

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Terrace Park Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by 10th Ave., 9th Ave., 11th St. and E side of 12th St. N/A not for publication

city or town Marion N/A vicinity

state Iowa code IA county Linn code 113 zip code 52302

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (see continuation sheet for additional comments).

Rowell J. Soike, Deputy SHPO September 6, 2006
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
 entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:) _____

Edson H. Beall 10-25-06
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
20	7	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
20	7	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A _____

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling _____

RELIGION/church-related residence _____

DOMESTIC/secondary structure _____

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling _____

DOMESTIC/secondary structure _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN _____

LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS _____

MID-19th CENTURY _____

LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS _____

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation _____ STONE _____

walls _____ WOOD _____

roof _____ ASPHALT _____

other _____

Narrative Description

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

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Continuation Sheet****Terrace Park Historic District
Linn County, IA**Section number 7 Page 1 **Narrative Description**

The Terrace Park Historic District consists of 16 dwellings along two north-south streets in the northern portion of the City of Marion in Linn County, Iowa. This area is part of the Gray and Greene's Addition to the City of Marion. The district is bounded on the west by 11th Street, on the north by 10th Avenue, on the south by 9th Avenue, and on the east by 12th Street, with the three extant houses on the east side of 12th Street extending the boundary to the rear lot lines of those houses, making an overall L-shaped plan to the outline of the district. The district encompasses an area that was historically known, at least informally, as the Terrace Park development along 11th and 12th Streets in Gray & Greene's Addition and includes the best-preserved examples of what this neighborhood looked like during the period of significance from 1874 to 1930. All of the primary buildings within the district boundaries are considered contributing to the district. In addition are 11 secondary buildings, specifically automobile garages, of which four are contributing because they were built within or near the period of significance and seven are non-contributing because they were built after the period of significance. Four additional garages are not counted as separate buildings because they are physically attached or connected to their associated dwellings. One vacant lot along the west side of 12th Street was the site of a historic dwelling torn down in the 1990s. The lot was then subdivided between the two adjacent houses, with the lot now part of the yard areas for those houses and containing two non-contributing garages at the rear lot line. There may be some archaeological significance to this former house lot that has yet to be explored; therefore, significance under Criterion D was not considered for the district but is an avenue for future research.

The Terrace Park Historic District is situated on a knoll slightly elevated above the surrounding neighborhood, perhaps one reason that this development was referred to as "Terrace" Park. The streets are cut down into this knoll, with the resulting house lots moderately sloping down to the sidewalk level and requiring steps down to the sidewalk level. These steps and the sidewalks in the district are all of concrete construction. The dwellings are all built along the same setback from their respective street frontages, with the majority of dwellings built to comparable scale and massing, with all but one of the houses being two stories in height. The dwellings all have limestone foundations of local origin. The garages are built at the rear lot lines, with those between 11th and 12th streets built along the narrow alley, which bisects the block north to south. Discontinuous rows of mature shade trees of similar age line the streets in the district between the sidewalk and the street curb. It is probable that these rows of trees were originally more continuous, with the current gaps the result of trees dying and being removed in more recent years.

The significance of the properties within the Terrace Park Historic District lies in their association with, and representation of, the historical development of what was part of the Gray & Greene's addition neighborhood during the period of significance for this district from 1874 to 1930. This was an area that was developed as a well-to-do fashionable residential neighborhood by prominent businessmen and community leaders in Marion and contains some of the best-preserved examples in this platted addition. During this period the district was fully built with residential dwellings, with most built in the 1880s-1890s. These homes were built as single family dwellings and are one to two stories in height and are frame buildings set on stone foundations. Significant updates to older properties in the early 1900s-1920s included the addition, and/or remodeling, of large stylish wrap-around porches to a number of the dwellings and the addition of several early automobile garages to the house lots. While some of the dwellings were subsequently subdivided into apartments, most remained single family dwellings but included both owner-occupied and rental properties.

Property Typology

The following property types are represented by the 16 properties within the historic district. These property types are residential in function. The property types were defined by form and stylistic influence.

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Side Gabled Cottage – A variation of the gabled cottage, with a side-gabled roof orientation. There is one example in the Terrace Park Historic District, which also represents the oldest standing building in the district. The side gabled cottage is a vernacular house form, with this particular example being one story in height and having a later addition off the rear of the dwelling. There is little stylistic influence shown except on the porch, which is an early twentieth century Craftsman-styled porch. The one example in the district is the following:

985 11th Street Built c.1874 Contributing

Gable-front-and-wing – This vernacular house type is derived from Greek Revival and Gothic Revival stylistic influences, with the examples in the district being two stories in height and exhibiting some stylistic influence in decorative treatment in siding, windows, and on porches from the Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, and Craftsman styles of architecture. The examples in the district include the following:

1160 9th Avenue	Built c.1878	Contributing (also exhibits Gothic Revival influence)
975 12th Street	Built c.1888	Contributing
973 11th Street	Built c.1890	Contributing (also exhibits Gothic Revival influence)
999 11th Street	Built 1883	Contributing

Four-Square – The four-square vernacular house type originated in the Italianate style of architecture but evolved as part of the “Rectilinear” stylistic movement of the 1890s and continued in popularity into the 1920s. The Rectilinear movement was parallel to the Prairie School of architecture but was not an offshoot of that style (Hanchett 1987:51). However, Prairie School influence on decorative and other stylistic elements of four-square houses is common including wide roof overhangs, window types, and porch details. The four-square is essentially a two-story cube or square hip-roofed house that typically has four rooms on the first and four rooms on the second floor. Variations of the four-square include the addition of ells that added to or extended the basic square plan; however, the overall thrust of the house is a square cube-like massing and plan. In addition to the Prairie School, four-square houses can show decorative influence from the Free Classic Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, and Craftsman styles of architecture, particularly in porch and window treatments. There is one example in the Terrace Park Historic District representing the last house built in the district. This house replaced an older house on this lot and represents a stylish update to the district:

985 12th Street Built 1904 Contributing (also exhibits various early twentieth century Revival-stylistic details)

Gothic Revival – This style was popular in the United States between 1840 and 1870; however, its influence on vernacular architecture and its spread into the Midwest extended that influence into the late nineteenth century. The example in the district is certainly not high-style but is strongly influenced by this style and exhibits some of the hallmarks of the Gothic Revival in the steeply pitched gabled roofline that flares at the eaves and in the centered projecting gable. Some influence from the Gothic Revival can be seen in roof pitch and window shape on two other examples among the other property types in the district as well. The primary example of the Gothic Revival property type in the district is as follows:

949 11th Street Built 1883 Contributing

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Italianate – The Italianate style of architecture was popular in the United States from 1840-1885, with the examples in the Terrace Park District built late within the popularity range for this style. Italianate elements include a strong verticality to the form and window treatments, hipped roofs with bracketed eave overhangs, and porches with chamfered posts and decorative brackets and frieze details. Along with the Queen Anne and Gothic Revival, the examples in the district are among the earliest truly stylish and impressive homes reflecting the status and success of the persons who built and lived in them. The examples in the district include the following:

925 11th Street	Built 1883-84	Contributing
963 11th Street	Built 1886	Contributing (has a Queen Anne styled porch)
957 12th Street	Built c.1884	Contributing (has a Craftsman styled porch remodeling)
998 12th Street	Built 1884	Contributing (has a Queen Anne styled porch)

Queen Anne – This style of house is reflected in the district in a number of ways, particularly in porch types, but for this particular property type, the dwellings represent a more high-style expression of the Queen Anne and represent some of the notable impressive homes added to the district in the 1880s-1890s. Hallmarks of the Queen Anne style include asymmetry, a complex roof form incorporating hipped and gabled rooflines, turned spindleposts, spindlefriezes, decorative shingle siding, and other elaborate decorative details that reflect the exuberance of the Queen Anne style at its height of popularity in the 1880s-1890s. McAlester and McAlester (1998:264) have also noted a “Free Classic” variation of the Queen Anne that represented a transition of the Late Victorian styling to the Revival styles that became popular in the early 1900s. In the Free Classic variation, porch posts and window details become more Classical in their expression including round columns and Palladian windows. The examples in the district include the following:

907 11th Street	Built 1883-84	Contributing (also exhibits stylistic elements of Stick and Gothic styles)
930 12th Street	Built c.1899	Contributing (has a Craftsman/Revival-styled porch and Free Classic details)
958 12th Street	Built 1890	Contributing (has a Craftsman-styled porch)
970 12th Street	Built 1891	Contributing (has a Free Classic type porch)
1190 9th Avenue	Built 1898	Contributing (has a Free Classic type porch)

The property types represented in the Terrace Park Historic District were also common property types in the nearby Pucker Street Historic District, which shares a similar history and geography with Terrace Park. Both districts represent well-to-do residential neighborhoods that developed on the north side of Marion’s commercial area, with both neighborhoods within easy walking distance of the businesses, many of which were owned and operated by the residents of these two neighborhoods. Both neighborhoods were primarily developed in the 1870s-1890s reflecting the boom time in Marion’s commercial development when Marion was both the county seat of government and the division point for the Milwaukee Railroad. While there is a greater variety in the represented property types within the Pucker Street Historic District, that district is also much larger in size and contains a greater number of dwellings. However, both districts were predominated during their peak development by the Italianate and Queen Anne styles of architecture, with a few actual high-style expressions in the Pucker Street Historic District. In general, the residents of the Pucker Street Historic District appeared to be a slight step higher in the socio-economic ladder than the residents of Terrace Park, which is a good representation of an upper middle class neighborhood where the residents were successful and influential but were a slight step down from the wealth and influence of the nearby Pucker Street residents. As such, the Terrace Park Historic District represents both a significant companion as well as an important counter-point to the Pucker Street Historic District.

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Linn County, IA**Section number 7 Page 4 **Property Descriptions**

The 16 dwellings within the Terrace Park Historic District specifically include the following:

907 11th Street (built 1883-84)

This two-and-one-half story front-gabled house, with lower cross-gabled ell, has a very steep pitch to the gable roof along with an overhang and slight flare to the eaves. The house also features decorative shingle siding and decorative vergeboards on the gable ends, decorative hoods and window surrounds, and a rectangular bay window on the south side with decorative wood elaboration. Taken together, these features reflect influence from several styles of architecture including Queen Anne, Stick, and Gothic Revival. McAlester and McAlester (1998) noted that all three styles were adaptations of Medieval English building traditions, with elements of one style often carried over in some type of translation to the succeeding styles of architecture. The example at 907 11th Street retains its clapboard siding, has a rusticated stone foundation, and a double front door with transom window above. The large wrap-around porch was added after 1905 and has square half-posts set on stuccoed tile block pier/railings. The addition of a wrap-around porch in the early twentieth century is seen on several other examples in the district, with all of these added porches reflecting the Craftsman and/or Revival styles popular in the early twentieth century. The house retains a high degree of integrity and is considered contributing to the district. A modern garage is attached to the rear of the house by a narrow, enclosed hyphen structure and is not counted as a separate building.

925 11th Street (built 1883-84)

This two-story truncated hip-roofed Italianate house is fairly “high style” among the district’s examples. Signatures of this style evident in this house design include the vertical emphasis to its massing; the paired and single tall, narrow windows; the scrolled brackets under the eaves; and the rather elaborate bracketed porch hoods over the front and side entry doors. The front doors are also the original ornate double doors with transom above. The house retains clapboard siding and has a rough stone foundation. Also of note are the decorative window surrounds, similar in style to those on 963 11th Street and 998 12th Street, and the rounded bay window on the south side. The design of this house is nearly identical to that of 963 11th Street and may provide clues as to what 963 11th Street looked like originally before the wrap-around porch was added to that house in the early 1900s. Overall, the house at 925 11th Street retains a very high degree of integrity and is a distinctive and well preserved example of the Italianate style in the district. It is also one of a cluster of houses built in 1883-84 along this street that was identified locally at the time as the “Terrace Park” development. The house is considered contributing to the district. A detached garage was added to the rear of the lot in 1991 and is considered non-contributing to the district.

949 11th Street (built 1883)

This house along the east side of 11th Street features a basic two-story side-gabled form with a central two-story projecting entry ell that has a Gothic Revival-inspired arch to the gable end. The front doorway is also covered by an ornate bracketed porch hood similar to that on 925 11th Street and probably original to the house construction. The house has been modified by the application of wide aluminum siding and some modern window inserts including two front picture windows. The house has a stone foundation. The integrity of this house has been diminished by the siding replacement and window alterations. However, the retention of the original form, the expression of the Gothic Revival stylistic influence, which is still evident despite the modifications, and the retention of a historic porch hood over the front entry, all result in a property that is contributing to the district. A detached garage added to rear of lot around 1945 is considered non-contributing to the district.

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Linn County, IA**963 11th Street (built 1886)

This two-story, truncated hip-roofed house appears to be an older Italianate house that was updated c.1904 with a Queen Anne-inspired wrap-around porch. This porch features paired, half-height turned posts on brick piers, spindlefriezes, and a decorative railing similar to several other early twentieth century porches elsewhere in the district. The design of the house features the verticality of the Italianate style, with tall, very narrow paired and single 1/1 double-hung windows, a rounded one-story bay window on the south side, and a double front door with transom window above. A decorative friezeboard under the eaves and the window surround treatments are similar to those seen on 998 12th Street, while the form of the roof and the plan and scale of the house are nearly identical to that of 957 12th Street and 925 11th Street in the district suggesting similar construction dates and potentially the same local builder or architect for all four properties. The house at 963 11th Street has had aluminum siding applied but it is of a narrow width potentially compatible with the original width of the siding and was applied in such a way that the window surrounds and friezeboards were left intact. Overall, the house retains good integrity and is considered contributing to the district as a well preserved example of the Italianate style and updated in the early 1900s with a Queen Anne-influenced porch similar to others in the district. A hip-roofed garage was added to the rear of the house by 1930 and is attached to the house by a one-story hyphen structure. As such, the garage is not counted as a separate building.

973 11th Street (built c.1890)

This two-story, gable-front-and-wing frame house has clapboard siding, a stone foundation, and peaked lintel boards on the window surrounds. A small gabled ell to the rear may be original to the house construction. The façade is obscured by an overgrown evergreen tree; however, the front door has a Craftsman-style hood with knee-brace brackets that represents an early twentieth century modification. The house does exhibit some influence from the Gothic Revival style in its basic form and lintel treatments. Lacking in the example at 973 11th Street is a steeply pitched roofline, which was common to the Gothic Revival style, although the roof overhang is compatible with this style. In general, the house retains good integrity and it is considered contributing to the district. A detached garage added to rear of the lot in 1968 is considered non-contributing.

985 11th Street (built c.1874)

This house appears to represent the oldest surviving house in the district. It is a small-scale, one-story side-gabled cottage that has a rusticated stone foundation and several original 2/2 double-hung windows. Modifications through the years have included the application of wide aluminum siding, some window replacements, and a Craftsman-influenced front porch that has full-height square posts and a decorative railing that appears original to the porch. According to the available fire insurance maps, the porch was added between 1913 and 1930 and likely replaced an older porch. This porch updating with one of Craftsman stylistic influence is repeated elsewhere in the district, with the design of the decorative rail and porch skirt similar to examples on 12th Street in the district. The overall integrity of this property is considered sufficient to be considered contributing to the district, particularly as a representation of the oldest house in the district and because the early 1900s porch update is compatible in style with others in the district. While the scale and modest design of the house is in contrast to the other houses in the district, this example is considered an important component to this district because it represents the earliest years of its development. It is similar to several small gabled cottages in the nearby Pucker Street Historic District, which also represented the earliest dwellings in the evolution of that neighborhood. A small detached one-stall garage built around 1930 towards the rear of the lot at 985 11th Street is considered contributing.

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Linn County, IA**999 11th Street (built 1883)

This two-story front-gabled house, with one-story side gabled ell, is located on a corner lot at the intersection of 11th Street and 10th Avenue. The house is clad with vinyl siding of narrow width. Other modifications include some possible window replacements and an enclosed front porch. In 1905, the house had a small porch on the south side. It is known that in the mid twentieth century, a large back room east of the kitchen was removed. This room seemed to be an entryway where coats and boots were left before entering the house and was also used as a laundry room. A porch stoop was outside this room, with both the room and the stoop subsequently replaced with a 14 x 18 foot addition and raised cement patio. A French door replaced a window giving access to the patio from the dining room. A brick chimney was also a later addition to the north side of the house along with faux shutters. The windows include paired and single 1/1 double-hungs, at least some of which are original. One interesting detail is a window that is scratched with the name of Georgia Cone and dated 1908. Despite the marginal integrity, this property is considered contributing because of its historical associations and because the overall form is intact and compatible with the historic look of the neighborhood. The property has a long association with the Cone family, among the descendants of who was Regionalist painter Marvin Cone. It is also notable because it was built in 1883 during the period when a cluster of homes was built along this street giving rise to the labeling of this area as Terrace Park. A detached garage built in 1951 was added to the rear lot and is considered non-contributing.

930 12th Street (built c.1899)

This two-and-one-half story frame house fronts the west side of 12th Street and has a rusticated stone foundation. In design, this house reflects the Queen Anne style in its irregular ground plan and massive front gable with cross-gabled roofline. The design of the porch reflects a transition to the Craftsman and Revival styles that became popular at the turn of the last century. The 1905 fire insurance map shows no porch on this house, but by the time of the 1913 map, the current porch configuration was represented. Therefore, it is suspected that this porch was an early twentieth century update of the slightly older Queen Anne house. The eave overhang of the house features modillion blocks, while the gable ends have distinctive decorative shingle siding and vergeboard details. An ornate Palladian window with appliqué garlands and an exaggerated keystone detail are in front gable end. A round-arched window in the south-side stairwell bay has a tracery header and a similar exaggerated keystone detail above. The window details in particular reflect the Free Classic influence in the overall design. The massive wrap-around porch has square half-posts, with inset panels and appliqué, on square brick piers. The porch also features a distinctive decorative cut-out railing and porch underskirt. A pressed tin ceiling is also original to the porch ceiling and is currently being refurbished. The house retains the original clapboard and decorative shingle siding as well as the original windows, which include a cottage window with tracery header and 1/1 double-hung and rectangular fixed multi-pane windows. The house is undergoing a very detailed historic restoration and refurbishment and retains a high degree of integrity. It is among the more elaborate homes in the district and imparts a strong sense of time and place. As such, it is considered contributing to the district. A detached garage to the rear of the lot is considered non-contributing. A portion of this garage is an older garage that was originally behind the neighboring house at 1160 9th Avenue. The older garage was moved to the rear of 930 12th Street in more recent years where it has been enlarged and remodeled.

957 12th Street (built c.1884)

This two-story, truncated hip-roofed house shows influence from the Italianate style in its vertical emphasis, hipped roofline, and tall narrow windows. The wrap-around porch shows some Craftsman influence in the square half-height posts and brick piers. The porch was in place at the time of the 1905 Sanborn fire insurance map, and it is suspected that the Craftsman porch represents an early twentieth century remodeling of an older porch. The house is clad with replacement siding that is wider

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than the original clapboard siding. There have been some window replacements, with potentially one or more windows on the second floor above the front porch having been covered over by the present siding. The house has a rough stone foundation. Notable features include the retention of the narrow paired windows on the second floor above the porch and the double front doors. A photograph taken in front of the neighboring house around 1920 shows the house at 957 12th Street with the current half-height porch posts and the paired window above the porch. At that time, the house also had paired brackets under the eaves, which have since been removed. While this house retains only fair integrity compared to others in the district, it is considered to retain sufficient integrity to be considered contributing because of the retention of the porch form and the overall form and style of the property, which is still recognizable as Italianate despite the siding replacement and loss of the brackets under the eaves. A detached one-stall frame garage at the rear of this property is considered contributing to the district. While the Assessor's records gave an estimated date of construction for this garage of 1948, the garage appears to have been built by the time of the 1913 Sanborn fire insurance map of this property and is considered contributing as a result. It abuts the garage to the north associated with 975 12th Street and may even share a common wall with that building.

958 12th Street (built 1890)

This two-story frame house has a stone foundation and was built on the west side of 12th Street. It is similar in style and form to its neighbor to the north at 970 12th Street in the district but also features an early twentieth century Craftsman-influenced wrap-around porch similar in some details to its neighbor to the south at 930 12th Street. A wrap-around porch was in place by the time of the 1905 Sanborn fire insurance map, and it is suspected that the Craftsman porch represents an early twentieth century remodeling of an older porch. The house features a hipped with cross-gabled roofline influenced by the Queen Anne style, although the application of aluminum siding has likely resulted in the loss of other Queen Anne stylistic details such as shingle siding. The first floor façade underneath the porch has been altered in recent years with the application of wainscot and a modern window insert. The wrap-around porch, however, features original details such as the tapered square half-height posts set on glacial cobblestone piers and the decorative railing. Despite some loss of original stylistic details, the house overall still retains sufficient integrity, particularly in the preservation of the early twentieth century porch, to be considered contributing to the district. A detached garage built at the rear of the lot in 2001 is considered non-contributing.

970 12th Street (built 1891)

This distinctive two-story, Queen Anne-styled house has a hipped roof with cross-gabled eaves typical of this style. The house also features decorative sawtooth shingle siding and wooden sunburst gable screens in the gable ends as well as denticulated friezeboards around the eaves of the house and porch. The house retains the original clapboard siding, many original windows, and a stone foundation. The wrap-around front porch features tripled and paired round half-height posts set on rusticated stone piers. One section of the original railing remains in place, although the rest are in the process of restoration. As with its neighbors to the south, the porch on this house likely represents an early twentieth century update of an older porch and reflects the Revival stylistic influence of this era, with the overall resulting style of the house fitting what McAlester and McAlester (1998:264) would term a "Free Classic Queen Anne." The windows include paired and single 1/1 double-hungs that appear largely original along with at least one smaller color-paned decorative window on the second floor. In general, the house retains a high degree of integrity and is considered contributing to the district as a well-preserved example of the stylish homes built in the 1880s-1890s in the district. A garage built in 2000 at the rear of the lot was designed to look similar to a historic garage house but is recognizable as a modern structure. Because of its modern construction it is considered non-contributing to the district.

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Linn County, IA**975 12th Street (built c.1888)

This gable-front-and-wing house is two stories in height and frame in construction. It was built on the east side of 12th Street in 1888. The house has a two-story addition to the rear that has modern elements to its current configuration but is at least partially an older addition to the house. The exterior of the house is clad with vinyl siding, although the siding is compatible with the original clapboard siding width. The windows are single and paired 1/1 double-hungs, with some possible replacements but also include originals with tracery headers and fixed panes. The front door appears to be older with an oval glass pane. The front porch wraps slightly around the southwest corner of the house and has turned posts and a decorative rail that appear to be original. The porch did have a spindle frieze originally, but this has since been removed. The house has a rusticated stone foundation. A shed-roofed bay window on the south side is an early twentieth century addition. While the house has been remodeled in recent years, the original form and design of the house is still intact, with the survival of the Queen Anne-styled front porch adding to the integrity of the property. Therefore, while the integrity is not as good as other examples in the district, this house retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing. According to the Assessor's records, the detached garage at the rear of the lot was built in 1918 and remodeled in 1960. The garage abuts the garage to the south associated with 957 12th Street and may even share a common wall with that building. Both garages together present a historic appearance and both are small one-stall garages typical of the earliest automobile garages built in the early twentieth century. As such, the garage associated with 975 12th Street is considered contributing to the district.

985 12th Street (built 1904)

This four-square with Classical and Colonial Revival-stylistic influences is situated at the southeast corner of the intersection of 12 Street and 10th Avenue. It is a stylish home that commands attention in its corner lot position. It is a two-story frame four-square with pyramidal-hip roof and hipped dormer. The eaves flare slightly and have a wide overhang. The foundation is rough cut stone, with a stone retaining wall bordering the north and east sides of the house yard along the concrete sidewalk. The house is clad in the original narrow clapboard, with the siding flaring slightly at the base of the porch skirt. Most of the windows appear original and include a distinctive mid-floor stairwell projecting bay window on the north side that has exaggerated cornice returns and a large round-arched window with keystone detail. Other windows include paired and single double-hungs, with one having a shaped lintel detail on the north side of the house. There is also a distinctive two-story bay window on the south side. The front porch is original to the house and has a combination of both square and round posts. The north and south ends of the porch railing are covered with narrow clapboard that extends down to ground level, with the front section of the porch featuring a balustrade of tightly-spaced turned spindles. The house retains very good integrity and presents much the same appearance that it did in the early 1900s. It is considered contributing to the district. Also considered contributing is an early twentieth century concrete block garage built into the slope at the northwest corner of the house and attached to the house structure. This single-stall garage has a more modern overhead door but otherwise retains good integrity. The garage is not counted as a separate building because it is attached to the house.

998 12th Street (built 1884)

This two-story truncated hip-roofed house has a massive rounded two-story bay window at the southwest corner and a second rounded two-story bay on the north side. Italianate stylistic influence is evidenced in the vertical emphasis to the house form and the tall, narrow windows of the main body of the house, with transitional Queen Anne influence in the bay windows, decorative friezeboard, and decorative porch details. Originally, the porch wrapped around to south side, with only that portion over the front entry remaining from the original porch construction. This porch features turned spindleposts and decorative turned brackets. A c.1915 photograph of the property to the south shows that the original porch on 998 12th Street had the same turned posts and brackets on the entire porch (Patterson c.1915). There is now an enclosed porch on the south

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side of the house. The house has been clad with aluminum siding but of narrow width and it is notable that the decorative window surrounds and the friezeboard under the eaves were left in place and uncovered. The house is built on a stone foundation. The front door has one side light and a transom and was probably a double door configuration originally. Overall, the house retains fairly good integrity and is considered contributing to the district. It is a good example of the transition in styles during the Late Victorian era from the Italianate to the Queen Anne and is similar to several others built in the district around the same time. A single-stall hip-roofed garage built at the rear of the lot by 1920 is considered contributing.

1160 9th Avenue (built c.1878)

This house is the second oldest surviving house in the district (the oldest being 985 11th Street). The house on 9th Avenue was built in 1878 and is a two-story gable-front-and-wing house that shows some influence from the Gothic Revival style in the triangular-shaped lintel on the attic windows in the gable ends. However, the house is a simple vernacular house type with limited stylistic expression. Of note is the retention of clapboard siding, paired and single 2/2 and 1/1 double-hung windows (with a few modern replacements and inserts), the prominent hood molds over the paired front windows, and the rusticated stone foundation. The front porch is a modern enclosure with an added deck and handicapped ramp. Overall, the house retains fairly good integrity and is considered contributing to the district.

1190 9th Avenue (built 1898)

This large two-and-one-half story frame house commands attention on this corner lot at the intersection of 9th Avenue and 12th Street. This Queen Anne-influenced house is irregular in ground plan and has a hipped roof with lower cross gabled ells that have clipped ends. A porch wraps around the front and east side of the house and features a gabled portico roof over the front entry steps. A side door off the porch also has steps and a sidewalk leading out to 12th Street and served as a secondary and less formal entryway to the house. The porch retains the original round classical posts and balustrade with turned spindles. A scrollwork screen graces the gable end of the entry portico. The double front door and the side single door both have transom windows above the doorways. Cornice returns and console brackets are also notable features of the roofline of the gabled ells. A hipped dormer is on the main roof slope above the front entry. The house has a stone foundation. The windows, which originally included 9/1 double-hungs and fixed six-pane windows, were recently replaced with 1/1 double-hungs and fixed single-pane windows, although the original window openings remain intact. The only other notable modification was the application of vinyl siding in 1998; however, this siding is of a narrow width compatible with the gauge of the original siding. The house generally retains good integrity despite the recent window and siding replacements. As such, it is considered contributing to the district because it still presents a strong historic appearance. A small one-story single-stall garage was attached to the rear of the house by 1930. This flat-roofed structure has a newer overhead door but presents a historic appearance. The garage is not counted as a separate building because it is attached to the dwelling.

The Terrace Park Historic District meets the majority of the defined seven aspects of integrity including integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, and association. To some degree the district also possesses some aspects of materials and workmanship, although the loss of some original exterior materials and/or their replacement or cover-up with newer materials has lessened integrity of those two aspects. However, as properties within a district, these dwellings all possess sufficient integrity of both materials and workmanship to be considered contributing. Overall, the district retains a good degree of integrity. This was the location where Terrace Park developed, none of the houses have been moved from their original locations, and only one house has been lost from the neighborhood's peak development period. The original design of the majority of homes is also still present and is not obscured by later additions or alterations. The setting of the district is largely intact, with only some tree loss, the loss of one house, and the insertion of a few modern garage buildings representing

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changes from the historic period setting. The district presents a strong feeling of time and place and imparts an identifiable sense of the period of time when the neighborhood reached its peak. The associations of these dwellings with their original owners and with the Terrace Park neighborhood development is direct and was identified through historic research.

In general, the Terrace Park Historic District retains good integrity and presents a strong sense of time and place of a stylish and well-to-do neighborhood from the late nineteenth to very early twentieth centuries in Marion. The district development began with more modest homes, only one of which survives at 985 11th Street, and boomed in the 1880s-1890s, when the majority of dwellings were added to this neighborhood. A notable aspect of the district's development was the construction of clusters of dwellings repeating nearly identical designs and built around the same time including the group of 957 12th Street, 925 11th Street and 963 11th Street, which all repeat the same Italianate-influenced design, likely reflect a common builder and/or architect, and were built between 1883 and 1888. Another cluster is the three Queen Anne-influenced houses at 930, 958, and 970 12th Street, which while not identical are very similar in design and layout and clearly reflect similar choices and tastes on the part of the original owners and builders. A further notable aspect is the repeated pattern of early twentieth century porch updates to many of the dwellings in the district, even repeating decorative details from one porch to the next.

The progression of notable house styles in the district evolved from the Italianate and Gothic Revival-influenced examples on the west side of 11th Street and the east side of 12th Street to the Queen Anne and Revival-influenced examples added primarily to the east side of 12th Street in the 1890s but infilling along the west side of 11th and the east side of 12th streets as well. While none of these examples can be considered high-style and many showed influence from more than one popular style or vernacular house type, the majority do represent stylish and up-to-date designs from this era. The scale and elaboration of their design also reflect the socio-economic status of their original owners in the Marion community, which sets this neighborhood apart from the surrounding residential development to the north, east, and west of this district. While not as high-style or elaborate as some of the homes in the nearby Pucker Street Historic District, which is primarily along 8th Avenue to the southeast, the Terrace Park Historic District reflects a similar history and position in the community. The architecture of Terrace Park reflects the status and importance of the district's early residents to the overall growth and success of Marion's commercial and industrial enterprises.

This nomination is being set forward to further the recognition and historic preservation efforts on the part of the Marion Historic Preservation Commission, the citizens of Marion, and the residents of the Terrace Park Historic District. This project is the culmination of the intensive survey and evaluation project completed in 2004 through the Certified Local Government grants program and reported in Rogers and Kernek (2004), with the nomination project specifically funded by the City of Marion and sponsored by the Marion Historic Preservation Commission. Individuals who have contributed to the completion of this project have included Judith Hull, who has conducted many volunteer hours reading property abstracts and compiling the individual property histories as well as conducting general research that has resulted in the historic contexts for this nomination; Bob Klosterman, a property owner in the Terrace Park District and a member of the Marion Historic Preservation Commission, who has lent his support and knowledge of the neighborhood to this project; David Hockett, Planner for the City of Marion, who has assisted in the fieldwork and administration of this project; and the other members of the Marion Historic Preservation Commission and the City of Marion, who have supported and assisted in this project.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- ARCHITECTURE _____
- COMMERCE _____
- COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT _____

Period of Significance

1874-1930

Significant Dates

1883

1884

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: _____

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Linn County, IA****Statement of Significance**

The Terrace Park Historic District is locally significant under Criterion C for its well-preserved and fashionable late nineteenth and very early twentieth century residential architecture constructed between 1874 and 1904 and updated with stylish new porches in the early twentieth century up to 1930. It is considered a companion district to the Pucker Street Historic District in this community and reflects a similar historical and architectural development on the north side of Marion's commercial area, which became the fashionable area for Marion's elite to build their homes. The district is also locally significant under Criterion A for its representation of an intact residential neighborhood built by prospering merchants, professionals, and public officials but also including a number of individuals who worked in various capacities for the railroad, which played a major role in the City of Marion's late nineteenth and early twentieth century industrial and commercial development. Among these individuals were several noted physicians, the editor of the Marion newspaper, two superintendents of schools, a bank president, an attorney/judge, a real estate developer, prominent merchants, and a well known painter in the community. In addition, several of these persons held public office including stints as mayor. The period of significance for this district is from 1874 to 1930 reflecting the period when the all of the houses were built and then updated with stylish new porches in the early twentieth century. Significant dates include the years 1883 and 1884 when a cluster of homes were built within the district and were historically identified as part of the "Terrace Park" development. By 1930 the district had reached its architectural and historical peak, with this date considered the end date for the period of significance for this district.

Architecture of Terrace Park Historic District

As with the nearby Pucker Street Historic District (listed in the NRHP in 2002), the Terrace Park Historic District reflects the tastes and financial means of Marion's merchant and professional class in the late nineteenth to very early twentieth centuries. Both of these neighborhoods were built on Marion's north side, away from the railroad tracks and division point yards that had cut off the older residential neighborhoods within the original town plat from the main commercial area along 7th Avenue. The early north-side neighborhoods were built close enough to the commercial blocks, where most of the districts' residents worked and owned businesses, one could literally walk to work each day. Most of the homes in these two districts were designed to impress and to reflect the position of their owners in Marion's social and business communities. Both neighborhoods were built for persons in the upper levels of Marion's socio-economic classes; however, the Pucker Street Historic District represents more of individuals who could be regarded as part of the city's upper class, while Terrace Park is perhaps better classified as upper middle class in comparison. Therefore, while both reflect a similar history and associations, there is an interesting contrast between the two as well. For example, there are more high-style examples of residential architecture within the Pucker Street district, with the Terrace Park district containing very stylish but more vernacular expressions of popular styles of the day. The scale of the high-style examples in the Pucker Street District is also larger than the typical house in Terrace Park. However, both neighborhoods are in stark contrast to the working-class neighborhoods south of the commercial district (and the railroad tracks) where smaller scale and more vernacular housing predominated. Both districts are also among the best-preserved sections of the residential walking neighborhoods of the late nineteenth century on the north side of Marion.

The architectural significance of the Terrace Park Historic District is enhanced by the cohesiveness of its built environment and its predominance by only a few architectural types and styles. The houses within the district were all built within a construction period of only 30 years, with six of the 16 houses built within a two year period between 1883 and 1884. It was this cluster of houses that was locally referred to as the "Terrace Park" development. While both the Pucker Street and

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Terrace Park districts saw their greatest development in the 1880s-1890s, reflecting Marion's post-railroad boom years of growth and development, the Terrace Park district was built up in a shorter period of time and shows more similarity and less variety in its housing styles, scales, and massing than Pucker Street. This cohesiveness appears to reflect a development with more conscious planning and specifically related construction projects, which likely led to the local newspaper's reference to this neighborhood as the Terrace Park development.

The most common house type and stylistic influence in the Terrace Park Historic District was the Queen Anne followed by Italianate, Gothic Revival, Stick, and Colonial and Classical Revival influences. Vernacular types present include four-square, side gable, and gable-front-and-wing. The houses are well preserved and still impart a strong sense of time and place when this neighborhood was among the notable and fashionable residential neighborhoods in Marion. The Terrace Park Historic District specifically includes the following 16 houses:

907 11th Street (Withers House)	Built 1883-84	Queen Anne/Stick/Gothic Revival
925 11th Street (Dumont House)	Built 1883-84	Italianate
949 11th Street (Daniels House)	Built 1883	Gothic Revival
963 11th Street (Mitchell House)	Built 1886	Italianate/Queen Anne
973 11th Street (Unknown House)	Built c.1890	Gabled-front-and-wing/Gothic Revival
985 11th Street (McDanel House)	Built c.1874	Side-gabled cottage
999 11th Street (Cone House)	Built 1883	Gabled-front-and-wing
930 12th Street (Muirhead House)	Built c.1899	Queen Anne
957 12th Street (Harlan House)	Built c.1884	Italianate
958 12th Street (Byerly House)	Built 1890	Queen Anne
970 12th Street (Greulich House)	Built 1891	Queen Anne
975 12th Street (Jones House)	Built c.1888	Queen Anne gabled-front-and-wing
985 12th Street (Anderson House)	Built 1904	Four-square/Colonial and Classical Revival
998 12th Street (Elliott House)	Built 1884	Italianate/Queen Anne
1160 9th Avenue (Baptist Parsonage)	Built c.1878	Gabled-front-and-wing/Gothic Revival
1190 9th Avenue (Methodist Parsonage)	Built 1898	Queen Anne

The Italianate and Gothic Revival styles of architecture were popular national styles from the 1840s to the mid-1880s, with some examples in the Terrace Park Historic District built at the late end of this period of popularity (McAlester and McAlester 1998). The examples in the district are of frame construction and two stories in height. While the examples of these styles in the district are not the most elaborate expressions of this style, these properties were stylish homes for the time in Marion and were definitely meant to impress.

During the post-railroad building boom of the 1880s-1890s, new homes built in the district also reflected the popular Late Victorian national styles of the day. The most popular style was the Queen Anne, which was a style that lent itself to dramatic expression in millwork and other lumber products and was often used by the local lumberyard owners to showcase their products and work. Queen Anne was popular from the 1880s-early 1900s, although most examples in the district were built before 1900.

The final house construction within the district came in the early 1900s with the construction of a Colonial Revival-influenced four-square at 985 12th Street. This stylish "modern" home replaced an older house on this lot, the style of which is not known.

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Also of note during the period from 1900 to 1930 was the construction or remodeling of large wrap-around porches on many of the older homes in the district, with the new porches reflecting the late Queen Anne, Colonial and Classical Revival, and Craftsman styles of architecture then popular. These additions are considered contributing components to these homes and contribute to their historic integrity. This porch remodeling activity also extended the period of significance for the district to 1930, by which time the houses in the district had achieved their present configurations except for more recent alterations.

Historical Significance of the Terrace Park Historic District

The historical significance of the Terrace Park Historic District lies in its association with a fashionable residential neighborhood development established primarily in the 1880s-1890s by prominent businessmen and community leaders in Marion. The following historical information was compiled from local histories, most notably Marvin Oxley's multi-volume *History of Marion, Iowa* as well as data compiled from property abstracts, city directories, population censuses, historic plats, illustrations, fire insurance maps, and newspaper articles. This information was compiled in two previous sources from which the following is derived. These sources include the intensive survey and evaluation report by Rogers and Kernek (2004) and a self-guided tour book compiled by Hull (2005).

Residential Development in Marion: the Gray & Greene's Addition to the Town of Marion

Marion was designated as the county seat in the late 1830s and was named after General Francis Marion, a hero of the Revolutionary War. The spring of 1839 saw the arrival of several settlers to the vicinity who would contribute significantly to the establishment of the new community including John C. Berry, Hosea W. Gray, George Gray, and Luman Strong. In the fall of 1839, the town plat was surveyed, with the first addition made in 1842. This addition was a strip of land added to the north side of the original plat to correct an original surveying error, with part of this strip of land becoming Gray and Greene's addition and the location of the current Terrace Park Historic District.

The original town plat of Marion was bounded by what is now 9th Avenue on the north and 14th Street on the east. As the plat developed, the main commercial area centered on the town and courthouse square between 7th and 6th avenues and 10th and 11th streets. The first railroad through Marion angled through the extreme southeast corner of the original plat; however, the main rail lines developed along 6th Avenue cutting through the original plat separating the early residential neighborhoods in the south side of the plat from the commercial area in the north. The south-side neighborhoods became more working-class in settlement, with many of the laborers for the railroads living in small houses along or very near the tracks and switch yards. As the town continued to prosper in the post-railroad boom, Marion's wealthier class began to build stylish homes in the more "fashionable" neighborhoods on the north side of the original plat, mostly in the subsequent additions, such as Gray and Greene's, to that plat. These neighborhoods developed essentially two city blocks north of the railroad tracks but within one block of the main commercial area. Thus, the residents of the Pucker Street and Terrace Park historic districts were still close enough to walk to work and easily oversee their duties and business operations but were away from the noise and dirt of the rail yards (and an even greater distance away from the working-class neighborhoods).

Gray and Greene's Addition was platted by George Greene and Hosea Gray. Greene was one of Linn County's early settlers and land buyers. He was also Marion's first lawyer and served as Linn County's first representative in the General Assembly. He later became a State Supreme Court judge. In 1851 he moved to Cedar Rapids and became one of the most prominent citizens of that town. Hosea W. Gray was the county's first sheriff. His contributions included serving as Justice of the Peace, Clerk of the District Court, and delegate to the third state Constitutional Convention in 1857.

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Greene sold the first of his lots in March of 1844. By the early 1850s, all of the land in Gray and Greene's Addition had passed into the hands of three families, who lived in the first three homes built in the neighborhood. These families, the Berrys, Winters, and Kendalls, were in possession of their respective properties until the Civil War. The area of the Terrace Park district was largely owned by James and Margaret Berry, who lived in a brick house that had been built in 1842 near the corner of present-day 9th Avenue and 12th Street. The brick house remained standing until 12th Street was extended north of 9th Avenue in 1874. By that time, the city had decided to open the streets of the original town through the large, unbroken block of lots in Gray and Greene's addition. Additions were developing further north by this time, and Gray and Greene's stood as a barrier between the north and south sections of 12th, 13th and 14th streets. The opening of these streets facilitated the Terrace Park development.

In 1866, James and Margaret Berry began having tax problems on their Marion property. In April 1870, all of the Berry property was sold for unpaid taxes, with lots going to Daniel Lothian and Charles Myers. In November of 1873, Lothian assigned his interest in the Berry property over to Myers. This action led to a legal dispute over title to the land a few years later because the property ownership shifted back to the Berry family before they again began having tax difficulties. In 1877, the Berry land was sold to Edward Latham, who was a Marion lawyer and land speculator. He in turn sold the parcel to Theodore F. Mentzer in 1880. In the meantime, a legal dispute ensued over actual ownership of the Berry land, with the outcome being the specification of Mentzer's lot holdings versus those lots affirmed to actually be owned by Charles C. Myers. In September of 1884, Myers quit claimed all his rights and titles to any remaining property in Gray and Greene's Addition to Samuel Daniels. The lawsuit stagnated development in the Terrace Park district for a time, but once the titles were clear, development began in quick succession. Samuel Daniels would subdivide some of the lots and sold most to others who then built their dwellings on these lots, with Daniels building his own home on one of the lots along 11th Street (i.e., 949 11th Street). Thus, Daniels was responsible for much of the layout of the current Terrace Park District along portions of 11th and 12th streets.

Development of the Terrace Park Historic District

According to local historian, Marvin Oxley, a cluster of homes built in the 900 block of 11th Street in 1883-84 was known for a time as "Terrace Park." Although the name did not stick through the years, its rediscovery during the historic research for the intensive survey and evaluation of Gray & Greene's Addition in 2004 has led local residents to embrace the name once again, thus its use in the naming of the historic district. The following property history information was compiled by Judith Hull from property abstracts supplemented with local historical accounts and cemetery, census and city directory records. Additional information was provided to Hull by past and present owners and occupants of these homes and available historic photographs. This information was compiled by Hull into a book entitled *A Stroll Through Terrace Park and the Gray Greene Addition* published by the City of Marion in Summer 2005. This reference served as the basis for the following individual property summaries. In addition, is a summary table of the properties in the Terrace Park Historic District and their initial historical associations:

Address	Year Built	Owner When Built	Owner's Occupation
907 11th Street	Built 1883-84	George and Caroline (White) Withers	Blacksmith, Imp. & Buggy Shop owner
925 11th Street	Built 1883-84	Julia (Leffigwell) and Amasa Dumont	Furniture Store owner & Undertaker
949 11th Street	Built 1883	Samuel and Mary (Hayzlett) Daniels	Deputy Recorder, County Auditor
963 11th Street	Built 1886	Charles and Clara Mitchell	Railroad Conductor
973 11th Street	Built c.1890	Unknown	Unknown
985 11th Street	Built c.1874	Thomas and Hanna (Peck) McDanel	Harness shop owner

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999 11th Street	Built 1883	Sarah (Vosburgh) and George Cone	Painter
930 12th Street	Built c.1899	George and Etta (Riley) Muirhead	Physician
957 12th Street	Built c.1884	Sarah E. Harlan	Teacher
958 12th Street	Built 1890	U.G. and Cordelia Byerly	Barber & Bike Shop owner
970 12th Street	Built 1891	F.A.H. and Philomena Greulich	Banker
975 12th Street	Built c.1888	Addison Jones	Unknown
985 12th Street	Built 1904	Fergus and Laura (Gardner) Anderson	RR Dispatcher, Lawyer, Bank Director
998 12th Street	Built 1884	Milton and Susan (Lake) Elliott	Grocery Store, Merchant
1160 9th Avenue	Built c.1878	Baptist Church	Parsonage
1190 9th Avenue	Built 1898	Methodist Church	Parsonage

907 11th Street - George B. and Caroline (White) Withers House (built 1883-84)

The lot on which 907 11th Street would be built was part of the land that Hosea Gray sold to Margaret Berry in 1851. She held title until her death in 1872. In November 1873, Charles C. Myers acquired a tax deed to this and other lots of the Berry property. In March 1875, Charles C., and his wife, Mary C., Myers sold parts of Lots 4 & 5 in Fractional Block 1 of Gray and Greene's Addition to James Wallace. In September 1881, the heirs of James Wallace sold this property to John C. Wallace, one of James' sons. In April 1883, John C. and S.J. Wallace sold the land to George B. Withers, who built a house on this land at the corner of 11th Street and 9th Avenue by 1884. George Withers and his wife, Caroline, appear to have lived at this house until George's death in 1908. By the early 1920s, Jesse and Iva Scott were living in this house. Scott was a retired farmer. By 1928, Pauline Naso owned and occupied the house along with her children, Frank and Teresa. Mrs. Naso moved into a retirement home in Cedar Rapids in 1970, with the house subsequently owned by John and Ellen Adams.

George Withers was born in 1842 in Ohio and moved first to Washington, Iowa, with his parents and then to Marion while he was still quite young. Withers grew up to operate a blacksmith and harness shop in Marion. In 1882 he opened an implement and buggy business. George married Caroline White in 1866. The couple adopted a child, who became sick and died. They had no other children. Both George and Caroline were active members of the Methodist Church in Marion.

925 11th Street – Julia (Leffigwell) and Amasa B. Dumont House (built 1883-84)

The lot on which the house at 925 11th Street was built was part of two lots that John and S.J. Wallace sold to George B. Withers in April 1883 (see above). However, on April 23, 1883, Withers sold the north 60 feet of their corner lot to Julia Dumont. Julia and her husband, Amasa B. Dumont, built a home in 1883-84 on this property. It was noted as a two-story frame building that cost \$3500 to build. In January 1900, the Dumonts conveyed their house to their sons, James W. and John E. Dumont. A.B. Dumont died in 1908 followed by Julia in 1910. After A.B. Dumont's death, tax problems related to the property resulted in the purchase of the property by tax deed by T.J. Davis but it was subsequently redeemed by the Dumont sons in 1911. There was also an outstanding mortgage on the property, which was finally foreclosed on in March 1911. However, the Dumonts were able to retain possession and sold the property to John D. Roche in December 1911. In 1915, Roche sold the property to Ella Hemphill for \$2800. Ella lived in the house with her daughter Fern into the 1920s but, by that time, the large house had been subdivided into apartments. In March 1926, Ella Hemphill sold the house to May Vahl, who lived here with her children, Marjory and William Vahl. A married son, Donald Vahl, and his wife, Marguerite, also lived in the house with their three children. The house remained subdivided into apartments, with Chester and Mabel Osborn living in one apartment and three single men, Armour and Russell Milburn (brothers) and Abner Reiszentr occupying another apartment. May Vahl was well known in Marion for the pies that she made and sold from her home. She died in 1961, with her daughter and one of her sons acquiring title to the property. The Vahls sold the property to Christopher and Valerie Crew

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in 1981, who in turn sold it to Dennis Charles and Connie Jo Michel in 1992. Five years later, Richard and Lorraine Helewig purchased the property. They sold the property in 1998 to the current owners, Glenn and Joyce Shannon, after which time the house was converted back to single-family use.

Amasa (also listed in some sources as Asa) B. Dumont was born in Greene County, New York, in 1824, and married Julia Leffigwell in 1843. They settled in Marion in 1846, where he was known as Marion's "pioneer cabinet maker." He left Marion for a time during the California gold rush but returned to settle in Marion permanently. He became a well-respected citizen and held many public offices including Justice of the Peace (1858-64), Township Supervisor (1862-1863), County Recorder and County Treasurer (1858-66) and County Judge (1867). He also served on the city council, the school board, and as treasurer of the Orphans' Home Association. He had a successful furniture making and undertaking business in Marion for many years. Other enterprises he undertook included the operation of Marion's first lumberyard along with partner George F. Woods, a retail store he opened along with a Mr. Cook, which included a furniture factory, and his undertaking business along with partner A.G. Simpkins. A.B. and Julia Dumont were survived by five children including a son, Charles W., who subsequently took over the business, with D.W. Pingrey purchasing the undertaking business in 1917 and in the process dissolving the Dumont furniture business.

949 11th Street – Samuel and Mary (Hayzlett) Daniels (built 1883)

The lot on which this house was built was sold by Charles C. and Mary C. Myers, who had acquired the property via the Berry Tax Deed problems in 1873, to Thomas McDaneld for \$500. However, by 1877, McDaneld was having financial problems of his own, and in October 1877, the property was sold to Edward Latham for unpaid taxes. Other financial entanglements plagued the property until February 1883 when it was sold through a Sheriff's Deed to Samuel Daniels. In 1883, Daniels and his wife, Mary E., built a house on the south part of Lot 3 having sold off Lot 2 and part of Lot 3 to Rhoda E. Dumont for \$250. Mary Daniels passed away in 1914, followed by Samuel in 1918. It appears that Alice Goldsberry acquired the house after Samuel died in 1918 or 1919. By 1921 Goldsberry was living here with her daughter, Ruth. Also rooming in the house were Anna Bock and Mabel Davidson. By 1928, Ruth Goldsberry had married and moved out of the house, but Alice continued to live here with boarders. According to the Marion city directories, Alice Goldsberry was still living at this address in 1937.

Samuel Daniels was born in 1833 in Ohio and came to Iowa with his parents, Jeremiah and Susannah Daniels in 1844. They settled first near Mt. Vernon in Linn County. Samuel married Mary Elizabeth Hayzlett in 1873 and they had three children: Charles, Samuel, and Marie. Daniels was a Civil War veteran having lost a leg during the Battle of Wilson Creek. He settled in Marion in 1865 where he served as Deputy Recorder for 11 years and then served three terms as County Auditor. He also served as the Marion Postmaster from 1891 to 1897. Mrs. Daniels was active in the Presbyterian Church and Eastern Star. It should be noted that while the Daniels name was very prominent in early Marion history, Samuel Daniels was not related to the four Daniels brothers who were the merchants and bankers of early Marion and Cedar Rapids.

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963 11th Street – Charles E. and Clara Mitchell House (built 1886)

The lots on which this house would be built were sold by Charles and Mary Myers to Thomas McDanel for \$500 in 1874. Samuel Daniels acquired the property via Sheriff's Deed in 1883, and the Daniels sold Lot 2 and part of Lot 3 to Rhoda E. Dumont for \$250 that same year. In 1886, Rhoda Dumont and her husband, James W., sold the property to Charles E. Mitchell for \$200, and Mitchell and his wife, Clara, built the house shortly thereafter. Charles Mitchell was a charter member of the Order of Railway Conductors. The Mitchells lived here until 1902 when they purchased a home on 8th Avenue in Marion and moved into what is now the National Register-listed Pucker Street Historic District. At that time, the Mitchells sold their 11th Street house to T.J. Davis, who never lived in this house but rather invested in, and sold, real estate. In 1912, Davis sold the 11th Street property to Charles W. Court, who operated a livery stable and feed business. Court died in May 1917 after having transferred the property to his wife, Lillian L. Court. The property had been mortgaged several times by the Courts, with Lillian losing her house to foreclosure by the Spahn and Rose Lumber Company in 1924. The house was subsequently converted into apartments and, from 1986 until 1991, the property was a home for developmentally disabled adults started by the Marion Christian Church and operated by Linnhaven, Inc. In 1991 the house reverted back to a single-family dwelling. It is currently owned by Michael Lund. Notable among the owners after the Court family, was the Claire J. and Gertrude Newlin family, who owned and occupied the property from 1937 until 1956 and again from 1963 until 1986.

In addition to his career as a railroad conductor, Charles Mitchell also served on the Board of Directors of the Home Building and Loan Association, which was formed in 1894. The Mitchells had one daughter, Nellie, who married Whittier K. Lothian.

Charles W. Court had been born in 1865 in Dyersville, Iowa, and married Lillian Kerton. They moved to town in March 1912 where he operated a livery stable and feed business. The Courts had six children.

973 11th Street – Unknown House (built c.1890)

Little is currently known of the early history of the house at 973 11th Street. However, it is known that Arthur Hutchins and his wife, Violet, were living here by 1921. Hutchins was a brakeman for the Milwaukee Railroad. By 1928 through at least 1937, W.A. Ladd and his wife, Ellen were living here. Mr. Ladd worked as a plumber.

985 11th Street – Thomas J. and Hannah (Peck) McDanel House (built c.1874)

This house was built on property that was purchased by Thomas McDanel from Charles C. and Mary Myers in 1874 for \$500. At that time, the property included what later would be subdivided into three lots, with the McDanel house built on the center lot. In 1883, the lots on either side of the house were sold off when the McDanels lost control of their property due to financial difficulties. Samuel Daniels acquired the property in 1883 via Sheriff's Deed, with the house lot sold to John and Angeline Wilson around April 1883. John Wilson died in 1897 and Angeline in 1914. In 1915, their daughter, Ina Fernow, acquired this property. In February 1920, the property was sold to Emma Zachery, widow of Albert Zachery and she was living at this address in 1921. In 1926, Zachery sold the house to Roland and Gladys Duclos; however, by 1928, O.M. and Zelma Hazlitt were living at this address, with Hazlitt working as a boilermaker. In 1934, the H. Alden Culbert family lived for a short time at this address.

Thomas J. McDanel was born in 1848 in Indiana. He moved with his parents to Marion in 1849. He served during the Civil War and then returned to Marion where married Hannah O. Peck in October 1872. In 1878, he was listed as owning a farm in Section 19 of Marion Township, his father having been a farmer as well in the Marion vicinity. However, Thomas McDanel also had a harness shop in Marion, which he sold to Swann & Hodges in 1878. McDanel belonged to the Libra Lodge, a

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type of insurance organization in the nineteenth century. Around the time that the family began to have financial difficulties, they moved to Nebraska where Hannah would die in 1899. They eventually lost their property in Marion.

John Wilson married Angeline Holland in 1853 in Zanesville, Ohio. The couple moved to the Marion area shortly thereafter where they had three children, Alice, Lewis R. (who was associated with 930 12th Street), and Ina (who married Owen Fernow). By the time that the Wilsons were living in town, John was a retired farmer. Angeline was very active in the Presbyterian Church.

999 11th Street – Sarah (Vosburgh) and George Cone House (built 1883)

This lot was part of the transactions from Berry to McDanel to Samuel Daniels by 1883. Daniels then sold the property as smaller lots, with Sarah E. Cone purchasing the north 50 feet of Lot 1 from Daniels in April 1883. The house appears to have been built by Cone shortly thereafter, with the Cone family owning the property for the next 62 years. Sarah Vosburgh Cone and her husband George built this home. George Cone had been born in 1839 shortly after his parents, Norris and Ann Cone, had arrived in Linn County and settled southeast of Marion. Reportedly, George Cone had been the first white boy born in Linn County and, in 1919, was the oldest pioneer present at the Old Settlers Day celebration. By 1859, the Cone family had moved into Marion where Norris Cone operated a wagon shop with F.E. Windsor. George married Sarah Elizabeth Vosburgh in November 1862, and they had two children: John and Stella. Both Sarah and George were active in the Methodist Church. George Cone was a councilman in 1874 and 1878 and was in Marion's first National Guard Company formed in 1878. He was listed as a retired painter in the 1928 city directory and was well known for his painting skills. (Marvin Cone, the noted Regionalist painter who was a contemporary of Grant Wood, was a great grandson of George and Sarah Cone).

Sarah Cone died in 1922, with George passing away in 1932. The home's title had been transferred in 1926 to grandson, Thomas E. Cone, with George continuing to live at the house until his death. (Thomas) Earl Cone and his wife were living at the house with his grandfather in the late 1920s. Earl Cone worked as a switchman for the railroad. In May 1945, Thomas E. and Anna Cone sold the house to Gladys Derflinger and her daughter Janet Wishniewsky. When Gladys died in 1953, Janet inherited her mother's interest in the property. Janet and her husband, Wencil S. Wishniewsky, continue to reside in the house to the present day and have raised three children, Gladys Ann, Jo Anne, and Donald Lee, in this house.

998 12th Street – Milton and Susan (Lake) Elliott House (built 1884)

The lots on which this property would be built went through the same Berry land legal difficulties as many of the other lots in the district. In 1877, Charles and Mary Myers sold Lots A & B to Theodore F. Mentzer, and for the next seven years, the lots were transferred to several others before being acquired by Samuel Daniels in 1882. By this time, the transactions included Lot C. In 1884, Daniels sold the north 60 feet of Lots A & B to Milton L. Elliott, who built this house shortly thereafter in that same year. In May 1890, Milton and his wife, Susie L., Elliott sold the house to Dr. James Moorehead, who lived here with his wife, Eliza J. Moorhead. Eliza died in 1914, and in November 1919, Dr. Moorhead sold the property to D.E. and Ruth E. Whitehead. They only retained the house for a short time, selling it to May Widger in October 1920. Despite the sale of the property by Moorhead in 1919, he was still listed as living at this address in the 1921 city directory; however, it appears that he had moved from the house by 1922 when he remarried. Dr. Moorhead died in 1925. May Widger purchased the property after she was widowed in June 1920. However, Widger had financial difficulties, and the house may have been rented out by the Building and Loan Association for a time after they acquired the property in 1929. In 1934, the house was sold to John Lewis Papes and his wife, Bess. The Papes continued to live in the house until 1961 when John passed away. Bess Papes signed the house over to her two daughters, Alice Gertrude Papes and Helen Margaret Papes Bergin in July of that year. A month later, the sisters sold the house to Jacobus and Faith Gorter, who retained possession until 1967 when it

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was sold to James C. and Kathleen Galligan, Jr. The home has been owned since 1994 by the Michael Stutzman family.

Milton Elliott was the son of Eliza Mills and Johnston Elliott, Sr., who moved to Marion in 1856. (Milton had been born in Ohio in 1844.) The Elliotts were a prominent Marion family. Johnston Elliott, Milton's father, was the fourth County Judge. Milton and his brother, Johnston, Jr., were partners in the Elliott Brothers Grocery, the major grocery store in Marion in the mid-nineteenth century. Later, after John Jr. retired, Milton opened "the first complete line of footwear" in Marion, in 1881. Milton married Susan Lavinia "Susie" Lake, and they had six children, only two of whom reached adulthood. After Milton's retirement in 1890 from this successful business, he and his wife, Susie, moved to Michigan to live with their son Will. After Milton's death in 1909, Susie spent much of her remaining days in Marion, dying here in 1914.

James Moorhead earned a doctorate in medicine from the University of Iowa in 1893. He began practicing medicine with Dr. W.A. Hubbard in Marion, and then went to Chicago to do postgraduate work in 1895. After Dr. Hubbard left Marion, Dr. Moorhead was joined in his practice by Dr. George Muirhead, who built the house at 930 12th Street. In addition to the partnership's large and successful practice, Dr. Moorhead was active in many community organizations. He served on the school board and is described by Oxley in the 1920s as having been "our most energetic Masonic worker." He was also the Marion surgeon for the Milwaukee railroad for many years.

John Lewis "Lew" Papes had already had been in the newspaper business for 40 years when he and his son, J. Lewis, purchased the Marion *Sentinel* in 1927, after moving to Marion from Wichita. Publishing the *Sentinel* was not just an investment to the Papes; it was the family business. Lew was senior member of the publishing firm and managing editor, while his son acted as business manager and advertising director. Lew's wife, Bess, was the paper's bookkeeper and also the society editor. Her daughter-in-law, Mrs. J. Lewis Papes, worked in the *Sentinel*'s photo engraving department, which the Papes had spent a significant amount of money to modernize. Even after the Papes sold the paper in 1946, Lew, who was named a Master Publisher by the Iowa Press Association at the University of Iowa in 1942, continued to contribute editorials.

970 12th Street – F.A.H. and Philomena Greulich House (built 1891)

As with the other houses on this block, the land on which it was built was originally part of the Berry landholdings, which were subsequently acquired by Samuel Daniels, who then resold the lots as smaller parcels. In April 1886, the Daniels sold the 60 feet south of Elliott's land (see above), to F.A.H. Greulich. In 1891, Greulich built the house on this lot. During recent renovations of the property, a board underneath the clapboard on the house was found to be inscribed with the following "Dolly Daniels...Nellie Mitchell...July 31, 1891...7 o'clock" representing graffiti written by neighborhood children during the house's construction (Hull 2005:47).¹ F.A.H. "Fred" Greulich died December 24, 1923, leaving the house to his wife, Philomena L. Greulich. The couple had no children. Philomena died in July 1926, leaving the property to her niece, May Loretta Moorhead of Marion. In April 1927, Moorhead sold the house to F.L. Anderson, who was the Cashier at the Commercial Bank and executor of the Greulich will. In May 1927, Anderson sold the house to J.H. Peck, who turned around and sold it to Frank J. and Ellen "Ella" Hardenbrook, who lived here for many years. In May 1941, the Hardenbrooks sold the house to Alfred P. and Josephine Le Clere on contract. Frank Hardenbrook died in November 1942, with the Le Cleres purchasing the balance left on the estate and taking full possession of the house. Josephine Le Clere operated a beauty shop out of the house for a time. In 1952, the Le Cleres sold the house to Thomas and Cora A. Wilkinson, a retired couple. Cora Wilkinson died in 1960, with Thomas Wilkinson selling the house in 1966 to Charles and Delores Schaefer. The current owner, Robert D. Schuette, has owned the house since 1993. Fred A.H. Greulich established and became the first president of

¹ "Dollie" Daniels was likely Marie Daniels, daughter of Samuel, who lived on 11th Street, while Nellie Mitchell was the daughter of Charles, who also lived on 11th Street behind this house.

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Marion's Commercial Bank in 1905. When Greulich died in 1923, he left an estate of over \$141,000, largely derived from his previous grain and elevator business in Keystone, Iowa (Oxley 1995:549). The house, built in what Oxley calls "the big porch era" in a year during which several Marion homes "were evidently built with the aim of impressing the ordinary citizen who passed by" (ibid.:359-360). The house was described in the early 1900s as "one of the most attractive residences in the city," and featured "all modern improvements, being lighted by electricity and heated with hot water" (Brewer and Wick 1911b:930). It cost \$5,500 to build (ibid.). The Greulichs were Catholics, and Mrs. Greulich donated large sums of money to Catholic Charities and the church. She also bequeathed money to the St. Berchmans seminary, Mt. Mercy Academy, Mercy Hospital, Old Ladies Home in Cedar Rapids, and the Home for the Friendless in Cedar Rapids. She also left money for five years worth of heating coal for St. Joseph Catholic Church in Marion.

Frank Hardenbrook came to Marion about 1900 and worked as a baggage man for the Milwaukee Railroad. He married Ellen Creighton in 1903 and the couple had two sons, Creighton and Leon. Frank was also a member of the Masonic Lodge.

958 12th Street – U.G. and Cordelia Byerly House (built 1890)

Once again, this property's history was part of the Berry/Daniels transactions, with Samuel Daniels selling this house lot in 1889 to Emma F. Patterson. In 1890, Patterson sold the property to U.G. and Cordelia Byerly, who built a house that same year for \$3000 on this lot. U.G. "Grant" Byerly died in April 1915, with Cordelia continuing to live in the house for a few more years before renting it out. R.W. Patten and his family were living in the house in 1928 but did not own the property. Patten had a hardware store in Marion. In 1929, Cordelia Byerly sold the house to M.H. Biddick, who had purchased the Pyle Lumber Yard in October 1925. Biddick and his wife, Jane, lived in the house until 1943 when it was sold to Earl F. and Nora M. Biggs. Five years later Earl Biggs passed away at the age of 74. In October 1950, Nora Biggs sold the house to George L. and Mae Erwin on contract and moved to Walker to live with her son, Harlan Biggs. When Nora Biggs died in 1957, her son Harlan inherited the contract on this house, which was not paid off when George Erwin had died in 1955. Mae Erwin and Harlan and Rose Biggs sold the house to Cecil and Regina Anderson in 1959. In 1965, the Andersons sold the house to Joseph and Janet Taylor. In 1969, the Taylors sold it to Clair H. and Wilma Johnson. Bruce and Laura Bergen acquired the property in 1995, and sometime between 1995 and 1997, the house next door at 950 12th Street was torn down, with half of that lot becoming part of the holding associated with 958 12th Street.

U.G. "Grant" Byerly was a barber in Marion but was also a bicycle enthusiast and opened a bicycle shop. He also had a bike path graded along the motor line to Cedar Rapids in 1895. He was a Mason and belonged to the Trojan Lodge, Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen, and the Methodist Brotherhood. He and his wife, Cordelia, had both been born in Jones County, Iowa, and were probably newly married when they built the house at 958 12th Street, she being around 19 years old and he around 25 at the time. The Byerlys had no children.

930 12th Street – George S. and Etta (Riley) Muirhead House (built c.1899)

As with the other lots on this side of the street, the early history is tied to the Berry/Daniels transactions, although part of its early history was tied to the Marion Baptist Church and D.N. Mason, who was the pastor of the church from 1876 until 1881. In November 1884, the Masons sold the land to Samuel Daniels, with the land at that time including the lot to the south. In 1898, Daniels sold the land to the First Methodist Church, with the church building their parsonage on the south lot (see 1190 9th Avenue below). In December 1898, the church sold the north 40 feet of their property to Charles I. Wilson for \$330. In October 1899, the Wilsons sold this lot to George S. Muirhead for \$310, with Muirhead building the house shortly thereafter.

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The property was enlarged in 1902 with the purchase from Daniels of the old Baptist Church property, which gave the Muirheads an exit to the street from the rear of the lot where it is suspected that a barn was already located. In 1907, George and his wife, Etta C. Muirhead, sold their house to Moses Moorhead and moved to the Alexander House on 8th Avenue (in the Pucker Street Historic District). In 1920, the Moorheads sold the property to Eugene and Mary A. Fagan, who in turn sold the house to Lewis R. Wilson, a retired farmer, in 1921. Wilson died in 1923, and his wife, Clara, continued to own the property but did not live in the house by the late 1920s. According to the 1928 City Directory, Chester B. Vernon was renting the house in 1928, living there with his wife and two sons. C.B. Vernon was the recently hired Superintendent of Marion Independent Schools at the time, having moved to Marion to take the position in 1926. In 1935, the Vernons had bought the house across the street at 985 12th Street, with Clara Wilson moving back into her house by 1937. In 1940 Clara Wilson sold the house on contract to W.R. and Ferol Powell. The Powells acquired full title in September 1944 and sold the house a month later to Lawrence H. and Mary E. Brecht. The Brechts sold the house in 1951 to W. Glenn and Hazel E. Vernon, another retired farmer whose son Lyle, acquired the property upon his father's death in 1974 and retained possession until 1978. In 2001, the current owners, Jody and Robert Klosterman acquired the property, which had been enlarged in 1998 with the addition of the half lot to the north where a house had been torn down (see also 958 12th Street above).²

Dr. George Muirhead was born in Canada in 1867 and moved to Iowa with his parents in 1870 settling near Traer. He taught school for three years while studying medicine with Dr. Parsons of Traer. He then entered the University of Iowa where he graduated with his M.D. in 1891. He subsequently joined the practice of Dr. James Moorhead, replacing Dr. W.A. Hubbard, and in the process became "one of Marion's busiest and most successful doctors." (Dr. James Moorhead lived at 998 12th Street from 1914 until 1919.) Dr. George Muirhead married Etta Caroline Riley, a local Marion girl, and the couple had one daughter, Jessie Marie, born in 1902. Although Muirhead was a well-liked doctor, all was not well at home. His wife divorced him in 1911 and moved to Des Moines with their daughter. Muirhead remarried and eventually died of tuberculosis in 1919.

1190 9th Avenue – Methodist Parsonage (built 1898)

The early history of this lot, as noted above, was tied to the Berry/Daniels transactions, with Samuel Daniels selling this lot to the First Methodist Church in April 1898 for the construction of a parsonage. This house was built at the northwest corner of the intersection of 9th Avenue and 12th Street at a cost of \$5000. The Rev. Dr. F.W. Luce invited his congregation to the open house on September 22nd, 1898. The house plan accommodated its use as a parsonage having a study or office just off the front hall. The use of many pocket doors between rooms on the first floor allowed for opening up this space for entertaining, something ministers of the day were expected to do often. The house remained a parsonage until 1976 when the First United Methodist Church sold it to John W. and Luella Schlotterback. Luella died in 2004, and the house was sold.

1160 9th Avenue – Baptist Parsonage (built c.1878)

This lot was part of the land owned by Margaret Berry and acquired by her husband, James, upon her death. In 1875, James Berry deeded this lot to "Betsey" Elizabeth Berry, whom James had married after Margaret had died. In 1878, Betsey sold Lot A of fractional Block 1 of Gray and Greene's addition to the trustees of the Marion Baptist Church for \$500. It appears that the church built this house as a parsonage shortly thereafter. The Rev. D.N. Mason was pastor of the Baptist Church from 1877 until 1881 when he became the Superintendent of the Marion School system. Mason probably lived in the house during his tenure as pastor but actually acquired control of the house and lot when he became Superintendent of Schools. In 1881, the

² The adjacent, now non-extant house at 950 12th Street appears to have been built c.1894 by Junius L. and Alice M. Heberling. The house was torn down in the 1990s.

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trustees of the Marion Baptist Church sold this property to D.N. Mason for \$500. In November 1894, Mason and his wife, Elizabeth, sold this property to Samuel Daniels for \$1800. Daniels did not live in the house, and by 1921, Dr. Arthur E. Crew and his family were residing at this address. It is likely that Dr. Crew purchased the house around the time of his marriage to Bertha in 1902. He and Bertha raised their family in this house, with Dr. Crew having to move into a nursing home around 1970. The house seems to have remained empty until after Dr. Crew's death in December 1972. The house went through a number of different owners in the 1970s and may have been a rental property for much of this time. In the late 1980s it was owned by Leo Sobolik, who worked for Rockwell Collins in Cedar Rapids, but by 1990, the house had been converted into apartments, which it remains to the present day.

The Rev. D.N. Mason had an interesting history and was not well-liked by local historian Marvin Oxley, who noted that under Mason's direction, Marion's high school "deteriorated so much that young people who aimed to attend college were forced to leave home to enter the 'academy' connected with the college" (Oxley 1995:280). Mason's last year as superintendent was a stormy one, but Oxley did note that Mason was one of three "scholarly" superintendents that served in the 1870s-80s in Marion (ibid.:291, 338).

Dr. Arthur Crew was born in Marion in 1875 and was the son of John and Laura Orrison Crew. He graduated from Marion High School in 1896 and attended Cornell College in Mt. Vernon. He graduated from the University of Iowa in 1902 with a medical degree and practiced medicine in Marion for over 60 years. He married Bertha Ives in 1903. He served as mayor of Marion in 1923, with his office located in the rear of his home in what had been his son's playroom. Crew served with the Physicians Corps during World War II. Crew and his wife had two children: Ruth Gee and Phillip Crew, who followed his father into the medical profession.

957 12th Street – Sarah E. Harlan House (built c.1884)

This property was part of the original Berry and Kendall family holdings, with the key sale being the purchase of the south 60 feet of the north 180 feet of Lots C and D in Gray and Greene's Addition by Sarah E. Harlan in March of 1884. She took out a mortgage in September of that year, which was satisfied by December 1891. It appears that Harlan built the present dwelling on this property in 1884. Sarah Harlan was listed on the warranty deed and the mortgage transactions as unmarried and was either divorced or widowed by that time. She had been married to a Willard Harlan (or perhaps also spelled Harland) prior to this time but he was no longer in the picture by the time that she built the house at 957 12th Street. She was listed as having five children: Mary, H.L., Lineus C., Pliny, and Willard Harlan, Jr. All were grown by the time she built this property. It appears that Sarah lived here until her death in March of 1891. Her heirs sold the property to Frank A. Shumack early in 1894, and he retained possession until 1940 when it was purchased on contract by Arthur and Ethelyn Fairhurst. A warranty deed was issued to Arthur Fairhurst in October 1945, Ethelyn having passed away in July 1944. It appears that the house was converted into two apartments in the late 1940s or 1950s, with subsequent owners Norman and Genevieve Stookey living in one of the apartments. Norman Stookey was a dentist. In 2005, the property was transferred to James Gittings. It is still subdivided into two apartments.

Sarah (Hosford) Harlan was born in 1827 in Middletown, Vermont. She came to Iowa with her family in 1846. Her 1891 obituary stated that she had been a teacher and had charge of Marion's first select school. She was also a member of the Methodist Church until 1876 when she joined the Congregational Church. She was active in the church and in the temperance movement. While her husband was not mentioned in the obituary nor is he buried in Oak Shade Cemetery where Sarah is buried, her youngest son, Willard Harlan, Jr., was obviously named for his father. There was a man named Willard Harland listed as a lawyer in Marion in 1860 according to Oxley's Marion history, and perhaps the last name was a misspelling or misprint of Harlan (Oxley 1995). When Sarah Harlan built the house at 957 12th Street she was 57 years old and all her

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children were grown and on their own. Both Lineus and Pliny Harlan were painters in Marion.

975 12th Street – Addison Jones House (built c.1888)

This property was sold by Margaret Berry in 1857 to Mary Jane Smith and consisted of the 60 feet off the east side of Lot C in Gray and Greene's Addition. Upon Margaret Berry's death in 1872, the Berry land became entangled in legal difficulties as noted previously. By March 1880, the tax problems had been settled, and Lot C was acquired by J.B. Scott, who then quit-claimed all of Lot C to Wellington Kendall in 1882. On April 20, 1888, Wellington and Emma Kendall sold this 60 x 160 foot lot to Addison Jones and it is suspected that he built this house around this time. In 1901, Jones sold the property to T.J. Davis, who as noted elsewhere dealt in real estate and did not live in this house. In 1903, the Davises sold the house to Daniel M. Parkhurst, who retained possession until 1908 when it was sold to Maggie A. Van Zandt. In October 1910, Van Zandt (now a widow) sold the house to Jay L. and Margaret Franz. Jay Franz worked as chief clerk for the railroad. He and his wife had one son, James. In 1912, the Franzes sold the house to Ora M. Carson, the new superintendent of the Marion School system. Ora suffered from tuberculosis and spent periods of time at the Oakdale Sanitarium near Iowa City from 1944 into the late 1950s. During this period of time, his wife, Vera Carson, had people living with her in her home on 12th Street. Vera Carson died in December 1954. Ora Carson was still residing at the house in the early 1960s but he died in April 1963. The estate went to his daughter, Margaret Wagor. Margaret died in 1996, with her estate going to her husband, Richard L. Wagor, until his death. In September 2000, the Wagor/Carson heirs sold the house to Ronald and Christine Luse. Ronald Luse is the great grandson of Ora and Vera Carson.

Addison Jones was born in 1850 and was the son of John H. and Mary Carmine Jones. The Jones family settled in Linn County in 1846. Little else is known of Addison Jones except that according to the 1900 U.S. population census for Marion, he was then working as a restaurant clerk and was unmarried. He was listed in a household on 12th street headed by his brother, John E. Jones, who was an ice dealer. The household also included John's wife Elizabeth and their children. This census entry was listed immediately after the household of Frank Shumack, who lived at 957 12th Street, and it appears likely that the Jones family was then living next door to Shumack at 975 12th Street.

Daniel M. Parkhurst was born in Davenport, Iowa, in 1865. He graduated from Marion High School in 1884 and became a grocer like his father, Henry. Daniel Parkhurst eventually bought out J.V. McClain & Son groceries in 1892. He married Louise Griffen in 1893. In 1895, he sold his business to Fred Collar and Harley Crew and may have become a grocery sales person like his father. In 1908, the Parkhursts bought a house on 8th Avenue. When his wife died in 1912, he sold the 8th Avenue house and moved to Cedar Rapids.

Ora M. Carson was born in 1881 in Logan, Iowa, and graduated from Coe College in Cedar Rapids in 1907. He married Vera Agne in 1908 having met her at Coe College where she also graduated in 1907. The Carsons moved to Illinois after their marriage where Ora served as superintendent of schools and Vera was a teacher. In 1910, the Carsons moved to Springville, Iowa, where they continued their careers. In 1912, they moved to Marion where Vera continued to teach for a few more years and Ora once again served as superintendent of schools from 1912 until 1920. Under his guidance, the high school became accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges. In 1920, Ora resigned his position and joined veterinarian, Dr. C.A. Bradley, in the Stockmen's Supply Company. Ora Carson managed the company, which supplied feed and animal products to farmers. The Carsons were very active in the Marion community, with Ora serving as councilman at large in 1921 and 1923 and becoming mayor in 1925. Vera Carson was a member of several literary organizations, the Eastern Star, and the P.E.O., and served as president of the Marion Federation of Women's Clubs. Both she and her husband were active in the Presbyterian Church. From 1942 to 1944, Ora and Vera lived in Sioux City where he worked for Wincharger Corporation, which produced war equipment. Despite contracting tuberculosis during this time, he outlived his wife by many years.

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**Terrace Park Historic District
Linn County, IA**

985 12th Street – Fergus L. and Laura (Gardner) Anderson House (built 1904)

This property was also part of Margaret Berry's property in the 1850s, with Wellington Kendall acquiring it in 1882. In 1888, the Kendalls sold the north 60 feet of Lots C & D to Mary Jones, whose family had arrived in Marion from Wales that same year. The Jones family most likely built a house on this lot shortly thereafter. It is not known for certain what her husband did for a living, but it is suspected from the 1895 census listing that he worked in a sale or livery barn. Mary was widowed by 1899 when she sold the property to F.A.H. Greulich, who was living across the street from this house. In 1903, the Greulichs sold the property to Fergus L. Anderson, who built a "fine modern house" in the summer or fall of 1904, presumably demolishing the older house in the process (Hull 1995:75). The new house stayed in the Anderson family for many years after Fergus and Laura Anderson had died, with their daughter selling the house to Chester B. and Lula Vernon in 1935. The Vernons lived here for many more years, with Lula Vernon finally selling the house to Robert W. Elfner in 1982. In 1986, the Elfners sold the house to Kevin T. Vandewalle, the current owner and occupant.

Fergus L. Anderson was born in Lee County, Illinois, in 1865 and learned telegraphy at the age of 17. For five years he worked for the St. Paul Railroad in Iowa as a train dispatcher. He then studied law at Ann Arbor, Michigan, after which he settled in Marion where he opened a law office. He later became a district judge. He served for six years as the Marion City Attorney and became mayor in 1910. He was also director of both the 1st National Bank and the Commercial Savings Bank. Fergus married Laura G. Gardner in 1898 and they had one child, Ruth. Laura was active in the community serving in the Federation of Women's Clubs and as one of the first City Park Commissioners. Fergus also belonged to many lodges, the Country Club, and the Congregational Church.

Dr. Chester B. Vernon was born in Kansas in 1892 and married Lula Gordon in 1915. Chester graduated from Baker University and received his Doctor of Education from the University of Southern California. He served as Superintendent of Schools in Kansas and Vinton, Iowa, from 1915 to 1926, before becoming the Superintendent of the Marion Independent Schools from 1926 to 1956. He was a member of the Methodist Church, past president of the Lions Club, and member of the ISEA, NEA, and Social Concerns of the Methodist Church. Vernon Middle School in Marion is named in his honor. Chester and Lula Vernon had three children: James B., John G., and Robert G. Vernon. The Vernons had lived across the street at 930 12th Street for a few years before they purchased the Anderson home.

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Terrace Park Historic District
Linn County, IA

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Terrace Park Historic District
Linn County, IA**

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Western Historical

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Other Sources:

1868 Panoramic Map of Marion, Iowa. Library of Congress Map Collections at <http://memory.loc.gov> accessed May 2006

Marion Town Plats on file Recorder's Office, Linn County Administrative Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Property Assessment Records, Linn County Assessor's Office, Linn County Administrative Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Marion, Iowa: 1883, 1888, 1893, 1899, 1905, 1913, 1926+

City Directories for Marion, Iowa: 1913, 1915-16, 1916-17, 1918, 1919, 1921-22, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1937

U.S. Population Censuses 1920-1960

Individual property abstracts researched and summarized by Judith Hull, Marion

Selected owner interviews and additional research conducted by Judith Hull, Marion

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property _____ 3 acres _____

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	[1][5]	[6][1][6][0][4][7]	[4][6][5][4][7][3][8]	2	[1][5]	[6][1][6][1][9][1]	[4][6][5][4][7][3][8]
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
3	[1][5]	[6][1][6][1][9][1]	[4][6][5][4][6][8][6]	4	[1][5]	[6][1][6][0][4][7]	[4][6][5][4][6][8][6]
						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet	

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title _____ Leah D. Rogers/Member and Judith Hull, Local Historian, Marion, IA _____

organization _____ Tallgrass Historians L.C. _____ date _____ August 21, 2006 _____

street & number _____ 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 complete form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name _____ see continuation sheets _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

**United States Department of the Interior
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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Terrace Park Historic District
Linn County, IA**

Section number 10 Page 27

Geographical Data

UTM References (continued)

#5	Zone 15	616047 easting	4654612 northing
#6	Zone 15	616147 easting	4654612 northing

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Terrace Park Historic District is shown as the dotted line on the accompanying map entitled "Detail Map Showing District Boundary" (see page 30).

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes that portion of the residential district associate with the Terrace Park development along 11th and 12th streets and 9th Avenue, which maintains historic integrity and represents the peak development of this neighborhood during the period of significance: 1874 to 1930.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

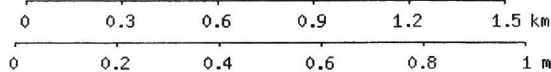
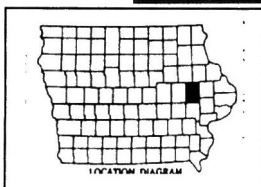
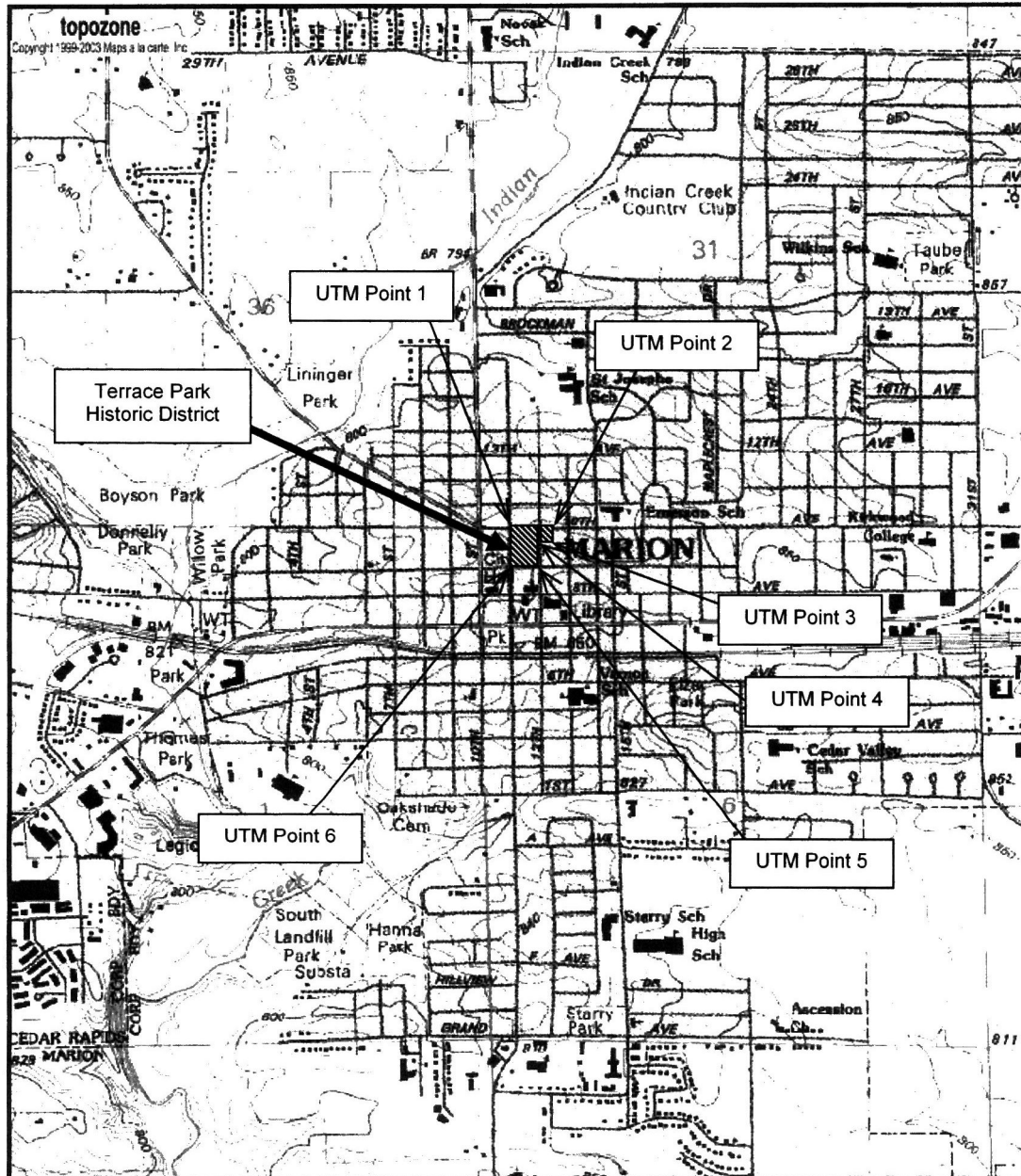
Additional

Section number Documentation Page 28

Terrace Park Historic District
Linn County, IA

General Location of District

Source: USGS Marion Quadrangle, 1994, obtained from Topozone.com



Map center is UTM 15 616076E 4654521N (WGS84/NAD83)

Marion quadrangle

Projection is UTM Zone 15 NAD83 Datum

M=0.466
G=0.939

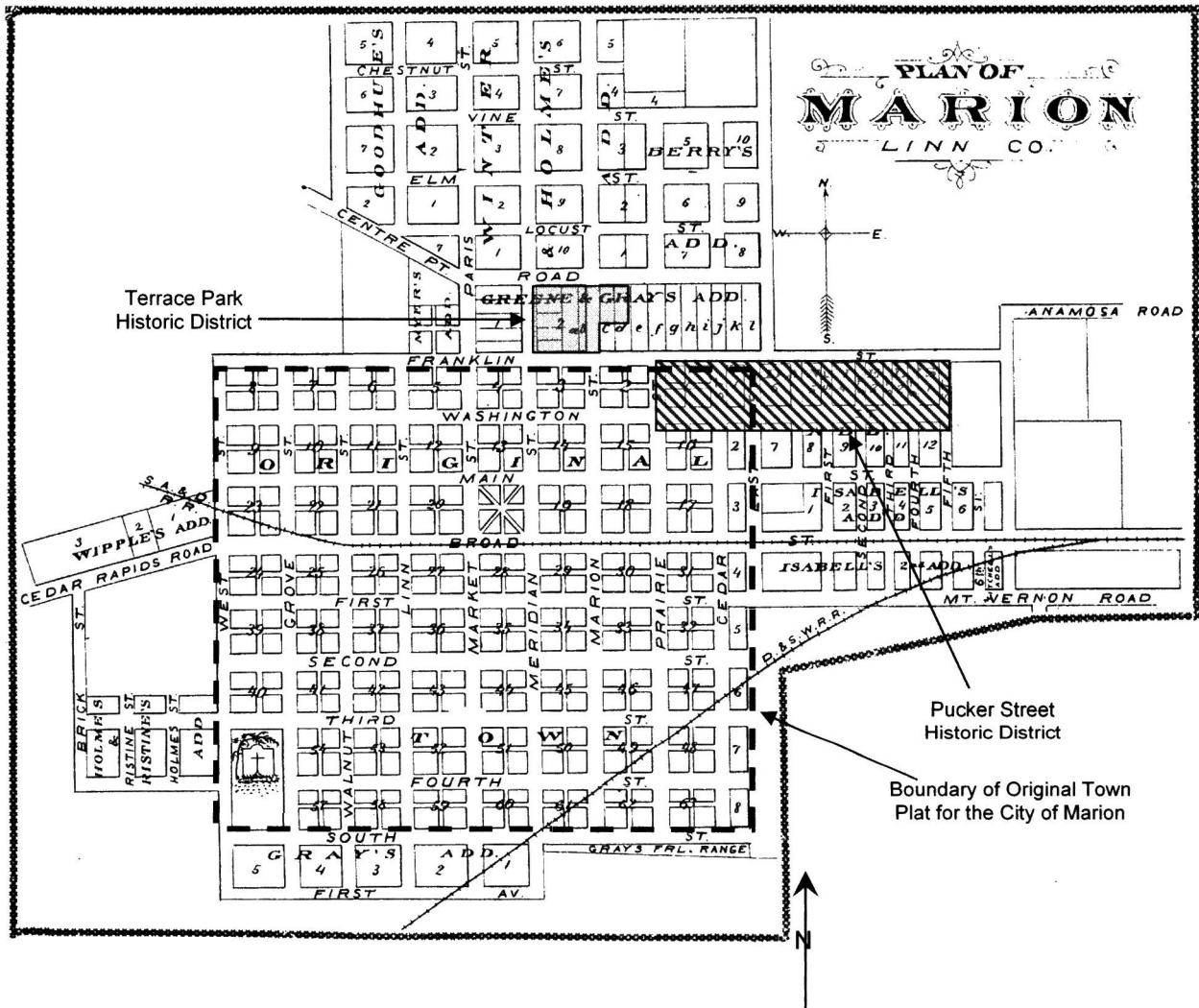
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Terrace Park Historic District
Linn County, IA

1875 Plat of the City of Marion Showing Location of
Terrace Park Historic District in Relation to Pucker Street Historic District
Source: Andreas 1875



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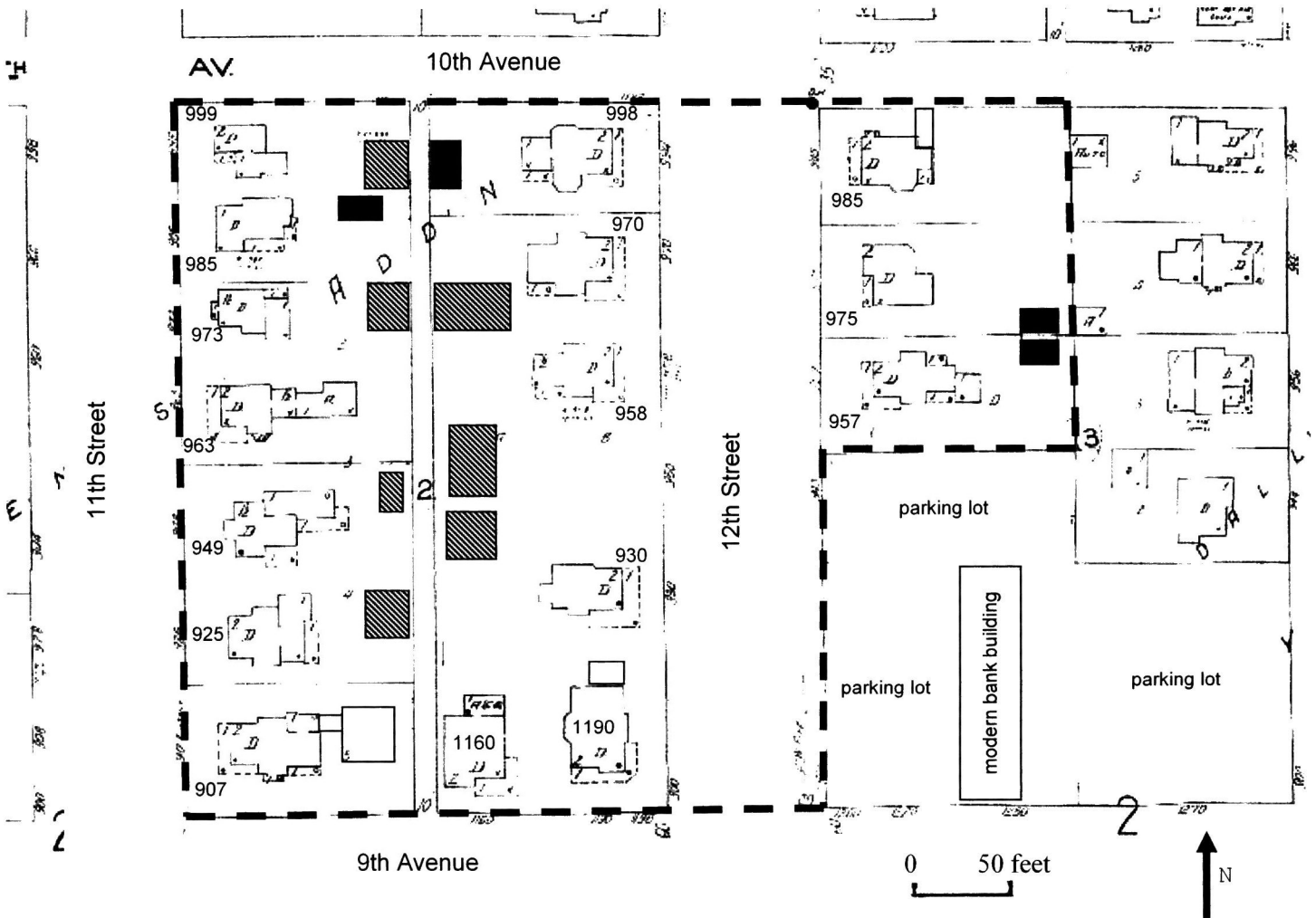
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet




Additional
Section number Documentation Page 30

Terrace Park Historic District
Linn County, IA

Detail Map Showing District Boundary (dashed line)

Source for base map is the 1926 (updated to 1948) Sanborn fire insurance map updated to current conditions



	= contributing garage
	= non-contributing garage
	= District boundary
All dwellings in district are contributing buildings	

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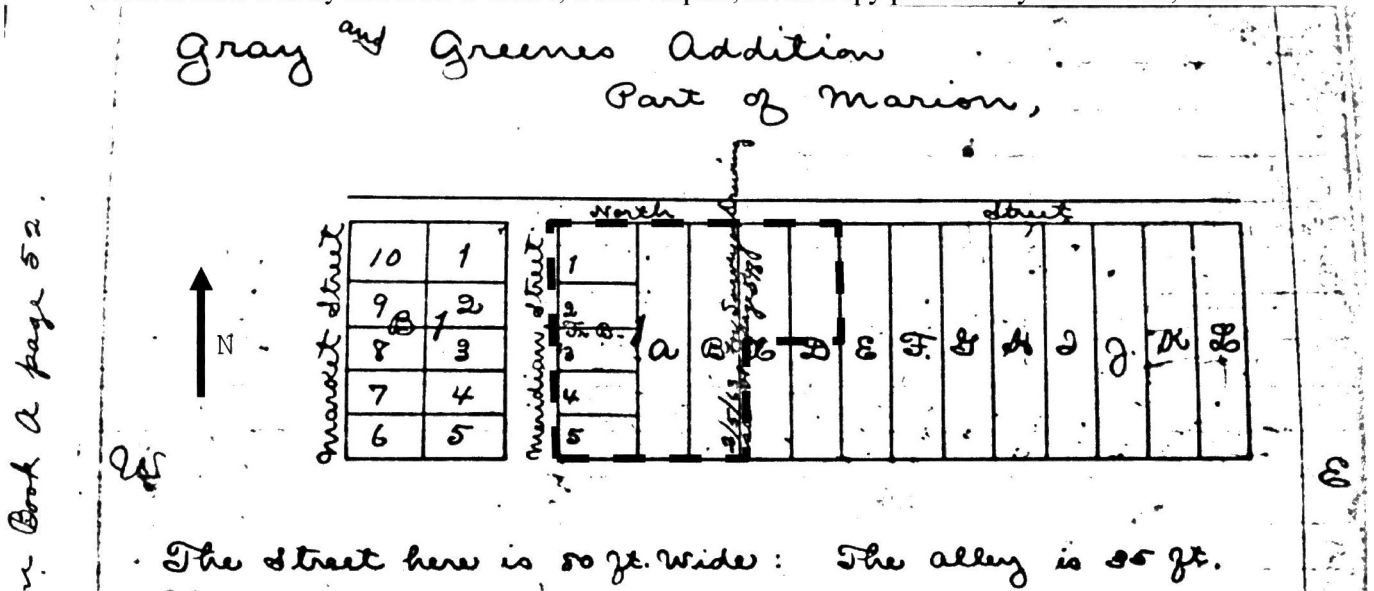
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Terrace Park Historic District
Linn County, IA

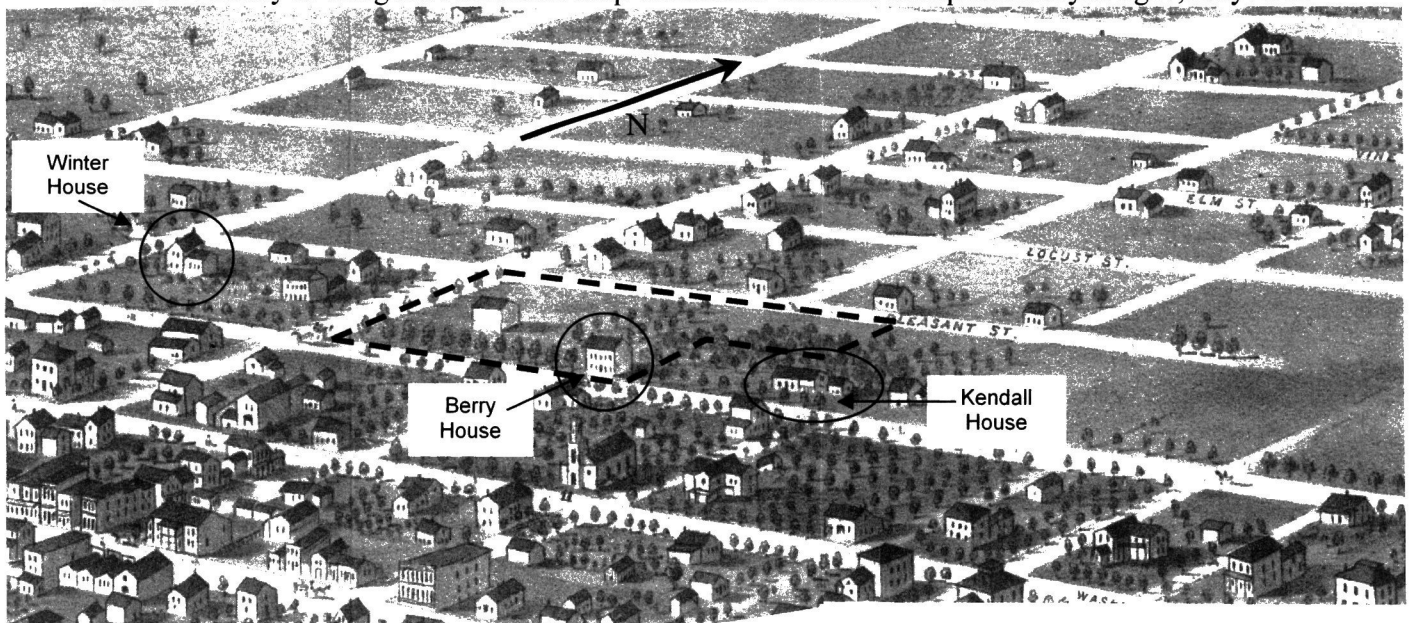
1842 Original Plat of Gray and Greene's Addition to the City of Marion Showing Current District Boundary (dashed line)

Source: Linn County Recorder's Office, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Copy provided by Judith Hull, Marion.



1868 Panoramic Map of the City of Marion Showing Terrace Park Historic District (dashed line)

Source: Library of Congress Panoramic Map Collections accessed at <http://memory.loc.gov>, May 2006



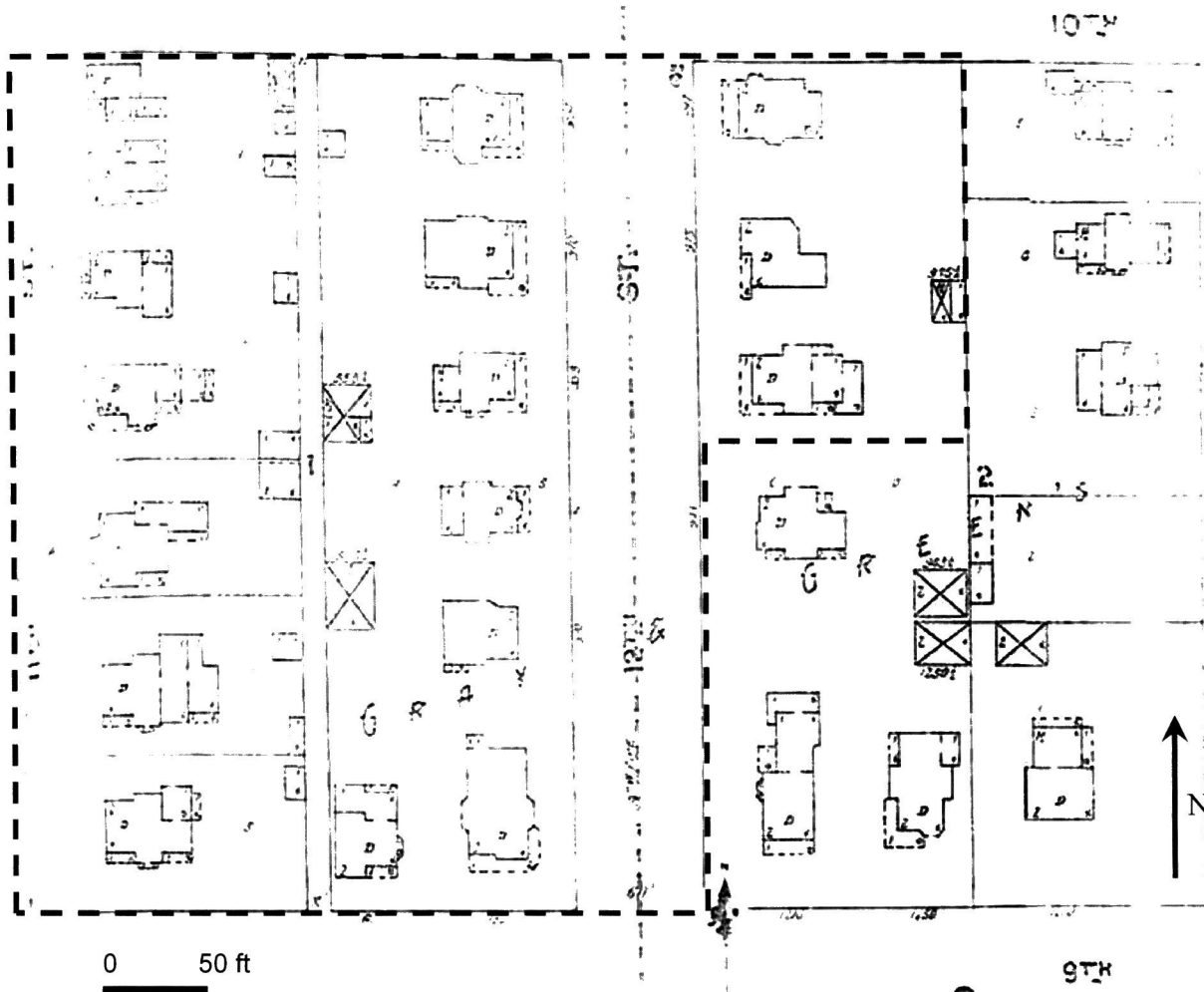
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Terrace Park Historic District
Linn County, IA

1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Showing District Boundary (dashed line)
Source: Sanborn 1905



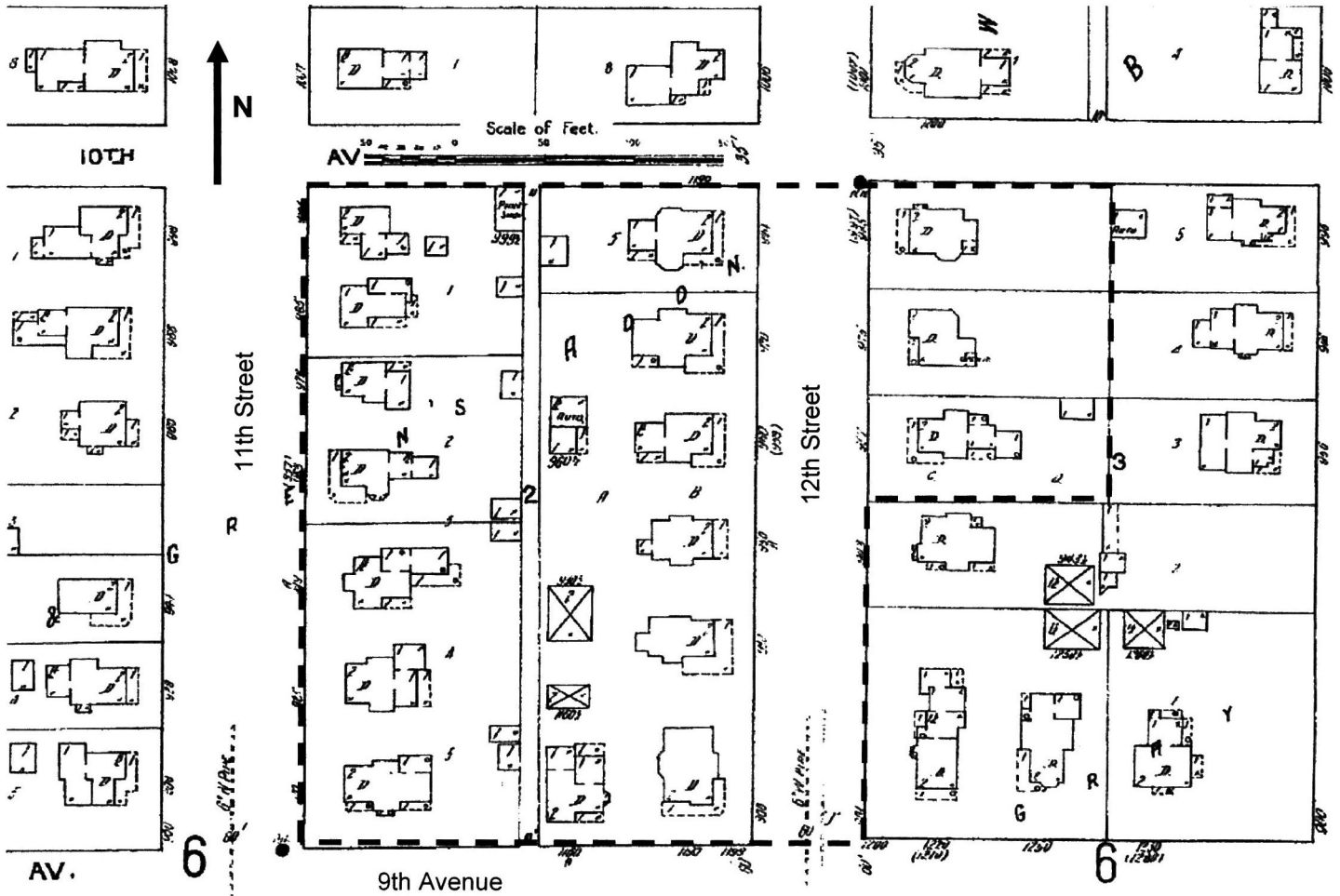
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Terrace Park Historic District
Linn County, IA

1913 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Showing District Boundary (dashed line)
Source: Sanborn 1913



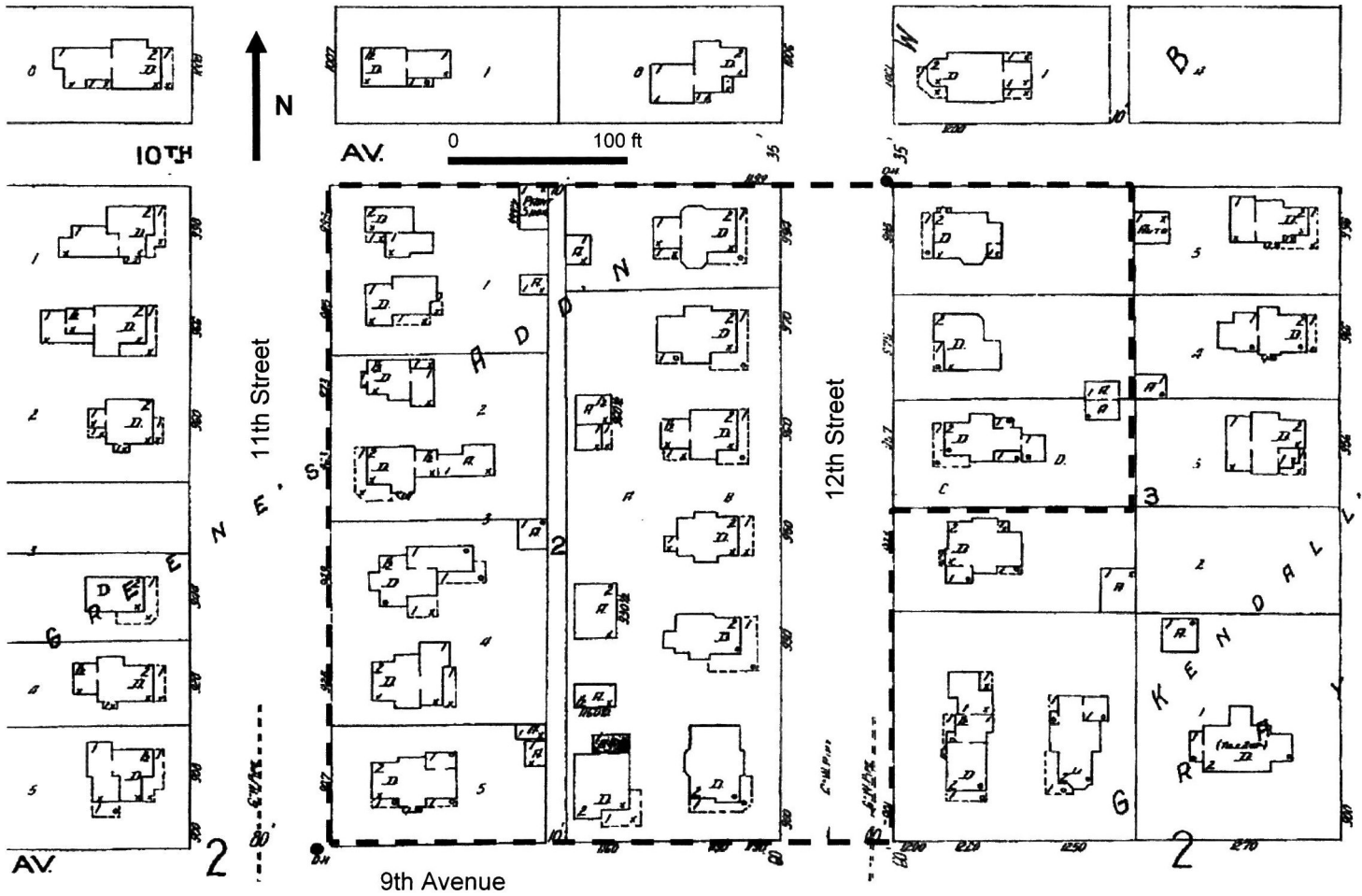
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Terrace Park Historic District
Linn County, IA

1926 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Showing District Boundary (dashed line)
Source: Sanborn 1926



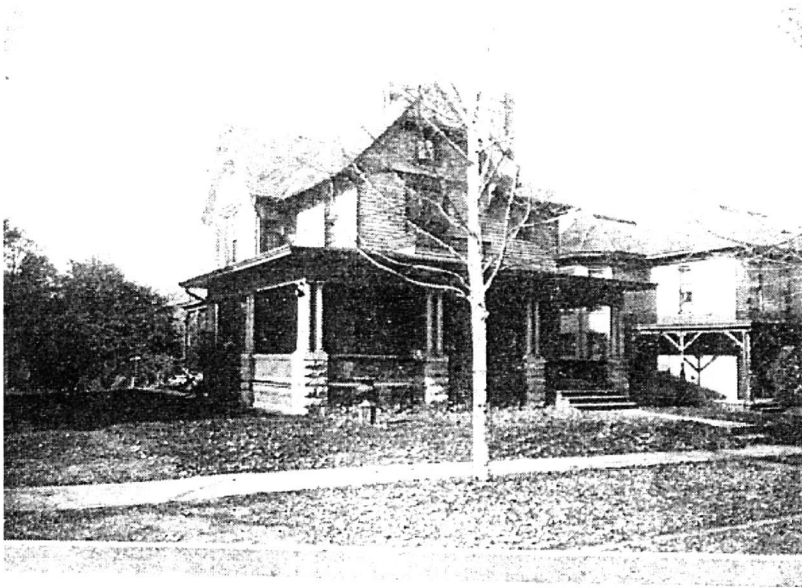
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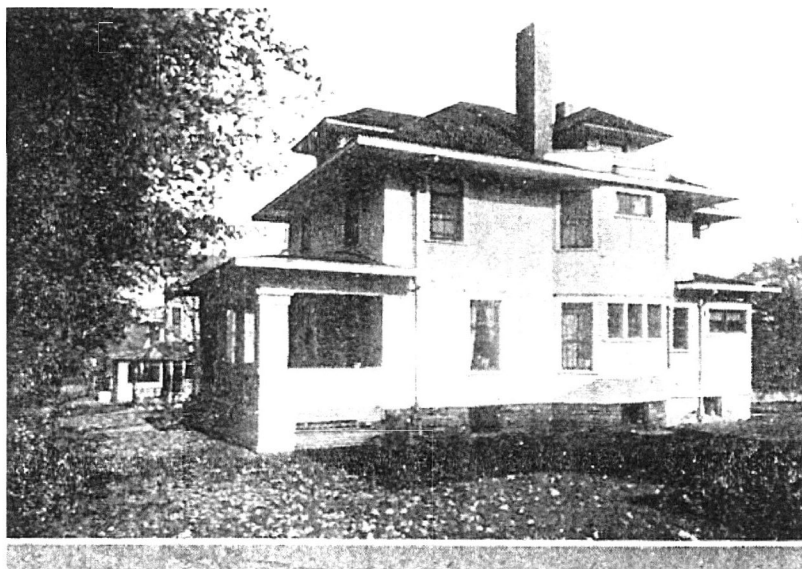
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Terrace Park Historic District
Linn County, IA

Historic Photographs of Properties in District
Source: Patterson c.1915



Residence of F. A. H. Greulich
970 12th Street (998 12th St. in background) c.1915, View to the NW



Residence of F. L. Anderson
985 12th Street c.1915, View to the NNE

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Terrace Park Historic District
Linn County, IA

Current Photographs of Properties in District Illustrating Property Types

Side Gable Cottage



985 11th Street

Gothic Revival



949 11th Street

Gable-Front-and-Wing



1160 9th Avenue



999 11th Street



973 11th Street



975 12th Street

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Terrace Park Historic District
Linn County, IA

Current Photographs of Properties in District Illustrating Property Types (continued)

Queen Anne



930 12th Street



958 12th Street



970 12th Street



1190 9th Avenue



907 11th Street

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Terrace Park Historic District
Linn County, IA

Current Photographs of Properties in District Illustrating Property Types (continued)

Italianate



925 11th Street



963 11th Street



957 12th Street



998 12th Street

Four-Square



985 12th Street

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**Terrace Park Historic District
Linn County, IA**

Photograph Log:

Name of Property: Terrace Park Historic District
Location of Property: Linn County, Iowa
Name of Photographer: Leah Rogers, Tallgrass Historians L.C.
Date of Photographs: January 16, 2006
Location of Original Negatives: Tallgrass Historians L.C., 2460 S. Riverside Drive, Iowa City, Iowa

- #1 East side of 11th Street, View to the NNE
- #2 East side of 11th Street, View to the SE
- #3 Northwest corner of 11th Street and 10th Avenue, View to the ESE
- #4 West side of 12th Street, View to the SW
- #5 West side of 12th Street, View to the NW
- #6 Southeast corner of 12th Street and 9th Avenue, View to the WNW
- #7 East side of 12th Street, View to the SE
- #8 925 11th Street, View to the ENE
- #9 963 11th Street, View to the NE
- #10 930 12th Street, View to the NW
- #11 970 12th Street, View to the WNW
- #12 1190 9th Avenue, View to the NW
- #13 985 12th Street, View to the ESE

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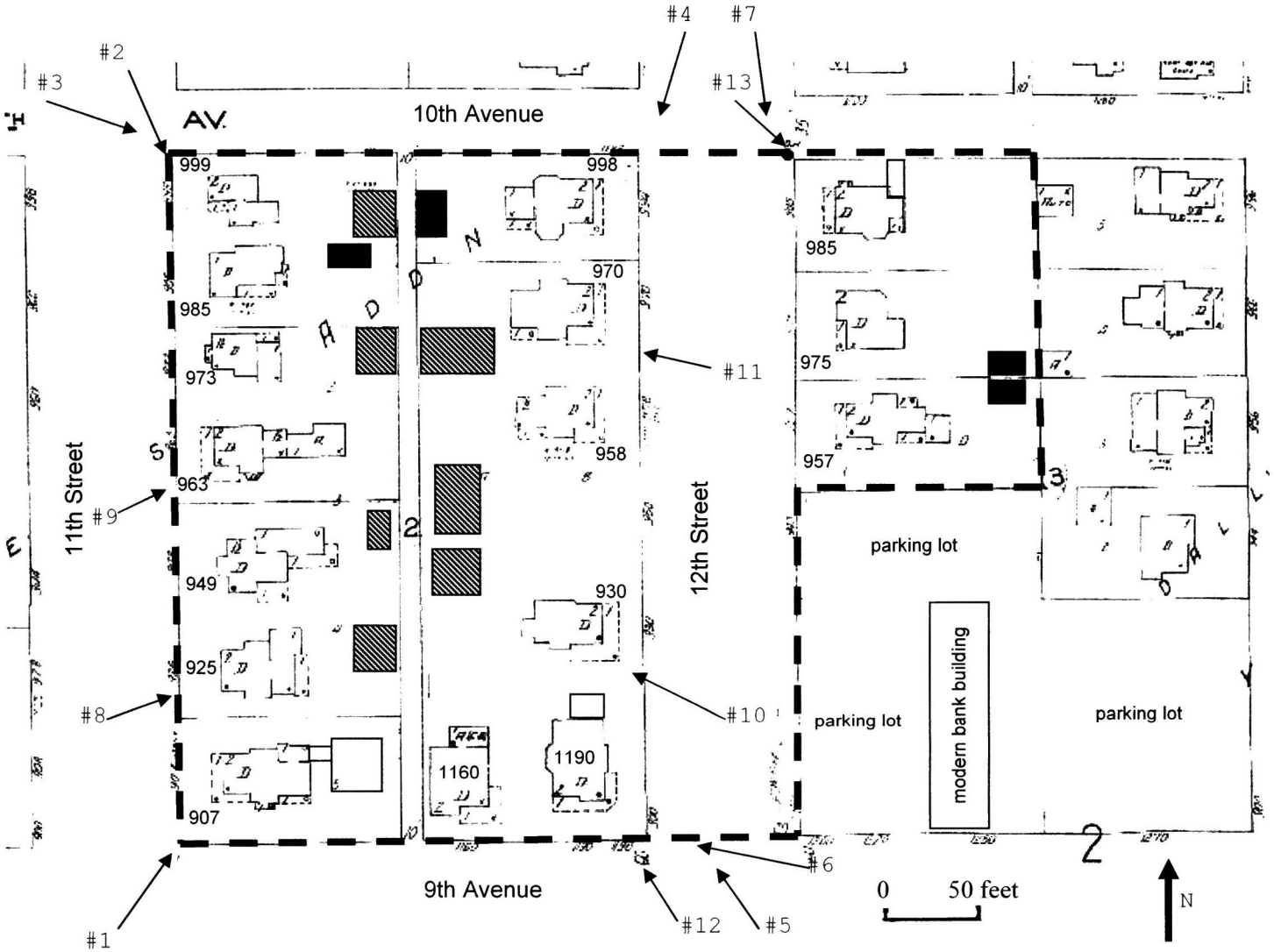
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet




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Terrace Park Historic District
Linn County, IA

Map Showing Photograph Views (keyed to log)

Source for base map is the 1926 (updated to 1948) Sanborn fire insurance map updated to current conditions



	= contributing garage
	= non-contributing garage
	= District boundary
All dwellings in district are contributing buildings	

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

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**Terrace Park Historic District
Linn County, IA**

List of Property Owners

Deed Owner	DeedAddr	DeedCity	DeedSt	DeedZip1
RAY DIXIE L	1160 9TH AVE	MARION	IA	52302
WARD JOSEPH W	1190 9TH AVE	MARION	IA	52302
WISHNIEWSKY WENCIL S & JANET	999 11TH ST	MARION	IA	52302
KOZIOL ROBERT & JOSEPHINE M	985 11TH ST	MARION	IA	52302
STEWART MARK W	973 11TH ST	MARION	IA	52302
FORD KELLY C	958 12TH ST	MARION	IA	52302
LUND MICHAEL E	963 11TH ST	MARION	IA	52302
GOODMAN JANICE M	998 12TH ST	MARION	IA	52302
SCHUETTE ROBERT D	970 12TH ST	MARION	IA	52302
KLOSTERMANN ROBERT A & JODY K	930 12TH ST	MARION	IA	52302
CLARK DAVID E & LINDA L	949 11TH ST	MARION	IA	52302
SHANNON GLENN D & JOYCE M	925 11TH ST	MARION	IA	52302
MABEE DAVID M	907 11TH ST	MARION	IA	52302
VANDEWALLE KEVIN T	985 12TH ST	MARION	IA	52302
LUSE RONALD E & CHRISTINE C B	975 12TH ST	MARION	IA	52302
GITTINGS JAMES M	957 12TH ST	MARION	IA	52302

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Terrace Park Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: IOWA, Linn

DATE RECEIVED: 9/14/06 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/29/06
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/14/06 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/28/06
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 06000953

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 10-25-06 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



#1

Terrace Park Historic District
Linn County, IA



#2

Terrace Park Historic District
Linn County, IA



*3

Terrace Park Historic District
Linn County, IA



#4
Terrace Park Historic District
Linn County, IA



#5

Terrace Park Historic District
Linn County, IA



#6

Terrace Park Historic District
Linn County, IA



#7

Terrace Park Historic District
Linn County, IA



8

Terrace Park Historic District
Linn County, IA



#9

Terrace Park Historic District
Linn County, IA



#10

Terrace Park Historic District
Linn County, IA



#11

Terrace Park Historic District
Linn County, IA



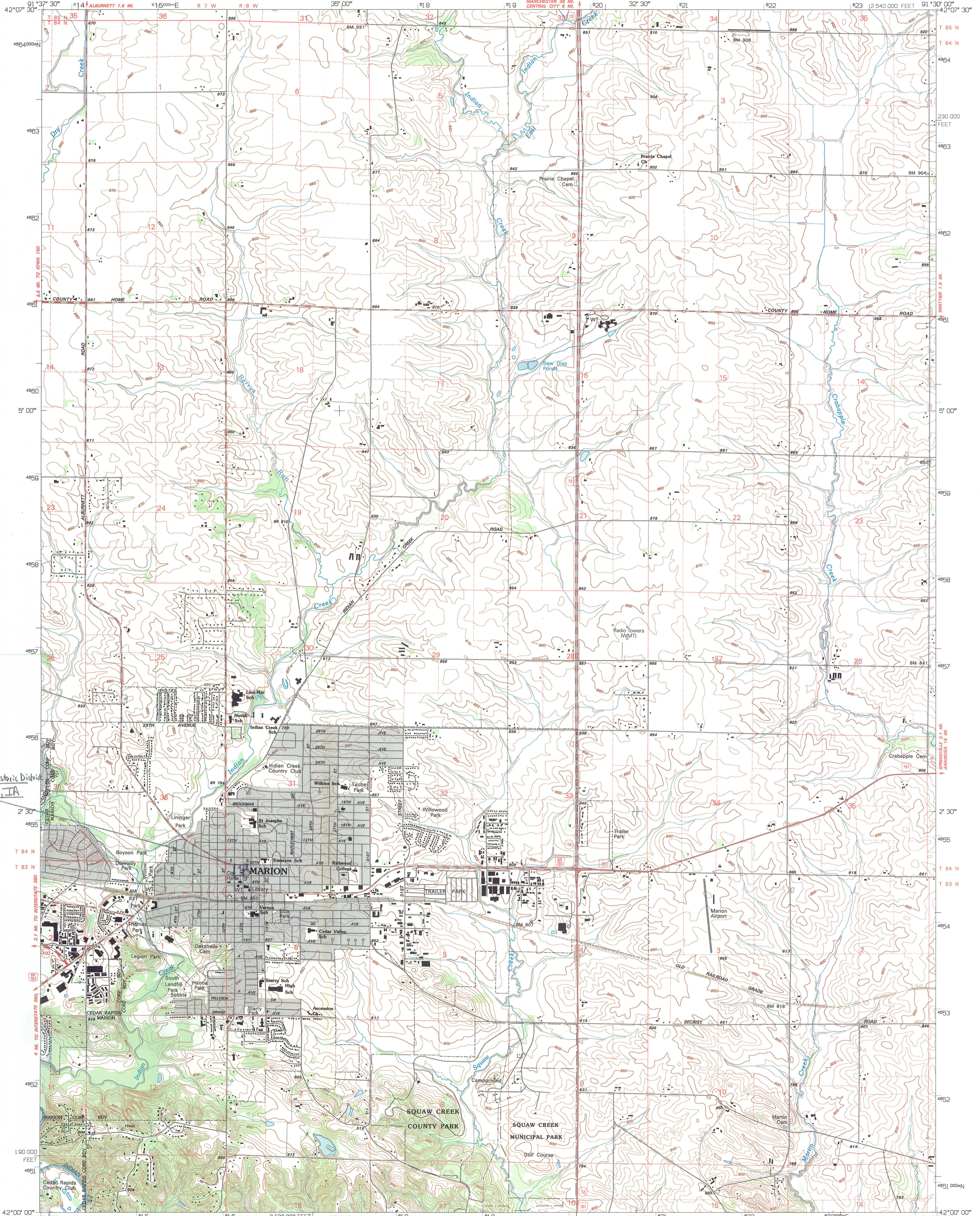
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Terrace Park Historic District
Linn County, IA



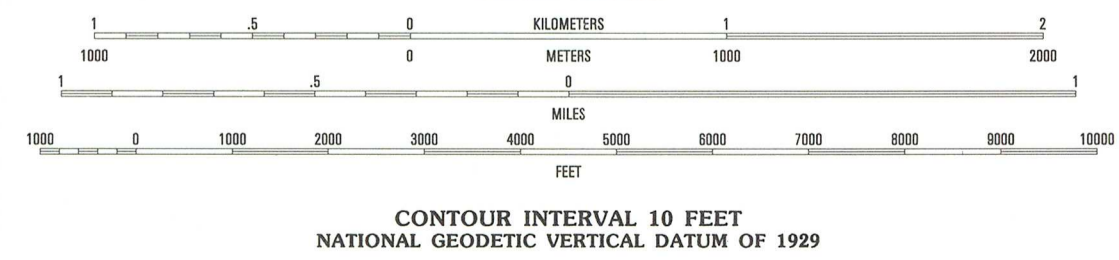
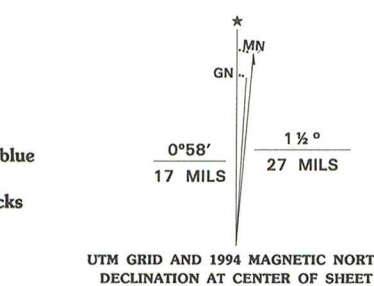
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Terrace Park Historic District
Linn County, IA



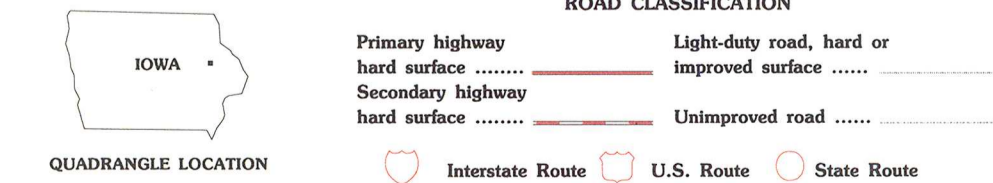
Terrace Park Historic District
Linn County, IA

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1965. Field checked 1968. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1990. Field checked 1992. Map edited 1994
Universal Transverse Mercator projection
10,000-foot grid ticks: Iowa coordinate system, north zone
1927 North American Datum (NAD 27)
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks
The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are given in USGS Bulletin 1875
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map
Gray tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND IOWA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	

- 1 Lafayette
- 2 Central City
- 3 Prairieburg
- 4 Cedar Rapids North
- 5 Springville
- 6 Cedar Rapids South
- 7 Bertram
- 8 Mt. Vernon

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