as he was coming into Diagonal from the west, saw dust coming from the basement windows of the school. Upon investigation found it was a case of spontaneous combustion in the basement where sixty tons of coal had been stored for winter. Every man and boy helped carry smoldering coal from the basement. Al Jones stood guard all night.

On Sept. 18, 1919, the Diagonal boys received new football suits. The school tried to secure land west of the school belonging to Mr. Stahl for a

football field. They played their first game against Creston and lost 86 to 0. The records do not show how long football was played.

Tuition for students out of the district in 1920 was \$10.00 per month. The district paid \$8.00 and the student paid \$2.00.

Ground was leased in March 1921 for an athletic field and in 1922, three lots were purchased from G.E. Grace. I believe these were north of the school. In 1921 the DHS girls organized a basketball team.

The school bell was taken out of the belfry and placed on the roof in 1925, enabling it to be heard greater distances. The Class of 1982 asked permission to remove the bell and placed it on a cement pedestal in front of the new gym. The bell holds a prestigious place at the entryway to the gym enabling people attending games to see and

enjoy a part of our nostalgic past. The students call this their victory bell and it rings out often to proclaim a victory.

A new addition was added to the 1914 building in 1926. The first basketball game held in the new gym was with Benton on Jan. 6, 1927.

Mr. O.C. "Pop" Varner was hired as a coach at the Diagonal School on March 19, 1930 for the year 1930- 1931. Beginning with his first team in 1930, his teams compiled a record probably never duplicated in Iowa. Playing as many as thirty games a season, Diagonal had lost few scheduled

games although many were against opponents of the caliber of Creston and Clarinda. As a climax to this record, the team won the 1938 championship.

The DHS alumni voted to have a weiner roast at the Bailey campgrounds in 1934. The charge was 10¢ per person.

In 1938 the school's speakers won three first places in the four-school declamatory contest.

A Diagonal School history cannot be written without giving a condensed account of our days of glory-being able to go to state basketball tournaments eleven times. I would have loved being a part of Diagonal in those years but I have basked in their remembered glory every time some stranger stops in at the school and reminisces about the years when Diagonal went to state 11 times in 19 years. Although we haven't been fortunate in the last few years to get to state, we have had some exceptionally good players, strong loyalty and dedication and many times have almost made it.

Source: Hammond 1987.

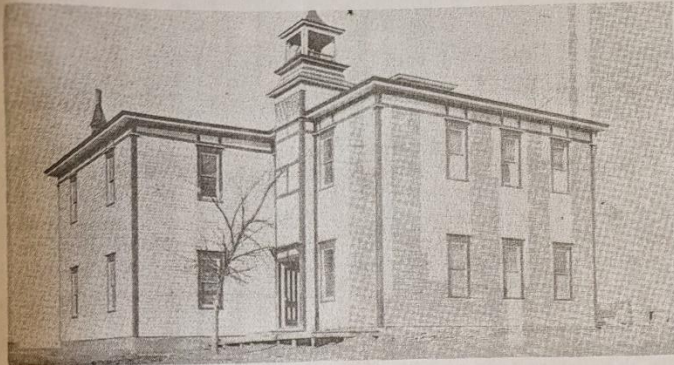
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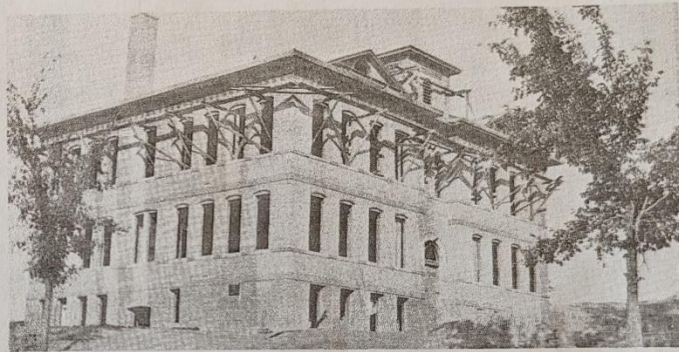
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Diagonal School Building 1904.

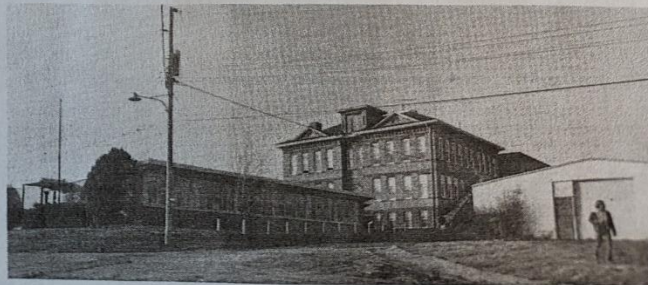


Building the present south half of the school 1914.



Diagonal School 1914.

Diagonal Community School. Taken from the southeast in 1978. The single story is the elementary grades added about 1958-59. The white building is for shop and science.



Source: Hammond 1987.

Iowa Site Inventory Form

State Historic Preservation Office

(January 2016)

State Inventory Number: 80-00315 New Supplemental

9-Digit SHPO Review & Compliance (R&C) Number: _____

Non-extant Year: _____

Read the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions carefully, to ensure accuracy and completeness before completing this form. The instructions are available on our website.

• **Property Name**

A) Historic name: Kellerton School

B) Other names: Kellerton Community Center; Grand Valley School Museum

• **Location**

A) Street address: NE Corner S Appanoose and E 6th

B) City or town: Kellerton (Vicinity) County: Ringgold

C) Legal description:

Rural: Township Name: _____ Township No.: _____ Range No.: _____ Section: _____ Qtr: _____ of Qtr: _____

Urban: Subdivision: OP Block(s): 20 Lot(s): 1-10

• **Classification**

A) **Property category:** *Check only one*

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

B) **Number of resources (within property):**

If eligible property, enter number of:		If non-eligible property, enter number of:	
Contributing	Noncontributing		
—	Buildings	—	<u>2</u> Buildings
—	Sites	—	— Sites
—	Structures	—	— Structures
—	Objects	—	— Objects
—	Total	—	<u>2</u> Total

C) **For properties listed in the National Register:**

National Register status: Listed De-listed NHL NPS DOE

D) **For properties within a historic district:**

- Property contributes to a National Register or local certified historic district.
- Property contributes to a potential historic district, based on professional historic/architectural survey and evaluation.
- Property *does not* contribute to the historic district in which it is located.

Historic district name: _____ Historic district site inventory number: _____

E) **Name of related project report or multiple property study, if applicable:**

MPD title

Ringgold County Planning for Preservation

Historical Architectural Data Base #

80-005

• **Function or Use** *Enter categories (codes and terms) from the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions*

A) **Historic functions**

05A School

08D Music

08E01 Gymnasium

B) **Current functions**

08C Museum

03A Social/Meeting Hall

• **Description** *Enter categories (codes and terms) from the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions*

A) **Architectural classification**

09H01 One-room Schoolhouse

09 Other/Barrel-vaulted Roof

B) **Materials**

Foundation (visible exterior): 10A Concrete Block

Walls (visible exterior): 02 Wood

Roof: 08A Asphalt Shingle

Other: _____

C) **Narrative description** **SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED**

• Statement of Significance

A) Applicable National Register Criteria: Mark your opinion of eligibility after applying relevant National Register criteria

- Criterion A: Property is associated with significant events.
Criterion B: Property is associated with the lives of significant persons.
Criterion C: Property has distinctive architectural characteristics.
Criterion D: Property yields significant information in archaeology/history.

B) Special criteria considerations: Mark any special considerations; leave blank if none

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

C) Areas of significance

Enter categories from instructions

Blank lines for entering categories

D) Period(s) of significance

Blank lines for entering periods

E) Significant dates

Construction date
1873 check if circa or estimated date
Other dates, including renovations
1961, 1995/6, 2011

F) Significant person

Complete if Criterion B is marked above

Blank lines for entering names

G) Cultural affiliation

Complete if Criterion D is marked above

Blank lines for entering affiliations

H) Architect/Builder

Architect
Builder/contractor

Blank lines for entering names

I) Narrative statement of significance SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED

- Bibliography See continuation sheets for the list research sources used in preparing this form
Geographic Data Optional UTM references See continuation sheet for additional UTM or comments

Table with 4 columns: Zone, Easting, Northing, NAD. Contains data for points 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Form Preparation

Name and Title: Marlene Tull and Kay Carey, County HPC; Ray Werner, Principal Investigator Date:3-23-2023
Organization/firm: Tallgrass Archaeology LLC E-mail:ray.werner@tallgrassarchaeology.com
Street address: 2460 S. Riverside Drive Telephone:319-354-6722
City or Town: Iowa City State: IA Zip code:52246

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION Submit the following items with the completed form

- A) For all properties, attach the following, as specified in the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions:
1. Map of property's location within the community.
2. Glossy color 4x6 photos labeled on back with property/building name, address, date taken, view shown, and unique photo number.
3. Photo key showing each photo number on a map and/or floor plan, using arrows next to each photo number to indicate the location and directional view of each photograph.
4. Site plan of buildings/structures on site, identifying boundaries, public roads, and building/structure footprints.
B) For State Historic Tax Credit Part 1 Applications, historic districts and farmsteads, and barns:
See lists of special requirements and attachments in the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions.

State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Use Only Below This Line

The SHPO has reviewed the Site Inventory and concurs with above survey opinion on National Register eligibility:
Yes No More research recommended
This is a locally designated property or part of a locally designated district.

Comments: Blank line for additional notes

SHPO authorized signature: Date:

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00315
Related District Number:

Page 1

Kellerton School	Ringgold
Name of Property	County
NE Corner S Appanoose and E 6th	Kellerton
Address	City

7. Narrative Description

This property retains two extant resources. The first is a community center that was once a gym and cafeteria addition to a large public school building that was demolished in 1998. The other is a rural school that is not in its original location, but it was used as a music room for the school for a time. It is today a museum.

Community Center (former gymnasium and cafeteria)

This clay tile block building has a barrel-vaulted roof. Its east side has a slightly shorter roof than the west side. All its window openings appear to have been modified or enclosed by wood. The replacement windows appear to be vinyl with 6/6 faux muntins.

The north side of the property has a gravel parking lot, where the former school building once sat.

The north-facing façade of this building has three window openings on the smaller, east side and four windows along its larger, west side. All windows have been modified. At the junction of the two sides is a gabled vestibule. The vestibule has a door and modified window opening on its east side and door on its west side. This vestibule may have been the breezeway that once hyphenated the building to the now former school. There are two concrete buttresses to the left of the vestibule and three to the right of it.

The east end of the building has three window openings. Each has been modified. There are two to the right and one to the left of an overhead garage door with three oval windows and a walk-in door built into it. There are two concrete block buttresses along this side.

The south side of the building has four pairs of multi-light replacement windows on its west part and two enclosed windows on its east part. There is a door. This side also has five total buttresses.

The west end of the building has a shed-roofed wing. The wing has a door with a sidelight on its west wall. To each side of the door is a modern, multi-light window insert. The north and south ends of the porch each have one such window, and there is another such window on the main wall of this side to each side of the wing.

Defining Characteristics

- Barrel-vaulted roofs
- Clay tile block walls and buttresses
- Vestibule that once connected to the now-former school building

Noted Modifications

- Modification of all windows and doors
- Removal of the main part of the building

Museum (former rural school)

This is a very simple, gabled, one-room school house. It has wood siding, and asphalt-shingled roof, and it has been placed upon a concrete block foundation. The building retains its wood frieze and corner boards with slight caps.

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The front-gabled, north wall has a single door that is accessed by a modern wood ramp.

Its west wall has four window openings with wood trim, but they have been covered with wood.

The south, rear side of the building has a single door that is accessed by a small set of wood steps.

The east side of the building has four 2/2 wood windows with wood trim.

Defining Characteristics

- Simple, front-gabled form, common to one-room school houses in Iowa
- Historic, wood window trim
- 4 historic, wood windows
- Historic Wood siding

Noted Modifications

- Covering of four windows on one side
- Relocated several times, and eventually placed on a concrete block foundation

8. Statement of Significance

This property was previously inventoried under the ISIF number 80-00315 and recommended not eligible in 2002. The current survey concurs with that finding. Neither building retains excellent historic integrity, by virtue of modifications (and relocations in terms of the museum), and the removal of the former, large school building which was the primary part of the property. The gym/cafeteria addition and the museum, were used for school-related purposes here, but only for a limited amount of time, and do not demonstrate that significance.

History of Kellerton

The school property here represents an important part of the community's educational and social history. Kellerton is located in the northeast corner of the township. Like many other towns within the county, Kellerton was incorporated as a response to the expanding railroad system. In 1879 Leon, Mount Ayr, and Southwestern Railroad arrived in what would become known as Kellerton two years later; it was the first Ringgold County town to be platted by a railroad company. The first passenger train passed through the town on September 22, 1879. Prior to the building of the railroad, the school districts in the township of Athens were divided into the Kellerton School District and Corn Stalk College. The Foley Hotel (later known as Hotel McDonald) was established in the early 1900s. The lot on which the hotel was built is now home to the post office (built in 1961). Residents from the town of New Chicago (now a ghost town) migrated to Kellerton due to the railroad line and all the services it offered, services that they would not have readily available if they did not make the move; amongst these residents were A.H. Teale and W.W. Peasley who would in 1895 established a brick and tile factory within the town. The introduction of the railroad to Kellerton, while beneficial to the town, was less so for other towns such as New Chicago and Athens. In 1934 the railroad depot in Kellerton was destroyed in a fire, and CB&Q railroad replaced the line with a coach car. Between 1894 and 1914, Kellerton's 5th Street added many businesses ranging from a livery to a barber shop. Prior to the Great Depression of the twentieth century, the town of Kellerton had two banks. Ringgold County Savings Bank and Kellerton State Bank, both located on Decatur Street, failed during the turbulent economic environment; Kellerton State Bank was converted into an apartment complex. The town of Kellerton

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reached its population peak in 1894 with a total of 750 residents; as of 2020, Kellerton is home to 243 individuals.

History of the School Property & Trends in Iowa's Educational History

The first school in this town was built on the same block as where the subject school properties are today. A new, two-story frame building was built for the school here in 1880. This building had a belyr as well. It was certainly larger than the first school, but as Kellerton continued to grow through the remainder of the century, and as needs changed in the early-20th century, it was found it be insufficient. A referensum for a new school passed in April 1915. As a result, a new, brick Classical Revival School was built. It was three stories and served the public school district through the remainder of its existence (Kellerton, Iowa: A History to 1981. Pp. 19-21).

In 1952 the barrel-vaulted gym and cafeteria addition was added to the building, with a hyphen/breezeway connecting it to the brick school building. This was a common trend in Iowa schools, as athletics and other extra-curricular activities were becoming important parts of Iowa's educational tradition.

Also within the trends of Iowa's educational tradition, most rural school were ordered to close or prepare to close in 1958. This was largely a result of the better roads and highways that now connected the small towns and counties. By 1961, the consolidated public school that included Kellerton (Grand Valley Community School District) inherited a small, rural school that had been closed: The Foland School No. 7, from nearby Decatur County. It was relocated to the school property here in 1961 and used for a music room. The previous year, teacher Mable Daily taught Foland School's last two pupils there. It originally sat off the southeast corner of the addition, but its current position is now to the west-southwest.

The public school district closed in the early 1990s or thereabouts. The three-story brick school building was demolished in 1999, after consideration had been given to repurposing it for public or non-profit space. The gym/cafeteria addition remained and is to this day used as a community center. The former school-turned-music room was relocated to the Kellerton City Hall property at about that same time, though state grant mony helped to relocate it, repair it, and turn in into a museum. It now sits approximately where it had from 1961 to c1990 (Kellerton, Iowa: A History to 1981. Pp. 19-21).

Integrity

The integrity of the community center is mixed. Its block walls and vaulted roof do provide some integrity of materials, design, and somewhat to craftsmanship. However, the replacement, covering, and modification of its windows hinders that. The removal of the primary part of the building provides the biggest hit to these aspects of its integrity, as well as to its setting and feeling. The integrity of association is also poor, though it does still operate in a public capacity. Its integrity of location is good

The integrity of the museum is poor. It was relocated from the area where it achieved its primary significance as a one room school in Decatur County to this spot, then moved again, and eventually relocated back to this spot. This fact alone requires Consideration B justifications, which it cannot meet. The building has mixed integrity of materials, by virtue of some window modifications, a different foundation, and some entryway modifications. Its siding and window trim do appear to be historic,

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however. Its integrity of design and craftsmanship are fair despite these changes. The integrity of location, as mentioned is very poor. The integrity of feeling, association, and setting are poor.

Consideration B

The museum is a building that derived its primary period of significance in a different place. It was a long-time one-room school (called Foland School) in rural, nearby Decatur County. The building did serve as a music room for the school here when the surrounding school districts consolidated, but that was only for a short time and is not where the building was significant. After the school here closed, the building was moved uptown to the Kellerton City Hall. The school here was demolished in 1999, leaving only the gym/cafeteria addition as an operating community center. The Foland School was later re-relocated here and repurposed as a museum. The building's limited significances, mixed integrity, and undistinctive architectural characteristics are not enough to overcome this consideration.

9. Bibliography

IAGenWeb

1960s Historic photograph of school properties. Accessed online through IAGenweb website:
http://iagenweb.org/ringgold/schools/kellerton/sch-khs_alumni_54_55.html

1981 *Kellerton, Iowa: A History to 1981*. Accessed online through the IAGenweb website:
https://iagenweb.org/ringgold/schools/kellerton/sch-kellerton_1st.html, transcribed by Sharon Becker.

Ringgold County Records

2023 Online auditor and recorder records. Accessed through beacon.schneiderccorp.com.

Google Street View

2021 Street View imagery provided through Google.com showing the area of the subject property.

10. Additional Documentation

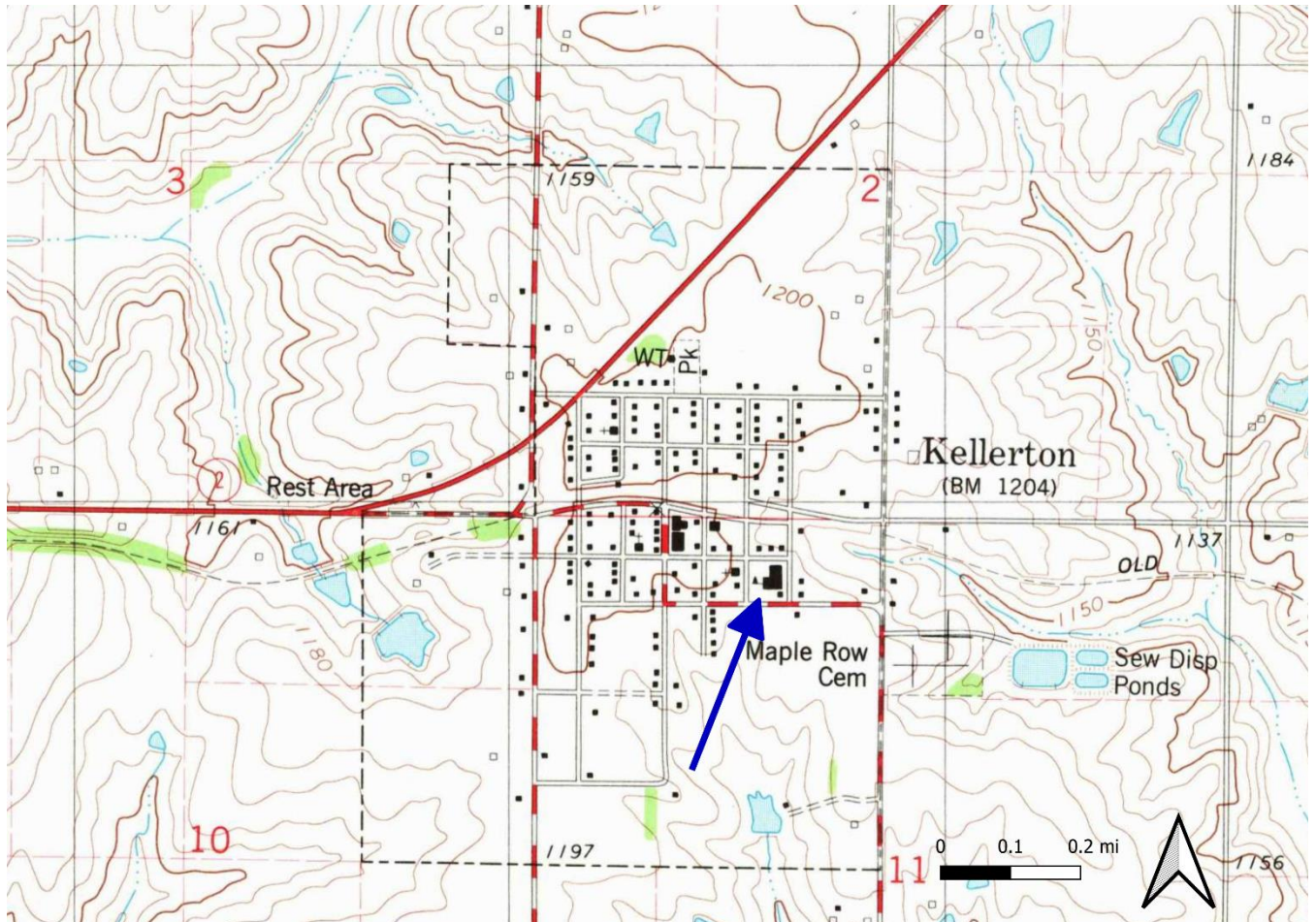
Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00315
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Kellerton School
Name of Property
NE Corner S Appanoose and E 6th
Address

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County
Kellerton
City



USGS topographic map showing location of the Kellerton School (blue arrow) within the City of Kellerton. Accessed online through QGIS mapping software, March 2023.

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Kellerton School
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Current Bing Maps aerial photograph showing location of museum building (red arrow) and the community center building to the east-northeast of it, within the City of Kellerton. Accessed online through QGIS mapping software, March 2023.



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County
Kellerton
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1960s photograph of non-extant school, barrel-vaulted gym/cafeteria addition, and music room (now museum) in its old location. Source: IAGENweb.org http://iagenweb.org/ringgold/schools/kellerton/sch-khs_alumni_54_55.html



August 2021 Google Street View of the north side of the community center, looking south.



August 2021 Google Street View of the east side of the community center, looking west.

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August 2021 Google Street View of the south sides of the community center and museum, looking north.



August 2021 Google Street View of the southwest corner of the community center, looking northeast.

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August 2021 Google Street View of the west sides of the community center and museum, looking southeast.



August 2021 Google Street View of the general area including north sides of the community center and a nearby church building, looking south.

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Kellerton School
Name of Property
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North side of the school museum, looking south. Photo Source: Marlene Tull, January 2023.

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Kellerton School
Name of Property
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Address

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Kellerton
City



West side of the school museum, looking east. Photo Source: Marlene Tull, January 2023

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State Historic Preservation Office
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Site Number: 80-00315
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Kellerton School
Name of Property
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Address

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County
Kellerton
City



South side of the school museum, looking north. Photo Source: Marlene Tull, January 2023

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Site Number: 80-00315
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Kellerton School
Name of Property
NE Corner S Appanoose and E 6th
Address

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County
Kellerton
City



East side of the school museum, looking west. Photo Source: Marlene Tull, January 2023

Iowa Site Inventory Form

State Historic Preservation Office

(January 2016)

State Inventory Number: 80-00271 New Supplemental

9-Digit SHPO Review & Compliance (R&C) Number: _____

Non-extant Year: _____

Read the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions carefully, to ensure accuracy and completeness before completing this form. The instructions are available on our website.

• **Property Name**

A) Historic name: Redding Opera House

B) Other names: _____

• **Location**

A) Street address: 211 Main St

B) City or town: Redding (Vicinity) County: Ringgold

C) Legal description:

Rural: Township Name: _____ Township No.: _____ Range No.: _____ Section: _____ Qtr: _____ of Qtr: _____

Urban: Subdivision: OP Block(s): 5 Lot(s): 8-9

• **Classification**

A) **Property category:** *Check only one*

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

B) **Number of resources (within property):**

If eligible property, enter number of:		If non-eligible property, enter number of:	
Contributing	Noncontributing		
<u>1</u>	Buildings	—	Buildings
—	Sites	—	Sites
—	Structures	—	Structures
—	Objects	—	Objects
<u>1</u>	Total	—	Total

C) **For properties listed in the National Register:**

National Register status: Listed De-listed NHL NPS DOE

D) **For properties within a historic district:**

- Property contributes to a National Register or local certified historic district.
- Property contributes to a potential historic district, based on professional historic/architectural survey and evaluation.
- Property *does not* contribute to the historic district in which it is located.

Historic district name: _____ Historic district site inventory number: _____

E) **Name of related project report or multiple property study, if applicable:**

MPD title

Ringgold County Planning for Preservation

Historical Architectural Data Base #

80-005

• **Function or Use** *Enter categories (codes and terms) from the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions*

A) **Historic functions**

02A Business

08D02 Opera House

08D02 Hotel

B) **Current functions**

02A Business

• **Description** *Enter categories (codes and terms) from the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions*

A) **Architectural classification**

09F05 Commercial/Brick Front

B) **Materials**

Foundation (visible exterior): 03 Brick

Walls (visible exterior): 03 Brick

Roof: _____

Other: _____

C) **Narrative description** **SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED**

• **Statement of Significance**

A) Applicable National Register Criteria: *Mark your opinion of eligibility after applying relevant National Register criteria*

- Criterion A: Property is associated with significant events. Yes No More research recommended
 Criterion B: Property is associated with the lives of significant persons. Yes No More research recommended
 Criterion C: Property has distinctive architectural characteristics. Yes No More research recommended
 Criterion D: Property yields significant information in archaeology/history. Yes No More research recommended

B) Special criteria considerations: *Mark any special considerations; leave blank if none*

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

C) Areas of significance

Enter categories from instructions

05 Commerce

29 Social History

D) Period(s) of significance

c1890-1950

E) Significant dates

Construction date

1890 *check if circa or estimated date*

Other dates, including renovations

F) Significant person

Complete if Criterion B is marked above

G) Cultural affiliation

Complete if Criterion D is marked above

H) Architect/Builder

Architect

Builder/contractor

I) Narrative statement of significance *SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED*

• **Bibliography** *See continuation sheets for the list research sources used in preparing this form*

• **Geographic Data** *Optional UTM references* *See continuation sheet for additional UTM or comments*

Zone	Easting	Northing	NAD	Zone	Easting	Northing	NAD
1	<u>15</u>	<u>382493.15</u>	<u>4495821</u>	<u>83</u>	2	_____	_____
3	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____	_____

• **Form Preparation**

Name and Title: Kim Scharfenkamp, County HPC; Ray Werner, Principal Investigator Date: 3-23-2023

Organization/firm: Tallgrass Archaeology LLC E-mail: ray.werner@tallgrassarchaeology.com

Street address: 2460 S. Riverside Drive Telephone: 319-354-6722

City or Town: Iowa City State: IA Zip code: 52246

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A) For all properties, attach the following, as specified in the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions:

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- 2. Glossy color 4x6 photos labeled** on back with property/building name, address, date taken, view shown, and unique photo number.
- 3. Photo key showing each photo number on a map and/or floor plan, using arrows next top each photo number to indicate the location and directional view of each photograph.**
- 4. Site plan** of buildings/structures on site, identifying boundaries, public roads, and building/structure footprints.

B) For State Historic Tax Credit Part 1 Applications, historic districts and farmsteads, and barns:

See lists of special requirements and attachments in the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions.

State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Use Only Below This Line

The SHPO has reviewed the Site Inventory and concurs with above survey opinion on National Register eligibility:

- Yes No More research recommended
 This is a locally designated property or part of a locally designated district.

Comments: _____

SHPO authorized signature: _____

Date: _____

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00271
Related District Number:

Page 1

<u>Redding Opera House</u>	<u>Ringgold</u>
Name of Property	County
<u>211 Main St</u>	<u>Redding</u>
Address	City

7. Narrative Description

The Redding Opera House, as it is commonly known, is a two-story, brick-front building in Redding, Ringgold County, Iowa. It sits on the northeast corner of Main Street and Central Street in that town, facing south toward the town's park. It has brick walls and a foundation that is all or partially brick. The roof is flat, though the roof material is not presently known. The fenestration is covered, and it is not known if any historic windows are in place behind the covering materials. The window openings have stone sills and brick segmental arches above them.

The south-facing façade is brick, with a decorative brick cornice. There are four window openings on the second story with brick segmental arches above them. These windows have been covered with corrugated metal. The first story retains some details around its wood doors, sidelights, and transom. There is a secondary cornice, though it has been covered with modern materials and signage. The storefront windows have been covered with corrugated metal.

The west side of the building has four second-story window openings that have been covered with wood. There is one such window on the first story that is also covered. The window openings have brick segmental arches above them.

The north (back) side of the building has a covered door opening on each of its first and second stories. These are at the center of the wall and to each side of each door is a modern window inserted into the same masonry openings as the other windows. The basement level is exposed on this side and has a door. There are no accesses to the doors of the first or second stories.

The east side of the building has four three windows on its second story that are covered with wood. They have the same arches and sills as the other windows on the second story. There is also a second-story door that is either wood or covered with wood. There is a set of wood stairs with metal handrails and metal support posts that leads to this door. The stairs are accessed near the southeast corner of the building and run parallel to the west wall up to that door. The first story does not appear to have any fenestration.

Defining Characteristics

- Decorative brick cornice on façade
- Segmental arches and stone sills on window openings
- Historic, recessed entrance with sidelights and transom
- Second story entrances

Modifications

- Covering of windows with wood and metal (some historic windows may be behind them)

8. Statement of Significance

The Redding Opera House is recommended for further research. The building may be found eligible locally under Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places. It may be found architecturally significant because of its brickwork, little of which remains in the town. It may be found to be eligible under historically significant as a relic of Redding's commercial and social. The town was once bigger and contained more business buildings, though the town experienced a period of contraction after the railroad left.

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Site Number: 80-00271
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<u>Redding Opera House</u>	<u>Ringgold</u>
Name of Property	County
<u>211 Main St</u>	<u>Redding</u>
Address	City

There were two fires in 1884, one that damaged buildings in the “northwest” part of the square and another that swept the whole north side of it, including businesses and dwellings. It is likely that this building was built after such a fire occurred (Lewis Publishing Company 1887).

Local tradition states that this building was used as a store on the first floor and a theater or opera house on the second floor. Newspaper references to a “Redding Opera House” support this. Historic newspapers indicate that the opera house in Redding was host to a wide variety of events and activities, including, lectures, plays, performances, and high school commencements. Local histories also indicate that it was also used as a hotel for a time, though that is yet to be corroborated; there was another large building on that block that the 1894 map labels as a hotel instead (Gustin House Hotel in photographs in Additional Documentation section) (Becker 2009).

History of Redding

The town of Redding was first settled on May 14, 1855, though it would not be formally platted until 1880; it was officially incorporated in 1882. Redding is located in sections eleven and fourteen in Clinton Township. The Leon, Mount Ayr, and Southwestern Railroad line that passed through Redding was established in 1880 and opened the road to more rapid growth within the town of Redding. Two passenger trains passed through Redding every day, heading north to Mount Ayr, with the exception to this service being on Sundays. Railroads brought with them economic prosperity to the towns that had depots and the city of Redding was no different. The railroad’s presence offered a boost in business, especially in regard to the livery barn, located west of the northwest corner of the town square. Those who entered Redding would hire a team to move around while in Redding and those who were on their way out of town would leave their teams at the livery barn. A rural mailing route for the town was established in 1902 and had multiple mail carriers including Ralph Scott, Homer Foster, and Samuel R. Shafer. Redding had an abundance of churches totaling almost ten for the small rural town. Amongst some of the earliest of these churches to have buildings were the United Methodist Church and Palestine Church, built in 1882 and 1889 respectively (Becker 2009; Mount Ayr Record News 1982). A bank was erected within Redding in 1904 called Peoples Bank, but officially named Redding Bank; the bank provided safety deposit boxes. The bank met an untimely demise when a fire blazed through the town in 1922, taking with it both the bank and a drugstore owned by McClanahan. The same year that the first bank was built, telephone lines were installed throughout the town; a total of fifty telephones were connected to the service line, making it possible to listen in on other people’s conversations.

A major contributor to Redding’s economic and social development was the Farmers’ Institute, founded in 1901 and continued well into the 1930s. The Farmers’ Institute focused heavily on animal husbandry, with competitions including the judging of bovines and poultry. Many considered the Farmers’ Institute to be an undertaking far too great for a town of Redding’s size; despite these preconceived notions, the Farmers’ Institute continued up until the early thirties with many speculating its end was tied to the hardships of the Great Depression (Abarr 1982). The town of Redding, Iowa, reached its peak population in 1896 with a total of 450 residents accounted for on the census; as of 2020, the number has dropped to sixty-three

Statement of Integrity

The subject building has mixed integrity. Materially, it retains much of its brick and stone composition. It also retains its slightly recessed entrance with wood doors, sidelights, and transom. The one mark

Iowa Site Inventory Form
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<u>Redding Opera House</u>	<u>Ringgold</u>
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against it is that the windows have been covered, and it is not known if any historic windows remain behind the coverings. If so, that would serve to greatly increase its integrity of materials. It does not retain any structures accessing the upper doors on the back side of the building, though there is a wood stairway on the east side to the second story. The building's integrity of design and craftsmanship are mixed: the detailed masonry is intact and demonstrates both integrity aspects, but they are diminished because of the windows being covered and the secondary cornice being covered. The integrity of location is good. The integrity of setting and association are fair, as the park and some other buildings remain, but other nearby buildings have been lost over the years. The community has changed and shrunk in population since its period of significance. The feeling is diminished because of this as well, but not entirely. The building clearly demonstrates its age and historic contexts, as a brick multi-use commercial building. It is much like others found in many Iowa communities, but it serves as the last or nearly the last such example here.

9. Bibliography

Abarr, Mrs. Barton

1982 *Ringgold Roots*. Ringgold County Genealogical Society. Mount Ayr, Ringgold County, Iowa. Vol. 3, Pp. 14-16

Becker, Sharon R.

2009 Recollections of a visit to Redding, including a conversation with the owner/occupant of the Redding Opera House. Accessed online at <https://iagenweb.org/ringgold/history/misc/hist-Redding.html>, March 2023.

Lewis Publishing Co.

1887 *Biographical and Historical Record of Ringgold and Union Counties, Iowa*. Lewis Publishing Company, Chicago, Illinois.

Mount Ayr Record-News

1982 Notes about Redding.

North West Publishing Company

1894 Plat Book of Ringgold County, Iowa. North West Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Ringgold County Assessor Records

2023 County Assessor's real estate records, accessed online at beacon.schneidercoprp.com.

10. Additional Documentation

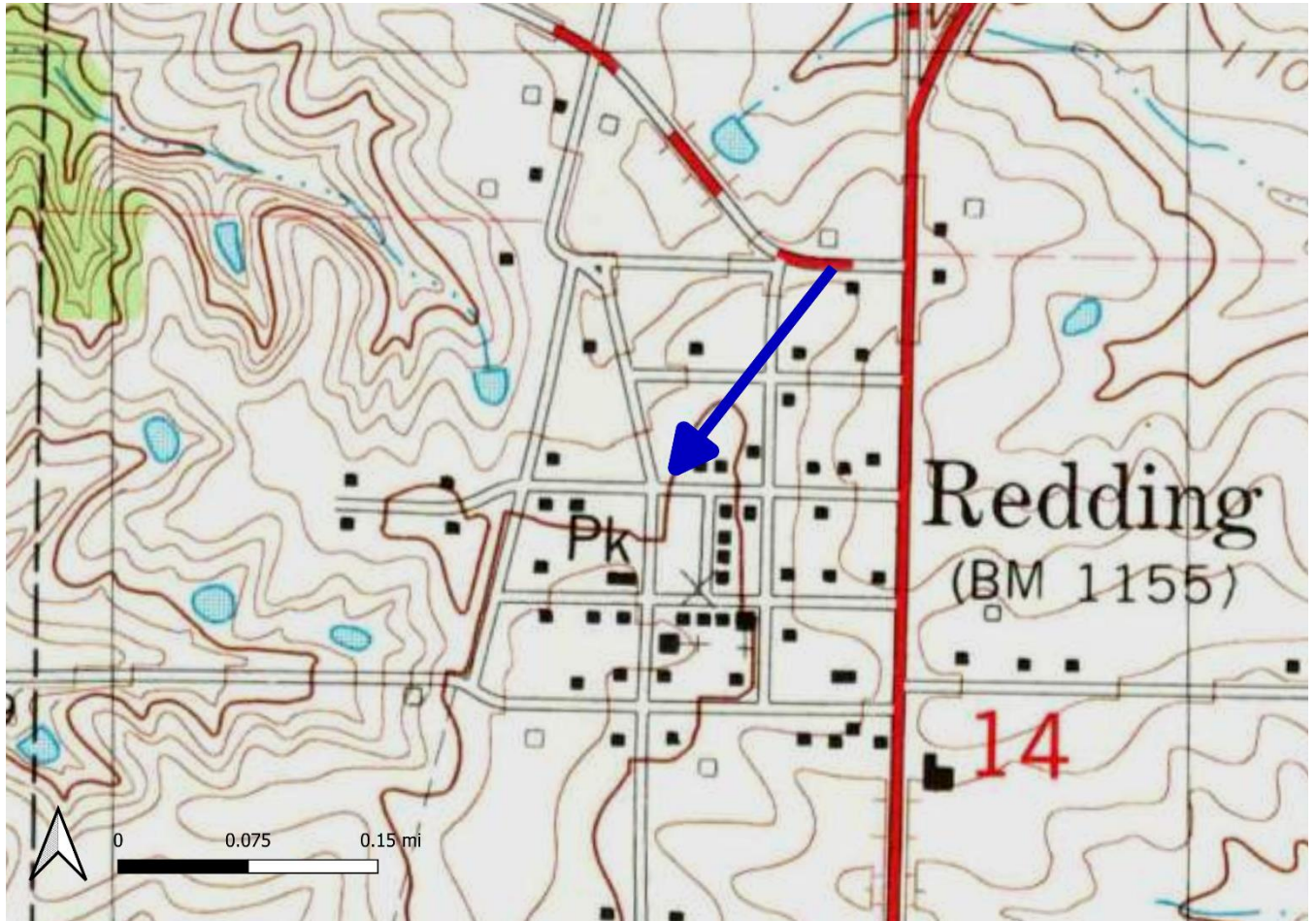
Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00271
Related District Number:

Page 4

Redding Opera House
Name of Property
211 Main St
Address

Ringgold
County
Redding
City



USGS topographic map showing location of subject building (blue arrow) in City of Redding, Iowa. Accessed through QGIS mapping software, March 2023.

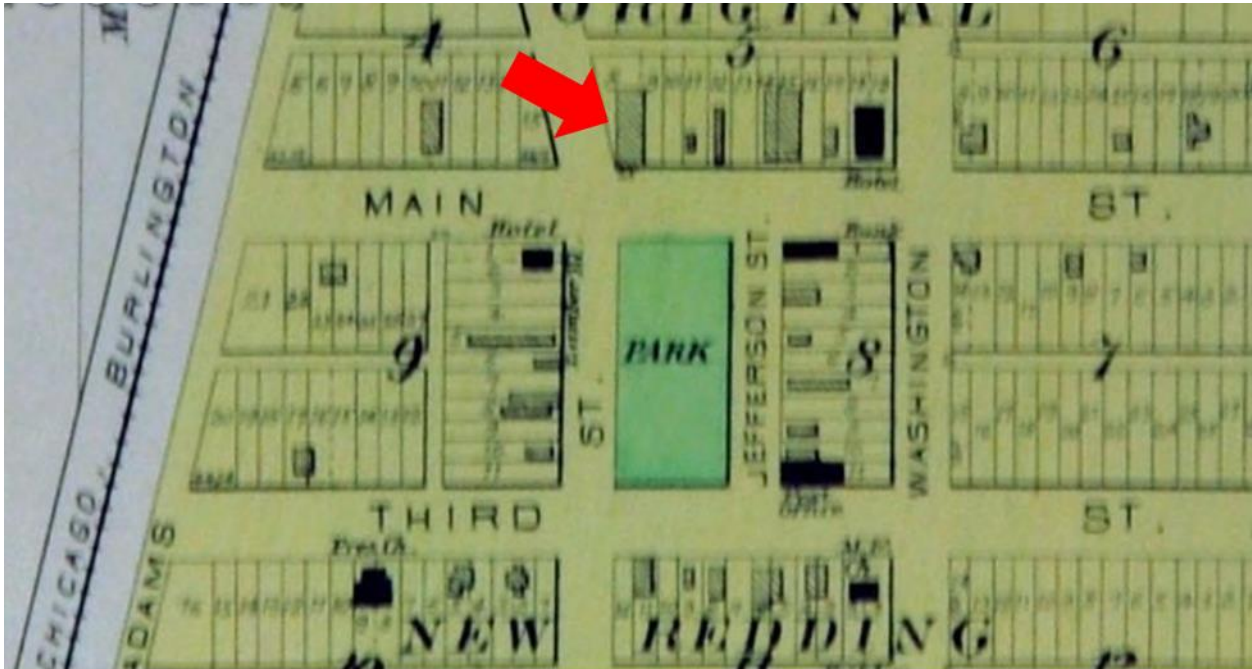
Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00271
Related District Number:

Page 5

Redding Opera House
Name of Property
211 Main St
Address

Ringgold
County
Redding
City



1894 plat of "New" Redding, showing location of the opera house building (red arrow). Source: North West Publishing Company 1984.

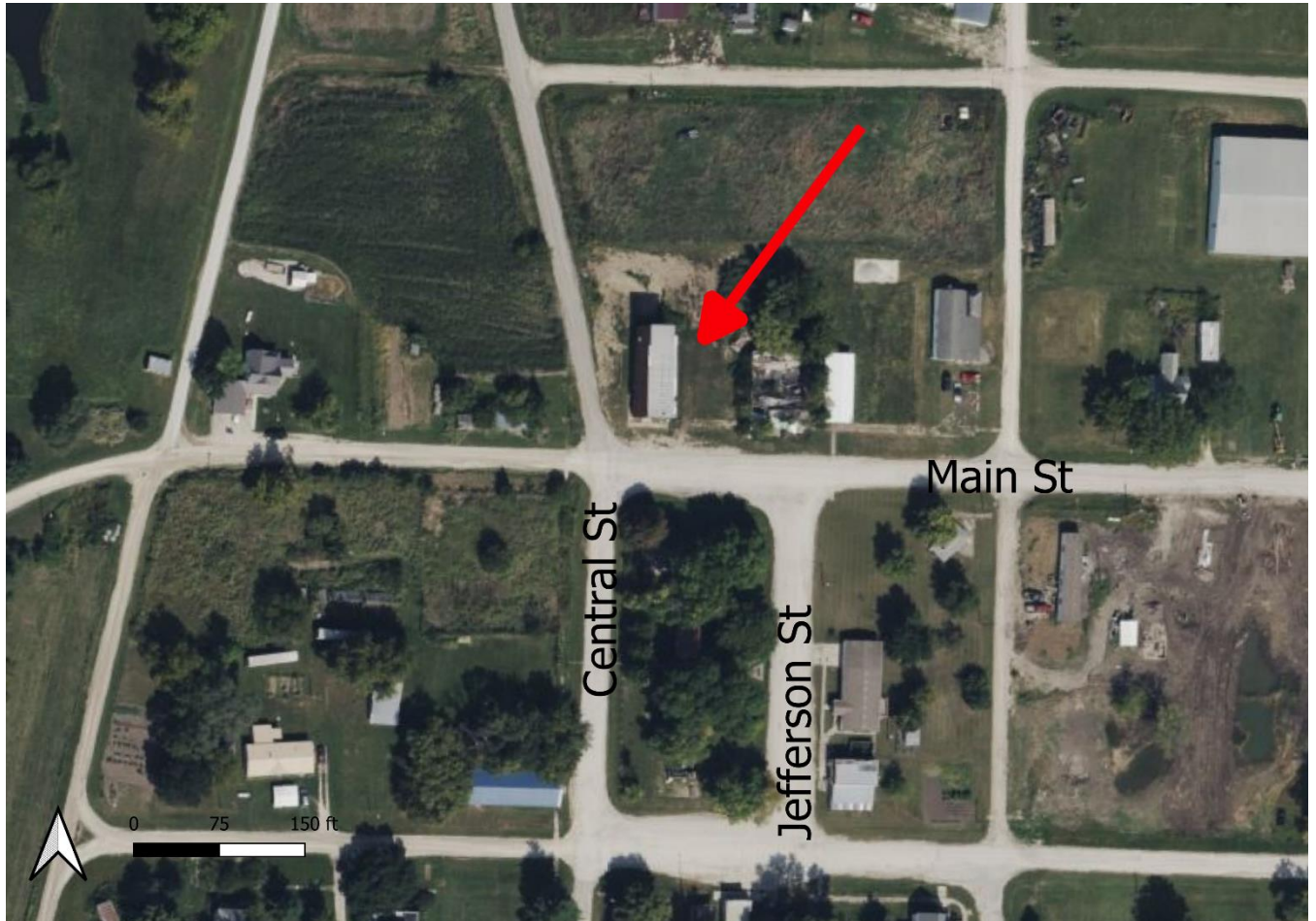
Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00271
Related District Number:

Page 6

Redding Opera House
Name of Property
211 Main St
Address

Ringgold
County
Redding
City



Current Bing Maps aerial photograph showing location of subject building (red arrow) in Redding. Accessed through QGIS mapping software, March 2023.

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00271
Related District Number:

Page 7

Redding Opera House
Name of Property
211 Main St
Address

Ringgold
County
Redding
City



South-facing façade of the building, looking north. Photo: Kim Scharfenkamp, March 2023.

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00271
Related District Number:

Page 8

Redding Opera House
Name of Property
211 Main St
Address

Ringgold
County
Redding
City



West and south sides of the building, looking northeast. Photo: Kim Scharfenkamp, March 2023.

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00271
Related District Number:

Page 9

Redding Opera House

Ringgold

Name of Property

County

211 Main St

Redding

Address

City



North side of the building, looking south. Photo: Kim Scharfenkamp, March 2023.

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00271
Related District Number:

Page 10

Redding Opera House
Name of Property
211 Main St
Address

Ringgold
County
Redding
City



East and south sides of the building, looking northwest. Photo: Kim Scharfenkamp, March 2023.

Redding Opera House	Ringgold
Name of Property	County
211 Main St	Redding
Address	City

Page 4 of Mount Ayr Record News, published in Mount Ayr, Iowa on Wednesday, September 21st, 1921

MOUNT AYR RECORD-NEWS

Judge H. K. Evans of the Mount Ayr State Bank, tried at the district court, made in vacation as of received by Clerk of court W. M. McCandless. The action was

Play at Redding Opera House
 The young people's Sunday school class of Eureka will give the play, "An Old Fashioned Mother," at the Redding opera house Saturday evening, September 24.

Attention, Farmers.

Page 1 of Redding Herald, published in Redding, Iowa on Thursday, April 4th, 1940

Effie Holland, day at the Cecil Shafer home. guests last week at Earl Kellys.

Lockhart's Portable Shows

PRESENTS

"Timber War"

STARRING KERMIT MAYNARD, with SELECTED SHORT STORIES
 AT REDDING OPERA HOUSE

Friday Night, April 12

See Your Merchants and Bills for Complete Details.
Admission 10c to All.

Page 3 of Twice A Week News, published in Mt. Ayr, Iowa on Tuesday, January 12th, 1897

WANT COLUMN.

In this column reading notices will be set in breviter type for one half cent cash per word each insertion. Help wanted, stock for sale, money to loan, lost and found items, etc., are thus afforded an unusually low rate. Bring your pocket book with you, for we can't keep books at such low figures.

Van Houten at Redding.
 Hon. Geo. H. Van Houten will deliver his lecture entitled "Around the World", at the Redding opera house on Friday evening, Jan. 15 '97 at 7:30 o'clock. Proceeds for the benefit of the Redding school library. General admission 25 cents, children 15 cents. Reserved seat tickets for sale at the drug store.

Geo. Spence
 Attorney at Law.
SPENCE
 Real Estate, Loan
 BLOCKTON, CT
 Any one desiring to make a loan, or invest in farms with Spence

Select newspaper clippings discussing various activities in the opera house.

Redding Opera House	Ringgold
Name of Property	County
211 Main St	Redding
Address	City

Page 2 of Mount Ayr Record News, published in Mount Ayr, Iowa on Thursday, April 26th, 1962

tion of
old Record
(ed 1865)
eek News
(ed 1892)

BRIER
1907-1940

\$3.50 Per Year

SPURRIER
her

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the post office



From Our Early Files

Fifty, Twenty-five and Ten Years Ago

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City

Fifty Years Ago
 (From the Mount Ayr Record-News, April 23 and April 26, 1912)

The graduating exercises of the Redding High School will be held Thursday evening in the **Redding Opera House**. Members of the class are Glen Quick, Ella Heron, Frank Baird, Ferne Seaton, Bessie Bryan, Martha Parker and

on the faculty and staff in the department of obstetrics and gynecology at the University Hospitals in Iowa City for the past five years.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Catterson, Iola and Kenneth left Sunday for Shelton, Wash., where they will make their home.

E. M. Rosenbaum, who recently sold his tire shop in Mount Ayr

Page 1 of Mount Ayr Record News, published in Mount Ayr, Iowa on Friday, April 9th, 1909

on the buy-
over."

7

that extrava-

evening. They will make their home here with his mother.

Dr Abarr was ever from Blockton the first of the week.

Horace Huron, the Woodman fun maker, will give a free entertainment at the **Redding opera house** Wednesday, April 21, at 8 p. m.

Ed Marler visited last week with his brother and sister in St. Joseph.

Dan Jacobs, of MOUNT Ayr, is vis-

it the other day and expresse warm attachment to it. We reprint the notice then given and in doing so copy from the Record of April 18 1893, sixteen years ago. It was entitled "a new industry," and is as follows:

"It is now considered quit likely that Mount Ayr will soo have a new industry which bids fai to be a great benefit o our commur

Select newspaper clippings (cont.) discussing various events and activities at the opera house.

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00271
Related District Number:

Page 13

Redding Opera House
Name of Property
211 Main St
Address

Ringgold
County
Redding
City



August 2021 Google Street View. Streetscape of Main Street, Redding, looking west toward subject building and city park.



August 2021 Google Street View. Streetscape at intersection of Main Street and Center Street, Redding, looking northeast.

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00271
Related District Number:

Page 14

Redding Opera House

Ringgold

Name of Property

County

211 Main St

Redding

Address

City



Blacksmith Shop at left & Redding Opera House (brick 2-story)

Courtesy of Mount Ayr Depot Museum

Circa-1911 photograph of building, looking northwest. Accessed online at IAGenweb.com, March 2023.

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00271
Related District Number:

Page 15

Redding Opera House
Name of Property
211 Main St
Address

Ringgold
County
Redding
City



Undated photograph of building, looking north, accessed online at https://iagenweb.org/ringgold/photos/Redding/smithstore_redding.jpg, March 2023.



Undated photograph of north side of Main Street, looking northwest. Accessed online at https://iagenweb.org/ringgold/photos/Redding/NSide_redding.jpg, March 2023.

Iowa Site Inventory Form

State Historic Preservation Office

(January 2016)

State Inventory Number: 80-00420 New Supplemental

9-Digit SHPO Review & Compliance (R&C) Number: _____

Non-extant Year: _____

Read the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions carefully, to ensure accuracy and completeness before completing this form. The instructions are available on our website.

• **Property Name**

A) Historic name: Shellway Drive Potential Residential Historic District

B) Other names: Sheldon Heights Potential Residential Historic District

• **Location**

A) Street address: Shellway Dr, S of Madison

B) City or town: Mount Ayr (Vicinity) County: _____

C) Legal description:

Rural: Township Name: _____ Township No.: _____ Range No.: _____ Section: _____ Qtr: _____ of Qtr: _____

Urban: Subdivision: Sheldon Heights Block(s): _____ Lot(s): _____

• **Classification**

A) **Property category:** *Check only one*

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

B) **Number of resources (within property):**

If eligible property, enter number of:		If non-eligible property, enter number of:	
Contributing	Noncontributing		
<u>18</u>	Buildings	—	Buildings
<u>1</u>	Sites	—	Sites
—	Structures	—	Structures
—	Objects	—	Objects
<u>19</u>	Total	—	Total

C) **For properties listed in the National Register:**

National Register status: Listed De-listed NHL NPS DOE

D) **For properties within a historic district:**

- Property contributes to a National Register or local certified historic district.
- Property contributes to a potential historic district, based on professional historic/architectural survey and evaluation.
- Property *does not* contribute to the historic district in which it is located.

Historic district name: _____ Historic district site inventory number: _____

E) **Name of related project report or multiple property study, if applicable:**

MPD title
Ringgold County Planning for Preservation

Historical Architectural Data Base #
80-005

• **Function or Use** *Enter categories (codes and terms) from the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions*

A) **Historic functions**

01A01 Residence

01C05 Garage

B) **Current functions**

01A01 Residence

01C05 Garage

• **Description** *Enter categories (codes and terms) from the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions*

A) **Architectural classification**

07E Craftsman/Bungalow

07A Prairie School

10C Ranch

B) **Materials**

Foundation (visible exterior): 10 Concrete

Walls (visible exterior): 02 Wood

Roof: 08A Asphalt Shingle

Other: 03 Brick

C) **Narrative description** **SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED**

• **Statement of Significance**

A) Applicable National Register Criteria: *Mark your opinion of eligibility after applying relevant National Register criteria*

- Criterion A: Property is associated with significant events. Yes No More research recommended
- Criterion B: Property is associated with the lives of significant persons. Yes No More research recommended
- Criterion C: Property has distinctive architectural characteristics. Yes No More research recommended
- Criterion D: Property yields significant information in archaeology/history. Yes No More research recommended

B) Special criteria considerations: *Mark any special considerations; leave blank if none*

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

C) Areas of significance

Enter categories from instructions

02 Architecture

07 Community Planning/Development

D) Period(s) of significance

1913-1963

E) Significant dates

Construction date

1913 *check if circa or estimated date*

Other dates, including renovations

F) Significant person

Complete if Criterion B is marked above

G) Cultural affiliation

Complete if Criterion D is marked above

H) Architect/Builder

Architect

A.T. Erwin

Builder/contractor

I) Narrative statement of significance *SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED*

• **Bibliography** *See continuation sheets for the list research sources used in preparing this form*

• **Geographic Data** *Optional UTM references* *See continuation sheet for additional UTM or comments*

Zone	Easting	Northing	NAD	Zone	Easting	Northing	NAD
1	_____	_____	_____	2	_____	_____	_____
3	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____	_____

• **Form Preparation**

Name and Title: Ray Werner, Principal Investigator Date: 3-23-2023

Organization/firm: Tallgrass Archaeology LLC E-mail: ray.werner@tallgrassarchaeology.com

Street address: 2460 S. Riverside Drive Telephone: 319-354-6722

City or Town: Iowa City State: IA Zip code: 52246

• **ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION** *Submit the following items with the completed form*

A) For all properties, attach the following, as specified in the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions:

1. **Map** of property's location within the community.
2. **Glossy color 4x6 photos labeled** on back with property/building name, address, date taken, view shown, and unique photo number.
3. **Photo key showing each photo number on a map and/or floor plan, using arrows next top each photo number to indicate the location and directional view of each photograph.**
4. **Site plan** of buildings/structures on site, identifying boundaries, public roads, and building/structure footprints.

B) For State Historic Tax Credit Part 1 Applications, historic districts and farmsteads, and barns:

See lists of special requirements and attachments in the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions.

State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Use Only Below This Line

The SHPO has reviewed the Site Inventory and concurs with above survey opinion on National Register eligibility:

- Yes No More research recommended
- This is a locally designated property or part of a locally designated district.

Comments: _____

SHPO authorized signature: _____

Date: _____

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00420
 Related District Number:

Page 1

Shellway Drive Potential Residential Historic District

Name of Property	County
Shellway Dr, S of Madison	Mount Ayr
Address	City

7. Narrative Description

The Shellway Drive Potential Residential Historic District runs along both sides of Shellway Drive from its designed intersection with W. Madison Street to the south. It may end 210 Shellway Drive, or, it could continue south beyond that to the intersection with Dunning Drive in order to include the designed intersection there. At its northwest corner, it also includes 100 Dunning Drive. Shellway Drive is a curved, planned suburban style street that is unique to this remote county seat.

The neighborhood contains high-style, well maintained houses of the early and middle-20th century. These include houses of with Prairie School influences, Craftsman/Bungalow designs, and later infills that are in the Ranch style.

At the north intersection (Shellway with W. Madison), there are two brick columns with lanterns affixed to their concrete caps. These appear to be planned parts of the subdivision.

The street is lined with decorative lampposts that may be historic in nature but would require further research. It is also lined with large trees. These help tie the neighborhood together. These also appear to be planned parts of the subdivision.

The now-open lot at the southwest part of the street once contained a county hospital. Across Shellway from that, the open lot once served as hospital parking.

Table of Resources within the Potential Historic District

Address (Previous ISIF#)	Description	Preliminary Notes/Recommendations
102 Shellway Dr (80-00240)	c1920 Two-story Craftsman-style house with mixed timber framed walls, Craftsman-style windows; gabled walls and dormers, and an open entry porch; gabled garage	Excellent Integrity Contributing
103 Shellway Dr (80-00241)	1912 Two-story, brick house, with open brick porch, under-eaves adornments, and historic windows; contributing, hip-roofed garage	Excellent Integrity Contributing
107 Shellway Dr (80-00242)	c1920 Two-story, side-gabled house with well-appointed porch and front dormer, retaining historic windows; shed-roofed garage	Excellent Integrity Contributing
108 Shellway Dr (80-00240)	1959 Brick or Brick Veneer, Ranch-style house with low-pitched hip roof	Good Integrity Contributing
109 Shellway Dr	1959 Side-gabled Craftsman-styled house with triangular knee braces, open front porch, and historic windows; gabled garage	Excellent Integrity Contributing
110 Shellway Dr (80-00244)	c1930 Side-gabled, Craftsman-style bungalow with triangular knee braces and open, front-pedimented porch; gabled garage	Good Integrity Contributing
112 Shellway Dr (80-00245)	1936 Tudor Revival House with asymmetrical, front-gabled wing and brick chimney, though windows may be replacements	Good/Possibly Mixed Integrity

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00420
 Related District Number:

Page 2

Shellway Drive Potential Residential Historic District

Name of Property	County
Shellway Dr, S of Madison	Mount Ayr
Address	City

		Contributing
113 Shellway Dr	1946 Side-gabled, Minimal Tradition-style house with modern siding and windows; gabled garage	Poor Historic Integrity Contributing
114 Shellway Dr (80-00246)	c1920 Two-story, side-gabled house with stucco finish, complete pediments on its sides, and historic fenestration, retaining small, pedimented porch; front-gabled garage	Excellent Integrity Contributing
115 Shellway Dr	1963 Hip-roofed, Ranch-style house; hipped garage	Good Integrity Contributing
116 Shellway Dr (80-00247)	1921 Front-gabled Craftsman-style Bungalow with nested, front-gabled, open porch, exposed rafter ends, and Craftsman-style windows	Excellent Integrity Contributing
201 Shellway Dr (80-00248)	1916 Large, Tudor-Revival house with front gable, stucco finish, large chimney, and elaborate portico-like structure on north side; gabled garage	Excellent Integrity Contributing
202 Shellway Dr	c1950 Hip-roofed Ranch	Good Integrity Contributing
204 Shellway Dr (80-00249)	c1920 Modified Foursquare with strong Prairie influence, open porch, stucco finish, and hipped roof; hipped garage	Excellent Integrity Contributing
205 Shellway Dr (80-00250)	c1920 Two-story, gabled Craftsman with half-timber stucco finish, and triangular knee braces; gabled garage	Good Integrity Contributing
210 Shellway Dr (80-00241)	c1920 Side-gabled, Craftsman-style house with shed-roofed dormer and open, pedimented porch.	Mixed Integrity Contributing
100 Dunning Dr (80-00150)	1922 Prairie-style house with hipped roof and under-eaves adornment, retaining very large brick piers, horizontal timbers, stucco finish, and historic windows; garage	Excellent Integrity Contributing
Intersection with W. Madison St (Site)	c1913 Triangular median at intersection with modern landscaping plants and materials; to each side of the intersection is one brick column with concrete cap and lantern	Good Integrity Contributing
Intersection with Dunning Dr (Site)	c1913 Triangular median with modern materials	Mixed-to-poor historic integrity; not contiguous with other resources in the district If Included, Contributing

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00420
Related District Number:

Page 3

Shellway Drive Potential Residential Historic District

Name of Property

County

Shellway Dr, S of Madison

Mount Ayr

Address

City

An inventoried house at 220 Shellway Drive (80-00252) does not appear to exist. The hospital and parking areas at the south end of the street have also been removed.

8. Statement of Significance

The Shellway Drive Potential Residential Historic District is recommended for future survey as a National Register-eligible district. It is primarily eligible locally under Criterion C for its demonstration of high styles of the early 20th century, including well preserved houses of the Prairie Style, Tudor Revival Style, and the Craftsman/Bungalow style. They are infilled with some Ranch style houses that are themselves now historic in age and do not detract from the overall feeling or integrity of the neighborhood. The potential district is also recommended preliminarily eligible under Criterion A for its demonstration of early-20th century city planning and design. The curved road and lots (comprising the Sheldon Heights addition) were planned by an engineer and other design work was done by A.T. Erwin a professor of Landscape Design at what is now Iowa State University (Ogle 1915; North West Publishing Company 1894; Ottumwa Semi-Weekly Courier 6/28/1913:2; Clearfield Enterprise 6/2/2015:21). This plan was considered modern in 1913, when it was planned, and though very common in larger cities at this time, it is somewhat uncommon for the City of Mount Ayr and Ringgold County. The design and layout of the Sheldon Heights addition, and how that factors into the history of growth and development in the City of Mount Ayr, is a context that can be much further developed. Additionally, the association with A.T. Erwin may be found with further research to be of significance as well.

The period of significance begins in 1913, when the Sheldon Heights subdivision was designed and platted. It runs through 1963, when the last extant house was built. The subdivision represents the suburban-style development of this period and the subsequent construction of residences in high styles that match that context. Though common throughout larger cities in Iowa at this time, it is uncommon for this county.

The streets in the area were first paved in about 1915.

The potential district has excellent integrity. Many of the houses retain good integrity of materials. The roadway has triangular parcels within its two intersections that together with the curvilinear layout of the road, large lots, and historic houses provide integrity of design. Individually, the houses retain excellent integrity of design. Craftsmanship of the buildings is individually very good and evident. The location and setting are all very good for the buildings individually and for the subdivision as a whole unit. Together with the decorative lampposts, large trees and other unifying features, the neighborhood retains an excellent historic fabric. It has good integrity of feeling and association. The buildings here are well preserved.

All the houses that were previously inventoried in this area were found to be eligible in a 1988 survey. The houses that were not surveyed were not yet 50 years of age, but they have become 50 years of age in the time since. All houses appear to retain some level of historic integrity, most at a good or excellent level.

For these reasons, this potential residential historic district is recommended eligible.

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00420
Related District Number:

Page 4

Shellway Drive Potential Residential Historic District

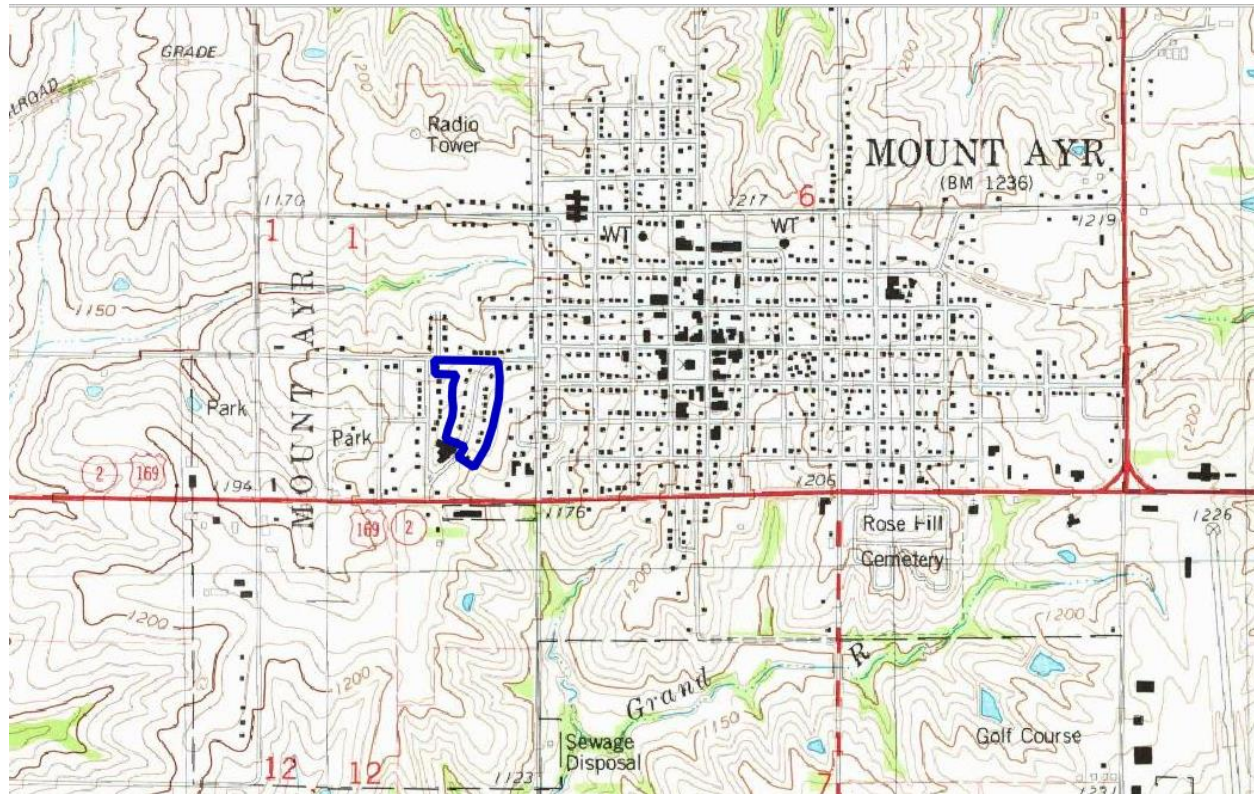
Name of Property
Shellway Dr, S of Madison
Address

County
Mount Ayr
City

9. Bibliography

- Clearfield Enterprise
1915 Article about the paving of west Mount Ayr. June 3. Pg Z1. Clearfield, Iowa.
- North West Publishing Company
1894 Plat Book of Ringgold County, Iowa. North West Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Ogle, George
1915 Standard Atlas of Ringgold County, Iowa. George A. Ogle & Company, Chicago, Illinois.
- Ottumwa Semi-Weekly Courier
1913 "Laying Out Sheldon Grounds." June 28. Pg 2. Ottumwa, Iowa.
- Ringgold County Assessor Records
2023 County Assessor's real estate records, accessed online at beacon.schneidercoprp.com.

10. Additional Documentation



Location of potential district (blue outline) within the City of Mount Ayr. Basemap: USGS topographic map, accessed from QGIS mapping software, March 2023.

Iowa Site Inventory Form

State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

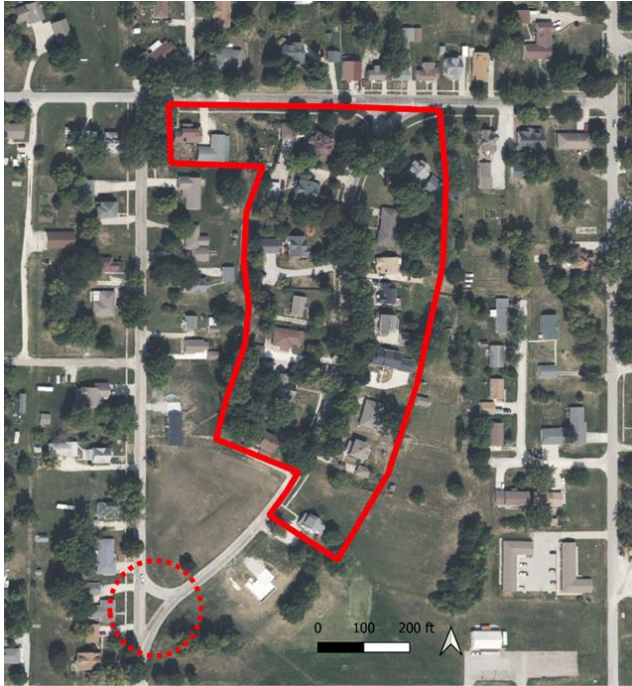
Site Number: 80-00420
Related District Number:

Page 5

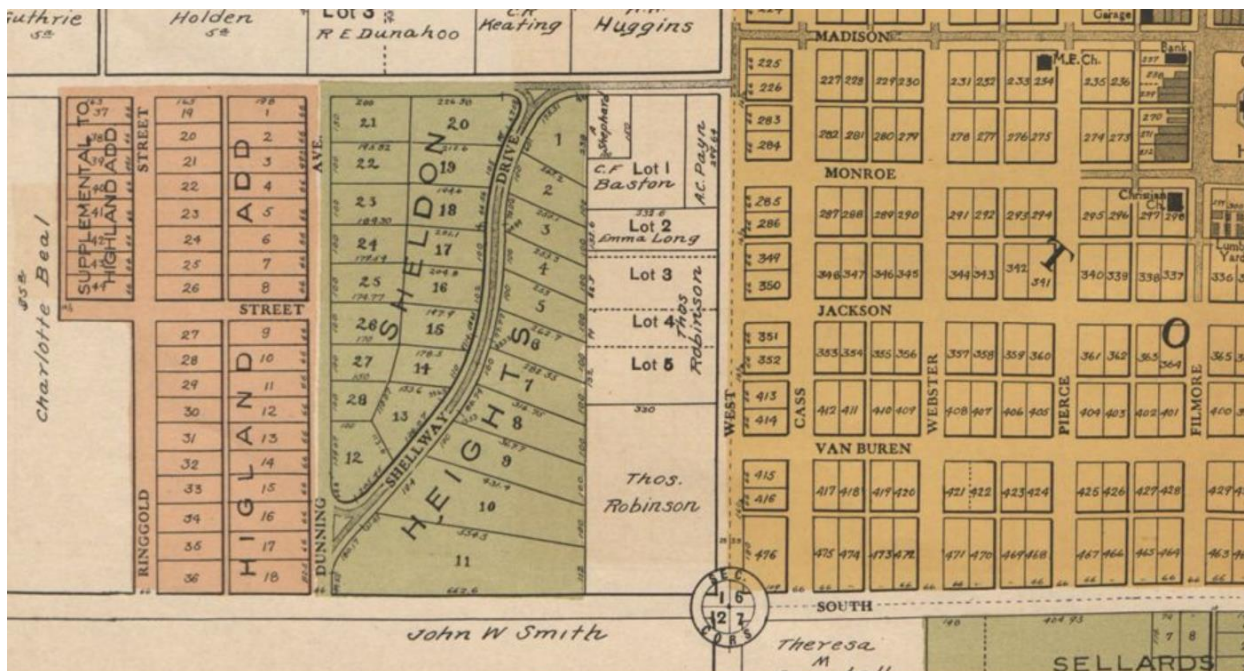
Shellway Drive Potential Residential Historic District

Name of Property
Shellway Dr, S of Madison
Address

County
Mount Ayr
City



Outline of potential historic district (solid red line) with outlying planned intersection (dotted red circle). Basemap: current Bing Maps aerial photograph, accessed from QGIS mapping software, March 2023.



1915 Ogle Co. Plat Book, showing west part of Mount Ayr, including Sheldon Heights Addition.

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00420
Related District Number:

Page 6

Shellway Drive Potential Residential Historic District

Name of Property
Shellway Dr, S of Madison
Address

County
Mount Ayr
City



Parcel owned by S.J. White (red arrow). It was later owned by Sheldon, who plotted Sheldon Heights Addition (North West Publishing Company plat book 1894).

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00420
Related District Number:

Page 7

Shellway Drive Potential Residential Historic District

Name of Property

County

Shellway Dr, S of Madison

Mount Ayr

Address

City



102 Shellway Dr, looking southeast. Photo: Abby Elliott, March 2023.

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00420
Related District Number:

Page 8

Shellway Drive Potential Residential Historic District

Name of Property

County

Shellway Dr, S of Madison

Mount Ayr

Address

City



103 Shellway Dr, looking west. Photo: Abby Elliott, March 2023.

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00420
Related District Number:

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Shellway Drive Potential Residential Historic District

Name of Property

County

Shellway Dr, S of Madison

Mount Ayr

Address

City



107 and 103 Shellway Dr, looking northwest. Photo: Abby Elliott, March 2023.

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00420
Related District Number:

Page 10

Shellway Drive Potential Residential Historic District

Name of Property

County

Shellway Dr, S of Madison

Mount Ayr

Address

City



109 Shellway Dr, looking west. Photo: Abby Elliott, March 2023.

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00420
Related District Number:

Page 11

Shellway Drive Potential Residential Historic District

Name of Property

County

Shellway Dr, S of Madison

Mount Ayr

Address

City



115 Shellway Dr, looking west. Photo: Abby Elliott, March 2023.

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00420
Related District Number:

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Shellway Drive Potential Residential Historic District

Name of Property

County

Shellway Dr, S of Madison

Mount Ayr

Address

City



116 Shellway Dr, looking east. Photo: Abby Elliott, March 2023.

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00420
Related District Number:

Page 13

Shellway Drive Potential Residential Historic District

Name of Property

County

Shellway Dr, S of Madison

Mount Ayr

Address

City



201 Shellway Dr, looking northwest. Photo: Abby Elliott, March 2023.

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00420
Related District Number:

Page 14

Shellway Drive Potential Residential Historic District

Name of Property

County

Shellway Dr, S of Madison

Mount Ayr

Address

City



202 Shellway Dr, looking east. Photo: Abby Elliott, March 2023.

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00420
Related District Number:

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Shellway Drive Potential Residential Historic District

Name of Property

County

Shellway Dr, S of Madison

Mount Ayr

Address

City



204 Shellway Dr, looking southeast. Photo: Abby Elliott, March 2023.

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00420
Related District Number:

Page 16

Shellway Drive Potential Residential Historic District

Name of Property

County

Shellway Dr, S of Madison

Mount Ayr

Address

City



205 Shellway Dr, looking northwest. Photo: Abby Elliott, March 2023.

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00420
Related District Number:

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Shellway Drive Potential Residential Historic District

Name of Property

County

Shellway Dr, S of Madison

Mount Ayr

Address

City



210 Shellway Dr, looking southeast. Photo: Abby Elliott, March 2023.

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00420
Related District Number:

Page 18

Shellway Drive Potential Residential Historic District

Name of Property
Shellway Dr, S of Madison
Address

County
Mount Ayr
City



August 2021 Google Streetview looking at median at intersection of Shellway Drive and W. Madison St., looking south. West column visible in distance.



August 2021 Google Streetview of east column at intersection of Shellway Dr and W. Madison St, looking southeast.

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

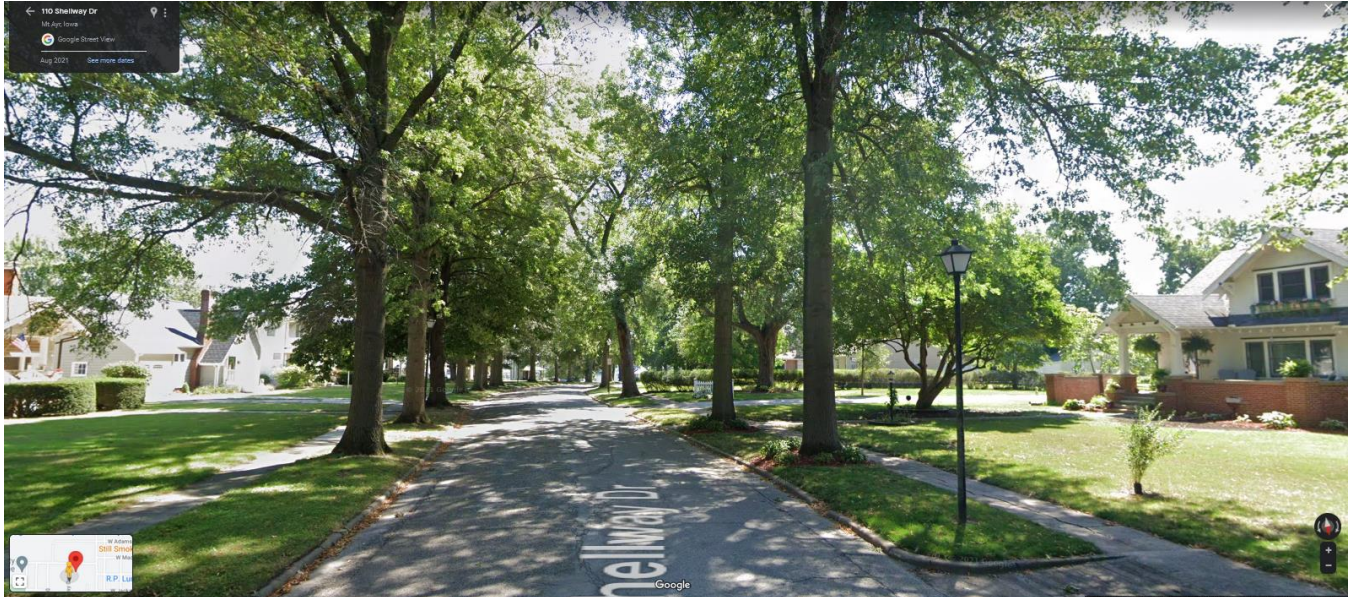
Site Number: 80-00420
Related District Number:

Page 19

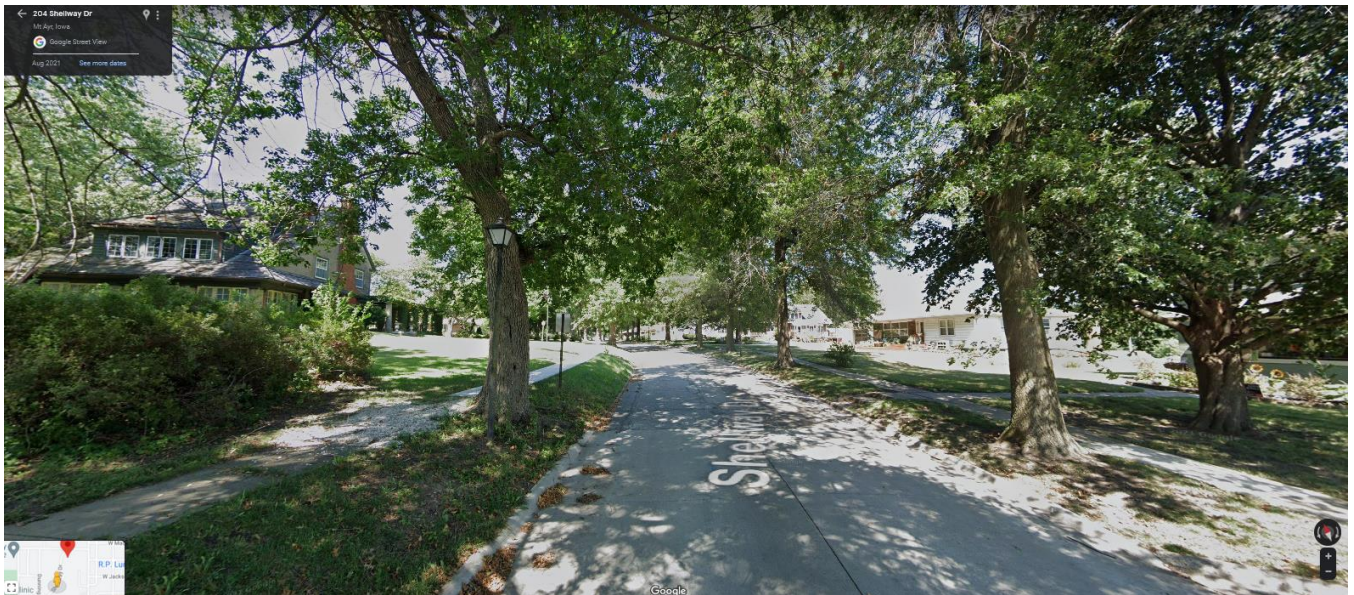
Shellway Drive Potential Residential Historic District

Name of Property
Shellway Dr, S of Madison
Address

County
Mount Ayr
City



August 2021 Google Streetview, showing streetscape of neighborhood, looking south from near 109 Shellway Dr. Note the trees, lampposts, and narrow street.



August 2021 Google Streetview, showing streetscape of neighborhood, looking north from near 202 Shellway Dr. Note the trees, lampposts, and narrow street.

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00420
Related District Number:

Page 20

Shellway Drive Potential Residential Historic District

Name of Property
Shellway Dr, S of Madison
Address

County
Mount Ayr
City

Ottumwa Semi-Weekly Courier
28 Jun 1913, Sat - Page 2

LAYING OUT SHELDON GROUNDS.
Mt. Ayr, June 26.—A. T. Erwin, professor of truck gardening and landscape gardening of the Iowa agricultural college at Ames, came to **Mount Ayr** recently. He was employed by Hon. F. E. Sheldon to lay out the grounds and give direction as to the beautifying and adorning of **Sheldon Heights**.

Page 5 of Mount Ayr Record News, published in Mount Ayr, Iowa on Tuesday, October 21st, 1913

Not Dist Range. It takes to perfection.—C. R. Keating, the North Side Hardware Man.
Hon. and Mrs. F. E. **Sheldon** who have been boarding at the Mount Ayr House for several weeks, while their elegant new residence in **Sheldon Heights** was being finished, moved yesterday to their new home.

meet to be held in Dec contest, etc., are to be members are urged to
Ladies of the Christ hold an exchange next ber 25. The division is and all will help and h change once a mont church is going on fa

Clearfield Enterprise
03 Jun 1915, Thu - Page Z1

town, hoofs to horns.
Mount Ayr will pave. The first installment will be about the square and the street to the depot, and probably will include all streets for one block from the square and the street west thru **Sheldon Heights**.

Various newspaper clippings about the creation of the Sheldon Heights Addition by the Honorable F.E. Sheldon and the work of A.T. Erwin, the landscape designer. Article about paving the streets.

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00420
 Related District Number:

Page 21

Shellway Drive Potential Residential Historic District

Name of Property
 Shellway Dr, S of Madison
 Address

County
 Mount Ayr
 City

Page 1 of Mount Ayr Record News, published in Mount Ayr, Iowa on Friday, May 23rd, 1913

To Improve Sheldon Heights
 A deal was consummated Wednesday whereby H. H. Wilson, J. O. Fry, Bert Teale, Dr. D. R. Dudley and Howard Tedford purchased an interest in the twenty acres in west Mount Ayr which for many years has been known as White's grove, but which was purchased a few weeks ago by Hon. F. E. Sheldon, laid out in town lots and made the Sheldon Heights addition to the town of Mount Ayr.

Elaborate plans for the adornment and beautifying of the property have been made. A few weeks ago Mr. Sheldon had an engineer come to Mount Ayr and the property was divided into town lots with a road commencing near the northeast corner and running in graceful curves diagonally through the property and terminating near the southwest corner. This road will be graded and put in shape for paving, a four-foot cement walk will be built on either side, with an eight-foot parking and curbing the entire length on both sides. The street is fifty feet wide. At either end of the road will be built two large cement pillars which will support electric lights. A landscape artist will be employed to superintend the work of adorning the grounds and every detail looking to the beautifying and adorning of the property will be given attention. This work will be done at once.

SOCIETY

On Wednesday evening of a number of friends at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bernace to Mr. Morrill township. Promptly while the wedding played by the grocer Baker of Clearfield, entered the parlor and beneath a beautiful flowers where the Ellston performed them one. The beautiful gown of voile with orange buds in her hair aunt, Mrs. Jennie O. California. The grocer's supper was served with pickles, fruit cream and cake. The bride, and Miss Myrconsfield. Mrs. Gray the Mount Ayr high of our successful music accomplished music in every way to pres

But twelve lots] will be sold at the present, each purchaser to become owner of one-twelfth interest in the south ten acres which will be used as a park. The lots as laid out are 100 feet wide and extend from the road to the limits of the grounds. The smallest lot is equal to four ordinary town lots and a number of them are larger, depending upon the position occupied on the road. Messrs. Wilson, Fry, Dudley and Tedford have each purchased one lot and Mr. Teale takes a lot and a half. Mr. Sheldon has already begun the erection of his new house and Messrs. Wilson, Fry, Teale and Dudley will build next year.

A central heating plant will be installed and the matter of providing a water works and sewer system will be held in abeyance until the proposition now under consideration by the citizens of the town is determined. If the town builds a water works and sewer system the property owners in the new addition will, of course, become patrons of the city plant.

Another article about the development of the Sheldon Heights Addition.

Shellway Drive Potential Residential Historic District

Name of Property
 Shellway Dr, S of Madison
 Address

County
 Mount Ayr
 City

Page 1 of The Independent, published in Mount Ayr, Iowa on Thursday, July 3rd, 1913

MOUNT AYR, IOWA, THURSDAY, JULY 3rd 1913

\$1.50 Per Year

FOURTH OF JULY PROGRAM

To be Held on **Sheldon Heights** July 4th, 1913.
Everybody Invited.

FORENOON

10:00 Music by Mt. Ayr Band
 10:30 Invocation—Rev. J. W. Birney.
 10:55 Reading "Declaration of Independence"—Prof John W. Wilkerson.
 11:15 Singing "America" by the audience and accompanied by the band.
 11:55 Address of Welcome—Bert Teale, President of Mount Ayr Commercial Club.
 11:00 Response—H. A. Foster, Caledonia.
 11:10 Music by Band.
 11:20 Readings, "In the Morning," "After the Fireworks."—Mrs. I. M. Dalbey, Kellerton.
 11:30 Exercises by Children.
 Basket dinner from 12 to 1:30. Everybody will bring well filled baskets for a good family picnic under the shade of the trees in the grove.

AFTERNOON

1:00 Music by the Band.
 1:30 Introduction of Toastmaster by the President of Com-

OBITUARY

Mrs. Cregeen's maiden name was Arkadelphia Norwood and she was born near Berwick, Ill., February 23, 1874. Here she grew to womanhood and on January 1, 1894, was united in marriage to J. J. Cregeen. About a year later she moved with her husband to the vicinity of Grant City, Mo., and here they resided with the exception of about eighteen months which were spent in Polk county, Arkansas until 1902, when they moved to a farm about seven miles southwest of Clearfield in Taylor county. A year ago last February they moved to John D. Robinson's farm in Liberty township, where they resided until this spring when they moved to the D. M. Walter farm in Poe township. Early in life Mrs. Cregeen confessed her faith in Christ and united with the Baptist church. When the family moved to the vicinity of Mt. Ayr she became a member of the Church of Christ of this city. She was ever known as an earnest and devoted christian woman. Mrs. Cregeen was the mother of twelve children, seven of whom are living and with the husband mourn her death. She also leaves her father, H. A. Norwood, of Fayetteville, Ark., three sisters, Mrs. H. C. Birch,

PAUL FINLEY HURT

Paul Finley received several cuts on the back of his head Tuesday evening when he fell from the top of a barn. The barn was being moved from the east to the west end of town. At the corner by G. E. Manners the progress was stopped to allow Finley to get some telephone wires out of the way. While he was on the barn roof adjusting

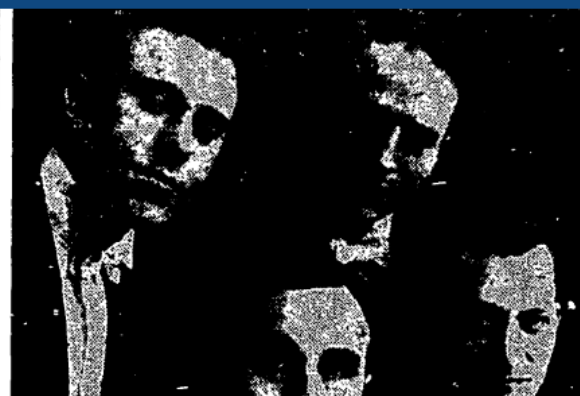
POE

The community was shocked to hear of the death of Mrs. Cregeen. She has lived in this neighborhood for several months and had made many friends who are sorry to hear of her death. The funeral has the sympathy of the community in their sad bereavement. Mr. and Mrs. John Michael Jr. and baby spent Sunday with relatives in Rice township.
 Will Lagie was in this county Thursday on business.
 Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Urteback spent Friday at Will Richards.

Page 1 of The Independent, published in Mount Ayr, Iowa on Thursday, July 3rd, 1913

SUMMER SCHOOL STUDENTS ENJOY PICNIC

Last evening between 4 and 7 o'clock a large number of Summer School students had a picnic on **Sheldon Heights**. The evening was spent in playing games and enjoying a program. Refreshments were taken out and supper was eaten in the grove. All reported an excellent time.



Articles about Summer 1913 programs held "on" Sheldon Heights, where there may have been a baseball field. Further research may identify if that term refers to this subdivision or a different, nearby space or park. Note the reference to the Good Roads and Booster clubs.

Commercial Club.
 Toastmaster—Rev. Cable.
 1:40 "Why Mount Ayr is Interested in Country Roads"—R. C. Smith.
 1:50 "What has been Accomplished for Good Roads in Ringgold County." H. Guy Roberts and E. P. Reed.
 2:05 "What We Expect to Accomplish." W. B. Bugk and
 2:20 Reading.
 2:25 "The New Road Law Works." H. Clay Beard, Member State Highway Commission.
 2:45 Address by H. E. Sampson, Assistant Attorney General and Attorney for State Highway Commission.
 (Following this address opportunity will be given for the asking of questions concerning the new road law and road improvement.)
 3:30 Music by the Band. The Band leading procession to the Park where a fast game of ball between Mount Ayr and Kellerton will be played. Admission to the Park, 25 cents.
EVENING
 8:00 Music by the Band and Moving Picture Show in the Court House Park. W. E. Mack proprietor of the Star Theatre, will present the great two-reel drama, "With Lee in Virginia," and also a good comedy. This will be free to all.
 The celebration and picnic will be by the citizens of Mount Ayr under the auspices of the Mount Ayr Commercial Club for the benefit of the entire county.
 Committee of Arrangements
 Chairman—Rev. W. E. Darrow.
 Secretary—H. S. Tyrrel.
EAST WASHINGTON

Iowa Site Inventory Form

State Historic Preservation Office

(January 2016)

State Inventory Number: 80-00419 New Supplemental

9-Digit SHPO Review & Compliance (R&C) Number: _____

Non-extant Year: _____

Read the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions carefully, to ensure accuracy and completeness before completing this form. The instructions are available on our website.

• **Property Name**

A) Historic name: Mount Ayr Downtown Potential Commercial Historic District

B) Other names: Mount Ayr Court House Square Potential Commercial Historic District

• **Location**

A) Street address: Segments of Madison/Monroe/Fillmore/Taylor St

B) City or town: Mount Ayr (Vicinity) County: Ringgold

C) Legal description:

Rural: Township Name: _____ Township No.: _____ Range No.: _____ Section: _____ Qtr: _____ of Qtr: _____

Urban: Subdivision: Original Plat Block(s): _____ Lot(s): _____

• **Classification**

A) **Property category:** *Check only one*

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

B) **Number of resources (within property):**

If eligible property, enter number of:		If non-eligible property, enter number of:	
Contributing	Noncontributing		
<u>48</u>	Buildings <u>5</u>	—	Buildings
—	Sites —	—	Sites
—	Structures —	—	Structures
—	Objects —	—	Objects
<u>48</u>	Total <u>5</u>	—	Total

C) **For properties listed in the National Register:**

National Register status: Listed De-listed NHL NPS DOE

D) **For properties within a historic district:**

- Property contributes to a National Register or local certified historic district.
- Property contributes to a potential historic district, based on professional historic/architectural survey and evaluation.
- Property *does not* contribute to the historic district in which it is located.

Historic district name: _____ Historic district site inventory number: _____

E) **Name of related project report or multiple property study, if applicable:**

MPD title
Ringgold County Planning for Preservation

Historical Architectural Data Base #
80-005

• **Function or Use** *Enter categories (codes and terms) from the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions*

A) **Historic functions**

02A Business

03 Social

14D Road-related

B) **Current functions**

02A Business

03 Social

14D Road Related

• **Description** *Enter categories (codes and terms) from the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions*

A) **Architectural classification**

05 Late Victorian

08 Modern Movement

B) **Materials**

Foundation (visible exterior): 10B Poured Concrete

Walls (visible exterior): 03 Brick

Roof: 15C01 Rubber Membrane

Other: 04 Stone

C) **Narrative description** **SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED**

• **Statement of Significance**

A) Applicable National Register Criteria: *Mark your opinion of eligibility after applying relevant National Register criteria*

- Criterion A: Property is associated with significant events. Yes No More research recommended
 Criterion B: Property is associated with the lives of significant persons. Yes No More research recommended
 Criterion C: Property has distinctive architectural characteristics. Yes No More research recommended
 Criterion D: Property yields significant information in archaeology/history. Yes No More research recommended

B) Special criteria considerations: *Mark any special considerations; leave blank if none*

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

C) Areas of significance

Enter categories from instructions

02 Architecture

05 Commerce

D) Period(s) of significance

c1900-1950

E) Significant dates

Construction date

1900 *check if circa or estimated date*

Other dates, including renovations

F) Significant person

Complete if Criterion B is marked above

G) Cultural affiliation

Complete if Criterion D is marked above

H) Architect/Builder

Architect

Builder/contractor

I) Narrative statement of significance *SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS, WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED*

• **Bibliography** *See continuation sheets for the list research sources used in preparing this form*

• **Geographic Data** *Optional UTM references* *See continuation sheet for additional UTM or comments*

Zone	Easting	Northing	NAD	Zone	Easting	Northing	NAD
1				2			
3				4			

• **Form Preparation**

Name and Title: Ray Werner, Principal Investigator Date: 3-23-2023

Organization/firm: Tallgrass Archaeology LLC E-mail: ray.werner@tallgrassarchaeology.com

Street address: 2460 S. Riverside Drive Telephone: 319-354-6722

City or Town: Iowa City State: IA Zip code: 52246

• **ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION** *Submit the following items with the completed form*

A) For all properties, attach the following, as specified in the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions:

- 1. Map** of property's location within the community.
- 2. Glossy color 4x6 photos labeled** on back with property/building name, address, date taken, view shown, and unique photo number.
- 3. Photo key showing each photo number on a map and/or floor plan, using arrows next top each photo number to indicate the location and directional view of each photograph.**
- 4. Site plan** of buildings/structures on site, identifying boundaries, public roads, and building/structure footprints.

B) For State Historic Tax Credit Part 1 Applications, historic districts and farmsteads, and barns:

See lists of special requirements and attachments in the Iowa Site Inventory Form Instructions.

State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Use Only Below This Line

The SHPO has reviewed the Site Inventory and concurs with above survey opinion on National Register eligibility:

- Yes No More research recommended
 This is a locally designated property or part of a locally designated district.

Comments: _____

SHPO authorized signature: _____

Date: _____

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00419
 Related District Number:

Page 1

Mount Ayr Downtown Potential Commercial Historic District	Ringgold
Name of Property	County
Segments of Madison/Monroe/Fillmore/Taylor St	Mount Ayr
Address	City

7. Narrative Description

This potential historic district contains buildings of the late-19th and early-20th centuries that were built around the Ringgold County Courthouse (NRHP-listed) square in downtown Mount Ayr. It includes segments of Taylor, Fillmore, Madison, and Monroe Streets along the square and within one block of the square. The district contains many brick buildings of that period that have been used for commercial, retail, office, and other usage. It also includes a number of resources that are related to the period of early automobile usage. The square contains buildings of various architectural styles within those periods. In addition to sharing collective historic designs and usages and sharing their physical location around the courthouse, decorative lampposts and street pavers also tie the neighborhood together.

Address Previous ISIF#	Assessor's Estimated Build Year	Description Current Usage (If Known)	Preliminary Findings
121 N Taylor 80-00253	1978	Broad, front-gabled, low-pitched roof; stone veneer façade; concrete block Dance Academy	Non-Contributing
119 N Taylor	1930	Two-story, flat roof; polychrome brick; bay windows with tin awnings Retail Store	Contributing
117 N Taylor	1900	Two-story brick building; flat roof; oriel window on second level Retail Store	Contributing
116 N Taylor	1940	Barrel-vaulted roof; Brick; broad front with stepped false front; buttresses; closed windows and garage doors Warehouse/Workshop/Automotive	Contributing
115 N Taylor	1900	Two-story brick building, flat roof; decorative, red brick masonry Retail Store	Contributing
113 N Taylor	1940	Small, frame building; flat roof Retail Store	Contributing
110 N Taylor	1930	Long, narrow, commercial space; stucco walls; modern windows and entry ramps Senior Citizens' Center	Contributing
100 E Madison	1950	Brick veneer, single-story building with metal awning	Contributing

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00419
 Related District Number:

Page 2

Mount Ayr Downtown Potential Commercial Historic District	Ringgold
Name of Property	County
Segments of Madison/Monroe/Fillmore/Taylor St	Mount Ayr
Address	City

		Office	
106 E Madison	1900	Multi-bay, orange brick, commercial building; wood covering storefront fenestration; elaborate, Italianate cornice and window molds Unused	Contributing
108 E Madison	1900	West part of a single-story, brick building with elaborate cornice and other details on façade.	Contributing
110 E Madison	1900	East part of a single-story, brick building with elaborate cornice and other details on façade.	Contributing
112 E Madison	1900	Rusticated concrete block building with stepped parapet on façade Apartments	Contributing
111 E Madison	1900	Two-story brick building with large arches over windows and door of façade; second-story windows enclosed	Contributing
109 E Madison	1900	Wood-covered, single-story façade; decorative cornice; modern fenestration	Contributing
105 E Madison	1900	Brick and wood, single-story façade with door on canted corner	Contributing
115 E Madison	1900	Broad-front building with false front; single-story; stucco	Contributing
117 E Madison	1920	Broad front, brick façade with stepped parapet; one-story Automotive	Contributing
119 E Madison	1920	Broad front, brick façade with stepped parapet; two-stories; historic garage door Automotive	Contributing
100 S Taylor 80-00256	1900	Mixed-style with Romanesque arches, sections of mansard roof, stone and brick walls, corner turret with hive-shaped roof and finial; store-front windows covered with mid-century cover; historic windows Office	Contributing
104 S Taylor	1978	Brick Veneer building with asphalt-	Non-Contributing

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00419
 Related District Number:

Page 3

Mount Ayr Downtown Potential Commercial Historic District	Ringgold
Name of Property	County
Segments of Madison/Monroe/Fillmore/Taylor St	Mount Ayr
Address	City

80-00257		shingled awning	
108 S Taylor	1900	Broad-front building with modified façade	Contributing
80-00259		Bowling Alley	
120 S Taylor	2018	Modern building	Non-Contributing
103 E Monroe	1927	Polychrome brick façade with pedimented roof over door and stone carved with "phone office"	Contributing
80-00226		Office	
200 S Taylor	1950	Curved corner building with recessed entry; stone over door reading "Town Hall"; modified fenestration	Contributing
80-00262			
202 S Taylor	1900	Broad-front garage with some modified fenestration, but overall food integrity; garage door; elaborate parapet includes text and logos	Contributing
80-00263		Automotive	
204 S Taylor	1946	Garage door; some modified fenestration on façade; historic fenestration elsewhere; awnings; clay tile block walls; barrel-vaulted roof	Contributing
80-00264		Automotive	
101 W Monroe	1900	Stucco and brick theater building; with arched windows and dentils at cornice; two-stories	Contributing
80-00228		Theater	
103 W Monroe	1930	Stepped gable, single-story; modern awning	Contributing
		Restaurant	
105 W Monroe	1900	Single-story space with modified façade; two small units	Contributing
80-00233			
111 W Monroe	1983	Broad Front; modern building	Non-Contributing
80-00230		Retail	
113 W Monroe	1900	Cream brick façade; three-stories; enamel or coated metal on first-story façade; decorative cornice; ghost signs	Contributing
80-00231			

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00419
 Related District Number:

Page 4

Mount Ayr Downtown Potential Commercial Historic District	Ringgold
Name of Property	County
Segments of Madison/Monroe/Fillmore/Taylor St	Mount Ayr
Address	City

		on west side	
121 W Monroe 80-00232	1930	Two-story, brick building; hipped roof with tile shingles Public Library	Contributing
204 S Fillmore (Front Monroe next to library)	1920	Moderne building with soft edges; awning over fuel pumps; diamond inlays(?) along cornice; historic pumps in place Automotive/Fueling Station	Contributing
121 S Fillmore	1900	South and center parts of a three-part commercial row building (with 119 S Fillmore); including historic Masonic Lodge Globe Signage on façade; few modifications to storefront windows; decorative cornice; arches over windows on second story Retail on First; Fraternal above	Contributing
119 S Fillmore 80-00165	1900	Third part of the three-bay building (with 121 S Fillmore); first story storefront has been largely enclosed with brick Office	Contributing
117 S Fillmore 80-00166	1930	Single-story brick building with arches over window and door; recessed entry; decorative, arched transom; cornice Office	Contributing
115 S Fillmore 80-00163	1947	Single-story, brick building; checkered overlay on parapet Office	Contributing
113 S Fillmore 80-00162	1930	Single-story, brick building; clay tile block side wall Office	Contributing
111 S Fillmore 80-00161	1930	Two-part, broad-front commercial space of one story; modified fenestration Office	Contributing

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00419
 Related District Number:

Page 5

Mount Ayr Downtown Potential Commercial Historic District	Ringgold
Name of Property	County
Segments of Madison/Monroe/Fillmore/Taylor St	Mount Ayr
Address	City

107 S Fillmore	1930	Single-story brick façade; modified fenestration Office	Contributing
101 S Fillmore	1920	Streamline Moderne building with corner windows; stucco finish; curved upper cornice line; curved, glass block windows on southeast corner Bank	Contributing
202 W Madison	1930	Very simple art deco with etched text above intricate scrollwork and eagle above south entry; brick or brick veneer walls; vertical emphasis Post Office	Contributing
102 N Fillmore	1940	Polychrome brick or block; side-gabled roof; two stories; mixed fenestration Office	Contributing
122 W Madison	1977	Modern-era office building with decorative lintels and framing around entrance; brick or brick veneer Newspaper Office	Non-Contributing
114 W Madison	1900	Two-story, commercial row building with decorative masonry and window molds Retail Store	Contributing
112 W Madison	1900	Two-story brick office space with patterned masonry; tall, multi-lite windows with transoms above Office	Contributing
110 W Madison	1920	Heavily modified brick façade with wood-shingled awning/slipcover added to the front; concrete over sidewalls; single-story Office	Contributing Possibly non-contributing
108 W Madison	1900	Brick building with modified storefront; brick cornice Retail Store	Contributing
106 W Madison	1900	West part of a two-part commercial	Contributing

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00419
 Related District Number:

Page 6

Mount Ayr Downtown Potential Commercial Historic District	Ringgold
Name of Property	County
Segments of Madison/Monroe/Fillmore/Taylor St	Mount Ayr
Address	City

		building; cornice and secondary cornice; modified, recessed entry Retail Store	
104 W Madison	1900	East part of a two-part commercial building; cornice and secondary cornice; modified window and entrance Restaurant	Contributing
102 W Madison	1900	Two-story, brick building of two bays; decorative cornice with "Timby" on upper part and other adornments; second story windows have arches above them but are closed with wood; modified storefront windows Office Space	Contributing
109 W Madison		See Nomination	NRHP-listed
SW Corner of Square		Peggy Whitson Monument	
SE Corner of Square		Picnic Shelter	
NE Corner of Square		Civil War Monument	
NE Corner of Square		Veterans Memorial	
E Side of Square		Telephone Booth	
Along segments of all Streets surrounding square		Brick Pavers along Streets	More Research Recommended

8. Statement of Significance

The Mount Ayr Downtown Potential Commercial Historic District is recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places locally under Criterion C for its demonstration of architectural merit for commercial buildings of the late-19th and early-20th centuries. These include some simple and some well-appointed brick buildings in common commercial styles such as Italianate and Romanesque. Furthermore, the district is recommended eligible under Criterion A, for its association with the commerce/economy and politics of the city and county.

Many of the resources that have been previously inventoried were found to be ineligible. However, those reviews were mostly conducted in 1988 and are worthy of reconsideration. When studied as a district, the buildings appear to constitute an eligible district.

The preliminary period of significance for this district begins in circa-1900, when the county records the first construction of these buildings. However, it should be noted that this is likely to be found as too late an estimate. The damage of county records in the early-20th century led to these estimates, and many buildings are likely older. Further research can lead to the modification of those estimated years, and that would impact the beginning of the period of significance. The period of significance runs through

Iowa Site Inventory Form
State Historic Preservation Office
Continuation Sheet

Site Number: 80-00419
Related District Number:

Page 7

Mount Ayr Downtown Potential Commercial Historic District	Ringgold
Name of Property	County
Segments of Madison/Monroe/Fillmore/Taylor St	Mount Ayr
Address	City

1950, when the last of the historic-era buildings was built, and after which time the importance of this historic commercial zone and community in general began to diminish.

Integrity

These buildings retain good historic integrity overall, with some retaining excellent historic integrity of materials. Some retain mixed integrity of materials, though, because of modifications made to their facades or, in some cases, replacement or enclosure of fenestration. Their integrity of location, setting, association, and feeling are excellent. The integrity of design and craftsmanship vary of course, but are generally good. The area is tied together by their shared usage and shared physical space, surrounding the county's courthouse square. The brick-paved streets and decorative lampposts tie them together as well, contributing to the historic fabric and overall integrity

Early History of the County and Mount Ayr; Railroad's Impact

The name Ringgold is derived from Major Samuel Ringgold, a soldier who died in the battle of Palo Alto during the Mexican American War in 1846, a year prior to the county's formation (Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:405-6). Prior to becoming an independent county in 1855, Ringgold was part of Pottawatomie County, then attached to Decatur County, and finally a township within Taylor County (IWP 1942:3; Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:406-7). Mount Ayr was established as the county seat immediately after, due to the town's central location within the county (Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:406). The name Mount Ayr was obtained from the supposed fact that the town is on the most elevated ridge between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers within the southern counties, and Ayr from Robert Burns, a poet born in Ayr, Scotland (Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:407; IWP 1942:8). Later that same year, the county was officially surveyed (Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:407).

Ringgold County was a popular stopping destination for travelers in the area, as the yet unnamed Ringgold City had a settler's cabin and a store by 1852. These establishments served as a post office and trading point during the border dispute with Missouri and are a few of the oldest establishments in the entire county (IWP 1942:4). William J. Merritt's home also became a popular stopping place for weary travelers, donning the name Halfway House due to its location between Nebraska City and Ottumwa. In 1855, a post office was established at Merritt's home, and eventually the location further developed into a stagecoach stop (IWP 1942:37). In 1859, the Western Stagecoach Company extended their routes to include Ringgold County. This led to an improvement in mail facilities as well as immigrations rates (IWP 1942:37). By 1870, the stagecoach stopped, as railroads were beginning to spread across the region (IWP 1942:37). The return of Civil War veterans in 1865 also caused a spike in the population, with the population rising to nearly 4,000 by 1867 (IWP 1942:16). Between 1870 and 1880, the population of the county jumped from the mid-5,000s to the 12,000s, likely due to the railroad extending across the county (Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:164). With the development of railroads, many towns were deserted in favor of those along the line. Settlements such as Bozzaris, Clipper, Ingart Grove, Marena, Union Hill, Bloomington, Marshall, Riley, and Polen were now ghost towns, while new railroad towns such as Kellerton, Delphos, and Redding sprung up at (Page 1992:2).

William N. McEfee was the first county sheriff, whose role was to organize the county (Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:407). The first deed recorded in the county was the establishment of the land of Mount Ayr (IWP 1942:8). The first settler within Mount Ayr was Barton B. Dunning, who established the first store and eventually became the first postmaster (IWP 1942:8). The first post offices in Redding and Goshen were established in 1856 (IWP 1942:10). The county partook in state political gatherings beginning on

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November 8, 1856 (IWP 1942:10). The first marriage license documented within the county was in 1885 between James O. Lockwood and Lucy A. Goer (Lewis Publishing Co. 1887:407).

Many of the extant historic property types in Ringgold County have an association with this period in some capacity. Examples would be all or most of the resources within the downtown commercial district of Mount Ayr, as this period saw the population growth that supported the growing local economy. The diversification of local businesses was important in the area, as it was in all regions of rural Iowa. Mount Ayr included many of the typical businesses that would be seen elsewhere. Representing commercial enterprise is the courthouse square area are a number of commercial block buildings. This potential district is perhaps locally significant for its representation of these expansion years and the success of the local economy.

Eventually the economic impact of the railroads would diminish, but the towns remained as residential centers, reflective of a common pattern across Iowa as citizens relocated from farms to towns. The line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad that crossed the county's north part (through Beaconsfield, Ellston, Tingley, Diagonal, and nearby Clearfield) was abandoned between 1911 and 1945, as was the segment of the same company that ran from Mount Ayr southwest into Missouri (via Delphos and Redding). The segment of that line that ran from Mount Ayr east through Kellerton and beyond was abandoned in the 1970s. The Chicago Great Western line that ran diagonally across the county's west half (from nearby Shannon City, through Diagonal, Benton, Maloy, and nearby Blockton) was abandoned in the 1980s. Today, there are no railroads operating in the county (Iowa Department of Transportation 2016; Page 1992:1-2). The downtown commercial area of Ringgold County is the only to successfully survive after the abandonment of the railroads and advent of the automobile. The Kellerton downtown area retains some of its brick commercial buildings, though others have very few left. This leaves this as the largest and most successful commercial area of this period in the county.

Impact of The Automobile

As automobile culture swept the nation and the quality of roads was improved across counties, states, and the nation, automobile businesses and infrastructure became ever more important. For instance, many towns along these routes would develop local tourism industries to take advantage of the increased number of tourists, who would need gas, car repairs, lodging, meals, and sometimes even entertainment. In many of Iowa's towns and cities, automobile garages and gas stations are some of the important associated property types that remain today. These properties can represent this significant part of Ringgold County history. The former automotive garage in downtown Mount Ayr (Figure 8) is another example of one such resource.

In 1913, the Iowa State Highway Commission required any route over 25 miles in distance to be registered. Therefore in 1916, the 289-mile stretch known as the Waubonsie Trail was updated and eventually named Highway 2 (NERA 2008). The Waubonsie Trail is named after the prolific figure of the Potawatomi, who died in 1844 (IDOT 2023). Chief Waubonsie was an important negotiator in the Treaty of the Wabash in 1826, the Treaty of Chicago in 1831, and the transfer of five million acres of Potawatomi land in Iowa (DAR 2008). When the Potawatomi were forced west from Illinois through Iowa towards Kansas, their route across southern Iowa became what is known as the Waubonsie Trail (Fisk 2006). Within Ringgold County, the road was renamed several times prior to the adoption of the state highway system. After Waubonsie Trail, the road was named Lesanville Road, then Primary Road No. 3, and upon being paved in the early 1940s, it became referred to as Iowa State Highway 2 (IDOT

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2023). Ringgold County was the last county in Iowa to have these cross-county concrete highways (IWP 1942:35).

On a national level, the Good Roads Movement was a grassroots effort to improve rural roads and roads that connected cities across the nation. Especially after the advent of railroads, overland roads were sometimes neglected. In response, this movement worked to improve the quality of materials and upkeep of the national roads. The movement made a lasting impact on the rural parts of our state beginning in approximately 1890. Bringing more residents better access to local and neighboring cities. The benefits of these road improvements were clear for the people in the destination cities. They brought in more people and more dollars. The benefits this brought to people living in the country were summarized by Durbin:

In the earliest years of the age of automobiles, the spiritual replacements of the Good Roads Movement were the various highway associations. These associations were groups of people who worked together to register specific, named routes for which they would provide signage and upkeep. Much like the Good Roads era, this brought people and dollars to the communities on such routes. The economics of these routes were important catalysts for this support. Some of these routes were national in scope, such as the Lincoln Highway, which crossed Iowa on its coast-to-coast route. Others were regional in scope or led from one place to a designated destination. Some routes beginning in or passing through Iowa, for instance, connected people with the National Parks of the Mountain-West, to the Black Hills of South Dakota, or with the woodlands of northern Wisconsin. Again, tourism and economics were driving factors. Many of the routes, however, were state-wide in scale. Sometimes these routes connected one population center of the state to others or simply connected one end of the state with another (Durbin 1992:7-9; Iowa DOT). Figure 7 shows the registered Highway Association routes in Ringgold County from 1914-1925. They included the Waubonsie Trail, Golden Rod Highway, and Tourist Trail. As seen in this map, sometimes they shared common corridors, even if for short segments. Sometimes, these designated routes connected the same cities at each end but took divergent paths across the state.

The advent of the automobile and significance of highways have impacted this district by increasing the traffic and tourism of this remote town. It also was the reason for the number of automotive-related buildings, such as gas stations, garages, and service centers, in the district.

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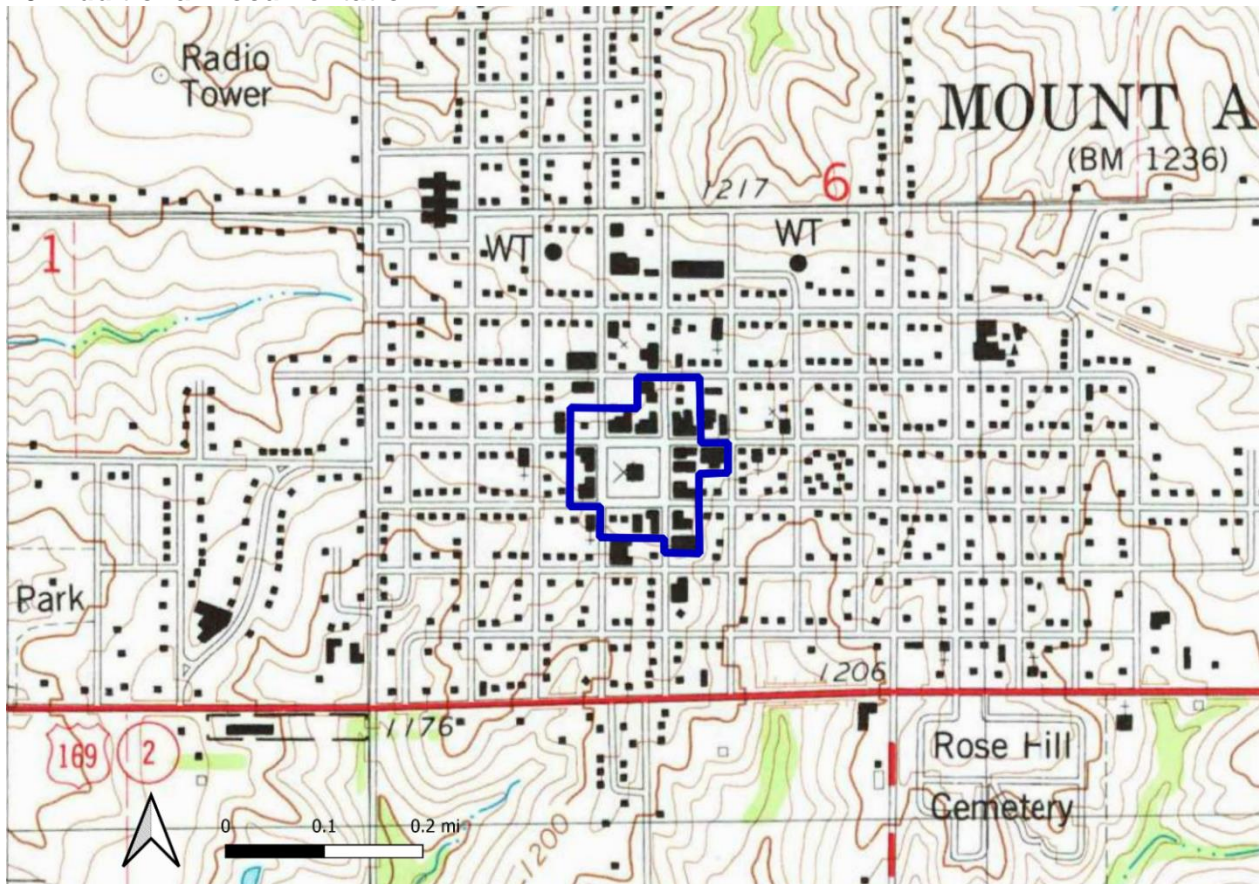
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10. Additional Documentation



USGS Topographic map showing location of potential district (blue outline) in City of Mount Ayr, accessed through QGIS mapping software, March 2023.

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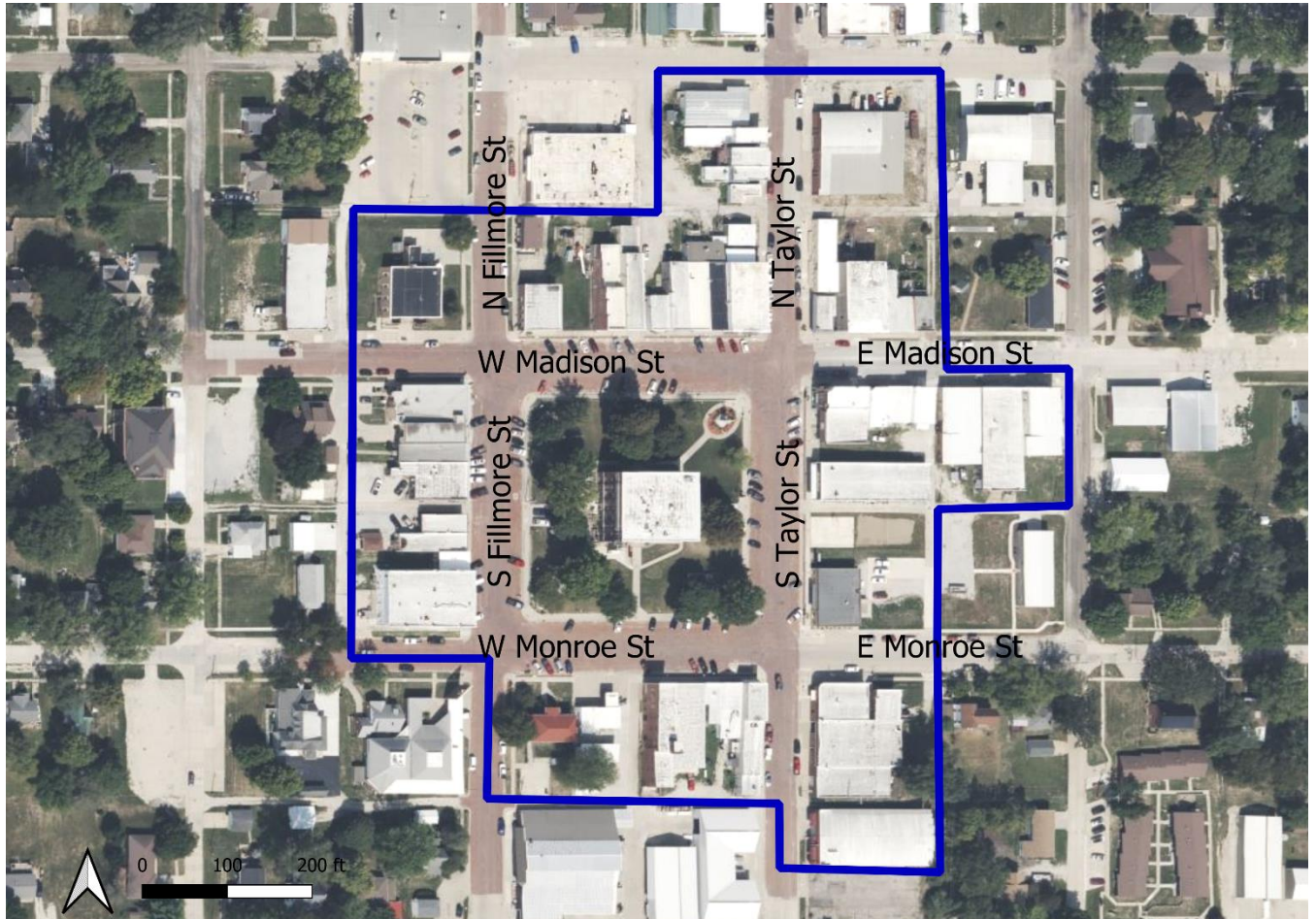
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Current Bing Maps aerial photograph showing boundary of potential district (blue outline). Accessed through QGIS mapping software, March 2023.

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1894 plat of downtown Mount Ayr, showing the former courthouse. Source: North Western Publishing 1894.

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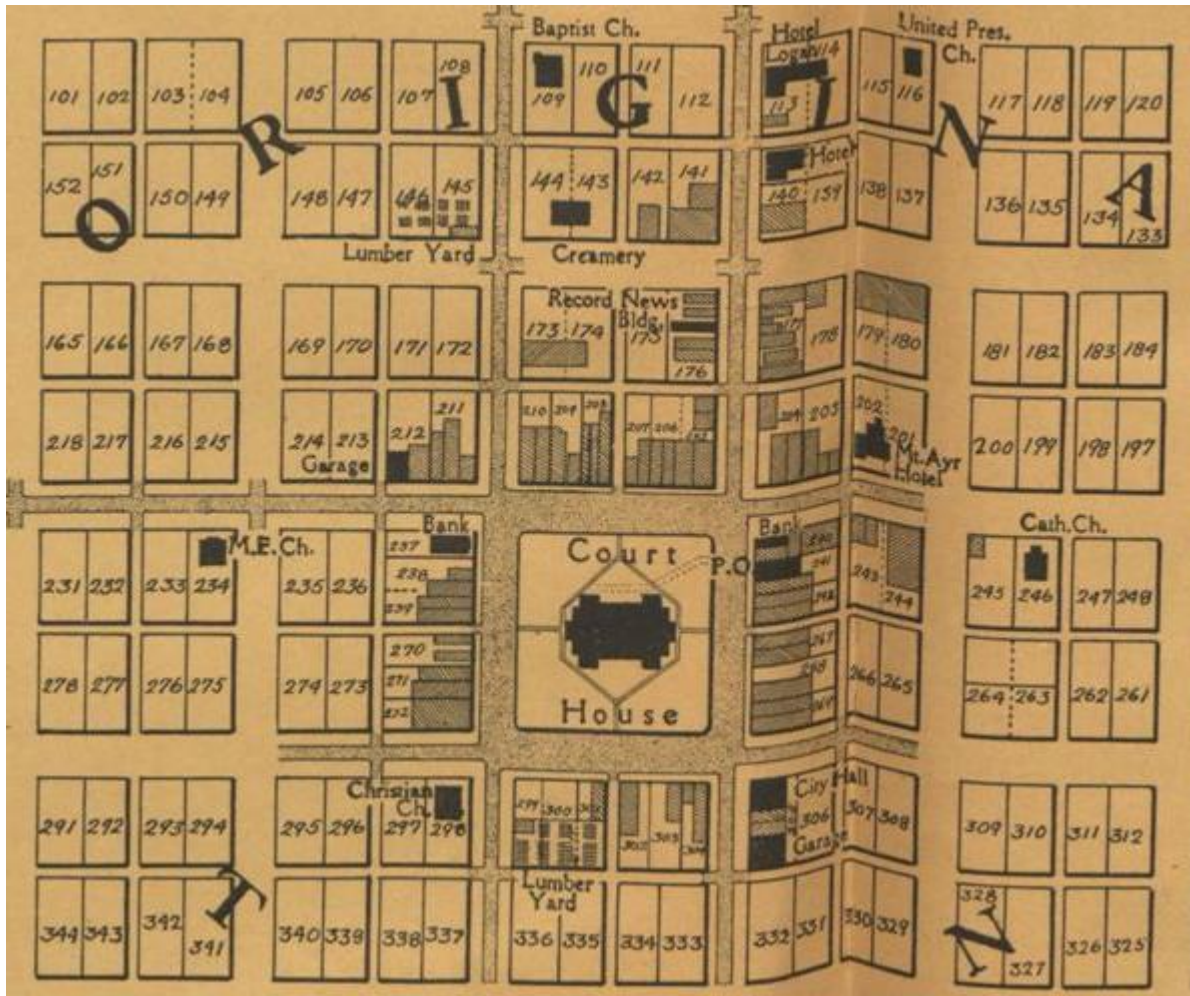
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1915 Plat of Mount Ayr, showing the former courthouse. Source: Ogle 1915.

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119-121 S. Fillmore Street, looking east. Photo: Korbie Rinehart, March 2023.

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113-115 S Filmore St, looking west. Photo: Korbie Rinehart, March 2023.

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117 S Fillmore St, looking west. Photo: Korbie Rinehart, March 2023.

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Smith Building at 111 W Monroe St, looking southeast. Photo: Korbie Rinehart, March 2023.

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Public Library looking south. Photo: Korbie Rinehart, March 2023.

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101-103 W Monroe St, looking south. Photo: Korbie Rinehart, March 2023.

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North side of E Madison Street, one block east of square, looking northeast. Photo: Korbie Rinehart, March 2023.

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East side of S Taylor St, south of square, looking northeast. Photo: Korbie Rinehart, March 2023.

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Timby Building, at 113 W Madison St, looking north. Photo: Korbie Rinehart, March 2023.

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North Side of N Madison Street, looking north from square. Photo: Korbie Rinehart, March 2023.

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112-114 W Madison St, looking northwest. Photo: Korbie Rinehart, March 2023.

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120 S Taylor St, on east side of block, looking northeast. Recent infill. Formerer brick commercial row demolished. Photo: Korbie Rinehart, March 2023.

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100 S Taylor St, looking southeast. Photo: Korbie Rinehart, March 2023.

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110 S Taylor St, looking east. Photo: Korbie Rinehart, March 2023.

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North side of Ringgold County Courthouse, looking south. Photo: Korbie Rinehart, March 2023.