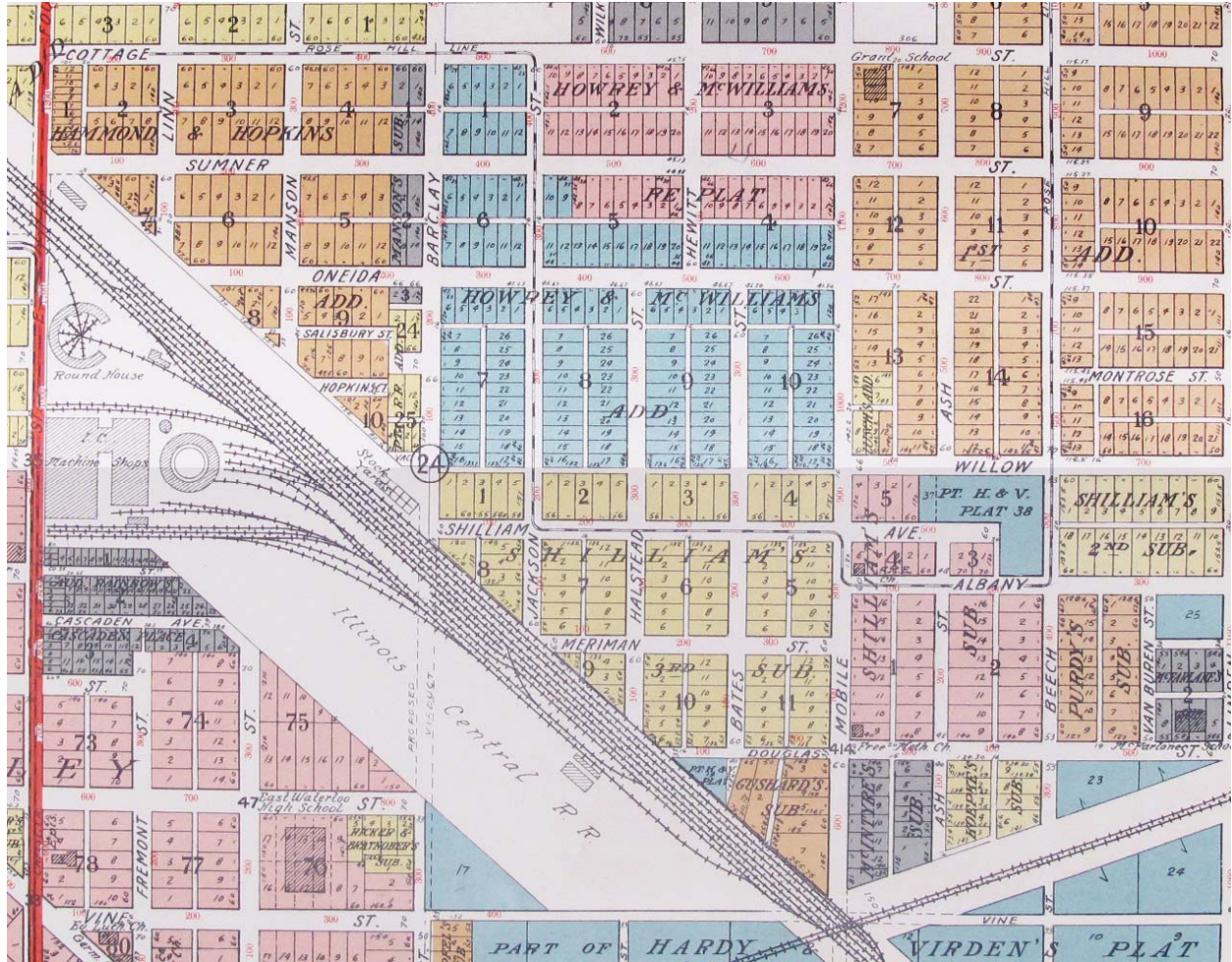


# *Intensive Level Historical and Architectural Survey of the Northeast Triangle Neighborhood in Waterloo, Black Hawk County, Iowa*



Iowa Publishing Company, 1916

*July 25, 2019*

*Prepared for:  
Waterloo Historic Preservation Commission*

*Submitted by:*



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Triangle Neighborhood in Waterloo, Black Hawk County, Iowa*

*FINAL REPORT*

July 25, 2019



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# Table of Contents

<b>I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>II. PROJECT DESIGN AND OBJECTIVES .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<i>Previous work in Waterloo .....</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Survey objectives and structure.....</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Methodology .....</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Overview of survey results and products.....</i>	<i>8</i>
<b>III. HISTORIC CONTEXTS AND ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES .....</b>	<b>10</b>
SETTLEMENT PERIOD, TRANSPORTATION, AND THE EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF WATERLOO, 1850-1899 .....	10
<i>Settlement and the Arrival of the Railroad, 1850-1865 .....</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Early Development of Waterloo, 1865-1890.....</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Initial Industrial Development and Transportation Improvements, 1890-1899 .....</i>	<i>18</i>
INDUSTRIALIZATION OF WATERLOO AND RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT, 1900-1918 .....	23
<i>Increased Industrial and Residential Development in Waterloo, 1900-1905.....</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>Focused Residential Development, 1906-1910 .....</i>	<i>30</i>
<i>The Illinois Central and Initial Migration of African Americans to Waterloo, 1911-1914.....</i>	<i>44</i>
<i>Increasing African American Presence in a Workingmen's Neighborhood, 1915-1918.....</i>	<i>61</i>
DEVELOPMENT OF AN AFRICAN AMERICAN COMMUNITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD EVOLUTION, 1919-1945 .....	78
<i>Emergence of New Voices and Organizations, 1919-1924 .....</i>	<i>78</i>
<i>Development of the African American Community, 1925-1929 .....</i>	<i>93</i>
<i>Unity, Division, and the Evolution of a Workingmen's Neighborhood, 1930-1940.....</i>	<i>102</i>
<i>Increased African American Strength and Voices during World War II, 1940-1945 .....</i>	<i>113</i>
MATURATION OF A NEIGHBORHOOD AND THE EMERGENCE OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT, 1945-1969 .....	125
<i>Post-World War II Development and an Increased African American Community, 1945-1952 .....</i>	<i>125</i>
<i>Maturation of Institutions and the Emerging Civil Rights Movement, 1952-1962 .....</i>	<i>133</i>
<i>The African American Community in Waterloo and Civil Rights, 1963-1966.....</i>	<i>148</i>
<i>Emergence of a New Civil Rights Movement, 1966-1969 .....</i>	<i>159</i>
ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES: NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT AND AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY, 1890-1969....	173
<i>Residences and residential outbuildings .....</i>	<i>173</i>
<i>Residential neighborhoods.....</i>	<i>178</i>
<i>Other historic resources .....</i>	<i>181</i>
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES.....	184
<b>IV. IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION METHODS.....</b>	<b>186</b>
<b>V. SURVEY RESULTS.....</b>	<b>192</b>
<i>Neighborhood evaluation.....</i>	<i>222</i>
<i>Individual building evaluations.....</i>	<i>227</i>
<b>VI. RECOMMENDATIONS.....</b>	<b>230</b>
<b>APPENDIX A. DETAILED TABLE OF SURVEYED PROPERTIES .....</b>	<b>235</b>





# *List of Figures*

Figure 1. Map of the northeast triangle neighborhood survey area on the east side of Waterloo. ....	2
Figure 2. Map of Waterloo in 1869, showing the railroad tracks to northeast of the original plat, Cooley's Addition, Railroad Addition, with the northeast triangle neighborhood outlined and indicated .....	13
Figure 3. Map of Waterloo in 1897, showing the Illinois Central railroad tracks, grounds, and roundhouse, with the northeast triangle neighborhood outlined and indicated (Sanborn Map Company 1897: 1) .....	17
Figure 4. Map of Waterloo in 1900, with the northeast triangle neighborhood outlined (Sanborn Map Company 1900: 1) .....	20
Figure 5. Detail map of Waterloo in 1900, with the northeast triangle neighborhood outlined (Sanborn Map Company 1900: 3) .....	21
Figure 6. Map of Waterloo in early 1906, with the northeast triangle neighborhood outlined (Sanborn Map Company 1906: 1) .....	27
Figure 7. Detail map of Waterloo in early 1906, with the northeast triangle neighborhood outlined (Sanborn Map Company 1906: 3) .....	28
Figure 8. House at 415 Shilliam Ave (Map #69) .....	29
Figure 9. Map of Waterloo in later 1906, with the northeast triangle neighborhood outlined (Huebinger 1906: 17).....	31
Figure 10. House at 520 Oneida St (Map #45) .....	33
Figure 11. House at 222 Shilliam Ave (Map #78) .....	34
Figure 12. Houses along the west side of Manson St, including 205 Manson (c.1908, Map #27), 209 Manson (c.1908, Map #28), 211 Manson (c.1909, Map #29), 213 Manson (c.1905, Map #30), 234 Sumner (c.1905, Map #20) .....	35
Figure 13. Waterloo in 1910, with the northeast triangle neighborhood indicated (Huebinger 1910: 17) .....	37
Figure 14. Northeast triangle neighborhood outlined in 1910 map (Iowa Publishing Company, corrected to 1910) .....	38
Figure 15. House at 510 Oneida St (Map #44) .....	39
Figure 16. House at 146 N. Barclay St (Map #94) .....	39
Figure 17. House at 215 Oneida St (Map #31) .....	40
Figure 18. House at 122 N. Barclay St (Map #91) .....	47
Figure 19. House at 405 Oneida St (Map #40) .....	47
Figure 20. House at 121 Oneida Street (Map #26) .....	56
Figure 21. House at 610 Sumner St (Map #7) .....	56
Figure 22. African American Episcopal (A.M.E.) Church at 101 Albany Street (Map #62).....	59
Figure 23. Northeast section of Waterloo in 1916, with survey area outlined (Iowa Publishing Co 1916: 16).....	64
Figure 24. Northeast triangle neighborhood in 1916, with survey area outlined (Iowa Publishing Co 1916: 16).....	65
Figure 25. House at 518 Sumner St (Map #13) .....	66
Figure 26. House at 252 Jackson St (Map #87) .....	66

Figure 27. Northeast triangle neighborhood coded on 1918 Sanborn fire insurance map (McCarley 2019; Sanborn Map Company 1918).....	74
Figure 28. Northwest triangular portion of northeast triangle neighborhood coded on 1918 Sanborn map (McCarley 2019; Sanborn Map Company 1918) .....	75
Figure 29. Southern triangular portion of northeast triangle neighborhood coded on 1918 Sanborn map (McCarley 2019; Sanborn Map Company 1918) .....	76
Figure 30. Rectangular portion of northeast triangle neighborhood coded on 1918 Sanborn map (McCarley 2019; Sanborn Map Company 1918) .....	77
Figure 31. Northeast triangle neighborhood survey area outlined on map of Waterloo, with neighborhood churches and schools in 1920 indicated (Huebinger Publishing Co 1921) .....	82
Figure 32. Cedar Valley Lodge Drum and Bugle Corps of the Elks, standing in front of the Masonic lodge building on Mobile (WAAHCM, 2000: 6) .....	89
Figure 33. Mt Carmel Baptist Church at 202 Sumner Street (Map #23) .....	91
Figure 34. House at 610 Oneida St (Map #50) .....	92
Figure 35. House at 320 Sumner (Map #17) .....	96
Figure 36. House at 222 Sumner St (Map #21) .....	96
Figure 37. House at 307 Oneida St (Map #34) .....	111
Figure 38. St. Peter Claver church at 1100 Mobile St (Map #54) .....	112
Figure 39. Northeast triangle neighborhood coded on Sanborn fire insurance map with development through 1944 (McCarley 2019; Sanborn Map Company 1918 base map, with c.1962 updates) ....	121
Figure 40. Northwest triangular portion of northeast triangle neighborhood coded on Sanborn fire insurance map with development through 1944 (McCarley 2019; Sanborn Map Company 1918, c.1962 updates) .....	122
Figure 41. Southern triangular portion of northeast triangle neighborhood coded on Sanborn fire insurance map with development through 1944 (McCarley 2019; Sanborn Map Company 1918, c.1962 updates) .....	123
Figure 42. Rectangular portion of northeast triangle neighborhood coded on Sanborn fire insurance map with development through 1944 (McCarley 2019; Sanborn Map Company 1918, c.1962 updates) .....	124
Figure 43. House at 540 Sumner Street (Map #9) .....	127
Figure 44. Antioch Baptist Church at 426 Sumner Street (Map #15) .....	133
Figure 45. African American community in Waterloo in 1955 (Jones 1997: 428) .....	137
Figure 46. Payne Memorial A.M.E. Church at 1044 Mobile (Map #55) .....	143
Figure 47. House at 355 Halstead (Map #75) .....	147
Figure 48. Parsongage at 1024 Mobile St for Payne Memorial A.M.E. Church (Map #56).....	147
Figure 49. Northeast triangle neighborhood coded on Sanborn fire insurance map with development through the 1960s (McCarley 2019; Sanborn Map Company 1918, c.1962) .....	154
Figure 50. Northwest triangular portion of northeast triangle neighborhood coded on Sanborn fire insurance map with development through the 1960s (McCarley 2019; Sanborn Map Company 1918, c.1962) .....	155
Figure 51. Southern triangular portion of northeast triangle neighborhood coded on Sanborn fire insurance map with development through the 1960s (McCarley 2019; Sanborn Map Company 1918, c.1962) .....	156



Figure 52. Rectangular portion of northeast triangle neighborhood coded on Sanborn fire insurance map with development through the 1960s (McCarley 2019; Sanborn Map Company 1918, c.1962) ....	157
Figure 53. Extant of the African American community by 1971, with northeast triangle neighborhood indicated (Jones 1997: 429) .....	160
Figure 54. African American residents of Waterloo per census tract data from 1970, with northeast triangle neighborhood indicated (Department of Geography, UNI, 1984).....	161
Figure 55. Northeast triangle neighborhood coded on Sanborn fire insurance map with development through 2018 (McCarley 2019; Sanborn Map Company 1918, c.1962).....	169
Figure 56. Northwest triangular portion of northeast triangle neighborhood coded on Sanborn fire insurance map with development through 2018 (McCarley 2019; Sanborn Map Company 1918, c.1962).....	170
Figure 57. South triangular portion of northeast triangle neighborhood coded on Sanborn fire insurance map with development through 2018 (McCarley 2019; Sanborn Map Company 1918, c.1962) ....	171
Figure 58. Rectangular portion of northeast triangle neighborhood coded on Sanborn fire insurance map with development through 2018 (McCarley 2019; Sanborn Map Company 1918, c.1962) .....	172
Figure 59. Map of the research sections in the northeast triangle neighborhood survey (McCarley 2018). .....	188
Figure 60. Map of properties surveyed within northeast triangle neighborhood survey (McCarley 2018). .....	193
Figure 61. Northwest triangular portion of northeast triangle neighborhood survey area (McCarley 2018) .....	194
Figure 62. South triangular portion of northeast triangle neighborhood survey area (McCarley 2018) .	195
Figure 63. Rectangular portion of northeast triangle neighborhood survey area (McCarley 2018) .....	196

## *List of Tables*

Table 1. Properties within the northeast triangle neighborhood survey area. ....	197
Table 2. Properties with historic resources (built by 1970) within the northeast triangle neighborhood survey area. ....	205
Table 3. Detailed architectural and historical information on properties with historic resources (built by 1970) within the northeast triangle neighborhood survey area.....	235



## *I. Executive Summary*

The intensive level historical and architectural survey of the northeast triangle neighborhood on the east side of Waterloo, Black Hawk County, Iowa, is part of a phased program to identify, evaluate, register, and protect the cultural resources in Waterloo. This neighborhood is located immediately to the northeast of the Chicago, Central and Pacific (historically the Illinois Central) railroad tracks on the east side of Waterloo. The residential survey area for this project is bounded by the railroad tracks on the south/west, Sumner Street on the north, and the properties along the east side of Mobile Street on the east. This area was designated as the “Smoky Row” survey project for the Certified Local Grant (CLG) application. However, feedback from local residents strongly suggested that this name not be used for the project, and historic research revealed that the “Smoky Row” areas were pockets within this broader neighborhood. Thus, the survey project was renamed as the “northeast triangle neighborhood” survey, better reflecting the character and definition for the broader neighborhood included in the survey area. This neighborhood contains approximately 20 blocks of various sizes, approximately 75 acres. This residential neighborhood was primarily developed throughout the first two decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century with working-class housing with the significant increases in population in Waterloo and demand for workers at the nearby Illinois Central shops. Early African American residents settled in this area, with the earliest churches forming within this neighborhood to serve these residents. This neighborhood continued to include all the African American churches in Waterloo through the 1970s, as well as a significant African Americans population from the 1920s through the 1970s (and beyond).

The purpose of this survey was to identify and document the historic resources of this historic neighborhood, develop historic contexts related to the neighborhood and African American history in Waterloo, and to evaluate the historic resources in this area for their eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. The primary goal of the project was to identify any potential historic district. The buildings were evaluated for individual eligibility as well. Research was conducted to develop four historic contexts related to the history of this neighborhood to evaluate the historic resources surveyed. The historic contexts focus on the history of the neighborhood within the broader contexts of residential history of Waterloo and African American history of Waterloo, placing this neighborhood within the framework of the history of the community. The historic contexts assisted in the evaluation of the identified historic resources.

The intensive level historical and architectural survey of the northeast triangle neighborhood on the east side of Waterloo included a total of 137 properties with buildings within this area, with 97 properties including buildings constructed prior to 1970. A large number of vacant lots (~110) were noted, some historically vacant. The 97 properties with historic resources were the focus of the survey project. These properties consist of 88 properties that were previously surveyed at some level, including one identified as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Properties generally consisted of a house, with a number of churches also included within the survey area. Iowa Site Inventory forms were filled out for each property, including a narrative description, history / significance of the property, digital photographs, and maps. Through this survey, there was not a historic district identified within the survey area proper that is likely eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The historic contexts are recommended to be listed as a multiple property document (MPD), providing the framework for associated resources to be nominated. The churches were identified with the greatest potential for individual listing, which could be nominated under the MPD or an alternative thematic nomination or simply individually. No other individual properties were identified as likely meeting NRHP criteria for individual listing, largely due to integrity concerns.



## II. Project Design and Objectives

The intensive level historical and architectural survey of the northeast triangle neighborhood on the east side of Waterloo, Black Hawk County, Iowa, is part of a phased program of the Waterloo Historic Preservation Commission to identify, evaluate, register, and protect the cultural resources of Waterloo. This survey area is bounded by the railroad tracks on the south/west, Sumner Street on the north, and the properties along the east side of Mobile Street on the east. This residential neighborhood contains 137 properties with buildings and around 110 vacant lots on 20 blocks of various sizes. A total of 97 properties have historic resources built by 1970. The buildings within this neighborhood are primarily residential, with a number of churches also noted in this area. The purpose of the intensive level survey was to identify, research, and document the historic resources in this neighborhood and to evaluate the historic resources in this area for their eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, either as a contributing building within a historic district or individually.



Figure 1. Map of the northeast triangle neighborhood survey area on the east side of Waterloo.

### ***Previous work in Waterloo***

Historic preservation activities in Waterloo have been conducted for several decades. A number of surveys have been conducted over this period that are not related to this section of Waterloo or the historic contexts related to this neighborhood. Much of this work is related to compliance with Section 106 or other federal/state/city requirements, typically with findings of not eligible or no historic properties affected. The overview of preservation activities below focuses on the properties that were identified and listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), citywide survey projects, and projects specifically related to this neighborhood or themes related to the historic context for this neighborhood.

Early work to list properties on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) focused on identifying the most significant properties in town, as the case with most communities across the country. This early work to nominate properties resulted in five individual properties and a 20<sup>th</sup> century residential neighborhood being listed on the NRHP:

- Rensselaer Russell House - 520 W. 3rd St. - 7/5/1973
- Snowden House - 306 Washington St. - 9/14/1977
- Dunsmore House - 902 Logan Ave. - 11/17/1977
- Waterloo Public Library (West Branch) - 528 W. 4th St. - 5/23/1983 - Public Library Buildings in Iowa TR
- YMCA Building - 154 W. 4th St. - 7/7/1983
- Highland Historic District - Roughly bounded by Independence Ave., Steely, Idaho, and Vine Sts. - 9/24/1984

In 1985-1986, Barbara Beving Long of Midwest Research (Des Moines, IA) undertook a comprehensive citywide survey of all buildings more than 50 years in age (built by 1935) that were extant in 1985, resulting in a report entitled: *Waterloo: Factory City of Iowa*. Survey forms with a basic level of information were complete, with a photograph of each resource included in the survey. A classification system was formulated for vernacular building types in Waterloo, assisting in categorization of architectural styles and vernacular types identified through the survey process. As the survey was widespread, very limited historic research was completed on the properties. The survey report included several historic contexts for Waterloo, including the settlement period, transportation, institutional framework and public improvements, industrialization, neighborhoods, agricultural processing/manufacturing, general industry and labor, commercial expansion, social and educational life, and architecture (designs and designers). Overall, approximately 8,100 buildings were included in the architectural survey of Waterloo, with structures rated A (eligible), B (contributing), and C (not eligible). A total of 104 buildings in Waterloo were identified as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. One property within the northeast triangle neighborhood survey area was identified as eligible: Railroad Chapel / African Methodist Episcopal Church (101 Albany St, Iowa #07-02047). It was identified as historically significant within the history of Waterloo. This property is extant (Map #62), and it appears to continue to be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A.

This citywide survey project was then summarized and formalized by Barbara Beving Long in the National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Document entitled *Historical and Architectural Resources of Waterloo, Iowa*, listed in 1988. This document includes the same historic contexts as the survey report, streamlined for the NRHP nomination. Five properties were nominated to the NRHP at the same time as this MPD nomination was completed:

- Black Hawk County Soldiers Memorial Hall - 194 W. Fifth St. - 11/29/1988 - Waterloo MPS
- Fire Station No. 2 - 716 Commercial St. - 11/29/1988 - Waterloo MPS
- Hotel Russell-Lamson - 201--215 W. Fifth St. - 11/29/1988 - Waterloo MPS
- Waterloo Public Library--East Side Branch - 626 Mulberry St. - 11/29/1988 - Waterloo MPS
- Henry Weis House - 800 W. Fourth St. - 10/30/1989 - Waterloo MPS

In 1991-1992, an intensive level historical and architectural survey was then completed at a greater depth for the Walnut Street area, identified in 1986 as a potentially eligible historic district. The area is located to the west of the Illinois Central railroad shops, thus a few blocks west of the northeast triangle neighborhood survey area. The purpose of the survey was to evaluate the neighborhood for listing as a historic district, as well as identify boundaries and contributing properties. The survey area was centered on Walnut Street, roughly bounded by Franklin, E. 4<sup>th</sup> St, Argyle, and Mullan. Historic contexts were developed for this area, including Overview and Early History, 1843-1860; Development from the North, 1860-1924; Development from the South, 1850s-1924; Effects of Dual Development Forces, 1882-1924; Other Factors Affecting Development, and Personalities Associated with the Walnut Street Area. A smaller area within the survey area was determined to be eligible for the NRHP, including properties along Walnut, Pine, Iowa, and Almond. The final report entitled *Walnut Street Historic District, Waterloo, Iowa: A National Register of Historic Places Evaluation* was submitted by Rebecca Conard and Jan Nash in May 1992 to the Waterloo Redevelopment Authority and Waterloo Historic Preservation Commission. The subsequent project to nominate this historic district did not immediately follow the conclusion of the survey, requiring some additional re-evaluation of the area for the NRHP nomination. The project to nominate the historic district started in 2018, and a nomination has been developed and reviewed by the State Nomination Review Committee in June 2019.

A decade later, the citywide survey project was followed by an update project completed by Karen Bode Baxter entitled *Final Report on the 1994-1995 Architectural Survey of Waterloo, Iowa*. The purpose of the project was to update the survey information collected in 1985-86 and bring it in line with current standards in historic preservation. For example, the A, B, and C classification system was no longer in use by this date, so the survey updated classifications for the buildings and re-evaluated them based on any changes, or demolitions, that had occurred over the past decade. The project was limited in scope to those properties that had been classified as A or B in the initial survey work, as well as adding any property that had been constructed between 1935 and 1950. These later properties had become 50 years old since the previous survey or would be 50 years within a few years of completion of the new survey. Additionally, the existing Highland Park Historic District and the potential Walnut Street Historic District were re-evaluated in terms of boundary and contributing buildings, based on changes since the initial work was completed. The survey report included only basic historic contextual information, with the focus on presentation of survey resulting, particularly buildings determined to be eligible for listing. No buildings within the northeast triangle neighborhood were included within this survey project.



Historic preservation projects over the last two decades have focused more on nominations of buildings to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). A historic preservation plan was also completed by Thomason and Associates in 2006 to outline goals and actions to preserve, maintain, and enhance the city's large stock of historic buildings both downtown and inner city neighborhoods. Downtown revitalization was one of the goals of the historic preservation plan. Waterloo's downtown is split by the Cedar River, with commercial development on both the east and west sides. Commercial historic districts were thus listed on both sides of the river in 2011 and 2014 respectively, qualifying these commercial properties for federal historic tax credits as well as state historic tax credits. Other nominations have been a combination of interest of the property owner or another party in getting a building listed and desire to list a property to qualify it for historic tax credits. Over the last two decades, the following properties have been listed on the NRHP:

- Chicago, Great Western Railroad--Waterloo Freight Depot - Sixth St. - 1/17/1997 - Waterloo MPS
- Marsh--Place Building - 627 Sycamore St. - 10/22/1998
- Walnut Street Baptist Church - 415 Walnut St. - 8/16/2000
- Emerson School - 314 Randolph St. - 12/29/2004 - Waterloo MPS
- Roosevelt Elementary School - 200 E. Arlington St. - 12/30/2004
- Whittier School - 1500 Third St. W - 12/30/2004 - Waterloo MPS
- Rath Packing Company Administration Building - 1515 E. Sycamore St., 208-212 Elm St. - 12/10/2008
- Fowler Company Building - 226-228 E. 4th St. - 9/16/2009
- Master Service Station - 500 Jefferson St. - 2/7/2011
- Grace Methodist Episcopal Church - 633 Walnut St. - 10/6/2011
- Waterloo East Commercial Historic District - 128-329 E. 4th, 612-616 Mulberry, 501-632 Sycamore Sts. - 11/18/2011 - Iowa's Main Street Commercial Architecture MPS
- Waterloo Masonic Temple - 325 E. Park Ave. - 12/18/2013
- Waterloo West Commercial Historic District - 217-333 W. 4th., 301-317 W. 5th & 612-716 Jefferson Sts. - 9/22/2014 - Downtown Waterloo MPS
- Overland Waterloo Company Building - 500 E. 4th St. - 9/22/2014 - Downtown Waterloo MPS
- Campbell Baking Company - 325 Commercial St. - 5/2/2016
- Hotel President - 500 Sycamore St. - 4/24/2017

Historic preservation projects in Waterloo over the last 20 years have not included further comprehensive surveys of the town. No survey work has been completed within the northeast triangle neighborhood, other than isolated projects involving rehabilitation of residential properties, typically through HUD program invoking the Section 106 process. For these projects, the building was always determined to be not eligible and no historic properties affected by the proposed work. Thus, a number of houses within the northeast triangle neighborhood have changes such as vinyl siding, replacement windows, and porch enclosures that generally do not meet the standards for integrity for the National Register of Historic Places, as they did not follow the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. Thus, these rehabilitation projects, while improving the value and condition of the home, generally detract from the historic integrity of the property and neighborhood from the perspective of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.

### *Survey objectives and structure*

The intensive level historical and architectural survey of the northeast triangle neighborhood on the east side of Waterloo initiated the first project structured as a formal intensive level survey project for this neighborhood in Waterloo. The goal of the survey project was to identify and document the remaining buildings in this neighborhood, evaluate if there was a potential for a historic district listing or individual property listings on the National Register of Historic Places, and to develop historic contexts related to the neighborhood and African American history in Waterloo. The survey was designed to position the Waterloo Historic Preservation Commission and community to potentially undertake a future nomination of historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), if identified as potentially eligible and with the support of property owners. The goal of this intensive level survey was to identify, research, and evaluate the historic resources in this area. Products of the survey project include a survey report incorporating the historic contexts, discussion of registration requirements, a summary of the survey results, and recommendations for future projects. Additional products of the survey project include digital photographs of each property and an Iowa Site Inventory form filled out for each property in the survey area, including a narrative description, statement of significance, history of the property, location map, and photographs.

The Waterloo Historic Preservation Commission worked with a consultant (Rebecca Lawin McCarley) to undertake this intensive level historical and architectural survey of the northeast triangle neighborhood, a triangular area bounded by the Chicago, Central and Pacific (historically the Illinois Central) railroad tracks on the south/west, Sumner Street on the north, and the properties along the east side of Mobile Street on the east. The neighborhood was identified locally for its association with the early 20<sup>th</sup> century development of Waterloo during its industrial boom and for its association with the African American history of Waterloo. This residential neighborhood contains 137 properties with buildings and around 110 vacant lots on 20 blocks of various sizes. A total of 97 properties have historic resources built by 1975. The buildings within this neighborhood are primarily residential, with the majority consisting of only a house and some properties also including a garage. The houses are typically vernacular hip-roof or gable roof building, one-story or one-and-one-half-stories in height. Additionally, there are a number of African American churches noted in this area. Of the 97 properties in the neighborhood with extant buildings, there are five with houses built in the 1890s, 31 with houses built from 1900 to 1909, 38 with houses/churches built from 1910 to 1919, nine with houses/churches built from 1920 to 1929, six with houses/churches built from 1930 to 1945, four with houses/churches built from 1946 to 1956, and four with houses/churches built from 1957 to 1969. No extant properties were identified as built in the 1970s in the northeast triangle neighborhood. As noted above, approximately 71% of the properties with historic buildings have buildings that date to construction from 1900 to 1919 during the peak of the development of this neighborhood. The neighborhood also includes seven properties with houses built in the early 1980s, 12 with houses built in the 1990s, and 21 with houses built from 2000 to 2012.

In addition to the survey work, four historic contexts were developed and included in the survey report. The historic context/s focuses on the development of the neighborhood in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, immigrant / working class history, and the African American history of Waterloo, as well as other themes identified through the research. These historic contexts include *Settlement Period, Transportation, and the Early Development of Waterloo, 1850-1899; Industrialization of Waterloo*

*and Residential Development, 1900-1918; Development of an African American Community and Neighborhood Evolution, 1919-1945; and Maturation of a Neighborhood and the Emergence of the Civil Rights Movement, 1945-1969.* These historic contexts assisted in the evaluation of the identified resources.

## ***Methodology***

The methodology for this intensive level historical and architectural survey of the northeast triangle neighborhood on the east side of Waterloo included a combination of field survey and archival research. Guidelines for this survey work were provided by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Identification and Evaluation* as published on pages 44720-44726 of the *Federal Register* of September 19, 1983 and *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning*, Bulletin #24 (National Park Service 1985). The work for this project was divided between an architectural historian consultant (Rebecca Lawin McCarley) serving as Principal Investigator and the Waterloo Historic Preservation Commission (WHPC) and their volunteers. The primary responsibility of the consultant was project supervision, research and development of the survey report, and compilation of the Iowa Site Inventory forms. The report includes the main components of a Multiple Property Documentation form. The consultant trained volunteers to research the history of each historic resource in the neighborhood, as well as to photograph and record architectural information. The WHPC and additional volunteers conducted the majority of the research for the history of the properties for the Iowa Site Inventory forms, with the consultant correcting and filling in additional information as needed. The consultant then utilized this historic information for the development of the Iowa Site Inventory forms, as well as completing the property evaluation and narrative description for the forms and inserting appropriate maps, plans, and photographs. The consultant also prepared the draft and final survey reports, including the historic contexts, survey results, mapping, and recommendations, and assembled the final survey forms for submission.

The project began with a windshield survey of the survey area to identify resources within the preliminary boundary included in the grant application and assess if the boundary was appropriate. The windshield survey identified properties along the east side of Mobile that directly related to the African American history of the neighborhood, and the boundary was expanded to include the 12 properties along the east side of Mobile. The identified properties were entered into a project database by the consultant. The survey area was divided into seven sections, with eight to sixteen properties per section. Folders were prepared for each property in the survey area. The consultant trained the WHPC and volunteers on research and documentation techniques, utilization of library resources, and completing research summaries for each property. At the same time, the consultant completed contextual research and developed the historic contexts for the project. The consultant then reviewed the research summaries completed by the WHPC and volunteers, correcting and filling in additional information as needed. This information was utilized by the consultant for the development of the Iowa Site Inventory Forms, which also included evaluations of each resource based on the research and historic contexts developed during this project, narrative descriptions, mapping, and photographs. Research for the historic context and each historic building utilized local, county, and state resources. These resources include, but are not limited to, city directories, property ownership records, Sanborn fire insurance maps, other historic maps and aerial views, county and local histories, newspapers, previous survey reports, and historic photographs.

An intern with the City of Waterloo from the University of Northern Iowa (UNI), Josh Brooks, completed the photographs of all the historic resources within the survey area, as well as taking field notes on the architectural features and materials of the individual resources within the northeast triangle neighborhood. The state's digital photograph standards were utilized, with photographs coordinated to be taken at the same resolution. Josh Brooks utilized photograph logs during the field work, and the digital image files were renamed to the state digital naming conventions by the consultant. Digital photographs were inserted by the consultant onto the Iowa Site Inventory forms and printed in this manner. Photograph files in jpg were also submitted to the SHPO and WHPC on CD.

The timeline for the project extended approximately 13 months, from July 2018 to July 2019. The initial start of the project was delayed due to local politics, reducing the outlined 15-month timeframe in the CLG grant application. The initial months included the project start and research on the properties. The research phase was attempted to be compressed to keep the project on schedule, with it ending up extending the original six months to complete this phase of the project. Photography was completed primarily in November 2018, providing better views of the buildings without leaves on trees. Research on individual properties was completed by the WHPC from September 2018 to March 2019, and they documented this information on research summaries that were submitted to the consultant from January to April 2019. As this information was submitted, the consultant then reviewed and completed this information, entering the information into the project database for the table of surveyed properties for the report and for utilization during the final historic context development. The draft survey report was then developed in April 2019, submitted to the SHPO and WHPC for review in May. The initial work of incorporating the historic information on the Iowa Site Inventory forms was completed from February to April 2019, with the remaining sections and full Iowa Site Inventory forms then completed by the consultant in June and July 2019. Comments on the draft report were received from SHPO and the WHPC in early July 2019, and revisions to the report were completed in July 2019. The final products, including the survey report and Iowa Site Inventory forms for 97 properties, were submitted at the end of July 2019.

### ***Overview of survey results and products***

As a result of this intensive level historical and architectural survey of the northeast triangle neighborhood on the east side of Waterloo, a total of 97 properties were surveyed. Properties typically consist of only a house, with some properties including a house and garage. Seven churches were also identified in the survey area. Additionally, the neighborhood includes 40 properties built from the 1980s to 2010s and around 110 vacant lots. The vacant lots include sites of demolished lots as well as lots that were never developed historically. The 40 new houses in the neighborhood include houses built on sites of demolished houses as well as historically vacant lots. These factors have impacted the overall historic integrity of the neighborhood. While 72 of the 97 properties with extant buildings constructed prior to 1975 represent the core development of the neighborhood from the late 1890s to 1919, a larger number of properties from this period have also been demolished in the neighborhood. Properties have been demolished on every block in the neighborhood, with a higher percent of demolitions in the older historically African American sections south of Shilliam Ave and west of N. Barclay St. New properties have also filled in lots on several blocks. Thus, there is difficulty in finding blocks that both retains historic integrity and reflects the significance of the history of the neighborhood. Additionally, individual

buildings have been remodeled over the last 20-30 years, typically with vinyl siding and new windows installed. These changes have impacted the historic integrity of individual resources, certainly in terms of individual eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as well as integrity as a contributing building in a historic district. As noted previously, several remodeling projects were undertaken with HUD or other governmental money with findings of no historic properties and thus alterations were not undertaken per the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. While these remodels have improved the condition of the properties and overall neighborhood, they have impacted the historic integrity of the individual buildings in terms of NRHP standards at the same time. Further survey results are outlined in *Section V: Survey Results*.

While there are integrity issues from the perspective of the National Register of Historic Places, a significant goal for the survey project was to identify and document the extant historic resources in the neighborhood. Many of these properties directly contribute to the history of the neighborhood as an early 20<sup>th</sup> century working class that evolved to be a significant African American neighborhood in Waterloo. An Iowa Site Inventory form was filled out for each property built by 1975 in the neighborhood, including address, legal description, date, a narrative description, history of the property, a statement of significance, map, building plan, and at least two digital photographs. A survey area map was created to show the location of all the buildings identified during this survey. Thus, the history and relationship of each property to the overall history of the neighborhood has been documented through this survey project. While there is not a specific historic district that was identified through this project, this history can be utilized for other projects that recognize and interpret the unique history of the northeast triangle neighborhood.

As a result of this survey project, a number of African American churches in Waterloo were identified, with the majority of the historic churches located within the northeast triangle neighborhood survey area. In addition to representing a unique feature of this neighborhood, the churches played an active role in the overall African American history of Waterloo from the 1910s to 1960s. There are seven properties in the northeast triangle neighborhood that related to this historic context, as well as others within six blocks to the north and east. No other individual properties were identified as likely meeting National Register of Historic Places criteria for individual listing, largely due to integrity concerns. Some additional properties were identified with potential to be further evaluated with more research. Further recommendations are outlined in *Section VI: Recommendations*, and the properties are further identified in tables 2 and 3.

Through this intensive survey project, this survey report was developed that includes an introduction, discussion of the historic contexts and property types, survey results, and recommendations. Additionally, an Iowa Site Inventory form was created for each property, as noted above. One set of the survey forms, as well as the survey report, was submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The other set of survey forms and additional copies of the survey report were retained in Waterloo. It is anticipated these products of this intensive level survey will be stored at City Hall. Copies of the survey report will also be placed in the Waterloo Public Library and in the library at the Grout Museum. This will provide for public access under controlled conditions, and the information will be readily available for community planning and economic development purposes.

### *III. Historic Contexts and Associated Property Types*

Historic contexts for Waterloo were developed in the 1980s through the work of Barbara Beving Long, thoroughly documented in the survey report entitled *Waterloo: Factory City of Iowa* in 1986 and summarized and formally listed in the National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Document entitled *Historical and Architectural Resources of Waterloo, Iowa* in 1988. Historic contexts developed included the settlement period, transportation, institutional framework and public improvements, industrialization, neighborhoods, agricultural processing/manufacturing, general industry and labor, commercial expansion, social and educational life, and architecture (designs and designers). Several of these historic contexts relate to the northeast triangle neighborhood, particularly transportation, industrialization, general industry and labor, neighborhoods, and social and educational life. Information related to ethnic history and African American history is woven into these historic contexts, without extension work completed on these themes specifically. The historic contexts below are approached in a chronological manner related to the development of the northeast triangle neighborhood, with the above themes woven into each period. Further information has been researched and documented specially on the African American history of Waterloo, utilizing several sources as well as newspaper articles from throughout the period from the 1900s to 1960s. A historic context does not provide a complete, thorough history of a specific aspect of the history of the community, and it is recognized that there is additional information on these themes in the history of Waterloo that might be documented and explored through another project focused more specifically on history. The goal of a historic context is to provide sufficient information to create a framework for understanding the relationship of a historic building, neighborhood, or other built historic resource within the broader historic themes and history of a community. When developing these historic contexts, language that is quoted from newspapers or other historical sources have been modified in some instances and directly quoted as such in other cases. Thus, African American residents of Waterloo may be referenced as black residents, Negroes, or similar type language. Efforts have been made to amend language that would be considered generally offensive while still preserving an overall sense of the historical records and references.

#### *Settlement Period, Transportation, and the Early Development of Waterloo, 1850-1899*

The development of Waterloo in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century spans from the early settlement period, initial commercial development as a county seat and agricultural processing center, arrival of the railroad and development as a shipping point, and early efforts for planned industrial development for the community. A post office was established at this point on the Cedar River in December 1851 as Waterloo. The early development of Waterloo was focused on both the west and east sides of the Cedar River, with both a spirit of cooperation and competition between the two sides. Development was spurred in the late 1850s with the construction of the courthouse for the county seat and plans for the railroad to reach Waterloo from Dubuque. The railroad finally reached Waterloo in March 1861, with the town as the “end of the line” through the Civil War years with a demand for shipping agricultural products from this region to eastern states. The Illinois Central operated on the tracks through Waterloo in the 1860s, with Waterloo selected as the location for their repair and maintenance shops in 1870 and the railroad quickly became the largest employer in town. The population of Waterloo had steady growth through this period,

growing from 4,337 in 1870 to 5,630 in 1880 to 6,674 in 1890. The initial efforts at developing a broader transit system and attracting industry to Waterloo began in the 1890s, resulting in significant population growth and development of the community through this decade. The population nearly doubled to 12,580 by 1900, with the city positioned for even greater development in the first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### ***Settlement and the Arrival of the Railroad, 1850-1865***

Black Hawk County was settled in the 1840s, with the post office established for Waterloo in late 1851. The early claims of George W. Hanna, James Virden, and Charles Mullan in 1846-47 were located in Section 26 at the point in the Cedar River known as Prairie Rapids. Per the 1850 census, there were 135 residents in Black Hawk County, consisting of 26 families. The population increased to 315 by 1852. The first post office in the county was established at Cedar Falls to the northwest in January 1850. The post office of Waterloo was then established and named by Charles Mullan at Prairie Rapids on December 29, 1851, with the township then named for the post office as well. These early settlers were Methodists, and the first Methodist circuit was established in 1852, meeting at the home of James Virden.<sup>1</sup> The county seat was established at Cedar Falls in 1853, as the town initially grew before Waterloo. A store was established on the west side of the river by Nelson Fancher in 1853, followed by a store on the east side of the river by George B. Pratt and James Virden.<sup>2</sup> In October 1853, Samuel May was granted a license to operate a ferry across the Cedar River near the Waterloo post office, near present day 4<sup>th</sup> Street.<sup>3</sup> In fall 1853, Charles Mullan, G.W. Hanna, and John H. Brooks formally surveyed their land on west side of the Cedar River for the town of Waterloo, with J.R. Pratt, B.M. Cooley, and James Virden then surveying land on the east side in spring 1854. A unified plat for Waterloo was then filed on June 24, 1854, including land in sections 23-24-25-26.<sup>4</sup> The first saw mill was constructed on the west side in 1854, along with the first dam on the Cedar River.<sup>5</sup> The first flour mill was later built on the west side in 1856, still operating in 1878 as the Waterloo Mill.<sup>6</sup>

The early development of Waterloo was thus focused on both the west and east sides of the Cedar River, with both a spirit of cooperation and competition between the two sides. While connected by the ferry, the river provided a significant divide that resulted in businesses and services established separately on each side of the river. For example, a school was established on the west side and the east side of the river by the 1854-55 school year, serving children on each side of the river.<sup>7</sup> In April 1855, a county vote moved the county seat from Cedar Falls to the growing town of Waterloo.<sup>8</sup> Debate then followed on which side of the river to construct the courthouse, and the residents of Cedar Falls supported the location of the courthouse in “East Waterloo” and thus the east side advocates won the site of the courthouse. With the construction of the courthouse on Block 20 and completion in 1857, the commercial development then shifted to 4<sup>th</sup> Street.<sup>9</sup> The

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<sup>1</sup> *History of Black Hawk County, Iowa* 1878: 316, 379-380, 395

<sup>2</sup> *History of Black Hawk County, Iowa* 1878: 335, 382

<sup>3</sup> *History of Black Hawk County, Iowa* 1878: 326; Long 1986: 15

<sup>4</sup> *History of Black Hawk County, Iowa* 1878: 325, 380

<sup>5</sup> *History of Black Hawk County, Iowa* 1878: 382

<sup>6</sup> *History of Black Hawk County, Iowa* 1878: 382; Long 1986: 4

<sup>7</sup> *History of Black Hawk County, Iowa* 1878: 389

<sup>8</sup> *History of Black Hawk County, Iowa* 1878: 337

<sup>9</sup> *History of Black Hawk County, Iowa* 1878: 337, 344

Illinois Central railroad was completed to Dunleith, Illinois (across the Mississippi River from Dubuque) in 1855, spurring the organization of the Dubuque & Pacific Railroad Company. The company reorganized in 1857, with plans to build west to Waterloo.<sup>10</sup> The relocation of the county seat to Waterloo and pending arrival of the railroad spurred speculative development, with 13 new plats filed around the original town plat from 1855 to 1858.<sup>11</sup> New church organizations formed in this period, including Baptist, Episcopal, Catholic, and Congregational. While most churches met on one side or the other (with free ferry services on Sunday mornings), the Episcopal church held services on west side in the morning and on east side in the grout school house (an early form of concrete) in the afternoon.<sup>12</sup> A pedestrian bridge at 5<sup>th</sup> Street across Brinkley's Island further connected residents of Waterloo in 1856. The floods of 1858 highlighted the need for a wagon bridge, with farmers unable to reach the mill of George Couch on the west side. He spearheaded efforts for the construction of the bridge, donating \$1,500 and selecting the site at 4<sup>th</sup> Street near his mill. The bridge opened in fall 1859, utilized until destroyed by a flood in 1866.<sup>13</sup> The population of Waterloo had grown to 1,205 by 1860, with the 8,244 residents of the county comprising primarily of people born in the United States (86%).<sup>14</sup>

While discussion on a railroad spanned the latter part of the 1850s, construction had not followed, with only a few preliminary surveys completed. The route through the east side of Waterloo was outlined, with a plat of Railroad Addition filed in February 1858. While the majority of the earlier plats aligned with the river running from northwest to southeast through Waterloo, this plat aligned with the cardinal points, located about 8 blocks to the east of the river and commercial development.<sup>15</sup> In August 1860, the railroad company reorganized as the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, with construction immediately starting on the railroad west from Dubuque to Waterloo. The first passenger train arrived in Waterloo on March 11, 1861, with the railroad then completed to Cedar Falls on March 29. The Railroad Addition plat was then refiled, with the majority of the land platted into lots on blocks.<sup>16</sup> The railroad brought a number of Irish Catholic families to Waterloo, resulting in the organization of a new Catholic parish of St. Joseph's.<sup>17</sup> Thus, during the Civil War years of the first half of the 1860s, Waterloo and Cedar Falls benefitted as the end of the line for the railroad and as the railroad connection to the east with a war demand for agricultural products, such as pork, wheat, and wool.<sup>18</sup> Waterloo thus continued to grow through this period. New Methodist churches were built on the west and then east sides in 1864 and 1865.<sup>19</sup> A four-room brick school was built on the east side in block 40 at E. 4<sup>th</sup> and Mulberry in 1864.<sup>20</sup> In 1865, James I. Cooley and John H. Leavitt, executors of the Benjamin Cooley, platted Cooley Addition on the land between the original town plat and Railroad Addition, with one block continuing parallel to the original plat and then streets adjusted to cardinal points to align with Railroad Addition (Figure 2).<sup>21</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> Long 1986: 18

<sup>11</sup> Long 1986: 2

<sup>12</sup> *History of Black Hawk County, Iowa* 1878: 393, 395, 400

<sup>13</sup> Long 1986: 15

<sup>14</sup> Long 1986: 5

<sup>15</sup> *History of Black Hawk County, Iowa* 1878: 374; TLD Book C: 407

<sup>16</sup> *History of Black Hawk County, Iowa* 1878: 374, 386; Long 1986: 18; Long 1988: E12; Conard and Nash 1992: 3

<sup>17</sup> Conard and Nash 1992: 5

<sup>18</sup> Long 1986: 18

<sup>19</sup> *History of Black Hawk County, Iowa* 1878: 396-397

<sup>20</sup> *History of Black Hawk County, Iowa* 1878: 389; Long 1986: 158

<sup>21</sup> Conard and Nash 1992: 3)



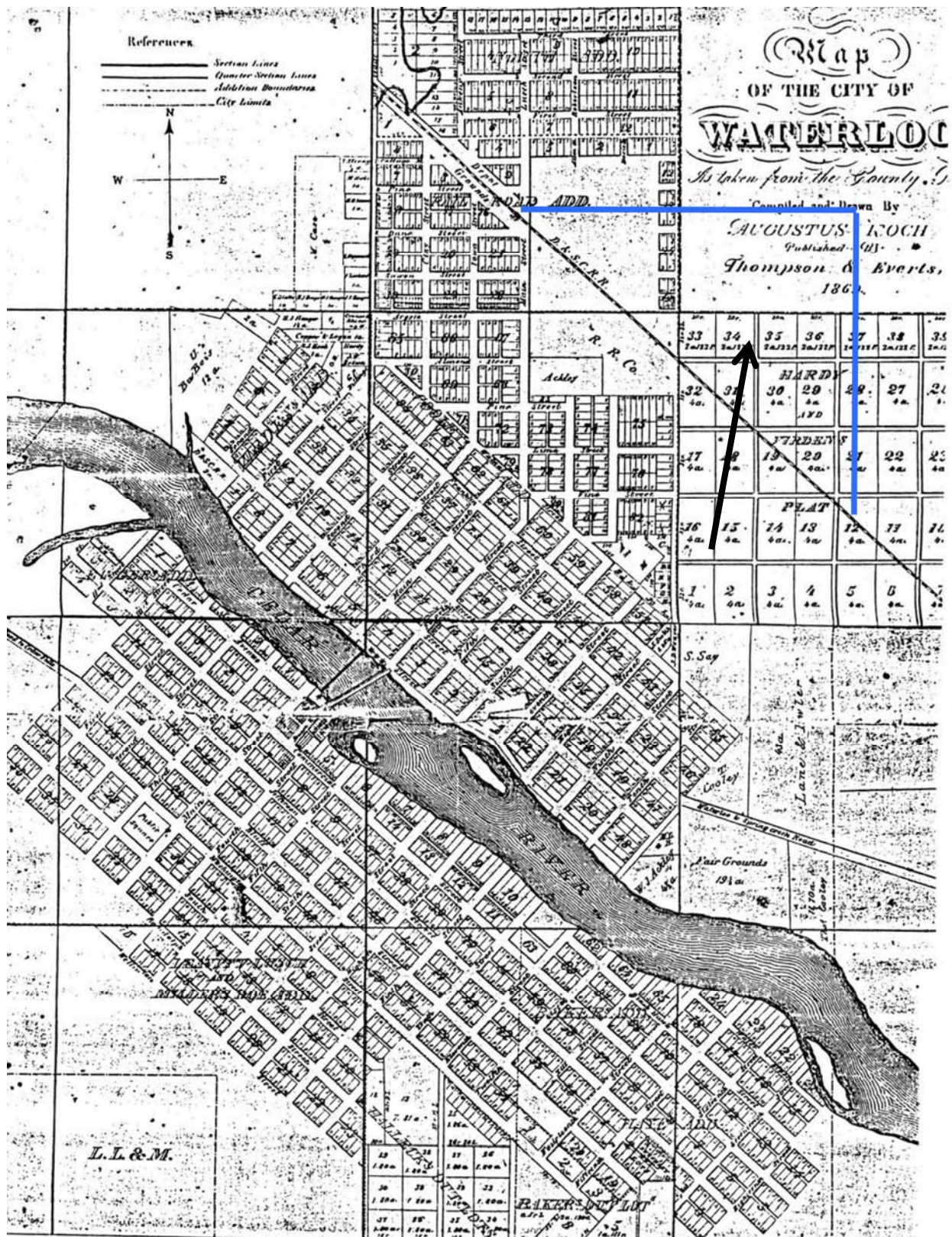


Figure 2. Map of Waterloo in 1869, showing the railroad tracks to northeast of the original plat, Cooley's Addition, Railroad Addition, with the northeast triangle neighborhood outlined and indicated

### ***Early Development of Waterloo, 1865-1890***

Waterloo was thus positioned for a solid period of development in the prosperous years following the end of the Civil War in 1865. Criteria for an “independent school district” had been established by the state legislature, and West Waterloo became an independent school district in March 1866 and East Waterloo became an independent school district in April 1866. They shared superintendent C.O. Knepper from 1866 to 1868 before hiring their own administrators.<sup>22</sup> Thus, each side of the river was formally organized for its own set of schools, which were then developed over the following decades. Commercial areas continued to develop on both sides of the river, with a bank opening on the east side in 1867.<sup>23</sup> Thus, both sides had businesses and banks to serve their needs. The Waterloo Mill Company organized and took over the mill on the west side of the river in fall 1867, enlarging it in 1868. The Cedar Mill Company organized in 1867 as well, building a mill on the east side in 1868. A new wagon bridge was built across the river in 1868, utilized until 1872.<sup>24</sup> Waterloo was officially incorporated in 1868.<sup>25</sup> The Dubuque and Pacific Railroad began building tracks further west in 1864, reorganized then as the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad. The railroad was completed to Sioux City in 1870.<sup>26</sup> By 1867, the Illinois Central operated in Iowa on 400 miles of track rented on a 20-year lease, including the Valley branch of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad into Waterloo. It was a profitable line for the railroad, shipping primarily pork and wheat in this period.<sup>27</sup> Thus, Waterloo was established by the end of the 1860s as an agricultural processing and shipping center for the surrounding agricultural land.

The Illinois Central railroad then made a decision that would impact the development of Waterloo for the next century. With an increasing number of trains running in Iowa, they required a good location for repair shops, looking at Black Hawk County as a strategic location. Both Cedar Falls and Waterloo were considered, with Waterloo offering land and incentives to entice the Illinois Central railroad to located to Waterloo. This move ensured Waterloo’s reputation as a railroad town. A section of land within Railroad Addition immediately along the tracks had not been platted, and this land became the site for the shops along with land to the south owned still by the railroad. A roundhouse with 14 stalls for train repairs was then built on the northeast side of Waterloo along the railroad tracks in 1870, as well as machine shops and blacksmith shops. Carpentry and paint shops soon followed. By the end of 1870, the Illinois Central employed 170 men in their repair shops.<sup>28</sup> At the same time, the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota was working on extending their tracks northward through eastern Iowa, reaching Waterloo in October 1870. Thus, a second railroad line serviced residents of Waterloo and the surrounding area.<sup>29</sup> Waterloo quickly became a union town, with a chapter of Locomotive Union organized in 1871 with 56 members.<sup>30</sup> In 1876, the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota reorganized as Burlington, Cedar Rapids, & Northern.<sup>31</sup>

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<sup>22</sup> *History of Black Hawk County, Iowa* 1878: 389; Long 1986: 158

<sup>23</sup> *History of Black Hawk County, Iowa* 1878: 383

<sup>24</sup> *History of Black Hawk County, Iowa* 1878: 386-87; Long 1986: 15

<sup>25</sup> Long 1986: 40

<sup>26</sup> *History of Black Hawk County, Iowa* 1878: 375; Long 1986: 18

<sup>27</sup> Long 1986: 18

<sup>28</sup> Long 1986: 19-20, Long 1988: E12

<sup>29</sup> *History of Black Hawk County, Iowa* 1878: 386; Long 1986: 20; Long 1988: E12

<sup>30</sup> Long 1986: 130

<sup>31</sup> The railroad was later sold to the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific in 1902 (Long 1986: 20)

By 1870, the population of Waterloo had grown to 4,337 residents, and it would continue to demonstrate solid growth to 5,630 residents by 1880. A five-span iron bridge was built on 4<sup>th</sup> street in 1872, replacing the earlier bridge.<sup>32</sup> Both German and Irish immigrants were more strongly represented in Waterloo by this period. First Lutheran Church was established by German immigrants in 1867.<sup>33</sup> More conservative Germans later founded the Immanuel Lutheran Church in 1878.<sup>34</sup> The growth of the Irish Catholic population resulted in the construction of the School of Our Lady of Victory by St. Joseph's Catholic Church on the east side at Mulberry and 2<sup>nd</sup> Streets, the first parochial school established in Waterloo. It opened in August 1872 with approximately 200 pupils.<sup>35</sup> The Presbyterian Church established a Mission Sabbath School in the northeast portion of Waterloo in 1873, with a chapel then built for the school in 1875. The "Mission Chapel" or "Railroad Chapel" was located near the railroad shops, an outreach to the workers living in this area of town.<sup>36</sup> The chapel was dedicated on January 30, 1876, largely due to the efforts of R.G. Sutzer who then served as superintendent for the Mission Sabbath School for several years. In November 1876, a note appeared in the newspaper that preaching would be held every Tuesday at 7:00 at Railroad Chapel by different pastors of the city.<sup>37</sup> There were 14 churches that operated in Waterloo by 1878. Additionally, both school districts had expanded to full high school curriculums, with the first two graduates on the west side graduating in 1876 and the first three graduates on the east side graduating in 1877. The west side was served by a large brick building constructed in 1871, serving grades 1 to 12. The east side had three schools, including the new brick school that included the high school grades.<sup>38</sup>

The 1878 *History of Black Hawk County* notes that Waterloo was the county seat, located on the banks of the Cedar River with business and residence portion of city about equally divided by river. Lower elevations along the river rose to higher elevations a few blocks away, with most of the town laid out parallel to the river. Overall, 26 additions had been made to Waterloo by 1878. The author writes:

"The general appearance and character of the improvements are good, fully equal with those of Eastern towns that possess no larger population. Some really handsome business blocks adorn the principal streets on either side, while the generality of the residences are neat and tasty in their appearance, with a few that are truly palatial in design, external finish and arrangements, surrounded by grounds that cannot fail to attract the attention and secure the approval of the most unobserving. The river, which is here some nine hundred feet in width, has good banks and a solid lime rock bottom, over which the water, clear as crystal, flows in sufficient quantities to afford motive power sufficient to drive almost any amount of machinery. This power, which is among the best, has, though but partially improved, already done much to advance the business prosperity of the town, and is destined at no very distant

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<sup>32</sup> Long 1986: 15

<sup>33</sup> Long 1986: 8

<sup>34</sup> Long 1986: 8

<sup>35</sup> *History of Black Hawk County, Iowa* 1878: 400; Long 1986: 161

<sup>36</sup> This building was later moved to 101 Albany Street for use as the African Methodist Church in 1914.

<sup>37</sup> "The Presbyterian Synod," *Waterloo Courier*, November 26, 1879, 5; "Dedication of the Railroad Chapel," *Iowa State Reporter*, January 26, 1876, 8; "Dedication of Railroad Chapel," *Iowa State Reporter*, February 2, 1876, 8; *Iowa State Reporter*, November 29, 1876, 8; *Iowa State Reporter*, October 17, 1877, 8

<sup>38</sup> Long 1986: 158-159



day to be of still greater value in encouraging manufactures and other material interests, without which no Western town can secure or hold a large business.”<sup>39</sup>

The residents of Waterloo had faith in the prosperity of the community in the 1880s, expanding services for residents and platting additional land. The population again reflected moderate growth from 5,630 in 1880 to 6,674 in 1890, and thus new additions remained largely undeveloped in this period, positioned for later growth. The 1885 Iowa census notes that Waterloo continued to consist of primarily US born residents, with the 1,048 foreign born residents only making up 16% of the population of 6,479.<sup>40</sup> Accordingly to the census, only 7 black residents lived in Waterloo, all within Ward 1.<sup>41</sup> The western edge of the northeast triangle neighborhood was platted as part of the Railroad Addition, with lots platted along the west side of Barclay Street and then a large section of unplatted land west from those lots to the railroad (Figure 2). This unplatted piece of triangular land south of Cottage Street within the addition was then replatted as Hammond & Hopkins Addition in August 1884 by Henry and Minerva Hammond; Amelia, Fanny, Charles, and Emma Mullen; and Willard and Gertrude Eddy (Figure 3).<sup>42</sup> No extant houses within the survey area were built in this addition until the 1890s.

Community improvements were the focus of the second half of the 1880s, positioning Waterloo for significant growth in the 1890s. In fall 1885, the Waterloo Street Railway Company began running horse-drawn streetcars on a limited route between E. 4<sup>th</sup> St and W. Bluff St, connecting the railroad depots.<sup>43</sup> In February 1886, the Waterloo Water Works was established, with 12 miles of pipe and mains then laid within six months. Service covered most of the east side of Waterloo, with less widespread service on the west side.<sup>44</sup> The final railroad arrived in Waterloo in 1887, a diagonal route from Des Moines organized as the Des Moines & McGregor Railroad that had become the Chicago, St. Paul, & Kansas City Railroad by time it reached Waterloo in 1887.<sup>45</sup> A second bridge was also constructed over the Cedar River in Waterloo, located on 5<sup>th</sup> Street.<sup>46</sup> A handful of additional plats were filed in this period as well. In the northeast section of town, the lots platted as part of the Railroad Addition on the west side of Barclay were replatted as Manson’s Subdivision in August 1889, with development then following along this street in the 1890s.<sup>47</sup> A quarter section of land has been platted into large 40 acre lots previously by Hardy & Virden (Figure 2), and this land began to be further platted and subdivided in this period. On the east edge of the northeast triangle neighborhood, a rectangular tract of land from Mobile Street east to Beech and Douglas north to Willow was platted as Shilliam’s Subdivision by Samuel and Mary Shilliam in April 1890.<sup>48</sup> The earliest building in this area would likewise follow in the 1890s. While Hammond & Hopkins Addition and Manson’s Subdivision appear on the general/key map of Waterloo issued by the Sanborn Map Company in 1897, Shilliam’s Subdivision is just off the map to the east. A large section of this neighborhood remained unplatted.

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<sup>39</sup> *History of Black Hawk County, Iowa* 1878: 379)

<sup>40</sup> 491 from Germany, 269 from British Isles, 173 from Canada, and 52 from Denmark (Long 1986: 6)

<sup>41</sup> Long 1986: 6

<sup>42</sup> Black Hawk County, Book A: 79

<sup>43</sup> Long 1986: 22

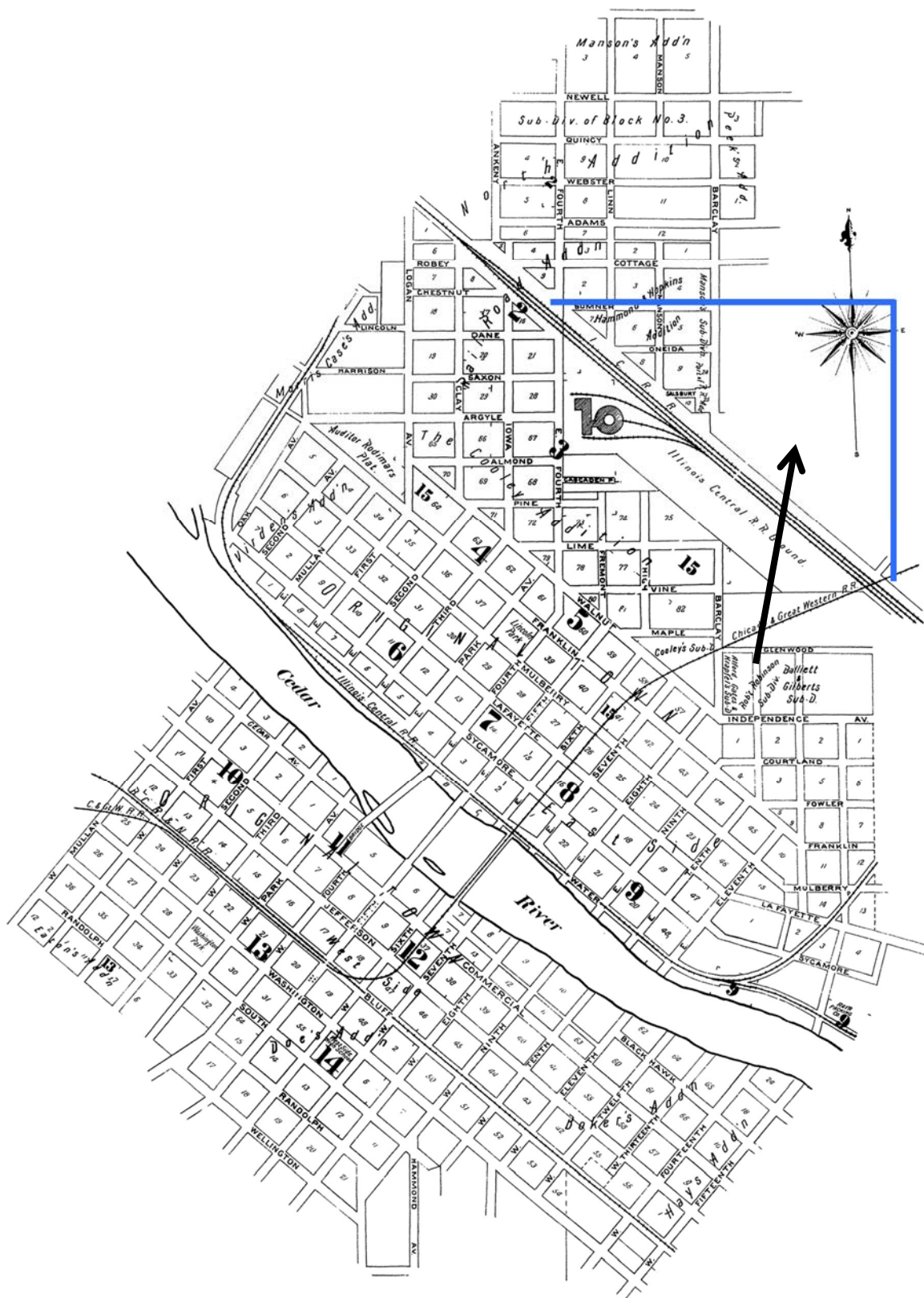
<sup>44</sup> Long 1986: 41

<sup>45</sup> Long 1986: 21; Long 1988: E13

<sup>46</sup> Long 1986: 15

<sup>47</sup> Black Hawk County, Book A: 89

<sup>48</sup> Black Hawk County, Book A: 91



### *Initial Industrial Development and Transportation Improvements, 1890-1899*

Local transportation improvements and industrial development spurred further growth and development in Waterloo in the 1890s and set the stage for the significant growth in the early 20th century. The railroad depots were not conveniently located to the commercial development on either side of the Cedar River, and the Illinois Central, the Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Northern, and the Chicago, St. Paul, and Kansas City Railroad worked to move their depots to better locations in the city. The Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Northern built a new depot at W. 4<sup>th</sup> and Bluff in 1889-1890, which was closer to downtown than their original depot. The Illinois Central then opened their freight depot along the river by Water St, spurred wholesale development along river. It was followed by the completion of the passenger depot 1892. The Chicago, St. Paul, and Kansas City Railroad had separate freight and passenger depots on E. 6<sup>th</sup> St, with businesses strategically located near depots for shipping.<sup>49</sup> The street railway system was then expanded, including a line from the depot on the west side to Elmwood Cemetery on the southwest side of Waterloo which was a destination for its park-like setting.<sup>50</sup>

Two major industries moved to Waterloo in the early 1890s that would form the backbone of the industrial economy of Waterloo through the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. When Rath Packing Company in Dubuque had a fire that destroyed their factory there, they sought new locations to build. The Waterloo Improvement Syndicate worked to entice the company to Waterloo, offering to donate a site as well as an incentive package for the relocation. With their ample railroad connections and location amid strong farms, Rath Packing moved to Waterloo, opening in a small packinghouse in a newly planned and developing industrial area on the east riverfront in winter 1891-92. In 1898, John W. Rath, cousin of E.F. Rath, took over as president of the company in 1898, directing its growth and expansion in this position until 1943.<sup>51</sup> The company would continue to operate in Waterloo until 1985. In 1893, the Waterloo Gasoline and Traction Engine Company was founded to capitalize on invention of John Froelich. He had started working on a gasoline engine in 1890, creating an experimental tractor with gasoline engine in South Dakota in 1892. He was native to northeast Iowa, and businessmen enticed him to relocate to town to work on further tractors. While four experimental tractors were built in 1893, the businessmen decided it was not practical and decided to shift direction to stationary gasoline engines, resulting in John Froelich withdrawing from the company. The company was then reorganized in 1895 as Waterloo Gasoline Engine Company by John H. Leavitt, George B. Miller, and others.<sup>52</sup> The company would later be bought by John Deere & Company in 1918, which continues to operate in town in 2019. Overall, the 28 factories in Waterloo in 1881 grew to 55 factories by 1899, and the number continued to increase exponentially in the first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>53</sup>

With strong railroads, local businesses, and new industries, the population of Waterloo grew from 6,674 in the federal census in 1890 to 8,490 in the Iowa state census in 1895. The local residents remained strongly US born (86.3%), with 6.23% of the remaining residents born in Germany, 3.69% born in British Isles, 1.59% born in Canada, and 1.08% born in Denmark. Of the US born residents,

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<sup>49</sup> Long 1986: 21

<sup>50</sup> Long 1986: 23

<sup>51</sup> Long 1986: 100; Long 1988: E4

<sup>52</sup> Long 1986: 106, 107

<sup>53</sup> Long 1986: 67; Long 1988: E2

over half were born in Iowa, with the next highest numbers born in Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.<sup>54</sup> With an increasing number of Germans, around 50 German Catholic families branched off from St. Joseph's in 1895, organizing St. Mary's Catholic parish. The parish grew, and they built their own parochial school in 1899. The German Lutherans likewise built their own school, Immanuel Lutheran School, which opened in 1900.<sup>55</sup> Thus, Waterloo had both public and parochial school options for its residents by this period. In 1898, two free libraries were organized in Waterloo, further educating the residents of the community and highlighting the division between the east and west sides. The reading room on the east side was opened in City Hall, while the reading room on the west side opened in the post office then moved to Y.M.C.A. in 1899.<sup>56</sup>

In the 1890s, business organizations were formed that focused on recruitment of new industries to Waterloo, resulting in increased residential development. The Board of Trade and Commercial Club were organized on the east side, with the Greater Waterloo Association and Chamber of Commerce organized on the west side. Thus, competition between organizations on both side of the river to attract their own industrial development fueled the industrialization of Waterloo. The Board of Trade and Greater Waterloo Association worked on incentives to lure industry to Waterloo financed through lot sales. Thus, land was platted and sold for residential development, with money then utilized to provide incentives for industry to locate in the area.<sup>57</sup> While only 37 plats were recorded for Waterloo from 1854 to 1890, a total of 156 subdivisions would be recorded for the town from 1890 to 1915, started by the move to attract industry and fueled by population growth due to increased industrialization.<sup>58</sup> On the northeast side of town, Samuel and Mary Shilliam acquired the triangular tract in the Hardy and Virden Addition between the Illinois Central tracks and their original addition east of Mobile. They then platted Shilliam's 3<sup>rd</sup> Subdivision in March 1898, spanning from Douglas Street on the south to lots along the north side of Shilliam Ave on the north and from Mobile west to the railroad tracks.<sup>59</sup> The 1900 Sanborn map key page does not yet show this addition as platted, with Hardy and Virden continuing to be indicated in this area (Figure 4).

Development in this neighborhood in the 1890s was focused in the Hammond & Hopkins Addition in the northeast corner, near the Illinois Central tracks and closer to the development west of the tracks. The detailed Sanborn maps only include the northeast corner of the survey area (Figure 5). While other houses were built in this area and have been demolished, three extant houses in the survey area were built in this area along Sumner Street in this area in the middle of the 1890s. In June 1894, Leavitt & Johnson sold Lots 6-7 in Block 5 to Harry W. Dunham, who then appears to have constructed the one-story hip-roof houses at 304 Sumner St (Map #19) and 308 Sumner St (Map #18). The latter was sold in April 1895 to Robert J. Glaw, a brakeman for the Illinois Central, who owned the house and lived here until he sold it in 1901 to D. Clyde (a conductor for the Illinois Central) and Winnie Lyle. The former was then sold in March 1896 to Henry Meyers, who rented it to barber John L. Simmons who then bought it in December 1899 and continued to live here until selling it in 1901. On the block to the west, Leavitt & Johnson sold the two-story house on

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<sup>54</sup> Long 1986: 6-7

<sup>55</sup> Long 1986: 8, 161

<sup>56</sup> Long 1986: 164

<sup>57</sup> Long 1988: E1, E4; Huebinger 1910: 126

<sup>58</sup> Long 1986: 41

<sup>59</sup> Black Hawk County, Book B: 8



Lot 4 at 218 Sumner Street (Map #22) to Lizzie Kurth in May 1897, with Joseph and Wilhelmina (Minnie) Kurth then listed as living here from 1897 to 1907. Joseph worked for the Illinois Central. In the opposite corner of the area, the east side of Mobile Street in Shilliam's (1<sup>st</sup>) Subdivision was also the focus of some early development. Lots 9-11 in Block 1 were sold to S.V.R. Slade in August 1891, with three houses then built over the next few years as rental properties. The two hip-roof houses that remain extant at 708 Mobile (Map #65) and 712 Mobile (Map #64) were sold separately in September 1899 to E.E. Peek and Bella C. Reed, with the former sold to Frank Hoffman in April 1902 and the latter retained as a rental property until 1912. These five houses are the only ones identified built prior to 1900 and extant within the survey area. This pattern of residential development for rental properties and the splitting of two lots for three houses would be repeated several other times throughout the neighborhood over the next two decades.

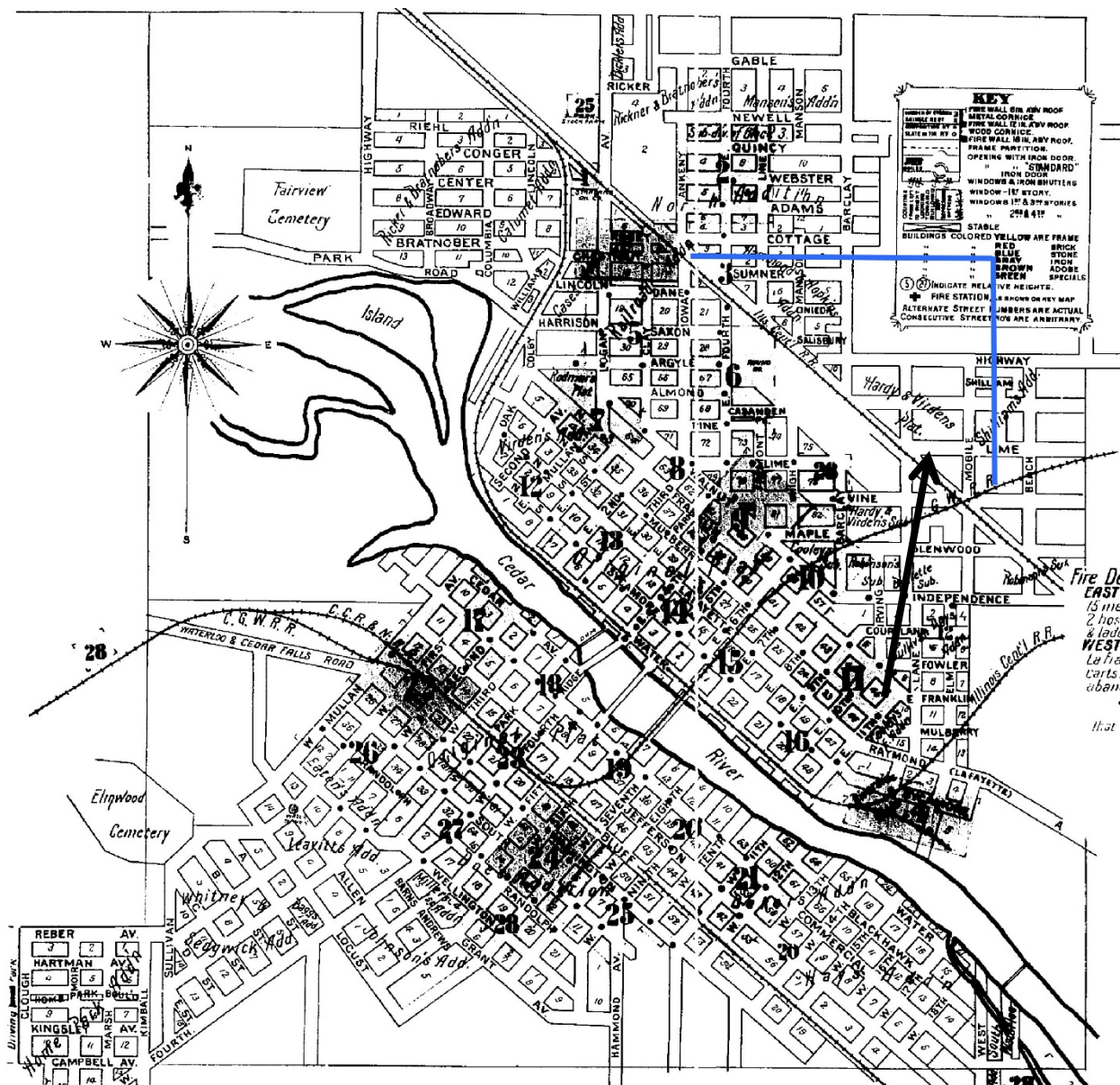


Figure 4. Map of Waterloo in 1900, with the northeast triangle neighborhood outlined (Sanborn Map Company 1900: 1)



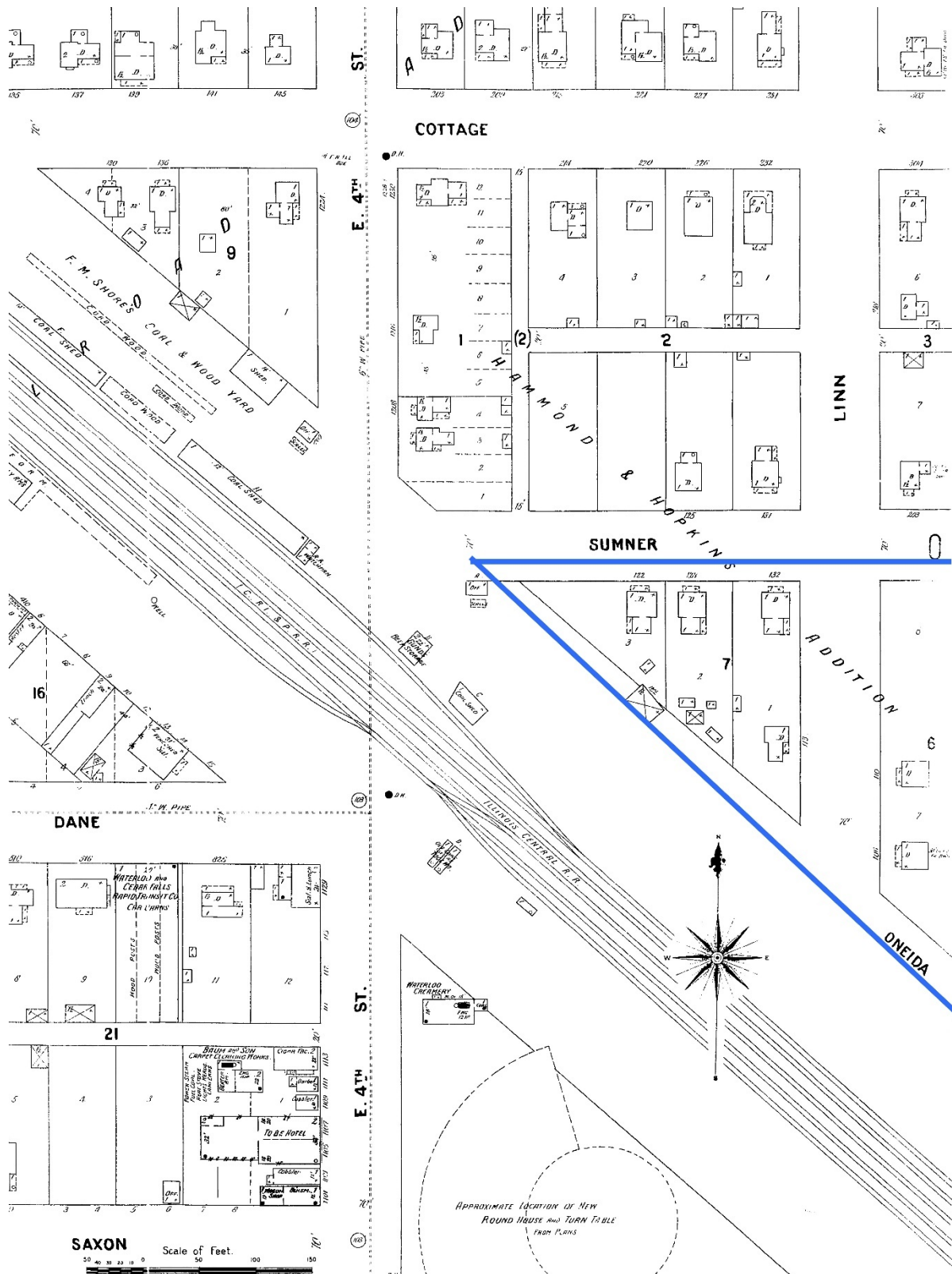


Figure 5. Detail map of Waterloo in 1900, with the northeast triangle neighborhood outlined (Sanborn Map Company 1900: 3)

*all houses within the survey boundary on this map are demolished*

The further development of the street railway system and construction of the interurban line helped fuel both the industrial and residential growth of Waterloo through the 1890s and into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. In 1895, a group of investors including the Cass brothers, C.J. Fosselman, and J.H. Bowman bought the street railway company in Waterloo, renaming it the Waterloo & Cedar Falls Rapid Transit Company. They focused on expansion of the line through commuter ridership, freight traffic, and leisure activities. The horse drawn cars were replaced with electric lines in 1896. They launched a campaign in 1896 to sell house lots to finance the construction of a new line, with additions in both the west and east sides of town. They offered 381 lots for sale, and they successfully raised \$57,000. The new line connected Cedar River Park and the Chautauqua grounds to the core of downtown, providing access to leisure and recreational points for residents of Waterloo. Residential development then followed in Cedar River Park. Additionally, the company did a significant business hauling freight to be transferred between the railroad lines that ran through the community.<sup>60</sup> On June 9, 1897, the eight-mile interurban line opened from Waterloo to Cedar Falls, further connecting the communities and providing residents of Cedar Falls easy access for resort spots in Waterloo. Over the next decade, they would continue to add several additional lines and create a 7.5 interurban beltline around the northern extent of the east side, connecting a series of factory sites.<sup>61</sup> The street car system and new beltline continued to connect the main railroads through Waterloo. The Illinois Central and Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Northern continued to operate their lines at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with the Chicago, St. Paul, and Kansas City Railroad becoming part of Chicago & Great Western system in 1899.<sup>62</sup>

Specific residential development began to be envisioned and executed in this period, tied to the ideas of leisure and recreation. The Sans Souci Association was then created by Charles Bratnober, George B. Rowell, and others to create a residential development on the 160 acres island that was accessible by the new streetcar line along one edge. The Waterloo & Cedar Falls Rapid Transit Company then built the Sans Souci Hotel on the island in 1898, further promoting the use of the line for recreational purposes.<sup>63</sup> On the far southwest side of Waterloo, businessmen C.L. Kingsley, Thomas Cascaden Jr., W.W. Marsh, Fred L. Kimball, and J.C. Hartman created the Home Park Land and Investment Company and platted the Home Park residential addition in 1899, located in proximity to a new horse racing track that they also developed. The addition was originally four blocks from the street car line to Elmwood Cemetery. The line was adjusted to W. 3<sup>rd</sup> Street and extended to the new neighborhood and race track, spurred further residential development along the new route.<sup>64</sup> The demand for new housing was strong through this period, with the population growing from 6,674 in 1890 to 8,490 in 1895 to 12,580 in 1900, nearly doubling its size over the course of the decade. Overall, the number of new housing units in Waterloo ranged from 109 to 231 annually from 1892 to 1905.<sup>65</sup>

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<sup>60</sup> Long 1986: i-ii, 24, 59, 83; Long 1988: E4, E14

<sup>61</sup> Long 1986: 24; Long 1988: E-14-E15

<sup>62</sup> Long 1988: E13; Long 1986: 21

<sup>63</sup> Long 1986: 24, 84

<sup>64</sup> Long 1986: 24, 57, 84

<sup>65</sup> Long 1988: E6

## *Industrialization of Waterloo and Residential Development, 1900-1918*

Waterloo entered the 20<sup>th</sup> century with a plan for its future: increased industrialization, expansion of transportation connections, and focused residential development. The 55 factories in Waterloo in 1899 grew to 161 factories by 1919. At the same time, the population more than doubled from 12,580 in 1900 to 26,693 in 1910, and it continued grew by nearly the same explosion rate to 36,230 by 1920. Thus, the town had nearly three times the population in 1920 as it did in 1900 due to industrialization and a strong local economy. Waterloo had a higher rate of growth measured by population, manufacturing, and construction than any other manufacturing center in Iowa in this period, including Des Moines, Cedar Rapids, and Sioux City.<sup>66</sup> The Waterloo & Cedar Falls Rapid Transit Company evolved into the Waterloo, Cedar Falls & Northern Railway, and it continued to add streetcar lines to connect new industrial areas and residential development in the Waterloo. Residential developments were planned along the transit lines, and transit lines were planned to open new residential neighborhoods.<sup>67</sup> With the explosion population growth, housing was in high demand throughout the community, with a large number of housing units constructed. Upper class neighborhoods and workingmen's neighborhoods tended to have larger and smaller single-family houses, while modest houses, double houses, and flats were found throughout middle-class neighborhoods. In 1940, 50.8% of the housing units in Waterloo were built in this period from 1900 to 1919.<sup>68</sup> Overall, 69 of the 97 properties with extant buildings (71%) in the northeast triangle neighborhood survey area date to construction from 1900 to 1919, with the neighborhood strongly reflecting this period of development. While Waterloo remained over 87% native born white residents in 1910, there was an increase in immigrant workers from southern and eastern Europe in this period.<sup>69</sup> With the strike on the Illinois Central specifically drawing in additional workers in 1911 and a general national pattern of northern migration for African Americans from the South through the 1910s, the number of black residents in Waterloo began a significant increase in the second half of this period. The local African American population grew more than proportionally from 29 in 1910 (0.1%) to 395 by 1915 (1.2%) and to 856 in 1920 (2.3%). Churches and organizations formed specifically related to the black population, with support of both white and black residents for their own institutions. By the end of the 1910s, these institutions became concentrated in the southern part of the northeast triangle neighborhood, located to be near the growing population of black residents and then attracting more black residents to this area. Thus, black residents became integrated within portions of this workingmen's neighborhood.

### ***Increased Industrial and Residential Development in Waterloo, 1900-1905***

Waterloo was positioned well at the start of the 20<sup>th</sup> century for continued industrial expansion that spurred further residential growth. In 1900, Waterloo became the central division point for the Illinois Central railroad, the main stop on the line between Chicago and Omaha. They announced plans to spend \$700,000 in improvements. A number of additions were made to the shops over the next year, including a second roundhouse, new machine shop, new offices, car shed, and ice plant. When the work was completed, the shops in Waterloo had become the second largest in the Illinois Central system.<sup>70</sup> Additional men were employed at the shops, resulting in the further

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<sup>66</sup> Long 1988: E1-E2; Long 1986: 67

<sup>67</sup> Long 1986: 84

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<sup>69</sup> Long 1986: 7

<sup>70</sup> Long 1986: 20; Long 1988: E13

development of the neighborhood between the shops and the downtown to the west. St. Joseph's Catholic Church also built a new building in this area at 320 Mulberry St in 1900-01. A large number of its members were employed at the shops in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>71</sup> The Waterloo & Cedar Falls Rapid Transit Company continued to add and extend lines throughout Waterloo, with freight service to transfer goods between the railroads as a large part of their business. In 1901, they began construction to extend the interurban north to Denver, with the line later then extended to Waverly (county seat of Bremer County).<sup>72</sup> In 1902, the Burlington, Cedar Rapids, & Northern was sold to the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific. Waterloo then became part of main line service on Rock Island line in Iowa, further enhancing their shipping options for factories and agricultural products.<sup>73</sup>

The continued population growth in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century resulted in the need for additional community services in Waterloo. New schools were built on the east side in 1901, with the former Washington School district split. The new Washington School was constructed on E. 4<sup>th</sup> between Adams and Webster, a block south of the Railroad Chapel.<sup>74</sup> Railroad Chapel continued to be utilized as a mission through this period, with various services held within the building and maintenance completed as needed.<sup>75</sup> Early church organizations, such as the Walnut Street Baptist Church, met in the building as they were growing, then constructed their own churches.<sup>76</sup> The chapel underwent a major remodeling in 1901-02, with the basement equipped for kindergarten work. A special meeting was held on its history and progress in March 1902, with W.W. McFarlane noting that it was improved to the best shape that it has been since construction. The Sunday School lessons continued to be well attended.<sup>77</sup>

The increase in population from 6,674 in 1890 to 12,580 in 1900 and continued growth in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century resulted in further residential development. In the northeast triangle neighborhood, Adolph and Emma Lusch, with John and Carolyn Levitt, platted Lusch Addition on the east side of Mobile and north of Shilliam's Subdivision in December 1901.<sup>78</sup> Early development focused along the east side of Mobile, with the remaining blocks largely replatted as part of Rose Hill Addition in 1910. The Concrete Stone Company was established in 1902, producing highly textured, rough-cast concrete block. This new building material was then utilized for foundations of houses and other buildings throughout Waterloo after this date, as well as used for the construction of factories, flats, and a church. While the material was 10-15% more expensive than wood, it was 10-25% less expensive than brick. Different colors and designs were offered, with products also including carriage steps, fence posts, chimneys, and sills and lintels.<sup>79</sup>

Two major industrial developments in 1903 spurred additional growth and development in Waterloo. In 1903, Waterloo businessmen worked to convince Henry and Edgar Litchfield to move Litchfield Manufacturing to Waterloo from Webster City. The farm implement company

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<sup>71</sup> Conard and Nash 1992: 8

<sup>72</sup> Long 1986: 15, 25

<sup>73</sup> Long 1986: 20

<sup>74</sup> WAAHCM, 2000: 29; "School Begins on Monday," *Semi-Weekly Iowa State Reporter*, September 6, 1901, 7

<sup>75</sup> "Railroad Items," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, June 11, 1901, 4

<sup>76</sup> Conard and Nash 1992: 8

<sup>77</sup> *Semi-Weekly Iowa State Reporter*, March 4, 1902, 1

<sup>78</sup> Black Hawk County, Book B: 136

<sup>79</sup> Long 1986: 193; Long 1988: E11

manufactured and sold power grinders, wagon end-gate, and a manure spreader. A location was selected on the north side of Waterloo, with the streetcar line extended to the site. Incentives for the project were financed with the platting of Ricker & Bratnober Addition on the northern outskirts of town between the Illinois Central and interurban line off of Broadway, with the freight line just beyond the site.<sup>80</sup> The repair shops for the Waterloo & Cedar Falls Rapid Transit Company were then built just beyond the Litchfield complex in 1903. This company reorganized as the Waterloo, Cedar Falls & Northern Railway Company in 1904, expanding in directions outside of Waterloo.<sup>81</sup> In 1903, Westfield was platted as a new industrial and residential development on the far west side of Waterloo by Thomas Cascaden, Jr. and William Galloway. Cascadian Manufacturing then moved from its earlier site along west side of Cedar River to Westfield. By the end of the year, the development had six factories and a handful of houses.<sup>82</sup> In 1904, Waterloo ranked 10<sup>th</sup> among manufacturing centers in Iowa.<sup>83</sup>

One of the results of this industrial development was the growing concept of workingmen's neighborhoods. The Westfield Building Company was organized in 1903 by J.E. Sedgwick and George B. Miller, with cottages built and sold for approximately \$600. Concrete block was a popular building material. Early residents in the Westfield neighborhood primarily worked at the factories, as the development was somewhat isolated by Rock Island tracks, Black Hawk Creek, and Cedar River, and city limits.<sup>84</sup> Overall, 1,000 new dwelling units were built in this area by 1915.<sup>85</sup> Litchfield Addition was also platted in 1903, growing as the first important workingman's section in north end industrial section of Waterloo. By 1910, over 800 dwelling units had been built in Ward 3, home to the Litchfield factory.<sup>86</sup> More workingmen's neighborhoods developed on the east side than the west side, though with less defined geographic boundaries. On the east side near Rath Packing, Linden Place was laid out in 1900 and developed by John A. Guenther. Many hip-roof cottages and larger Foursquare houses were built, including many with boxed cornice ends common to Waterloo. Similar houses were built in this area in Logan Dale Heights, Enterprise Place.<sup>87</sup> The plats for these neighborhoods followed the typical grid with regular lots, no curving streets, and no particular relationship to the topography, with lots generally 40 to 60 feet in width. Hip roof houses were the most commonly built in these neighborhoods in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, with some modest bungalows appearing in the 1910s.<sup>88</sup>

As the population grew from 12,580 in 1900 to 18,071 in 1905 and these new additions were developed, the City of Waterloo officially expanded its city limits in 1904. The additions platted and developed over the last decade were then incorporated into the community officially, including Sans Souci, Cedar River Park, Home Park, and future areas of Prospect Hill and Highland. The boundary included several tracts of undeveloped land, including some farm houses that would later

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<sup>80</sup> Long 1986: 60, 109

<sup>81</sup> Long 1986: 24, 26

<sup>82</sup> Long 1988: E7; Long 1986: 93

<sup>83</sup> Long 1988: E1

<sup>84</sup> Long 1986: 93-96; Urban renewal and highway construction programs beginning in the 1960s destroyed both the factory district and workingman's neighborhood of Westfield. (Long 1986: 98)

<sup>85</sup> Long 1988: E7

<sup>86</sup> Long 1986: 93; Long 1988: E7

<sup>87</sup> Long 1986: 92-93

<sup>88</sup> Long 1986: 92

be left standing amid a new subdivision.<sup>89</sup> The community was also served by a growing number of schools, with public enrollment of 2,945. With the growth on the east side of the river, there were eight public schools, two Catholic parochial schools, and one Lutheran parochial school by 1904. The high school was located close to the commercial district at 5<sup>th</sup> and Mulberry streets, with elementary schools then disbursed among neighborhoods. The northeast triangle neighborhood was served by Washington School, located to the north on the east side of the tracks on E. 4<sup>th</sup> Street at Webster. Washington School (4<sup>th</sup> and Webster), John Fiske School (Riehl and Broadway), and McKinley School (Linden and Franklin) were located in developing workingmen's neighborhoods, with a number of children of immigrants working in factories and men working for the Illinois Central railroad attending these east side schools.<sup>90</sup>

Other community services were also further developed in this period. In 1902, the Carnegie Foundation approved \$30,000 for a new library for Waterloo. Lincoln Park on the east side was suggested, but residents on the west side complained to Carnegie about the site. After two years of discussion on alternatives, the Carnegie Foundation offered Waterloo either \$40,000 for a library on the middle of the Cedar River or \$20,000 each for two libraries. The latter option was chosen, with a Carnegie library then built on the west side and one the east side in 1905-06. These were two of the 101 libraries built through funds from Carnegie in 99 communities in Iowa.<sup>91</sup> Near one of their new neighborhoods in the southeast part of Waterloo, Leavitt, Johnson, and Miller donated a site in 1903 for the first hospital in Waterloo, the Synodical Presbyterian Hospital Association of Waterloo. The three-story brick building was located in the 1000 block of Leavitt St, and its construction then stimulated residential development in the area.<sup>92</sup>

While development was concentrated on edges of the community and near new industrial sites in this period, the northeast triangle neighborhood began to see increased growth as the lots on the west side of the tracks and Illinois Central shops were developed and additional housing was required in this area. Sam Shilliam worked to further develop services in his first and third additions in the south portion of the survey area in early 1905, petitioning the city council for the extension of gas mains through the addition as well as water mains. He also requested that three gas lamps be placed in the area, one at Albany and Beech St, one at Mobile and Shilliam, and one at Shilliam and Halstead. Hydrant locations were selected for the same corners.<sup>93</sup> The key map for the 1906 Sanborn maps shows the development of the neighborhood through 1905, as well as the greater development in Waterloo through this point (Figure 6). The neighborhood consisted primarily of the triangular southern part of the Hammond and Hopkins Addition immediately northeast of the railroad tracks and Illinois Central shops east to Barclay Street in the northwest corner of the neighborhood and the triangular Shilliam's 3<sup>rd</sup> Subdivision in the south portion of the neighborhood including Shilliam Ave south to the railroad tracks and east to Mobile. Shilliam's First Subdivision then continued east of Mobile, with Lusch Addition on the few blocks to its north. Thus, a large rectangular tract of land north of the lots along Shilliam Ave and between Barclay and Mobile remained unplatted. Only the northwest corner of the neighborhood was again included on the detail maps, indicating the overall lack of density of construction in this area in

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<sup>89</sup> Long 1986: 41; Long 1988: E7

<sup>90</sup> Long 1986: 160-161; Long 1988: 10

<sup>91</sup> Long 1986: 165-166; Long 1988: E4

<sup>92</sup> Long 1986: 163

<sup>93</sup> Official Council Proceedings," *Waterloo Times Tribune*, February 28, 1905, 4



1905 (Figure 7). The expanded shops of the Illinois Central railroad are clearly depicted on the map, just on the west side of the tracks from this northeast triangle neighborhood.

While a larger number of houses were built in these two triangular sections of the neighborhood in this period, seven extant houses date to construction from 1900 to 1905 in the survey area for the northeast triangle neighborhood. Three houses were built in the northwest triangle of the neighborhood in Hammond and Hopkins Addition. A one-story T-plan frame house was built by Frank Seiffert at 127 Salisbury Street (later readdressed to 220 Hopkins Court) (Map #97) to the west of his house (demolished) for his daughter Matilda and her husband George Schmitt. Two houses were built at the corner of Sumner and Manson. The two-story T-plan house at 234 Sumner (Map #20) was built for William M. (foreman - Illinois Central) and Elizabeth Kurth, with the one-story side-gable house on the rear of the lot at 213 Manson St (Map #30) appearing to be built at

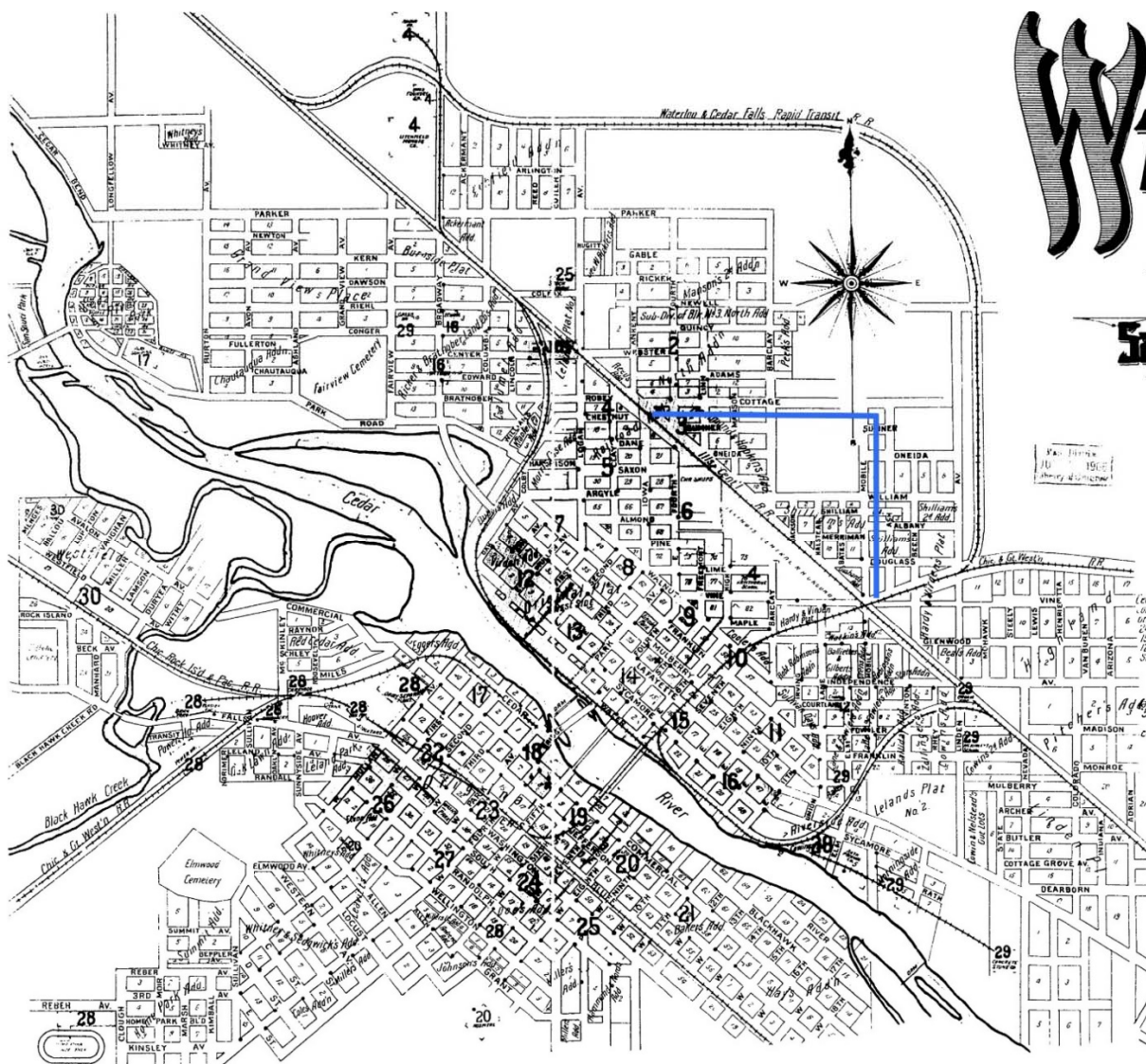


Figure 6. Map of Waterloo in early 1906, with the northeast triangle neighborhood outlined (Sanborn Map Company 1906: 1)

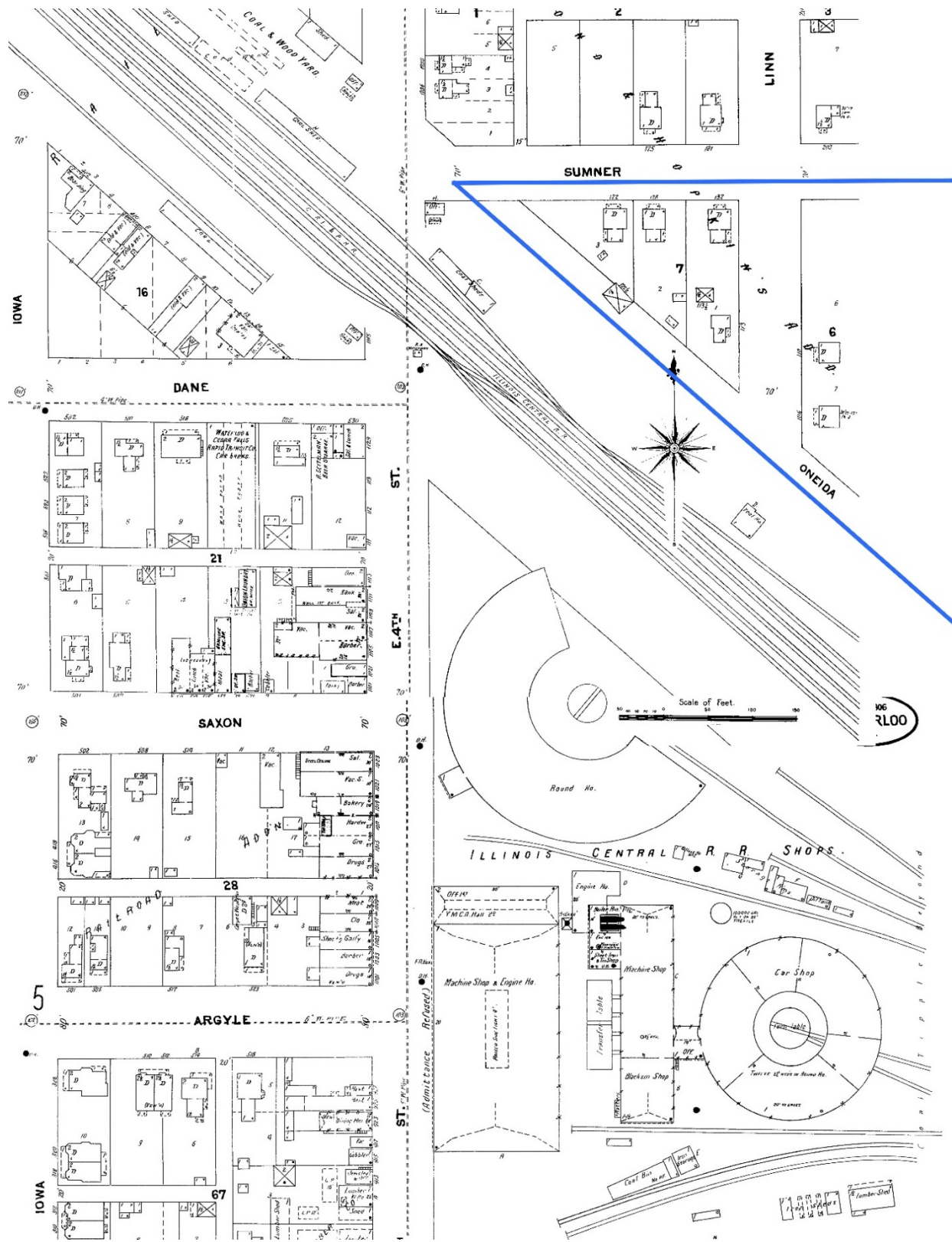


Figure 7. Detail map of Waterloo in early 1906, with the northeast triangle neighborhood outlined (Sanborn Map Company 1906: 3)

*all houses within the survey boundary on this map are demolished*





**Figure 8. House at 415 Shilliam Ave (Map #69)**

the same time as a rental property for the Kurth family. While the vast majority of the houses in Shilliam's 3<sup>rd</sup> Subdivision have been demolished, four extant houses from this period remain standing: a 1 ½ story T-plan house at 415 Shilliam Ave (Map #69), a one-story hip-roof cottage at 229 Halstead on the south side of Shilliam Ave (Map #80), a 1 ½ story hip-roof house with a front gable at 217 Shilliam Ave (Map #79), and the last remaining house on Merriman Street, a one-story hip-roof house with gables (Victorian vernacular) at 200 Merriman (Map #81, slated for demolition by the City). The house at 415 Shilliam Ave (Map #69) was built at a cost of \$1,000 in fall 1901 for Howard M. Burnett, who used it as a rental (Figure 8).<sup>94</sup> Likewise, these other three houses were built as rental properties as well. The house at 229 Halstead (Map #80) was built for Jacob Demmel, who rented it to D.O. (fireman at Illinois Central) and Bertha M Bailey in 1904 and Thomas (brakeman at Illinois Central) and Louise Graham in 1907. The house at 217 Shilliam Ave (Map #79) was one of four houses built on lots 3-4-5 by William Kurth, who then sold this one to John Schmitz in November 1906. He rented it to Henry (worked for Illinois Central) and Minnie Brehm in 1906. Thus, early construction in this neighborhood was largely rental housing, occupied by employees of the nearby Illinois Central railroad.

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<sup>94</sup> *Iowa State Reporter*, August 9, 1901, 8

### ***Focused Residential Development, 1906-1910***

With the increasing number of industries drawing new workers to Waterloo, the population continued to grow throughout the second half of the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century from 18,071 in 1905 to 26,693 in 1910, more than double the population in 1900. The demand for new housing thus continued, particularly rental housing for working-class families. Overall, 72 new plats filed for development of residential areas from 1906 to 1911.<sup>95</sup> As noted, a large tract of land in the northeast triangle neighborhood remained unplatted in 1905, owned by a German by the name of Stoeskopf that lived in Freeport. He reportedly refused to sell the land during his lifetime. In spring 1906 after his death, lawyer Benjamin J. Howrey and businessman George B. McWilliams (president of Waterloo Skirt and Garment Co) went to Freeport and bought the tract from his heirs. George and Maud McWilliams and Benjamin and Ada Howrey then filed a plat in May 1906 to divide the tract into good sized residential lots with regular streets and alleys, with the platted area extending from Barclay to Mobile and the alley north of Shilliam Ave to Cottage Street. They also were working on grading the streets and planting trees on every corner to improve and beautify the new addition.<sup>96</sup> The 1906 map of Waterloo then shows the newly platted Howrey & McWilliams Addition within the northeast triangle neighborhood, with Shilliam's 3<sup>rd</sup> Subdivision to the south and Lusch Addition to the east (with Shilliam's Subdivision to its south and unplatted land owned by Leavitt and Lusch to its north). The land immediately west of Barclay to the west was the edge of the original Railroad Addition that had not been replatted and Manson's Subdivision of part of Railroad Addition, with the triangular Hammond & Hopkin Addition then to its west to the railroad tracks. This map shows the original location of Salisbury Street, which would shift north to the alley with residential development on the block. The Illinois Central tracks are clearly shown as the diagonal boundary of the neighborhood, with the round house and shops indicated. The Chicago & Great Western extended to the south of the neighborhood, with the interurban beltline of the Waterloo, Cedar Falls, and Northern curving north to the east of the neighborhood.

The *Waterloo Daily Courier* noted in early May that the Howrey & McWilliams Addition was the best and most conveniently located unsold addition in Waterloo, located more "inside" of the city than many of the new additions. It was the only new addition within walking distance of the business district where lots can be bought at reasonable prices. The 104 residence lots in the southern portion (most of Blocks 7-10) of the Howrey & McWilliams Addition were offered for sale at an auction on May 16. The auction sale of real estate was noted as new in Waterloo, though it had been tried with excellent results in other cities. Any purchaser could make arrangements for the construction of a house, which could be paid for by the month if desired. Free tickets to travel via street car to the addition were offered for the auction on May 16.<sup>97</sup> While the auction concept seemed like a novel idea to try, Benjamin J. Howrey and George B. McWilliams were competing for lots sales among several other new additions in Waterloo. The newspaper reported on May 22 that 12 deeds for lots sold in Howrey & McWilliam's new addition were filed with the county recorder.<sup>98</sup> Recognizing that employees of the Illinois Central were among their target audience

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<sup>95</sup> Long 1988: E6

<sup>96</sup> "Put Lots Up at Auction," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, May 5, 1906, 3; Black Hawk County, Book C: 60

<sup>97</sup> "Put Lots Up at Auction," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, May 5, 1906, 3; *Waterloo Daily Courier*, May 12, 1906, 5; *Waterloo Daily Courier*, May 15, 1906, 8

<sup>98</sup> "The Auto in Real Estate," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, May 22, 1906, 6



<sup>99</sup> "Other Real Estate Notes," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, May 23, 1906, 6.

After their initial commitment to sell lots in 1906, Benjamin J. Howrey and George B. McWilliams worked on improvements in their addition to attract residents to the area. In March 1907, the *Waterloo Daily Courier* reported that Howrey and McWilliams were planning to lay several miles of cement walk through their 40-acre addition north of the Illinois Central shops. Lots would be improved as soon as grades were laid, with cement walks along every street in the tract with the exception of the land where the quarry was located.<sup>100</sup> Their newspaper advertisement in July 1907 asked: “Do You Want A Home?” They offered to build a house of any plans on any lot that they owned in the Howrey & McWilliams Addition and then to sell it on easy monthly payments. They noted that they already had a few good, new, seven room houses already built that they would sell while they lasted on terms of \$15 per month.<sup>101</sup> In August, the newspaper reported that contractor George Bidwell has started work on five new residences for Benjamin Howrey in the Howrey & McWilliams addition.<sup>102</sup>

A total of 14 extant houses within the survey area were built from 1906 to 1908, representing an overall notable increase of construction in period with the platting of Howrey & McWilliams Addition. The extant houses include nine built in the Howrey & McWilliams Addition, three built in Shilliam’s 3<sup>rd</sup> Subdivision, and two built in Hammond & Hopkins Additions. The nine houses built in the Howrey & McWilliams Addition were larger 1 ½ story or two-story houses. Five houses built along Oneida Street represent the largest of the houses, with two two-story hip-roof houses (413, Map #41; 425, Map #42), two 1 ½ story gable-front houses (412, Map #37, 310, Map #35), and a 1 ½ story hip-roof house with front gable (520, Map #45). The first four of these houses were built by George McWilliams as rental properties, which he retained for several years. He also built the rental house slightly to the south at 235 Jackson (Map #89). The house on the block to the west at 520 Oneida (Map #45) was built as a rental property for F. Willis Jenks as well, along with a 1 ½ story gable-front house on the south half of the lot at 357 Bates St (Map #73). Interestingly, he rented the first house to carpenter George W. and Mae Biggs and the second house to carpenter C.A. and Sadie Reese, with both perhaps working on construction in the area. Two lots on N. Barclay St were sold to Florence Dunkelberg (wife of Dr. Reuben Dunkelberg) in 1906 with rental houses then built at 310 and 312, with only the clipped gable-front 1 ½ story house at 310 N. Barclay St (Map #33) remaining extant. This house was rented to Harry A. Clancy, a conductor for Illinois Central, and his wife Inez for several years and then sold to them, a pattern of home ownership repeated throughout the neighborhood in the first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

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<sup>100</sup> *Waterloo Daily Courier*, March 25, 1907, 6

<sup>101</sup> “Do You Want A Home? *Waterloo Daily Courier*, July 23, 1907, 3

<sup>102</sup> *Waterloo Daily Courier*, August 24, 1907, 5





**Figure 10. House at 520 Oneida St (Map #45)**

While the construction in Howrey & McWilliams Addition was more focused, the construction in the earlier Shilliam's 3<sup>rd</sup> Subdivision and Hammond & Hopkins Addition continued more organically but also directly related to the concept of developing rental housing in the neighborhood. The 1 ½ story hip-roof house with front gable at 314 Bates (Map #70) was built in Shilliam's 3<sup>rd</sup> Subdivision immediately south of the newly platted Howrey & McWilliams Addition. Katharine and Mary Coughtry sold parts of two lots facing Shilliam Ave to lawyer Samuel B. Reed in August 1905, who then split them into three parcels for the construction of three houses facing Bates, with only this house remaining. It was rented to Danish immigrants Kristian F. and Valborg (Louise) Bendixon, who then bought it in July 1909. Two blocks to the south, Katharine and Mary Coughtry sold half interest in their two lots along Bates to Samuel B. Reed also in August 1905, with three houses then built by the group on these lots. The middle house at 104 Bates St (Map #68), also a 1 ½ story hip-roof house with front gable, is the only one of this set remaining extant. Miss Mary H. Coughtry (principal of Emerson School) and Miss Katherine G. Coughtry (teacher at Alcott School) continued to own these houses as rental properties into the 1940s. The house at 222 Shilliam Ave (Map #78) was the last of the four houses built for William Kurth on his three lots on this block (Figure 11), with the slightly earlier house at 217 Shilliam Ave (Map #79). These remaining houses represent this type of development in the southern part of the neighborhood in this period, but the overall integrity of the blocks has been comprised with the demolitions. A reference to a "box car home" is noted in Shilliam's Subdivision in March 1907, when a fire struck the structure.<sup>103</sup> With issues between Italian workers and railroad management in the company's coal chutes, the railroad brought in Croatian

<sup>103</sup> "Great Loss of Life, Perhaps," *Waterloo Reporter*, May 7, 1907, 8

immigrants to work in 1907, with a substantial number of local Croatians then working for the railroad over the next several years.<sup>104</sup> Box cars have been noted as providing temporary quarters for workers on Illinois Central on lots along the tracks, but no particular locations have been identified.



**Figure 11. House at 222 Shilliam Ave (Map #78)**

Likewise, the two extant houses built in the northwest portion of the survey area in the Hammond & Hopkins Addition in this period were also constructed as rental houses. Oscar Howard Sweeney owned several lots in this addition from the 1890s to 1900s, and the 1908 city directory lists him as president of the Waterloo Concrete Brick and Block Machine Company and living to the west at 724 Walnut Street. Lot 12 in Block 6 was platted to face south to Oneida St, but he split it into four parcels facing Manson Street to the east for the construction of four houses in 1908-09. The pair of clipped-gable one-story houses at 205 Manson St (Map #27) and 209 Manson St (Map #28) appear built in 1908, along with a demolished house to their south at 203, followed by the larger 1 ½ story clipped-gable house at 211 Manson (Map #29). In 1910, Sweeney rented 205 to Frank J. (barber) and Louisa Bilek, 209 to Chester S. (wagon maker for Peterson & Duke) and Alice Scott, and 211 to Henry C. (machinist for Waterloo Iron Works) and Minnie Brehm. Thus, three of the four houses in this small rental development remain standing with their overall form clearly intact, though the two smaller houses have vinyl siding and replacement/configured windows. With the two houses to the north built for William Kurth around 1905, this is one of the most intact blocks in the northeast triangle neighborhood (Figure 12).

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<sup>104</sup> Long 1986: 71





**Figure 12. Houses along the west side of Manson St, including 205 Manson (c.1908, Map #27), 209 Manson (c.1908, Map #28), 211 Manson (c.1909, Map #29), 213 Manson (c.1905, Map #30), 234 Sumner (c.1905, Map #20)**

As noted, throughout Waterloo, a total of 72 new plats were filed for development of residential areas from 1906 to 1911.<sup>105</sup> A number of planned/designed neighborhoods were developed in this period, becoming premium neighborhoods in Waterloo. On the east side of town to south of this neighborhood and further south of the railroad tracks, the Highland Improvement Company organized in 1907 to file a plat for the Highland neighborhood, including boulevards, central square, and formal entry. Thus, the neighborhood was viewed as a distinct entity separate from the surrounding area. While a street railway extension was sought for the neighborhood, it was also promoted as an automobile neighborhood, further illustrating the class of their desired residents. Houses were required to be started within a certain timeframe of purchasing a lot, follow standard setbacks, and cost at least \$3,000.<sup>106</sup> This east side development competed with a handful of developments on the west side. The Home Park Association platted Home Park 2<sup>nd</sup> Addition in 1907, with all of its lots sold on first day when offered in 1908.<sup>107</sup> The Wilson-Galloway Company operated by William Galloway moved to Westfield in 1907, and they bought out the Cascaden Manufacturing Company in 1910.<sup>108</sup> The survey and design for Prospect Hills, a neighborhood

<sup>105</sup> Long 1988: E6

<sup>106</sup> Long 1986: 24, 89; Long 1988: E7-E8

<sup>107</sup> Long 1986: 58

<sup>108</sup> Long 1986: 109

designed by O.C. Simonds & Company of Chicago, was completed in 1909 for Thomas Cascaden, Jr and Edwin E. Kendall. Development in the neighborhood was promoted by Galloway-Gibson Investment Company, which built some \$3,000 houses for property owners. The addition also included curving lanes and boulevards, setback requirements, and building restriction to guide the development of this exclusive neighborhood.<sup>109</sup> Unlike these more formal subdivisions, most plats in workingmen's neighborhoods were similar to that laid out by Howrey & McWilliams, following a familiar grid of blocks, with regularly spaced lots of 40-60 feet in width and intersecting street patterns. There was no attempt at a relationship between the design of the streets and the landscape or any inclusion of boulevards or amenities.<sup>110</sup>

From 1906 to 1909, the Waterloo, Cedar Falls & Northern Railway Company constructed several new street railway lines in Waterloo, connecting these newly platted areas and neighborhoods with increasing residential development to commercial and industrial areas of the city (Figure 13). The Ninth Street, Westfield, Highland, and Litchfield lines were completed by 1909, connecting numerous industries and other businesses to the residential neighborhoods.<sup>111</sup> In 1909, the Cottage Street line was then constructed, extending east off of E. 4<sup>th</sup> Street into the northeast triangle neighborhood. The line followed Cottage Street east to Jackson, continued south on Jackson Street through the Howrey & McWilliams Addition, turned east on Shilliam Ave along the north edge of Shilliam's 3<sup>rd</sup> Subdivision, jogged south on Mobile and then east onto Albany Street, and continued north on Beech Street to the beltline tracks (Figure 14). Thus, the neighborhood became more directly connected to this growing network of transit and factory employment.<sup>112</sup>

The completion of the Cottage Line spurred a burst of construction in the northeast triangle neighborhood then in 1909 to 1910. In April 1909, Howrey & McWilliams advertised three choice new houses in the Howrey and McWilliams Addition, which they would sell to approved parties on a monthly payment plan.<sup>113</sup> While additional houses were built in this period, there are seven extant houses in the Howrey & McWilliams Addition that appear to have been built in 1909, along with three extant houses in the Hammond & Hopkins Addition and two houses along Mobile in Lusch Addition within the northeast triangle survey area. Thus, 38 of the 97 properties with extant buildings (39%) in the northeast triangle survey area have houses that date to construction by 1910. An additional 35 houses would be constructed by 1919, and one church was relocated into the neighborhood in this period. Overall, 69 of the 97 properties with extant buildings (71%) date to construction from 1900 to 1919.

The seven properties with extant houses in the Howrey & McWilliams Addition that appear to have been built in 1909 include two properties that were owned and developed by Howrey & McWilliams. The houses were again the only two larger two-story houses built in the neighborhood in this period, and both houses were located on Oneida St. The houses are similar designs – two-story, hip-roof houses with front gables. The house at 433 Oneida St (Map #43) was initially rented to Wilbert (conductor for the Illinois Central Railroad) and Mae Harrison from 1910 through 1918. The second house at 510 Oneida St (Map #44) was rented to Henry (employee

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<sup>109</sup> Long 1986: 89-90; Long 1988: E8

<sup>110</sup> Long 1988: E8-E9

<sup>111</sup> Long 1986: 25, 33, 60

<sup>112</sup> Long 1986: 25

<sup>113</sup> *Waterloo Daily Courier*, April 5, 1909, 7



at Iowa Dairy Separator Company) and Marta D. Launsbach (Figure 15). The house further down the block at 416 Oneida St (Map #38) is a 1 ½ story gable-front house with a clipped front gable that was built for S. Floyd Stevenson and noted as vacant in the 1910 and 1912 city directories before being sold in 1914. Three of the other houses were likewise 1 ½ story gable-front house with a clipped front gable. The house at 142 N. Barclay St (Map #93) was built for Dr. Elmer and Alice Dunkelberg and rented to Fred (works for Illinois Central) and Augusta Steinberger from 1910 until 1914 when they bought the property. The house next door at 146 N. Barclay St (Map #94) was built for Dr. Reuben and Florence Dunkelberg and rented by Julius (laborer) and Caroline

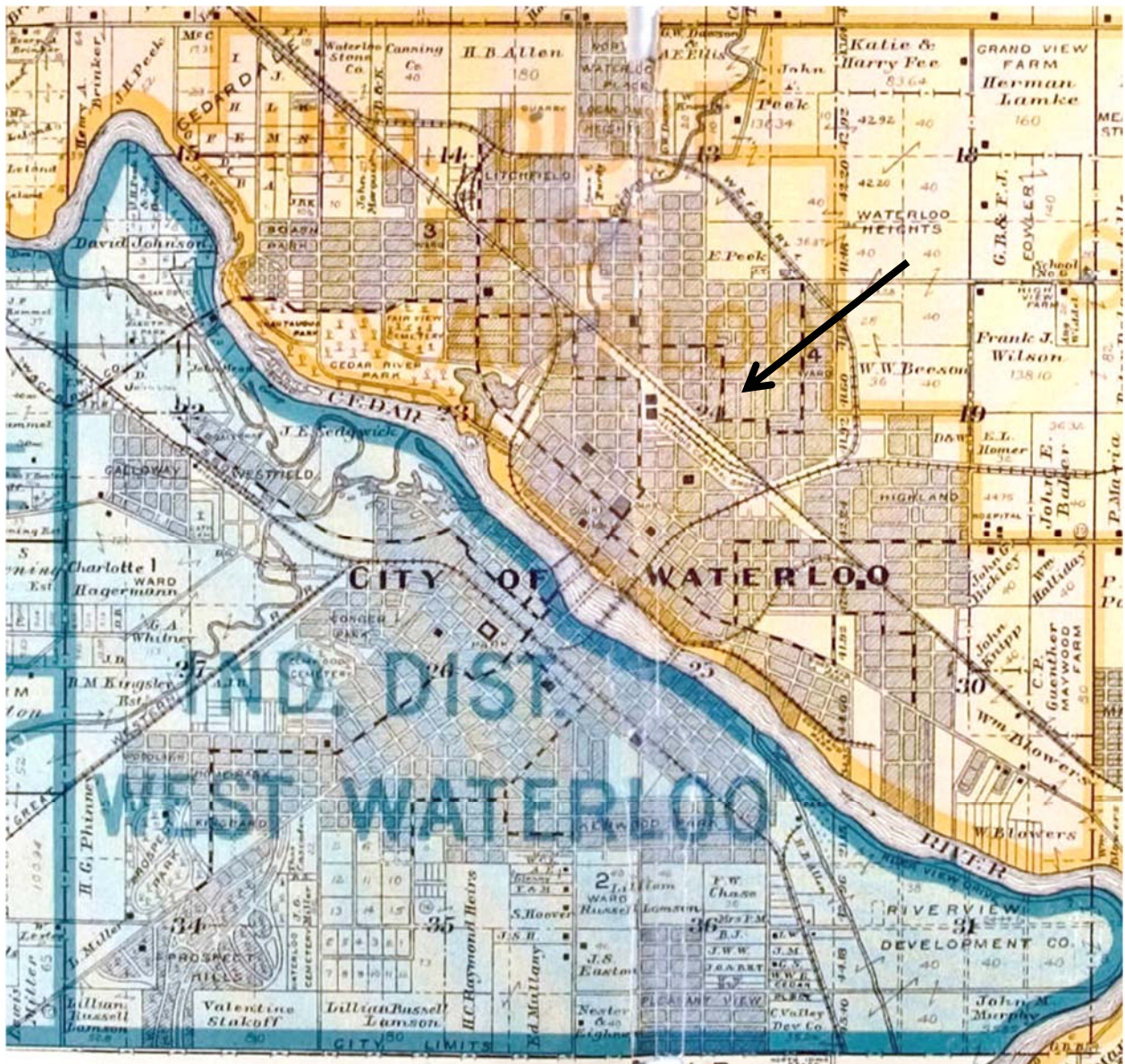


Figure 13. Waterloo in 1910, with the northeast triangle neighborhood indicated (Huebinger 1910: 17)

*street railway lines indicated as dashed lines*



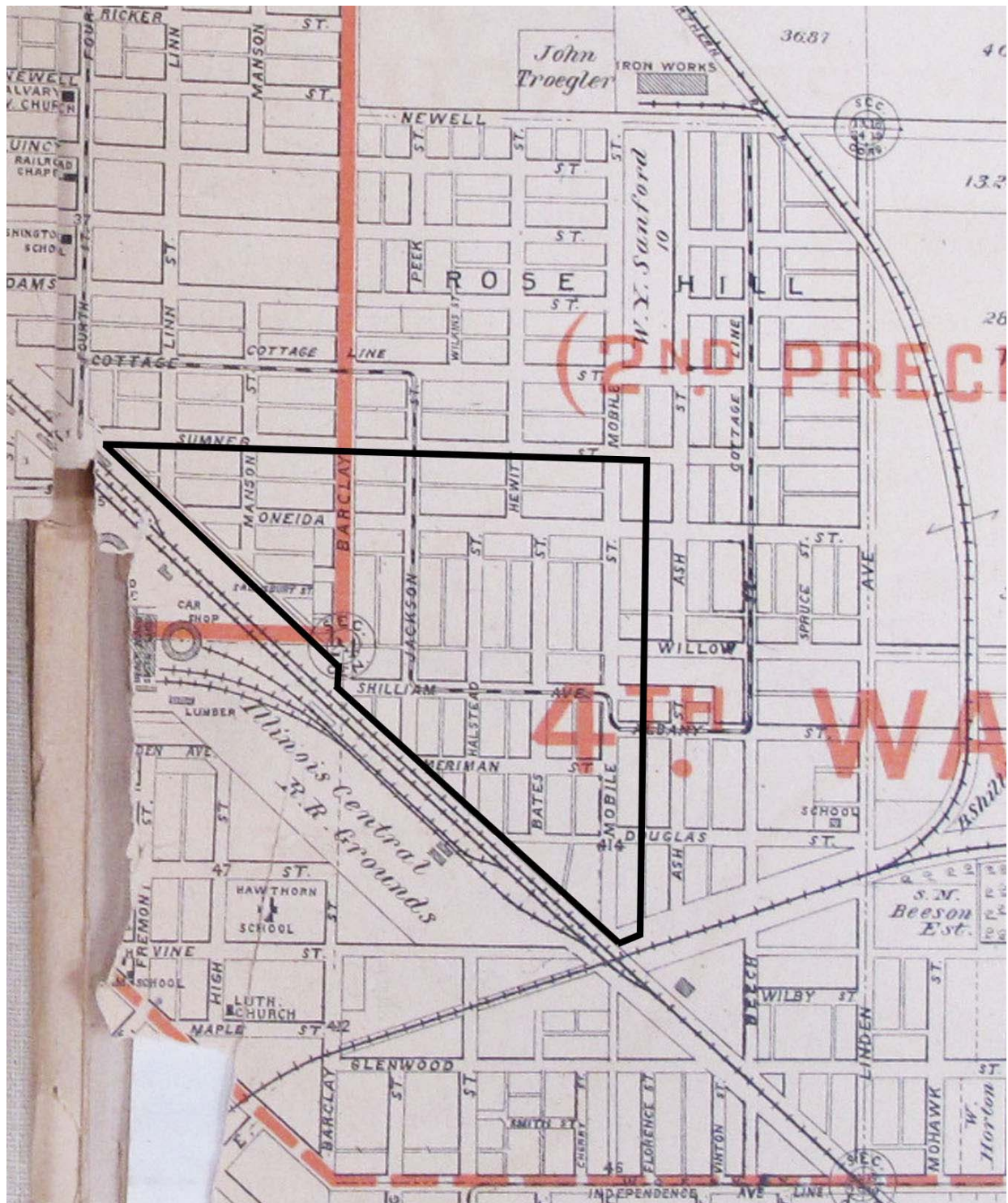


Figure 14. Northeast triangle neighborhood outlined in 1910 map (Iowa Publishing Company, corrected to 1910)

*street railway lines indicated as dashed black lines*





**Figure 15. House at 510 Oneida St (Map #44)**



**Figure 16. House at 146 N. Barclay St (Map #94)**





**Figure 17. House at 215 Oneida St (Map #31)**

Manske, who then bought it in February 1912 (Figure 16). These houses may have been “sold” on a type of monthly payment plan, with the house then fully transferring once payments were completed. The 1 ½ story gable-front house with a clipped front gable at 241 Jackson Street (Map #88), along the Cottage Line, was a rare exception of a house built for the owner and original occupant. The property had been owned by carpenter John Gilley and his wife Martha since 1907, with the house then built in 1909. They were listed as living here in the 1910 and 1912 city directories, then renting it to Arthur M. (fireman for the Illinois Central Railroad) and Lillian Schaffer until they bought it in May 1919. The last property in this addition was also built on Jackson Street, a 1 ½ story gambrel-front house built at 219 Jackson (Map #90) for William M. Knowles as a rental property as well.

While a number of houses were built in Hammond and Hopkins Addition in the northwest triangle corner of the neighborhood in this period, only three properties retain extant houses. One of the houses is the last of the four built for Oscar H. Sweeney at 211 Manson Street (Map #29), discussed previously. A number of lots within the addition continued to be owned by John and Caroline Leavitt in this period, as they focused on development throughout the community. In May 1910, they sold three lots in the 200 block of Oneida Street to lawyer Samuel B. Reed, who had developed other rental properties in the neighborhood already. Five houses then appear to have been built by him on these three lots, with only the house at 215 Oneida St (Map #31) remaining extant (Figure 17). This house was rented from 1910 to 1921 by George B. (brakeman for Illinois Central) and Lydia Adella (Dollie) Butler. Caroline Clark Leavitt also sold Samuel B. Reed three lots in May 1910 in the middle of the odd configured block to the south. Hammond and Hopkins Addition extended to the lots on the west side of N. Barclay Street, which remained platted as part of

Manson's Subdivision / Railroad Addition, with the streets not aligned between the two plats. Thus, Salisbury Street was platted one block south of Oneida Street by the typical grid pattern, but it did not extend out to N. Barclay and ended at the Illinois Central tracks that angled through the corner of the block on the west. In fall 1909 and April 1910, the northern 15 feet of the lots between Salisbury Street and the alley to the north were sold to the City of Waterloo, thus widening the alley that did connect on the west end to Manson Street to a street width. Thus, these lots on the north side of the original Salisbury Street sold in May 1910 to Samuel B. Reed were developed with four houses that faced the mid-block alley, which was then renamed as Salisbury Street. Only the one-story hip-roof cottage at 218 Salisbury Street (Map #95) remains of this set of rental houses. The two earlier houses on the south side of the original Salisbury Street retained addresses in the 100 block of Salisbury Street for several years before the street was renamed to Hopkins Court to eliminate confusion.

Development also occurred in the eastern edge of the northeast triangle neighborhood in this period. The Leavitt family also retained several lots in Lusch Addition, which they had platted along with the Lusch family. They built three houses on two lots on the east side of Mobile near the south end of their addition in Block 1 around 1909, with the 1 ½ story hip roof house with a front gable at 1002 Mobile Street (Map #58) and the 1 ½ story gable-front house at 1006 Mobile Street (Map #57) remaining extant. The first was rented in 1910 to Gerald (electrician – American Telephone and Telegraph Co) and Mazah Nancarrow, and the second was rented in 1910 to Bert R. (gas fitter Gas Co) and Mabel I. Nickeson. This development is significant, as the majority of Lusch Addition was then replatted with the unplatted land still owned by Leavitt and Lusch to the north as Rose Hill Addition in July 1910.<sup>114</sup> Thus, only four lots on this block remained platted as Lusch Addition, with the remaining land then part of the Rose Hill First Addition. This addition extended from the east side of Mobile Street to east Linden Street and from Willow Street north to Newell Street, the largest addition in this section of east Waterloo (Figures 13-14). With this addition, the Cottage Line for the street railway was renamed the Rose Hill Line by 1916. A part of the northern section of Howrey & McWilliams Addition was also replatted in April 1910, stretching along the 500 and 600 blocks of Sumner Street and Cottage Street.<sup>115</sup> While the majority of development in the neighborhood was residential in this period, the Free Methodist Church bought the lot at the northeast corner of Mobile Street and Douglas Street in Shilliam's Subdivision in May 1908. A church was then built on this lot by 1909, noted as only one block from the Cottage Line.<sup>116</sup> The church and building was later moved in 1920 to a different neighborhood.

Residents through the northeast triangle neighborhood, as well as the majority of Waterloo, were general white residents, born in the United States with more immigrant families noted in these working-class neighborhoods than the more exclusive areas of town. The population of Waterloo had grown from 12,580 in 1900 to 26,693 in 1910. Waterloo was one of only 18 cities in the entire United States to more than double in population between 1900 and 1910, vaulting from the 17<sup>th</sup> largest city in Iowa to the 7<sup>th</sup> largest city in Iowa in this period.<sup>117</sup> Only 24 black residents lived

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<sup>114</sup> Black Hawk County, Book A: 159; covenants for the addition in Book 124: 411

<sup>115</sup> Black Hawk County, Book C: 176

<sup>116</sup> *Semi Weekly Reporter*, February 12, 1909, 3; In July 1920, the church was moved from Mobile and Douglas to Franklin and 11<sup>th</sup> streets, continuing at the new site as the Free Methodist Church.

<sup>117</sup> Long 1986: 67; Long 1988: E5

in Waterloo in 1910, with only five additional residents in the county.<sup>118</sup> Overall, 24 families/households were identified in the 1910 census associated with extant houses in the survey area, nearly equally split among the three main sections of this neighborhood, all associated with white residents. The six households identified in the northwest triangle of the neighborhood in the Hammond and Hopkins Addition include three owner-occupied properties that represented German immigrant families working for the Illinois Central and three rental properties that represented US born families, a brakeman for the Illinois Central and two other factory workers. The nine households identified with extant houses in the Hopkins & McWilliams Addition to the east were all rental properties, though four houses were sold to their 1910 occupant in the next decade. The families included five households that were US born, including two conductors and a fireman for the Illinois Central. The other households included two German immigrant families (a foreman for the street railway and a laborer for the Illinois Central), a Danish immigrant family (a tailor), and an Irish immigrant family (blacksmith helper for street railway). The seven households in Shilliam's 3<sup>rd</sup> Subdivision in the southern of the neighborhood were likewise all rental properties, with one German immigrant family (a carpenter) and one Danish immigrant family (machinist for Illinois Central). The other houses were rented by families born primarily in Iowa and Illinois, working at various jobs not associated with the railroad. While this is simply a sampling of the whole neighborhood, the characteristics of these households overall appear similar to the neighborhood overall in a general review of census records.

New residents continued to arrive in Waterloo throughout 1910, with 706 new residential units added in town over the course of the year. Community leaders and building communities continued to construct rental housing, providing options for these residents. The Waterloo Realty and Investment Company specifically provided moderately priced housing, and businessmen developed lots throughout the neighborhood in Westfield. The Leavitt, Johnson & Miller Building Company built several houses in their residential development around 8<sup>th</sup>, Leavitt, and Johnson streets near the site of the Presbyterian Hospital. Whittle & Epperson built twenty houses, and Howrey & McWilliams built a dozen \$1,800 dwellings. The Home Building Association announced plans for 50 houses for working-class men.<sup>119</sup> In addition to the residential development, 36 new stores and business blocks were constructed in Waterloo amounting to \$570,000 in construction, including the \$225,000 First National Bank building and \$150,000 Marsh-Place Building on the east side.<sup>120</sup>

Both the Independent School District of East Waterloo and the Independent School District of West Waterloo continued to operate their sets of schools in town in 1910, with the school boundaries delineated on maps (Figure 13). East Waterloo schools included the High School at 5<sup>th</sup> and Mulberry, and a Manual Training School next door (Mulberry and 6<sup>th</sup>, former Holland School). Other neighborhood schools included Hawthorne School (High and Vine), Alcott School (Walnut between Second and Logan), Washington School (4<sup>th</sup> and Webster), McKinley School (Linden and Franklin), John Fiske School (Riehl and Broadway), and McFarlane School (Linden and Douglas). Residents of the northeast triangle neighborhood generally attended Washington School about three blocks to the north of the northwest corner of the neighborhood on E. 4<sup>th</sup> Street. Younger children in grades 1-2 attended McFarlane School just a block to the east of the south

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<sup>118</sup> Long 1986: 73; Long 1988: E6; Bergmann 1948: 34-35

<sup>119</sup> Long 1986: 63-66

<sup>120</sup> Long 1988: E10

corner of the neighborhood on Douglas between Van Buren and Linden. West Waterloo schools included the High School (Washington and 6<sup>th</sup>), Central School (Washington and 7<sup>th</sup>), Emerson School (Randolph and 2<sup>nd</sup>), Lowell School (1223 Washington), Whittier School (Sullivan between 3<sup>rd</sup> and Reber), and Westfield School (Ballou and Avalon). Additionally, four parochial schools operated in Waterloo, all on the east side: German-English Parochial School of the Evangelical Lutheran Church (Walnut and Fremont), Our Lady of Victory Convent and Parochial School – Sisters of Charity (Mulberry and 2<sup>nd</sup>), St. Mary’s Catholic School – Sisters of St. Francis (403 Lafayette), and Sacred Heart School – Sisters of Mercy (615 Randolph).

The 1910 atlas of Waterloo outlined the strengths of the community and various amenities offered to its resident by this period. Three great railroad systems crossed at Waterloo: the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific, Chicago & Great Western, and the Illinois Central. Additionally, the Waterloo, Cedar Falls, and Northern Railway operated the street railway lines and interurban routes. The Illinois Central maintained their division point and shops in Waterloo, employed nearly 1,000 men at good wages. Commercial businesses were found on both side of the river, connected by bridges and a ferry. Business interests were served by the Chamber of Commerce on the west side and by the Board of Trade and Commercial Club on the east side. They were noted as enjoying the “spirit of friendly rivalry.” Waterloo supported four national banks and four savings institutions, as well as three daily newspapers: *Waterloo Daily Courier*, *Waterloo Daily Reporter*, and *Waterloo Times-Tribune*. The town was served by 14 schools on the east and west sides, as well as 22 churches of 15 denominations. The Presbyterian Hospital served the medical needs of the residents. The town had wholesome and handsome residential districts, and public parks included Chautauqua park, Electric (amusement) park, Sans Souci, and baseball park. Waterloo boasted of 28 miles of brick and asphalt paved streets, 80 miles of macadamized streets with curbs and gutters, two cement and steel bridges, one steel railroad bridge, a fine dam, an electric street railway, electric lights, heat and power, gas lamps, 72 miles of water mains, nearly 70 miles of gas mains, a complete sewer system, six theaters, two opera houses, and 225 acres of public parks.<sup>121</sup> In 1910, the Waterloo Water Works were sold to city and then operated as a municipal water works. The 131,781 feet of water mains in 1909 was expanded by an additional 163,063 feet from 1910 to 1915 with large number of requests for water main construction related to the explosion of residential growth.<sup>122</sup> Wilbur W. Marsh, president of Iowa Dairy Separator Company, worked with Iowa State College professor Hugh G. Van Pelt in 1910 to establish the Dairy Cattle Congress, which quickly became a nationally known exposition for showing and selling dairy cattle.<sup>123</sup> Two Y.M.C.A. organizations operated in Waterloo in 1910, the main Y.M.C.A and Railroad Y.M.C.A at Illinois Central shops. Waterloo was noted as a natural manufacturing center, with numerous industries in town and also dozens of jobbing and wholesale houses.<sup>124</sup> With the industry in town, the 1910 atlas noted that there was a “full representation of labor unions and complete harmony between labor and capital,” an interesting statement given the turn of events over the next few years.

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<sup>121</sup> Huebinger 1910: 126

<sup>122</sup> Long 1986: 41

<sup>123</sup> Long 1986: 112; Long 1988: E3

<sup>124</sup> Huebinger 1910: 126

### ***The Illinois Central and Initial Migration of African Americans to Waterloo, 1911-1914***

By 1910, Waterloo had been transformed from a county seat community into an industrialized city of regional influence, rightfully claiming the title of the “Factory City of Iowa.”<sup>125</sup> The manufacturing and business interests were largely tied to the healthy farm economy in this period, from supplying agricultural implements throughout the region to processing of agricultural products locally. The production of gasoline engines accounted for one-fifth of those made in America, and Waterloo was the third largest producer of cream separators in the country. Businesses also produced tractors, manure spreaders, wagon endgates, and harrow carts. The food processing industry included meat packing, canned sweet corn, processed dairy products, and milled or baked wheat.<sup>126</sup> Additionally, the Illinois Central maintained their division point and shops in Waterloo, employing nearly 1,000 men at good wages.<sup>127</sup> Waterloo, Cedar Falls & Northern Railway Company continued to expand their services to connect people to industries and businesses. In 1911, the W. 3<sup>rd</sup> St street railway line was extended to the end of Byrnes Park to elite suburb of Prospect Hills. With this connection, Thomas Cascaden, Jr and contractor John G. Miller platted the adjoining elite Prospect Place, also designed by a landscape architect.<sup>128</sup> They extended their Lafayette Street line into an interurban line to La Porte City in 1911, continuing south to Urbana in Benton County by 1913.<sup>129</sup> The Waterloo, Cedar Falls & Northern Railway Company also continued a significant freight transfer service between the three railroads in town, amounting to 40,000 cars per year.<sup>130</sup> In 1912, 611 new residential units were built in Waterloo, continuing the trend of significant residential construction.<sup>131</sup> Unions had a strong presence in Waterloo with the industrial nature of the city and a history dating back to the organization of the Locomotive Union in 1871. By 1912, there were 31 labor organizations in Waterloo. Those with the higher membership numbers were the carpenters (230), machinists (150), and molders (250), related to both railroad employees and other industries.<sup>132</sup>

While Waterloo remained over 87% native born white residents in 1910, there was an increase in new types of immigrant workers in this period. Germans had long composed the largest percent of non-US born residents in Waterloo, followed by immigrants from England, Canada, and Denmark.<sup>133</sup> In the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, there was an increasing number of immigrants from southern and eastern Europe that settled in Waterloo, creating clusters of Jewish, Greek, Italian, and Croatian families in town. They initially lived in inexpensive housing scattered on both sides of the river, with no particular neighborhoods noted.<sup>134</sup> Some of these immigrant families lived in the northeast triangle neighborhood, typically those families associated with jobs with the Illinois Central. For example, there was a community effort reported in the *Waterloo Evening Courier* in February 1911 to find an interpreter for a new immigrant arrival, Peter Zulop (Peterio Saluba). They were directed to a home at 210 Salisbury Street (demolished, near Map

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<sup>125</sup> Long 1988: E1

<sup>126</sup> Long 1988: E1-E2

<sup>127</sup> Huebinger 1910: 126

<sup>128</sup> Long 1986: 91; Long 1988: E8

<sup>129</sup> Long 1986: 25

<sup>130</sup> Long 1986: 26

<sup>131</sup> Long 1986: 75; Long 1988: E6

<sup>132</sup> Long 1986: 129

<sup>133</sup> Long 1986: 7

<sup>134</sup> Long 1988: E5; Long 1986: 68



#95), where they actually found his brother Nick Zulop, a worker for the Illinois Central. The family had immigrated from Lithuania in eastern Europe, with 12 of the family now living in Waterloo. Peter was noted as an above average foreigner in intelligence.<sup>135</sup> As larger numbers arrived in Waterloo, these new immigrant groups set up their own institutions, churches, and fraternal organizations. The Greek community grew with additional family members arriving in Waterloo, starting restaurants, bakeries, and confectionaries. They mostly settled on the west side, and they organized the Hellenic Orthodox Church of St. Demetrios in 1914, which appears to have been first Greek Orthodox church in Iowa.<sup>136</sup>

The Illinois Central was the most heavily unionized industry in Waterloo.<sup>137</sup> In fall 1911, skilled workers (machinists, moulders, blacksmiths, etc.) for the Illinois Central in Waterloo went on strike as part of the national dispute with the Harriman Lines over wages and union recognition. They convinced the unskilled workmen in the shops to also leave, who were mainly Italian, Bulgarian, Turkish, and Croatian immigrants. The Illinois Central knew that the shutdown would halt traffic throughout northern Iowa as well as tie up railroad service throughout the Midwest. They initially brought in professional strikebreakers (white) and recruited other local white residents as workers. However, with the railroad as one of fastest growing industries at that time in terms of both passenger and freight service, they were also looking to expand their shops. There was insufficient labor in general in Waterloo, with an urgent need for menial workers as industries continued to expand and organize. They looked to their less profitable southern lines and conducted extensive advertising in Mississippi and the adjacent states to offer special inducements including free passage to men willing to relocate to the North. At the same time, the Illinois Central decided to close their shops in Water Valley, Mississippi. Thus, there was a supply of unemployed workers who were seeking new employment opportunities, primarily African Americans. Within weeks, several men were boarding trains to cities in the North on the Illinois Central, including Waterloo. The African American workers that arrived in Waterloo were not strikebreakers per se, but rather unemployed workers seeking new jobs that they had some experience doing. Upon arriving, they found some hostility against them by white leaders as well as by immigrant workers. Advocates on the other side pointed out the importance of the Illinois Central shops for the local economy and the general peaceful arrival and filling of the jobs, unlike the violence that had erupted in other cities. As the strike continued through 1912 and into 1913, additional workers continued to arrive from the South, significantly increasing the African American population of Waterloo.<sup>138</sup>

The migration of African Americans to Waterloo in the early 1910s was part of a broader northern migration pattern in this period. Overall, 572,000 black residents migrated from the South to the North in the 1910s, seeking better employment and less discrimination.<sup>139</sup> The first African Americans to Waterloo were mostly young single adults between the ages of 20 and 44, the first generation born after the abolition of slavery. Thus, not many families or children were among the initial arrivals. The initial black residents were experienced railroad workers, who moved specifically for jobs with the Illinois Central. A large percent of these residents were from northern

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<sup>135</sup> "Boy Finds His Relatives Here," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, February 6, 1911, 10

<sup>136</sup> Long 1986: 69, 71

<sup>137</sup> Long 1986: 130

<sup>138</sup> Jones 1997: 84-85, 87; Neymeyer 1980: 84-85

<sup>139</sup> Long 1986: 72

Mississippi, including Water Valley. Others moved from other Southern states for the same opportunities. As the word spread that there were employment opportunities in Waterloo, other African Americans moved to town, simply seeking jobs and greater opportunities. In addition to Southern residents, others moved from Buxton and other coal mining towns in southern Iowa with large African American populations, again seeking employment opportunities available in Waterloo at this time.<sup>140</sup> Earl Lee was among those Mississippi residents that heard about Waterloo from the Illinois Central. He took their offer for free passage to Waterloo in 1913, along with a large number of other men. Many others disembarked before reaching Waterloo, and he was among the first that arrived in Waterloo, making it his permanent home.<sup>141</sup>

Similar to the immigrants arriving in Waterloo in the first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, African Americans also sought inexpensive housing near employment opportunities. As many of the initial arrivals were employed by the Illinois Central, they looked for housing near the shops on the east side of Waterloo. The Illinois Central was noted as housing Croatian and black workers in old box cars near shops in 1911, and they then moved to rental houses in the nearby neighborhoods when they could afford to do so.<sup>142</sup> Early black residents in Waterloo lived in older neighborhoods on both the east and west sides of the river, gradually shifting to a higher concentration on the east side.<sup>143</sup> Houses in these neighborhoods were noted as generally crowded, dilapidated, and overpriced. Boarding houses were found on Dane Street to the west of the shops and along Halstead Street in Shilliam 3<sup>rd</sup> Addition to the east of the shops, within the northeast triangle neighborhood. Few early black residents could afford their own place, with those renting a house often sharing their space with boarders.<sup>144</sup>

There was no particular demand for new housing felt in the northeast triangle neighborhood with the influx of new workers in the early 1910s, with the existing rental houses serving the new arrivals along with their traditional US born and immigrant working-class tenants. Eight properties within the survey area have extant houses that date to construction in 1911-12. Four of them were 1 ½ story gable-front houses within the still largely undeveloped Howrey & McWilliams Addition, likely constructed by Benjamin Howrey. While most of the houses became rental properties, the house at 331 Bates St (Map #71) was sold to F. Edward (car repairman - Illinois Central) and Ida M. Gorton in May 1911, who lived here in 1912 before selling it to Walter Thompson who used as it as a rental. The house at 122 N. Barclay St (Map #91) was sold to A.T. Whittle, who was renting it to Irving brakemen for Illinois Central Railroad) and wife Nellie Butler in 1912. The house at 351 Bates St (Map #72) was sold to A.W. Chamberlin, who rented it to George H. (plumber - Zook & Bentz) and Carolyn M. White in 1912. A. W. Chamberlain also bought the house at 338 Halstead St (Map #74), using it as a rental before selling it in 1914. Three other houses were likewise located in the Howrey & McWilliams Addition, developed by other owners. The similar larger 1 ½ story houses at 403 Oneida St (Map #39) and 405 Oneida St (Map #40) appear to have been built for George H. Cheevers in early 1912, then sold to Keith (accountant for IC railroad) and Alma Crowther. They lived in the house at 403 Oneida while Richard E. and

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<sup>140</sup> Jones 1997: 88-89, 92-93

<sup>141</sup> Neymeyer 1980: 85

<sup>142</sup> Long 1986: 71

<sup>143</sup> Jones 1997: 109; Neymeyer 1980: 86

<sup>144</sup> Neymeyer 1980: 86



**Figure 18. House at 122 N. Barclay St (Map #91)**



**Figure 19. House at 405 Oneida St (Map #40)**

Frances Crowther lived at 405 Oneida. The gambrel-front house at 325 Halstead St (Map #76) appears built for J.A. Aungst in 1911, then rented to George (machinist at Swift Manufacturing) and Matilda Schmitt in 1912 (who had previously lived on Salisbury / Hopkins Ct).

Construction likely occurred in the older plat of Hammond and Hopkins in the northwest triangle of this neighborhood to the west and Shilliam 3<sup>rd</sup> Addition to the south in the southern portion of this neighborhood as well, though it appears that these areas of the neighborhood were most densely developed already by this period. With the earlier construction and demolitions throughout both of these areas, no extant houses are noted as built in these few years in these additions, other than a house built immediately east of the railroad tracks at 118 Shilliam Ave (Map #83). Dennis Crandall owned the two lots here, with a house to the east previously constructed at 122 Shilliam Ave (demolished). The west parts of the lots were sold in July 1912 to Mildred Jacobsen with a 1 ½ story gambrel-front house then constructed here, with Nels (laborer & carpenter with Waterloo, Cedar Falls, & Northern) and Mildred E. Jacobson living here by 1914. The residents within this southern portion of the neighborhood had a vested interest in keeping up its appearance, organizing the Neighborhood Improvement Club for the purpose of improving and beautifying this section of the city. They issued a challenge to residents of this area from Jackson Street east to Ash Street (one block east of Mobile) and from Shilliam Ave south to the Illinois Central tracks to improve neglected properties, awarding prizes in July 1912 to those who made the most noticeable and beneficial changes in the appearance of their property.<sup>145</sup> Judging was completed by Z.A. Carns, assisted by Rev. T.J. Fuller (pastor of the Free Methodist Church). Larger premiums were planned to be offered next year by the club. The Neighborhood Improvement Club was also working to get city council to purchase land for a park and playground in this part of the city.<sup>146</sup>

As the number of African American residents in Waterloo increased, there was an effort that was started to organize their own institutions, following the pattern of the immigrant groups.<sup>147</sup> The *Waterloo Times Tribune* reported on August 1, 1911 that Rev. M.J. Johnson from Des Moines had been in Waterloo for some time, and he had held a prayer meeting for 15 black residents at the Pettigrew home on Parker Street on Sunday for the purpose of getting the “colored people of Waterloo together to organize a colored mission in the city.” Money had been pledged towards securing a permanent home, with the meeting on the following Sunday to be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Morris on Parker Street.<sup>148</sup> The interest led to the establishment of the first general African American church, pre-dating the Baptist and African Methodist Episcopal organizations. By the start of September, Rev. Munroe J. Johnson and his wife Velette had rented the one-story clipped-gable house at 205 Manson Street (Map #27) from Oscar H. Sweeney (Figure 12). A newspaper announcement stated that all “colored people interested in starting a colored church are

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<sup>145</sup> First prize went to Frank Barum of 712 Mobile (cleared of rubbish and cleaned up well), and second prize to John Platt of 207 Ash. The third prize was divided among five: Henry Gouldin – 605 Mobile, Jake DeWald – 100 Bates, Charles Miller – 108 Jackson, Mike Tippy – 111 Merriman, and Carl Brooks – 202 Halstead. (“Prizes Are Awarded for Cleaning up Property,” *Waterloo Reporter*, July 25, 1912, 3)

<sup>146</sup> “Prizes Are Awarded for Cleaning up Property,” *Waterloo Reporter*, July 25, 1912, 3

<sup>147</sup> Long 1986: 73

<sup>148</sup> Parker Street is further north from the northeast triangle neighborhood. The 1912 city directory lists the Pettigrew family (col.) at 224 Halstead (Mathew (porter for Vaughan Land Co), wife Myrtle S., Carrie, Pearl A. (porter – C. Sharp)) and the specific Morris family could not be identified. “To Organize Colored Church in Waterloo,” *Waterloo Times Tribune*, August 1, 1911, 7



urged to attend” the meeting of the Colored Church at 205 Manson on Sunday, held by Rev. M.J. Johnson. Preaching would be held at 11:00, Sunday School at 2:30, and an evening service at 8:30.<sup>149</sup> The same notice appeared on a weekly basis over the new few months through the end of 1911 and into 1912. Per a January 1912 announcement, services for the Colored Church continued to be held by Rev. M.J. Johnson, pastor, at his residence at 205 Manson St, with services at 11:00 and 8:30, and Sunday School at 2:30.<sup>150</sup> These times continued through March. The 1912 city directory lists one African American church in Waterloo: Colored Church – 205 Manson – Rev. Munroe J. Johnson.<sup>151</sup> This early Colored Church appears to have then disbanded with the organization of other congregations with Rev. Munroe and Velette Johnson then moving on, no longer listed here in the 1913 city directory.

The Baptists were the next religious organization to work on the organization of a church for the growing number of African American residents of Waterloo. In summer 1912, the first services by Baptists for African American residents were held in Waterloo. On September 1, 1912, Mt. Olivet Baptist Church was formally organized at 449 Cherry Street (to the south of the railroad tracks). The *Waterloo Evening Courier* announced that they would hold their first public meeting in the house at the corner of Bates and Merriman (demolished, within survey area) on Sunday, with morning service at 11:00, Sunday school at 1:00, B.Y.P.U. at 6:30, and evening service at 7:30. Rev. E.A. Shaw was listed as the pastor, with C. Sims as deacon and Misa E. Joyner as clerk. The church sought the moral, social, and financial support of its friends.<sup>152</sup> The 1913 city directory then lists Mount Olivet Baptist Church at 131 Bates St, with E.A. Shaw as pastor. The church was then listed at 101 Albany St in the 1914 city directory, which appears to have been an early compilation or lingering small group as the *Waterloo Times-Tribune* noted in December 1913 that Rev. Shaw has departed from the city and interest in Mt. Olivet had lagged.<sup>153</sup>

A move by Waterloo city council in 1912 coincided with the increase in the immigrant and African American population, resulting in a negative portrayal. Community leaders were alarmed at the “unruly” immigrant workingmen population that frequented saloons in the city, and they enacted prohibition for Waterloo in 1912, closing the saloons in an attempt to control workers. As typical in other cities as prohibition was passed and enforced in the 1910s and 1920s, this move created a new culture of bootlegging. Through the end of 1912, Waterloo witnessed an increase in bootlegging and gambling activities, typically operated from workingmen’s neighborhoods and “soft drink parlors” in former saloon properties.<sup>154</sup> Bootlegging activities by white residents were set up in workingmen’s neighborhoods that had less police patrols, and the northeast triangle neighborhood became particularly known for harboring this illegal activity. While the majority of

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<sup>149</sup> “Colored Church,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, September 2, 1911, 6

<sup>150</sup> “Colored Church,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, January 20, 1912, 6

<sup>151</sup> Jones notes in his thesis that the first African American church listed was a colored Congregational Church, and that it was no longer listed by 1914 (Jones 1997: 139). These dates align with the Colored Church listed, though no particular association was the Congregational Church was noted in the contemporary newspaper information.

<sup>152</sup> “Baptist Church,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, September 14, 1912, 11

<sup>153</sup> The 1914 city directory then lists Rev. I.W. Bess of the A.M.E. Church at 131 Bates, and Mt. Olivet Baptist has moved to 101 Albany. It is unknown what building they then met in there, as the old Railroad Chapel was then moved to 101 Albany in July 1914 for use as the A.M.E. Church. Mt. Olivet Baptist Church appears largely disbanded by December 1913, with former members joining the A.M.E. Church and remaining members then forming Antioch Baptist Church. (“Negroes Organize Church,” *Waterloo Times Tribune*, December 2, 1913, 3)

<sup>154</sup> Long 1986: 73

black residents that moved to Waterloo in this period were responsible citizens seeking work with the Illinois Central, the other black residents that migrated north seeking out employment opportunities then became engaged in these activities as well. Black residents involved in operating gambling rooms and bootlegging activities rented space from white building owners, and many of their patrons were white residents from other areas of the city. However, it was the activities of the new “driftless” black residents that were largely reported in the newspaper, more than the involvement of white residents or similar activities by white businessmen. The “small time” houses operated by African Americans within a few blocks of the Illinois Central railroad typically dealt in single drink or pints, and thus they were caught with only a small quantity of liquor at their house, with larger quantities hid a short distance from the house.<sup>155</sup>

By June 1913, the *Waterloo Times-Tribune* had coined the term of “Smoky Row” to describe a portion of the northeast triangle neighborhood where bootlegging and gambling activities were more prevalent. Night sergeant Charles Wetlaufer followed two strangers to the “Smoky Row” neighborhood in late June 1913, where he witnessed Mr. Beverly Riddle purchase a bottle of whiskey for \$1. Riddle, an African American residing on Merriam (Merriman) Street, was then arrested.<sup>156</sup> Merriman Street was targeted for a clean-up of “Smoky Row” in late July 1913. Lawrence McClinton, a black resident who lived at 120 Merriam (Merriman) (demolished) was dubbed as the “King of Smoky Row,” with police raiding his home on July 30, resulting in charges of bootlegging and operating a disorderly house. Eight others were charged with being “inmates of a disorderly house.”<sup>157</sup> Three other houses were also raided, including the homes of Robert Stearns at 118 Merriam (Merriman) (charged with conducting a nuisance by sale of intoxicating liquor) (demolished), Grant Loving at 121 Oneida St (charged with maintaining a house of ill fame) (Map #26), and Lizzie Kelley at 86 Barclay St (charge with maintaining a nuisance by sale of intoxicating liquor, conducting a house of ill fame) (demolished). The *Waterloo Times-Tribune* highlighted the disorder of “Smoky Row” – the crap games and gambling, white men engaging with black men and women in drinking and gambling, revelry continuing until 1 or 1:30 in the morning, and every form of indecency. Apparently, much of the beer, whiskey, and wine found in Smoky Row was supplied by residents making trips to Denver in trucks, bringing back significant amounts of alcohol. With evidence of the sale of alcohol, a mulct tax could be assessed by the city, with the white owners of the properties responsible for payment, if not paid by their tenants.<sup>158</sup> Those residents charged were fined \$300 and costs or sentenced to 90 days in jail, with Loving and McClinton able to pay the fine and the other spending their time in jail.<sup>159</sup> Mulct tax was also assessed against three of the properties. The *Waterloo Times-Tribune* noted that it was unlikely that Lawrence McClinton, Lizzie Kelley, and Grant Loving would be able to pay the \$600 each, with the property owners, G.W. Miller of Cedar Falls, A. Soule of Waverly, and G.W. Cheever of Waterloo, then responsible for payment.<sup>160</sup>

At the same time as this news was reported, the *Waterloo Times-Tribune* offered an editorial on the broader question of a potential “negro problem” in Waterloo. It pointed out that the police

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<sup>155</sup> Neymeyer 1980: 85-86; Jones 1997: 131

<sup>156</sup> “Watched Purchase then Made Arrest,” *Waterloo Times-Tribune*, June 28, 1913, 7

<sup>157</sup> “‘Smokey Row King’ is Caught in Raid,” *Waterloo Times-Tribune*, July 30, 1913, 7

<sup>158</sup> “‘Smokey Row’ Saturnalia Will Be Ended,” *Waterloo Times-Tribune*, July 31, 1913, 1-2

<sup>159</sup> “‘Smoky Row’ Folk Levied Big Fines,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, September 3, 1913, 11

<sup>160</sup> “To Levy Taxes Against Property,” *Waterloo Times-Tribune*, August 9, 1913, 1



court news seems to bear it out that there was a problem already, starting with typical squabbles among black residents that had escalated to include knives and guns. However, it seemed to not be widespread among the black residents, but rather a dozen or so residents that were causing problems. While they complained that the police had targeted them, it appeared evident from their charges and convictions that there was a basis. The newspaper advocated that the city make an effort to rid Waterloo of the “bad nigger” (shiftless, fighting, gambling, liquor drinking, dope filled), making him understand that Waterloo is not a good place for him. There was no objection to the respectable black population here, and ridding the city of the other smaller element would benefit all residents.<sup>161</sup>

While the term “Smoky Row” has been applied to a broader area bounded by Sumner, Mobile, and the Illinois Central tracks by later scholars, it appears to actually have been confined to specific problematic areas in the early 1910s. The *Waterloo Times-Tribune* supported the plans to eliminate Smoky Row, with the street then resuming its rightful name of Merriam (Merriman) Street.<sup>162</sup> Merriman Street through the center of Shilliam’s 3<sup>rd</sup> Addition was perhaps “Smoky Row” proper, with the blocks within a block of the Illinois Central tracks to the northeast, including the south end of Barclay Street and west end of Oneida Street in Hammond and Hopkins Addition, as other areas of problematic activities. Thus, “Smoky Row,” when it was targeted in 1913, did not extend throughout the northeast triangle neighborhood as it has been defined for this project. Efforts at cleaning up Merriman continued through the end of 1913, with the home of Lawrence McClinton at 120 Merriman raided again, by the police with the support of the Waterloo Business Men’s Temperance association.<sup>163</sup> In April 1914, the *Waterloo Evening Courier* reported that while Merriman street had been one of worst in city for some time, it had been cleaned up, with some of the better class of African Americans now residing there. The law-abiding black residents of the north section of the city objected to the term “Smoky Row” being applied to the entire section, as they felt it injured their standing with the city. By this time, the black residents that were continuing to cause the most trouble reportedly resided in the small section of the neighborhood bounded by Sumner, Oneida, Barclay, and the Illinois Central tracks (two blocks in the Hammond and Hopkins Addition in the northwest corner of the northeast triangle neighborhood). The majority of the white and black residents in the larger neighborhood defined as bounded by the tracks, Cottage Street, and Mobile Street were complying with laws.<sup>164</sup>

School enrollment increased to 5,347 in fall 1913, with 3,039 on the east side and 2,308 on the west side.<sup>165</sup> A new school was opened on each side of the river in September 1913, the Washington Irving School on west side and the Lincoln School on the east side. With the residential construction in the northeast side of Waterloo, Washington School was noted as particularly overcrowded, with the situation expected to continue for the school year. There were a number of black children noted as enrolled in various schools on the east side, including three in the high school, ten in Hawthorne School (High and Vine – south of the shops on west side of tracks), and six at Washington School (4<sup>th</sup> and Webster, northwest of the survey area).

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<sup>161</sup> “The ‘Bad Nigger’ Here,” *Waterloo Times-Tribune*, July 31, 1913, 4

<sup>162</sup> “‘Smokey Row’ Saturnalia Will Be Ended,” *Waterloo Times-Tribune*, July 31, 1913, 1-2

<sup>163</sup> “Detective Moore is Under Arrest,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, November 24, 1913, 12;

<sup>164</sup> “Law Abiding Negroes Not in ‘Smoky Row’,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, April 17, 1914, 9; “M’Clinton Has Not Left City As Reported,” *Waterloo Times-Tribune*, November 30, 1913, 1

<sup>165</sup> Long 1986: 161

Additionally, several others attended McKinley School (Linden and Franklin – further to south) and McFarlane School (Linden and Douglas – two blocks east of the survey area). Thus, there was not a particular concentration of black students noted in 1913 in a particular neighborhood in Waterloo. There was no trouble anticipated over the color question among the students, as several were enrolled last year with increased numbers this year.<sup>166</sup>

The efforts to counter the “Smoky Row” element in summer 1913 appears to have then spurred the organization of two new African American churches that would be sustained through the 20<sup>th</sup> century and serve as leadership voices for the black community in Waterloo. Funds were being raised for a “colored church” to be located in the vicinity of Sycamore and Lafayette near the Rath Packing company in August 1913, with the anticipation that a large number would join the church and a pastor secured. The *Waterloo Evening Courier* noted that the religious branch of black race were very antagonistic to the “bad negroes” as they call them, designating them as “floaters” and “guntoters.” Their organization would counter this influence, with none of those residents allowed to join the church.<sup>167</sup> It is unknown if this article references the Baptist or African Methodist Episcopal group, both of which were meeting informally at this point in time while working on formal organization.

Rev. I.W. Bess, a pastor with the African Methodist Episcopal (A.M.E.) Church, transferred from his post in Galesburg, Illinois, to Waterloo in spring 1913 to start working on an organization of a local branch of the church. He was supported in his efforts by the Waterloo Ministerial Association, a group of white clergymen. They accepted the generally accurate belief that different ethnic groups and races preferred to establish their own separate institutions, and thus they were interested in helping black residents organize their own churches.<sup>168</sup> In fall 1913, the African Methodist Episcopal in Waterloo was formally organized, with the first quarterly meeting held in October 1913. Rev. I.W. Bess had moved into the former residence of Rev. Shaw at 131 Bates Street, and the meeting was held at this location. Rev. S.B. Moore, the presiding elder of Des Moines district, was in charge of this initial formal meeting.<sup>169</sup> Similar to the Mt. Olivet Baptist Church previously meeting at this location, the pastor’s residence also served as meeting place for the church in the formative years. Nearly 500 black residents were estimated in Waterloo at the time, and the residence was quickly too small for the church, with efforts then made to secure a church building. The *Waterloo Evening Courier* encouraged residents to support the efforts of Rev. Bess, both in terms of humanitarian interest and to help them in their efforts to establish a center of moral and religious influence. There was a large element of hard working, debt paying, law abiding African Americans who were making an effort to secure a permanent church home, though the news often focused on the lawless element that had drifted into town.<sup>170</sup> In late November 1913, after another raid on nearby Merriman Street, W.R. Jameson, a leader in the Business Men’s Temperance association spoke at the Sunday afternoon meeting of the Young Men’s club at the African Methodist Episcopal Church at its home at the corner of Bates and

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<sup>166</sup> “Schools are Open for the Fall Term,” *Waterloo Times-Tribune*, September 9, 1913, 6

<sup>167</sup> “Negroes Will Start Church,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, August 19, 1913, 12

<sup>168</sup> Long 1986: 73-74

<sup>169</sup> “City News,” *Waterloo Times Tribune*, October 15, 1913, 3

<sup>170</sup> “African M.E. Church Proposition Outlined,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, November 8, 1913, 7

Merriman St. He spoke on the sacrifices of Christ and life that he wanted people to follow, with the meeting reportedly attended by a large number of black young men.<sup>171</sup>

Though the Baptists had an earlier black church with the organization of Mt. Olivet Baptist Church in September 1912, a largely new group met in December 1913 to organize the Antioch Baptist Church. Rev. Shaw of the Mt. Olivet Baptist Church had left the city, with interest in the church then lagging and several members joining the A.M.E. Church. A group of 40 black residents interested in forming a new Baptist church then met on December 2 in a building on lower Mulberry Street with delegates from the Baptist Church in Des Moines to formally organized a Baptist congregation to be known as Antioch Baptist Church.<sup>172</sup> According to church history, this group had been meeting since April 1913, originally in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mose Dowden. The church was then organized by Rev. Samuel Bates, Rev. J.M. Reynolds, and Rev. Burton, with its first formal meeting place in a storefront on Mulberry Street. The name Antioch was suggested by Charles Sims, an original member and early deacon.<sup>173</sup> Rev. R.A. Broyles then arrived to assume leadership of the church in spring 1914. The church had financial assistance from white Baptist churches as well as the Waterloo Ministerial Association.<sup>174</sup> The church directory published in the *Waterloo Times Tribune* on December 14, 1913 lists the African Methodist Church at Bates and Merriman streets, but no black Baptist church is listed.<sup>175</sup> The 1914 city directory then lists Mount Olivet Baptist Church at 101 Albany Street (no pastor noted), African Methodist Episcopal Church at 131 Bates (I.W. Bess – pastor), and Antioch Baptist Church at 1620 Mulberry (R.A. Broyles – pastor). Thus, it appears that all three churches operated simultaneously for a few months. The remaining members of Mount Olivet Baptist Church then likely joined either the African Methodist Episcopal Church (which followed their locations) or the Antioch Baptist Church (the new Baptist Church in town).

The *Waterloo Evening Courier* reported in November 1913 that Rev. Bess was seeking support to secure a church building for the African Methodist Episcopal Church, as the rooms of his dwelling were inadequate for the numbers seeking to attend the church. The church had an option on a good lot situated in the midst of what was emerging as the center of the African American population of Waterloo, as well as an option on a substantial frame chapel to be moved to the lot. The building would make a commodious and attractive building for the social and religious life of the black residents. They were seeking to raise around \$1,000 for the project, with \$150 already in hand and just over \$300 with subscriptions. The group was working with the Waterloo Ministerial Association on two conditions. First, that two white residents be members of the committee for the project, and second that the property be held in trust by the trustees of one of the local churches for a period of five years and then turned over to the African M.E. Church if they had succeeded in holding continuous services during that period. While they felt it might not be necessary, it was envisioned as a safeguard to ensure that the property would serve the interests of the black residents and not simply a particular organization. Contributions for the fund were collected through the First National Bank, as suggested by the pastor so that the general public could be confident in the handling of contributed funds. The committee was noted as including Albert J. Northrup, J.B.

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<sup>171</sup> "Following the Footsteps," *Waterloo Times-Tribune*, November 25, 1913, 3

<sup>172</sup> "Negroes Organize Church," *Waterloo Times Tribune*, December 2, 1913, 3

<sup>173</sup> "Antioch laying cornerstone, marks 68<sup>th</sup>," *Waterloo Courier*, July 31, 1981

<sup>174</sup> Neymeyer 1980: 87-88; Jones 1997: 140

<sup>175</sup> "Places of Worship in Waterloo," *Waterloo Times Tribune*, December 14, 1913, 12

Bamford, and Rev. William B. Sandford (Westminster Presbyterian Church).<sup>176</sup> By December 16, a total of \$800 had been subscribed towards the church building plan of the African M.E. Church. Several churches in area had supported the effort of the black Methodists to secure a church large enough to accommodate their members, and black residents had also contributed loyalty and solicited funds from those outside of churches. Their goal was then to raise \$1,500 to secure the property by January 1. The membership of the church was rapidly increasing, with the rooms in minister's home at Bates and Merriman streets crowded beyond even standing room at times.<sup>177</sup>

Waterloo continued to prosper through this period, with a strong economy supported by the Illinois Central shops and 144 factories in town by 1914.<sup>178</sup> Approximately 250,000 gas engines were manufactured in the United States in 1913, with 50,000 of them reportedly manufactured in Waterloo. The Waterloo Gasoline Engine Company expanded to producing tractors in 1913, returning to its origins, with 20 Model L-A tractors that year. The single speed Model R was produced in 1914, with 118 sold.<sup>179</sup> Rath Packing Company continued to prosper, and changes in meat packing led to the construction of a modern multi-story plant in 1914, with the dark red brick buildings with concrete trim designed by H. Peter Henschien, a specialist designer for meat packing buildings.<sup>180</sup> The Waterloo, Cedar Falls & Northern Railway Company continued its expansion of its interurban line, reaching Cedar Rapids to connect with the Cedar Rapids & Iowa City Railway in 1914.<sup>181</sup> Hundreds of houses were built in town in 1913, as well as 36 business blocks including the 300-room Russell-Lamson Hotel on the west side.<sup>182</sup> The third and longest Melan Arch bridge was built in the downtown in 1913, joining with this new bridge at Mullan Avenue joining the earlier Melan Arch bridges built on 4<sup>th</sup> Street in 1903 and 5<sup>th</sup> Street in 1908.<sup>183</sup> The majority of construction in workingmen's neighborhoods near more industrial areas were single family houses. The 1986 survey notes that many of these houses have substantial alterations over time, with the application of modern siding, window replacements, and porch enclosures. The dominant house type was the hip-roof houses, with also gable-front houses noted.<sup>184</sup> In middle class neighborhoods, double houses and flats were common, as well as bungalows and Foursquare houses.<sup>185</sup> More formal residential developments also continued in Waterloo, such as the platting of Kingbird Hill in 1913 with its curving streets, central boulevard, and four neighborhood playgrounds.<sup>186</sup>

As noted previously, with the demolitions in the Hammond and Hopkins Addition in the northwest portion of this northeast triangle neighborhood and Shilliam's 3<sup>rd</sup> Subdivision in the south portion of the neighborhood, the full extent of construction in these areas in the period from 1914 to 1915 is likely larger than is reflected in the remaining resources, though a number of houses were likely

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<sup>176</sup> "African M.E. Church Proposition Outlined," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, November 8, 1913, 7

<sup>177</sup> "Church Fund is Increasing," *Waterloo Times Tribune*, December 17, 1913, 2; "Seek Church Funds," *Waterloo Times Tribune*, December 20, 1913, 3

<sup>178</sup> Long 1986: 67

<sup>179</sup> Long 1986: 106-107

<sup>180</sup> Long 1986: 101

<sup>181</sup> Long 1986: 25; Long 1988: E15

<sup>182</sup> Long 1988: E10

<sup>183</sup> Long 1986: 15

<sup>184</sup> Long 1988: E9

<sup>185</sup> Long 1988: E10

<sup>186</sup> Long 1986: 92; Long 1988: E8

already built by this time in these earlier areas. Two properties with extant houses date to construction in 1913 in the Hammond and Hopkins Addition. In the 100 block of Oneida Street, immediately east of the railroad tracks and Illinois Central shops, a lot owned since 1908 by Caroline Clark Leavitt was sold to George H. Cheevers (bank president) in April 1913. No houses are listed at 119 Oneida St (Map #25) or 121 Oneida Street (Map #26) in the 1912 city directory, and thus these two hip-roof one-story houses on the split lot appear built by Cheevers as rental properties likely immediately in April 1913. The house at 121 Oneida St was completed by July 30, 1913, when it was the residence of Grant Loving included in the raid on illegal activities in the areas immediately along the railroad tracks (with Cheevers than paying the mulct tax). It was then rented and sold to William (Boggs & Ross) and Lue Boggs in November 1914. One property with an extant house dates to construction in 1913 in Shilliam's Subdivision, on the east side of Mobile St. Matthew and Alice Collins had built a house on Shilliam Ave at Mobile around 1905, and they built a second house on the lot to its rear as a rental in 1913, rented to Samuel C. and Emily Murphy in 1914. In the southern part of Howrey and McWilliams Addition, George B. McWilliams transferred the lot at 238 Jackson St (Map #84) to Waterloo Loan & Trust Company in 1912, with a rental house then built on the property likely in 1913. It was initially rented to Robert E. (Kimball Co) and Mabel Marshall, who then bought in July 1918 (thus likely buying it with monthly installments).

More focused development in 1913 in the northeast triangle neighborhood was found along Sumner Street in Howrey & McWilliams Replat, with seven extant houses constructed in this period. Though the northern section of Howrey & McWilliams Addition along the 500 and 600 blocks of Sumner Street and Cottage Street had been replatted in April 1910, no construction is noted in this plat within the survey area prior to 1913. No houses are listed in the 500 or 600 block of Sumner Street in the 1912 city directory. George B. McWilliams then worked to start the development of the 600 block of Sumner Street, reacquiring lots previously sold to other parties in 1912 and early 1913. He again built the larger two-story houses in the neighborhood, with Foursquare houses built at 610 Sumner St (Map #7), 612 Sumner St (Map #6), and 638 Sumner St (Map #1). 610 was rented to Wise M. (works at Illinois Central) and Amelia Collier in 1916 (vacant in 1914), 612 was rented to William H. (engineer at Illinois Central) and Mary Matthew in 1914, and 638 was rented to Fred (Citizens Dairy Company) and Marie Stahlkoff in 1914. By 1918, the families renting these houses were all associated with the Illinois Central. Towards the east end of the block, Emily Hicks owned the lot at 632 Sumner St and built the Foursquare house in 1913 as well, with it then rented to W.H. (brakeman for IC railroad) and Della C. Bush in 1916. The two houses built in the 500 block of Sumner Street to the west were smaller one-story homes. The gable-front one-story house at 532 Sumner Street (Map #11) was owned by J.G. Gilley and rented to Walter (foreman) and Alice Kuttler by 1914, and the house at 536 Sumner St (Map #10) was owned by George F. Dunham and rented to Alfred L. (soft drink parlor - 1107 E. 4th St) and Bertha Millsap by 1916 (vacant in 1914).





**Figure 20. House at 121 Oneida Street (Map #26)**



**Figure 21. House at 610 Sumner St (Map #7)**



Respectable African American residents continued to work through the first part of 1914 to make a positive impact on Waterloo. The Waterloo Business Men's Temperance Association also continued their efforts to enforce prohibition in the community, as discussion abounded on the amount of illegal liquor activities throughout the community.<sup>187</sup> They held a series of meetings in various churches over the next two months on the subject of temperance, including one in March that coincided with the meeting of Young Men's Sunday club at the African Methodist Episcopal church at the corner of Bates and Merriman.<sup>188</sup> Rev. Bess introduced the speakers for the meeting, expressing the appreciation felt by the members of the church that "Smoky Row" had been cleaned up and hope that it would never be reopened again.<sup>189</sup> This area of "Smoky Row" appears to be the section along Merriman Street, as black residents that were continuing to cause the most trouble reportedly resided in the small section of the neighborhood bounded by Sumner, Oneida, Barclay, and the Illinois Central tracks (two blocks in the Hammond and Hopkins Addition in the northwest corner of the northeast triangle neighborhood). As noted, black residents of the north section of the city objected in April 1914 to the term "Smoky Row" being applied to the entire section, as majority of the white and black residents in the larger neighborhood defined as bounded by the tracks, Cottage Street, and Mobile Street were complying with laws.<sup>190</sup> Black residents formed the first political club in spring 1914 for the purpose of taking an active part in the upcoming municipal election. On March 18, North End Colored Club was organized at a meeting held in the pool hall of Tom Manns and William Boggs at 923 E. 4<sup>th</sup> St. Only black voters could be members of the club, which elected William Boggs as president, H. Hoppin (Hopkins?) as secretary, and H. Coyle as treasurer. They endorsed Mayor Thompson with a pledge to support full ticket. It was noted that there were about 350 black voters in the city at the time.<sup>191</sup>

The campaign of Rev. I.W. Bess and the members of the African Methodist Episcopal church to raise funds for their own building for use as a church continued successfully in spring 1914. The *Waterloo Evening Courier* reported on February 2 that they had \$900 pledged, and they were working on negotiations for an old building on Lafayette street.<sup>192</sup> That building apparently fell through, as they then were working on a deal to purchase the Free Methodist Church at corner of Douglas and Mobile street in March.<sup>193</sup> However, the Free Methodists decided to remain in their building rather than move, so that potential option fell through as well. The Waterloo Ministerial Association continued to work with the building committee (Dr. A.J. Northrup, Dr. W.B. Sandford, and Rev. J.M. Bamford) on securing a site and a building. On April 24, the newspaper announced that the committee had bought the lot at the corner of Albany and Mobile streets from Joe Schiel for a good price with \$100 donated towards the sale. The lot was noted as an ample size for a church and future parsonage. The committee had also secured the substantial frame building known as the railroad chapel on E. 4<sup>th</sup> Street. It would be moved at once to the new site, set high on a foundation to have ample room in the basement for rooms for social meetings and Sunday School. As previously stipulated, the property would be held in trust for five years, with the African Methodist Episcopal church having full use of the property over that period. They

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<sup>187</sup> "Fired First Gun in Booze Battle," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, January 26, 1914, 2

<sup>188</sup> "Temperance Advocates to Conduct Sunday Meeting," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, March 13, 1914, 11

<sup>189</sup> "Temperance Men Discuss Saloons," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, March 16, 1914, 7

<sup>190</sup> "Law Abiding Negroes Not in 'Smoky Row'," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, April 17, 1914, 9; "M'Clinton Has Not Left City As Reported," *Waterloo Times-Tribune*, November 30, 1913, 1

<sup>191</sup> "North End Colored Club is Organized," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, March 19, 1914, 14

<sup>192</sup> "Campaign Near Completion," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, February 2, 1914, 5

<sup>193</sup> "Plan to Close Deal for New Church Next Week," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, March 16, 1914, 9

expected to have it ready for use by early summer. Rev. I.W. Bess was commended for his hard work in making the building a reality, as well as the numerous other churches and individuals that had supported the project financially to make the project possible. The members of the church, who had been worshipping in his residence since the formation of the church, were noted to be “of the best class of negroes and they are doing everything in their power for the betterment of their race in this city.”<sup>194</sup> They continued their fundraising efforts in April with musical entertainment provided by the choir of African M.E. Church at the Union Congregational church, with funds raised earmarked for repairs to the building.<sup>195</sup>

Antioch Baptist Church also continued to grow through the first part of 1914. The *Waterloo Evening Courier* noted on May 16: “Within the past few years, several hundreds of negroes have moved into Waterloo, most of them coming from the far south and many of them having been members of colored Baptist churches.” Rev. R.A. Broyles from Rock Island, Illinois, was well-known in Waterloo for his annual visits over the past few years in interest of fundraising for Noxubee Industrial School, an institute in McLeod, Mississippi, founded in 1898 for black students. Antioch Baptist Church called him as their pastor in May 1914, as they had thus far held services for several months without a pastor. He accepted the call to the church composed of roughly 40 members, with the agreement that he would serve but split his time with his work for the Noxubee Industrial School. Services were then held in a store building at 1620 Mulberry Street (demolished), on the south side of the east side commercial district and about six blocks south of the northeast triangle neighborhood. This location was near McKinley School, which was noted as attended by numerous black students.<sup>196</sup> Rev. Broyles would continue in this position only a short time, until January 1915 when he resigned and continued to focus on his other work.<sup>197</sup>

Rev. I.W. Bess served as a leader and spokesperson for the African American community in 1914, speaking out on other issues that related to broader issues that affected black residents in Waterloo. His work with the Waterloo Ministerial Association and success in forming a church led to his credibility among white residents.<sup>198</sup> When an ordinance was put forth by city council prohibiting African Americans from bathing (swimming) at the municipal beach, Rev. I.W. Bess spoke up at the next city council meeting on behalf of black residents that he felt that they had no right to do so. He noted that “Waterloo is too far north for such racial discrimination.” At the same time, he acknowledged that the city may have the right to restrict use of the bath house and renting bathing suits. However, that did not extend to restricting swimming and use of the beach if they arrived in their own suits.<sup>199</sup> The restrictions on black swimmers were removed, initiating a period of calm in race relations in Waterloo that extended for the next few years.<sup>200</sup> Rev. I.W. Bess also initiated plans in May for the celebration of Emancipation Day on August 4 for black residents, coordinating speakers and entertainment for the occasion.<sup>201</sup>

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<sup>194</sup> “Deal is Closed for New Church,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, April 24, 1914, 5

<sup>195</sup> “Plantation Melodies to be Revived,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, April 29, 1914, 8

<sup>196</sup> “Negro Baptists Secure Pastor,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, May 16, 1914, 3; “Broyles Selected Officer of Negro College in South,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, March 1, 1942, 11

<sup>197</sup> “A Frank Statement by Antioch Baptist Church,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, January 28, 1915, 3

<sup>198</sup> Jones 1997: 142-44

<sup>199</sup> “Negroes Enter Strong Protest,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, May 21, 1914, 7

<sup>200</sup> Neymeyer 1980: 82

<sup>201</sup> “Negroes to Celebrate Emancipation Day, Aug. 4,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, May 28, 1914, 6



**Figure 22. African American Episcopal (A.M.E.) Church at 101 Albany Street (Map #62)**

Work on the new permanent home for the African Methodist Episcopal church continued through spring, with the church dedicated in July. The *Waterloo Evening Courier* reported on May 16 that the foundation for the new African Methodist Episcopal (A.M.E.) church on Mobile Street had been completed, with workmen preparing to start on the building.<sup>202</sup> Railroad Chapel was then moved from E. 4<sup>th</sup> Street to the site at the corner of Albany and Mobile. By the middle of June, it had been remodeled and repaired for use by the A.M.E. church. The basement was noted as large and airy, and the auditorium large enough for about 300 hundred people, ample room for the congregation.<sup>203</sup> Bishop H.F. Lee from Wilberforce, Ohio, led the dedication service on Sunday July 12, with Rev. S.B. Moore from Galesburg and Rev. I.W. Bess also speaking. St. Paul's Methodist orchestra played for the service as well. Bishop Lee spoke again for the evening service, with music by the Walnut Street Baptist orchestra. The project was noted as successful due to the efforts of the church officials, aid of the Waterloo Ministerial association, and financial support from other churches and individuals. The auditorium included a large platform with a choir loft at the rear and substantial pews. It was equipped for gas lights for evening meetings. The basement included a large Sunday School room, kitchen and dining room, and furnace room. Overall, the cost of the project was estimated at \$1,000, with a small amount not raised prior to the dedication. Hundreds of black residents reportedly attended the dedication, with \$380 pledged to complete the

<sup>202</sup> "Church Foundation Done," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, May 16, 1914, 1

<sup>203</sup> "Dedicate A.M.E. Church July 12," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, June 16, 1914, 10

project. Due to the efforts of Rev. Bess, the church was also referenced as Bess Chapel in 1914, though the name was not used for a long period of time.<sup>204</sup>

Thus, both the African Methodist Episcopal (A.M.E.) church and Antioch Baptist Church successfully completed their first year of ministry, with the A.M.E. church securing a building sufficient for their use as well as for the use of other organizations, programs, and events. The building was moved into the northeast triangle neighborhood, an area already with a number of African American residents. Its location in this area and its site along the Rose Hill street railway line would both provide easy access to the church for black residents as well as act as a draw for additional African Americans to move into this neighborhood. The A.M.E. church published their first annual report in September 1914, outlining their success over their first year since formal organization. A total of \$1,004.17 had been raised for the building fund by the church and public subscriptions, with other pledges and \$500 nearly reaching the total costs of \$2,025.70 for the project.<sup>205</sup> Rev. I.W. Bess believed that furnishing wholesome entertainment for his people was one of the most effective means of promoting their interest to better things, and concerts and readings were held regularly at the church.<sup>206</sup> In December, Rev. Bess started a reading room in the auditorium of the church, providing a space that black residents could be comfortable reading and thus not seek division in questionable places. A number of people donated reading material, and heat was provided in the room for this purpose. The reading room was not restricted to members of the church, but it was open to all black residents.<sup>207</sup> Throughout fall 1914, services were held by Rev. I.W. Bess at the church at 101 Albany Street at 11:00 in the morning and 7:45 in the evening, with Sunday School at 10:00 and a prayer meeting on Wednesday. The Free Methodist Church was the other church within the northeast triangle neighborhood in the 1910s, located a block to the south at Mobile and Douglas. Rev. J.L. Riley held a similar schedule, with Sunday School at 10:00 and services at 11:00 A.M. and 8:00 P.M. Antioch Baptist Church continued to meet in their location at 1620 Mulberry Street further to the south of this neighborhood, with Rev R.A. Broyles holding Sunday School at 10:00, services at 11:00 A.M. and 7:30 P.M., and men's league at 3:00.<sup>208</sup> Antioch Baptist Church held a special service to celebrate the first anniversary of their church on December 20, 1914. The *Waterloo Evening Courier* noted that they had made good progress in their first year, with the church "doing a splendid work among the colored people of the city." A total of 26 new members had joined since Rev. Broyles arrived in April, bringing total membership to 61.<sup>209</sup>

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<sup>204</sup> "A.M.E. Church to be Dedicated," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, July 11, 1914, 2; "Crowds Attend the Dedication," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, July 13, 1914, 3

<sup>205</sup> The church paid \$605 for the lot and \$300 for the church building, with a cost of \$200 to move the building. The foundation cost \$203, and other costs were associated with remodeling and repairing the building, including plumbing, lighting, and labor. Expenses for church operations included pastor's salary, rentals, heating, supplies, etc., with the collections meeting the expenses. ("A.M.E. Church Submits Report," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, September 12, 1914, 6)

<sup>206</sup> "Negro Reader to Entertain," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, September 5, 1914, 2

<sup>207</sup> "Will Open Reading Rooms for Negroes," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, December 3, 1914, 5

<sup>208</sup> "Church Directory," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, November 14, 1914, 7

<sup>209</sup> "Church to Celebrate First Anniversary," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, December 5, 1914, 5

### *Increasing African American Presence in a Workingmen's Neighborhood, 1915-1918*

With the strong local economy based on the local industries and Illinois Central shops, the population of Waterloo continued to grow from 26,693 to 33,097 by 1915 and to 36,230 by 1920. The Iowa census in 1915 continued to show that nearly 88% of the population was American-born white residents. The 395 black residents tabulated in the census represented only 1.1% of the overall population of the community. These residents were not concentrated in a particular neighborhood at this point in time, but lived in workingmen's neighborhoods on both sides of the river, with a larger number on the east side with the Illinois Central shops located. Approximately one-third of the black residents were born in Mississippi (132), likely drawn to Waterloo due to the railroad. The remaining residents included 34 born in Kentucky, 29 born in Iowa, and 21 born in Tennessee.<sup>210</sup> Over 90% of the black residents reported that they could read and write, with the average male having completed 6<sup>th</sup> grade and the average female completed 7<sup>th</sup> grade. Additionally, nearly 2% of men and 9% of women had completed four years of high school, and two men had completed four years of college and two women had completed three years of college.<sup>211</sup> The 1915 county history notes the two black churches in Waterloo: African Methodist Episcopal (Rev. I.W. Bess) with 80 members and the Antioch Baptist Mission (Rev. R.A. Broyles) with 45 members.<sup>212</sup> The 1915 Iowa census noted that among the 395 black residents, the majority listed a church affiliation. A total of 137 women and 46 men listed their affiliation with the A.M.E. Church. Black women in general in this period were more closely affiliated with churches, with 44 other women affiliated with Antioch Baptist, two affiliated with the Catholic church, one with Evangelical, and one with Seventh Day Adventist. Overall, 33 women and 96 men did not list a church affiliation.<sup>213</sup> Census records also show that there was no apparent discrimination in wages. Both black and immigrant railroad workers made around \$600 annually, though black workers had less opportunities for advancement.<sup>214</sup> Per the 1915 city directory, 35% of black men (40) were employed at the Illinois Central, though representing only about 2.8% of the workforce of 1,400.<sup>215</sup>

Throughout the next few years, the African Methodist Episcopal church and the Antioch Baptist Church served as the religious and community centers for the black residents of Waterloo. Rev. I.W. Bess remained an active leader and spokesman for the African American community in 1915 and 1916. He continued to work with city officials to rid Waterloo of problematic black residents and advocate for the best interests of the residents. He also worked to secure employment for black women in domestic positions in homes of some of the wealthier residents.<sup>216</sup> Rev. Bess led a local "clean-up" effort in March 1915 that was planned to coincide with the national Negro health week, a program of the National Negro Business league to ensure sanitary conditions within black neighborhoods. However, it was postponed a month in Waterloo to coincide with the city's "clean-up" week.<sup>217</sup> He supported efforts of black residents to open businesses to serve other residents. Joseph D. Hopkins moved to Waterloo in 1913, opening a barber shop at 531 Dane in 1914 with his brother Percy Hopkins for black residents. They expanded and moved to 521 Argyle in 1915

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<sup>210</sup> Long 1986: 68, 95; Long 1988: E6

<sup>211</sup> Jones 1997: 116

<sup>212</sup> Hartman 1915, Vol 1: 349

<sup>213</sup> Jones 1997: 141-142

<sup>214</sup> Jones 1997: 94

<sup>215</sup> Long 1986: 72

<sup>216</sup> Jones 1997: 142

<sup>217</sup> "Negroes Help in 'Clean-Up' Week," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, March 23, 1915, 7



(west of the Illinois Central shops). They also then opened up a billiards hall and restaurant.<sup>218</sup> With the resignation of Rev. Broyles in January, the Antioch Baptist Church went a few months without a pastor, until calling Rev. James W. Bowles in April 1915.<sup>219</sup> He would quickly become an active voice with Rev. Bess in the interest of African Americans in Waterloo. Rev. Bess and the African American Church hosted the 9<sup>th</sup> annual conference of the Des Moines district of the African Methodist churches in June 1915, with Bishop Lee again speaking in the church to the conference attendees and local residents.<sup>220</sup>

Issues with law-breaking black residents appear to have increased again in spring and summer of 1915. An issue was noted with John Jones (a black resident who operated a restaurant on Halstead st) and Bob Alexander causing trouble for Tom Davenport in early June 1915, sparking a newspaper article that noted that there were again numerous complaints of night carousing in “Smoky Row.” City official announced that they would take drastic steps to clear the city of troublemakers, serving notice on all idle black men and women who had been in Waterloo for some time and had not yet secured employment to leave city within 48 hours or risk being taken into custody on charges of vagrancy.<sup>221</sup> The efforts were supported by respectable residents of the area, with a petition presented in late June by 35 owners of property in North Waterloo to take additional steps to compel undesirable people to leave Waterloo. They blamed white men associating with disreputable black women for conditions in “Smoky Row,” with the white men less punished for their actions and thus emboldened to continue. Chief Leighton pledged to making further efforts to clean up the neighborhood, working to have state charges filed against all women operating disorderly houses.<sup>222</sup> Rev. I.W. Bess was cited for his leadership among the better class of black residents and encouraged to work closely with the police on ridding the city of the less desirable elements. These black residents were noted as in sympathy with the movement and would do all possible to assist with cleaning up city, as they had a desire as great as any in the city in respect to law and order.<sup>223</sup> Nightly raids at the end of June resulting in additional charges and certain residents in agreement to leave the city.<sup>224</sup>

As part of the effort to provide better and other options for black residents, two fraternal organizations were started in this period. A local Masonic lodge for black residents seeking membership in the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons (A.F. & A.M.) was organized in spring 1915 with over 30 members. The St. John Lodge, No. 35, held their first installation of officers in a meeting at the A.M.E. Church on July 28, having officially received their charter from the most worshipful united grand lodge of Iowa. The officers included: Worshipful Master – Rev. I.W. Bess, S.W. – C.R. Cheatham, J.W. – Calvin Clayton, treasurer – J.D. Hopkins, and secretary – Frank Bright. The female counterpart to the Masons, the Order of Eastern Star, likewise organized the Queen of Sheba, No. 14, in spring as well. The fraternal organizations provided burial insurance for members, as well as taking up employment issues in years prior to the inclusion of

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<sup>218</sup> Jones 1997: 105

<sup>219</sup> “A Frank Statement by Antioch Baptist Church,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, January 28, 1915, 3; “Antioch Baptist,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, April 3, 1915, 6

<sup>220</sup> “M.E. Conference Nearing an End,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, June 17, 1915, 3

<sup>221</sup> “I.C. Brakeman is Slashed by Negro,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, June 3, 1915, 6

<sup>222</sup> “Lawless Negroes Will Have to Go,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, June 24, 1915, 3

<sup>223</sup> “Police Judge Explains Stand,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, June 25, 1915, 9

<sup>224</sup> “Many Arraigned in Police Court,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, June 28, 1915, 3

black residents in union. They met in the A.M.E. Church until constructing a lodge building nearby on Mobile Street in 1916 (demolished).<sup>225</sup>

With the crowded conditions in Washington School (4<sup>th</sup> and Webster, northwest of the survey area), the school board on the east side worked to construct a new elementary school in this growing area of Waterloo. A site was selected in Rose Hill Addition on Mobile Street between Sumner and Cottage, just to the northeast of the northeast triangle neighborhood survey area (Figures 23-24). Grant School was built in 1914-15, completed in time for the start of school in September 1915 (demolished). McFarlane School, located about five blocks to the south on Douglas, was then closed, with its two grades transferred to Grant School. Other children in this neighborhood that had attended Washington School then shifted to Grant School as well. Grant School was noted as one of the most attractive schools in the city, standing at the summit of Rose Hill with lots of space for excellent playground facilities. The brick school with stone trim was built with modern fireproof construction. The school included six rooms and seven teachers, serving pupils from kindergarten to fifth grade. By September, 140 pupils were enrolled in the new school.<sup>226</sup> The design for the new East High School was completed by Mortimer Cleveland in 1915, with construction then spanning the next few years before the school was opened in 1919.

Black students continued to be integrated among schools in Waterloo, attending the school that was in their neighborhood. Thus, the black residents of the northeast triangle neighborhood sent their children along with the other children in the neighborhood to Grant School. Nearly all black children attended school in this period, with an appreciation for the value of education that was reiterated by the churches.<sup>227</sup> In 1916, Vivian Smith became the first black graduate of the Iowa State Teachers College in nearby Cedar Falls (now University of Northern Iowa). She had moved from Kentucky to Waterloo with her family in 1911, attending the east side schools and continuing her education at the college level. She was also an active member in the A.M.E. Church, as well as an accomplished violinist and pianist. She served on the Waterloo Suffragette Council, which was active in seeking passage in Iowa of a constitutional amendment to give women the right to vote.<sup>228</sup>

The new Grant School was noted as opened in a neighborhood of not large but modern houses. Five new houses were built in the Rose Hill Addition in 1915 during the construction of the school, and this relatively new addition was predicted to soon be thickly populated.<sup>229</sup> It was perhaps the construction of the school that likewise spurred significant additional development in the Howrey & McWilliams Addition immediately to its southwest as well. Twelve properties within the survey area are noted with extant houses that date to around 1915, not listed in the 1914 city directory but completed by the time of the compilation of the 1916 city directory. Four houses were built along Sumner Street in the northern Howrey & McWilliams Replat section, just down the street from Grant School. The one-story clipped-gable front house at 636 Sumner St (Map #2) was built between earlier two-story houses as a rental for F.L. Bell, with Florence L. (Waterloo, Cedar Falls,

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<sup>225</sup> "Colored Masonic Lodge Will Install Officers," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, July 28, 1915, 6; Jones 1997: 148-149

<sup>226</sup> "Preparing for School Opening," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, August 18, 1915, 5; "Much Building on Rose Hill," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, September 11, 1915, 9

<sup>227</sup> Jones 1997: 117

<sup>228</sup> Neymeyer 1980: 90

<sup>229</sup> "Much Building on Rose Hill," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, September 11, 1915, 9

& Northern - interurban) and Hazel Bell renting it in 1916. These houses were then built adjacent to each other by different owners on the 500 block to the west. A one-story bungalow was built at 522 Sumner St (Map #12) for J.E. Sedgwick, rented to Fred (Waterloo Saddle Company) and Marie Stahlkopt in 1916. J.G. Gilley then had the 1 ½ story side-gable bungalow to its west at 518 Sumner St (Map #13) built as a rental, with King G. (fireman for Illinois Central) and Ethel Brandt living here in 1916. This house retains an early garage on the property as well. Finally, the two-story Foursquare house at 510 Sumner Street (Map #14) was built for E.J. Feuling, rented to Marion F. (fireman - Illinois Central) and Beulah Green.

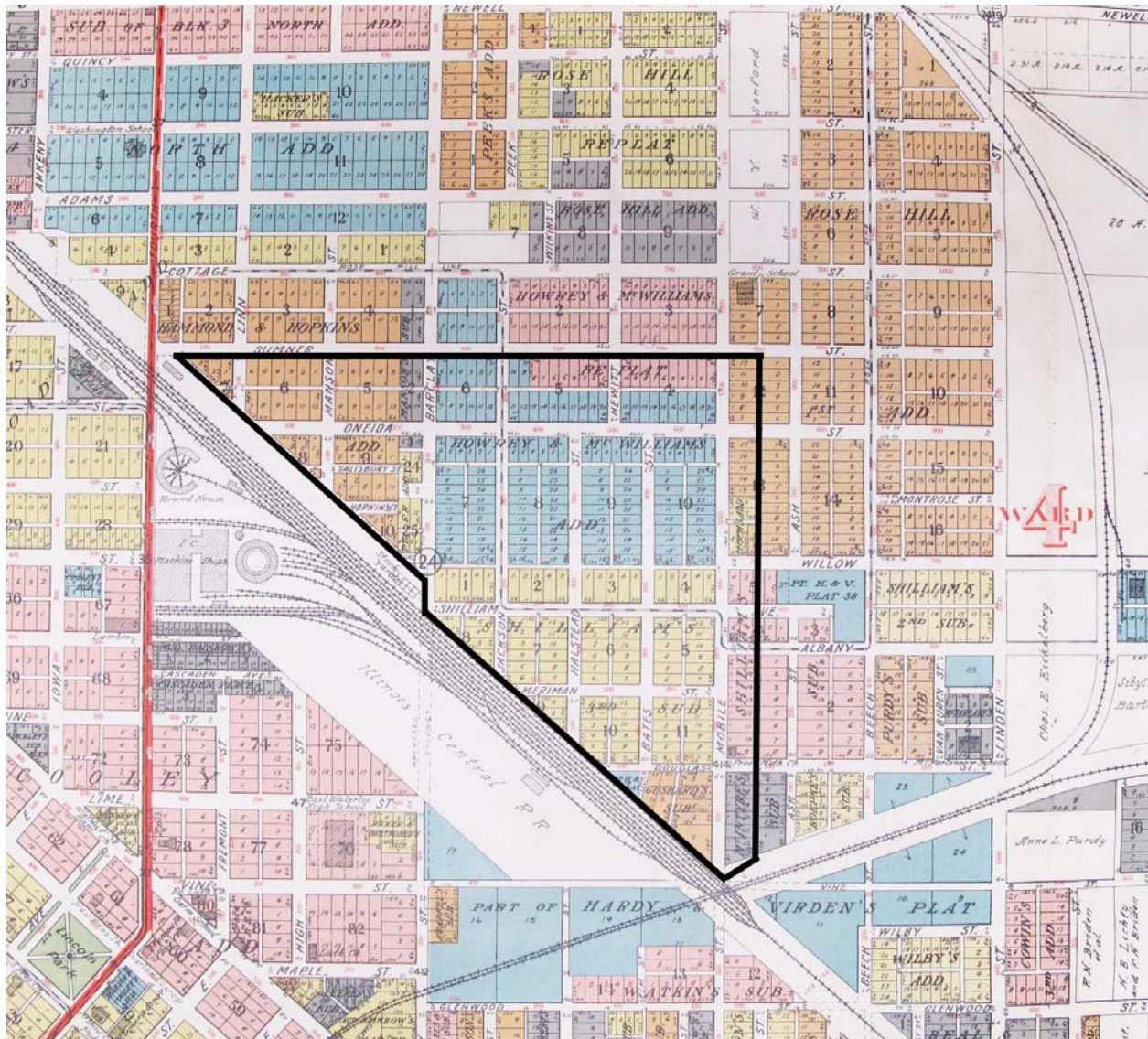
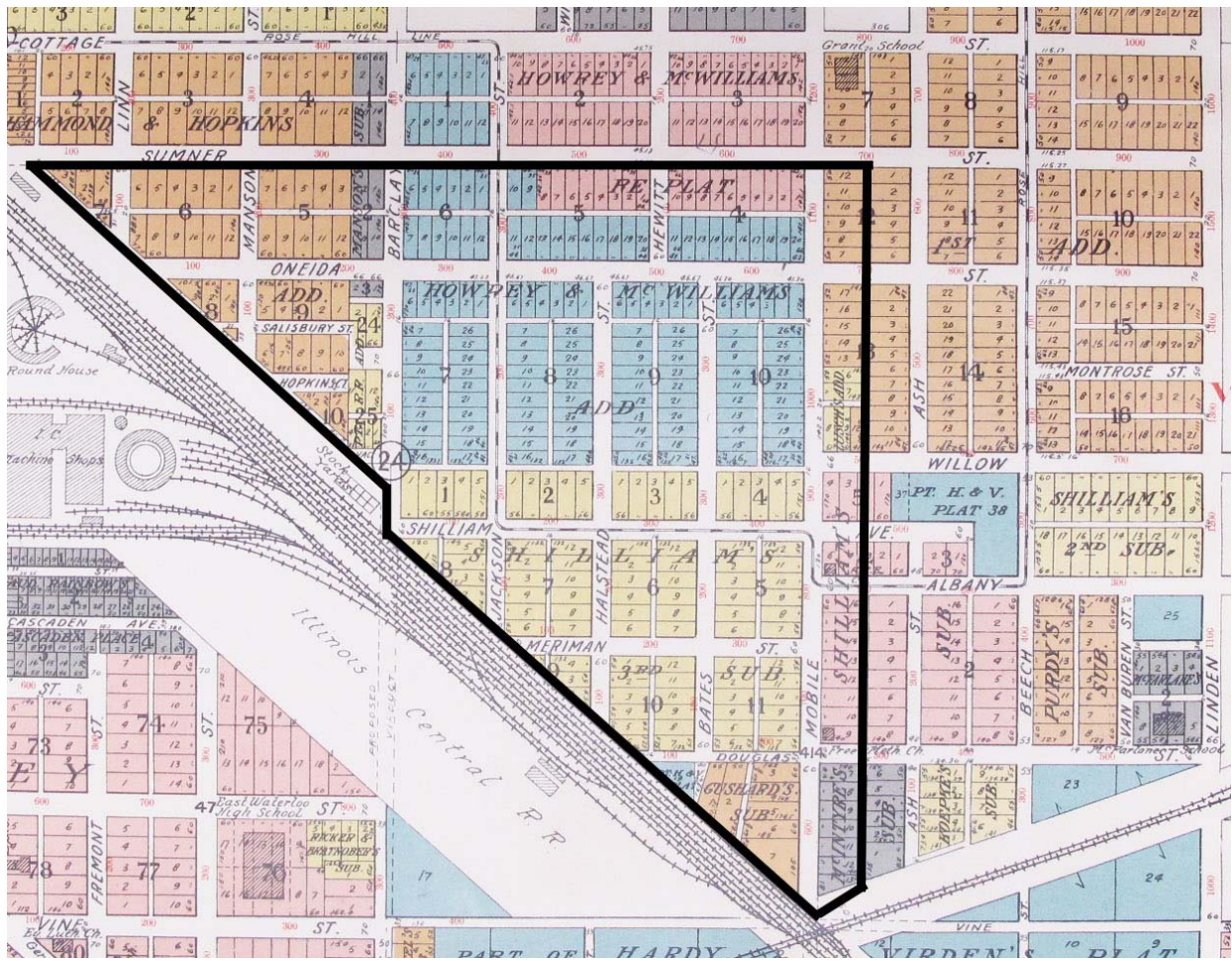


Figure 23. Northeast section of Waterloo in 1916, with survey area outlined (Iowa Publishing Co 1916: 16)





**Figure 24. Northeast triangle neighborhood in 1916, with survey area outlined (Iowa Publishing Co 1916: 16)**

*street car line indicated as dashed line along Cottage/Jackson/Shilliam/Albany, Beech  
Grant School at Mobile and Cottage at top, McFarlane School on Douglas at Linden at bottom right  
African Methodist Church at 101 Albany at Mobile, Free Methodist Church at Mobile and Douglas*

The remaining eight extant houses built around 1915 were constructed on vacant lots in the original portions of the Howrey & McWilliams Addition. Five extant houses were built along Oneida Street, one block to the south of Sumner. F.J. Eighmey, a local banker, had three of the houses built as rental properties: the one-story hip-roof house at 606 Oneida St (Map #49), the two-story Foursquare house at 603 Oneida St (Map #46), and the one-story gable-front house at 609 Oneida St (Map #47). Likewise, the 1 ½ story hip-roof house with front gable at 623 Oneida St (Map #48) was built as a rental for C.E. Carpenter, and the 1 ½ story gable-front house at 402 Oneida St (Map #36) was built as a rental for J.A. Aungst. To the south on Jackson Street, three houses were built in a row, though by different property owners as well. The 1 ½ story gable-front house at 244 Jackson St (Map #85) was built as a rental for Charles Wasson, rented to Louis (printer - Times-Tribune) and Frances S. Penrose in 1916. The two-story gable-front house at 246 Jackson St (Map #86) was built for L.G. Adams, rented to William (Illinois Central Railroad) and Elizabeth Oaks in 1916. Waterloo Loan & Trust Company, which owned several properties in the neighborhood, then built the large two-story Foursquare house with a front gable at 252 Jackson St (Map #87) as an additional rental property.





**Figure 25. House at 518 Sumner St (Map #13)**



**Figure 26. House at 252 Jackson St (Map #87)**



Rev. I.W. Bess of the African Methodist church was returned by the conference to his church in Waterloo for a final year in October 1915. The *Waterloo Evening Courier* noted that that was good news for the members of his church and local black residents generally, as his work in the city had been noteworthy. He had succeeded in building up a strong working congregation, and he had the sympathy and cooperation of other churches and other ministers.<sup>230</sup> Rev. Bess focused on finishing to raise money to pay off the final indebtedness on the church, planning an event for the general public on the church grounds at Mobile and Albany entitled “Dreamland.” The festival would last for four days from Thursday November 25 to Sunday November 28, starting with a street parade through the business streets on Thursday to advertise its attractions. Food included barbequed meats, beef, pork, lamb, chicken, etc., vegetables, pies, cakes, and other home cooking, and all principal places of business in city were represented by booths.<sup>231</sup> Another member of the A.M.E. Church, G.W. Collins, president of Young Men’s Sunday Club, spearheaded the movement in December 1915 to petition Mayor R.C. Thompson to ban the showing of a movie entitled *The Birth of a Nation* due to its negative portrayal of African Americans. He was afraid that it may inflame tensions when “the races in Waterloo today are at peace, and harmony prevails. Our people have jobs and are working every day and supporting their families...” While his voice was heard, city council did not take any related action, and the movie was allowed to be shown.<sup>232</sup>

The “harmony” among the races did not extend to feelings of “equality” among the races as evidenced by a move by the local realty board. In 1915, seven black residents reportedly owned houses. As black residents rarely were granted mortgages from banks, houses were purchased without help from local lending institution. The denials for mortgages seemed to be uniform for black applicants regardless of their economic condition, with requests from a minister, chiropractor, machinist, cook, two laborers, and housekeeper denied. As noted, African Americans initially lived throughout the community, though in higher numbers in certain areas such as around the Illinois Central shops. However, new developments in this period began to incorporate covenants that prohibited sale of homes to “Indians or persons of African, Chinese, Japanese, Greek, Italian, Serbian, or Bulgarian descent.” Thus, a number of groups of residents were lumped together in policy, reflecting their economic status more than any shared culture.<sup>233</sup> Additionally, the Board of Realtors was increasingly uncomfortable with the rapid growth of the local African American population, and they felt segregation was the answer. They petitioned city council in 1916 to pass an ordinance to prohibit sales of houses to black residents in white neighborhoods. While the council refused to pass such an ordinance, the policy was informally adopted by the Board of Realtors, supported by many property owners. They devised and used restrictive covenants as the means to secure white neighborhoods. Thus, this policy steered more black residents towards the workingmen’s neighborhoods near the Illinois Central shops as an area of town where black residents were welcome to live, including the northeast triangle neighborhood to the east of the shops.<sup>234</sup>

Black residents continued their own efforts to organize and develop groups that brought residents together to work together for the common good. In April 1916, Mrs. Eliza E. Peterson, the national

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<sup>230</sup> “Rev. I.W. Bess Is Returned to City,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, October 8, 1915, 13

<sup>231</sup> “‘Dreamland’ to Present Numerous Attractions,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, November 3, 1915, 8

<sup>232</sup> Neymeyer 1980: 83, 88

<sup>233</sup> Neymeyer 1980: 87

<sup>234</sup> Neymeyer 1980: 88; Jones 1997: 109-110; Long 1986: 73)

superintendent of Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) for work among African Americans spoke at the African M.E. church, with the general public invited to attend. As a result of the address, the local Colored W.C.T.U. was organized. Officers were elected, including Clemmie Smith – president, Mrs. J.W. Bowles – vice president, Mrs. Bessie Saunders – secretary, Miss Randolph – assisting secretary, Mrs. Jannie Thornton – children's superintendent, and Mrs. Sarah Cooper – evangelist.<sup>235</sup> While the African M.E. church provided the largest assembly space for black residents in this period, St. John's Lodge, No. 35, worked to construct their own building starting in fall 1915. The two-story frame building was constructed at 825 Mobile (demolished) across from the A.M.E Church (Map #62). The Masonic lodge building was dedicated on Sunday, June 25, 1916, completed at a cost of \$3,500. The upper story had the large hall and associated smaller rooms, while the first story was commercial space to be rented to provide income for the lodge. The Order of the Eastern Star also shared meeting space in the building. The dedication program included an introduction by Rev. I.W. Bess (Worshipful Master), history of the lodge by C.R. Cheatham, history of masonry by E.J. Benton, address on the relationship of Eastern Star to masonry by Mrs. Kittie Richardson, songs by the A.M.E. Choir, a violin solo by Miss Vivian B. Smith, and a duet by Mrs. Addelaid Tanner and Mrs. J.H. Bess. The first anniversary of the lodge was then celebrated on June 26 with a banquet in the dining room of Bess Chapel, A.M.E. Church, followed by music at the lodge hall.<sup>236</sup>

The 1916 city directory lists 38 churches operating in Waterloo, representing 18 denominations. Two churches were located in the northeast triangle neighborhood in this period. The Free Methodists continued to meet in their church on Mobile at Douglas, with Rev. J.L. Riley serving as pastor (Figure 24). Membership of this church appears to have been white residents of this area and further to the north and west. Likewise, the African Methodist Episcopal church continued to meet on Albany at Mobile with Rev. I.W. Bess as pastor. Located directly on the street railway line, it drew black residents from this neighborhood as well as points to the west. The other black church, Antioch Baptist, continued to meet further to the south of this neighborhood at 1620 Mulberry Street, with Rev. J.W. Bowles as pastor. In October 1916, the conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church reassigned Rev. I.W. Bess to a church in Illinois, with Rev. H.C. Boyd sent to the church in Waterloo. As a farewell piece, he published a sermonette in the *Courier*, chronicling the “good fight” that black residents had fought in the face of hardships and discrimination. They had built a church, found and held jobs, purchased homes, and been good citizens. He hoped that his legacy would be that black residents, if given a chance, would prove to be a credit to the city.<sup>237</sup>

Likely with the increasing number of black residents drawn to the northeast triangle neighborhood, the Antioch Baptist church decided to relocate to this area in August 1916. They rented the former McFarlane School from the east side school board, with the first service held there on August 13. Members were directed to take the Cottage street car to the corner of Albany and Beech streets, then proceed one block to the south and one block to the east to 600 Douglas Street.<sup>238</sup> In October,

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<sup>235</sup> “City in Brief,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, April 8, 1916, 9; “Colored W.C.T.U.,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, April 10, 1916, 6

<sup>236</sup> “St. John's Lodge to Dedicate Home,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, June 24, 1916, 2

<sup>237</sup> “Religious Work is Advanced Among Churches in Year,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, December 30, 1916, 9; Neymeyer 1980: 88

<sup>238</sup> “Antioch Baptist Changes Locations,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, August 12, 1916, 10

they started a campaign to raise funds to purchase the building from the school board, agreeing to purchase it for \$2,500. The school had not been used since the opening of Grant School, and the board was willing to sell the property. They were working towards \$500 in subscriptions, with money authorized to only be collected by Rev. J.W. Bowles. Antioch Baptist was noted with membership of 60 at this time.<sup>239</sup> In January 1917, the Walnut Street Baptist Church was noted as the largest Protestant church in Waterloo with over 1,000 members. They provided support to Antioch Baptist church, Chinese church, and Jewish mission, as well as Armenian relief and work among Russians.<sup>240</sup> With the assistance of Walnut Street Baptist Church and other churches in the area, as well as \$500 subscribed by friends of the church, Antioch Baptist Church was able to purchase the McFarlane school building with its associated eight lots at 600 Douglas in April 1917 for \$2,500 (extant, remodeled). The membership was noted as increased as well, with membership of 85 by this time. Rev. J.W. Bowles continued to lead the church with the board of G. Madison, R. Garland, and W. Lee.<sup>241</sup> Antioch Baptist church would continue to meet at this location until their new church was completed on Sumner Street in the 1950s.

Thus, by 1917, the foundation had been laid for the greater evolution of the northeast triangle neighborhood into an area with a high concentration of black residents. Both black churches were located within a few blocks of each other in the southern part of this area, with the Masonic lodge likewise within a block as well. Thus, the three key meeting places for African American residents were located in the southern portion of the survey area, within or close to Shilliam's Subdivision and Shilliam's 3<sup>rd</sup> Subdivision. This portion of the neighborhood seems to have then initially developed as the first area of concentration for black residents in Waterloo. Interestingly, there was a discussion on the establishment of a new black Baptist church on the west side of Waterloo in November 1917. The existing two churches were not supportive of the efforts, with a lack of need for a third church cited. Additionally, only four black families were noted as living on the west side. They also noted that while the black population had grown to 600-700 in the two years since the 395 recorded in the 1915 census, a large number were itinerant residents. Those black residents with established residences in town were attending one of the two east side churches. The newspaper noted: "Both of the churches are located in a district populated largely by the colored race, therefore they were found convenient of access." Antioch Baptist Church had 140 members, served by Rev. J.W. Bowles. The African Methodist Episcopal Church had 72 full members and 33 on probation, served by Rev. H.C. Boyd.<sup>242</sup>

While World War I had been fought in Europe since 1914, the United States did not enter the war until spring 1917, impacting the national economy and sending young men off to war. Residents of Waterloo supported the war effort, with churches organized to sell war savings stamps. Both white and black residents bought Liberty Bonds.<sup>243</sup> In May 1917, the only camp in the country for the training of black officers was established at Fort Des Moines in Des Moines, overcoming opposition from the military (discrimination) and opposition from African Americans (against a separate camp). A total of 639 officer candidates graduated on October 15, including nine Iowans. Black draftees then reported to the camp in November, the majority from Buxton, Keokuk, and

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<sup>239</sup> "Church Fund Sought by Antioch Baptists," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, October 2, 1916, 7

<sup>240</sup> "Church Review Prosperous Year," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, January 9, 1917, 5

<sup>241</sup> "Antioch Baptist Church Purchases House of Worship," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, April 21, 1917, 9

<sup>242</sup> "Third Church Not Favored," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, November 27, 1917, 3

<sup>243</sup> Neymeyer 1980: 91

Des Moines, with other communities and states also represented.<sup>244</sup> The black soldiers in Des Moines wrote to relatives in other states about the good conditions and jobs available in Iowa, starting a migration to Iowa during the war years.<sup>245</sup> With a drop in immigration during World War I, there was a general labor shortage in the North and need for production of war materials, resulting in thousands of African Americans moving from rural South to various Northern cities. With restrictions on immigration after the war, many of these new workers retained their jobs in various industries.<sup>246</sup> With numerous young men engaged in the war efforts, jobs were left open for remaining residents in Waterloo. For example, in December 1917, Carrie Bright became the operator of the elevator at Paul Davis' Dry Goods Store, the first black woman to take over a man's job to free him for military service. She took pride in her contribution to the war effort. While several black young men served in the war, those residents unable to serve helped the war effort by filling positions to free others to serve. With a labor shortage, the police were also able to work with troublemaking residents to connect them with respectable employment.<sup>247</sup>

Patriotism related to World War I continued through 1918. A Memorial Day parade with patriotic demonstrations was arranged by the Service League in May, with a number of white worker organizations invited to march in the parade. A contingent of about 100 black workers at the Illinois Central railroad requested that they also be allowed to march in the parade, and their requested was granted. The *Waterloo Evening Courier* noted that they were as patriotic as white residents, having bought Liberty Bonds as they were able. They had their own captain and lieutenant for their section in the parade.<sup>248</sup> In May 1918, a second group of African American officers trained in Des Moines, this time at Camp Dodge.<sup>249</sup> Black recruits then followed with training at Camp Dodge in the summer. In July 1918, the largest contingent of young black soldiers-to-be left Waterloo for Camp Dodge. There was a parade held to see them off, which was led by the mayor and wound through a large portion of the city. There was then an informal concert from the brass band at the railroad station. They had responded to the call to service in 1917, but the black regiments were also oversubscribed. In 1918, the 92<sup>nd</sup> Division, an African-American combat unit, was then formed, and the black recruits were sent to Camp Dodge for training. Over 50 black residents of Waterloo served over the course of World War I in the Army, including several that lost their lives in combat.<sup>250</sup>

New African Americans to Waterloo in the late 1910s found better jobs and improved conditions compared to many Southern states. They were able to find employment in a variety of jobs reserved for white residents in the South, such as laborers, porters, janitors, cooks, hotel maids, and seasonal work with construction, particularly paving companies.<sup>251</sup> The Illinois Central continued to be a large employer of black residents in Waterloo in this period as well. Benjamin Tredwell moved to Waterloo in 1918 from Water Valley, Mississippi. He had worked for the railroad as a machinist's helper at 13 cents an hour and then as a handyman at 20 cents an hour,

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<sup>244</sup> Bergmann 1948: 57-58

<sup>245</sup> Bergmann 1948: 60

<sup>246</sup> Jones 1997: 95-96

<sup>247</sup> Neymeyer 1980: 91

<sup>248</sup> "Colored People to Have Section of Big Memorial Parade," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, May 21, 1918, 6; Neymeyer 1980: 89

<sup>249</sup> Bergmann 1948: 58

<sup>250</sup> Neymeyer 1980: 90-91; Jones 1997: 98-99

<sup>251</sup> Jones 1997: 95



while a white machinist earned 39 cents per hour. So, he decided to move to Waterloo for better opportunities. Upon arriving in town, he started as a machinist's helper for the railroad, earning 25 ½ cents per hour.<sup>252</sup> The Tredwell family, like many others, rented a house at the south end of Bates Street, just north of the tracks in the northeast triangle neighborhood. By the late 1910s, a form of de facto segregation was developing in Waterloo, with less access to recreational facilities, limited seating in some theaters, and some restaurants and billiards halls that refused service to black residents. While all rode together on public transportation, black residents often chose to sit towards the rear to avoid confrontations.<sup>253</sup> The businesses in the northeast triangle neighborhood continued to flourish in this period, without a noticeable color line. The more questionable "Smoky Row" businesses were patronized by white residents, who interacted in this section of town without question with black residents. Attention was then brought to the "Smoky Row" portion of the neighborhood again with raids to "clean up" gambling halls run by bootleggers and houses of prostitution. The more respectable blacks and temperance supporters noted that it seemed clear that some citizens and public officials were happy with the general situation and alternatives provided by "Smoky Row" during the period of prohibition, satisfied with the existence of this part of town as meeting a greater need in the community and confined to a separate area.<sup>254</sup>

With the new arrivals in Waterloo and shifting conditions, Joseph D. Hopkins, the African-American proprietor of the barber shop, restaurant, and pool hall on E. 4<sup>th</sup> Street across from Illinois Central shops, saw the need for a new organization. Thus, he organized the Colored Settlement Association to improve race relations and to assist newly arrived African Americans in adjusting to life in the community. As a member of St. John's Lodge and the A.M.E. Church, these facilities were utilized for meetings, and he had a small office in the Masonic hall. Meetings sought to discuss the problems that confronted blacks in the city and find assistance from the appropriate agencies for law-abiding citizens. He helped establish programs with other organizations and worked with the police and city officials to drive the lawbreaking element from the city.<sup>255</sup> His work seems to have echoed the earlier work of Rev I.W. Bess, prior to his departure from that city in fall 1916 that left a void in this area.

Waterloo retained a strong industrial economy through the war years of World War I. By 1918, the majority of the 155 factories in Waterloo were served by the electric interurban, the Waterloo, Cedar Falls & Northern Railway Company. The company operated several lines around town, including the beltline on the east side. In 1917, they completed a depot and the main offices downtown on E. 4<sup>th</sup> Street near Lincoln Park. The Waterloo Gasoline Engine Company continued to expand, employing around 700 workers by 1915 and passing Iowa Dairy Separator as the city's leading employer. They introduced the Model N Waterloo Boy tractor in 1916 with two forward speeds, which was met with immediate success. They sold 10,000 Model R and Model N tractors in 1918. Overall, Waterloo produced 23% of the gasoline engines in 1918 in the country.<sup>256</sup> The success of the company attracted the attention of John Deere & Company, a farm implement

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<sup>252</sup> Jones 1997: 94

<sup>253</sup> Jones 1997: 144; Neymeyer 1980: 89

<sup>254</sup> Neymeyer 1980: 88; Jones 1997: 133, 137; "Robbed in Joint, Wants Money Back," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, December 17, 1917, 14

<sup>255</sup> Neymeyer 1980: 90; Jones 1997: 156

<sup>256</sup> Long 1986: 27, 107-108

business in Moline, Illinois, interested in expanding into tractor manufacturing. They were impressed with the products of the company, with an agreement reached in March 1918 for John Deere & Company to purchase the Waterloo Gasoline Engine Company for \$2,350,000. The company would grow in Waterloo tremendously over the next decade with a strong farm economy.<sup>257</sup>

After the burst of construction around 1915 at the same time as the construction of Grant School, less construction is noted in the northeast triangle neighborhood over the next few years, at least as represented by properties with extant buildings. Only a two-story house at 208 Salisbury St (Map #96) in the northwest triangle of the neighborhood and two gable-front houses at 1015 Mobile St (Map #60) and 1037 Mobile St (Map #59) were built in this period, properties that retain houses within the survey area. The three houses were built as rental properties, similar to the earlier houses in the neighborhood. Overall, 97 properties with the northeast triangle neighborhood survey area retain buildings constructed from the 1890s to 1970, and 71 of these properties (74%) have houses that were built by 1918 (Figure 27). Additionally, the African Methodist Episcopal Church remains extant within the survey area.

Of the 71 houses, 14 houses remain in the northwest triangle of the neighborhood, largely within the earliest Hammond and Hopkins Addition west of N. Barclay Street, as depicted on the 1918 Sanborn map (Figure 28). These houses include nine one-story frame houses, two 1 ½ story frame houses, and two two-story frame houses. The one-story hip-roof cottage is the most common housing type in this area. These houses represent approximately 30% of the houses that existed in the neighborhood in 1918, though appear to provide a correct profiling of the overall housing types. This section of the neighborhood represents the earliest construction from the 1890s and early 1900s, and many of these houses were small and likely constructed simply as workingmen's housing. A number of the demolished houses are noted as built as rental properties at the same time as extant houses, adjacent to these properties. This section of the neighborhood is the closest to the Illinois Central shops, as well as the area that appears targeted throughout the 1910s for its "Smoky Row" activities. The Sanborn map shows several commercial buildings in the 100 block of Oneida Street immediately to the east of the railroad tracks, as well as an additional property around the corner to the north on Linn Street. These properties have all been demolished. This part of the neighborhood was a mix of white and black residents in the late 1910s.

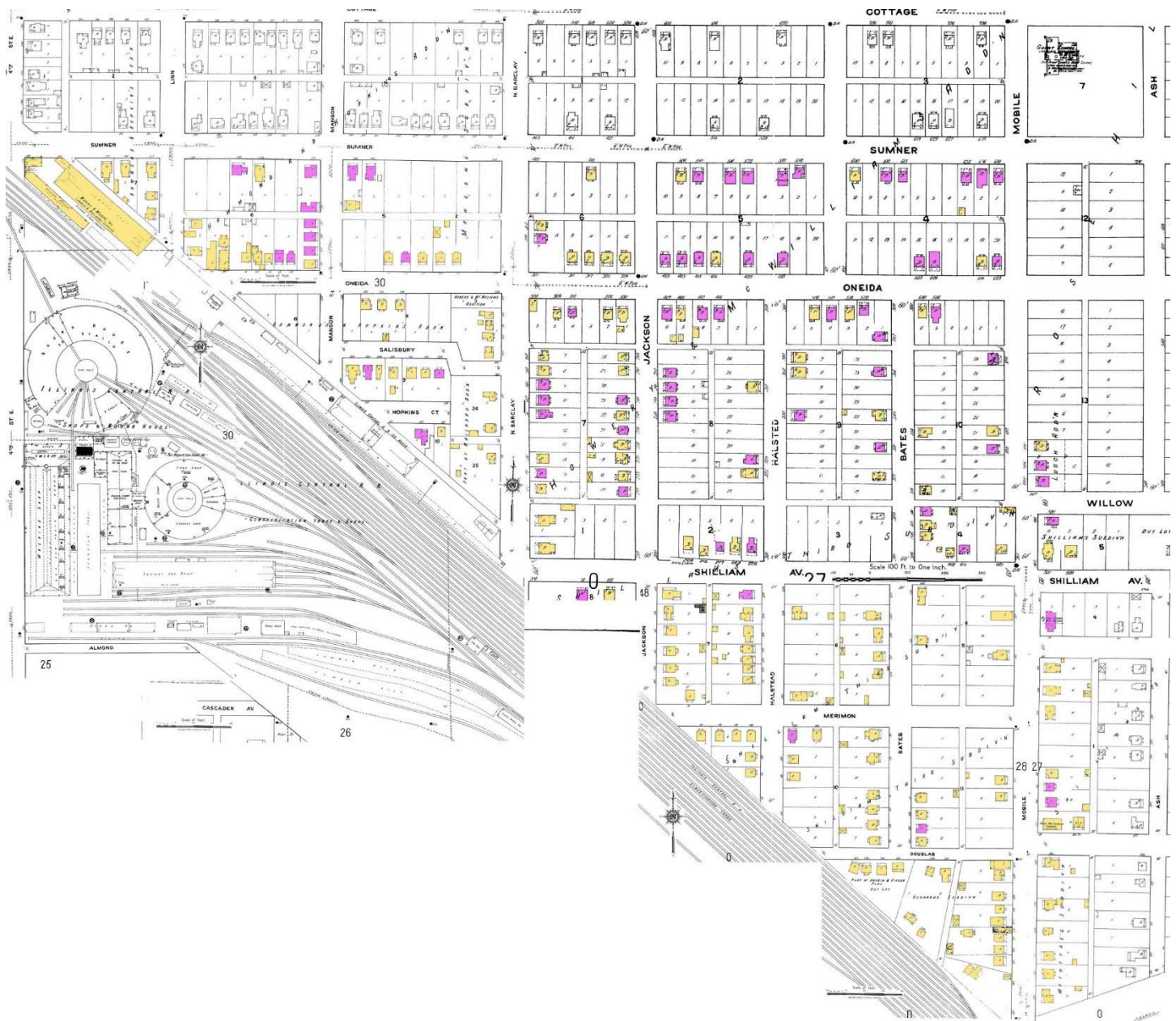
The southern triangle of the neighborhood consists of the western sliver of Shilliam's Subdivision and then primarily Shilliam's 3<sup>rd</sup> Subdivision including the properties along Shilliam Ave and south to the railroad tracks and Douglas (Figure 29). A total of eight houses remain in Shilliam's 3<sup>rd</sup> Subdivision, as well as three houses along the east side of Mobile in Shilliam's Subdivision and two houses immediately north on Mobile in Lusch Addition. These 13 houses include four one-story frame houses, seven 1 ½ story frame houses, and one two-story frame house. While two houses date to the 1890s on the east side of Mobile, the remaining houses east of Mobile and all of the houses (extant and demolished) throughout Shilliam's 3<sup>rd</sup> Subdivision date to construction after 1900. Additionally, the frame Bethel Chapel, A.M.E. Church, moved in 1914 to 101 Albany St on the east side of Mobile (extant), the two-story frame Masonic hall built in 1916 is located to its west at 825 Mobile (demolished), and the frame Free Methodist Church is located at 702 Mobile on the block to the south at Douglas (moved in 1920 out of the neighborhood) are shown on the

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<sup>257</sup> Long 1986: 107; Long 1988: E7

map. Antioch Baptist Church was then located three blocks to the east at 600 Douglas in the old McFarlane School, outside of the survey area. The eight houses within the larger Shilliam's 3<sup>rd</sup> Subdivision area represent only about 13% of the houses in the neighborhood in 1918, and no houses remain in the small subdivisions in the triangle south of Douglas to the railroad tracks. With the African American churches and Masonic hall in this area, black residents were attracted to this portion of the neighborhood. With the "clean up" along Merimon (Merriman) Street in 1914 and presence of these institutions, it appears that this was an area with higher numbers of more respectable black residents, with a large number of white working-class families remaining in the area. Thus, this area was a mix of white and black residents in 1918.

The final portion of the northeast triangle neighborhood survey area is then the rectangular section outlined by the Howrey & McWilliams Addition and their northern replat, extending from N. Barclay to Mobile and south of Sumner St to the alley north of Shilliam Ave. With the efforts of George B. Williams and Benjamin Howrey to develop their addition, a larger number of two-story houses were built in this area of the neighborhood, constructed as rental housing for workingmen's families. Of the 71 extant houses built by 1918 in the northeast triangle neighborhood survey area, 44 houses (62%) remain within this portion of the neighborhood. These houses represent about slightly more than half (53%) of the houses built in this portion of the neighborhood by 1918. The 34 extant houses along Oneida Street and the blocks to the south built from 1906 to 1918 include four one-story houses, twenty-three 1 ½ story houses, and seven two-story houses. The 10 extant houses in the replat area along Sumner Street include four one-story houses, one 1 ½ story house, and five two-story houses. Grant School is just to the northeast of this corner of the neighborhood, on the east side of Mobile Street. With the exception of a few houses along N. Barclay along the west edge, this portion of the neighborhood was white working-class families in 1918, with the majority of them renting houses.



**Figure 27. Northeast triangle neighborhood coded on 1918 Sanborn fire insurance map (McCarley 2019; Sanborn Map Company 1918)**

pink = existing building constructed by 1918; yellow = demolished building  
white / not coded = outside of survey area

*see detail maps on following three pages*







**Figure 29. Southern triangular portion of northeast triangle neighborhood coded on 1918 Sanborn map (McCarley 2019; Sanborn Map Company 1918)**

pink = existing building constructed by 1918; yellow = demolished building  
white / not coded = outside of survey area





Figure 30. Rectangular portion of northeast triangle neighborhood coded on 1918 Sanborn map (McCarley 2019; Sanborn Map Company 1918)

pink = existing building constructed by 1918; yellow = demolished building  
white / not coded = outside of survey area

## *Development of an African American Community and Neighborhood Evolution, 1919-1945*

Throughout the period from 1919 to 1945, the northeast triangle neighborhood developed as the heart of the African American community in Waterloo. While black residents lived outside of this area, the neighborhood was home to the African American churches, fraternal organizations, and youth activities in Waterloo. Thus, the neighborhood continued to attract black residents moving to Waterloo to live in this area, gradually increasing the overall percentage of black residents within the earlier white workingmen's neighborhood. At the same time, a number of houses continued to be owned or rented by white residents as well. However, black residents found less discrimination in this neighborhood where white and black residents had historically lived together than many other neighborhoods in the community where formal and informal covenants existed to limit the residents. The numbers of black workers at the Illinois Central railroad continued to increase, representing a larger percent of the workforce. African Americans also found increasing opportunities at other manufacturing businesses in Waterloo. John Deere & Company began hiring black employees in 1919, and Rath Packing Company followed suit. Other African Americans worked as janitors, porters, maids, and general laborers. Several new social, political, and youth organizations formed in the 1920s for black residents, including the Waterloo branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (N.A.A.C.P.). Additionally, four new churches were organized within the neighborhood throughout this period, joining the two earlier churches. These new employment opportunities and organizations served the increasing number of black residents in Waterloo in this period. The number of black residents in Waterloo grew from 837 in 1920 (2.3% of overall population) to 1,214 in 1930 (2.6%) to 1,498 in 1940 (2.9%). While still a relatively small percent of the overall population of Waterloo of 51,743 in 1940, the growth represented nearly an 80% increase over the two decades and ranked Waterloo as the city with the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest African American population in Iowa in 1940 (after Des Moines). The northeast triangle neighborhood thus evolved in this period from a workingmen's neighborhood with some black residents to a neighborhood that was largely dominated by black residents, relocated to this area that provided for their religious, social, and fraternal life as well as their housing needs.

### *Emergence of New Voices and Organizations, 1919-1924*

The close of World War I ushered in a new period of changes for residents in Waterloo. With the growth to 161 factories in town by 1919, the city ranked 5<sup>th</sup> among manufacturing centers in Iowa.<sup>258</sup> There were 34 union organizations in town, with an estimated membership of 3,500, plus the four railroad brotherhoods. Every male employee working for the Illinois Central railroad was a member of a craft union, including office clerks. The railroad was the most heavily unionized industry in Waterloo.<sup>259</sup> With a large number of returning soldiers returning to their jobs, many black residents lost jobs that they had held during the war, resulting in greater unemployment over the next few years.<sup>260</sup> While the Illinois Central remained the largest single employer of black residents, John Deere & Company began to hire African Americans in 1919. By 1920, there were 47 black workers at Deere, including some that were former railroad employees. They typically

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<sup>258</sup> Long 1988: E1

<sup>259</sup> Long 1986: 129-130

<sup>260</sup> Neymeyer 1980: 91



worked in the foundry, the location of the dirtiest and most difficult jobs.<sup>261</sup> A large number of African Americans lived in coal mining towns in southern Iowa including Buxton in this period. As the mines started to slow down in 1919, many of these residents sought new jobs in new communities, with many attracted to the employment opportunities of Waterloo. Southern migration also continued in this period, with an influx of new workers from the South. The Illinois Central continued to hire new black workers at a rate that alarmed the white workers. The unions protested that they wished to have more white workers hired, but the railroad noted that the general shortage among white labor resulted in the influx of new black hires.<sup>262</sup> The number of African-American men working for the Illinois Central increased to 127 by 1920, representing 37% of the overall black residents. Rath Packing Company also employed some black workers, as well as three other small factories. Other men worked in positions such as janitors.<sup>263</sup> Thus, African Americans seeking new employment opportunities could find available jobs within certain industries in Waterloo.

The African American community in Waterloo continued to develop in this period. Miss Minnie Smith, girls' secretary of the Y.W.C.A., worked with the pastors of African Methodist and Antioch Baptist churches to organize a Girls Reserve Club at Grant School for African American girls in the elementary grades at the school. This club was one of seven of these clubs in Waterloo organized at various schools by the Y.M.C.A., noted as the only one organized for African American girls.<sup>264</sup> The location of the club at Grant School notes the increasing African American enrollment at this school with the increasing number of black residents in the northeast triangle neighborhood. The African Methodist Episcopal church continued to prosper through 1919, meeting the requirements of the Waterloo Ministerial Union to acquire title to the building at 101 Albany Street (Map #62). On July 15, 1919, the property (lot 5 in block 4) officially transferred from F.J. Eighmey and other trustees to the African Methodist Episcopal Church.<sup>265</sup> St. John's Lodge spearheaded the organization of the second annual Emancipation Day celebration in August, with a parade, speakers, food, and dancing at Electric Park. Mayor R.C. Thompson and others spoke at the event, attended by several hundred men and women.<sup>266</sup> With the growth of Antioch Baptist Church, they required more space in the former McFarlane School at 600 Douglas, beginning a campaign to raise \$1,000 to remodel and enlarge the church in August 1919. A building permit to remove the rear wall and construct a 20-foot addition was issued in November. This project proved to be the last contribution of Rev. J.W. Bowles to the church, as he then died a few weeks later. Antioch Baptist Church then called Rev. W.W. Ewing from Des Moines to serve as their new leader.<sup>267</sup>

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<sup>261</sup> Jones 1997: 98

<sup>262</sup> Jones 1997: 99-100

<sup>263</sup> Long 1986: 72-73

<sup>264</sup> "Girl Reserve Clubs Organized in Schools," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, March 31, 1919, 3

<sup>265</sup> Black Hawk County, Transfer Book records.

<sup>266</sup> "Emancipation Day Celebration Held by Colored People," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, August 4, 1919, 5;

Neymeyer 1980: 90

<sup>267</sup> "Remodel Antioch Church," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, August 30, 1919, 6; "Antioch Baptists to Enlarge Church with 20-foot Extension," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, November 13, 1919, 6; "Rev. J.W. Bowles," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, December 2, 1919, 12; "Antioch Baptist Pastor," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, December 13, 1919,

Other new black residents also arrived in Waterloo in 1919 that would be instrumental to the further development of the black community over the next few years. Dr. Ernest Ricks, an African American dentist, arrived in Waterloo in 1919 and opened his own practice, the first African American professional to settle in Waterloo. He practiced for two years from his home at 1021 ½ E. 4<sup>th</sup> St, west of the Illinois Central shops.<sup>268</sup> John E. (Ed) Mills and wife were among the early arrivals from Buxton to Waterloo in December 1919. He would be instrumental in the organization and leadership of several youth activities over the next few years.<sup>269</sup> The 1921 city directory lists him as janitor at McKinley School and renting the house at 823 Fowler Street in this neighborhood to the south. Thus, areas to the west of the Illinois Central shops as well as to the south of the railroad tracks remained neighborhoods where African Americans were also living in this period. In 1920, 110 black households were noted as outside of the triangle on the east side, representing about one-third of the black households in Waterloo. These families lived in other neighborhoods on the east side, as well as on the west side near the factories in Westfield (including John Deere & Company). At the same time, the overall percent of black residents in the northeast triangle neighborhood was increasing, with the 42 houses along Mobile Street noted to have increased to 45% occupancy by black residents by 1920.<sup>270</sup>

The 1920 census numbers reflect the growing African American population in Waterloo. Overall, the population of Waterloo grew around 36% from 26,693 in 1910 to 36,230 in 1920. The African American population of Waterloo grew more than proportionally from 24 in 1910 (0.09%) to 395 by 1915 (1.2%) and to 837 in 1920 (2.3%). Overall, the 856 black residents in Black Hawk County were among the peak of the African American population in Iowa at 19,005 residents. While communities in Monroe County such as Buxton were reporting declining populations, the African American populations in Des Moines, Sioux City, Waterloo, and Cedar Rapids had significantly increased since 1910, with Waterloo standing as the city with the 5<sup>th</sup> largest African American population in Iowa in 1920.<sup>271</sup> The majority of black residents in Iowa were born in Iowa (6,132), following by those born in Missouri (4,124). These residents largely represent the initial African American residents of Iowa. However, increased numbers were noted in this period of black residents born in Mississippi (965) and Alabama (702), representing the migration from these Southern states spurred by the Illinois Central in Waterloo. A higher percentage of these residents were found in Waterloo than other communities.<sup>272</sup>

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<sup>268</sup> Jones 1997: 107; Domatob 2001: 26; The 1920 census lists Ernest J. Ricks as a mulatto living at 1021 ½ E. 4<sup>th</sup> Street, with his dad born in Iowa and mom born in Ireland. He was noted as a dentist with his own office.

<sup>269</sup> WAAHCM, 2000: 7

<sup>270</sup> Long 1986: 94-95

<sup>271</sup> The counties in Iowa with the largest number of black residents in 1920 included Polk (Des Moines) – 5,837 (up from 3,591 in 1910), Monroe (Buxton, other coal mining towns) – 1,652 (down from 2,371), Lee (Keokuk) – 1,417 (down from 1,471), Woodbury (Sioux City) – 1,147 (up from 317), *Black Hawk (Waterloo) – 856 (up from 29)*, Scott (Davenport) – 745 (down from 572), Linn (Cedar Rapids) – 704 (up from 258), Pottawattamie (Council Bluffs) – 612 (up from 353), Wapello – 571 (down from 624), Appanoose – 426 (down from 486), Cerro Gordo (Mason City) – 361 (up from 148), Mahaska – 352 (down from 677), Clinton – 338 (down from 436), Des Moines (Burlington) – 337 (down from 429). (Bergmann 1948: 34-35)

<sup>272</sup> Black residents living in Iowa per the 1920 census: 6,132 born in Iowa (up from 5,253 in 1910), 4,124 born in Missouri (up from 3,272), 1,105 born in Virginia (down from 1,588), 965 born in Mississippi (up from 227), 846 born in Illinois (up from 746), 702 born in Alabama (up from 398), 661 born in Kentucky (down from 713), 623 born in Tennessee (up from 473), 554 in Kansas (up from 219). The rest of the states all had less than 400. States with notable increases include: 365 born in Texas (up from 116), 328 in Louisiana (up from 58), 293 in Oklahoma (up from 91), and 291 in Arkansas (up from 73). (Bergmann 1948: 32-33)

A total of 63 properties of the 73 properties with extant buildings constructed by 1920 in the northeast triangle survey area were identified in the 1920 census. These families represent 40 households that rented their houses (63%) and 23 families that owned their houses (37%). Thus, while the neighborhood remained largely a neighborhood of renters, there was an increase in homeownership noted over the initial construction primarily as rental housing. Many of these owners had initially rented the property and then purchased it by 1920. All 23 of these families were white residents, with six representing German immigrant families, two Danish immigrant families, and one family from Norway. These households included 13 properties in the Howrey & McWilliams Addition, five properties in the Howrey & McWilliams Replat, two properties in Shilliam's 3<sup>rd</sup> Subdivision, two properties in Shilliam's Subdivision on the east side of Mobile, and one property in Hammond and Hopkins Addition. The remaining 40 households that were renting their houses included 26 white households and 14 black households. These households renting houses included 17 properties in the Howrey & McWilliams Addition (13 white, 4 black), four properties on Sumner Street in the Howrey & McWilliams Replat (all white), six properties in Shilliam's 3<sup>rd</sup> Subdivision (3 white, 3 black), one property in Shilliam's Addition (black), two properties in Lusch Addition on the east side of Mobile (both white), and 10 properties in Hammond and Hopkins Addition (4 white, 6 black), which included the three immigrant families renting houses (a Serbian family, a Austrian family, and a Hispanic family). Thus, as represented by properties with extant houses, the Hammond and Hopkins Addition had 54% black residents (similar overall with demolitions), Shilliam's 3<sup>rd</sup> Addition had 37% black residents (higher overall with demolitions), Howrey & McWilliams Addition had 13% black residents (fairly accurate overall), and the northern Howrey & McWilliams Replat was completely white (accurate overall).

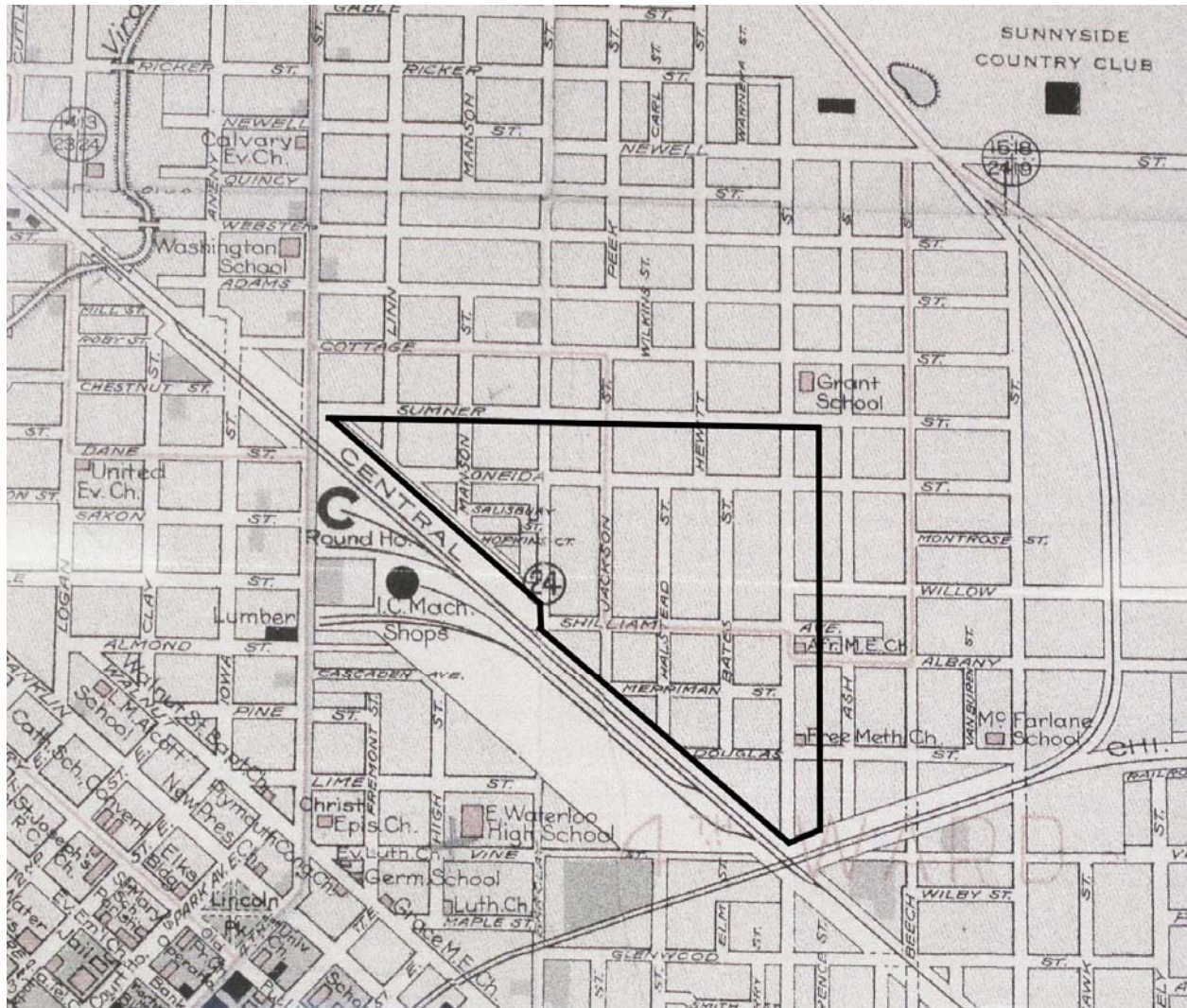
Occupations for white and black residents of the northeast triangle neighborhood per the 1920 census of these households strongly reflected the working-class nature of the neighborhood and its proximity to the Illinois Central. The 38 US-born white heads of households included 20 men that working for the railroad, including a conductor, foremen, machinists, welders, brakemen, locomotive firemen, and a few general laborers. Other occupations included similar jobs in other factories in town, as well as a carpenter, a painter, a printer, an accountant, a mail carrier, and a cemetery sexton. The 11 immigrant families include seven working at the Illinois Central (machinist, blacksmith, or laborer), as well as a tailor, salesman, and two laborers at the ice house. The 14 black households associated with extant houses include six working at the Illinois Central (car repairer, boiler maker, laborer), three working in a foundry (molder, boiler maker, laborer), one molder at a manufacturing company, a porter at a hotel, a laborer at a packing company, a general laborer, and a laundress.

While a large number of white residents remained in this area in 1920, the growing number of African Americans in this area and increased distance to their members likely influences the literal move of the Free Methodist Church in summer 1920. The Free Methodist Church had bought the lot at the northeast corner of Mobile Street and Douglas Street in Shilliam's Subdivision in May 1908. A church was then built on this lot by 1909 only one block from the Cottage Line, which remained operating through this area in 1920.<sup>273</sup> The 1918 Sanborn map shows two buildings on Lot 9: a rectangular one-story building on the west half of the lot noted as Free Methodist Church and a two-story double-house on the east half of the lot at 309-311 Douglas. In July 1920, the

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<sup>273</sup> *Semi Weekly Reporter*, February 12, 1909, 3

church was moved from Mobile and Douglas to Franklin and 11<sup>th</sup> Streets, with services held in it at least one Sunday during the move.<sup>274</sup> The church was remodeled and expanded, dedicated on its new site on July 17, 1921.<sup>275</sup> The Free Methodist Church was then listed at its new location at 1325 Franklin in the 1921 city directory.



**Figure 31. Northeast triangle neighborhood survey area outlined on map of Waterloo, with neighborhood churches and schools in 1920 indicated (Huebinger Publishing Co 1921)**

The major employers in Waterloo in the early 1920s continued to be factories and businesses that were largely related to the agricultural nature of the surrounding region. Food processing and farm implement production continued to be leading local businesses. The 161 factories in Waterloo in 1922 employed 6,000 workers, 15% of the population.<sup>276</sup> The three railroads in town continued to provide a vast amount of shipping, with 67 passenger trains moving an estimated 800 passengers in and out of Waterloo on a daily basis.<sup>277</sup> Of the 27,000 carloads of freight moving in to and out

<sup>274</sup> "Church Continues to Hold Services Tho Changing Site," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, July 13, 1920, 9

<sup>275</sup> "Free Methodist Mission," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, July 8, 1921, 4

<sup>276</sup> Long 1986: 67; Long 1988: E2

<sup>277</sup> Long 1988: E12



of the city in 1922, 4,500 of them were filled with livestock headed to Rath Packing.<sup>278</sup> The Illinois Central spent \$404,000 on improvements to their shops in Waterloo as the central division point between Chicago and Omaha, including enlarging stalls, adding new machinery, and installing turntables to handle “super locomotives.” Their employment rose to 1,100 men in the 1920s with an annual payroll of \$3,000,000.<sup>279</sup> John Deere & Company and Rath Packing Company emerged as leading employers in this period, both hiring black employees by 1920. While John Deere & Company sold 5,045 tractors in 1920, sales dropped significantly to only 79 in 1921 when Ford launched a competing line of tractors. However, they then introduced the John Deere Model D tractor, bringing the company back into the black by 1925.<sup>280</sup> As noted, many of the jobs for black workers at Deere were located in the foundry, known as among the dirtiest and hardest jobs at the company. Likewise, black workers at Rath Packing were typically placed in more menial jobs, particularly in the hog kill section of the plant.<sup>281</sup>

Many of the black residents that moved to Waterloo from Buxton were accustomed to a strong black community, including black business owners and professionals. As they moved to Waterloo, they worked with current residents on further development of the African American community and attracted additional professionals. Dr. Ernest J. Ricks influenced the decision of African-American attorney Milton F. Fields and his wife Vaeletta Fields, originally from Buxton, to move to Waterloo in 1920.<sup>282</sup> Milton had attended public schools in St. Louis and then graduated from the College of Law at the State University of Iowa in June 1918. He then served in the army in World War I, serving overseas for 14 months and completing postgraduate work in England at the Inner temple of the Inns of Court in London.<sup>283</sup> He then opened up a law office in Waterloo in 1920. The 1921 city directory lists him as living at 1021 ½ E. 4<sup>th</sup> Street, with his law office at the same address. Thus, he was located immediately west of the Illinois Central shops in close proximity to Dr. Ernest Ricks and near the restaurant of Joseph D. Hopkins. His wife, Vaeletta, the daughter of a teacher in Buxton, had graduated from State University of Iowa with a teacher’s certificate, but found that she could not teach in the local schools when they moved to Waterloo, as they only hired white teachers.<sup>284</sup> Joseph D. Hopkins operated his restaurant at 1127-1129 E. 4<sup>th</sup> St in this period, and he was one of the few African Americans to have a phone. He also worked as a porter and janitor at National Bank Building.<sup>285</sup>

There was a flurry of new African American organizations that were then formed over the next few years, as the new business owners and professionals assumed leadership of the black community along with, and somewhat supplanting, the church ministers. The Waterloo Harding Republican Colored Club was organized in September 1920, with J.D. Hopkins as president and Milton F. Fields as secretary. Their goal was to be active throughout campaign for the interests of Republican Party, working to get black voters registered and to the polls, including the women who had recently fought for and won the right to vote. They supported Senator Warren G. Harding

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<sup>278</sup> Long 1986: 67

<sup>279</sup> Long 1986: 20; Long 1988: E13

<sup>280</sup> Long 1986: 107

<sup>281</sup> Long 1988: E2; Jones 1997: 96, 98

<sup>282</sup> Jones 1997: 107

<sup>283</sup> “Colored Attorney, Suing Restaurant, I.S.U. Graduate,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, May 6, 1922, cited in WAAHCM, 2000: 7; Jones 1997: 107

<sup>284</sup> Domatob 2001: 25-26

<sup>285</sup> Jones 1997: 105

in the campaign, who was successfully elected as president.<sup>286</sup> Also in September 1920, the Citizens' Community Center was organized at a meeting of black residents in the Masonic hall on Mobile Street. The organization was largely a social club for these residents, organizing musical programs, dances, and parties for younger people. The officers included J.A. Ashford – president, Mrs. Adam Speed – vice president, J.E. Mills – treasurer, and Mrs. Sylvester Wise – secretary.<sup>287</sup> Sidney Scheers, a molder at Hawkeye Foundry and active member in the Masonic lodge organized a brass band in 1920, which then played at these programs and other events.<sup>288</sup> The younger black residents were also organized into a baseball team in 1920, the Colored Giants, which played other black baseball teams in Iowa.<sup>289</sup> Finally, for the still younger set of black residents, the first African-American troop of the Waterloo Boy Scouts was organized in 1920 with 17 boys. It was a joint effort of the Sunday Schools of Antioch Baptist Church and African M.E. Church, working together to apply for a troop charter. James (John) E. Mills, who had moved here in December 1919 from Buxton, was selected as the scoutmaster, with weekly meetings alternating between the churches.<sup>290</sup>

The African American community gained a new voice with the formation of the Waterloo branch of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (N.A.A.C.P.) in early 1921. The group was organized on January 3, 1921 by both white and black residents to work to improve conditions for black residents and race relations in general. The group then met on February 14 at Antioch Baptist Church to elect a board and executive committee. The executive committee would start composed of four white residents and the remainder of black residents. Those persons named to the committee in February included George Wood (county judge), Rev. J.R. Macartney (First Presbyterian Church), Fred S. Pettit (Rath Packing), Rev. C.F. Smith (First Evangelical Church), Rev. W.W. Ewing (Antioch Baptist Church), Rev. H.C. Boyd (A.M.E. Church), Milton Fields (attorney, 1021½ E. 4<sup>th</sup> St), Joseph D. Hopkins (restaurant/barber, 1127-1129 E. 4<sup>th</sup> Street), J.E. Mills (janitor at McKinley School, 823 Fowler), Ada Mills (823 Fowler), Robert Garland (laborer, 856 Fowler), and Rev. R.A. Broyles (lecturer, 823 Fowler).<sup>291</sup> Other than the two black ministers, the members did not reside in the northeast triangle neighborhood at this time, though some would later move to this area. Rev. Robert A. Broyles, the original minister for Antioch Baptist church and continuing traveling lecturer and advocate for black residents, was selected as the first president. The *Waterloo Evening Courier* noted that he was a lecturer who spoke across the country along the lines of the theme of “History of the Negro in America and His Relation to White Man from 1565 to the Present Time.” He had stopped by city hall to pay his property taxes, as he

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<sup>286</sup> Jones 1997: 151-152

<sup>287</sup> “Community Center Formed by Colored Citizens of City,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, September 9, 1920, 6

<sup>288</sup> Jones 1997: 149

<sup>289</sup> Jones 1997: 149

<sup>290</sup> The sponsoring troop committee included Luke Magee, Robert James, and Rev. W.W. Ewing. The 17 initial members of the troop included David Bell, Willie Brown, Norman Smith, Johnnie Person, Windo Bingaman, Dudley Porter, Levere Erwing, Samuel Murfy, Andrew Irving, Herbert Mason, Setorious Dye, James Torpley, Mack Arthur, Rodger Murfy, Jake Murfy, Norman Mahle, and Walter Owens (“Boy Scout Council Organizes Troop for City’s Negro Boys,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, December 22, 1920, 9)

<sup>291</sup> “Colored Advancement Society to Elect,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, February 12, 1921, 5; “Colored Advancement Committee Appointed,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, February 17, 1921, 7; Waterloo City Directory, 1921; Jones 1997: 157; Silag 2001: 322; “33-Year-Old NAACP Plans Fete Monday,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, August 1, 1954, 6)

owned his house at 823 Fowler St (one of the few black property owners in this period) (demolished).<sup>292</sup>

With the organization formulated, a campaign was then undertaken to recruit members for the Waterloo branch of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The membership drive officially kicked off on March 28, with a mass meeting planned at the A.M.E Church on April 11.<sup>293</sup> The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had begun in 1910 to promote friendly understanding between the two races, instill loyalty to country among Negroes, combat evil propaganda, awaken civic pride in the Negro, and to teach him some of the duties and privileges of citizenship. The local branch sought to give the city's black residents a place in civic betterment and welfare work, encouraging them to take interest and pride in the city.<sup>294</sup> The *Waterloo Evening Courier* reported the Rev. R.A. Broyles was the field superintendent in charge of the organization's work in this area, which was wholly educational in purpose. The association was seeking support of Waterloo residents of all races, with already a number of prominent white men joined as members. Rev. R.A. Broyles was distributing a leaflet of work that had been completed by the N.A.A.C.P. at the Noxubee Industrial School of McLeod, Mississippi, over the last 20 years, noting that encouragement of institutions of this kind is one of the features of the N.A.A.C.P. betterment program.<sup>295</sup> Additionally, Mrs. Clinton D. (Izolla) Ashford (525 Edwards) was elected chairman of press committee when they met at the home of Mrs. William R. (Myrtle) Lasley (1931 Franklin St).<sup>296</sup>

In addition to hosting meetings for the Waterloo branch of the N.A.A.C.P., Antioch Baptist Church and the African Methodist Episcopal church continued their own programming and support of other organizations through this period. The post at Antioch Baptist Church was temporary vacant in summer 1921, with Rev. W.W. Ewing called to Clinton and prior to the arrive of Rev. F.D. Nasby in September.<sup>297</sup> Thus, when the final week of the Y.M.C.A. camp in early August was held specifically for black boys, it was Rev. H.C. Boyd of the African Methodist Episcopal church and J.E. Mills of the Antioch Baptist Church that took the group of 20-30 African American boys for a week of camping under the direction of Harry T. Fisher and R. Clare Heald. It was noted that it was the first camp ever held in Waterloo for African American children, and Y.M.C.A. officials were happy to have this opportunity to cooperate with this portion of the city's population which had been altogether too many times overlooked. Overall, 172 boys and 20 leaders had enjoyed periods at the camp over the summer.<sup>298</sup> The A.M.E. Church was referenced as Bethel Chapel in some places during this period, including a note in the *Waterloo Times Tribune* on October 9 that Rev. Henry C. Boyd had successfully worked to pay off the \$700 debt remaining on the church from when he arrived five years ago in September 1916. Additionally, he had made more improvements since then, including decorating the interior, painting the exterior, and

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<sup>292</sup> "City in Brief," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, January 20, 1921, 15

<sup>293</sup> "Waterloo Branch of N.A.A.C.P. Gets Ready for Membership Drive," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, March 22, 1921, 2

<sup>294</sup> "Colored Society Launches Dive for New Members," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, April 21, 1921, 13

<sup>295</sup> "N.A.A.C.P. Plans Membership Drive in Waterloo Soon," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, March 30, 1921, 9

<sup>296</sup> "Waterloo Branch of N.A.A.C.P. Gets Ready for Membership Drive," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, March 22, 1921, 2

<sup>297</sup> "New Pastor Here," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, September 24, 1921, 3

<sup>298</sup> "Final Period of Local 'Y' Starts Soon," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, August 2, 1921, 2

installing pews, a furnace, and carpet.<sup>299</sup> The parade of 33 Sunday Schools from Waterloo churches in downtown Waterloo in October included large delegations from both Antioch Baptist and the African M.E. Church, led by a African American band playing sacred pieces.<sup>300</sup> Walnut Baptist Church continued their support of Antioch Baptist Church through this period, financially contributing to the support of the congregation and hosting events such as a concert by the choir of Antioch Baptist church.<sup>301</sup> A group of Baptists then split from Antioch Baptist in late 1921 over policy differences to form Mount Carmel Baptist church. They originally held their services with Rev. G.M. Carter in the Colored Knights of Pythias hall (1113 ½ E. 4<sup>th</sup> St), with Clinton D.C. Ashford elected as superintendent at the first annual meeting of the Sunday School in January 1922.<sup>302</sup>

As the number of African American residents in Waterloo climbed towards 1,000, leaders among the community continued efforts to develop organizations for these residents. The Waterloo branch of National Association for Advancement of Colored People (N.A.A.C.P.) successfully celebrated its first anniversary in January 1922 with a meeting at African M.E. Church and an address by Mayor S.D. Brown. The object of group was to promote the welfare of black race, to install better community spirit between white and black people, and to develop good citizenship, with both white and black residents as members.<sup>303</sup> Milton F. Fields, active in the organization, filed a complaint against the owner of a restaurant in May 1922 for refusing to serve him refreshments as a violation of his rights.<sup>304</sup> He also convinced his brother-in-law Dr. Hubert H. London, also a graduate of the State University of Iowa, to move to Waterloo, and he was the first African American physician in town, practicing here from 1922 to 1924.<sup>305</sup> The United Negro Improvement Association (UNIA), Division 287, was also organized in 1922 in Waterloo, largely an organization of respectable black laborers and workingmen. William L. Overton served as president in 1922 of the 21 members, but the organization never gained traction locally.<sup>306</sup> Groups of black residents also continued to be active in local politics. In preparation for the large city election, a meeting of black voters was held in March 1922 at St. John's Masonic Temple (825 ½ Mobile Street, demolished), with 200-300 men and women in attendance. Joseph D. Hopkins presided over the meeting, with a discussion of issues led by Rev. R.H. Broyles, Rev. G.W. Nesby (Antioch Baptist), and Rev. Peyton M. Lewis (A.M.E.). They endorsed A.E. Gnagy for mayor.<sup>307</sup>

The service and patriotism of black veterans in Waterloo was recognized with the organization of the Austin-Tolliver Legion Post in spring 1922. The post was organized by African American veterans of World War I, most of whom worked for the Illinois Central railroad. The name was chosen to honor two veterans who had died, one in camp during the war and one while working at

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<sup>299</sup> "African Methodist Debt Free," *Waterloo Times Tribune*, October 9, 1921, 12

<sup>300</sup> "Legions of S.S., 6,000 Strong, In Greatest Parade," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, October 10, 1921, 12

<sup>301</sup> "Sacred Concert," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, October 22, 1921, 5

<sup>302</sup> "Mt. Carmel S.S. Elects," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, January 2, 1922, 9; "Mt. Carmel Will Celebrate 12<sup>th</sup> Year of Founding," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, June 6, 1933, 14; Domatob 2001: 27

<sup>303</sup> "Mayor Addresses Local N.A.A.C.P. at Anniversary Meet," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, January 20, 1922, 9

<sup>304</sup> "Colored Attorney, Suing Restaurant, I.S.U. Graduate," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, May 6, 1922, cited in WAAHCM, 2000: 7

<sup>305</sup> Jones 1997: 107; Domatob 2001: 27

<sup>306</sup> Jones 1997: 158, 164-165

<sup>307</sup> "Ballots Printed for Heavy Voting in City Election," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, March 21, 1922, 1



the railroad yards.<sup>308</sup> The location selected for the home of the Austin-Tolliver post, No. 606, American Legion, was again within the northeast triangle neighborhood, an earlier house at 202 Shilliam Ave (southeast corner of Shilliam and Jackson). The post had been formed through the efforts of James L. Page, who stopped in Waterloo in February 1922 on his way from Minneapolis to St. Joseph, Missouri. He saw the need of welfare work among the black residents of the northern section of the city and decided to remain in town. He was experienced in organization of American Legion posts, organizing posts for black veterans at Bloomington, Gary, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, and Danville since the end of World War I. The home at 202 Shilliam Ave was remodeled into a suitable meeting place for the legion, as well as a community center as well. The goal of James L. Page was that it would be more than just a meeting place for the legion, that it would be a place at the center of community life of black residents of Waterloo. He intended to open a canteen to help support the Legion work financially, and he invited the women's auxiliaries of the churches and other organization to use the meeting space. Membership stood at 27 when the post opened on Memorial Day.<sup>309</sup> The Woman's Auxiliary to the Austin-Tolliver Post 606 made wreaths for Memorial Day. The program included music by Scheer's Concert band led by Scott Mardis, prayer by Rev. C.W. Nesby (Antioch Baptist), flag raising by Boy Scout Troop 12 (J.E. Mills – scoutmaster), and invocation by Rev. P.M. Lewis (A.M.E. Church). Then, all former servicemen, the woman's auxiliary, and Boy Scout Troop 12 were led downtown by Scheers' band to take part in the parade.<sup>310</sup> The hall was used by various events. For example, a play given by the pastor's aid society of Antioch Baptist Church at the Austin-Tolliver American Legion hall in June, netting \$9 to the society and \$7 by the legion (who sold items in their canteen).<sup>311</sup> By August, they had completed alterations to part of the interior of the hall at 202 Shilliam Ave to install a small grocery stock, a business then conducted in connection with the legion to help defray expenses.<sup>312</sup>

The Lawn Dale Athletic Association was organized in 1921 as well, with James E. Mills serving as president, Mrs. John Dugg as secretary, and Miss Cecil Gardner as treasurer. They sent a letter in May 1922 to Mayor A.E. Gnagy to ask for a community playground to be established for black residents, a place where the association could provide clean amusements and athletics. They requested that the playground be established in a strip of land along the Great Western tracks on Douglas Street. They requested that improvements also be made to the strip of land, including electric lights, park seats, swings for children, tennis courts, volleyball court, and band stand.<sup>313</sup> The playground was established by the city between the tracks and Douglas Street between Beech and Linden (slightly east of the south end of the northeast triangle neighborhood survey area, roughly south of Antioch Baptist Church), with African Americans in charge of its programming.<sup>314</sup> The *Waterloo Evening Courier* announced on July 3 that the Lawndale Athletic Club would sponsor a big 4<sup>th</sup> of July celebration with barbeque, picnic, and program at playgrounds recently established by the club and the Society for the Advancement of Colored People at Beech

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<sup>308</sup> Jones 1997: 149; WAAHCM, 2000: 8

<sup>309</sup> "Colored Legion Post Home Open," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, June 8, 1922, 3

<sup>310</sup> "Colored Legion Has Auxiliary Started," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, May 27, 1922, 2

<sup>311</sup> "Play Nets \$16," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, June 20, 1922, 5

<sup>312</sup> "Colored Post Alters Hall," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, August 9, 1922, 5. The post appears to have disbanded or merged with the community American Legion post after James L. Page left the city. By 1924, 202 Shilliam Ave was again a residence, though it would soon become utilized as the initial home for Union Baptist Church.

<sup>313</sup> "Park for Colored Folks Aim of Lawn Dale Body," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, May 5, 1922, 14

<sup>314</sup> The playground operated here into the 1940s, then was abandoned. (Jones 1997: 153-154)

and Douglas streets. The ground had been donated by the Chicago & Great Western railroad company for this purpose, with the land then graded. The Lawndale Club had furnished volleyball, tennis courts, and croquet courts, with additional equipment to be purchased when funds were available. The celebration would include music by Scheers concert band, athletic contests for all, barbeque at noon, and boxing match in evening. A small admission would be charged, with proceeds for additional equipment on the playground.<sup>315</sup>

Both Antioch Baptist church and the African Methodist Episcopal church participated in the Sunday School parade in October 1922 that included 15 churches on the east side of Waterloo. The last three entries in the parade included the “colored band,” Antioch Baptist, and African Methodist groups.<sup>316</sup> The church directory published in the *Waterloo Evening Courier* noted that Rev. Peyton M. Lewis was pastor for the African Methodist church at Albany and Mobile, Rev. G.W. Nesby served Antioch Baptist church at 600 Douglas, and Rev. G.W. Carter was in charge of the new black church, Mt. Carmel Baptist at 1113 ½ E. 4<sup>th</sup> St.<sup>317</sup> The women and members of Walnut Street Baptist Church continued to support the efforts of both Baptist churches, holding concerts and arranging speakers.<sup>318</sup> Mt. Carmel Baptist sought their own space, with an old store building moved to Sumner and Linn streets by September 1922. However, this building then located in the northwest corner of the northeast triangle neighborhood apparently was in poor condition, as 76 resident in the area filed a complaint asking that the building to be condemned and torn down.<sup>319</sup> However, the building remained for the time, with Rev. H.J. Handy then listed as serving Mt. Carmel Baptist at 202 Sumner St in May 1923. The listings remained the same for Antioch Baptist and African Methodist.<sup>320</sup> The African M.E. Church, which regularly reassigned ministers at the conference level, had placed Rev. Peyton M. Lewis at the church in Waterloo as he approached retirement. Interestingly, he gave an address open to the public at the church in August 1923 at age 74 on his life as a slave in Virginia until age 16. Few other former slaves were noted in Waterloo at the time, so his experiences were somewhat unique to share.<sup>321</sup> The churches continued to host speakers and meetings of various organizations through the 1920s.

The Waterloo branch of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People continued to work on their mission to promote the welfare of black residents and to install better community spirit between the races. While many of the black organizations had solely black members, this was an organization that deliberately included both white and black members. They held their meetings in various locations around Waterloo, including the Y.M.C.A., A.M.E. church, and Antioch Baptist Church. While early Emancipation Day celebrations had been organized by the churches or St. John’s Lodge, the N.A.A.C.P. stepped in to spearhead the event by 1923, though the same people were generally involved. The meeting in July 1923 to plan Emancipation Day was held at Antioch Baptist Church, with J.D. Hopkins serving as the general chairman. As a full community-oriented event, the celebration was planned for Electric Park, with both white and

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<sup>315</sup> “Lawndale Club to Have Barbeque at Grounds on Fourth,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, July 3, 1922, 2

<sup>316</sup> “Sunday Schools to Demonstrate Forces for Good,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, October 7, 1922, 7

<sup>317</sup> “Church Directory,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, June 10, 1922, 5

<sup>318</sup> “Colored Singers Please,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, February 13, 1923, 6; “Church News,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, February 8, 1923, 6

<sup>319</sup> “Sewer Contract on 4,000 ft Let,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, September 26, 1922, 8

<sup>320</sup> “Church Directory,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, March 24, 1923, 4

<sup>321</sup> “Pastor of Waterloo A.M.E. Church, Slave in Southland Until 16 Years Old, Recounts Experiences of Bepo’ the War,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, August 18, 1923, 6

black residents giving addresses, movies, games, and band concerts. The *Waterloo Evening Courier* noted that a good program was planned, encouraging everyone to attend.<sup>322</sup>

Fraternal organizations continued to be represented by groups specifically for black residents throughout this period. St. John Lodge, No. 35 (Masonic lodge) continued to meet in the lodge building at 825 ½ Mobile Street in the southern portion of the northeast triangle neighborhood. The Queen of Sheba, No. 14 (Order of the Eastern Star) also continued to meet to here. The African American branch of the Knights of Pythias was no longer listed in the 1924 city directory. However, the Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World, Cedar Valley Lodge No. 426, was then organized in 1924, providing another fraternal organization for black men. The Elks Lodge sponsored the Cedar Valley Lodge Drum and Bugle Corps. Their female counterpart, the Daughters of the Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World, was also established.<sup>323</sup>



**Figure 32. Cedar Valley Lodge Drum and Bugle Corps of the Elks, standing in front of the Masonic lodge building on Mobile (WAAHCM, 2000: 6)**

The playground movement arrived in Waterloo in 1922, with a system structured after the playground program run in Detroit. The concept included adult supervisors and programming for supervised play and athletic contests held on specific playgrounds throughout the city to entertain children over the summer while their parents were working. Two playground programs were held

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<sup>322</sup> "Emancipation Day to be Celebrated by Local Negroes," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, July 13, 1923, 4

<sup>323</sup> WAAHCM, 2000: 6; Jones 1997: 149-150

in 1922, expanded to five playgrounds in 1923.<sup>324</sup> In March 1924, J.M. Pollard of New York, the African American speaker on the staff of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, spoke at a meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at Antioch Baptist Church on the concept of playgrounds, with one planned for black children in Waterloo in the upcoming summer.<sup>325</sup> Final arrangements were made for seven playground sites in Waterloo in early June, with program supervisor G.T. McGlynn making staffing assignments. Playground supervisors were designated for Lowell, Washington, Gates, Pat's Pond, Edison, John Fiske, and Lawndale, which had James E. Mills assigned as its supervisor.<sup>326</sup> In September, the *Waterloo Evening Courier* noted the success of the program, with juvenile delinquency reportedly cut in half during the period that the public playgrounds were open in the summer. Attendance numbers for the summer included 36,208 boys and 28,037 girls at the seven sites, with attendance of 10,480 reported at Lawndale over the course of the summer. Waterloo was noted as one of only two cities in Iowa to have placed recreational programs under municipal control.<sup>327</sup>

Mount Carmel Baptist Church continued to grow through the middle of the 1920s. Membership grew with additional converts. Public baptisms were held in the Cedar River near the Mullan Avenue bridge during this period. After evangelistic meetings in spring 1924, 12 converts joining Mt. Carmel Baptist were baptized in the Cedar River by Rev. G.W. Nesby of Antioch Baptist in June, reportedly witnessed by nearly 400 white and black residents.<sup>328</sup> The church continued to operate in the older building moved to Sumner and Linn streets, requesting a building permit for a temporary structure for Sunday School space while working on raising funds for a new church.<sup>329</sup> In November 1924, Mt. Carmel Baptist was working to raise \$2,000 for a new church home, with the support of the Waterloo Ministerial Association.<sup>330</sup> The church then made arrangements to acquire the church at 515 Archer that had been used for 14 years by Linden Methodist church, which was in the process of building a new church on the block to the south at Nevada and Butler streets. The church had been originally constructed on the south side of Waterloo to serve as a chapel for all denominations, with the Methodist then growing to the point that other denominations relinquished their claims. Mount Carmel Baptist then planned to move the old structure to their site on Sumner avenue and remodel it for their use.<sup>331</sup> An agreement to purchase the church building was finalized in April 1925, as the Linden M.E. church planned to vacate the church in May.<sup>332</sup> Services were held by Rev. J.H. Reynolds for Mt. Carmel Baptist church at the old location on Archer Street during the last week of May, with the church then moved to the site on Sumner at Linn in June (202 Sumner, Map #23). The older building occupied by the church was then converted into a parsonage.<sup>333</sup> Thus, black residents in the northwest corner of the northeast triangle neighborhood had a nearby Baptist church to attend, with Antioch Baptist

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<sup>324</sup> "City Playground Workers Named," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, June 7, 1924, 2

<sup>325</sup> "Colored People Hear Playgrounds' Speaker," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, March 11, 1924, 4; "Playgrounds Have Caused Decrease in Child Offense," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, September 4, 1924, 2

<sup>326</sup> "City Playground Workers Named," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, June 7, 1924, 2

<sup>327</sup> "Playgrounds Have Caused Decrease in Child Offense," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, September 4, 1924, 2

<sup>328</sup> "Great Crowd Views Baptismal Here of 12 Colored People," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, June 2, 1924, 2

<sup>329</sup> "Plan Addition for Mt. Carmel Church," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, September 24, 1924, 12

<sup>330</sup> "Ministerial Ass'n Committees Named for Year's Work," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, November 3, 1924, 2

<sup>331</sup> "Important Notes on Year's Record in Church History," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, December 31, 1924, 15

<sup>332</sup> "City in Brief," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, April 14, 1925, 10

<sup>333</sup> "Mt. Carmel Baptists to Hold Special Services in Old Linden Church," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, May 26, 1925, 11



Church continuing to operate in the opposite, southeast corner of the neighborhood at 600 Douglas St (demolished). The third black church, the African Methodist Episcopal church continued to operate in the southern part to the neighborhood as well, located at 101 Albany (Map #62, Figure 22).



**Figure 33. Mt Carmel Baptist Church at 202 Sumner Street (Map #23)**

Overall, there was a general decline in the amount of construction noted throughout Waterloo in the early 1920s, particularly in comparison to the explosion of residential construction in the first two decades of the century prior to World War I. While construction did continue throughout town, only four properties with extant houses have been identified as built from 1919 to 1924 in the northeast triangle neighborhood survey area. Two one-story hip-roof houses in the 600 block of Oneida Street were built for Samuel Doran around 1919 as rental properties. The house at 610 Oneida St (Map #50) was rented to Martin (gas maker Citizens Gas) and Mary Moeller in 1920, and the house at 614 Oneida St (Map #51) was rented to Ernest (machinist Waterloo Gas Engine Co) and Lettie Franklin in 1920. In the northwest section of the neighborhood, the house at 313 N. Barclay St (Map #32) was built for Joseph S. Winninger, rented to Samuel (Illinois Central) and Mary Woodcock by 1924. Around the corner to the north, the house at 324 Sumner St (Map #16) was built for Luella Fuller, rented to James (Illinois Central) and Bertha James by 1924.

In 1924, the northeast triangle neighborhood continued to be dominated by rental properties. Construction was similar to the 1918 Sanborn map, with a handful of additional houses filling in some of the vacant lots. One-story and 1 ½ story houses were common throughout the neighborhood, with larger two-story houses scattered on various blocks and concentrated in the northern section of Howrey & McWilliams Addition along Oneida Street and the Howrey & McWilliams Replat along Sumner Street. African American residents lived primarily in the western triangle of the Hammond and Hopkins Addition and the southern triangle of Shilliam's 3<sup>rd</sup> Addition, with white residents living in these areas as well. The Illinois Central employed a large percent of both white and black residents of these areas, though many residents worked elsewhere as well. The 15 extant houses in the northwest Hammond and Hopkins Addition built by 1924 in the survey area included 10 houses with residents that worked for Illinois Central (conductor, firemen, foremen, laborers), as well as a tailor, janitor, foundry worker, packing company laborer, and a widow. Though not a good sampling for the broader area, the eight extant houses built by 1924 in the southern triangle of Shilliam's 3<sup>rd</sup> Subdivision included five with residents that worked for the Illinois Central (laborers), as well as a porter, carpenter, and molder. The 35 extant houses in the Howrey & McWilliams Addition built by 1924 within the survey area included 16 properties with residents employed by the Illinois Central (conductor, brakeman, machinists, laborers). There is a wider variety of occupations among the other residents, including three that worked for Rath Packing, three that worked in other factories, an accountant, janitor, salesman, printer, weaver, and laborers. The northern Howrey & McWilliams Replat area along Sumner Street, with all white residents in 1924, included four that worked for the Illinois Central (conductor, foreman, fireman, machinist), as well as a police captain, assembler, carpenter, molder, printer, and foreman at Litchfield.



**Figure 34. House at 610 Oneida St (Map #50)**

### *Development of the African American Community, 1925-1929*

Through the early 1920s, the agricultural economy had lagged, with it never hitting the strength again of the late 1910s by the end of the 1920s. The economy of Waterloo thus slowed down through the 1920s, with its reliance on and connection to the farm economy. The number of factories in Waterloo fell from 161 in 1919 to 95 by 1925, with a decline of diversified industry in town. Overall, factories continued to employ 4,205 people in 1925. John Deere & Company and Rath Packing Company weathered these lean years, then later thrived again by the 1940s. As noted, the residential construction then slowed down through the 1920s.<sup>334</sup> The population of Waterloo did continue to increase slightly, growing from 36,230 in 1920 to 37,229 in 1925. By 1930, the population had grown to 46,191. The number of black residents increased to 1,013 in 1925, representing 2.7% of the overall population. While a small percent of the overall population, it was a significant percentage among cities in Iowa. Black residents in Fort Madison, Des Moines, and Mason City composed about 4% of the overall population, with around 2%-3.5% in mining areas such as Valley Junction, Perry, Colfax, and Mystic. Keokuk stood out with a high percentage of 6.55% black residents.<sup>335</sup>

The organizations and programs started in the early 1920s continued to direct the social and religious life of African American residents of Waterloo in the middle of the 1920s, with the buildings and sites within the northeast triangle neighborhood at the core of this activity. The Antioch Baptist Church Sunday School and Baptist Young People's Union held a three-day June carnival at Lawndale playground in 1925, complete with ball games on each night, box suppers, and barbeque by Sip Young.<sup>336</sup> Rev. P.A. Pinkney and the Antioch Baptist Church hosted the annual six-day convention for the Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of Iowa, Minnesota, and South Dakota Baptist association, with over 100 delegates attending. Mrs. Anna S. Brown from Mt. Carmel Baptist Church was elected as president of the organization.<sup>337</sup> The African Methodist Episcopal, Mount Carmel Baptist, and Antioch Baptist churches again combined forces in November 1925 to hold a joint father-son banquet, with food prepared by women of the missionary societies.<sup>338</sup> In March 1926, Mt. Carmel Baptist church at Sumner and Linn streets served as the voting location for the 7<sup>th</sup> precinct in the 4<sup>th</sup> ward for the city election.<sup>339</sup>

Waterloo branch of National Association for Advancement of Colored People continued their efforts at bridging the space between white and black residents through this period as well. They held their March 1926 meeting at the African Methodist Church, launching a campaign to increase membership. Mrs. Alberta Dent (chair), Rev. R.A. Broyles, William Haughton, Myrtle Lasley, and Betty Dowden were appointed as a committee for a citywide canvas. The organization was noted to have 175 members at this time, including both white and black people. A number of prominent business and professional men were noted as lending their aid in the accomplishment of the goals of the organization. Joseph D. Hopkins was president at this time (residing in 1924 in

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<sup>334</sup> Long 1988: E1-E2, E9; Long 1986: 77

<sup>335</sup> Long 1986: 72

<sup>336</sup> "Negro Baptists to Sponsor Carnival Here on June 11-13," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, June 11, 1925, 7

<sup>337</sup> "Woman's Club Organizes in Mt. Carmel Church," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, July 7, 1925, 4; "Antioch Baptists Elect Woman Here as Missionary Head," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, August 19, 1925, 2

<sup>338</sup> "Fathers and Sons of Six Churches Banquet Tonight," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, November 20, 1925, 4

<sup>339</sup> "Precinct Polling Places Open from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M. Monday for City Election," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, March 26, 1926, 19

the northeast triangle neighborhood at 125 Sumner St (demolished) and operating his barber / restaurant at 1127-1129 E. 4<sup>th</sup> St).<sup>340</sup>

Other programming continued in this period for the younger residents of Waterloo. The Boy Scouts expanded to support two African American troops associated with the churches by 1926, Troop 9 and Troop 12. Edgar V. Cunningham became the first African American boy in Waterloo to earn Eagle Scout on June 8, 1926, perhaps the first to do so in the nation.<sup>341</sup> The summer playgrounds were again planned for summer 1926, with seven sites at Washington Park, Lawndale, Edison, West High, Gates Park, Pat's Pond, and John Fiske. James E. Mills (living at 603 Shilliam Ave) was one of two returning supervisors for a playground, again conducting the programming for the Lawndale playground. The *Waterloo Evening Courier* noted that the Lawndale playground had been incorrectly identified as a "colored playground." The playground was open for all races like the other playgrounds in the city, and the athletic teams representing the playground last year had both white and black men and boys.<sup>342</sup> J.E. Mills also served as the chair of the "colored boys' camp committee" in 1926 for the Y.M.C.A., serving as leader with Rev. H.C. Boyd of Minneapolis, former pastor of African M.E. Church, for the group attending the Colored Boys "Y" camp at Morris isle in late August. They expected to have record breaking attendance.<sup>343</sup>

Antioch Baptist church, the African Methodist Episcopal church, and Mt. Carmel Baptist church all continued to serve spiritual needs of the black residents of Waterloo, located within or near the northeast triangle neighborhood survey area. The current pastor of the African M.E. Church, Rev. Peyton Matthew Lewis, celebrated his 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary as a pastor in September 1926, with a celebration held in his honor. He had been born a slave in Virginia, studied with teachers of the home mission board of the Congregational church, attended Hampton Normal and Agricultural school as a classmate of Booker T. Washington, and became minister at his first church in 1876 in Virginia. George H. Woodson, an attorney in Des Moines, local attorney Milton Fields, and Rev. R.A. Broyles spoke for the occasion.<sup>344</sup> Rev. Lewis then retired shortly after this time. As Antioch Baptist church continued to grow, there was again disagreement within the church on policy, and a small group decided to split off from the church and start their own congregation. They met at the home of Robert B. Burt (320 Cottage St) briefly before renting the white frame house at 202 Shilliam Ave in June 1926, which had been previously remodeled for use by the Austin-Tolliver post.<sup>345</sup> Union Baptist church held their services here for several years and then purchased this property at the southeast corner of Jackson St and Shilliam Ave in the southern part of the northeast triangle neighborhood. The *Waterloo Evening Courier* reported in February 1928 that the trustees of Union Baptist church (Griggs Woods, Henry Ard, and J.E. Mills) had a contract to purchase dwelling at Shilliam and Jackson street from O.P. Payton for \$1,800, to be paid at a rate of \$25 per month.<sup>346</sup>

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<sup>340</sup> "N.A.A.C.P. to Meet," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, March 10, 1926, 2; "Race Aid Society Will Seek More Members in City," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, March 12, 1926, 2

<sup>341</sup> "Family seeks recognition of first African American Eagle Scout," *Waterloo Courier*, July 6, 2003

<sup>342</sup> "Chiefs Assigned to Playgrounds," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, May 15, 1926, 4

<sup>343</sup> "Rev. H.C. Boyd Will Lead Colored Boys' 'Y' Camp," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, August 17, 1926, 11

<sup>344</sup> "Up from Slavery, Rev. P.M. Lewis Marks Jubilee," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, September 11, 1926, 14

<sup>345</sup> "Union Baptist Church Under Way; \$3,200 More is Needed," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, August 1, 1943, 9

<sup>346</sup> "Union Baptist Church Buys Dwelling House," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, February 18, 1928, 2



By the middle of the 1920s, a small but growing number of African Americans were able to acquire and operate their own businesses. These residents operated barber shops, beauty shops, ice cream and confectionary shops, a tailor shop, a soft drink parlor, lunch rooms, cafes, boarding houses, and restaurants. Most of these businesses catered to other African Americans, a need as some white businesses limited or fully restricted their patronage. These residents occupied a high status within the African American community, though many of these businesses were short-lived.<sup>347</sup> The majority of African American men were able to find employment with the Illinois Central, John Deere & Company, Rath Packing, one of the other manufacturing firms, or in service positions such as porters or janitors. African American women usually worked as maids or domestic servants in white households, comprising 95% of those listed as working in directories and census from 1915 to 1930. Their annual wage was around \$300, which was more than they could earn in the South.<sup>348</sup> With general low wages and refusal of banks to provide mortgages regardless of economic status, few African Americans were able to buy homes in the 1920s in Waterloo. They lived in neighborhoods with a high number of rental properties, along with immigrants and other working-class residents. There was no discrimination noted in rent, with rent ranging from \$10 to \$30 per month for both races. Most black residents lived in frame houses that had been built around the turn of the century, which were typically one-story or 1 ½ story small houses. Many black residents had relatives or boarders that lived with them, providing a housing option for new arrivals (not allowed to stay in hotels) and supplementing their income.<sup>349</sup> The residents of the northeast triangle neighborhood reflect these general characteristics of African Americans in Waterloo in this period.

With the large number of rental properties constructed in the first two decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and weakened economy in the 1920s, the construction of new residences continued to lag through the end of the decade. The five extant houses constructed from 1925 to 1929 in the northeast triangle neighborhood survey area were all one-story gable-front frame bungalows built along the edges of the neighborhood along Sumner Street or Mobile Street. A handful of additional houses that have since been demolished were also built in this period. Two bungalows were built for J.H. Popejoy around 1925 in the 600 block of Sumner Street. The house at 614 Sumner St (Map #5) was then rented to William C. (sales at Standard Battery) and Edyth Bunn by 1927, and the house at 618 Sumner St (Map #4) was rented to Harley E. (janitor) and Effie Cederburg. The gable-front bungalow further west at 320 Sumner (Map #17) was built and sold to Charles (works for Illinois Central railroad) and Cecilia Burch, who are then listed as living here in the 1927 city directory. Thus, the house was among the few examples of one in this neighborhood that was owner-occupied upon completion. The bungalow at 1122 Mobile St (Map #53) at the east end of Sumner Street was also built around 1926, constructed as a rental property for E.E. Daggett. All of these bungalows were initially rented to white families. The last one-story gable-front bungalow built in this period at 222 Sumner St (Map #21) was completed slightly later around 1929, as a rental property for Joseph Kurth Jr. It was then rented to the black family of Lorenzo (machinist helper for Illinois Central) and Mollie B. Tolliver.

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<sup>347</sup> Jones 1997: 103

<sup>348</sup> Jones 1997: 101

<sup>349</sup> Jones 1997: 112-114





**Figure 35. House at 320 Sumner (Map #17)**



**Figure 36. House at 222 Sumner St (Map #21)**

While no historic commercial buildings remain in the northeast triangle neighborhood survey area, a number of businesses were operating in this area by the 1920s. The businesses were concentrated at the northwest corner of the neighborhood along the 100 block of Linn Street and the 100 block of Oneida Street, just east of the Illinois Central shops. Other nearby businesses were located a few blocks to the west on E. 4<sup>th</sup> Street, just west of the shops. This area was noted with a resurgence in vice and crime in the middle of the 1920s, though raids related to prohibition occurred throughout commercial areas of Waterloo.<sup>350</sup> The raids over the Fourth of July in 1925 arrested R. Anderson, the African-American owner of the restaurant-cigar store at 1113 E. 4<sup>th</sup> St, and E.W. Houston for selling liquor from his home at 1526 Jefferson.<sup>351</sup> Richard Anderson then apparently moved east from 4<sup>th</sup> Street to 108 Linn Street in the northwest corner of the neighborhood, opening his club room here. Anderson was again arrested for bootlegging and for operating a disorderly house in a raid on November 2, 1926. The system worked that he was released, reopened his business, and arrested again, leading to frustration of the “better class” of black residents in the broader northeast neighborhood. Rev. Sullus B. Washington of the A.M.E. church and Rev. P.A. Pinckney of Antioch Baptist church led efforts on behalf of the residents to ask the city to permanently close the club rooms at 108 Linn Street (demolished) as well as crack down on other houses in the area. Reportedly, 10-12 houses had been repeatedly raided in this area, with the small-time merchants typically storing only small amount of liquor on their property that was quickly dumped. The Bass pool hall at 105 Oneida St (demolished) had been successfully shut down after several incidents at the property. The ministers contended that they were death traps for the young and old, as well as enticing residents who might otherwise be of service in various Christian societies of the city.<sup>352</sup> The “North End” was again raided a few days later, with Richard Anderson, noted as president and member of the board of directors of the “Dreamland club” at 108 Linn Street again arrested.<sup>353</sup> The efforts of Rev. Sullus B. Washington of African Methodist Episcopal Church and Rev. P.A. Pinckney of Antioch Baptist Church to clean up the vice conditions in the north end were unanimously endorsed by the Waterloo Ministerial association, who pledged their cooperation to assist.<sup>354</sup> The holiday party at the home of the notorious Leora Young at 220 Manson St (demolished) in the “north end negro district” was then raided in late November, with several men and women arrested.<sup>355</sup> Throughout these articles, this area is referenced as the “north end” rather than “Smoky Row,” and the core of the problematic area was confined generally to a block in the far northwest corner of this neighborhood.

Thus, the ministers of the churches appear to have stepped into a more active role in the leadership of the African American residents and the politics of the city again in this period. Rev. S.B. Washington spoke on their efforts and goals at the annual meeting of Waterloo branch of National Association for Advancement of Colored People (N.A.A.C.P.) held at the Payne African Methodist Episcopal church on November 26, 1926. New officers for the organization were elected for the year, with Rev. R.A. Broyles (823 Fowler, demolished) replacing J.D. Hopkins as president. Other

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<sup>350</sup> Neymeyer 1980: 91

<sup>351</sup> “Police Seize Four Gallons of Moon in North End Raid,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, July 3, 1925, 5

<sup>352</sup> “Colored Ministers Ask City to Smash North End Vice Dens Specify Richard Anderson’s,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, November 3, 1926, 32; “Mayor Declares Prosecution Lax in Negro Cases,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, November 4, 1926, 4; Jones 1997: 138-139

<sup>353</sup> “Police Raiders Hit ‘North End,’ Anderson Jailed,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, November 6, 1926, 28

<sup>354</sup> “Ministers of City Indorse Cleanup of Negro Section,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, November 16, 1926, 2

<sup>355</sup> “Police Quartet Spoils Leora’s Holiday Party,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, November 26, 1926, 4; “North End Women ‘Leggers Vanish; Bonds in Danger,’” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, May 10, 1927, 24

officers included Mrs. A.C. Dent, vice president; E.K. Bell, secretary; and Milton F. Fields, treasurer. The executive committee was then composed of Rev. S.B. Washington, Rev. P.A. Pinckney, Judge John W. Gwynne, J.D. Hopkins, Myrtle Dollmire, Miss Anne Denton, Mrs. G.B. Cheatham, and William Houghton.<sup>356</sup> They held monthly meetings with speakers at various locations throughout 1927. In January 1928, they arranged to have African American lecturer and author William Pickens of New York City speak in Waterloo, including a meeting at noon at the Lions Club, a meeting of women at the Y.M.C.A. in the afternoon, and a mass meeting in the African Methodist Church in the evening.<sup>357</sup>

With several black residents already living in Waterloo that had moved from Buxton and the adjacent coal mining areas in south-central Iowa, a number of additional residents from this area migrated to Waterloo when the coal mines in Buxton closed in 1927. They sought employment opportunities available in Waterloo, as well as another town in Iowa with an existing African American community. In 1928, there was an estimated 7,000 factory workers in town.<sup>358</sup> The Illinois Central railroad, John Deere & Company, and Rath Packing Company remaining the three largest employers of black workers in this period. Overall employment at the Illinois Central rose to 1,100 men in the 1920s with an annual payroll of \$3,000,000.<sup>359</sup> A total of 1,150 were employed at Deere in 1927, closely followed by 1,114 at Rath Packing.<sup>360</sup> With improved profits, Deere expanded in 1928, constructing 12 new buildings representing 11 acres of floor space.<sup>361</sup> Rath also continued to grow, slaughtering 1,028,732 animals, including hogs, cattle, and sheep, in 1929. The Waterloo Buxton Club was organized in 1927, founded by residents of Waterloo to welcome new residents from Buxton. The club was an elite group, with membership limited to 12, and their goal to promote intellectual culture and social graces.<sup>362</sup> The Lawndale playground continued to operate in 1928 as well, located at Beech and Douglas Streets. Playground supervisor James E. Mills provided program and activities for children and other residents over the course of the summer, including a pageant presented by the children in July.<sup>363</sup>

Other new residents were specifically brought to Waterloo to fill a void. With the earlier departure of Dr. Hubert H. London, the black residents were left without a specific physician, and attorney Milton F. Fields again worked to bring another one to town. The 1928 city directory lists Milton F. Fields as a lawyer at 224 ½ E. 4<sup>th</sup> Street, and he was living with wife Valetta at 810 Dawson St. Fields saw the need for a black physician to specifically provide adequate care for black residents. He persuaded Dr. Lee Burton Furgerson, another graduate of the University of Iowa and member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, to move to Waterloo in January 1927 with his wife Lillie. The family became leading citizens in Waterloo, and he continued his practice until 1948.<sup>364</sup> The 1928 city directory lists his practice of Lee B. Furgerson at 224 ½ E. 4<sup>th</sup> Street (extant), and the family

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<sup>356</sup> "Rev. S.B. Washington to Address N.A.A.C.P. Meeting Tonight," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, November 26, 1926, 8; "Broyles Elected President Waterloo Branch N.A.A.C.P.," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, November 27, 1926, 18

<sup>357</sup> "Negro Lecturer Late in Arriving for Lectures Here," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, January 26, 1928, 2

<sup>358</sup> Long 1986: 67

<sup>359</sup> Long 1986: 20; Long 1988: E13

<sup>360</sup> Long 1988: E2; Long 1986: 107

<sup>361</sup> Long 1986: 107

<sup>362</sup> Jones 1997: 150-151

<sup>363</sup> "Marines Prevent Indian Massacre Tomorrow Night," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, July 19, 1928, 4

<sup>364</sup> Jones 1997: 108; WAAHCM, 2000: 8; Domatob 2001: 27-28

lived at 603 Rhey St (the area south of this neighborhood). By 1930, his medical practice was listed at 220 ½ E. 4<sup>th</sup> Street (extant), and the family had moved into a house at 705 Beech (extant), where they would continue to live for many years (two blocks east of Mobile / survey area, south of Oneida St). The 1930 census lists L.B. Furgerson (31, physician), with wife Lillie (27), daughter Martha A. (4), and daughter Bettie J (3), living at 705 Beech St. They had a second family living with them, dentist W.C. Willis (38) and his wife Marjorie. In general, Beech Street was otherwise largely white residents in this period. Milton F. Fields likewise was listed with his law office at 220 ½ E. 4<sup>th</sup> Street (extant) in 1930.

Antioch Baptist Church (600 Douglas, demolished) and Payne African Methodist Episcopal church (101 Albany, Map #62) were the largest and oldest black churches in Waterloo in this period, with Mt. Carmel Baptist (202 Sumner, Map #23) and Union Baptist (202 Shilliam Ave, demolished) working to expand and to find their place within the community. Antioch Baptist Church held an educational program sponsored by the education board of the Iowa and South Dakota Baptist association for all local residents in May 1927, including a speaker on “The Value of Educated Motherhood.”<sup>365</sup> The ministers had been successful in their efforts to rid Waterloo of certain troublemaking residents, with the Dreamland Club of Richard Anderson shut down earlier in the year. He was then working for the Illinois Central out of Chicago at the time of his sentencing in June, with only attorney Milton F. Fields present in court on his behalf.<sup>366</sup> Rev. G.W. Day was then called to Antioch Baptist church in May 1927, replacing Rev. Pinckney.<sup>367</sup> Rev. S.B. Washington at Payne African Methodist Episcopal church was then replaced by Rev. J.P. Sims in October 1927. He was noted as having a record over the last decade of successfully promoting, building, and repairing churches and parsonages, as well as having been pastor of the best churches in Northwestern African conference.<sup>368</sup> The four churches again held a joint father-and-son banquet for 50 men and boys in December at Payne A.M.E. Church, including speakers, a boys’ quartet, and table games.<sup>369</sup> Rev. James Eaves had been serving as pastor for Mt. Carmel Baptist through 1927, but the position did not pay sufficient to quit his job as porter at Ellis Hotel, and he resigned as pastor in December to be able to continue as porter.<sup>370</sup>

In addition to the residents moving from Buxton, a number of residents also moved to Waterloo from Mississippi in 1927, with additional people anticipated to migrate north in 1928. The migration from the South was due to flooding in Mississippi, and it was noted by the City Federation of Woman’s Clubs in Waterloo. The federation has 2,000 clubwomen as members, representing 14 different organizations at meeting in January 1928. Mrs. George B. Worthen had been appointed as chair of a committee delegated to survey the existing conditions of black residents in town in the interest of racial betterment and better relationship between races. The population of black residents was estimated around 1,500 at the time, with a large number of younger residents. Among the residents were 216 black children enrolled in school, noted as proportionally low to the general population due to the large number of young couples and single men and women. Five large industrial plants were noted as employing black workers, with the

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<sup>365</sup> “Antioch Baptist Will have Education Program,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, May 3, 1927, 5

<sup>366</sup> “Richards Refuses to Take Change; Passed up Judge,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, June 1, 1927, 24

<sup>367</sup> “Day Accepts Call to Antioch Baptist; Comes from Omaha,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, May 7, 1927, 4

<sup>368</sup> “Newcomer,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, October 10, 1927, 17

<sup>369</sup> “Fifty Fathers and Sons Dine at A.M.E. Church,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, December 13, 1927, 22

<sup>370</sup> “Pastor Resigns in Order to Keep Hotel Porter Job,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, December 29, 1927, 2



same pay reported for black or white employees in the same positions. There was no friction in workplaces noted by management. Additionally, black residents had established a grocery store, barber shop, beauty parlor, and pool room in the north end, and others worked as janitors, maids, and porters. The one lawyer and one doctor were noted as the professionals among the residents. Four African American churches operated in Waterloo. There were also four men's lodges for colored residents (Masons, Elks, Knight of Pythias, and Odd Fellows) and two chapters of the Order of Eastern Star for women, as well as the Federated Women's Club. A neighborhood branch of the public library was found at Lawndale Community center, with more recreational facilities needed.<sup>371</sup>

The African American voters were largely represented by Republicans, and their clubs utilized the various churches for meetings throughout this period. Union Baptist Church hosted approximately 100 voters of the Republican Colored Political Club in December 1927. P.H. Frank, attorney and chairman of the Black Hawk County Republican central committee, spoke at the meeting, and plans were made to quadruple the size of the club.<sup>372</sup> The recently organized Lincoln Political Club met in Mt. Carmel Baptist Church in early January, with a series of mass meetings planned for this winter. Membership was reported at 330, with 100 members in attendance at the meeting.<sup>373</sup> The Lincoln Republican Political club held a mass meeting at the African Methodist Episcopal Church in February to celebrate Lincoln's birthday, with former city attorney Harry M. Reed delivering the address.<sup>374</sup> The candidates for Republican nominations for county offices addressed members of the Lincoln Republican club in a mass meeting in Union Baptist church at Jackson and Shilliam avenue in May, with Henry Hart (janitor for Overland Co living at 132 Sumner in 1927) noted as president of the club.<sup>375</sup> At a meeting later in the month at the church, they endorsed John Hammill for governor, John W. Gwynne for county attorney, and H.T. Wagner for sheriff among others.<sup>376</sup> The "Negro branch" of the state central committee for the Republican party was then organized in 1928, with Milton F. Fields serving as a member and chair of the speakers committee. A rally for Republicans was held at Mount Carmel Baptist church in Waterloo, with Charles P. Howard of Des Moines speaking on the history of the Republican vs Democratic parties and support of African Americans shown thus far by Herbert Hoover.<sup>377</sup>

While the churches and other organizations tailored to black residents developed further in this period, the Waterloo branch of National Association for Advancement of Colored People (N.A.A.C.P.) struggled to maintain strong numbers. The current president, Rev. R.A. Broyles, wrote the national office that while there were around 1,400 African Americans in town, many of them were not interested in joining the organization because white residents were also included among the leadership and members. Thus, they were struggling with membership requirements at

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<sup>371</sup> "Flood May Bring Gain in Colored Population Here," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, January 24, 1928, 15

<sup>372</sup> "Frank and Wagner to Address G.O.P. Political Club," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, December 5, 1927, 2;  
"Colored Republican Club Plans Growth," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, December 10, 1927, 3

<sup>373</sup> "Lincoln Political Club Hears Five, Membership 330," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, January 10, 1928, 14

<sup>374</sup> "Lincoln G.O.P. Club to Mark Emancipator's Birthday with Meeting," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, February 11, 1928, 8

<sup>375</sup> "Lincoln G.O.P. Club to Hear Candidates," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, May 5, 1928, 7

<sup>376</sup> "Lincoln G.O.P. Club (Negro) Backs Hammill, Wood, Gwynne, Wagner," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, May 30, 1928, 4

<sup>377</sup> "Negro Speaker Says Hoover is Friendly and Smith is Not," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, September 15, 1928, 11

the local level.<sup>378</sup> The annual meeting of the Waterloo branch of the N.A.A.C.P. was held at the A.M.E. Church in November 1928, with leadership positions changed. Milton F. Fields (attorney) took over as president, with Dr. L.B. Furgerson (physician) as vice president, Mrs. Alberta C. Dent (maid) as secretary, and R.A. Broyles (lecturer) as treasurer. Membership was reported around 125-150. The executive committee included Rev. J.H. Patten (Mt. Carmel Baptist), Rev. George W. Day (Antioch Baptist), Judge John W. Gwynne, Judge George W. Wood, Joseph D. Hopkins (barber/restaurant), and Rev. Charles R. Waters (A.M.E.).<sup>379</sup> Thus, the N.A.A.C.P. appears to have been composed of the upper echelon of black residents in Waterloo in this period, not appealing to the general population.

Tensions between both white and black residents with those operating the businesses in the northwest corner of the neighborhood continued through the end of the 1920s. A trail from liquor acquired by Native Americans at the Tama reservation was followed by federal prohibition officers back to Waterloo in September 1928 to the restaurant at 108 Linn Street, now run by Grant Williams. A raid there netted jugs filled with moonshine whisky and other alcohol.<sup>380</sup> The restaurant around the corner at 105-107 Oneida that have been run by Sadie and Al Bass and closed was requested to be reopened under the new ownership of Jess Taylor in December 1928. Rev. R.A. Broyles and Rev. J.H. Patton testified to his good character in court to Judge George W. Wood.<sup>381</sup> The area attracted further attention in July 1929 with reports of bootlegging and crime, including some recent shootings. The newspaper recounted on the problems in Smoky Row, defined as centered behind the Illinois Central icehouse on a block on Linn and block on Oneida, including the restaurant at 108 Linn Street that had been raided numerous times due to liquor and gambling. They noted that while there were evidently some troublemakers in the area, there were many good citizens living in this section as well.<sup>382</sup> This is the last identified reference to “Smoky Row” as such in the newspaper.

The churches remained the strongest black institutions in Waterloo at the end of the 1920s. Rev. George W. Day continued his strong work with Antioch Baptist Church at 600 Douglas Street. The 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the church was celebrated in September 1928, with Dr. Warren L. Stevens of Walnut Street Baptist Church and nightly sermons over the course of the week-long celebration.<sup>383</sup> Rev. George W. Day was working towards the goal of building a new church for the growing congregation. A site had been selected on Sumner at Jackson for the proposed new building, as the present quarters in the remodeled McFarlane school house were too small. Additionally, the location to the east on Douglas was noted as removed from the center of life for black residents. He held a mass meeting of the congregations of Antioch Baptist, Mount Carmel Baptist, and Union Baptist churches to pledge to set aside petty differences and work together, with the pastor of First Baptist Church, Rev. C.L. Kenagy, speaking to encourage them in this direction.<sup>384</sup> The *Waterloo Evening Courier* reported in July 1929 that the church had acquired the lot at 426 Sumner Street, with preliminary plans made to move the current church to the new site and then remodel and expand it. Antioch Baptist Church thus was working on raising funds

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<sup>378</sup> Silag 2001: 323

<sup>379</sup> “Milton Fields is Elected President N.A.A.C.P. Chapter,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, November 22, 1928, 26

<sup>380</sup> “Federal Agents, Sheriff of Tama Make Raid Here,” September 4, 1928, 2

<sup>381</sup> “Ministers Tell Court Bass Place Buyers All Right,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, December 29, 1928, 19

<sup>382</sup> “Road Patrolman Takes His Turn at ‘Smoky Row,’” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, July 15, 1929, 8

<sup>383</sup> “Antioch Baptist Church Marks Its 15<sup>th</sup> Anniversary,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, September 26, 1928, 7

<sup>384</sup> “Three Churches of Colored Folk Have Love Feast,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, July 17, 1928, 16

to reach a goal of \$7,500.<sup>385</sup> However, their timing was poor as the country entered the Great Depression and Rev. G.W. Day was then called to a new church in October 1930. Thus, the building project here would be put on hold until after World War II. By the end of the 1920s, the African Methodist Episcopal church was more consistently referenced as Payne A.M.E. Church, or sometimes Payne Chapel, though the newspaper also continued to simply refer to it as the African Methodist Episcopal church (101 Albany, Map #62). They hosted the 8<sup>th</sup> session of the northwestern annual conference of African Methodist Episcopal churches in August 1928 at the church, with 300-400 delegates and visitors from Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Illinois, and parts of Canada in attendance.<sup>386</sup> Rev. Charles R. Waters served the congregation in this period, living in the parsonage on the north portion of the lot at 830 Mobile Street (demolished). Union Baptist at 202 Shilliam (earlier building at Map #82) was served by Rev. F.J. Black in 1929, and they held a rally to raise funds and pledges for support of the church in November.<sup>387</sup>

### ***Unity, Division, and the Evolution of a Workingmen's Neighborhood, 1930-1940***

While estimates in the late 1920s put the African American population in Waterloo around 1,400-1,500, the population stood at 1,214 in 1930, still a noticeable increase over the 856 black residents in reported in 1920. The overall population of Waterloo had grown at nearly the same pace to 46,191, keeping the percentage around 2.6% of the overall population. The number of black residents in Iowa declined overall to 17,380 in 1930, and thus the numbers in Waterloo grew at a time that the state was decreasing. With the stock market crash in 1929, the local economy was impacted, particularly the manufacturing industry. Thus, some residents moved to larger communities with greater opportunities. With the influx of residents from Buxton and other areas, Waterloo had reported the largest gains in African American population of any town in Iowa through the 1920s (and Monroe County reported the largest loss). Waterloo stood in 1930 as the city with the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest African American population in Iowa, after Des Moines and Keokuk.<sup>388</sup> The majority of black residents in Iowa were born in Iowa (6,599) and Missouri (3,500), representing the initial African American residents of Iowa and increased through their children. While a significant number were still noted as born in Mississippi (820) and Alabama (568), these numbers had declined since 1920, representing the continued migration of former Southern residents.<sup>389</sup>

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<sup>385</sup> "Antioch Baptist Church to Move Edifice, Remodel," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, July 16, 1929, 6; Antioch Baptist Church bought lots 1&2 in Block 6 from W.W. Renner on May 4, 1928. William Houghton then bought lots 1&2 from Antioch Baptist Church on April 28, 1930. Wm. Houghton & wife then transferred lots 1 & 2 back to Antioch Baptist Church on December 22, 1930.

<sup>386</sup> "Chicago Bishop Will Open A.M.E. Conference Here," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, August 17, 1928, 15

<sup>387</sup> "Union Baptist Church Raises \$269 in Rally," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, November 4, 1929, 13

<sup>388</sup> Counties with the largest black populations in 1930: Polk – 5,713 (down from 5,837 in 1920), Lee – 1,353 (down from 1,417), Black Hawk (Waterloo) – 1,234 (up from 856), Woodbury – 1,078 (up from 1,147), Scott – 865 (up from 745), Linn – 765 (up from 704), Pottawattamie – 684 (up from 612), Wapello – 447 (down from 571), Dallas – 409 (up from 207), Des Moines – 386 (up from 337), Monroe (Buxton) – 355 (down from 1,652), Marshall – 351 (up from 264), Appanoose – 341 (down from 426), Cerro Gordo – 322 (down from 361), Webster – 320 (down from 399) – Mahaska – 211 (down from 352) (Bergmann 1948: 34-35)

<sup>389</sup> Black residents living in Iowa per the 1930 census include 6,599 born in Iowa (up from 6,132 in 1920), 3,500 born in Missouri (down from 4,124), 820 born in Mississippi (down from 965), 683 born in Illinois (down from 846), 648 in Kansas (up from 554), 638 born in Virginia (down from 1,105), 568 born in Alabama (down from 702), 522 born in Tennessee (up from 623), 433 in Arkansas (up from 291), 413 born in Texas (up from 365), 392 born in

A total of 67 properties of the 81 properties with extant buildings constructed by 1930 in the northeast triangle survey area were identified in the 1930 census. According to the census information, the families included 29 households that rented their houses (30%) and 47 families that owned their houses (70%). Thus, there was an increase in homeownership noted over the initial construction primarily as rental housing. Through the property owner research on these properties, it was noted that some of the “owners” appear to have been purchasing the property on contract, as the property was not officially transferred to their name by 1930. However, the majority was those families listed as owners per the census information with a value for the house noted were actual owners by 1930. These 67 households associated with extant houses in the survey area include 14 properties in the Hammond and Hopkins Addition, one property in Manson’s Subdivision, seven properties in Shilliam’s 3<sup>rd</sup> Subdivision, three properties in Shilliam’s Subdivision on the east side of Mobile, two properties in Lusch Addition on the east side of Mobile, one property in Rose Hill Addition, 26 properties in Howrey & McWilliams Addition, and 13 properties in the Howrey & McWilliams Replat.

Hammond and Hopkins Addition and Manson’s Subdivision along its east edge (both replats of the older Railroad Addition) defines the northwest triangle closest to the Illinois Central shops within the northeast triangle neighborhood survey area. The 14 properties identified in the 1930 census with extant houses in the Hammond and Hopkins Addition and the one property in Manson’s Subdivision along its east edge represent 11 black households (73%) and four white households (17%) (including two Austrian immigrant families). A total of 11 properties (73%) were owned per the 1930 census, including eight by African American families and two by Austrian immigrant families (working as hostlers for the railroad). Approximately half of the families reported another family or boarders living with them. The value of the properties in this area ranged from \$1,000 to \$4,500, with an average value of \$2,600. Rent ranged from \$15 to \$20 per month, with \$33 per month for the property in Manson’s Subdivision on Barclay with two families. The black residents of these households included a janitor, sweeper, porter, auto mechanic and two working for the Illinois Central (center pit, machinist helper). Additionally, Rev. George W. Day of Antioch Baptist lived in the two-story house built for Joseph Kurth, Jr. at 218 Summer (Map #22). It is noted that this sampling of households related to extant houses represents less than half of the houses in this area in 1930.

The southern portion of the northeast triangle survey area includes primarily Shilliam’s 3<sup>rd</sup> Addition (properties along Shilliam south to Douglas), with properties in Shilliam’s Addition and Lusch Addition on the east side of Mobile. The seven properties identified with extant houses in Shilliam’s 3<sup>rd</sup> Addition represents a small percent of the houses in this area in 1930, though appears to be a fairly accurate sample overall. This is the section of the neighborhood noted with the highest percentage of black residents by 1930, with a handful of white families continuing to live here as well. The seven households include six black families and one Russian immigrant white family. Only one family has boarders living with them. Occupations of the black residents include two laborers at Rath Packing (killing dept), a maid, a porter for drug store, and two working for the Illinois Central (boiler helper, car man). The Russian immigrant also worked for the railroad, as a carpenter. Seven of the houses are owned per the 1930 census, with two noted per property owner records as not yet officially owned. The value of the houses ranged from \$1,000 to \$3,500,

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Kentucky (down from 661), 335 in Oklahoma (up from 293), and 304 in Louisiana (down from 328). (Bergmann 1948: 32-33)



with an average value of \$2,100. These houses represent those with higher values in this period in this area, as the smaller houses in poorer condition have tended to have been demolished over the last 90 years. The one property with an extant rental house was rented for \$16 per month. The three extant houses on the east side of Mobile in Shilliam's Subdivision built by 1930 were owned, two by white families and one by a black family with a boarder. The properties in the southern 700 block owned by white residents were valued at \$2,500. Further north, the property at 914 Mobile with the black household was valued at \$1,200, while the property in Lusch Addition at 1002 Mobile (Map #58) with a white household was valued at \$1,000. The house to its immediately north rented for \$20 per month by a white family as well. These five households include three that worked for the Illinois Central (car man, lathe man, laborer), a frame man for Nauman Co, and a dressmaker.

The rectangular area then east of N. Barclay Street (Hammond and Hopkin Addition) to Mobile and north of the alley north of Shilliam Ave (Shilliam's 3<sup>rd</sup> Addition) in Howrey & McWilliams Addition retained a higher percentage of white residents in 1930. The 26 properties identified in the 1930 census with extant houses in the Howrey & McWilliams Addition represent 11 black households (42%) and 15 white households (58%) (including four immigrant families). However, a higher percent of white families were living along Oneida Street, with the area then to the south with a larger percent of black families. A total of 17 properties (65%) were owned per the 1930 census, including seven by African American families and four by immigrant families. Five of the families reported another family or boarders living with them. The value of the properties in this area ranged from \$1,500 to \$3,500, with an average value of \$2,600. Rent ranged from \$18 to \$25 per month. The residents who owned property included white residents that worked as a blacksmith, tool maker, milk route driver, printer for a newspaper, a foreman, three working for the Illinois Central (railroad section foreman, machinists), and one working in the core room at Deere. Black residents who owned property included two working at Rath (laborer, cold storage), one working for Illinois Central (round house worker), one working for Deere, and two living here with boarders. Additionally, Rev. John H. Patten of Mt. Carmel Baptist Church and his wife Ada lived at 241 Jackson St. The white residents who rented houses in this area included a truck driver, laborer at Rath, assembler, conductor for the street railway, and engineer at the Illinois Central. The black residents who rented houses in this area included two working for John Deere (foundry, shake out) and one working for the Illinois Central (laborer). It is noted that this sampling of households related to extant houses represents around half of the houses in this area in 1930.

The Howrey & McWilliams Replat section along Summer Street within the northeast triangle survey area included 13 households identified in the 1930 census with extant houses built by 1930, with nearly all of the houses extant along these two blocks. Every household on this block identified in the 1930 census was occupied by white residents, with no immigrant families noted. Nine of the properties were noted as owned per census data, with values ranging from \$2,700 to \$8,000, with an average value of \$5,600. The four rental properties rented for \$30 to \$35 per month. Occupations of these residents include four machinists (two for Illinois Central), a conductor, a special officer for the railroad, a letter carrier for the post office, a carpenter, a foreman, an inspector, and a salesman. Thus, this section of the northeast triangle survey area is distinct from the remainder of the area, likely relating more to the properties on the north side of Sumner Street and further north along Cottage Street.

The African American community in Waterloo was then served by a fifth church starting in 1930, again located within this northeast triangle neighborhood. The African Methodist Episcopal church with Rev. C.R. Waters continued to operate at 101 Albany St (Map #62), and Antioch Baptist remained in their building at 600 Douglas (east of south end, demolished) with Rev. George W. Day serving them until October. Rev. C.W. Turner was assigned to Antioch Baptist Church after his departure. Mt. Carmel Baptist was located in their building at 202 Sumner (Map #23) with Rev. J.H. Patten as minister, and Union Baptist was listed with no minister in their remodeled house at 202 Shilliam Ave (earlier building at Map #82). The Church of God in Christ was then listed at 703 Mobile in the 1930 city directory, which appears to have had a small building at this time. However, this was a temporary location, as the *Waterloo Evening Courier* reported in April that funds for a new church at Halstead street and Shilliam Ave for the Church of God in Christ are being solicited by O.C. Collins, carpenter and lunch room proprietor at 305 Bates.<sup>390</sup> The 1931 city directory then lists the Church of God in Christ at 311 Shilliam Ave (just east of their current building at 301 Shilliam Ave, Map #77).

The ministers of the churches continued to be the leaders of the African American community in the early 1930s, along with a handful of professional and businessmen. While they preferred their separate churches and institutions, Waterloo had developed a form of de facto segregation by this period that limited their presence and patronage at other establishments, which was not favored by the black residents. While Dr. Lee B. Furgerson's white patients (60% of his practice) could be seen at any hospital in town, his black patients were only permitted to receive medical services at St. Francis Hospital.<sup>391</sup> Rev. Charles R. Waters of the A.M.E. Church, with the support of the N.A.A.C.P. filed a lawsuit in 1930 against R.B. Pratt, owner of the root beer concession in the lobby of the theater for refusing to serve him, and he plead guilty in court of a violation of the civil rights law.<sup>392</sup> It was, however, common practice among several restaurants not to serve black residents, or to have them enter a back door to eat the establishment.<sup>393</sup> The churches banded together for a month of union revival services in October 1931, with Rev. Collier of the A.M.E. Church in charge of services at Antioch Baptist in first week, Rev. J.H. Patten of Mt. Carmel Baptist in charge of services at Payne Chapel, A.M.E. Church, in second week, and Rev. C.W. Turner in charge of services at Mt. Carmel Baptist in third week.<sup>394</sup> The Union Baptist church hosted a meeting in March 1932 of the Pioneer Hush Mouth club, which was dedicated to the interests and advancement of black residents in Waterloo. The leaders were members of the church, including Robert Burt – president, Miss Ada Burt – secretary, William Eggson – treasurer, and Ben Bell – chair of standing committee. The club had 70 members with more expected to join next month.<sup>395</sup> The churches also continued outreach through concerts to all residents of Waterloo. The choir of the African Methodist Episcopal church performed for around 100 people at a concert of Negro spirituals at East Junior High auditorium in April 1932, with a discourse by Dr. W.C. Willis on the origin of the spirituals.<sup>396</sup>

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<sup>390</sup> *Waterloo Evening Courier*, April 29, 1930, 2

<sup>391</sup> Jones 1997: 179

<sup>392</sup> Jones 1997: 157

<sup>393</sup> Jones 1997: 178

<sup>394</sup> "Antioch Baptist," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, October 16, 1931, 3)

<sup>395</sup> "Pioneer Hush Mouth Club Holds Meeting," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, March 6, 1932, 5

<sup>396</sup> "Hundred Attend Musical Program of Negro Spirituals," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, April 3, 1932, 5

The political activism of the churches varied by the congregation, with the minister and congregation of Mt. Carmel Baptist appearing to be the most active in this period. The Lincoln Republican Club led by Rev. J.H. Patten of Mt. Carmel Baptist started a campaign in 1930 for the city to hire a black police officer, with names of Sam Montjoy (porter for Wilson Drug Store, living at 415 Shilliam Ave, Map #69) and William M. Houghton (worker at Deere living at 145 Monroe) for consideration, but they were unsuccessful.<sup>397</sup> Rev. J.H. Patten was also active at the state level with Milton Fields in 1930 to organize the Negro Republicans Voters' League of Iowa. His political activism brought him into conflict with some other local ministers.<sup>398</sup> While the incident appears to be isolated, a 15-foot cross was burned about a block from Mt. Carmel Baptist Church near the intersection of Salisbury and Oneida in late April 1932. The *Waterloo Daily Courier* inquired of Rev. J.H. Patten, noted as a leader among Waterloo black residents, for any known reason for the incident, and he reported not knowing any specific reason.<sup>399</sup> The Lincoln Republican Club met in June 1932 at Mt. Carmel Baptist church to endorsed a list of candidates for state and county offices, including Smith W. Brookhart for governor. The club was noted as including several hundred members at the time.<sup>400</sup> A Republican rally for black voters was held in October at the African Methodist Episcopal Church, including addresses on the issues of the campaign, instructions on registration and voting, and music by Backstrom's orchestra.<sup>401</sup> Rev. Robert A. Broyles (Baptist resident) ran for school board several times from 1929 to 1935, but he was never elected.<sup>402</sup>

In the early 1930s, the Depression impacted all residents of both Waterloo and the country as a whole. While several relief programs were started, they generally did not hire or include black residents. Thus, creative strategies were employed among black residents to make ends meet, such as rent parties to raise rent money. Black residents of the northeast triangle neighborhood were noted as uniformly having gardens and raising chickens in this period, with fruits and vegetables canned for the winter.<sup>403</sup> At the same time, more well-to-do black residents emerged as more of a middle class, as they could purchase certain items not afforded by the general population of black residents.<sup>404</sup> The churches and other organizations also contributed towards relief efforts of local residents. The Women's Citizenship Club, an auxiliary to the Lincoln club, met at Mt Carmel Baptist church in July 1932 to discuss plans for taking care of the unemployed black persons needing relief.<sup>405</sup> J.E. Mills continued as supervisor for the Lawndale playground at Beech and Douglas streets in summer 1932, with programming during the day and evenings. An event was held every evening over a period of five weeks, with the churches in charge of various weeks. There were meals provided with southern barbeque meats and fried chicken, plays, jubilee singing, and athletic contests. The goal was to both lift the spirits of residents and provide wholesome activities.<sup>406</sup>

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<sup>397</sup> Jones 1997: 154

<sup>398</sup> Jones 1997: 210

<sup>399</sup> "No Reason Known for 'Fiery Cross' Demonstration Here," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, May 1, 1932, 5

<sup>400</sup> "Lincoln G.O.P. Club Makes Indorsements," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, June 5, 1932, 9

<sup>401</sup> "Republican Rally Called," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, October 17, 1932, 2

<sup>402</sup> Jones 1997: 157

<sup>403</sup> Jones 1997: 184-185

<sup>404</sup> Jones 1997: 187-188

<sup>405</sup> "City in Brief," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, July 10, 1932, 9

<sup>406</sup> "Lawndale Playground to Have Program Each Night for Five Weeks," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, July 25, 1932, 3; *Waterloo Evening Courier*, August 14, 1932, 6)

Prohibition and its associated illegal activities continued to cause issues in the northwest corner of the northeast triangle neighborhood survey area, though bootlegging and associated crimes were found in other areas of Waterloo as well. In November 1932, this three-block area was again targeted by the police as an effort to “clean up” the city. Several men and women were arrested in the area, with Milton F. Fields hired to defend eight black women arrested on charges of soliciting. He complained about the area being targeted, with the county attorney point out several white women also arrested in last year on similar charges in other parts of the city.<sup>407</sup> With the national repeal of Prohibition in 1933, the bootlegging activities then generally ceased, with liquor sales then permitted in legal establishments.<sup>408</sup>

A number of community organizations did continue their efforts to support black residents in this period as well. The Waterloo Ministerial Association was composed of 20 ministers in February 1933, including a committee on work among the black churches. They made a recommendation that a general appeal be made for contributions from individuals or organizations in support of the three black churches – Payne Chapel A.M.E., Mount Carmel Baptist, and Antioch Baptist – to be used to assist in support of their pastors and emergency expenses of churches.<sup>409</sup> The combined choirs of these three churches presented a program of Negro spirituals at Grace Methodist Church in April 1933 to raise funds for the expenses of the churches.<sup>410</sup> The American Legion reached out to the young members of Payne Chapel, A.M.E. church, to assist in selling a block of tickets for their indoor circus in last January 1933, with a percent of the receipts going to the group. The proceeds were used to take out memberships in the new Young Men’s Christian Association and to be able to purchase uniforms for the basketball team.<sup>411</sup> The church basketball league ran over the next couple months, including teams from 14 churches with Payne Chapel A.M.E. sponsoring a team of black residents.<sup>412</sup> The Church of God in Christ reported some progress toward the construction of a church building at Shilliam and Halstead in June 1933 with the basement excavated, concrete footings poured, and concrete blocks for basement wall arriving soon (Map #77). Rev. W.D. Smith noted that the speed of completion would depend on generosity of friends of the church, with all subscriptions graciously received.<sup>413</sup>

St. John’s Lodge, No. 35, of the Masonic order and the associated Order of the Eastern Star continued to meet on the second story of the lodge building at 825 Mobile Street in the 1930s. The building was owned by 1933 by Milton F. Fields, and a restaurant, the Masonic Inn, operated on the first story. The establishment operated under a beer permit issued to M.F. Fields and Mrs. Linnie Richardson, and reportedly the loud music and people from the establishment were disrupting the services at the African Methodist Episcopal church across street, which was served over the last few months by a new minister, Rev. Mack McCormick. The Waterloo Ministerial association adopted a resolution commending the black residents for the efforts to abate this apparent “public nuisance,” as they filed a petition to close the Masonic Inn signed by 81 residents and property owners of the neighborhood. They alleged that tap dancing, buck dancing, and snake

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<sup>407</sup> “‘Politics! Cries Attorney for 8 Vice Defendants,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, November 28, 1932, 2

<sup>408</sup> Jones 1997: 203

<sup>409</sup> “City’s Ministers 17 to 3 for 5-Day Pre-Wedding Wait,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, February 6, 1933, 2

<sup>410</sup> “Colored Singers to Give Program at Grace Church,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, April 28, 1933, 14

<sup>411</sup> “Basketball Team Joins Circus Ticket Sellers,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, December 14, 1932, 12

<sup>412</sup> “Senior S.S. Loop Teams Battle in Overtime Game,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, January 26, 1933, 9

<sup>413</sup> “Walls Started for New Church of God, Shilliam & Halstead,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, June 7, 1933, 3



hipping were prominent features of the entertainment, with the establishment carrying on until 2:00 in the morning. The police then raided the establishment, arresting around 60 persons, including Milton Fields and Mrs. Richardson, on charges of keeping a disorderly house, being inmates of a disorderly house, disorderly conduct, and intoxication. A number of supposedly reputable white citizens were found in the establishment during the raid, with it again pointed out that it was often white residents frequenting these establishments that led to the issues, much to the dismay of the respectable black residents that lived in the neighborhood.<sup>414</sup> At the subsequent trial of Milton F. Fields, Rev. Mack McCormick and trustee J.E. Mills testified that the noise from the beer parlor was so loud that they had ceased to hold their Wednesday evening prayer services, and they noted a great deal of “vulgarity, drunkenness, unbearable noises, profanity, and honky-tonk music.” A police officer from the raid confirmed the level of noise, as well as testified about liquor with around 90% alcohol had been confiscated in the raid.<sup>415</sup> The defense attorney accused the city of targeting Fields because his beer garden was more successful than some establishments run by white businessmen. The case was sent to Judge Ben Howrey, who did find Milton F. Fields guilty of operating a disorderly house and fining him \$25 and costs.<sup>416</sup> By October, the Masonic Inn was open and advertising real Mexican food, with free beer on Wednesdays with each food order and entertainment scheduled on Wednesday and Saturday evenings.<sup>417</sup>

The Waterloo branch of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People continued to operate through the middle of the 1930s. In November 1932, Milton F. Fields had been again elected as president of the organization.<sup>418</sup> At this time, he continued to maintain his law office at 222 ½ E 4<sup>th</sup> St, and the family had moved to 726 Sumner Street (just east of the survey area). Rev. J.H. Patten remained as vice president, with Dr. L.B. Furgerson as secretary and Rev. Robert A. Broyles as treasurer. In November 1933, the annual meeting was held at Mt. Carmel Baptist Church, with Fields replaced by Richard S. Joyce (245 Ash Street) as president. Judge George W. Wood was then elected as vice president, Mrs. Lily Furgerson as secretary, and Miss Jane Thompson (county relief director) as treasurer. The executive committee consisted of Rev. Charles W. Turner (Antioch Baptist Church), Rev. H.J. Parker, Rev. E.M. Taylor, Rev. R.A. Broyles (lecturer), Dr. Lee B. Furgerson (physician), Milton F. Fields (attorney), and John W. Gwynne (county attorney).<sup>419</sup> Milton Fields became chairman of the Negro Voters’ Division of the State Central Republican Committee in 1934, then immediately organizing the Negro Voters’ League in Waterloo. He supervised and organized African American voters throughout state on behalf of Republican party through the 1930s and 1940s.<sup>420</sup>

As perhaps indicated by their leadership, the Waterloo branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was supported primarily by of middle-class and upper-class black residents in this period. They were working towards equal rights and assimilation with whites in the economic sphere. The majority of working-class black residents did not have an interest in

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<sup>414</sup> “Close Inn, Urge 81 of Neighbors,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, September 11, 1933, 2

<sup>415</sup> “Trial of Fields Raid Case to be Resumed Monday,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, September 15, 1933, 2

<sup>416</sup> “‘Disorderly Inn’ Case Placed in Hands of Court,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, September 20, 1933, 5; “Inn Proprietor is Found Guilty, Fined \$25, Costs,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, September 25, 1933, 2

<sup>417</sup> *Waterloo Daily Courier*, October 4, 1933, 7

<sup>418</sup> “N.A.A.C.P. Calls Annual Election,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, November 16, 1933, 2

<sup>419</sup> “Waterloo Branch N.A.A.C.P. Elects Joyce President,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, November 17, 1933, 5

<sup>420</sup> Jones 1997: 210

joining the organization, with a distrust of the involvement of white residents.<sup>421</sup> Dr. Lee Furgerson served as the president of the organization in 1935-1936.<sup>422</sup> They did start a public directory of Black Business Men and Women and Professional Associations to promote local businesses, The Deep Rock Service Station, a grocery owned by D.C. Stokes, a Mobil Gas State owned by B.P. Steptoe among original listings.<sup>423</sup> In the 1930s, most African Americans continued to work in unskilled and menial jobs. They completed cleaning and dirty work for Illinois Central, worked in the shake out department and foundry at John Deere, and worked primarily in the kill department at Rath.<sup>424</sup> The United Packinghouse Workers Association (UPWA) Local 46 invited black workers to join the labor union in this period, though the move was not supported by all of the white members. Likewise, some black workers were leery to join a white organization, particularly older workers. While some worked to slow the growth of black membership, this move brought the union towards a truly integrated organization by 1945, representing the black workers as well as the white workers at Rath Packing Company.<sup>425</sup>

Five churches continued to serve the African American residents of Waterloo through the 1930s, all located within or near the northeast triangle neighborhood survey area. The 1935 city directory listed Church of God in Christ at 309 Shilliam Ave, with the church still working on their construction efforts on the new church building.<sup>426</sup> In June 1937, they were noted as meeting in the basement of their new church on Shilliam, under the direction of Rev. W.D. Smith, working to raise funds for the completion of the building project.<sup>427</sup> The second youngest African American church, Union Baptist Church, was located a block to the west at 202 Shilliam Ave. The African M.E. Church was located two blocks to the east at 101 Albany (Map #62), with Antioch Baptist Church remaining three blocks further east 600 Douglas St at the far east edge of the neighborhood. Mt. Carmel Baptist remained in the northwest corner of the neighborhood at 202 Sumner St (Map #25). St. Mary's Catholic Church began an outreach to the neighborhood in 1936, with meetings held for several years in homes of black residents prior to getting sufficient numbers to build a church. The 1937 city directory listed membership for four of the churches. Antioch Baptist was the largest with 250 members, followed by the A.M.E. church around 150 members, Mt. Carmel Baptist with 90 members, and the Church of God in Christ with 40 members.<sup>428</sup> In general, the Negro Baptist church was the largest African American church in Iowa, with 20 churches and over 4,000 members. The African Methodist Episcopal Church was only represented by six churches, though they had over 1,000 members. The Church of God had eight churches, with about 300 members.<sup>429</sup> The Union Baptist Church suffered a blow in 1939 when a wind storm damaged the remodeled house that they had continued to use as a church, with a decision to then demolish the structure and build a church, a project that would extend over the next several years as they also raised money for a building project.<sup>430</sup>

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<sup>421</sup> Bergmann 1948: 70; Silag 2001: 323

<sup>422</sup> Domatob 2001: 46

<sup>423</sup> Silag 2001: 211

<sup>424</sup> Jones 1997: 200

<sup>425</sup> Jones 1997: 199

<sup>426</sup> "Building 36 by 62," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, August 10, 1936, 5

<sup>427</sup> "Church of God in Christ," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, June 18, 1937, 14

<sup>428</sup> Jones 1997: 212

<sup>429</sup> Bergmann 1948: 80

<sup>430</sup> "Union Baptist Church Under Way; \$3,200 More is Needed," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, August 1, 1943, 9

The industries and businesses in Waterloo successfully worked to recover from the Depression through the end of the 1930s. By 1939, employment in Waterloo was noted as returning to pre-Depression level, with manufacturing plants working to increase output. Some businesses were assisted through the New Deal legislation, such as Chamberlain, which produced ammunition and chemicals for the government. They began to hire African American workers by the end of the 1930s.<sup>431</sup> The Waterloo, Cedar Falls & Northern Railway Company remained in business in this period, however they replaced the last of the streetcars with buses by 1939, a project that had been gradually implemented over the last decade.<sup>432</sup> The success of Democratic president Franklin D. Roosevelt and his support among the working-class impacted local politics in this period. In 1938, James E. Mills and other local residents organized the Black Hawk County Democrats, and they sponsored a forum for black residents. While the middle-class voters remained more tied to the Republican party of Lincoln, continuing to be distrustful of Southern Democrats in general, working-class African Americans began to move towards the Democrat party.<sup>433</sup> This created another difference among the African American residents in Waterloo.

Commercial businesses in the northeast triangle neighborhood continued to be concentrated in the northwest corner at the end of the 1930s, with a few other scattered examples. As with many businesses in the 1930s, many were short lived and then replaced by a new owner. The commercial buildings at 108 Linn Street and 109 Oneida St continued to be occupied by restaurants, with the adjoining corner noted as a “hangout” area in the northeast portion of this neighborhood.<sup>434</sup> The Negro Motorist Green Book included Waterloo by the 1939 edition, though it did not provide a comprehensive listing of all businesses in Waterloo serving African American residents. The listings for Waterloo focused on lodging options, with three “tourist homes” listed in the directory. The tourist homes available for African American travelers in 1939 included: Mrs. B.F. Tredwell at 709 Logan St (demolished, northwest of neighborhood), Mrs. Spencer at 220 Sumner St (house demolished between Map #21 and #22), and Mrs. E. Lee at 745 Vinton St (demolished, south of neighborhood). The same listings appeared in the 1940 edition of the Negro Motorist Green Book.<sup>435</sup>

Construction throughout Waterloo had been limited through the 1930s, with poor economic conditions affecting all aspects of business. Only two extant houses are identified as being constructed in this decade in the northeast triangle neighborhood survey area. The one-story gable-front house at 307 Oneida St (Map #34) was built as a rental property for D.L. & Co Inc around 1932, with it then rented to the black family of Theophilus (butcher - Rath Packing) and Eloise White in 1933 (Figure 37). By 1940, Naaman and Gwendolyn Hickey moved to this house. The 1940 census lists Naaman R. (black, 33, foundry worker at tractor co, born in MS), wife Gwendolyn (black, 23, born in IA), son Naaman R (15), and daughter Annie M. (14). Annie M. Hickey (better known as Anna Mae Weems) would become active starting in high school over the next few years in the local civil rights movement. Construction began to pick up relatively again in the late 1930s. An earlier house at 117 Oneida St (Map #24) was replaced by a new house likely around 1939, a side-gable minimal traditional design. It was rented to Mose and Adeline Jefferson,

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<sup>431</sup> Jones 1997: 202

<sup>432</sup> Long 1986: 27

<sup>433</sup> Jones 1997: 210

<sup>434</sup> Jones 1997: 203-204

<sup>435</sup> Negro Motorist Green Book 1939, Negro Motorist Green Book 1940.

who then bought it in 1944. The lot vacated by the Free Methodist Church at Mobile and Douglas had remained vacant through the 1920s and 1930s, with a 1 ½ story side gable house with a front gable then on this lot by 1941. The 301 Douglas St address (Map #66) is first listed in the 1941 city directory, rented to Luther (butcher at Rath) and Hellen Shields. The styling on the house, however, suggests perhaps the house was built earlier and moved to this location around 1940.



**Figure 37. House at 307 Oneida St (Map #34)**

The outreach of St. Mary's Catholic church to residents of this neighborhood resulting in a formal establishment of a mission congregation with an estimated 50 families in a new building in 1940. St. Mary's was the second oldest Catholic church in Waterloo, established in 1917 and served by Franciscan Fathers of the Province of the Sacred Heart from St. Louis. The church was named after Peter Claver, a Spanish Jesuit who ministered to African slaves in Cartagena (a Caribbean port in what is now Colombia). St. Peter Claver Roman Catholic Church was dedicated on Claver's feast day on September 8, 1940. The mission started out attached to St. Mary's, and this structure was retained throughout its existence. Thus, the two churches were typically listed with the same priest. Members of the church included both white and black families in the area, including the family of Dr. Lee B. and Lily Furgerson. St. Peter Claver Roman Catholic Church was then listed at 1100 Mobile (Map #54) in the 1941 city directory (Figure 38). The church served the needs of the African-American Catholics for 20 years until the members were integrated into the main Catholic churches in town, rather than separated.<sup>436</sup>

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<sup>436</sup> Long 1986: 74; "Withdraw Franciscans from St. Mary's, St. Peter Claver," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, February 4, 1954, 14; Waterloo Catholics: <https://waterloocatholics.org/parish-profiles>





**Figure 38. St. Peter Claver church at 1100 Mobile St (Map #54)**

The integration of white residents and black residents in this neighborhood was also noted within the school system. The number of African American children attending Grant School, a block to the north of St. Peter Claver, continued to increase through the 1930s as children in young black families grew older and new black families moved into the neighborhood. By the end of the 1930s, Grant School had more black children attending than white children. While the children were not race conscious at the elementary level, this became more of a factor as the children grew older and entered East High School, located immediately south of the Illinois Central shops on the west side of the tracks. At this age, white children tended to stick in their own groups, and black children did the same, particularly with the emergence of dating. While some sports were integrated at the high school level, other sports were separate, such as wrestling.<sup>437</sup>

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<sup>437</sup> Jones 1997: 192-194



### *Increased African American Strength and Voices during World War II, 1940-1945*

While the number of African American residents in Iowa overall had continued to decline through the 1930s to 16,694 in 1940, the number of African American residents in Waterloo continued to increase in this period, along with the population of the city overall. The population of Waterloo reached 51,743 in 1940, respectable growth from the 46,191 residents in 1930. The number of black residents increased at nearly the same pace from 1,214 in 1930 to 1,498 in 1940, growing slightly from 2.6% to 2.9% of the overall population. The growth put Waterloo and Black Hawk County as the city and county with the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest African American population in Iowa in 1940 with a total population of 1,528 (9% of the state total). Des Moines and Polk County continued to lead the state with a total of 6,637 black residents (39% of the state total), but Waterloo had surpassed Keokuk, which reported 1,211 black residents in Lee County (7% of the state total).<sup>438</sup>

A total of 81 properties of the 83 properties with extant houses constructed by 1940 in the northeast triangle survey area were identified in the 1940 census. According to the census information, the families included 61 households that owned their houses (77%) and 20 families that rented their houses (13%). Thus, there was a continued increase in homeownership over the last decade. Through the property owner research on these properties, it was noted that some of the “owners” appear to have been purchasing the property on contract, as the property was not officially transferred to their name by 1940. However, the majority was those families listed as owners per the census information with a value for the house noted were actual owners by 1930. These 79 households associated with extant houses in the survey area include 18 properties in the Hammond and Hopkins Addition, eight properties in Shilliam’s 3<sup>rd</sup> Subdivision, three properties in Shilliam’s Subdivision on the east side of Mobile, two properties in Lusch Addition on the east side of Mobile, one property in Rose Hill Addition in the northeast corner of the survey area, 36 properties in Howrey & McWilliams Addition, and 13 properties in the Howrey & McWilliams Replat.

As noted previously, Hammond and Hopkins Addition primarily defines the northwest triangle closest to the Illinois Central shops within the northeast triangle neighborhood survey area. The 18 properties identified in the 1940 census with extant houses include 15 black households (83%) and three white households (17%) (including an immigrant family from Yugoslavia). A total of 12 properties (66%) were owned per the 1940 census, including ten by African American families and one by the immigrant family. Only four of the families reported another family or boarders living with them. The impact of the Depression on property values is reflected in a comparison of the 1940 census and the 1930 census throughout the neighborhood (and community). The value of the properties in this area ranged from \$800 to \$3,500, with an average value of \$1,600. Rent ranged from \$12 to \$24 per month. The black residents of these households included a porter, a cook at a roadhouse, a restaurant manager, a machinist at Deere, three working at Rath Packing (butcher, hog catcher, laborer), five working for the Illinois Central (firemen, laborers), and general laborers. The white residents included a molder at Deere, a female meat trimmer at Rath (Lydia Butler), and a hostler at the Illinois Central. It is noted again that this sampling of households related to extant houses represents less than half of the houses in this area in 1940.

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<sup>438</sup> Counties in Iowa with the most black residents in 1940: Polk – 6,637 (39%) (down from 5,713), Black Hawk – 1,528 (9%) (up from 1,234), Lee – 1,211 (7%) (down from 1,353), Scott – 884 (5%) (up from 865), Woodbury – 875 (5%) (up from 1,078), Linn – 677 (4%) (down from 765), Pottawattamie – 545 (down from 684), Wapello – 485 (up from 447), Cerro Gordo – 341 (up from 322), Marshall – 333 (down from 351) (Bergmann 1948: 34-35)

The southern portion of the northeast triangle survey area includes primarily Shilliam's 3<sup>rd</sup> Addition (properties along Shilliam south to Douglas), with properties in Shilliam's Addition and Lusch Addition on the east side of Mobile. The eight properties identified with extant houses in Shilliam's 3<sup>rd</sup> Addition likewise represents a small percent of the houses in this area in 1940. This is the section of the neighborhood noted with the highest percentage of black residents for the last couple decades, the earliest portion of the neighborhood with a concentration of black residents. A handful of white families continued to live here as well. The eight households include seven black families and one white family. Three families had boarders living with them. Seven of the houses are owned per the 1940 census, including four black families and the one white family. The value of the houses ranged from \$1,000 to \$3,000, with an average value of \$1,800. These houses represent those with higher values in this period in this area, as the smaller houses in poorer condition have tended to have been demolished over the last 90 years. The three rental properties with extant houses were rented by black families for \$12 to \$28 per month. Occupations of the black residents include three working at Rath Packing (janitor, butcher, laborer), one for the Illinois Central (boiler maker), and a general laborer. The white resident worked as a foreman for Deere. The five extant houses on the east side of Mobile in Shilliam's Subdivision and Lusch Addition built by 1940 were two that were owned (one white, one black family) and three that were rented (two black, one white family). The three black households include two butchers for Rath and a washer at an auto garage, the two white households include a driver for the interurban buses and a hub man at a foundry.

The rectangular area developed as Howrey & McWilliams Addition (east of N. Barclay Street to Mobile and north of the alley north of Shilliam Ave to the alley north of Oneida St) was identified with roughly 60% white households and 40% black households per the 1930 census data. This area underwent the largest transition through the 1930s. The 36 properties identified in the 1940 census with extant houses in the Howrey & McWilliams Addition represent 30 black households (83%) and six white households (17%), including four that had owned their houses since prior to 1930. A total of 29 properties (81%) were owned per the 1940 census. The seven households renting included six black families and one white family. A total of 14 of the 38 families reported another family or boarders living with them. The value of the properties in this area ranged from \$750 to \$2,600, with an average value of \$1,700. Rent ranged from \$14 to \$20 per month. The five households owned by white residents included a printer, an inspector at Deere, two workers for the Illinois Central (machinist, stock clerk) and a retired man. The white family that rented also had a retired head of the household, with his sons working as a laborer for the WPA, a laborer for a coal co, and a gardener. The heads of the black families who were noted as owning property per the 1940 census included five working at Rath (butchers, laborers), four working for Illinois Central (car repairman, boilermaker, laborer, machinist helper), five working for Deere (iron pourers, laborers, foundry, laborer), a porter, a laborer for the WPA, a mill worker at a foundry, a car washer at a garage, a lather for a construction company, a dog catcher, and two maids. The black residents who rented houses in this area included a janitor at a barber shop, a laborer, two workers at Rath (tankmen), one worker at Deere (laborer), and a boiler washer. It is noted that this sampling of households related to extant houses represents around half of the houses in this area in 1940.

The Howrey & McWilliams Replat section along 500 and 600 blocks of Summer Street within the northeast triangle survey area included 13 households identified in the 1940 census with extant

houses built by 1940, with nearly all of the houses extant along these two blocks. As noted in the 1930 census as well, every household on these two blocks identified in the 1940 census were occupied by white residents. Thus, while the area along Oneida Street and to the south was primarily black residents, the blocks along Sumner Street between Jackson and Mobile marked the transition to white families in 1940. The blocks further west along Sumner Street west of Barclay Street in the Hammond and Hopkins Addition were primarily black families, in this section of the neighborhood closest to the Illinois Central shops. All of the properties were also noted as owned per census data, with values ranging from \$1,500 to \$5,500 and an average value of \$2,900. Occupations of these residents included a bricklayer, an electrical inspector, a carpenter, a mechanic, two clerks, a tool maker for Deere, a truck driver, a linotype operator, a machinist, a janitor, and a laborer. Thus, this section of the northeast triangle survey area remained distinct from the remainder of the area, likely relating more to the properties on the north side of Sumner Street and further north along Cottage Street.

With the economic recovery of the late 1930s and Europe's entry into World War II, the industries and businesses in Waterloo recovered and grew further. In 1940, Rath Packing Company processed 2,415,526 hogs, cattle, and sheep. Employment at Rath grew to 4,450 by 1941, with John Deere & Company growing to 4,852.<sup>439</sup> These companies remained the largest employers in Waterloo, as well as the largest employers of black residents. Other black residents found other jobs in various industries, as indicated in the census records. A unique group, Marynette Roberts Harris, Marion Roberts Butler, and Phylis Berdell Henderson, performed daily on KXEL Radio and venues across Iowa as the Jubilee Singers from 1941 to 1947.<sup>440</sup> By March 1941, some participated in the National Youth Administration program, which was part of the national defense effort by this date. Roy Ferguson, state director of Negro affairs for NYA, spoke in Waterloo at the five African American churches, as well as a meeting of Comrade Club in home of Russell Lasley at 706 Mobile. He then spent the week at Washington School to receive applications for NYA jobs from Negro youths from age 17 to 24 ½ years of age.<sup>441</sup>

A number of businesses were noted in the northeast triangle neighborhood in the early 1940s. The 100 block of Linn Street and Oneida Street continued to have their businesses wrapping around the corner, various cafés and taverns. Further to the east Almon L. McCormick was listed as running a restaurant from the house at 214 Oneida St, and a set of businesses operated in the commercial building at 300 Oneida St at N. Barclay (Oneida St Grocery, Nick's Place (tavern), Thomas Gordon (restaurant)). Additional groceries and restaurants were found along the west side of Mobile Street at the east edge of this area, along with Groby Ice Station and Lelia Bell's beauty shop. None of the businesses were listed in the Negro Motorist Green Book in 1941. The three tourist homes available for African American travelers continue to be listed: Mrs. B.F. (Effie) Tredwell at 709 Logan St (demolished, northwest of neighborhood), Mrs. Spencer at 220 Sumner St (house demolished between Map #21 and #22), and Mrs. E. Lee at 745 Vinton St (demolished, south of neighborhood). Benjamin Tredwell then built a new house at 928 Beech Street, one of the first African Americans in Waterloo to build his own house.<sup>442</sup> The tourist home listing for

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<sup>439</sup> Long 1986: 100, 107

<sup>440</sup> WAAHCM, 2000: 17

<sup>441</sup> "To Tell Negroes of NYA's Part in National Defense," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, March 2, 1941, 5

<sup>442</sup> WAAHCM, 2000: 18

Mrs. B.F. (Effie) Tredwell then shifted from Logan St to this new home at 928 Beech Street (extant, two blocks east of the northeast corner of the northeast triangle survey area).

Six churches operated in the northeast triangle neighborhood in the early 1940s. Payne Chapel, A.M.E. Church, remained in their building at 101 Albany, and Antioch Baptist Church remained in their building to the east at 600 Douglas. The Church of God in Christ was to the west at 307 Shilliam Ave, with Union Baptist Church one block further west at 202 Shilliam Ave. In the northwest corner of the neighborhood, Mt. Carmel Baptist was listed at 200 Sumner. St Peter Claver Roman Catholic Church was then listed in the northeast corner of the neighborhood at 1100 Mobile Street. The annual conference of the 32 churches of the St. Paul district of the African Methodist Episcopal church was held at Payne Chapel in May 1941, with 70 pastors and lay leaders from churches in Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, and Manitoba. Meals for the visitors were prepared by the women of the church and served in the basement dining hall.<sup>443</sup>

Three of the six churches were in various stages of multi-year building projects in the early 1940s. Antioch Baptist church has purchased lots on Sumner Street, working to raise \$1,500 before starting on construction. They had about \$4,000 raised in October 1941 when they were sponsoring a performance of a 30-voice chorus of young people from St. Paul's Negro Baptist Church in Freeport, IL as a fundraiser.<sup>444</sup> Antioch Baptist has 370 members at the end of 1941, with Edward Powell re-elected as chair of the board of deacons and Henry Eskridge as chair of the board of trustees.<sup>445</sup> Antioch Gospel chorus of Antioch Baptist Church held a Victory banquet at the Mobile Street Recreation Center at 827 Mobile St in October 1942 to raise money to purchase war bonds, which would then be used for the building fund.<sup>446</sup> Union Baptist Church, with their building damaged in a storm and then demolished, held various programs and services at Antioch Baptist as they worked to complete their new building.<sup>447</sup> The *Waterloo Daily Courier* reported in January 1942 that the new building started last year at Shilliam Avenue and Jackson streets for Union Baptist Church was expected to be completed this year (Map #82). Rev. Otho Taylor continued to serve as pastor, with Robert Burt re-elected as chairman of the board of deacons. Cuba Tredwell was named as a new trustee.<sup>448</sup> The Church of Christ in Christ received a permit for a 20 x 40 tabernacle type structure for use as temporary meeting place at 303 Shilliam Ave in July 1942.<sup>449</sup> This structure appears to have provided additional quarters for hosting the state convocation of Church of God in Christ in August. Business meetings for the convocation were noted as held at the Church of God in Christ at 309 Shilliam Ave. Rev. Wiley D. Smith served as pastor of the local church as well as the state overseer in the early 1940s.<sup>450</sup>

The Waterloo branch of National Association for Advancement of Colored People continued to hold their meetings at these churches and other locations through the early 1940s. Lydia Page served as the president of the organization from 1939 to 1942.<sup>451</sup> Speakers were typically a part

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<sup>443</sup> "A.M.E. Parley Keynoter Calls for Kindliness," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, May 20, 1941, 18

<sup>444</sup> "Negro Chorus to Sing at Antioch Baptist Sunday," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, October 24, 1941, 5

<sup>445</sup> "Antioch Baptists Rename Officers, Report Gains," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, February 1, 1942, 5

<sup>446</sup> "Antioch Gospel Chorus Sponsors Dinner Friday," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, October 18, 1942, 25

<sup>447</sup> "Union Baptist Church Sponsors Services at Antioch Baptist Sunday," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, April 4, 1941, 5

<sup>448</sup> "Union Baptist Church Elects New Deacons," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, January 20, 1942, 11

<sup>449</sup> "Building Permits," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, July 7, 1942, 2

<sup>450</sup> "Pastors, Officers of Church of God in Christ Return," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, August 19, 1942, 2

<sup>451</sup> Domatob 2001: 46

of the program of the meetings. For example, the meeting in March 1942 was held at Mt. Carmel Baptist Church with special music and Paul Houghton of 609 Oneida St speaking on “Negroes in Defense Industries.”<sup>452</sup> The third annual state N.A.A.C.P. conference was held in Waterloo in June 1942, in conjunction with the first state conference for the youth council. Meetings were held at the Six-Four Club at 1303 E. 4<sup>th</sup> St (to the west of the Illinois Central shops) with Sunday service at Payne chapel, African Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Lydia Page (wife of James L. Page), the local president, was in charge of the arrangements, and Mrs. Ada Tredwell (wife of Cuba Tredwell) served as the mistress of ceremonies at the evening banquet.<sup>453</sup> The theme of the conference was “double V,” meaning victory at home and abroad. Membership in the local branch of the N.A.A.C.P. stood at 130 in 1942, including both white and black members. Thus, as small percent of the 1,500 black residents of Waterloo belonged to the organization at this time. The leadership remained the upper echelon of black residents in Waterloo, including Milton Fields and Dr. Lee B. Furgerson, with members typically more middle-class residents. The youth council in this period included Ada Tredwell (janitress at Rath), Martha Furgerson (later Nash) (college student), and Annie M. Hickey (later Weems) (high school student).<sup>454</sup> The N.A.A.C.P. did voice objection to the restaurants in Waterloo with signs saying “colored patronage is not desired” who then refused to serve black residents by filing a complaint again with the county attorney.<sup>455</sup> They also presented a patriotic program on achievement of African Americans in the United States at Antioch Baptist Church in February 1943 to further educate both white and black residents.<sup>456</sup>

Lizzie (Elizabeth) Fullilove faced the issue of discrimination directly in his position as music teacher in the early 1940s. Lizzie was the wife of Harvey Fullilove, who worked as a car repairman for the Illinois Central, and they lived at 511 Dane St in the 1930s (just north of the Illinois Central shops). She had worked since 1932 as an instructor at a music studio, located at 620 ½ Lafayette in the early 1940s. She was only allowed to teach white students at the studio, holding lessons for black students at the A.M.E. Church. She approached her manager about integrated her studio classes in 1942, and he refused to grant permission to do so. Shorter thereafter, she rented a studio across the hall, starting the operation of Fullilove School of Music. Lessons were offered to students of all races, creeds, and color. However, the existence of this option then was used as reason to reject black applicants at the other studio.<sup>457</sup>

Several other organizations also continued to operate through the early 1940s that served black residents of Waterloo. St. John’s Lodge, No. 35, continued to operate for black residents who belonged to the Masonic organization. The 55<sup>th</sup> annual state convocation of the Negro Masonic Lodge of Iowa was held in Waterloo in July 1942. The session headquarters were located in St. John’s lodge hall at 825 Mobile (demolished), with sessions also across the street at African Methodist Episcopal church (Map #62).<sup>458</sup> The Y.M.C.A. continued to offer a camp week specifically for black boys, celebrating their 20<sup>th</sup> annual session in July 1942. A group of 50 boys spent five days camping at the Y.M.C.A. camp on Morris Isle, with Rev. Sam Davis of Antioch

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<sup>452</sup> “City in Brief,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, March 22, 1942, 15

<sup>453</sup> “State Conference of NAACP Starts Here Saturday,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, June 12, 1942, 7

<sup>454</sup> Jones 1997: 205-206

<sup>455</sup> Jones 1997: 207

<sup>456</sup> “Special Program on Achievements Made by Negros Thursday,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, February 21, 1943, 3

<sup>457</sup> Jones 1997: 202-203

<sup>458</sup> “Carl Mays Named New Grand Master of Negro Masons,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, July 16, 1942, 7



Baptist and J.E. Mills attending with them.<sup>459</sup> With a new school constructed to serve the children in the Washington district, the old school on E. 4<sup>th</sup> Street and Webster was vacated. In 1943, the Recreation and Arts Center opened in this building, serving children of the east side including the residents of the northeast triangle neighborhood.<sup>460</sup> Boy Scout Troop No. 12 was the only troop for black boys in the early 1940s, with Bishop Burt serving as scoutmaster and George Jackson as chair of the troop committee. The troop was noted as sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Several demonstrations were presented by the Boy Scouts at a parent meeting at Union Baptist Church in February 1945, which also included a discussion on plans for organizing a cub pack in connection with the troop.<sup>461</sup>

The new building for Union Baptist Church at 202 Shilliam Ave was completed by this time (Map #82, remodeled). The *Waterloo Daily Courier* reported in August 1943 that the church was being built primarily by volunteer labor, spanning the last four years since the old building was damaged in a storm. The red brick veneer building was nearing completion by the end of the summer of 1943, and it was expected to be ready for occupancy in the fall with the continued financial support of members and friends. The Women's Missionary Society was furnishing meals for workers, led by Mary Hayes of 320 Adams St. The 60 members of the church had raised \$4,000 for the building project, with \$3,200 additional needed to install a furnace and complete the structure. Members were donating ration points and food for benefit suppers served each Friday. Rev. Otho Taylor along with assistant pastor Percy W. Burt and his brother Bishop C. Burt, chair of the building committee, were spearheading a house-to-house canvas in next several weeks to raise funds for the completion.<sup>462</sup> The baptistry was a highlight of the new church building, with it also used by other congregations. In November 1944, a joint baptismal service was held by Union Baptist and Antioch Baptist at the new Union Baptist church, with Rev. Orto Taylor speaking, Antioch choir singing, and Rev. Sam Davis of Antioch performing the baptisms.<sup>463</sup> The interior of Antioch Baptist Church was redecorated in 1944, with a total of \$3,500 also added to their building fund. The fund was noted to have \$8,236.42 plus \$135 in war bonds to be used towards the future construction of a new church at Sumner and Jackson, with money in the fund protected for this use.<sup>464</sup> The Church of God in Christ hosted the 22<sup>nd</sup> annual state convocation in their building at 303 Shilliam Ave (Map #77) in August 1944, with local pastor Rev. W. Dewitt Smith noted as the state bishop of the denomination.<sup>465</sup> A union Thanksgiving service for the Church of God in Christ, Payne A.M.E. Church, Union Baptist, Antioch Baptist, and Mount Carmel Baptist was held at the end of November 1945 at Mt. Carmel Baptist church.<sup>466</sup>

In 1943, Milton Fields was again elected as president of the Waterloo branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (N.A.A.C.P.), serving in this position through 1946.<sup>467</sup> They continued to provide a forum and voice for various issues related to the black residents of Waterloo and to increase their membership. The organization held a meeting in March

<sup>459</sup> "Negro Boys Off to Morris Isle on Camp Outing," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, July 19, 1942, 21

<sup>460</sup> It continued to operate until 1963, and then the building was demolished in 1966. (WAAHCM, 2000: 29)

<sup>461</sup> "Union Baptist Honors Scout Troop 12," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, February 11, 1945, 11

<sup>462</sup> "Union Baptist Church Under Way; \$3,200 More is Needed," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, August 1, 1943, 9

<sup>463</sup> "Union, Antioch Join in Baptism Rites," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, November 17, 1944, 19

<sup>464</sup> "\$3,500 Is Added to Construction Fund of Antioch Church," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, January 18, 1945, 12

<sup>465</sup> "State Convocation of Churches of God in Christ to Open," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, August 11, 1944, 7

<sup>466</sup> "Churches Plan Thanksgiving Services," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, November 28, 1945, 11

<sup>467</sup> Domatob 2001: 46

1944 at Antioch Baptist Church, with discussion on crowded housing conditions and high rentals charged for black residents in many cases.<sup>468</sup> A membership drive was held in June 1944, with John Coleman, president of the Des Moines branch, speaking at the meeting at Union Baptist Church. An invocation was provided by Rev. Percy Burt, pastor of Union Baptist church, with the benediction provided by Rev. Sam Davis of Antioch Baptist Church. The meeting also included music by a trio and the Jubilee quintet.<sup>469</sup> Membership in the Waterloo branch grew to 208 members in 1945, fourth in the state behind branches in Des Moines (1,262), Keokuk (433), and Davenport (241).<sup>470</sup> The Waterloo branch of the N.A.A.C.P. advocated for improved housing conditions in the north end through the early 1940s, supporting the city's efforts to clean up illegal activities and perhaps bringing their advocacy efforts more directly to these affected residents.<sup>471</sup> A resolution was presented to city council in January 1945 to request better provisions for policing of the "north end" and a plan employed to detect and relieve the district of transients and floaters, who were noted to have infested that part of the city in the past nine months.<sup>472</sup> Dr. L.B. Furgerson spoke at the meeting of the branch in May 1945 at Mt. Carmel Baptist Church on the "Test of Good Citizenship," with the movie "The Negro Soldier" presented courtesy of United Auto Workers CIO.<sup>473</sup> Mass meetings of the Waterloo branch of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were held at Payne Chapel, A.M.E. Church, in June 1945 and at Antioch Baptist Church in September 1945.<sup>474</sup> The local leadership also took active state roles in the organization in this period. In July 1945, Mrs. James L. Page of 810 Dawson St (north of Fairview Cemetery on east side) began her term as assistant secretary of the Iowa chapter of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Milton F. Fields of 816 Sumner Street (1 ½ blocks east of Mobile St) was named to the executive committee as well.<sup>475</sup>

Overall, 97 properties with the northeast triangle neighborhood survey area retain buildings constructed from the 1890s to 1970, with 72 of these properties (74%) dating to the period from the 1890s to 1918 (71 built, one church moved in) and 17 of these properties (18%) dating to the period from 1919 to 1945 (Figure 39). Thus, 89 of the 97 properties (92%) with extant buildings constructed by 1970 date to the period prior to 1945. Five additional houses, two churches, and one commercial building would be constructed in the period from 1945 to 1970. No houses were then built in this neighborhood in the 1970s. However, 40 additional properties with extant buildings have then been constructed since 1980. Thus, 89 of the overall 137 properties (65%) in the neighborhood currently with buildings date to construction by 1945.

Of the 89 properties, 19 houses and one church remain in the northwest triangle of the neighborhood, largely within the earliest Hammond and Hopkins Addition west of N. Barclay Street (Figure 40). This area was primarily black residents in 1945, with one of the churches located in this area. These houses include 13 one-story frame houses, two 1 ½ story frame houses, and three two-story frame houses. The one-story hip-roof cottage remained as the most common housing type in this area.

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<sup>468</sup> "Negroes to Discuss High Rent Problem," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, March 22, 1944, 15

<sup>469</sup> "Coleman Will Speak at Waterloo Rally," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, June 4, 1944, 11

<sup>470</sup> Silag 2001: 323

<sup>471</sup> Jones 1997: 207

<sup>472</sup> "Council to Receive Request for More 'North End' Police," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, January 21, 1945, 19

<sup>473</sup> "Dr. L.B. Furgerson to Speak Thursday," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, May 20, 1945, 7

<sup>474</sup> "NAACP Will Meet Sunday Afternoon," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, June 15, 1945, 3; NAACP Will Meet at Church Tonight," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, September 27, 1945, 5

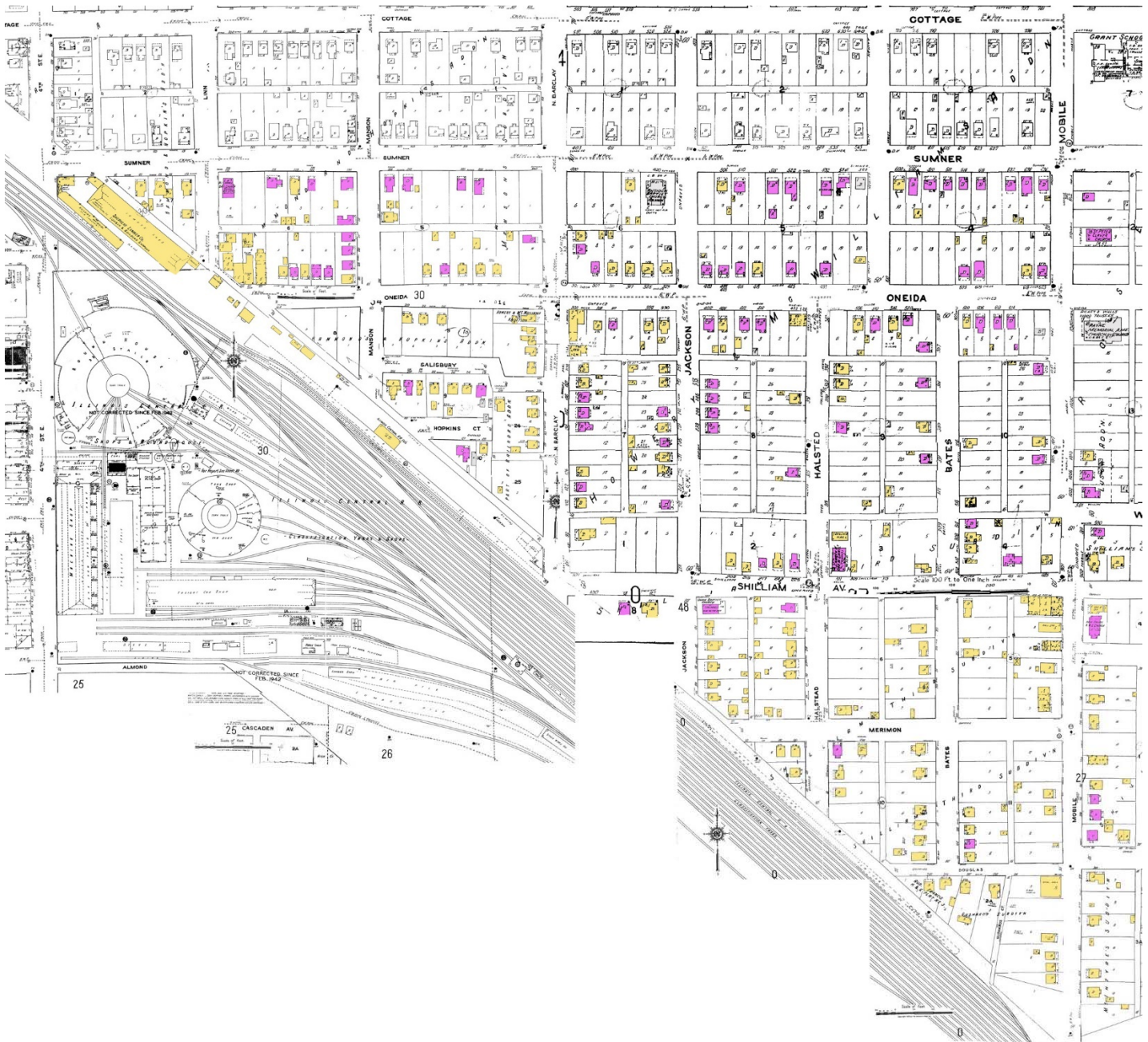
<sup>475</sup> "Waterloo Woman Named to State Office in NAACP," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, July 2, 1945, 7

These houses represent approximately 35% of the houses that existed in the neighborhood in 1945, though appear to provide a correct profiling of the overall housing types. This section of the neighborhood represents the earliest construction from the 1890s and early 1900s, with no extant houses then built in this section of the neighborhood from 1945 to 1970. Many of the earlier rental properties had been purchased by 1945, with a larger number of owner-occupied properties in this area. Mt. Carmel Baptist Church stands at 200 Sumner Street, at the corner with Linn St. The Sanborn fire insurance map shows five commercial buildings to its south in the 100 block of Linn Street and around the corner in the 100 block of Oneida Street, the businesses that were often the target of complaints for various activities. These properties have all been demolished.

The southern triangle of the northeast triangle neighborhood survey area consists of primarily Shilliam's 3<sup>rd</sup> Subdivision including the properties along Shilliam Ave and south to the railroad tracks and Douglas, as well as the western sliver of Shilliam's Subdivision to the east of Mobile (Figure 41). This area was primarily black residents in 1945, with three of the churches located in this area and one a few blocks to the east (Antioch Baptist). A total of eight houses remain in Shilliam's 3<sup>rd</sup> Subdivision (the same as noted in 1918), as well as four houses along the east side of Mobile in Shilliam's Subdivision and two houses immediately north on Mobile in Lusch Addition. These 14 houses include four one-story frame houses, nine 1 ½ story frame houses, and one two-story frame houses. While two houses date to the 1890s on the east side of Mobile, the remaining houses east of Mobile and all of the houses (extant and demolished) throughout Shilliam's 3<sup>rd</sup> Subdivision date to construction after 1900 but primarily prior to 1919. Additionally, three churches are indicated in this area: Bethel Chapel, A.M.E. Church moved in 1914 to 101 Albany St on the east side of Mobile (extant), Church of God in Christ at 301 Shilliam Ave and Union Baptist at 202 Shilliam Ave at Jackson St. The eight houses within the larger Shilliam's 3<sup>rd</sup> Subdivision area represent only about 12% of the houses in the neighborhood in 1945, and no houses remain in the small subdivisions in the triangle south of Douglas to the railroad tracks. Additionally, six commercial/club buildings were located in the 600 and 800 blocks of Mobile by 1945, including the Masonic hall at 825 Mobile, and all of these neighborhood buildings have been demolished.

The final portion of the northeast triangle neighborhood survey area is then the rectangular section outlined by the Howrey & McWilliams Addition and their northern replat, extending from N. Barclay to Mobile and south of Sumner St to the alley north of Shilliam Ave. As noted in 1918, a larger number of two-story houses were built in this area of the neighborhood with the efforts of Howrey & McWilliams to develop the neighborhood, constructed as rental housing for workingmen's families. Of the 89 properties with extant buildings constructed by 1945 in the northeast triangle neighborhood survey area, 50 houses (56%) remain within this portion of the neighborhood. These 37 houses within the Howrey & McWilliams Addition along Oneida Street and to its south represent about slightly more than half (55%) of the houses built in this portion of the neighborhood by 1945. These houses include seven one-story houses, twenty-three 1 ½ story houses, and seven two-story houses. This area was composed primarily of black residents (~85%) with a number of white residents remaining in the area (~15%). Additionally, the Sanborn map shows a commercial building with a restaurant to its rear at 300 Oneida Street to the east, occupied by the Oneida Street Grocery, both of which have also been demolished. The 13 extant houses in the Howrey & McWilliams Replat area along Sumner Street include four one-story houses, one 1 ½ story house, and five two-story houses. This street remained white residents in this period, with

only two demolitions noted. St. Peter Claver Catholic Church was then located on the block to the east in Rose Hill Addition, with one house to its north. Grant School is then located on the block to the north on the east side of Mobile Street.



**Figure 39. Northeast triangle neighborhood coded on Sanborn fire insurance map with development through 1944 (McCarley 2019; Sanborn Map Company 1918 base map, with c.1962 updates)**

pink = existing building constructed by 1944; yellow = demolished building  
 gray = building to be constructed from 1945 to 1962  
 white / not coded = outside of survey area

*see detail maps on following three pages*









**Figure 41. Southern triangular portion of northeast triangle neighborhood coded on Sanborn fire insurance map with development through 1944 (McCarley 2019; Sanborn Map Company 1918, c.1962 updates)**

pink = existing building constructed by 1944; yellow = demolished building  
 gray in survey area = building to be constructed from 1945 to 1962  
 white / not coded = outside of survey area



Figure 42. Rectangular portion of northeast triangle neighborhood coded on Sanborn fire insurance map with development through 1944 (McCarley 2019; Sanborn Map Company 1918, c.1962 updates)

pink = existing building constructed by 1944; yellow = demolished building  
 gray in survey area = building to be constructed from 1945 to 1962  
 white / not coded = outside of survey area

## *Maturation of a Neighborhood and the Emergence of the Civil Rights Movement, 1945-1969*

While construction was slow in the early 1940s due to World War II, business growth and improvements began to pick up at the end of the war and through the next decade. The economy of Waterloo continued to rely on its backbone of industry, with John Deere and Rath Packing Company as the two largest employers throughout this post-war period to 1969. This period is characterized by a continued growth in the overall population, with a marked growth in the African American population of Waterloo. Overall, the population of Waterloo grew 46% in this period from 51,743 in 1940 to 65,198 in 1950 to 71,755 in 1960 to 75,533 in 1970. At the same time, the number of black residents grew from 1,498 in 1940 (2.9%) to 2,587 (3.9%) in 1950 to 4,812 (6.7%) in 1960 to 6,552 (8.6%) in 1970 – more than four times the number of residents at the beginning of this period. This population growth was shared by other northern urban centers in this period, with increased migration from segregation in the South and expanding families from earlier residents. While the northeast triangle neighborhood historically formed the core of the African American community, this significant increase in numbers expanded the area with black residents further to the east to the railroad tracks and particularly to the north of this area bounded by railroad tracks on the south and west. At the same time, the core institutions of the churches, fraternal organizations, and social clubs remained in this core area into the 1960s. By 1970, Waterloo had the highest percentage of African Americans in relation to total population of any city in Iowa, and it was second only to Des Moines in the total African American population. The churches and Waterloo branch of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People (N.A.A.C.P.) provided traditional leadership for the African American community through the 1940s, with an increasing voice in leadership from labor unions such as the United Packinghouse Workers of America, Local 46. By the 1950s, the UPWA was working for both white and black workers within Rath Packing Company and speaking out on issues of discrimination in the community at large. The Waterloo branch of the N.A.A.C.P. struggled and then reorganized in the early 1950s, with Anna Mae Weems then elected president in 1958 and ushering a period of stronger activism within the community. The branch was again reorganized in 1963, with Dr. Warren Nash leading the organization through a period of working for civil rights and non-violent protests against discrimination. A new civil rights movement emerged at the end of the 1960s, including an element of social violence and increased student activism.

### ***Post-World War II Development and an Increased African American Community, 1945-1952***

With the end of World War II in 1945, the economy of Waterloo, as well as the country as a whole, improved significantly. The leading industries and businesses posted healthy profits, employing a number of returning veterans. By 1947, 6,387 workers were employed at John Deere, and 4,960 workers were employed at Rath Packing.<sup>476</sup> Of the five surviving interurban companies in Iowa, the revenues on the Waterloo, Cedar Falls & Northern Railway Company were the highest, over \$2.1 million in 1947, with their significant freight business.<sup>477</sup> As men returned to work after the war, they sought to buy houses, resulting in a housing boom in Waterloo that was similar to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Waterloo led the state in the number of new building permits issued through

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<sup>476</sup> Long 1986: 107

<sup>477</sup> Long 1986: 27



the end of the 1940s, with many subdivisions developed on the edges of the community.<sup>478</sup> Migration of African Americans from southern rural areas to northern urban centers resumed in larger numbers in this period, resulting in significant growth in many northern cities. As the population of Waterloo increased from 51,743 in 1940 to 65,198 in 1950, the gains in African American population were greater, increasing by more than 1,000 residents from 1,498 (2.9%) to 2,587 in 1950 (3.9%).<sup>479</sup> The new arrivals found the existing segregation in Waterloo, as well as the existing institutions. There was some strain between these new residents and the older black residents of Waterloo as they worked to assimilate into the existing culture and life in Waterloo. An ambivalent welcome was extended to these unknown new residents, and many joined the established social, religious, cultural, and political institutions. Thus, the membership numbers in these organizations and the existing churches swelled with the new arrivals, and some new societies and organizations were formed.<sup>480</sup> Most African Americans continued to be employed as unskilled laborer, with many men finding work in the menial jobs at John Deere, Rath Packing, and Illinois Central railroad.<sup>481</sup> The options were limited for females in the 1940s, as Anna Mae Hickey (Weems) found out when she graduated from high school in 1944. The available jobs for black women were maids and other personal service jobs, as black women were closed off from jobs as secretaries, clerks, telephone operators, and factory workers.<sup>482</sup>

Six churches served the residents of the northeast triangle neighborhood, as well as the black residents in adjacent areas on the east side, in the years following World War II. Payne Chapel, A.M.E. Church, remained at 101 Albany St in the southeast portion of the neighborhood, the location for the church since 1914 (Map #62). While Antioch Baptist continued to work on their fundraising campaign for their new church on Sumner, they remained in the far east end of the neighborhood at 600 Douglas St, in the remodeled McFarlane School that they had occupied since 1916. Mt Carmel Baptist was the only church in the northwest corner of the neighborhood, located at 200 Summer St (Map #23) in the building that they had moved here in 1925. St Peter Claver Roman Catholic Church then was located in the northeast corner of the neighborhood in the building that had been constructed for them in 1940. The two churches along Shilliam Ave in the southern part of the neighborhood both occupied newer structures, with Union Baptist at 202 Shilliam Ave (Map #82) and Church of God in Christ at 307 Shilliam Ave (Map #77). The Church of God in Christ was still an ongoing project, with a tag day held in August 1949 to raise funds towards building an auditorium on the present basement structure.<sup>483</sup> In addition to the churches, the fraternal organizations for black residents were also located in this neighborhood. The Masonic lodge at 825 Mobile (demolished) remained the home for St. John's Lodge No. 35 as well as the Palestine Chapter No. 28, Order of the Eastern Star. The Elks Club and Cedar Valley Lodge No. 426 are then listed to the east at 603 Shilliam Ave.

While significantly more houses were built in new neighborhoods throughout Waterloo, some limited construction of houses has been identified in this neighborhood in the years immediately following World War II. While there was not a lack of available lots as demonstrated on the 1945

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<sup>478</sup> Long 1986: 95

<sup>479</sup> Jones 1997: 212

<sup>480</sup> Jones 1997: 230

<sup>481</sup> Jones 1997: 236

<sup>482</sup> Jones 1997: 200

<sup>483</sup> "City in Brief," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, August 19, 1949, 11

Sanborn map (see Figures 39-42), there was not the drive to construct rental housing in this neighborhood at this point, and African American residents typically could not afford to build their own house. Thus, little development was witnessed through this period in the northeast triangle neighborhood. The lot at the east end of the 500 block of Sumner Street was sold to Albert E. & Clara A. Mutton in April 1946, with the frame minimal traditional house built at 540 Sumner Street (Map #9) typical of housing in Waterloo in this period. The house was rented to William (factory worker for Deere) and Vivian (cook for Schoitz Memorial Hospital) Pugh, who then bought it in 1956. The one-story house at 738 Mobile (Map #63) appears to have been built to replace an earlier two-story house on this site. A small house was built on the lot to the east of 614 Oneida Street, noted on the later Sanborn map with an address of 1045 Mobile (Map #52). This property was owned with 614 Oneida and appears to have been built as a rental. In the northwest section of the neighborhood, two small dwelling units were built behind the house at 218 Salisbury St (Map #95) in this period. Carrie Walton owned the property, and the two rear units were listed as “218 ½” and “218 rear” in the 1950s city directories. While contractors employed some black residents in construction, the general contractors were white residents through this period. After World War II, an African American with construction experience, Denman Phillips, moved to Waterloo from Mississippi. The first home then constructed by Phillips was completed in 1946 at 414 Cottage Street (extant, one block north of Sumner/survey area, between Manson and Barclay). His contracting business was successful through the 1950s and 1960s. By 1966, he had developed a specialty of sidewalks, curbs, gutters, streets, floors, and driveways.<sup>484</sup>



**Figure 43. House at 540 Sumner Street (Map #9)**

<sup>484</sup> WAAHCM, 2000: 18; Silag 2001: 210-211; Jones 1997: 233



The Waterloo branch of National Association for Advancement of Colored People (N.A.A.C.P.) continued under the leadership of Milton Fields in 1946. Speakers continued to be engaged for monthly meetings, with meetings rotated among the churches and a handful of other locations. Topics included housing, education, and the youth council, among other subjects.<sup>485</sup> A city wide membership campaign in spring 1946 included a Sunday designated as N.A.A.C.P. day with a five minute address in all services at all of the churches in the neighborhood to explain the national program of the N.A.A.C.P.<sup>486</sup> A special meeting on the youth council under the leadership of Freddie Carter was held at the A.M.E. church in August, with speakers on the future of African American youth (in music, sports, and medicine, among other areas) including James Tanner, Denise Burton, John Hollingsworth, Marion Roberts, and June Lawrence. Jesse Cosby, director of the community choir, also spoke on youth leadership, and musical selections were performed by the Fullilove orchestra under direction of Betty Hackett.<sup>487</sup> The youth council was again the focus of the meeting in September, with World War II veteran Robert H. Samples addressing the group on the "Increased Effectiveness of the Youth Council."<sup>488</sup> Dr. Gilbert S. Cox took over then as president moving into 1947, only the second white president in the organization's history.<sup>489</sup> The local membership drive was held again in May under his direction, as part of the national drive to reach one million members. Mrs. Ada Tredwell and Mrs. Milton (Vaeletta) Fields were chairs of the campaign with a neighborhood canvas conducted. The *Waterloo Daily Courier* noted that there were 469 local members, and they sought to increase their numbers by 300.<sup>490</sup> Both Milton Fields and Lydia Page continued to serve at the state level in 1947. The organization and the community lost a leader with the death of Dr. Lee B. Furgerson in 1948.<sup>491</sup> In 1948, Vaeletta Fields was then elected as president of the organization.<sup>492</sup>

Other organizations also held events throughout this period. Negro History Week (second week in February, precursor to Black History Month) was celebrated in Waterloo in 1947. A special program was held at Union Baptist church with Russell Lasely, executive board member of Iowa-Nebraska Industrial union and assistant chief steward in the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) speaking on "The Negro and Industry."<sup>493</sup> Revivals were held in the southern part of the neighborhood for several evenings in summer 1947, with Rev. Sam Davis of Antioch Baptist church leading one tent and Elder I. Battle of the Church of God in Christ leading another one, incorporating spirituals with a Catholic/Latin twist.<sup>494</sup> The Ad Loy Ho Club was organized by Cora Belle Haughton, who also served as the first president in 1948 as a cultural activity club for black women.<sup>495</sup> In June 1949, 60 Iowa girls and women spent three days in Waterloo for the convention of Iowa Association of Colored Women's Clubs at Mt. Carmel Baptist Church. Mrs.

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<sup>485</sup> "NAACP to Probe Housing, Floods," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, January 23, 1946, 7; "Waterloo NAACP to Discuss the School," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, February 14, 1946, 8

<sup>486</sup> "Designate Sunday as Special NAACP Day," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, May 17, 1946, 17

<sup>487</sup> "Negro Youth Plan Special Meeting," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, August 25, 1946, 8

<sup>488</sup> "NAACP Opens Fall Meeting Schedule," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, September 26, 1946, 3

<sup>489</sup> Domatob 2001: 46

<sup>490</sup> "NAACP Plans Campaign for New Members," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, May 11, 1947, 10

<sup>491</sup> Jones 1997: 108

<sup>492</sup> Domatob 2001: 46

<sup>493</sup> "Plan Special Program on Negro History," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, February 21, 1947, 17

<sup>494</sup> "Sweet Sadness Out of Race's Past Marks Waterloo Revivals," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, August 4, 1947, 16

<sup>495</sup> WAAHCM, 2000: 20

Milton F. Fields served as the general chairman for the convention, which had the theme of “Improving Our Community Through Club Work.”<sup>496</sup> Women also continued to host travelers passing through Waterloo, with the same three hosts for “tourist homes” noted in the Negro Motorist Green Book in the late 1940s: Mrs. B.F. Tredwell – 928 Beech St (extant, two blocks east of survey area), Mrs. Spencer – 220 Sumner St (demolished, northwest part of survey area), and Mrs. E. Lee – 745 Vinton St (demolished, south of the survey area). No other listings for Waterloo were included in the Negro Motorist Green Book in this period.<sup>497</sup>

Both white and black members of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA) Local 46 at Rath Packing Company continued their efforts to advocate for all workers in the late 1940s. They established a Race Relations Committee in 1947-48 to emphasize education and interracial harmony. With the strike in 1948, the union was a stronger organization with all workers included and represented. Younger African American workers encourage older residents to join their efforts to create more equality and to work towards the ideals that they had sought by moving north. They began to lay the foundation to work on the discrimination in hiring and promotions to better positions in the plant.<sup>498</sup> The Waterloo branch of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People then worked on a similar platform, holding a panel discussion on race relations at Union Baptist church in April 1949.<sup>499</sup> The goal of 1,000 memberships, including renewals, was set for the membership campaign in May 1949. The membership fees were noted to go towards the advancement of the ideals of the association of “making Democracy work,” including working towards the idea of full citizenship for African Americans. The 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary celebration of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People also had the tag line of “Make Democracy Work.”<sup>500</sup>

After a decade of fundraising, Antioch Baptist Church finally moved forwards with plans for building on their lots on Sumner at Jackson under the direction of Rev. Samuel Davis. A public hearing on the construction of the new building for Antioch Baptist Church in the northwest corner of Howrey and McWilliams Addition was held in September 1949, with a building permit then issued.<sup>501</sup> The church received a gift of the greater part of the library of G.A. Bechtel of 315 Derbyshire in October, which would be utilized to create a large library in the new building along with books already gifted from Harry S. Raymond of Cedar Falls.<sup>502</sup> The Original Deep River Singers performed old plantation songs, swing music, and modern classics on December 16 at East High School auditorium as part of the fundraising efforts for Antioch Baptist Church, with proceeds going to the building fund.<sup>503</sup> Progress moved slowly on this building as well. The foundation was completed and then the new cornerstone was laid on Sunday June 4, 1950, with St. John Lodge No. 35 as part of the grand ceremonies. Rev. Davis continued his fundraising

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<sup>496</sup> “Colored Women of Iowa to Have Convention Here,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, June 5, 1949, 26

<sup>497</sup> Negro Motorist Green Book, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950.

<sup>498</sup> Jones 1997: 236-238

<sup>499</sup> “Race Relations to Be NAACP Feature,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, April 17, 1949, 22

<sup>500</sup> “NAACP Kickoff Meet Tomorrow,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, May 15, 1949, 13; *Waterloo Daily Courier*, May 30, 1949, 9

<sup>501</sup> “No Objections to City Budget,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, August 9, 1949, 21; “Notice of Public Hearing,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, August 24, 1949, 29

<sup>502</sup> “City in Brief,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, October 23, 1949, 28)

<sup>503</sup> “Deep River Singers’ Concert Set Dec. 16 at East High School,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, October 23, 1949, 13; “Famed Quartet Booked Here,” *Waterloo Evening Courier*, December 4, 1949, 53

efforts through the summer to raise an additional \$35,000 to continue construction on the building over the next few years.<sup>504</sup>

A handful of new commercial buildings were constructed in the northeast triangle neighborhood in the late 1940s, adding to the earlier buildings. The restaurants/taverns on the 100 block of Linn Street and around the corner on the 100 block of continued to operate. The 1950 city directory lists the Nulite Parlor (tavern) and Nulite Pool Hall at 105-107 Oneida St, with Cliff Supper Club then next door at 109 Oneida St. The neighborhood grocery more centrally located in the area at 300 Oneida Street continued to operate as the Oneida Street Grocery, with barber James Hoosman also listed here in 1950. A small double-storefront two-story building had been constructed on the block to the east 422-424 Oneida St since 1946, with Phil's Grill and Haywood's Barber Shop listed here in 1950. A larger number of businesses are also noted along Mobile Street at the east edge of the neighborhood by 1950. A beauty shop, now Julia's Beauty Shop, continued to operate from the house at 615 Mobile at the far south end, with Mobile Street Grocery in the one-story building at 641 Mobile at the corner with Douglas Street. Thomas Billick, contractor, continued to be listed at his home at 716 Mobile, and confectioner Harry T. Bell was listed at 725 Mobile. New commercial buildings had been constructed in the 800 block since 1946, including a filling station, Ben's D-X Service in 1950, and a one-story commercial building for White Rose Cleaners and Dyers at 817 Mobile Street. White Rose Cleaners was operated by Joseph Williams from the late 1940s through the 1960s as a dry-cleaning business that also specialized in suede and leather repairs and alterations. Joe Williams constructed the building on a lot that had been utilized as a neighborhood skating rink for the first African American owned and operated dry cleaning business in Waterloo. The business started small with the goal to expand to provide employment for black residents other than menial jobs. By the 1950s, he served residents from all areas of Waterloo and employed nine people.<sup>505</sup> The Masonic lodge building continued to be listed at 825 Mobile Street. A commercial building was then built to its north at the corner with Shilliam, with spaces facing both Mobile and Shilliam. The B&M Grocery was listed as operating at 831 Mobile in 1950. None of these commercial buildings remain in the neighborhood.

The 1950 city directory lists six churches and several fraternal organizations in the northeast triangle neighborhood as well. Payne Chapel A.M.E. Church was listed at 101 Albany (Map #62), with Antioch Baptist Church remaining to the east at 600 Douglas while they worked on their new building on Sumner. Mt. Carmel Baptist was listed in the northwest corner at 200 Sumner St (Map #23), with St Peter Claver Roman Catholic Church in the northeast section at 1100 Mobile St (Map #54). Along Shilliam Ave in the south portion of the neighborhood, Union Baptist Church is listed at 202 Shilliam Ave (Map #82) and Church of God in Christ at 307 Shilliam Ave (Map #77). The Masonic lodge building at 825 Mobile was home to St. John's Lodge No. 35 as well as two chapters of the Order of the Eastern Star, Queen of Shelba No. 19 and Palestine Chapter No. 28. Additionally, Cedar Valley Lodge No. 426 (Elks) and the associated Elks Club were listed at 603 Shilliam Ave in 1950.

These businesses, churches and other organizations were supported by the significant increase in the African American population through this period due to additional northern migration after World War II and the industrial opportunities in Waterloo. From 1940 to 1950, though primarily

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<sup>504</sup> "Antioch Baptist Cornerstone Laid," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, June 5, 1950, 9

<sup>505</sup> Silag 2001: 210; Jones 1997: 202

from 1945 to 1950, the number of black residents in Waterloo increased by more than 1,000 people from 1,498 in 1940 to 2,587 in 1950. The population would continue to grow to 4,812 by 1960, more than double the population in 1945. Overall, the population of Waterloo also grew in this period from 51,743 in 1940 to 65,198 in 1950 to 71,755 in 1960. However, the African American population was growing at a faster pace through this period than the general population, representing 2.9% of the residents in 1940, 3.9% in 1950, and 6.7% in 1960. The majority of the residents would continue to live on the east side of Waterloo, with a large number within the northeast triangle neighborhood. This development would impact not just the black community in Waterloo but the community at large. Additionally, the increased number of black residents resulted in growing support for the businesses run by black residents, resulting in an increase in night clubs, taverns, cafes, barber shops, beautician shops, barbeque houses, and other specialty eating places in the early 1950s that also served as local hangouts.<sup>506</sup> Dr. Robert F. Harvey moved to Waterloo in 1951, opening a dental practice, providing another professional service for black residents in Waterloo in this period.<sup>507</sup>

The Waterloo branch of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People continued its efforts in the early 1950s. New officers were installed at the annual meeting held at Neely's Cupboard (118 E. 5<sup>th</sup> St) in January 1950, including nearly all female leadership: Mrs. James (Ruth) Barber – president, Ray Clark – vice president, Mrs. W.C. (Bertha) Bryant – secretary, Mrs. Sylvester (Cora) Houghton – assistant secretary, and Mrs. Lily Furgerson – treasurer. The executive committee included E.F. Kistner, Milton F. Fields (membership, legislative), Mrs. Milton (Vaeletta) Fields (press and publicity), Mrs. LeRoy Sykes, Mrs. J.H. Woolfolk (youth council), Mack Butler, Elizabeth McNary, Mrs. James (Lydia) Page, Rabo S.H. Epstein (legal redress), Rev. Sam Davis (Antioch Baptist), Mrs. Bernice Kline, Dr. Gilbert S. Cox, Mrs. Cuba Tredwell (labor and industry), Rev. J.W. Collins, Dr. J.H. Woolfolk (program and meetings, veterans affairs), Ray Clark (education), and Mrs. Houghton (housing).<sup>508</sup> At the time of the membership drive in May, the local branch was noted to have 250 members (less than 10% of the black population in 1950). The organization was noted as the leader in non-discriminatory legislation and equal educational opportunities.<sup>509</sup> Any resident of Waterloo who wanted equal opportunity for every American and believed in civil rights for all in a Democratic country were encouraged to join.<sup>510</sup> Thurgood Marshall spoke on “Unbiased Employment” at a meeting in late May at Black's tearoom. Members on the panel included Douglas Harmon (910 Mulberry St), Burton Field (clothier), Edgar Cupp (manager of Waterloo office of Iowa State Employment service), and Louis Stark (member of Local 838 United Auto Workers).<sup>511</sup>

Thurgood Marshall, New York attorney and special counsel for the N.A.A.C.P., was in Waterloo at the time for the Iowa State Conference of the Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held in early June 1950 in Waterloo. This was the 11<sup>th</sup> annual session of the state convention. Resolutions were adopted by the state organizations on early enactment of fair employment practices, enforcement of Iowa civil rights laws (instruct branches

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<sup>506</sup> Jones 1997: 233

<sup>507</sup> Jones 1997: 232; WAAHCM, 2000: 35

<sup>508</sup> “NAACP Chooses Mrs. Barber Head,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, January 11, 1950, 12

<sup>509</sup> “NAACP Begins Drive Seeking More Members,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, May 3, 1950, 10

<sup>510</sup> “Time to Act!” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, May 3, 1950, 5

<sup>511</sup> “NAACP to Meet Thursday Night, Panel Planned,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, May 23, 1950, 10

for greater emphasis on legal redress activity), intensified political activity in favor of official supporting civil rights programs, enactment of effective federal anti-lynching legislation, intensified effort to eliminate degrees of citizenship through federal legislation, elimination of discrimination from armed forces, low cost housing for distressed minority groups, elimination of enforced segregation of minority groups, equal access of all persons to educational opportunities, and rejection of all forms of totalitarian government. The meeting closed with Thurgood Marshall speaking on Sunday in the closing session at the YWCA.<sup>512</sup>

The annual Emancipation Day celebration continued to be sponsored by the Waterloo branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in this period as well. The event was held in 1950 on August 2 with activities hosted in various spots in town. The main celebration was held at Electric Park, with Rev. George A. Singleton of St. Paul's African Methodist Episcopal of Des Moines speaking. Tickets for the dinner at Tavern on the Green could be purchased at the YWCA, White Rose Cleaners (817 Mobile), or from Dr. J.H. Woolfolk (606 Walnut St). An afternoon program was held at the Grant School playground, including a softball game with city champion Grant School playground softball team, as well as games and races. Music and an art exhibit were also hosted at Washington community center (former Washington School).<sup>513</sup>

Ruth Barber was again elected as president of the Waterloo branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for 1951 at the annual meeting in November 1950. The leadership was completely female for 1951, including Mrs. James (Ruth) Barber – president, Mrs. Milton F. (Vaeletta) Fields – vice president, Mrs. W.C. (Bertha) Bryant – secretary, Mrs. Edgar Penn – assistant secretary, and Mrs. August Anderson – treasurer. Meetings continued to feature speakers but were more frequently held at the 64 Republican Club (1304 E. 4<sup>th</sup> St) or other locations, rather than hosted by the churches.<sup>514</sup> The death of Dr. Lee B. Furgerson in 1948 had left a hole in the traditional leadership of the organization, and Milton F. Fields then died on August 8, 1950. Thus, two of the earliest and longest advocates and voices for the organization were lost at the local level, as well as the state level.<sup>515</sup>

The construction of the new Antioch Baptist Church continued to move forward in the early 1950s. By February 1951, the basement for the church at 426 Sumner Street (Map #15) designed by Ralston & Ralston was completed, and the church moved its operations into the basement on February 14 while construction continued on the main level as money and materials were available. The old building and lots on Douglas Street were sold to Christ Temple, a new Church of God of Christ.<sup>516</sup> Construction moved forward on the main level in April 1952. Antioch Baptist Church was consecrated on October 11, 1953, with Rev. J.H. Reynolds (president of Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Minnesota Baptist Convention) speaking. Rev. Sam Davis had served as pastor since 1937, providing leadership for the entire construction process. The 54 by 68 foot building included an auditorium that would seat 300, blue-green pastel walls, light colored woodwork,

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<sup>512</sup> "Civil Rights Backed by State NAACP," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, June 5, 1950, 3

<sup>513</sup> "Des Moines Man Lincoln Day Speaker," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, July 28, 1950, 5

<sup>514</sup> "Mrs. Barber New Head of NAACP," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, November 17, 1950, 9; "NAACP Will Meet Thursday at Club," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, October 25, 1950, 6

<sup>515</sup> Silag 2001: 323

<sup>516</sup> "Antioch Church to Move Feb. 14," *Waterloo Evening Courier*, February 7, 1951, 3; Long 1986: 81



baptismal pool built in underneath the choir space, pastor's study, and a choir assembly room. The basement was then utilized as a social space, with a kitchen and restrooms.<sup>517</sup>



**Figure 44. Antioch Baptist Church at 426 Sumner Street (Map #15)**

### ***Maturation of Institutions and the Emerging Civil Rights Movement, 1952-1962***

The early 1950s ushered in a unique position for the African American community in Waterloo. With increased population growth, a number of new residents worked to find their place among the earlier residents of Waterloo. While the churches continued to occupy a prominent role in the community, the emergence of additional groups and organizations offered options outside of the religious realm. The passing of the traditional leadership of the Waterloo branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (N.A.A.C.P), particularly with the deaths of Dr. Lee Furgerson and Milton Fields, has been noted as creating a vacuum in the local leadership after Ruth Barber (Holt) stepped down as president at the end of 1951 and a period of inactivity over the next two years.<sup>518</sup>

At the same time, the members involved in the organization and the youth council for the last decade were finding their own place in the community and seeking better employment

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<sup>517</sup> "New Church to Be Consecrated," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, October 4, 1953, 11; "Antioch Baptist celebrating 'rock solid' 74<sup>th</sup> birthday," October 16, 1987, church clipping binder, Waterloo Public Library

<sup>518</sup> Jones 1997: 266

opportunities within jobs traditionally held by white residents. Marion Butler was hired at McGregor's Furniture store in the early 1950s, working half time as an elevator operator and half time as a secretary. She was the first African American to work as secretary in Waterloo, a significant event as white businessmen and customers were not used to seeing an African American in an office environment.<sup>519</sup> Around the same time, John H. Tyson became the first African American in Waterloo to be licensed as a real estate broker.<sup>520</sup> While the students at Grant School was predominantly black children by the 1950s, Waterloo Community Schools had continued to only hire white teachers through the 1950s. After the death of her husband, Lily Furgerson retired to school to obtain her degree in education, and she was hired as the first African American teacher in Waterloo in 1952. She then taught at Grant School for 19 years.<sup>521</sup> Also in 1952, Meredith Gwendolyn Johnson was hired as the first African American nurse at Scholtz Memorial Hospital, moving here from a job at St. Joseph's Mercy Hospital in Dubuque.<sup>522</sup> More than two decades after a group had requested that the City of Waterloo hire a black resident as a police officer, James Washington Brown was hired as the city's first African American police officer on March 1, 1953, an Iowa State graduate who had worked for Rath Packing and Great Western Railroad. He continued to serve until January 1963.<sup>523</sup>

While the first steps were taken towards some integration, the neighborhoods in Waterloo remained racially divided through the 1950s. Harvey and Lizzie Fullilove lived in 1950 on Dane Street to the west of the Illinois Central shops, where Harvey worked. Lizzie Fullilove operated the Fullilove School of Music in downtown, where she taught both white and black children. She taught mandolin, banjo, and guitar, while Harvey taught piano in the evenings. They had a musical review each year at East High School for their students. With sufficient money saved to build a new house, they purchased a lot about eight blocks to the north on E. Donald St and E. Louise. However, this was a neighborhood of white residents, who did not wish for the couple to move into their area. With strong protests and a cross burning, the Fulliloves decided to sell their lot and purchase a lot at 720 Sumner Street (one block east of Mobile and the survey area). They built their new house around 1952 at this location instead, which then also became home to the Fullilove School of Music and Dance.<sup>524</sup> This neighborhood also remained the location for the "tourist homes" available for African Americans traveling through Waterloo, with the same three hosts noted in the Negro Motorist Green Book in the early 1950s: Mrs. B.F. Tredwell – 928 Beech St (extant, two blocks east of survey area), Mrs. Spencer – 220 Sumner St (demolished, northwest part of survey area), and Mrs. E. Lee – 745 Vinton St (demolished, south of the survey area). No other listings for Waterloo were included in the Negro Motorist Green Book in this period.<sup>525</sup>

The United Packinghouse Workers of America Local 46 continued their efforts to include and advocate for all workers at Rath Packing Company in the early 1950s. In 1951, they established an Anti-Discrimination Committee to work towards the goal of white and black workers on equal status in plant. Charles Pearson, a meat cutter at the plant, served as the first chair of the committee.

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<sup>519</sup> Jones 1997: 231

<sup>520</sup> Jones 1997: 232

<sup>521</sup> Jones 1997: 232; Silag 2001: 148; Domatob 2001: 30; The Lily Furgerson Child Development Center (Iowa St) was later named after her. (WAAHCM, 2000: 14)

<sup>522</sup> Jones 1997: 232

<sup>523</sup> Jones 1997: 232; Domatob 2001: 31-32

<sup>524</sup> WAAHCM, 2000: 12, 18

<sup>525</sup> Negro Motorist Green Book, 1950, 1953.

They protested that black workers had all the “dirty” jobs within the plant, but that these jobs were key to the overall operations. Black workers had the knowledge to shackle hogs correctly to kill them efficiently, a requirement or the hog would be tagged as non-useable. Thus, the workers and committee were able to have some voice, within the broader support of the union. While some members wished for broad opportunities for black workers, there was disagreement within the union on the opening of some jobs. Additionally, older black workers retained skepticism of the UPWA, remembering being excluded when they had started employment in the 1920s and 1930s. More were willing to join in the early 1950s as they saw efforts and progress being made.<sup>526</sup> With the efforts of the union at Rath, it was the first choice of employment for African American residents of Waterloo by 1955. Others continued to work at John Deere, which was noted as less friendly, and for the Illinois Central, which was noted as hard and dirty work.<sup>527</sup>

The United Packinghouse Workers of America Local 46 also took a stand on discrimination issues in Waterloo outside of Rath Packing Company in the early 1950s. They started a series of efforts in 1952 to bring businesses in compliance with the Iowa Civil Rights Act, initially targeting restaurants, taverns, and lunch counters. When African Americans attending an American Legion convention were refused service in cafes and restaurants in 1953, the Local 46 presented the city with a “Resolution on Discriminatory Practices in the City of Waterloo, Iowa.” They then expanded from simple complaints to non-violent direct protest of discrimination practices in certain businesses, targeting businesses along E. 4<sup>th</sup> Street near the Illinois Central shops. They sent groups of white and black union members to patronize white businesses that had previously refused service over a period of three weeks, filing complaints and resulting in elimination of the de facto segregation in the area. They also mounted an effort to desegregate hotels and motels in the city, ending a practice that was particularly cumbersome for travelers to area.<sup>528</sup> They worked to challenge the negative stereotypes perpetuated in the media by requesting that the local newspaper, the *Waterloo Daily Courier*, not identify race or religion in articles on crime or use the term “Negro.”<sup>529</sup> The national convention of the UPWA in 1953 supported these local efforts, proclaiming that all people should be treated equal and encourage local unions to take the lead in working towards that goal.<sup>530</sup>

With these efforts underway by the UPWA Local 46, a new group of residents in Waterloo decided to take on the leadership of the Waterloo branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (N.A.A.C.P). A reorganization meeting was held in early May 1953 at the Y.M.C.A., attended by 25 people with an address by state president Wilmer S. Johnson. A meeting was then held on May 28 at the 64 Club on E. 4<sup>th</sup> St to elect officers and organize a membership campaign for the local branch, noted as inactive for the last two years.<sup>531</sup> Rev. George T. Stinson of Payne A.M.E. Church was then elected as president for the reorganized group, with Thomas Norman as first vice president, Hellen Burke as second vice president, Vera Douglas as secretary, Mrs. Robert Oden as assistant secretary, and Mrs. Hortense Anderson as treasurer.<sup>532</sup> Under the leadership of Rev. George T. Stinson, the Waterloo branch regained a portion of its position within

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<sup>526</sup> Jones 1997: 239-241

<sup>527</sup> Jones 1997: 243

<sup>528</sup> Jones 1997: 250-252; WAAHCM, 2000: 12

<sup>529</sup> Jones 1997: 253

<sup>530</sup> WAAHCM, 2000: 12

<sup>531</sup> “NAACP Plans More Active Branch Here,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, May 14, 1953, 16

<sup>532</sup> “Rev. Stinson to Head NAACP,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, May 29, 1953, 15; Domatob 2001: 46

the black community. The branch and UPWA Local 46 worked together to fight discrimination in businesses, and they supported the union efforts for better positions and conditions for black workers at Rath Packing by the UPWA Local 46 as well as the United Auto Workers Local 838 efforts at John Deere.<sup>533</sup> The Waterloo branch of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People hosted a forum on the potential Voluntary Fair Employment Practices Act for Waterloo at the new Antioch Baptist Church in March 1954, with 150 people representing 15 organizations present for the public meeting.<sup>534</sup>

With the addition of Gospel Temple Church of God in Christ in the former Antioch Baptist Church building on Douglas in 1951, the number of churches had grown to seven in the northeast triangle neighborhood in the early 1950s. The “original” Church of God in Christ then differentiated itself as the Shilliam Ave Church of God in Christ (Map #77). With the exception of this building, Payne A.M.E. Church then operated in the oldest building, remaining in the building moved to 101 Albany Street (Map #62) for the congregation in 1914. With the increase in population and membership, they outgrew this building in the early 1950s. Thus, Rev. George T. Stinson started fundraising efforts for a new modern church building two blocks to the north at Mobile and Oneida streets. A benefit concert for the building fund was held in November 1953 at East High School auditorium featuring African American tenor James E. Tanner and the senior choir of the church, regarded as one of the finest African American church choirs in the state.<sup>535</sup> A four act musical show was then held in May 1954 at East High School auditorium by past and present students of the Fullilove School of Music as a benefit for the building fund for the church. The show included dance numbers, musical solos and trios, and comedy routines.<sup>536</sup> St. Mary’s Catholic church was served by Rev. Raphael Grahl and assisted by Rev. Conrad Motola and Rev. Normand Bielicke in 1953, with Father Bielicke also in charge of St. Peter Claver Catholic church in this neighborhood (Map #54). The assignment of priests then shifted in spring 1954 when the Franciscan Fathers of the Province of the Sacred Heart of St. Louis withdrew their support from the parish.<sup>537</sup> The three Baptist churches also continued to operate in the neighborhood through this period in their newer buildings, including Antioch Baptist Church at 422 Sumner St (Map #15), Mt Carmel Baptist Church at 202 Sumner St (Map #23), and Union Missionary Baptist Church at 202 Shilliam Ave (which then shifted in address to 126 Jackson St) (Map #82).

With their resurgence, the Waterloo branch of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People again planned an Emancipation Day celebration for August 1954. The *Waterloo Daily Courier* noted that the organization was formed in Waterloo on February 21, 1921, with Rev. R.A. Broyles and James A. Mills as early leaders. The use of Electric Park had been donated for the day, with a barbeque held on the grounds and reduced prices on rides. A dance in the evening was then held at the Electric Park Ballroom. The organization planned a membership drive then starting in September. Current officers included Rev. G.T. Stinson – president, Thomas Norman – first vice president, Hellen Burke – second vice president, Hortense Anderson – treasurer, and Anna Mae (Hickey) Weems – secretary.<sup>538</sup>

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<sup>533</sup> WAAHCM, 2000: 12

<sup>534</sup> “NAACP to Have Meeting Thursday,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, March 3, 1954, 3

<sup>535</sup> “Payne AME Choir to Feature Benefit Concert,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, November 8, 1953, 10

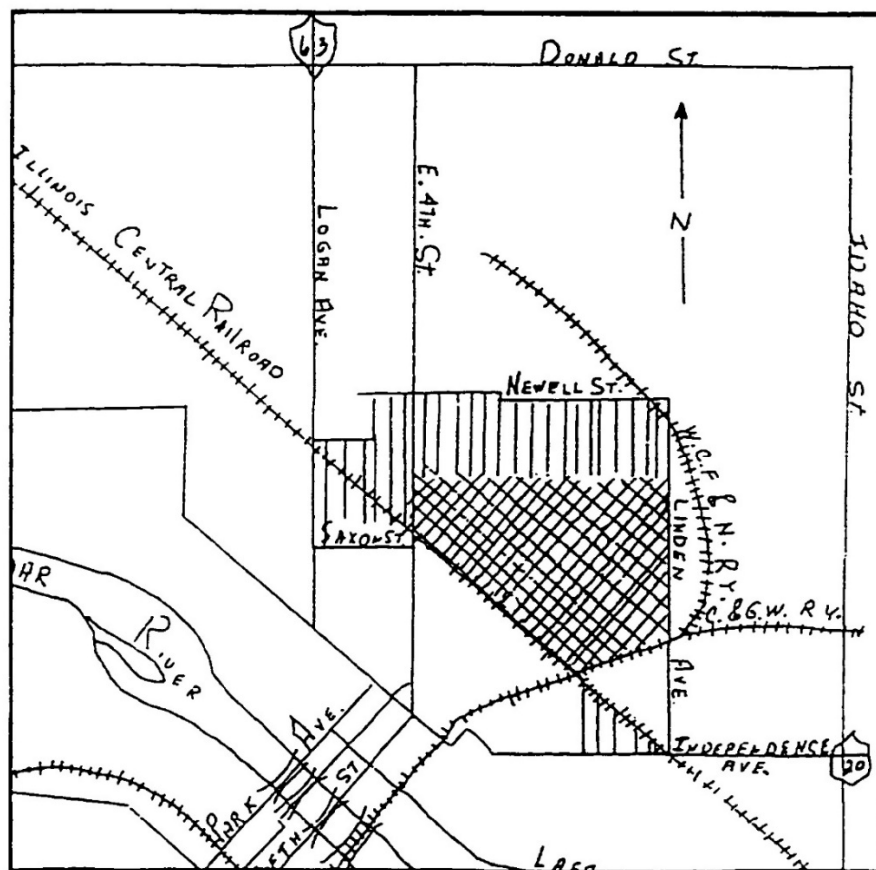
<sup>536</sup> “Four-Act Musical Aids Payne Church,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, June 15, 1954, 17

<sup>537</sup> “Withdraw Franciscans from St. Mary’s, St. Peter Claver,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, February 4, 1954, 14

<sup>538</sup> “33-Year-Old NAACP Plans Fete Monday,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, August 1, 1954, 6

When Willie Mae Wright moved to Waterloo in the 1950s, most African Americans lived on the east side near the railroad tracks. The families knew each other, with many related through marriage and extended families. The majority of African Americans worked at John Deere and Rath Packing Co, and there were only a few educated and prominent adults.<sup>539</sup> A map compiled of the African American neighborhood in 1955 likewise shows that it was concentrated in a slightly larger area than the current northeast triangle neighborhood survey area, extend from the Illinois Central tracks on the west and the Chicago and Great Western tracks on the south east to Linden Ave (four blocks east of Mobile) and north to Summer St. Additional areas that then included a mix of white and black residents extended further north to Newell St, west across the tracks past Dane St down to Saxon St, and a small area south of the tracks down to Independence Ave.

MAP OF WATERLOO SHOWING AFRICAN-AMERICAN COMMUNITY IN 1955<sup>1</sup>



Source: Hand-drawn map by Louis Bultena's Iowa State Teachers College class, 1955. Cross-hatch, area of African Americans greatest concentration. Parallel lines, racially mixed area with African-American majority.

Figure 45. African American community in Waterloo in 1955 (Jones 1997: 428)

<sup>539</sup> Domatob 2001: 235



The residents as listed in the city directories in the middle of the 1950s for the extant houses in the northeast triangle neighborhood survey area follow these general characteristics. By 1955, the vast majority of the residents in the northeast triangle survey area were African Americans. Many of them had purchased their house, with a higher level of home ownership noted by this period than previous decades. A number of residents worked for John Deere as well as Rath Packing, with a number of residents simply listed as laborer without an association with a particular company. The residents living in extant houses in the northwest portion of this area in the Hammond and Hopkins Addition include two working for Rath, two working for Deere, two working for the Illinois Central, a trucker, a plant worker, and three general laborers. Three houses were occupied by widows that also had boarders, and one was a retired couple, indicating the aging of the residents in this section of the neighborhood. The residents in the southern portion of the neighborhood in Shilliam's 3<sup>rd</sup> Subdivision and to the east in Shilliam's Subdivision listed in extant houses include five working for Rath and two working for Deere, as well as Mae Woods running Mae's Beauty Salon at her house at 914 Mobile St. The larger area within the Howrey and McWilliams included six working for Rath (butcher), eight working for Deere (foundry, moulder, millwright, machine operator, laborer), three working for the Illinois Central (machinist, helper, laborer), a foundry worker for Viking Pump, a moulder for Headford Bros & Hitchens Foundry, a general laborer, a maid for Ellis Hotel, a janitress, a retiree, one working for Ben's D-X Service, and three widows. The northern edge of the survey area along the 500-600 blocks of Sumner in the Howrey and McWilliams Replat has transitioned to primarily black residents. Residents of this street included five working for Rath (butcher, laborer), one working for Deere (mechanical operator), one working for the Illinois Central (machinist), a shakeout man for Construction Machinery, a laborer for the street department, a porter at a barber shop, and a cook for Schoitz Memorial Hospital.

The United Packinghouse Workers of America Local 46 continued their efforts against discrimination at Rath Packing Company, particularly in terms of the promotion process. Even when a black worker had seniority and skills for the promotion, the person was passed over in favor of a white worker. Thus, they started encouraging black workers to pursue better positions. Anna Mae Weems (414 Dane St, demolished) was working as a janitress at the plant she took the qualification test for the sliced bacon department at the request of the union in 1955. She passed the test and became the first African American to be promoted from a custodial position to a production position. While she successfully gained a better job, she was not accepted by the white women working in the department. She then volunteered to be shop steward for the union, placing her in a position of collecting information from workers to pass along to the union leadership.<sup>540</sup>

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) continued their strengthening efforts in the middle of the 1950s. Helen Burke served in 1955 as the president of the organization, the first and only white woman in this position.<sup>541</sup> The state convention of the Iowa conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was held in Waterloo at the Y.W.C.A. in October 1955. Approximately 200 people attended the mass meeting to hear Herbert Hill, national labor director for the N.A.A.C.P., speak on issues of "Jim Crowism" and the legislative campaign a fair employment act with enforcement powers in Iowa outlined at end of legislative session. A collection for the N.A.A.C.P.'s Fighting Fund for Freedom netted

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<sup>540</sup> Jones 1997: 248-249; WAAHCM, 2000: 12

<sup>541</sup> Domatob 2001: 46

over \$225.<sup>542</sup> Dr. William Harmon then assumed the leadership position of president for 1956. The association met monthly on the fourth Thursday at the 64 Club (Six-Four Club) on E. 4<sup>th</sup> St.<sup>543</sup> At the Iowa state convention in October 1956, two new vice presidents from Waterloo were elected to the state organization, Mrs. Hellen Burke of 431 Vine St (southeast of East High) (demolished) and William W. Parker of 916 Beech St (extant) (north of Sumner, east of school).<sup>544</sup> Judge William W. Parker was then elected as president of the Waterloo branch for 1957, continuing to serve as third vice president at the state level as well.<sup>545</sup>

Negro History Week was celebrated in Waterloo during the second week in February 1956. The newspaper noted it was the first time it was celebrated in town; however, earlier newspapers note a celebration in 1947, if not other years. Negro History Week had been observed nationally since 1926, sponsored by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. The local planning committee included Rev. Montrose Johnson, chair, Mrs. Johnson, Vivret Norman, Robert Mendez, Betty Jean Furgerson, Rev. George T. Stinson Jr (A.M.E. church), Rev. Samuel Davis (Antioch Baptist), Rev. Russell Dunlop, Governor Estes, Frank Garrison, Eugene and Anna Mae Weems, Kay L. Kober, and Mrs. Ruth Chambers (executive director of the Y.M.C.A.). Rev. Nelson Pryor, president elder of the Northwest Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, was the primarily speaker, addressing school assemblies, service clubs, and other organizations over the course of the week.<sup>546</sup> The week ended with a concert at Logan Junior High School feature Negro contralto Mahalia Jackson, known as the Queen of Gospel Singers and who had performed several times at Carnegie Hall. Waterloo Awards for Negro Achievement were also presented to James Jackson and Don Perkins for achievements in high school sports. They were the first residents to be given such awards, with the plan to make it an annual occurrence.<sup>547</sup>

After the automobile became dominant in the decade following World War II, older transportation systems evolved and ceased to exist. Bus service by the Waterloo, Cedar Falls & Northern Railway Company on the interurban lines was stopped in 1953, as the town transitioned to a regular bus system.<sup>548</sup> The final passenger train on the interurban of the Waterloo, Cedar Falls & Northern Railway concluded its final run on February 20, 1956. The Illinois Central and Rock Island railroads then took over the local freight transfer from the Waterloo, Cedar Falls & Northern Railway, purchasing the company and renaming it the Waterloo Railroad.<sup>549</sup>

Several of the black churches benefitted from strong leadership through the 1950s, increasing membership with the increasing population. Rev. George T. Stinson Jr was called to Payne A.M.E. church in 1952, bringing a new energy and focus on a building campaign for a larger church. Additionally, similar to the earlier ministers, he provided a voice for the black community as he was elected as president of the reorganized N.A.A.C.P. in 1953 as well as serving on other committees. At the same time, he had started a fundraising campaign for the new church building for Payne

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<sup>542</sup> "Expect 40 for NAACP Meeting," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, October 10, 1955, 6; "NAACP Leader Lashes Out Bitterly at Both Parties," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, October 17, 1955, 5

<sup>543</sup> "NAACP Adopts 1956 Program," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, February 21, 1956, 20; Domatob 2001: 46

<sup>544</sup> "Parker, Mrs. Burke Elected by NAACP," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, October 29, 1956, 5

<sup>545</sup> "Two from Waterloo NAACP Officers," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, October 28, 1957, 14; Domatob 2001: 46

<sup>546</sup> "Bring Negro Pastor Here for Talks," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, February 3, 1956, 22

<sup>547</sup> "Mahalia Jackson to Sing During Negro History Week," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, February 5, 1956, 11

<sup>548</sup> Long 1986: 27

<sup>549</sup> Long 1986: 27-28

A.M.E. Church. Over \$30,000 had been raised by July 1956, and the church a groundbreaking ceremony on their new site at the southeast corner of Mobile Street and Oneida Street, within the northeast portion of this neighborhood and two blocks north of their building at 101 Albany Street. The new brick church was designed by Deuth & Gibson to seat over 400 in the main auditorium with 50 in the choir loft and overflow seating for 150. Church offices were also included on the first story. The basement was designed with Sunday School rooms, an auditorium, and a dining hall, with plans for use of it as a day nursery for working parents during the week and a youth center in the evening. The church was grown to over 500 members, sorely needing the larger quarters.<sup>550</sup> In September 1957, Rev. George T. Stinson started serving his sixth year as pastor of Payne Memorial A.M.E. church, and he was completing his second year as president of the Waterloo Association of Churches.<sup>551</sup> Fundraising for the new church continued, and a building permit was issued in October 1957 for a new 50 by 98 foot church at 1044 Mobile St estimated to cost \$86,203.<sup>552</sup> The church was noted to have 650 members when the cornerstone was dedicated for the new \$150,000 church in June 1958.<sup>553</sup> Another prominent minister that served as an active advocate for black residents arrived at Union Baptist Missionary in May 1955. Rev. L.J. Jordan would significantly increase membership in the church and speak out on a variety of community issues over the next decade.<sup>554</sup> Rev. Samuel Davis continued his tenure as pastor at Antioch Baptist Church through the 1950s, noted in July 1959 as the second longest minister at any church in Waterloo with 22 years in the position.<sup>555</sup> With complaints from the churches and residents of the neighborhood, the city began an effort in 1955 to 1957 to curb the activities at the night club at 106 Linn Street (demolished) known as Elease's Café and operated by Elease Duvall in the northwest corner of the neighborhood. Eventually, the city condemned the café and shut it down, citing substandard conditions.<sup>556</sup>

With success in leadership through the United Packinghouse Workers of America Local 46 and her position at Rath Packing, Anna Mae Weems sought the position of president in the Waterloo branch of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People (N.A.A.C.P.) in late 1957. She was elected president for 1958, bringing the organization into a stronger role as a social action committee and working closely with the efforts of the UPWA Local 46.<sup>557</sup> She was reelected in December 1958 as president for 1959 at a meeting with 75 in attendance, with Rev. George T. Stinson (Payne A.M.E. Church) elected as first vice president, Rev. Montrose Johnson as second vice president, Mrs. Albert McGee as corresponding secretary, Mrs. Dorothy Huel as recording secretary, and Mrs. E.L. Thompson as treasurer. A committee was scheduled to meet with city officials to discuss improving conditions in North Waterloo, with a membership drive to begin in January.<sup>558</sup> She would continue to serve as president of the Waterloo branch through 1962. In this period, she effectively worked with the leaders of Local 46 to secure resolutions of Black Hawk

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<sup>550</sup> "To Break Ground for Payne Church Sunday," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, July 8, 1956, church clippings binder, Waterloo Public Library

<sup>551</sup> Rev. Stinson in 6<sup>th</sup> Year at Payne A.M.E., " *Waterloo Daily Courier*, September 15, 1957, 28

<sup>552</sup> "Building Permits," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, October 15, 1957, 2; "October Building Value Vaults Past \$2 Million," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, November 10, 1957, 11; "Churches Hail Boom in Decade," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, January 10, 1958, 11

<sup>553</sup> "To Dedicate Cornerstone of New Payne AME Church Today," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, June 29, 1958, 14

<sup>554</sup> "To Mark Jordan's Ministry," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, May 24, 1956, 3

<sup>555</sup> "Negro Pastor Is Leader of People," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, July 26, 1959, 14

<sup>556</sup> Jones 1997: 234-235

<sup>557</sup> WAAHCM, 2000: 12

<sup>558</sup> "Mrs. Weems to Head NAACP Chapter Again," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, December 31, 1958, 3

County Labor Council and all members of union's executive board join the local N.A.A.C.P. This gave the organization new leadership and a stronger activist agenda. The evolved N.A.A.C.P. then appealed more to the working-class residents, with more members recruited for the association. Rev. Stinson continued to serve in a leadership position, while the Baptist churches were more hesitant to bring the community into the church and the church into community in this manner.<sup>559</sup> The churches did work with the Waterloo chapter of the N.A.A.C.P. on some projects, such as Negro History Week. The program in February 1959 featured the first African American to be appointed as a judge in Iowa, Luther T. Glanton, recently been appointed municipal judge in Des Moines. Rev. George T. Stinson of Payne A.M.E. Church provided the introduction, and Rev. Samuel Davis of Antioch Baptist provided the benediction for the program, which also included songs by Waterloo Inter-Racial Youth Choir and Waterloo Community Mass Choir. Anna Mae Weems, president, outlined the local theme of the week as "Progress is a must. Let liberty, justice, righteousness and peace be established and practiced by every citizen daily for better world relations" under the national theme of "Negro history – a foundation for a proud America."<sup>560</sup>

Anna Mae Weems was instrumental in bringing Dr. Martin Luther King Jr to speak in Waterloo in November 1959. She visited Washington D.C. in 1958 when she was invited to serve on a national committee on civil rights with Vice President Richard Nixon, the only African American on the committee. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr was there as well, and she invited him to speak in Waterloo when they spoke after a lunch. He was scheduled to visit Waterloo in fall 1958, which was then cancelled when he was stabbed at a book signing in Harlem in September. While many were supportive of her efforts, others criticized the move to bring him to town, including several ministers. The speaking engagement was successfully rescheduled for November 1959, with Weems securing broad community support for the event.<sup>561</sup> The public address was scheduled for the evening of November 10 at West High School in Waterloo, followed by a second address on next morning at Iowa State Teachers College in Cedar Falls for students and staff there only. The *Waterloo Daily Courier* publicized the event with a long article, noting that Dr. Martin Luther King Jr had gained national fame for his doctrine of non-violent resistance when he led a year-long boycott of the segregated bus system in Montgomery, AL. Lawrence A. Touchae, executive vice president of the Waterloo Chamber of Commerce, served as the master of ceremonies, with Mayor Ed Jochumsen, state senator Melvin Wolf, Rev. George T. Stinson (Payne A.M.E. Church), Peter Van Metre (district judge), Paul M. Larsen (executive secretary of the Black Hawk County Labor Council), Alex Larsen (president of Local 838 United Automobile Workers), and Rev. Ivan Maxson (president of the Waterloo Association of Churches) among a long list of additional speakers.<sup>562</sup> The drum and bugle

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<sup>559</sup> Jones 1997: 264-275

<sup>560</sup> "Negro History Week Planned," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, February 1, 1959, 59

<sup>561</sup> Jones 1997: 269; WAAHCM, 2000: 22

<sup>562</sup> Other speakers included: Mayor Ed Jochumsen, Rev. George T. Stinson (Payne A.M.E. Church), Peter Van Metre (district judge), Paul M. Larsen (executive secretary of the Black Hawk County Labor Council), Alex Larsen (president of Local 838 United Automobile Workers), Melvin Wolf (state senator), Kay Kober, George Magee, Mrs. Hazel Dennis (director of Black Hawk County Welfare Dept), Rabbi Mordecai Simon, Rev. Ivan Maxson (president of the Waterloo Association of Churches), Rev. Fred Graham, Jack M. Logan (school superintendent), Dr. Louis Bultens, Dr. Herbert Max (Wartburg College), Mrs. and Mrs. James Dunbar, Dr. Warren Nash, Mack Butler, W.W. Parker, Leonard Larsen, Elmer Hightower (Black Hawk County Sheriff), Joe Kennedy, Ralph Helstein, and Dave Hart ("Martin Luther King, Leader of Bus Boycott, to Speak Here," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, November 5, 1959, 31)

corps of the Cedar Lodge (Elks) and the Spiritualist Singers of Antioch Baptist Church also performed for the event.<sup>563</sup>

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr was met at the Waterloo airport on November 10 by Anna Mae Weems, Mayor Ed Jochumsen, and other elected officials, with the group proceeding to West High School with a motorcade and police escort, further emphasizing the importance of the occasion. He spoke on the ideal of working not just for the progress of one race but for all humanity, as everyone was a child of God. His address focused on meeting the challenge of the new age, recounting the progress made since emancipation and the days of the acceptance of separate but equal policies. With the Supreme Court decision against segregation in 1954, the country was moving forward into a new land of integration. He thanked the people of Iowa for the moral and financial support that he felt sure that they gave during the bus boycott that he led in Montgomery when they found it more honorable to walk than ride in humiliation, resulting in integration of the buses. There were new responsibilities and new challenges that laid ahead in moving forward, and he encouraged everyone to work together in the broader sense of humanity of the whole human race.<sup>564</sup> He continued his work of non-violent protests in the form of sit-ins and marches, and the address also served as a fundraiser for his civil rights struggle in the South, raising about \$1,000.<sup>565</sup> His tour of Iowa was sponsored by the N.A.A.C.P., and he continued on to speak in Iowa City at the University of Iowa on the evening of November 11 and to speak in Des Moines on November 12.<sup>566</sup> His speech in Waterloo has been noted as helping to raise the consciousness of the community.<sup>567</sup>

Progress towards integration and equal opportunity for black workers continued slowly through the end of the 1950s and into the 1960s. Rath Packing and John Deere remained as the largest employers of black workers in this period, as well as the largest employers in Waterloo in general. By July 1959, it was noted that 12 black men were employed at Viking Pump Company in Cedar Falls.<sup>568</sup> When Willie Mae Wright graduated from Gates Business College with a stenography and general business degree in 1958, she applied for an office position with John Deere. Though she was noted to have good credentials, John Deere refused to hire a black woman for that type of position. She then found work as a clerk for attorney William Parker, advancing to position as his secretary over the next few years.<sup>569</sup> The Negro Motorist Green Book in 1956 continued to only have the same three listings for “tourist homes” for travelers passing through Waterloo: Mrs. B.F. Tredwell at 928 Beech St (extant), Mrs. Spencer at 220 Sumner St (demolished), and Mrs. E. Lee at 745 Vinton St (demolished). By the 1957 edition, both the Hotel Ellis and the Swing Inn Motel at 821 Washington were then also listed as lodging options in the book for Waterloo. These five listings then continued into the 1960s.<sup>570</sup>

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<sup>563</sup> “Martin Luther King, Leader of Bus Boycott, to Speak Here,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, November 5, 1959, 31;

“Motorcade Planned for Dr. M.L. King,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, November 10, 1959, 11

<sup>564</sup> “Work for Humanity, Dr. King Advises,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, November 11, 1959, 3

<sup>565</sup> WAAHCM, 2000: 23

<sup>566</sup> “Motorcade Planned for Dr. M.L. King,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, November 10, 1959, 11

<sup>567</sup> Jones 1997: 271-272

<sup>568</sup> WAAHCM, 2000: 15

<sup>569</sup> Domatob 2001: 236

<sup>570</sup> Negro Motorist Green Book, 1956, 1957, 1959, 1960, 1963



The process of constructing the new church building for Payne Memorial African Methodist Episcopal Church was completed in fall 1959, with a dedication of the new building then held on December 13, 1959. The church was noted as completed at a cost of \$150,000, designed by Deuth and Gibson of Waterloo and built by N.H. Hansen of Cedar Falls. Rev. George T. Stinson and the congregation assembled at their old building at Albany and Mobile (Map #62) on Sunday morning and marched up the hill to the new building at Mobile and Oneida (Map #55). Services were then held in the new building, followed by an open house and a musical performance at 3:30. The new church had a seating capacity of 500 in the main auditorium, with seating up to 800 with overflow seating. The first story also included the office, pastor's study, secretary's office, rest room, and stewardess room. The Sunday School department, nursery room, ladies' lounge, men's lounge, kitchen, and choir room were located in the basement, with a total of 500 feet for youth activities. The new church was noted as one of the finest black churches west of Chicago. The church name was noted as a memorial to Bishop Daniel Alexander Payne, one of the fathers of the A.M.E. Church who was consecrated in 1852.<sup>571</sup> The building committee for the church included Dr. Robert Harvey, Homer Franklin, B.F. Tredwell, and Harvey Fullilove.<sup>572</sup> The name of the congregation formally shifted to Payne Memorial A.M.E. Church with the completion of the new building. The Union Baptist Church was also growing in this period under Rev. L.J. Jordan, with a building permit for a concrete black rear annex for their church at 126 Jackson St issued in October 1959 (Map #82).<sup>573</sup>



**Figure 46. Payne Memorial A.M.E. Church at 1044 Mobile (Map #55)**

<sup>571</sup> "Open House Today at \$150,000 New Payne AME Memorial Church," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, December 13, 1959, 9

<sup>572</sup> "Payne AME Builds New Parsonage," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, July 25, 1963, 22

<sup>573</sup> "Building Permits," September 20, 1959, 2; "Council Proceedings," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, October 12, 1959, 20

Through the 1950s, the population of Waterloo climbed from 65,198 in 1950 to 71,755 in 1960. The African American population grew at a faster pace, from 2,587 (3.9%) in 1950 to 4,812 (6.7%) in 1960. These residents were concentrated on the east side of Waterloo (Figure 45), with the northeast triangle neighborhood noted as a historic core of the population. All of the African American churches continued to be located in this area: Mt Carmel Baptist Church at 202 Sumner (Map #23), Antioch Baptist Church at 422 Sumner (Map #15), Payne Memorial African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church at 1044 Mobile (Map #55), St Peter Claver Catholic Church at 1100 Mobile (Map #54), Union Missionary Baptist Church at 126 Jackson (Map #82), Shilliam Avenue Church of God in Christ at 307 Shilliam Ave (Map #77), and Gospel Temple Church of God in Christ at 601 Douglas (earlier site of Antioch, two blocks east of Mobile). Additionally, the social and fraternal organizations were located in the neighborhood. The Masonic lodge building at 825 Mobile (demolished) remained home to St. John's Lodge No. 35 and Palestine Chapter No. 28. The Cedar Valley Lodge No. 426 (IBPOE, Elks) continued to be listed at 603 Shilliam Ave, along with the related Elks Club. The Sahara Club was listed in the basement of 627 Mobile (home of Rudolph L. Bell, demolished), and the Sportsman Athletic Club was listed at 643 Mobile (demolished). Other clubs also existed in Waterloo in 1960, meeting in various locations. The Club Les Dames was formed in 1960, a group of women focused on political, economic, and civil rights. They focused on bringing together African Americans from wide variety of social and economic backgrounds, and they recognized outstanding female high school graduates in terms of character, academics, and community involvement.<sup>574</sup>

The number of commercial buildings in the northeast triangle neighborhood also increased by 1960, though none of these buildings remain standing. The older commercial buildings in the 100 block of Linn and 100 block of Oneida in the northwest corner of the neighborhood remained, with the Nu-Lite Hotel at 105 Oneida and Cliff Supper Club at 109 Oneida. On the block to the north, Marie's Tap was a new business listed at 115 Sumner. Sumner Street Market (owned by Effie Love) was a new listing on the block to the east at 239 Sumner, with the Roosevelt Beauty Shop then listed at 319 Sumner St. The Oneida Street Grocery remained on the block to the south at 300 Oneida St, and Linn's Bar-B-Que was listed around the corner at 204 N. Barclay. The double-storefront building constructed further east at 422-424 Oneida St was home to Whitehead Barber Shop and Phillips Denman Construction (concrete contractors). Finally, Beretta's Beauty Shop was listed at 506 Oneida St, and Martin's Beauty Chest to the north at 611 Sumner St. A number of businesses were then listed along Mobile Street in the east portion of the neighborhood. In 1960, Johnson Funeral Home was listed at 708 Mobile, with the Birdland Café then to its north at 720 Mobile. The west side of the 800 block then included Ben's D-X Service at 803 Mobile, White Rose Cleaners and Dyers at 817 Mobile, and B&M Grocery at 831 Mobile. The latter was located in a corner building, with Big Pete's Click Club at 420 Shilliam Ave and Big Pete's Pool Hall at 426 Shilliam Ave around the corner of this larger building. Mae's Beauty Shop was then listed to the north at 915 Mobile. The Negro Motorist Green Book for 1960 did not list this wide variety of businesses in Waterloo that would have welcomed travelers in this period, but the listings for Waterloo continued to focus on lodging options. The homes of Mrs. B.F. Tredwell at 928 Beech St (extant), Mrs. Spencer at 220 Sumner St (demolished), and Mrs. E. Lee at 745 Vinton St (demolished) continued to be listed as "tourist homes," with the Hotel Ellis and the Swing Inn Motel at 821 Washington providing alternative lodging options.

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<sup>574</sup> Domatob 2001: 33; WAAHCM, 2000: 24

After the speech in Waterloo by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr in November 1959, the Waterloo branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People moved into a period of more active protests, reflecting his policy of non-violence. Anna Mae Weems continued to lead the chapter as president in the early 1960s (residence at 414 Dane St, demolished, west of Illinois Central shops). Active in the organization as a high school student herself in the 1940s, she focused on youth involvement as well as the broader goals of the organization. In April 1960, the Waterloo branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Youth Council was reorganized with a new charter, with a dinner held at the Recreation Commission. Dr. Louis Bultena of the Iowa State Teachers College spoke on scholarship and education, with all high school students invited to attend.<sup>575</sup> The NAACP, with the support of the Local No. 46 UPWA-AFL-CIO and the Black Hawk County Labor Union Council, demonstrated against discriminatory practices of the national chain Woolworth's with a peaceful picket line on April 23. A preceding article noted that the complaint was not against the local management of the store, but rather against the national chain for practicing active discrimination in other establishments. The goal was to demonstrate our full support of the Southern Negro student protest against Jim Crowism in the South, to focus public attention on the discriminatory policy of the chain in which this store is a link, and to rally support of all elements of the community in behalf of the gallant stand of southern youth for freedom.<sup>576</sup> Another peaceful picket was held by the Waterloo chapter of N.A.A.C.P. Youth Council on July 1, 1960 to protest the fact that while the store was well patronized by African Americans, there were none employed by the store at the time. The picket was both successful and quickly ended when the Des Moines District sales manager William Cook told relayed to Anna Mae Weems that two black workers would be hired at the store, a carry out boy and a cashier.<sup>577</sup>

The labor organizations also continued their efforts in the movement for civil rights in this period. The United Packinghouse Workers Association (UPWA) Local 46 advocates for all workers at Rath Packing, as well as supporting the broader civil rights movement. In May 1961, the Fair Practice and Civil Rights Conference was sponsored by United Auto Workers at the Hotel President in Waterloo. The conference covered fair employment practices, right-to-work laws, fair housing acts, and related subjects. Dr. Donald Boles, Iowa State University instructor and member of the Iowa Human Rights Commission, spoke on "The Need for Equal Rights," followed by informal discussions and workshops. Both State Senator Melvin Wolf and Mayor Ed Jochumsen spoke at the banquet at noon. U.A.W. officials from Des Moines, Newton, Ottumwa, Cedar Rapids, Charles City, and Davenport attended the conferences, as well as officials from other labor unions in Waterloo and state and local officials of the NAACP.<sup>578</sup>

Urban renewal programs were also a hot topic in Waterloo in the early 1960s, particularly with the planned construction of Highway 63 through the east side of town from downtown and then north roughly along Logan Avenue. About 200 families were contacted in spring 1961 that they were be required to move for the project, with approximately 144 African American families and 75 that would require rental housing. While the initial plans were to complete the buy-out phase over a period of three years, there was high demand for the program within the first seven months with

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<sup>575</sup> "Form Youth Council Via NAACP Charter," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, April 18, 1960, 3

<sup>576</sup> *Waterloo Daily Courier*, April 22, 1960, 16

<sup>577</sup> "Store Pickets Withdraw as Negroes Hired," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, July 1, 1960, 13; Jones 1997: 275

<sup>578</sup> "Parley on Rights Here Saturday," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, March 7, 1961, 3

half of the families already moving. There was a housing crisis noted in spring 1962 as the area in proximity to the present Urban Renewal area with availability of housing was traditionally the housing for African Americans in Waterloo but the area was no longer approved by FHA for insured loans due to its proximity to the Urban Renewal area. Thus, few FHA loans had been issued for urban renewal families. A number of conventional loans were available, but many black families were unable to afford the down payment, with some then purchasing homes on contract.<sup>579</sup> This situation then led to a broader community discussion on housing and neighborhoods available in Waterloo for the relocated black residents. In May 1962, Rev. L.J. Jordan (Union Baptist Church) and Rev. Eugene Williams (Antioch Baptist Church) led a delegation of 160 residents of Waterloo's black community in asking the city council questions on the city's Urban Renewal project and requesting that council adopt a resolution pledging support to open housing in Waterloo. City attorney Everett Scott noted that restrictive covenants had already been stricken down as illegal, so there was no action to be taken officially. The group voiced that there still was an informal policy on segregation that needed to be addressed. Mrs. Anna Mae Weems, president of Waterloo chapter of National Association for Advancement of Colored People posed two questions to them: "Can I move anywhere I want to in Waterloo?" and "Would you pass an ordinance saying I can move anywhere in Waterloo?" She had recently moved from her house at 414 Dane Street (demolished) to a house at 525 Helmet St (extant) in a predominantly white neighborhood. There also were complaints on the condemnation and valuation procedures of the Urban Renewal program, with one noting that a house had recently been purchased for \$9,500 and then bought out through the program for only \$6,000. Rev. Jordan concluded by stating that there were not enough houses on the east side to take care of all of the dislocated people, and there was no law says that you can keep them there.<sup>580</sup>

Despite the apparent need for housing and a number of vacant lots still throughout the northeast triangle neighborhood, there was apparently no drive to construct additional houses within this smaller neighborhood on the east side. No extant houses were built in this neighborhood through the 1950s, and none in particular have been identified as constructed and demolished. Construction in the 1950s in this area included the new Antioch Baptist church dedicated in 1953 and the new Payne Memorial A.M.E. Church dedicated in 1959, along with the handful of commercial buildings as noted. One house was then built in the neighborhood around 1962, a ranch house at 355 Halstead (Map #75). The lots had been sold by Black Hawk County to Cleaven Wright Jr. and wife Maggie Wright in July 1957, with the house then built around 1962. They are listed as living here in 1963 and subsequent directories, Cleaven Wright Jr. (laborer - Deere Co) and wife Marie (Maggie) Wright (owner/operator of Jack Soul Food Inn). The only other extant house in this neighborhood built in the 1960s was the new parsonage for Payne Memorial AME Church, located on the lots to the south of the church at 1024 Mobile (Map #56). The lots were sold to the church in 1959, with construction then proceeding in spring 1963. The three-bedroom, \$20,000 brick ranch house was anticipated to be completed in August for Rev. I.V. Tolbert and his family, who had been living in rented housing.<sup>581</sup> Both of these houses reflect typical ranch houses built throughout newer neighborhoods in Waterloo in this period.

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<sup>579</sup> "Urban Relocation Stirs Controversy," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, February 18, 1962, 13

<sup>580</sup> "Negros Fire Questions on Urban Plan at Council," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, March 7, 1962, 26

<sup>581</sup> "Payne AME Builds New Parsonage," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, July 25, 1963, 22





**Figure 47. House at 355 Halstead (Map #75)**



**Figure 48. Parsonage at 1024 Mobile St for Payne Memorial A.M.E. Church (Map #56)**



### *The African American Community in Waterloo and Civil Rights, 1963-1966*

The Waterloo branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) went through another period of reorganization and new direction in 1963. While Anna Mae Weems had served as a strong leader for the branch through the end of the 1950s and into the 1960s, not all members and black residents supported her efforts to speak out and demonstrate on civil rights issues. Additionally, personal and family issues in fall 1962 pulled her away from Waterloo, and the branch lagged in her absence. By February 1963, the branch had been cited by the state organization as not meeting the provisions of holding an annual meeting and not filing an annual report for 1962. Thus, the local chapter needed to reorganize to maintain its charter, and a meeting was then held for that purpose in March 1963. Dr. Warren Nash was then elected as president of the Waterloo branch of N.A.A.C.P., and he would continue to serve in this position through 1969.<sup>582</sup> Rev. Eugene Williams of Antioch Baptist Church and Rev. L.J. Jordan of Union Missionary Baptist Church were among those residents elected to the executive board.<sup>583</sup> This move then marked a return to traditional leadership for the N.A.A.C.P. and resulted in less support from working-class residents who discontinued their memberships when Anna Mae Weems stepped down. The group continued to work with the labor organizations, and they worked more directly in efforts through the political system.<sup>584</sup>

The ministers of the African American churches, the traditional leaders of the community, were concerned about the leadership in the civil rights movement and formed an alliance of ministers, professional, and mainstream workers that spoke out for civil rights and defining freedom for the local African American community through traditional African American institutions. The group was outlined to promote “equal rights” and recognition for Negro accomplishments, drawing about 150 African American business and professional persons to the initial dinner sponsored by Antioch Baptist Church and led by Rev. Eugene Williams of Antioch Baptist Church, Rev. L.J. Jordan of Union Missionary Baptist Church, and Rev. I.V. Tolbert of Payne Memorial A.M.E. Church. The three main objectives for the organization were to compile a directory of Negro professional persons, semi-professional persons, and local black organizations; to organize for own benefit to work for more equal rights on local basis; and to obtain more emphasis on accomplishments by black individuals and organizations.<sup>585</sup> Many traditional white leaders and organizations found it preferable to work with the alliance than the Local 46 or NAACP. In June 1963, Mayor Ed Jochumsen created a six-person bi-racial committee to promote racial understanding in Waterloo. The group initiated meetings and conferences with various civic organizations, religious groups, business leaders, and others to work on race relations in Waterloo. The six members included three black residents, attorney William Parker, contractor Denman Phillips, Rev. I.W. Tolbert (Payne A.M.E. Church), and three white members, attorney Fred G. Clark, Jr, Burton M. Field (retail clothing store owner), and Dr. C. Vin White (pastor of First Presbyterian Church. These six initial members of the committee drew criticism from other voices, including the Black Hawk County Union Council, AFL-CIO and Anna Mae Weems. They felt that the selections did

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<sup>582</sup> ““NAACP Election of Officers on Friday,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, March 8, 1963, 3; NAACP Charter Not Suspended,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, March 13, 1963, 25; Jones 1997: 280; Domatob 2001: 46

<sup>583</sup> “Plan Promotion of Negro Causes,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, May 28, 1963, 3

<sup>584</sup> Jones 1997: 281-282

<sup>585</sup> “Plan Promotion of Negro Causes,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, May 28, 1963, 3; Jones 1997: 286-287

bypassed a number of organizations with a sincere interest in racial problems and were surprised with no representation of labor organizations.<sup>586</sup>

One of the most notable events in civil rights history during this period was the March on Washington held on Wednesday August 28, 1963 in Washington, D.C. In May 1963, the Fair Employment Practices Act was approved by the Iowa General Assembly. The law prohibited any discrimination in employment on the basis of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry, as well as any discrimination in labor unions or other organizations.<sup>587</sup> However, civil rights legislation was still sought at the national level. By late summer 1963, the Waterloo branch of the N.A.A.C.P. was working on recruiting people from Waterloo to travel to Washington, D.C., to participate in the march and represent the residents of Waterloo. Several members of the organization, as well as labor unions and churches, expressed an interest in attending. The purpose of march was noted as a “peaceful and democratic dramatization of the need for civil rights legislation and for passage of public works programs to provide jobs for all.”<sup>588</sup> A total of eight people were formally sent by organizations in Waterloo to participate in the march. The Waterloo chapter of the N.A.A.C.P. sent Mrs. Ada Tredwell (1237 Beech St), James Jackson (226 Mohawk St), and Mrs. Dora Terry (239 Ash St). Eugene Weems (525 Helmet St) was sent to represent the Local 46 of UPWA. The Local 838 of UAW then sent four people: John Cooney (Rt 2), Earl Riley (222 Baltimore St), C.D. Adams (1824 E. 4<sup>th</sup> St), and Jim Hutchins (615 Ricker St).<sup>589</sup> These representatives then reported back to their organizations on the march.<sup>590</sup> The march was a large success, with the crowd of 250,000 exceeding the expectations of 100,000. During the event, Martin Luther King Jr gave his historic “I Have a Dream” speech in front of the Lincoln Memorial. The march is credited with the subsequent passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

One local impact of the March on Washington was the organization of the Citizens Committee in August 1963. The committee was organized by members of the N.A.A.C.P. more strictly for political activities than the broader goals of the organization. Ada Tredwell, who had attended the march, was the first president of the committee.<sup>591</sup> The Citizens Committee ran long-time African American attorney William W. Parker for municipal judge in fall 1963, who had rose to prominence in the Republican party and was active in the N.A.A.C.P. for many years. He won the election and became the first African American municipal court judge in Black Hawk County. As the first black resident voted into public office in the county, this was one of first breakthroughs into public office for residents in the state.<sup>592</sup>

The Waterloo chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) entered 1964 with reinvigorated leadership with a vision for growth and activity. Dr. Warren Nash, president, announced the launch of a voters’ registration and education campaign in spring 1964. The organization had around 45 members when it had been reorganized the prior

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<sup>586</sup> Jones 1997: 287-288; “Labor and Former NAACP Head Protest Selections,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, June 24, 1963, 5

<sup>587</sup> Silag 2001: 79

<sup>588</sup> “Waterloo NAACP Wants Marchers,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, August 15, 1963, 14

<sup>589</sup> “NAACP to Send Two for March,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, August 19, 1963, 5; “Eight Waterloo Persons in Rights March,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, August 27, 1963, 20

<sup>590</sup> “NAACP Will Hear Reports on March,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, September 30, 1963, 16

<sup>591</sup> Jones 1997: 282

<sup>592</sup> Jones 1997: 283-284; Domatob 2001: 33-34

years, with increasing membership throughout the year and a goal of more than 200 members by the summer. Their work plan for 1964 include voter registration, fair employment, and housing.<sup>593</sup> The opening drive for membership was planned for June, and a March for Freedom planned for the same time. The march was designed to be a non-violent protest against discriminatory practices in jobs, housing, and law enforcement in Waterloo, with the group of citizens marching from the football field at the corner of Vine and Lane St through downtown to City Hall. The March for Freedom was co-sponsored by NAACP and Citizens' Committee, with Mrs. Dora Terry (239 Ash St) serving as the chair. A planning session was held in early June at Payne Memorial AME church with Rev. I.V. Tolbert, first vice president of chapter and march coordinator. The silent march was planned to be led by pastors of several churches, with all residents invited to attend. The ministers would then present a statement of grievances to Mayor Ed Jochumsen at City Hall.<sup>594</sup>

The March for Freedom was successfully held in Waterloo on June 27, 1964, with around 450 black and white residents of the community participating. The group walked five across in silence in a line that stretched for more than two blocks through its route through downtown on the east side to City Hall. The group carried signs against various discriminatory practices in town, including demanding an open occupancy ordinance. At City Hall, Rev. Eugene Williams of Antioch Baptist Church presented a list of grievances to Mayor Ed Jochumsen, pointing out problems of discrimination in jobs, housing, and law enforcement in the Negro community and the need for a solution. They also urged City Council to set up a Human Rights Commission (amid criticism of the Committee for Better Racial Understanding) so that adequate attention may be given to civil rights for minority groups. Mayor Ed Jochumsen commended the group for the manner that they had conducted the demonstration. He responded that the city had tried to take steps thus far through urban renewal to improve housing, through Fair Employment Practice Commission to improve jobs, and through a conference on law enforcement to help solve issues. He pledged his support to continue and expand efforts related to civil rights, reminding the group that no council or mayor has a magic wand to overcome all racial problems in one day.<sup>595</sup> The Human Rights Commission was then established by city council, with the Committee for Better Racial Understanding then dissolved. Many of the same residents were then appointed to the Human Rights Commission, with it still lacking in many areas per other residents.<sup>596</sup>

The work of the Waterloo chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) continued through the middle of the 1960s. The 24<sup>th</sup> annual Iowa state conference of branches of the NAACP was held in Waterloo in October 1964, with the theme of "Take a Giant Step" emphasizing the progress made and work yet to be done since passage of the Civil Rights Bill last summer. They focused on a plan to move forward, changes needed to be made in NAACP programing at local level, and the NAACP image at the local level. The Freedom Fund banquet on Saturday night was held at Knights of Columbus Hall, featuring an address by Clarence Mitchell, head of NAACP's Washington office and lobbyist, entitled "Where Do We Go From Here?" Saturday sessions were held at the President Hotel, and the closing session on

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<sup>593</sup> "NAACP Plans Registration Drive, Education Campaign," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, February 10, 1964, 3

<sup>594</sup> "Freedom March Planned by NAACP Downtown," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, June 15, 1964, 19; "1,000 Marchers, Leaders Predict," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, June 26, 1964, 1

<sup>595</sup> "Rights Marchers Air Grievances," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, June 28, 1964, 13; Jones 1997: 289

<sup>596</sup> Jones 1997: 291-292

Sunday was held at the YMCA.<sup>597</sup> Approximately 60 members attended the annual meeting in December 1964 at the YWCA. It was noted that the chapter had raised \$300 for annual Freedom Fund drive, exceeding the \$200 quota set by the national office. Officers elected for 1965 included Dr. Warren Nash (211 Newell St) re-elected as president, as well as Mrs. Elizabeth Penning as first vice president, Rev. I.V. Tolbert as second vice president (re-elected), Eric Anderson as third vice president, Mrs. Lily Furgerson as treasurer (re-elected), Carol Dunn as recording secretary (re-elected), and Patricia Sampson as corresponding secretary.<sup>598</sup>

Other organizations also continued their efforts related to civil rights in Waterloo. The Youth Achievement League was formed with Anna Mae Weems as advisor in 1963, working again with young African American residents.<sup>599</sup> The league held a one-day program entitled “The Negro Youth Challenge in a Changing Society – He Must Be Prepared” in August 1964. The program was held at the union hall of the Local 46, UPWA, and it included speakers on the location of jobs, requirements for filling jobs, methods of obtaining employment, and advantages of civil service jobs for African American youth. Representatives of the State Employment Service and Waterloo Fair Employment Practices Commission attended the program and discusses racial and employment problems with the attendees. The last session was a discussion on racial problems and methods to alleviate racial unrest with community leaders. A series of awards in recognition of active support of civil rights to business firms in Waterloo with fair employment was presented during the evening program, as well as recognition of municipal court judge William Parker.<sup>600</sup> The Citizens Committee followed their success with Judge William Parker by running James Jackson for the Iowa legislature in fall 1965. He had graduated from East High School in 1956, attending the Iowa State Teachers College (UNI), and taught in Waterloo school. Additionally, he was active in Antioch Baptist Church, NAACP, Family Services League, and Knights of Pythias, noted as a leader in civil rights, housing, and education. He was elected to the Iowa General Assembly as first black man to serve in the legislature. In the same election, lawyer Willie Glanton of Des Moines was elected as the first black woman to the legislature, though she only served until March 1966 when she took a job as a lawyer with the Small Business Administration. James Jackson served his full term, speaking out for many issues while in this position.<sup>601</sup>

The number of churches in the northeast triangle neighborhood had grown to eight by the 1965 city directory. The oldest churches dating to the 1910s, Antioch Baptist Church and Payne Memorial AME Church, continued to operate, moved further north and west in the neighborhood in their newer and larger buildings at 426 Sumner (Map #15) and 1044 Mobile (Map #55) respectively. The two churches formed in the 1920s also continued to operate, Mt Carmel Baptist Church in their older building moved to 202 Sumner (Map #23) and Union Missionary Baptist Church in their newer building at 130 Jackson (Map #82). The original Church of God in Christ continued to meet at 307 Shilliam Ave (Map #77), and the newer Gospel Temple Church of God in Christ met further east at 601 Douglas (former site of Antioch). A new church, the Church of the First Born Rock Foundation, had formed and moved into the old A.M.E. church building at

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<sup>597</sup> “Iowa NAACP in Weekend Meet,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, October 14, 1964, 3; “150 Expected for NAACP Meetings,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, October 16, 1964, 5; “NAACP Support Iowa Rights Body,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, October 19, 1964, 3

<sup>598</sup> “Dr. Nash to Again Head NAACP,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, December 20, 1964, 72

<sup>599</sup> Jones 1997: 299

<sup>600</sup> “Youth Achievement Plans One-Day Seminar,” *Waterloo Daily Courier*, August 16, 1964, 50

<sup>601</sup> Jones 1997: 285; Silag 2001: 349; Domatob 2001: 34)

101 Albany St (Map #62). The bi-racial but predominantly African American mission of St. Mary's Catholic church, St Peter Claver Catholic Church at 1100 Mobile, also continued to meet in their building completed in 1940. However, the small mission was closed by St. Mary's in 1965, with the members then integrated into the main stream Catholic church rather than separated.<sup>602</sup> Fraternal and social organizations also continued to meet in the neighborhood per the 1965 city directory: the St. John's Lodge No. 35 (Masons) and Palestine Chapter No. 28 (OES) at 825 Mobile (demolished), and the Cedar Valley Lodge No. 426 (IBPOE) and Elks Club further east at 603 Shilliam Ave. The Furgerson Lodge No. 5 of the Knights of Pythias was listed at 628 Walnut in 1965.

Overall, 97 properties with the northeast triangle neighborhood survey area retain buildings constructed from the 1890s to 1970, with 72 of these properties (74%) dating to the period from the 1890s to 1918 (71 built, one church moved in), 17 of these properties (18%) dating to the period from 1919 to 1945, and the remaining eight properties (8%) dating to construction from 1945 to 1969. The Sanborn fire insurance map from 1918 was updated through the 1930s and 1940s, with the final updates made around 1962 for the online version (Figure 49). The map thus shows the full development of the neighborhood through the development at the end of the 1960s, with the two ranch houses and a small commercial building at 729 Mobile then built by the end of the 1960s. A number of vacant lots remained throughout the neighborhood at the end of the 1960s, with development focused on other areas of town including areas to the west, north, and east of this neighborhood with increasing African American populations. Residents of this neighborhood often had been here for more than a decade, with an older average population found in the area by the 1960s. This neighborhood of older housing stock was not as desirable for more affluent black residents, and they were generally located within these adjacent areas. This northeast triangle neighborhood survey area thus became the southern triangle of a larger triangle of African Americans in Waterloo.

The same 19 houses and one church remain in the northwest triangle of the neighborhood among these 97 properties as noted in 1945 with no new construction associated with extant buildings from 1945 to 1969 (Figure 50). This area largely within the earliest Hammond and Hopkins Addition west of N. Barclay Street remained primarily black residents in the 1960s, with Mt. Carmel Baptist Church located on Sumner St. The houses include 13 one-story frame houses, two 1 ½ story frame houses, and three two-story frame houses. These houses represent approximately 35% of the houses that existed in the neighborhood in 1969, though appear to provide a correct profiling of the overall housing types. Many of the earlier rental properties had been purchased by 1969, with a larger number of owner-occupied properties in this area. The Sanborn fire insurance map shows five commercial buildings to its south in the 100 block of Linn Street and around the corner in the 100 block of Oneida Street, the businesses that continued to be the target of complaints for various activities into this period. These commercial properties have all been demolished.

The southern triangle of the northeast triangle neighborhood survey area consists of primarily Shilliam's 3<sup>rd</sup> Subdivision including the properties along Shilliam Ave and south to the railroad tracks and Douglas, as well as the western sliver of Shilliam's Subdivision to the east of Mobile (Figure 41). This area continued to be primarily black residents in the 1960s, with three of the

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<sup>602</sup> Waterloo Catholics: <https://waterloocatholics.org/parish-profiles>



churches located in this area and one a few blocks to the east on Douglas. A total of eight houses remain in Shilliam's 3<sup>rd</sup> Subdivision (the same as noted in 1918 and 1945), as well as five houses along the east side of Mobile in Shilliam's Subdivision and two houses immediately north on Mobile in Lusch Addition. These 15 houses include five one-story frame houses, nine 1 ½ story frame houses, and one two-story frame houses. Additionally, three churches are indicated in this area. The Union Baptist is now addressed as 128 Jackson St at the corner with Shilliam Ave, a one-story building with a rear concrete block addition (Map #82). The Church of God in Christ at 301 Shilliam Ave was located in a one-story building at the corner with Halstead (Map #77), with a separate dining hall to its north (demolished). The older church at 101 Albany St were still noted as the A.M.E. Church on the map, not updated to reflect the Church of the First Born Rock Foundation listed here by the 1960s. Likewise, the church further east on Douglas was then the Gospel Temple Church of God in Christ. The eight houses within the larger Shilliam's 3<sup>rd</sup> Subdivision area represent only about 12% of the houses in the neighborhood in 1969, and no houses remain in the small subdivisions in the triangle south of Douglas to the railroad tracks. Additionally, eight commercial/club buildings were located in the 600, 700, and 800 blocks of Mobile, all of which have been demolished. The building then constructed in the later 1960s at 729 Mobile (Map #67) remains on this corner.

The final portion of the northeast triangle neighborhood survey area is then the rectangular section outlined by the Howrey & McWilliams Addition and their northern replat, extending from N. Barclay to Mobile and south of Sumner St to the alley north of Shilliam Ave. As noted previously, a larger number of two-story houses were built in this area of the neighborhood with the efforts of Howrey & McWilliams to develop the neighborhood, constructed as rental housing for workingmen's families. Of the 97 properties with extant buildings constructed by 1945 in the northeast triangle neighborhood survey area, 52 houses and one church (55%) remain within this portion of the neighborhood. These 39 houses within the Howrey & McWilliams Addition along Oneida Street and to its south represent about slightly more than half (55%) of the houses built in this portion of the neighborhood by 1969. These houses include nine one-story houses, twenty-three 1 ½ story houses, and seven two-story houses. This area was composed primarily of black residents by the 1960s. Additionally, the Sanborn map shows commercial buildings at 300 Oneida Street, to its rear at 204 N. Barclay, and further east at 422-424 Oneida Street, both of which have also been demolished. The new building for Antioch Baptist Church was also constructed at 420 Sumner Street (Map #15), located now within a more central location within a broader neighborhood. The 14 extant houses in the Howrey & McWilliams Replat area along Sumner Street include five one-story houses, one 1 ½ story house, and five two-story houses. This street was primarily black residents in this period, with only two demolitions of houses noted. The new building for Payne Memorial A.M.E. Church was then located to the east in Rose Hill Addition at 1044 Mobile (Map #55), with its parsonage to the south then built after the last map update. The former building for St. Peter Claver Catholic Church was then located on the block to the north in Rose Hill Addition with no updated use noted, with one house to its north. Grant School is then located on the block to the north on the east side of Mobile Street.



**Figure 49. Northeast triangle neighborhood coded on Sanborn fire insurance map with development through the 1960s (McCarley 2019; Sanborn Map Company 1918, c.1962)**

pink = existing building constructed by 1969; yellow = demolished building  
white / not coded = outside of survey area

*see detail maps on following three pages*



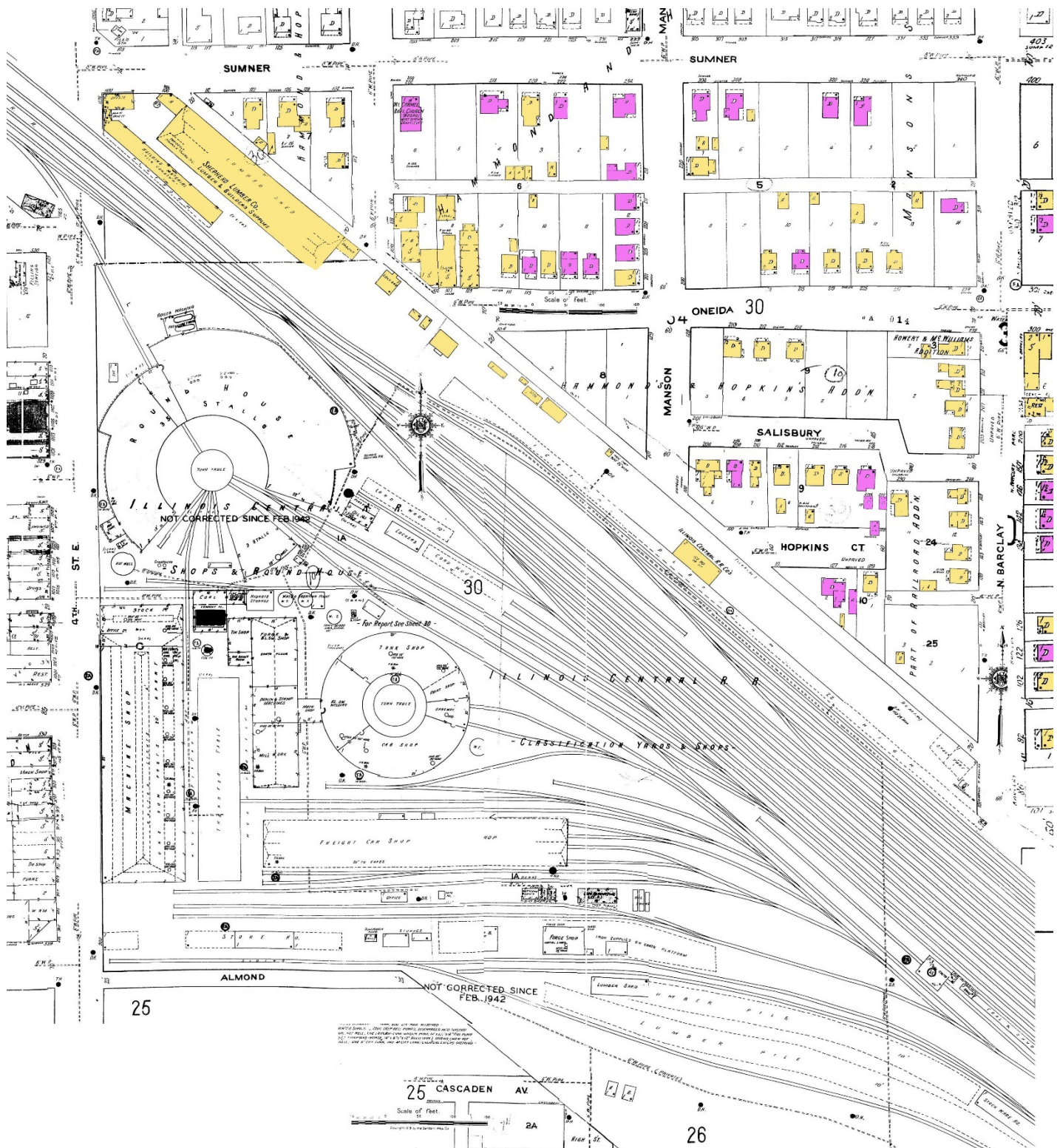
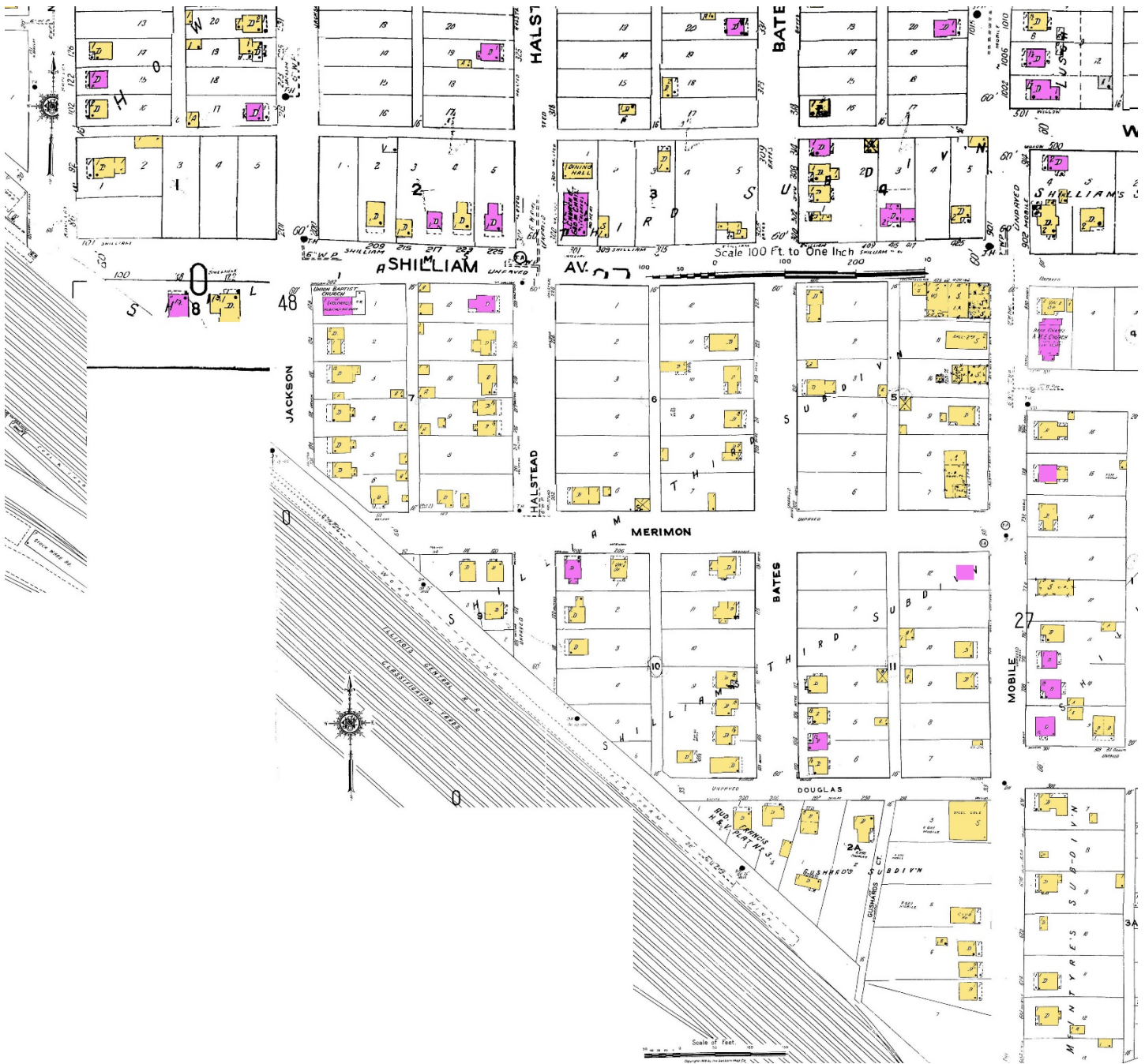


Figure 50. Northwest triangular portion of northeast triangle neighborhood coded on Sanborn fire insurance map with development through the 1960s (McCarley 2019; Sanborn Map Company 1918, c.1962)

pink = existing building constructed by 1969; yellow = demolished building  
white / not coded = outside of survey area



**Figure 51. Southern triangular portion of northeast triangle neighborhood coded on Sanborn fire insurance map with development through the 1960s (McCarley 2019; Sanborn Map Company 1918, c.1962)**

pink = existing building constructed by 1969; yellow = demolished building  
white / not coded = outside of survey area





Figure 52. Rectangular portion of northeast triangle neighborhood coded on Sanborn fire insurance map with development through the 1960s (McCarley 2019; Sanborn Map Company 1918, c.1962)

pink = existing building constructed by 1969; yellow = demolished building  
white / not coded = outside of survey area



The residents as listed in the city directories in the middle of the 1960s for the extant houses in the northeast triangle neighborhood survey area were generally working-class African American residents. Many of them had purchased their house, with the higher level of home ownership noted in the 1950s similar in the 1960s. A number of residents worked for John Deere as well as Rath Packing, with a number of residents simply listed as laborer without an association with a particular company. John Deere remained the leading employer overall in Waterloo, with Rath second only to it. Rath Packing was the 9<sup>th</sup> largest meat packing company in the nation in 1966, producing over 1,000 meat items. One of seven households in Waterloo were dependent on a paycheck from Rath.<sup>603</sup>

The residents living in extant houses in the northwest portion of this area in the Hammond and Hopkins Addition include one working for Rath, four working for Deere, one working for the Illinois Central, one general laborer, and the owner of Sumner Street Market (widow Effie Love). Two houses were occupied by retirees and five houses were occupied by widows, again indicating the aging of the residents in this neighborhood. The residents in the southern portion of the neighborhood in Shilliam's 3<sup>rd</sup> Subdivision and to the east in Shilliam's Subdivision listed in the handful of extant houses include three working for Deere, one working for Rath, a laborer at Viking Pump, Mae Wood running Mae's Beauty Salon, four retirees, and three widows. The larger area within the Howrey and McWilliams Addition included five working for Deere, two working for Rath, one working for the Illinois Central, one working for Viking Pump, a construction worker, a maid, a pastor, seven retired couples, and six widows. The northern edge of the survey area along the 500-600 blocks of Sumner in the Howrey and McWilliams Replat included five working for Rath, four working for Deere, one working for Viking Pump Co, an elevator operator, a maid, three retired couples, and the administrator for the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

As noted, the former building of St. Peter Claver Catholic Church was vacant at 1110 Mobile Street (Map #54). The Jesse Cosby Community Center was founded in 1966 as a social services agency, named in memory of a local musician, community organizer, and advocate for integration and social justice. He had been previously recognized posthumously by the Black Hawk County Social Service in May 1958 for his unique contribution to the recreation program of the community, and he was nationally known as a square dance caller. He was known locally for his senior and junior acapella choirs. The center was financed by funds from Federal War on Poverty program, and it was created to provide educational, cultural, and health services for youths and adults.<sup>604</sup> The archdiocese of Dubuque then donated the use of the former St. Peter Claver Catholic Church to the center.<sup>605</sup>

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<sup>603</sup> Long 1986: 100

<sup>604</sup> WAAHCM, 2000: 19; Waterloo Catholics: <https://waterloocatholics.org/parish-profiles/>; "Mrs. Griebenow is Social Service Head," *Waterloo Daily Courier*, May 6, 1958, 5; Domatob 2001: 34

<sup>605</sup> St. Peter Claver Mission formally transferred the property to the Jesse Cosby Neighborhood Center on May 26, 1988, including lots 3-10 in Block 12 of Rose Hill First Addition (lots 7-10 along Mobile with the building on lot 9 and lots 3-6 to the east).

### *Emergence of a New Civil Rights Movement, 1966-1969*

The civil rights movement entered a new phase on a national level by 1966. With success in the South, Martin Luther King Jr moved the center of his activism to Chicago in 1966, working more in Chicago and other northern cities. Thus, the focus for the fight for civil rights was shifting to urban centers with large African American population, including cities such as Waterloo. This shift coincided with the beginning of the rise of prominence of the Black Power and Black Consciousness movements. While the civil rights movement have thus far focused more on pickets and non-violent protests such as marches and sit-ins, the new movement and social consciousness felt that social violence was justifiable for African American voices to be heard. The social violence in Watts in 1965 spread through other urban centers in 1966 and 1967. The impact of these actions in other cities would affect the core concepts of the civil rights movement in Waterloo over the next few years.<sup>606</sup>

Residents in Waterloo were part of the national culture impacted by the rise of an African American urban culture. Waterloo was noted with around 74,000 residents and nearly 6,000 black residents in this period, with a population that grew to 75,533 in 1970 including 6,552 black residents (8.6% of city). Waterloo was the city in Iowa with the highest percentage of African Americans in relation to total population, and second only to Des Moines in the total African American population. However, the Cedar River remained a dividing line in Waterloo, now the line between white residents and black residents. Of the 6,000 residents, all but 12 lived on the east side in 1967. Census tract 18, generally the 6<sup>th</sup> precinct of the 4<sup>th</sup> ward, included roughly 82 city blocks bounded on three sides by the railroad and included the northeast triangle neighborhood survey area. Overall, 39% of the black residents of Waterloo lived in this area, the highest concentration of any tract in the city. The census tract had a population of 2,732, with 2,290 (83%) black residents.<sup>607</sup> Further, there were noted to be no sense of community between the east and the west sides. While commercial buildings were historically on both sides of the river in downtown Waterloo, the buildings began to change further east on E. 4<sup>th</sup> Street after it passed by Lincoln Park, crossed Franklin Ave, and turned to the north to extend further towards the Illinois Central shops. Commercial buildings lined the west side of E. 4<sup>th</sup> Street in the 900 to 1100 blocks north of Almond Street and across from the Illinois Central property, are area largely patronized by black residents though many were operated by white residents.<sup>608</sup> There were a larger number of businesses on these blocks than the handful of neighborhood businesses noted in the northeast triangle neighborhood survey area, and they were located in close proximity to the neighborhood, only a few blocks to the west on the other side of the shops.

While the mainstream African American leaders continued to work with organizations and city leaders, there was growing discontent about their effectiveness. They had successfully advocated for the establishment of the Human Rights Commission, which was charged with studying race relations, guarding the equality of human rights, issuing information on the real conditions of the city, making proposals to city council on complaints, and working in cooperation with state and

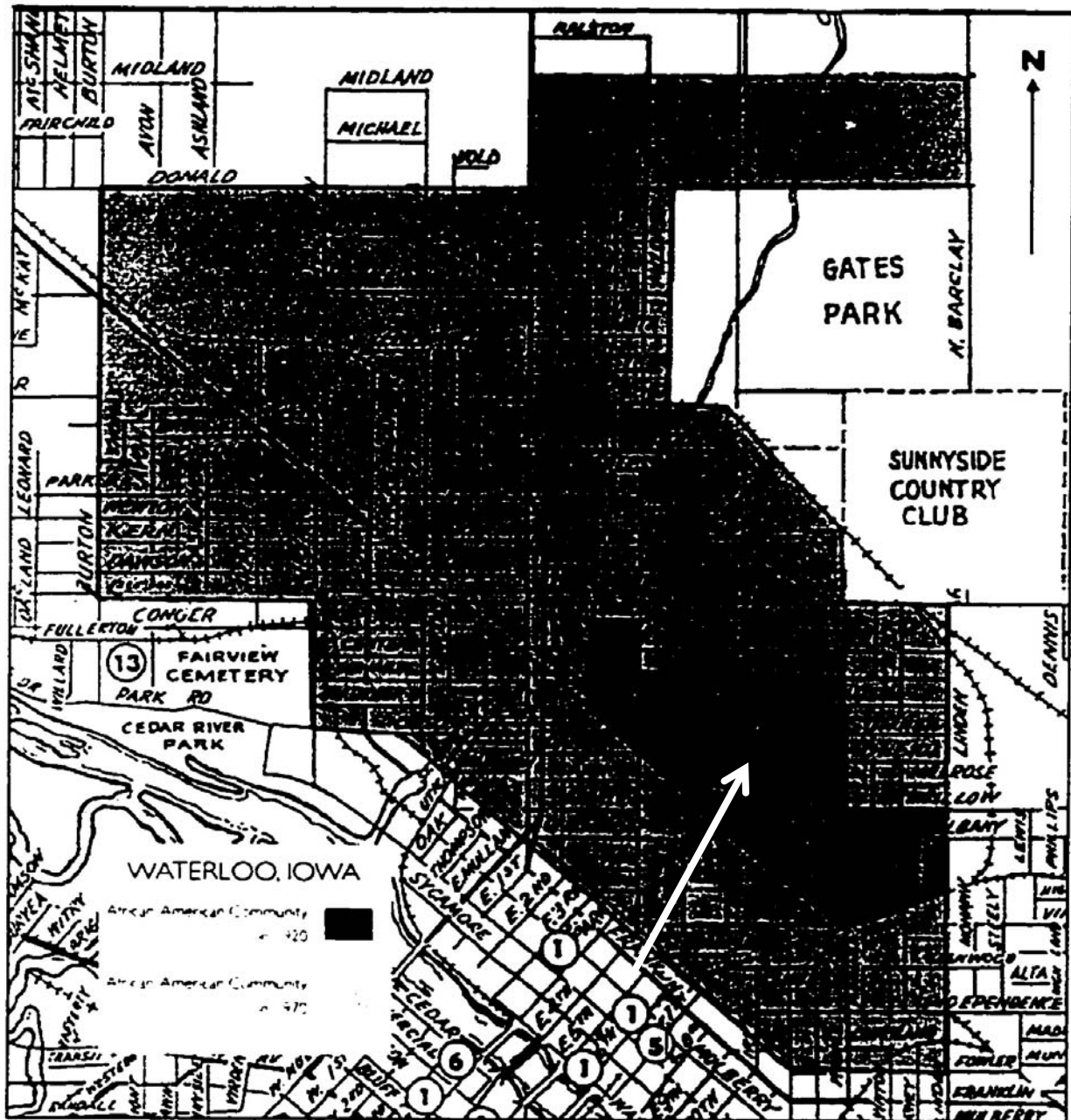
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<sup>606</sup> Jones 1997: 320

<sup>607</sup> Jones 1997: 334-335

<sup>608</sup> Jones 1997: 331-334

MAP OF WATERLOO SHOWING EXPANDING AFRICAN-AMERICAN  
COMMUNITY BETWEEN 1920 AND 1970<sup>1</sup>



Source: Waterloo Telephone Directory, 1971

Figure 53. Extant of the African American community by 1971, with northeast triangle neighborhood indicated (Jones 1997: 429)

# MAP 32 PERCENT OF POPULATION BLACK

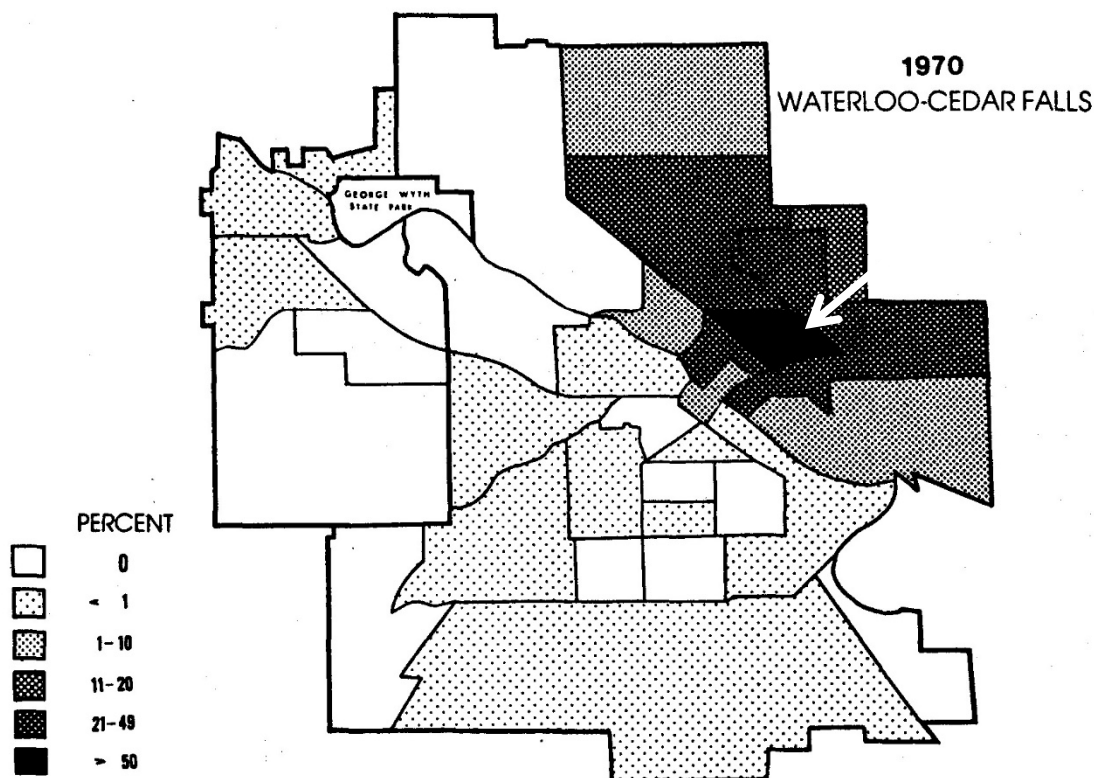


Figure 54. African American residents of Waterloo per census tract data from 1970, with northeast triangle neighborhood indicated (Department of Geography, UNI, 1984)

federal agencies. However, no staff had been hired by the city to support the commission. This issue come to head with the incident with the arrest of Howard C. Sanders and Eddie W. Sallis, both charged with breaking-and-entering at the Hickory House restaurant on June 1, 1966. Sallis was found dead in his jail cell a short time after arrest, with the police quickly releasing a statement that he had committed suicide. However, suspensions of police brutality were felt by many African Americans, and Anna Mae Weems became a spokesperson for the Sallis family. She took the incident immediately before the Human Rights Commission, supported by 35 African American residents at her side, to demand that they launch an investigation, challenging the sincerity and authority of the commission. Though they promised to investigate, they lacked the authority and staff resources to follow through, prompting the five black members including Rev. I.V. Tolbert to promptly resign. A rally related to the need for an investigation was then organized by Anna Mae Weems at the Jesse Cosby Neighborhood Center, with other African American leaders such as Dr. Warren Nash (president of the NAACP) and Eddie Denton (chair of the civil right committee of the Local 46 of UPWA AFL-CIO) also present and speaking. Anna Mae Weems called for a sit-in at city hall, and the need for a non-violent approach was echoed by the other leaders. A picket was then held on Friday June 3 in front of city hall, with over 250 residents including a large number of high school students participating. The picket was completed peaceful for four hours

under the direction and reminders of Weems.<sup>609</sup> However, on Friday evening, a group of young black residents influenced more by the philosophy of social violence gathered on E. 4<sup>th</sup> Street began throwing rocks and bottles at homes and businesses owned by white residents, as well as cars driving by. While the mainstream leaders tried to rein them in, they were largely ignored, with tensions further building between different segments of residents in Waterloo.<sup>610</sup>

The picket at city hall on June 3 was concluded with a meeting between Mayor Lloyd Turner and a number of African American leaders, including Anna Weems, Ada Tredwell, Rev. L.J. Jordan, Dr. Warren Nash, Rev. I.V. Tolbert, Rev. Williams, and Roosevelt Taylor (chair of the Fair Employment Practices Commission). They demanded an investigation into death of Sallis and alleged beating of Sanders and report back to a committee, a human rights commission to be established with funds to hire staff to study civil rights problems, the city remove “disorderly houses” from black neighborhoods, and that the police chief and other officers be removed from the police force. The autopsy report later released on June 7 indicated that Sallis’ death was a suicide as a result of heavy drinking, a result concurred by Dr. Warren Nash who had been present at the autopsy and by the Iowa Civil Rights Commission who had reviewed the report.<sup>611</sup> The protest spurred the city to agree to recruit African American police officers, to fund a full-time director for the Human Rights Commission, and appoint a new Waterloo Civil Rights Commission, which was done with Rev. I.V. Tolbert as chair. The search for the director resulted in the hiring of Ronald James, a Washington D.C. staff attorney for the United States Commission on Civil Rights) who started in the position on September 1, 1966.<sup>612</sup>

Thus, strides were made through this largely non-violent protest that brought the African American community into 1967, a year that was marked by social violence throughout the spring and summer in approximately 250 American cities, large and small. Across the nation, the concept of social violence was evolving to a position as a legitimate and justifiable form of protest. Typically, social violence erupted in a city in reaction to a specific local triggering event, as would be the case in Waterloo.<sup>613</sup> A picket was held on June 30 at the Waterloo Office of Manpower Training and Development project by the Waterloo chapter of the N.A.A.C.P. to protest the lower number of jobs being awarded to African American youths than when the office first opened. The unemployment situation was an issue in this period, with the project financed with federal funds to provide training for unemployed persons in cooperation with local business and industry. Initially, only black residents were hired, with the program then expanding. On Friday July 7, 1967, police in the commercial area of the 1100 block of E. 4<sup>th</sup> Street arrested a black man for stealing, who resisted arrest and drew a crowd of about 30 others hanging out in the area. Police used force to disperse the crowd, prompting mainstream African American leaders to call for a soul meeting on Saturday night at Grant School in an attempt to alleviate growing tension. Dr. Warren Nash used the meeting as an opportunity to try to focus attention back to the issue of unemployment and hiring of black residents by the Office of Manpower Training, citing unemployment as a key reason for social unrest in the city. Ronald James, director of the Waterloo Human Rights Commission, agreed with the issue of employment and added that housing was

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<sup>609</sup> Jones 1997: 298-305

<sup>610</sup> Jones 1997: 313

<sup>611</sup> Jones 1997: 307-308

<sup>612</sup> Jones 1997: 317

<sup>613</sup> Jones 1997: 329-330



another major issue. He cited gains that his office had made in the last year, including the hiring of four African Americans for city jobs. Both stressed the need for a non-violent response, an idea echoed by Rev. R. Joseph Parker of Payne Memorial A.M.E Church as well. He noted that violence did nothing more than destroy their east side businesses and neighborhood, and the best approach would be to work to get an African American on city council.<sup>614</sup>

While the majority of African American residents in Waterloo did not support social violence, a growing number of local residents did not hear – or chose not to receive – this message of non-violence. As the meeting ended, the police arrested a 17-year-old black youth who had allegedly pushed and knocked over an elderly white man sweeping the sidewalk in front of his business in the 1000 block of E. 4<sup>th</sup> St in the north end. The arrest angered those African Americans in the area, with a crowd of 300 quickly gathering and spurring the arrival of police reinforcements who disperse the crowd with force.<sup>615</sup> An emergency meeting was then called on Sunday July 9 with the mayor on the next morning, including Dr. Warren Nash, J. Russell Lowe, Robert Kincaid (YWCA), Alus “Ace” Redd (Waterloo Commission on Human Rights), and several others. They discussed tactics used by the police, the best approach to handle potential social violence, and failure of police to recognize those African American leaders such as themselves who had attempted to help the police. Sergeant Kenneth Jacobson was singled out for making derogatory statements, and he was requested to be reassigned to a different area. The mayor agreed that if more violence broke out, “volunteer” African American leaders would be given a chance to disperse crowds and restore peace, prior to calling in police reinforcements. He also indicated his understanding of their frustration with Sergeant Kenneth Jacobson, alluding that he would be reassigned. The police would temporarily block off the 1000-1100 blocks of E. 4<sup>th</sup> Street where the violence had erupted on the previous two nights as a preemptive move. Dr. Nash and J. Russell Lowe were then scheduled to speak at 6:00 to the combined second and third shifts of the police to explain the issue with the use of inflammatory language.<sup>616</sup>

While the mainstream leadership attempted to regain control of the situation, a group of black residents who often hung out on E. 4<sup>th</sup> Street met about three miles from city limits. This meeting resulting in the formation of a loose group with a common belief about freedom and expressing their voice, with Roosevelt Green in attendance who had recently moved from Detroit where social violence had become prevalent. He reportedly told them how to arm themselves and protect themselves from police clubs. A group of nearly 100 men, women, and children then gathered about 9:30 at drive-in hamburger restaurant at E. 4<sup>th</sup> St and Webster, with massive violence then breaking out and spanning the two blocks along E. 4<sup>th</sup> Street and the adjacent area. Windows were broken, fires were set, and police quickly arrived on the scene, despite not yet being called by Dr. Nash as agreed. They agreed to pull back at his request, but youths saw Sergeant Jacobson among those police who responded, feeling then betrayed by the city and mainstream leadership that he had not been pulled from duty on the east side as they had been told. Thus, they were disillusioned with credibility of their mainstream leaders, did not wish to listen to the “volunteers” that had been assemble to self-police the situation, and additional violence broke out. With more property damage, fires at Neubauer’s Service Store at 1101 E. 4<sup>th</sup> St and Hickory Café at 1001 E. 4<sup>th</sup> St, cars overturned, and looting occurring, Dr. Nash requested police assistance. A total of 60

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<sup>614</sup> Jones 1997: 334-337

<sup>615</sup> Jones 1997: 337-338

<sup>616</sup> Jones 1997: 339-341

Waterloo policemen, 10 deputy sheriffs, and 12 Iowa Highway Patrolmen then entered the area, used force to stop the riots, inflamed additional violence, and eventually cleared the crowd centered on the 900 to 1200 blocks of E. 4<sup>th</sup> Street. The riot had run its course and calm was restored by 1:00 on Monday morning. Overall, eight people were injured and about \$5,000 of damage done to property owned by white businessmen. While the scale was smaller than social violence occurring in Detroit or Newark, it was unexpectedly severe for Waterloo.<sup>617</sup>

The cause of the riot that received national attention was thoroughly discussed among many different individual and organizations over the next days and weeks. Many blamed “outside agitators” such as Roosevelt Green from Detroit, who was arrested and charged with inciting a insurrection. for spurring local residents into violence. Many residents, white and black, embraced the theory, as it maintained the belief that the local black residents were generally content with the current situation. However, many realized that the violence had stemmed from a general anger and frustration at local level by many African American residents that was growing. However, they all agreed that 12-20 youths with criminal records – local “riff raff” or young “hardcore hoodlums” – were attributed with the initial violence and vandalism that then sparked a large rampage of damage and looting. This new group did not respect the authority of the white residents or police in charge, but they also did not follow the mainstream African American leaders in the community. The leaders noted that this segment had a real frustration with discrimination by white residents and the police, something that they also felt. Similar to those engaged in social violence in other cities, they were fighting against racial oppression but also the traditional African American leadership and its mainstream values, which they thought had not made sufficient progress with traditional means. The need for a new group of responsible adults to communicate with these youths was recognized, and a group of 21 dependable African American working-class fathers stepped forward to create the Civil Patrol to canvas the community and talk to various youth on the issues that frustrated them the most as well as provide encouragement and recognition. At the same time, Dr. Nash and other mainstream leaders recognized the role of de facto segregation in adding coals to the fuel of unrest, making youths feel hemmed in and need to take some type of action.<sup>618</sup>

The Waterloo Civil Rights Commission used the social unrest as an opportunity to take a stance against the housing conditions in Waterloo. They noted that while youth were taught about equality and democracy in school, they did not see it among their neighborhoods. Nearly 60% of African American homes were located in census tract 18 (including the northeast triangle neighborhood survey area), with most of the homes built prior to 1940. One in six houses was noted in dilapidated condition and one in four in deteriorating condition. Overall, 12% of the homes lacked some or all plumbing facilities. The area was considered the most crowded and lowest average value of any neighborhood in the city. Additionally, there were a shortage of any decent rental property. Overall, as compared to 207 other American cities, Waterloo was ranked as the third most segregated, only behind Chicago and Detroit. The pockets of poverty in the neighborhood were noted as more at the root of the cause of social unrest. Those black residents financially able to buy a home were generally not allowed to buy in the better areas of the city, with informal restrictive covenants in place by the real estate community. The handful that did successfully relocated to other neighborhoods did not have an impact on the general black

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<sup>617</sup> Jones 1997: 341-349

<sup>618</sup> Jones 1997: 351-363

population overall. While Waterloo was quick to tout its long-time policy of integrated schools, the neighborhood and housing situation provided segregation still among students in Waterloo. Few black students attended any school on the west side, with no black students at either of the high schools on the west side. By contrast, Grant School on the east side was completely black students, and City View Heights School was nearly all black students. All of the black high school students attended East High School. Overall, 34% of black children attended a school that was 90-100% black students, and the other 66% attended a school with more than 50% black students. At the same time, 81% of white children attended school that was 90-100% white students. Thus, there was no real interaction or understanding between white and black students in Waterloo. Additionally, only 15 of 749 teachers were African Americans in the Waterloo school system.<sup>619</sup>

The emergence of a new generation of African American residents in the late 1960s began a turning point in the civil right movement in Waterloo. A small group of youths developed that sought freedom from both cultural and racial oppression, believing that redress was only possible in the form of social violence. While a small percent of the African Americans in Waterloo, they were intertwined into a broader national network of African American urban culture that had an awareness that social violence could bring immediately changes.<sup>620</sup> Other youths among the emerging leaders were children of mainstream working-class residents, who had some episodes of social violence but distanced themselves from the more criminal element as they working to attain middle class status. The Black Student Union at East High School was organized during the 1967-68 school year, with the support of graduates of East High School who had moved on to college. Byron Washington served as the initial chair. They organized a group of 50 African American college and high school students to picket Black's Department Store in February 1968 to protest discrimination in a fashion show at store. The new generation felt that discrimination was same in Waterloo as Alabama or Mississippi. A small outbreak of violence in February 1968 was not linked their protest, but a separate group that broke windows in several downtown Waterloo stores including Black's.<sup>621</sup> When Martin Luther King Jr was assassinated on April 4, 1968, no social violence broke out in Waterloo as in other cities. The traditional leaders, including Dr. Warren Nash and Rev. Eugene Williams commended the youth for their decisions, feeling like they were listening more to leadership's message of non-violence.<sup>622</sup>

With increased student activism, attention was focused on the education system in Waterloo, one of one of numerous cities in country where school became place for call for community power. Dwight Bachman, an East High graduate and student at the nearby University of Northern Iowa, organized black students at East High School to conduct sit-ins in protest against discrimination. He was also a representative of city's new Black Nationalist movement, called for "Black pride" among the residents. The group of students organized as the Black Student Union at East High School was led by Byron Washington. They spoke out in 1968 against the insensitivity of white teachers, lack of African American history course, and need for books about African Americans and their culture in order to have Black pride. When the sit-ins were not producing an immediate effect, a group led by Byron Washington and Dwight Bachman entered the principal's office to present a list of 10 grievances: hire black teachers and counselors, include more black history in

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<sup>619</sup> Jones 1997: 364-367, 387

<sup>620</sup> Jones 1997: 378-383

<sup>621</sup> Jones 1997: 386

<sup>622</sup> Jones 1997: 383-386

American history classes, encourage black students to attend college of his/her choice, teachers incapable of teaching black students equally should resign or be dismissed, scholarship and achievement awards open to any students, disciplinary actions applied equally with white and black students, Black Student Union be formalized as a regular club, black students referred to as “Blacks” or “Afro-Americans” (not Negros), and teachers not interfere with personal lives of students or be permitted to dissolve any black group or club. They also sought assistance from older trusted adults, with Jimmie Porter tapped to provide leadership and arrange for a series of meetings between the students and the school board. The students continued their protest, staging a walk-out that shut down East High School for three days. With the protest spreading to other schools and individuals on the east side, some sporadic social violence in the commercial district of African American community along E. 4<sup>th</sup> Street broke out. The police again closed off the 1100 block of E. 4<sup>th</sup> Street (immediately west of the Illinois Central shops), stopping entry of any white resident. City leaders met with mainstream black leaders to ask that they try to reason with the youths involved, but they were identified as separate individuals that would not listen to the leaders rather than the student activists at East High School. Reports of rocks and bottles being thrown at windows and cars, as well as some fires being set, continue for several nights.<sup>623</sup>

With tensions running high, the administrators at East High School decided to proceed with the season opener football game against St. Joseph’s on September 13, 1968 with the excitement among the students hoped to ease some of the tension from the last few weeks. The game was scheduled to be played at Sloane-Wallace stadium on west side of Waterloo. As many black residents would then walk from the stadium for 25-35 blocks to homes on east side, they worked to prevent violence along route, arranging patrols of the route by two staff members of the Waterloo Commission on Human Rights, several African American students, and the parents of the Civilian Patrol to encourage a peaceful walk after the game. However, tensions sparked at the game over two incidents. The first was the arrest of 17-year-old James Murphy for a warrant on vandalism related to an incident of breaking a window on August 22. After a group unsuccessfully blocked the route to the squad car, they disbursed to watch the game as the second half began. However, then a conflict erupted between a group of black teenage girls and a group of white teenage girls, resulting in a shouting match of insults and obscenities. The efforts of the police to break up the crowd resulted in pushing and shoveling between the police and black students, with the police escalating quickly to the use of mace and clubs. While many parents and spectators left the game early in disbelief and desiring to simply leave the scene to get home, a large crowd including individuals who were associated with advocating for social violence began to walk home together after the game. While they reached the east side in relative peace, they gained more control of the crowd as they approached the business district along E. 4<sup>th</sup> Street. About 200 people then moved through the 900 to 1200 blocks of E. 4<sup>th</sup> Street, vandalizing and breaking windows of stores of white residents along their way. Fire was then set to Shepard’s Lumber Company just across the tracks on Sumner Street at the north end of the Illinois Central shops, which spread quickly to the building and the three houses on the block to the east (far northwest corner of the northeast triangle survey area, currently vacant lots and a newer commercial building). Gunshots were then fired at the police, sparking a new level of social violence moved beyond property damage to person-oriented violence. The riot died down shortly after midnight with 13 African Americans arrested from the ages of 14 to 19.<sup>624</sup>

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<sup>623</sup> Jones 1997: 387-391

<sup>624</sup> Jones 1997: 392-398

In response to the incident, the mayor declared a “state of emergency” for the city on September 14, calling in the Iowa National Guard. A curfew was imposed for all persons under 21, extending from 8:00 P.M. to 6:00 A.M. Liquor stores were also closed. More than 300 Iowa National Guardsmen patrolled the city in a show of great force. The local African American leaders thought that the move was not needed and somewhat extreme, as the youth were unorganized individuals that had simply moved together in a group. They felt that it was an excuse for the mayor to bring in the guard in advance of the National Cattle Congress slated to begin on September 21 to ensure to everyone that the city was safe. The Iowa National Guard was retained by the mayor in the city through the end of the National Cattle Congress, ensuring peace for this major event for Waterloo.<sup>625</sup> The Board of Education meeting on September 16 was then attended by 300 people, including a presentation of the list of grievances from the Black Student Union and black community specifically calling for the hiring of more black teachers and teaching of African American history.<sup>626</sup> As a further response to the continued social violence, many white-owned businesses decided to leave the E. 4<sup>th</sup> Street business district, leaving a commercial void that was not able to be filled by African American businesses. The resulting vacant buildings contributed to turning the area into one marked by urban blight.<sup>627</sup> The incidents also gave rise to the new group of mainstream African American leaders, persons able to identify with youths and working-class residents that had a desire for integration but also sought the freedom to develop communities into decent place to live.<sup>628</sup>

One step in creating a better community for young African American residents of Waterloo was the formation of the African Palace Neighborhood Youth Center in 1968. A group of white businessmen were persuaded that black children needed a recreation center to support the endeavor. A group of African Americans were then appointed as the board of directors, including Ace Redd, Jimmie Porter, Cora Belle Haughton, Dr. Warren Nash, Betty Jean Furgerson, Gerald Harrington, Venella Byrd, John Strothers, and Jack Warren. Ace Redd was hired as the director, and a space for the center was found in the building at 515 Beech Street (two blocks east of Mobile and the survey area). The center provided a myriad of cultural, entertainment, and sports activities. Additionally, they conducted several outreach programs, including one focused on food and nutrition. The center was later renamed the Martin Luther King Center in 1974, with Ada Tredwell hired as coordinator for vocational exploration.<sup>629</sup>

In addition to positions with city employment, African American residents also were successful in advancing into other new positions related to education at the end of the 1960s. In 1968, Sylvester Haughton was appointed to the Board of Directors for Hawkeye Institute of Technology to fill a vacancy. He became the first African American named to a school board in Iowa. Sylvester Haughton was a 1935 graduate of East High School, and he worked for Schoitz Engineering Works. He then won the election in 1969 for a full three-year term.<sup>630</sup> Dr. Robert F. Harvey, a dentist in Waterloo since 1951, became the first African American elected to the Waterloo Board of Education in 1969, serving a three-year term through 1972. His wife Cora Franklin Harvey

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<sup>625</sup> Jones 1997: 399-400; Silag 2001: 324

<sup>626</sup> Silag 2001: 324

<sup>627</sup> Jones 1997: 400-401

<sup>628</sup> Jones 1997: 401

<sup>629</sup> Jones 1997: 402-404; WAAHCM, 2000: 37

<sup>630</sup> Domatob 2001: 35; WAAHCM, 2000: 35



taught at Grant Elementary for many years.<sup>631</sup> McIvory Jennings started as principal of Longfellow Elementary School also in 1969, serving until 1973.<sup>632</sup> Finally, Walter Cunningham started as an administrative assistant at East High School in 1969. He would later become principal in 1976, the first African American high school principal in Iowa.<sup>633</sup>

While membership in the five largest black churches was less than 15% of the overall African-American population in Waterloo in 1969, they continued to be noted as important institutionally. The ministers retained their traditional role as leaders of the African American community.<sup>634</sup> As the number of black residents grew from 2,587 in 1950 to 4,812 in 1960 to 6,552 in 1970, the membership of the churches grew throughout this period, requiring some additional space and raising further funds for the congregation. Antioch Baptist Church at 426 Sumner St (Map #15) undertook a major construction project with the addition of an 18-room office and educational unit under the direction of Rev. Eugene H. Williams.<sup>635</sup> A building permit was also issued in 1967 to remodel the Church of God in Christ at 307 Shilliam Ave (Map #77), with the work completed in November 1968.<sup>636</sup> Mt. Carmel Baptist Church had continued to operate in their older building at 202 Sumner St (Map #23), and they launched a construction project for a new church further to the northeast at 801 Adams Street (corner with Mobile Street, three blocks north of Payne Memorial A.M.E. Church), with the parsonage located next door at 805 Adams Street. The 1969 city directory thus lists seven churches: Antioch Baptist Church at 426 Sumner (Map #15), Payne Memorial AME Church at 1044 Mobile (Map #55), Mt Carmel Baptist Church at 801 Adams (two blocks north), Union Missionary Baptist Church at 130 Jackson (Map #82), Church of God in Christ at 307 Shilliam Ave (Map #77), St. Luke's Church of the First Born at 101 Albany St (Map #62), and Gospel Temple Church of God in Christ at 601 Douglas (two blocks east). Rev. Percy Burt then organized Mount Calvary Missionary Baptist Church, purchasing the former Mt. Carmel Baptist Church in 1969.<sup>637</sup> Corinthian Baptist Church was likewise soon organized in December 1970, with a parcel then bought at Linden and Willow (four blocks east of Mobile) and a new church dedicated here on September 17, 1972.<sup>638</sup>

Over the last 50 years, a number of houses throughout the northeast triangle neighborhood survey area have been demolished as noted. While no extant houses were built in the neighborhood in the 1970s, redevelopment then started within the area around 1980. Antioch Baptist Church completed a \$1.1 million sanctuary addition on the west side of their building at 426 Sumner St in 1981, with the old building retained and remodeled as a chapel. The commercial building on the former Shepherd's Lumber site at 120-122 Sumner Street was also built around 1981. Six extant houses are noted with construction dates in the early 1980s, located primarily along Bates Street. An additional 12 houses were then built in the 1990s, scattered throughout the neighborhood. A large addition for a banquet hall, offices, and classrooms was then completed in 1998-1999 for

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<sup>631</sup> WAAHCM, 2000: 35; Domatob 2001: 36

<sup>632</sup> Domatob 2001: 36

<sup>633</sup> Domatob 2001: 36; Jones 1997: 410

<sup>634</sup> Jones 1997: 411

<sup>635</sup> "Antioch laying cornerstone, marks 68<sup>th</sup>," July 31, 1981; "Antioch Baptist celebrating 'rock solid' 74<sup>th</sup> birthday," October 16, 1987, church clipping binder, Waterloo Public Library

<sup>636</sup> "Building Permits," *Waterloo Courier*, August 2, 1967, 2; "Shilliam Ave Church Will Celebrate Opening," *Waterloo Courier*, November 29, 1968, 9

<sup>637</sup> Domatob 2001: 38

<sup>638</sup> WAAHCM, 2000: 29

Payne Memorial A.M.E. Church. The old Grant School on Mobile between Sumner and Cottage was replaced by a new building in 2002, named the Dr. Walter Cunningham School for Excellence. A new building for Union Missionary Baptist Church was completed at 209 Jackson Street in June 2002, diagonally across from their old building at 130 Jackson St. The old building was then remodeled as a recreational and meeting facility, dedicated as the Jordan Reynolds Family Life Center in 2005. These larger neighborhood projects appear to have spurred investment in the residential portion of the neighborhood, with 20 new houses then constructed from 2003 to 2012. Thus, there are currently 137 properties with extant buildings in the northeast triangle survey area, including the 97 with buildings constructed prior to 1970 (71%) and 50 with buildings constructed since 1980 (29%). These buildings were often constructed on vacant lots, though intermixed on blocks with fewer historic houses (Figures 55-58).



**Figure 55. Northeast triangle neighborhood coded on Sanborn fire insurance map with development through 2018 (McCarley 2019; Sanborn Map Company 1918, c.1962)**

pink = existing building constructed by 1969; yellow = demolished building; blue = building since 1970  
white / not coded = outside of survey area  
*see detail maps on following three pages*



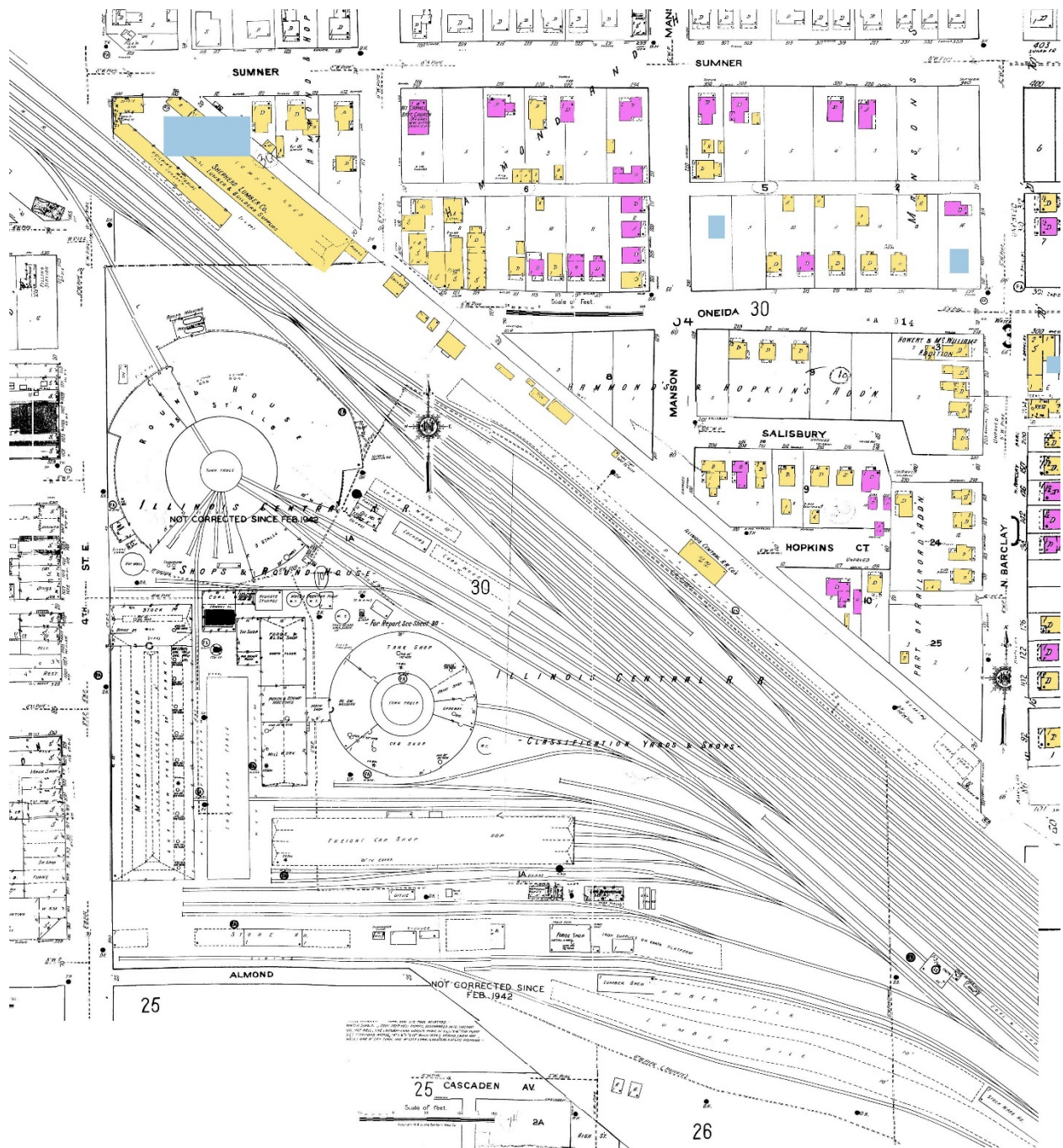
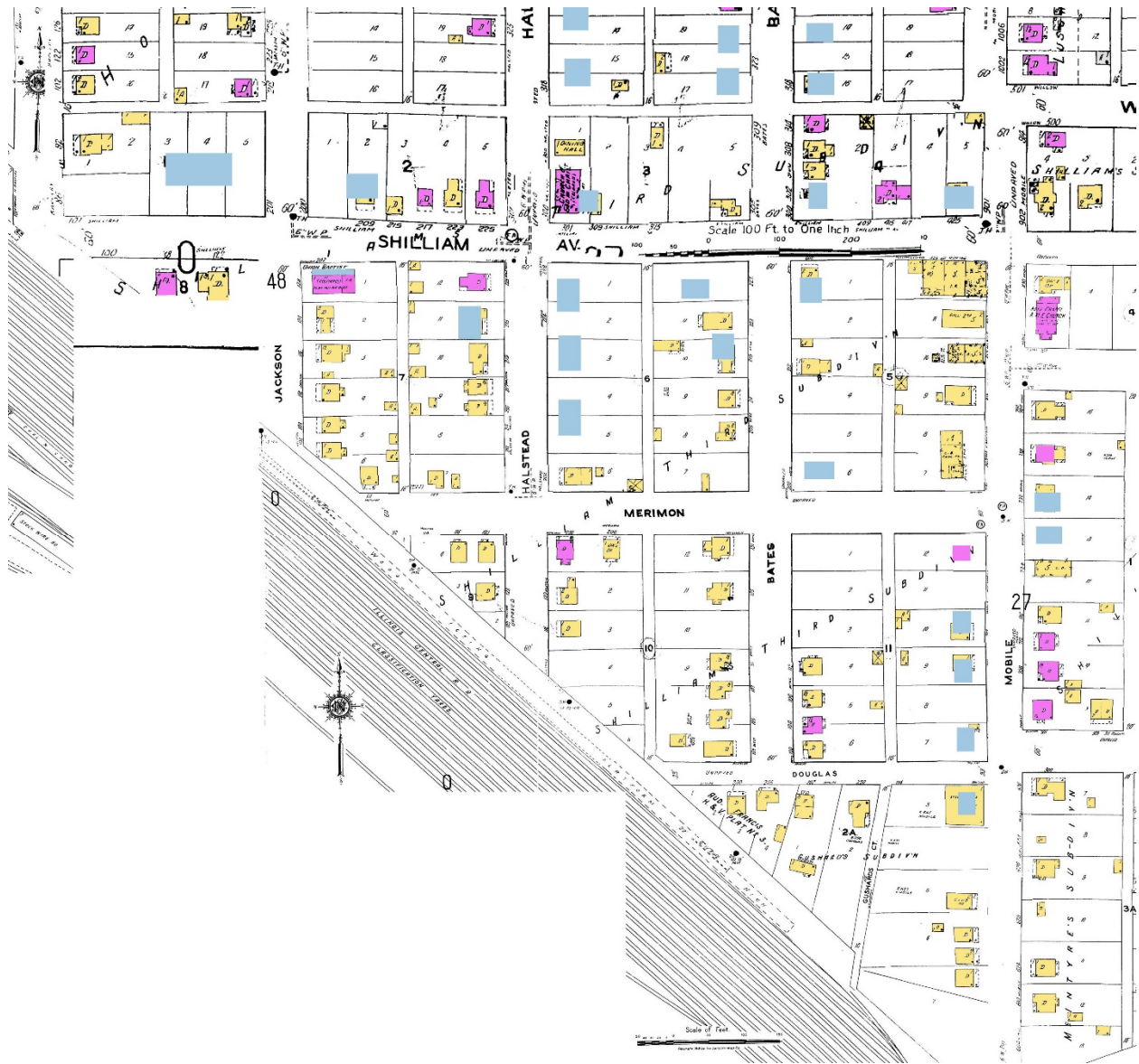


Figure 56. Northwest triangular portion of northeast triangle neighborhood coded on Sanborn fire insurance map with development through 2018 (McCarley 2019; Sanborn Map Company 1918, c.1962)

pink = existing building constructed by 1969; yellow = demolished building; blue = building since 1970  
white / not coded = outside of survey area



**Figure 57. South triangular portion of northeast triangle neighborhood coded on Sanborn fire insurance map with development through 2018 (McCarley 2019; Sanborn Map Company 1918, c.1962)**

pink = existing building constructed by 1969; yellow = demolished building; blue = building since 1970  
white / not coded = outside of survey area





**Figure 58. Rectangular portion of northeast triangle neighborhood coded on Sanborn fire insurance map with development through 2018 (McCarley 2019; Sanborn Map Company 1918, c.1962)**

pink = existing building constructed by 1969; yellow = demolished building; blue = building since 1970  
white / not coded = outside of survey area



*Associated Property Types:*  
*Neighborhood development and African American history, 1890-1969*

***Residences and residential outbuildings***

Description: Residences or houses are defined as domestic buildings that were built primarily for sheltering home life, rather than for a business or other purpose. These buildings may have been originally intended for one or more families. Later functions of the residence may include some business activities, but the building should have functioned primarily as a dwelling during the period of its significance to be eligible under this property type. Likewise, residential outbuildings are defined as those buildings associated with a dwelling, such as a carriage house, summer kitchen, outhouse, or garage. This property type was and likely is currently primarily associated with domestic activities. Outbuildings associated with a residence are generally found within the property boundaries, which are typically the boundaries for eligible residential properties as well.

Residences and residential outbuildings from 1850 to 1900 reflect the 19<sup>th</sup> century development of Waterloo. Residences in the 19<sup>th</sup> century were typically constructed on yet undeveloped lots. While Gothic Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, and Queen Anne styles were built in some neighborhoods in Waterloo, they were not built in the working-class neighborhoods that evolved to be primarily African American residents. Vernacular building types from the 19<sup>th</sup> century in these neighborhoods were typically simple hip-roof cottages, gable-front dwelling, and T-plan houses. These buildings are typically one-story or one-and-one-half-story in height, with some limited examples of two-story houses. Frame construction was the dominant construction method throughout this period.

Waterloo experienced a significant housing boom with its industrial growth in the first two decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Houses were built in previously platted areas as well as new residential developments on both the east side and west side of the river throughout these decades. In the areas close to the Illinois Central shops and other major industries, small single-family houses were constructed as working-class housing, with many properties serving as rental housing for workers. Vernacular building types in these areas primarily included the gable-front house and the hip-roof house. Variations on the gable-front design included gable returns (boxed cornice end) and clipped gables. Most of the buildings were one-and-one-half-story in height, with some smaller one-story houses and some larger two-story houses. Larger two-story houses typically reflected the Foursquare type or the “commodious box” type, defined as a hip roof house form with projecting two-story bays with gable roofs.<sup>639</sup> Foursquare houses were defined by the cubical two-story appearance, generally two rooms wide and two rooms deep. Hip roofs with front dormers were common on these houses. Bungalows were built in this period, typically in more middle-class neighborhoods rather than the working-class neighborhoods. Concrete blocks were produced locally by 1903, and variations of concrete blocks with rusticated faces or beveled edge designs were the most common foundation material throughout this period in all neighborhoods. Frame construction continued to be the dominant construction method.

By the 1920s, the bungalow was an increasing common house type in all neighborhoods, including working-class areas. The one-story gable-front bungalow with some Craftsman detail

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<sup>639</sup> Long 1986: 196

was the most common in these areas, but some larger one-and-one-half-story side-gable bungalows are also found in these neighborhoods. Typical features included low-pitched roofs, wide eaves, multi-light over single-light double-hung windows, exposed rafter tails, and porches with tapered columns resting on short piers. With the emphasis on woodwork and natural materials, some Craftsman bungalows were clad in wood shingles. Bungalows included various rooflines, including side gable, gable-front, and clipped gable. Two-story hip-roof houses continued to be built as the larger house type. One-story hip roof cottages, one-and-one-half-story gable-front, and cross-gable vernacular house types also continued to be built through the 1920s and into the 1930s. Prairie School, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, and Tudor Revival houses were built in some neighborhoods in Waterloo in this period, but not typically within the working-class areas where African American residents lived. Smaller house types like Cape Cod Revival or “minimal traditional” houses were also built. The one-story “minimal traditional” house was defined as small side gable houses with little to no decorative details. These houses typically had minimal eaves, in contrast with the styles of the 1910s and 1920s. Cape Cod Revival houses were typically slightly larger side gable one-and-one-half-story side-gable houses with two gable-roof front dormers and little additional ornamentation.

In the period immediately following World War II, Cape Cod Revival and minimal traditional houses continued to be built. The ranch house gained popularity in the 1940s and was more prevalent in Waterloo through the 1950s and into the 1960s. This style is defined by the sprawling rectangular one-story plan, usually also with a low pitch side-gable roof line or a hip roof line. Cross gable or cross hip-roof sections may project from this roofline, particularly on larger examples of ranch houses. Early examples had detached garages, with small one-car garages included in some plans by the late 1940s and 1950s. Carports were also included on some examples in this period, sometimes later enclosed for additional protection. Attached garages, including some larger two-car garages, gained in popularity in the 1950s and 1960s. Small rectangular windows were popular, as well as picture windows grouped with horizontal two-over-two-light double-hung side windows. Residences built from 1945 to 1969 were generally constructed on yet undeveloped lots, with some replacing 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings. With the large amount of land platted in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, these areas were still being developed in Waterloo through the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Additional subdivisions were platted in the 1940s to 1960s, with development following. Frame was the dominant 20<sup>th</sup> century construction method prior to and following World War II. Brick and brick veneer houses, mostly one-story, were also occasionally built from the 1940s to the 1960s.

Residential outbuildings include a variety of buildings, though carriage houses are the most common type of 19<sup>th</sup> century outbuildings (if extant) and garages are the most common type of outbuildings from the 1910s to 1960s in Waterloo. No carriage houses have been identified as remaining in these working-class neighborhoods, and they are likely to have been built in these areas. Likewise, few garages remain in these areas from the 1910s to 1930s, as working-class families typically utilized the public transportation system rather than owning their own automobiles. Garages built in this period were small, one-car garages with hip or gable roofs. Typically, the garage faced the alley to the rear. Small multi-light windows, rafter tails, and pedestrian doors may also be found on these garages, and most garages were frame construction. Detached garages continued to be built into the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s, particularly in neighborhoods with older homes. As families could afford a automobile, or needed storage space, a garage or small shed was constructed. By the 1950s, garages began to be built as

attached elements on newer houses, adjacent to the house and facing the street. Attached garages were more common in the 1960s, include larger two-car examples.

**Significance:** The significance of residences and residential outbuildings lie in their reflection of the early history, development, maturation, and evolution of Waterloo. Under the historic contexts developed for this project, the reflection must be tied to the African American neighborhoods and history of Waterloo. Construction of residences within working-class neighborhoods increased in the 1890s, and a larger number of houses were built and remain from 1900 to 1919. Many of these houses were constructed as rental housing in working-class neighborhoods, which African American residents began to live in the 1910s and 1920s. Construction of residences then slowed through the 1920s with slowdowns in industry and the local economy. Fewer examples of houses were built and are extant from 1930 to 1945, with poor economic conditions at both the local and national level. The decade following World War II again had a significant amount of residential construction. While a large number of houses were built from this period into the 1960s, they were generally not located in these earlier working-class neighborhoods. Residential resources may be eligible under various areas of significance, including architecture, commerce, community planning and development, ethnic heritage, exploration/settlement, industry, and social history. Most properties will be eligible at a local level of significance.

Resources may be significant for association with a significant event or pattern of events (Criterion A), for association with a significant person (Criterion B), or for their architecture and design (Criterion C). A significant event may be a singular occurrence that had a significant impact on Waterloo, the broader region, or the nation, or it may be one in a series of individual events that had a significant impact. A resource may also be associated with a pattern of events or aspect of history that leads to a significant impact on a community from a historical standpoint, but its role and significance within that pattern must be clearly established. The resource must be directly connected to the event or pattern/aspect of history, and it usually will need to be demonstrated to be better associated with it than other resources to be eligible. For a resource to be eligible for their association with a prominent person, the person must have a demonstrated significant impact on the history of Waterloo beyond being a prominent businessperson, community leader, or other type of person. The impact on the community must be demonstrated for significance under Criterion B. Additionally, the residence must be demonstrated to be linked to the portion of the person's life related to the significant impact, and it usually will need to be demonstrated to be better associated with it than other extant resources to be eligible. Likewise, resources that demonstrate high architectural integrity may be eligible for their architectural design (high style or vernacular), but the overall style, type, construction, or design must be significant beyond merely retaining integrity. Significant styles and types include those previously discussed in the description of this resource type, which reflect the developing and changing architectural preferences and traditions. Additionally, resources eligible for their architectural design typically reflect a high level of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship.

The majority of residential outbuildings will be eligible as contributing features to an eligible residential property or historic district rather than be individually eligible. However, residential outbuildings that no longer retain an association with a historic house or are associated with a house that has undergone substantial alteration may be individually eligible. The primary significance of these resources lies in their association with the pattern and development of

residential outbuildings. Individually eligible residential outbuildings will need to demonstrate their significance as rooted solely in the building, rather than the broader residential property.

Residential properties that are religious properties, reconstructed or moved resources, commemorative properties, or birthplaces of later significant persons must also meet the individual Criteria Considerations to be eligible under a historic context.

#### Registration Requirements:

To be eligible under one of the historic contexts outlined within this survey report, the resource must meet at least one of these registration requirements as associated with the historic context related to African American neighborhoods and history in Waterloo, as well as meet the integrity considerations. Additional residential resources or districts may be eligible under another historic context previously developed, such as industrialization, neighborhoods, general industry and labor, commercial expansion, social and educational life, or architecture (designs and designers). These resources should meet the registration requirements listed separately for those historic contexts.

Criterion A: Residences and/or residential outbuildings will have served an important role in the neighborhood development or African American history in Waterloo. Construction may predate occupancy by an African American resident, with this early history noted as a significant part of the history of the property and neighborhood. Eligible resources will distinctly reflect the trends and patterns of residential development in Waterloo during this period, rather than just date from this period. Their relationship with the pattern of residential development should be demonstrated to be significant in the overall history and development of Waterloo, particularly as it relates to African American history. If the residential outbuilding is individually significant, the significance must be conveyed through only the individual building, separate from the broader residential property.

Criterion B: Residences will have an association with important men or women in the African American history of Waterloo or a significant group of people in the African American history of Waterloo. To be eligible under this historic context, the person must be individually significant within the African American history of Waterloo with an impact on the history of the community. Properties typically must be associated with the person's productive life and represent a better association with this productive period than other extant resources. Likewise, buildings associated with a significant group must reflect the group's significance within the historic context and represent a strong association with this significance. It is not anticipated that individual residential outbuildings will likely be individually eligible under this criterion.

Criterion C: Residences and/or residential outbuildings will be related to the African American history of Waterloo and be an excellent example of an architectural style with good integrity; an intact example of a vernacular or folk type with good integrity; an excellent example of a residential outbuilding type, such as a carriage house or garage; or will be the work of a well-known architect or builder. Individually eligible resources significant as a representation of a particular style will exhibit distinctive characteristics of that style and will be compared to other resources as needed to demonstrate their significance. Individually eligible resources significant for their vernacular type or construction must also be representative of the distinctive characteristics of that resource type and will be compared to other resources as needed to demonstrate their significance. Resources may also be eligible if they are unique examples of a particular style, type, or construction within the local context. Resources significant for their

design by an important architect or construction by a master builder will retain a high degree of integrity of the original design and will be compared to other designs by the architect or master builder to demonstrate the significance of this resource.

Criterion D: The sites of non-extant properties and other sites may yield important archaeological information related to neighborhood development and African American history in Waterloo; archaeology was not included as part of this project.

**Integrity Considerations:** Residences and/or residential outbuildings may be individually eligible when they display high integrity and their historical associative or architectural characteristics are strong. Resources should demonstrate several of the seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Some alterations to a residential building may be tolerated, particularly if they have occurred at the rear of the building. These alterations should also be considered significant when the period of significance extends through the time of these alterations. Key features such as historic windows and exterior cladding will generally need to be intact for the house to be individually eligible, particularly under Criterion C, per NRHP standards. Alterations that have obscured or removed original features, or that have added later features to the building, will negatively impact the integrity of the historic building within any historic context.

To be individually eligible within a historic context, the building must still retain its essential characteristics, such as massing, fenestration pattern, architectural features, and materials, from the time period associated with that historic context or within a narrower period of significance for the property. For example, a residential building significant in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century must not only have been built in this period, but it must also retain its early 20<sup>th</sup> century appearance rather than reflecting a later period of significant remodeling, particularly on the exterior. Some alterations, such as a later porch, will not definitively preclude individual eligibility, but overall the early 20<sup>th</sup> century appearance must be clear enough that the owner from that period would recognize the house. With significant remodeling at a later date, such as porch alterations, new features like bay windows, additional decorative detail, large additions, or the removal of older features, the house will likely only retain integrity from this later period though original construction may have occurred in this early 20<sup>th</sup> century period.

Residential outbuildings no longer associated with a residence have typically lost a significant portion of their integrity by this lack of association. They may be individually eligible when their significance lies in the individual building rather than the context of the residential property and their historical associative or architectural characteristics are strong. Resources must still demonstrate integrity as stated previously. To be individually eligible within this period of significance, the building must still retain its essential characteristics that are key to its significance from this period, though minor alterations, such as a later yet appropriate garage door, may be considered under some criteria. The integrity of the original building may remain intact and the significance maintained, if the original features and design of the building remain clearly visible.

No residences were identified as individually eligible within the northeast triangle neighborhood survey area on the east side of Waterloo based on the work completed for this project. Several residences were identified as recommended for further research to be completed to fully evaluate their significance, as outlined in Tables 2 and 3 and further discussed on the individual site inventory forms. Additional research and evaluation required for final determinations are noted



on the individual site inventory forms. Additional properties may be significant under this property type with additional research):

### ***Residential neighborhoods***

**Description:** Residential neighborhoods are primarily composed of dwellings and residential outbuildings, such as carriage houses or garages. Additional features, such as parks, are found in some neighborhoods. Other elements may also be significant in a neighborhood, such as brick streets or sidewalks, alleys, retaining walls, fencing, waterways, trees, or light posts. Geographic characteristics and historical factors influenced neighborhood developments in terms of definition and cohesion. Neighborhoods are also typically united by aesthetic factors, such as a style or type of housing.

Neighborhoods platted from the 1880s to 1910s reflect the industrial growth of Waterloo through this period. A large number of plats were filed through this period, with the population doubling from 1900 to 1910. The plats for the typical neighborhood followed the grid layout with regular lots, alleys bisecting blocks at the rear of the lots, no curving streets, and no particular relationship to the topography. Lots were generally 40 to 60 feet in width, with depths from 120 to 150 feet. Most houses are set back around 15 to 25 feet from the curb. Spacing between houses varies, particularly if 60-foot lots were subdivided into 40-foot lots to increase density on a block. This development pattern occurred more frequently in neighborhoods that developed as a working-class neighborhood. Early additions were platted parallel to the Cedar River, with additions then further away aligning with typical cardinal points. Thus, triangular blocks and lots exist where these plats intersect. The Illinois Central tracks also extended roughly parallel to the river through a section of the east side of Waterloo, creating additional triangular sections. These railroad tracks, along with tracks associated with three other railway companies, also created boundaries for neighborhood development. Plats filed for the typical neighborhood in the 1920s and 1930s followed similar characteristics. African American neighborhoods from 1910 to 1970 typically developed within these earlier neighborhood and plats, and thus they tend to reflect this type of neighborhood development.

**Significance:** The significance of residential neighborhoods lies in their potential as historic districts. By definition, a historic district “possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.” Historic districts are collections of buildings that derive their importance from the group that possess a sense of time and place. They have a common period of significance that may extend over a few years or multiple decades. Historic districts might have a shared building type, style, or material, or they may be composed of a variety of resources. However, the neighborhood must possess characteristics that united it historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development to be considered a historic district.

Residential neighborhoods may be eligible as historic districts that reflect the African American history of Waterloo. These neighborhoods will most likely reflect a pattern of development that was significant in the history of Waterloo, rather than represent a cohesive development. Residential neighborhoods associated with a significant person or group may be eligible as historic districts for this association. The significant person or group will have had a direct impact on the development of the neighborhood, as well as be significant in the residential history and development of Waterloo to be eligible within this historic context. Residential

neighborhoods may also be eligible as historic districts for its buildings, in terms of style, type, design, materials, and/or construction. This may be unified or similar architectural features throughout an area, or it may represent a variety of architecture or house type that is significant within the development of the neighborhood. This may also be for the overall design of the neighborhood, reflecting design ideals of the period.

#### Registration Requirements:

Criterion A: Historic districts will be associated with one or more historic context related to African American history and they will be significantly associated with this aspect of the history of Waterloo. Eligible neighborhoods may be united by original plat, though neighborhoods may be united through historic and architectural development as well. Historic districts may be eligible for multiple periods of historic development under one or more historic context, if significance is established within each period. Their relationship with the pattern of residential development should be demonstrated to be significant in the overall history and development of Waterloo.

Criterion B: To be eligible under this criterion within one or more historic context related to the African American history of Waterloo, a historic district would overall have a significant association with important men or women or a significant group of people in the African American history of Waterloo to be eligible under this historic context. The historic district must be associated with the person's productive life or the group's period of significance, and the district developed as a whole by this person or group to likely be solely eligible under this criterion. It is less likely that a historic district will be eligible only under this criterion than in combination with another criterion. Historic districts may be eligible under Criterion B as well as A or C if significant persons lived within the district during the period of significance, the properties are associated with the person's productive life, and the properties are better associated with the person than other extant properties. The significance of the person or group must be demonstrated to contribute to the significance of the historic district to be included under this criterion.

Criterion C: Historic districts eligible under this criterion and period will have a significant group of residential buildings, either for architectural styles or vernacular designs, which may lack individual distinction but form a significant group of resources based on the architectural components of the district. The architectural significance of the collection of resources will be significant within the African American history of Waterloo to be eligible under this criterion within these historic contexts. Neighborhoods with a high number of a particular style or type of house may be significant for this style or type. Historic districts may be significant within one or more historic context related to the African American history of Waterloo if significance is established within each historic context. Neighborhoods may also be eligible as historic districts under this criterion if the overall design of the neighborhood is significant.

Criterion D: The sites of non-extant properties and other sites may yield important archaeological information related to neighborhoods; archaeology was not included as part of this project.

**Integrity Considerations:** The integrity for a historic district will be judged on the basis of the integrity as a neighborhood as well as the integrity of the individual components. The majority of the district's individual buildings should retain integrity as contributing buildings even if they lack individual distinction. Additionally, the relationship between the individual buildings must be substantially unaltered since the period of significance. Intrusions, such as buildings

constructed outside the period of significance, will be judged on their relative number, size, scale, design, and location to determine their impact on the integrity as the district as a whole. A historic district will not be eligible if it contains sufficient alterations, demolitions, or intrusions that it no longer conveys the sense of the historic district during the period of significance.

Individual residential resources may be eligible as contributing resources in a historic district when they retain sufficient integrity and date to the period of significance for the historic district. As a contributing building in a historic district, alterations throughout the period of significance for the district should be considered significant. Alterations range from stylish updates that reference specific popular architectural influences to small projects conducted over a period of time, perhaps by several tenants or owners. These changes are significant as they reflect the development of a historic district over a period of time. While a greater degree of alterations to individual resources can be accommodated in a historic district before the integrity of the district is compromised, buildings must retain essential characteristics such as massing, fenestration patterns, and architectural stylistic features to remain as contributing buildings. Alterations less than 50 years old or outside of the period of significance for the historic district may be acceptable on contributing buildings as follows:

- Non-historic or non-original siding materials such as asbestos shingles, asphalt brick, aluminum, and vinyl shall not solely prohibit a building from being contributing.
- Porches enclosed after the period of significance that have original columns visible or the enclosure is easily reversible with little or no damage to the massing and proportions of the original porch.
- If window openings do not retain historic sashes, the majority of the window openings retain their original sizes, particularly on primary façades.
- Any additions to the house are subordinate to the original building, preferably at the rear, and do not cover any significant architectural detailing.
- No significant, character-defining features have been removed. If small decorative elements have been removed, the overall features of the style or type of the house should remain intact.

Substantial, character-altering changes, or a combination of changes such as resized window openings, removal of historic features, and non-historic siding, shall result in the building being classified as non-contributing. Examples of significant changes include major changes in roofline, incompatible porch enclosures of a non-reversible nature, and major additions or modifications of primary façades inconsistent with the proportion, rhythm, and materials of the building. Buildings that have been altered to such a degree that the original building is no longer readily identifiable or residential buildings constructed outside of the period of significance will also be classified as non-contributing. Finally, a building not sharing the historic associations or significance of the historic district will be considered a non-contributing building.

Residential outbuildings are expected to have sustained more changes than the associated residential buildings. Many of these buildings were updated to meet modern needs, such as the conversion to a garage or installation of a new garage door. This change will be permitted for contributing resources within a historic district. Likewise, cladding in non-historic siding materials such as asbestos shingles, asphalt brick, aluminum, and vinyl shall not solely prohibit

a building from being contributing. Overall, the general form and design of the building should remain intact for it to be contributing. Additionally, some original material must remain visible, or a distinctive form and design be clearly visible, for a residential outbuilding to be contributing. An outbuilding, though historic, that retains few visual clues as to its age due to non-historic cladding and replacement of other historic features should be classified as non-contributing.

Finally, while National Register standards generally preclude moved buildings from being considered contributing, there are certain exceptions. The assumption is that a move detracts from a building's significance by destroying its original setting and context. On the other hand, a move made during the period of significance is treated as historic alteration if the setting and context are similar to the original location, and these resources are considered contributing buildings. Buildings that were moved into a historic district during the period of significance may be significant within the development of the neighborhood during that period. Buildings that date to construction in the period of significance but were moved into the historic district after the period of significance may be contributing if they strongly reflect the significance of the remainder of the historic district in history and architecture and the new site was similarly developed previously. Building alterations considered acceptable for moved buildings include changes in foundation materials, changes in porches built after a move, and some changes in building orientation. Moves are considered detrimental if they resulted in the loss of significant architectural elements, even if they are within the period of significance for the historic district. These buildings would be non-contributing resources. Moved resources that are outside the period of significance for the district will be considered non-contributing buildings within the district, as they likely do not reflect the remainder of the district in history and architecture.

Significant related historic resources identified in northeast triangle neighborhood survey area on the east side of Waterloo (more may be significant under this property type with additional research):

- No historic districts were identified as eligible within the survey proper of the surveyed neighborhood at the time. Additional survey work to the north and east of the current project area is recommended for full evaluation of a potential historic district in this broader neighborhood, which may then include some properties in this survey area as further outlined in *Section VI: Recommendations*, on Tables 2 and 3, and on the individual site inventory forms.

### ***Other historic resources***

Description: Additional resources related to the African American history of Waterloo may be eligible within one or more historic context if they reflect the significance of the history within the context. These resources could include churches, organizational buildings, educational properties, commercial buildings, parks, or other resource types that relate to African American history in Waterloo as outlined within one or more historic context. Archeological sites may also be included under this property type, though they were not specifically included in this phase of the project.

Significance: The significance of these resources lies in their association with the African American history in Waterloo. A resource not directly related to African American history as outlined in a historic context will not be eligible. Resources must retain strong historical

associative or architectural characteristics to be considered eligible. These properties may also be contributing features in a historic district, as defined previously.

Other historic resources that are moved or reconstructed resources, religious properties, birthplaces or graves of significant persons, cemeteries, or commemorative properties must also meet the individual Criteria Considerations to be eligible under this historic context.

#### Registration Requirements:

Criterion A: Resources will be associated with the African American history in Waterloo within one or more historic context, and they will reflect a strong historical contribution to and association with this history. The resources will be particularly significant and clearly associated with one or more historic context related to African American history to be eligible under this criterion.

Criterion B: Resources will be associated with important men or women in the African American history of Waterloo or a significant group of people in the African American history of Waterloo. The person must be individually significant within the African American history of Waterloo with an impact on the history of the community. Properties typically must be associated with the person's productive life and represent a better association with this productive period than other extant resources. Likewise, buildings associated with a significant group must reflect the group's significance within the historic context and represent a strong association with this significance.

Criterion C: Resources will be associated with the African American history in Waterloo within one or more historic context, and they will be excellent examples of a particular style; intact examples of a vernacular or folk type with good integrity; or resources will significantly represent the work of a well-known architect or builder. Architectural types, styles, and designs will be demonstrated to be significant in comparison to other resources within the community.

Criterion D: The sites of non-extant properties and other sites may yield important archaeological information related to additional residential and neighborhood resources; archaeology was not included as part of this project.

Criterion Consideration A: Religious properties must meet Criterion Consideration A, in addition to one of the criteria for significance as outlined above, to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. A religious property may be eligible under Criterion A if it is significant for its association with a historical theme such as social history or ethnic history, if it is significant under a theme in religion with secular scholarly recognition, or if it is significantly associated with traditional cultural values. A religious property may be eligible under Criterion B if it is strongly associated with a significant religious leader, if the person is significant within a broader historic context or if the religious significance has secular scholarly recognition. A religious property may be significant for its architectural design or construction, as evaluated for other properties significant under Criterion C.

Integrity Considerations: Other historic resources may be individually eligible when they display high integrity and their historical associative or architectural characteristics associated with the period of significance are strong. Resources should demonstrate several of the seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Alterations will likely be considered significant when they are over 50 years old and are within the period of significance for the resource. However, to be individually eligible within this



period of significance, the resource must still retain its essential character defining and distinctive characteristics.

Significant related historic resources identified in northeast triangle neighborhood survey area on the east side of Waterloo (additional research and evaluation required for final determinations are noted on the individual site inventory forms; more may be significant under this property type with additional research):

101 Albany St – African Methodist Episcopal Church - State # 07-02047 – Map #62

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## *IV. Identification and Evaluation Methods*

The purpose of the intensive level historical and architectural survey of the northeast triangle neighborhood on the east side of Waterloo, Black Hawk County, Iowa, was to complete an intensive level historical and architectural survey of 97 properties with extant resources built by 1970 within the survey boundary. Research was also conducted to develop historic contexts relating to the history and development of this neighborhood to evaluate the historic resources surveyed and the neighborhood as a whole. The primary goal of the project was to evaluate if a potential historic district existed, and, if so, identify boundaries and contributing buildings. The buildings were evaluated for individual eligibility as well. No archeological sites were included in this survey. A secondary goal was the development of the historic contexts for the neighborhood, particularly related to the African American history of the community.

The methodology for the intensive level historical and architectural survey in Waterloo included a combination of field survey and archival research. Guidelines for this survey work were provided by Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Identification and Evaluation as published on pages 44720-44726 of the *Federal Register* of September 19, 1983 and *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning, Bulletin #24* (National Park Service 1985). The work for this project was divided between a consultant serving as Principal Investigator, Rebecca Lawin McCarley (d.b.a. SPARK Consulting); the local project director; and the local volunteers. The local project director was John Dornoff, city staff to the Waterloo Historic Preservation Commission. As such, he performed the usual management functions and acted as the liaison between the City of Waterloo and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The volunteers for the research and survey project included members of the Waterloo Historic Preservation Commission (WHPC) and local residents who had an interest in history. The survey project was funded through a Certified Local Government (CLG) grant awarded in spring 2018, with the start date for the project then delayed until July 2018. The draft report and site inventory forms for the properties were developed in April 2019. The final products were submitted in July 2019.

The principal investigator (consultant) was responsible for the organization and coordination of the project activities, as well as specific project activities. These responsibilities included research for the historic contexts, development of the historic contexts, completion of site inventory forms, evaluation of surveyed sites, and preparation of the report and recommendations. The consultant was also responsible for the training of the local volunteers; and in cooperation with the project director, providing project direction. The volunteers and project director were responsible for assisting the consultant in conducting the fieldwork, including recording/collecting data on field site forms. The volunteers were directly responsible for conducting the archival and oral research on each of the properties included in this survey, as well as completing the photography. They worked with the consultant to prepare research summaries on each property, which were then submitted to the consultant electronically and edited/utilized for the Iowa Site Inventory form for each property. The consultant completed the Iowa Site Inventory forms, completed the evaluations for each property, and inserted photographs on each form. The consultant prepared the final products for submission.

The project began with a field survey in July 2018 by the consultant to create a list of properties within the survey boundary in Waterloo and to evaluate if the survey boundary was appropriate. The boundary was slightly adjusted to include properties along the east side of Mobile Street that

appeared to relate to the historic development of the neighborhood, including both historic buildings of the African Methodist Episcopal church. Field site numbers were assigned to properties to organize and assist in the research effort, and groups of properties were divided into seven sections, with eight to sixteen properties per section (Figure 59). Folders were prepared for each property in the survey area. Overall, 137 properties with extant buildings over the 20 blocks were identified through the initial consultant work. Properties generally consisted of a house or a house and garage. The most common property type was the single family house. A number of churches were also identified within the survey area, all associated with the African American community. Some later commercial buildings were also identified along the edges of the survey area. Based on the assessor dates, 97 properties were identified as constructed prior to 1975, and no properties were identified as constructed in the 1970s. Thus, the surveyed properties selected for further research and completion of Iowa Site Inventory forms are those properties with extant buildings constructed by 1970.

Through the course of the project, the consultant trained the WHPC and volunteers on research and documentation techniques, particularly utilization of property owner, library, and online resources. At the same time, the consultant completed broader historic research to develop the historic contexts for the project. The consultant also provided training for the project director and WHPC to complete written research summaries for each of the 97 properties. The consultant completed the Iowa Site Inventory forms using this research, completed evaluations of each resource based on the research and historic contexts developed during this project, and inserted photographs and maps. Research for the historic context and each historic building utilized local, county, and state resources. These resources include, but are not limited to, city directories, property ownership records, Sanborn fire insurance maps, other historic maps and aerial views, county and local histories, newspapers, articles, websites, previous survey reports, and historic photographs. Research into historic photographs and postcards documented the historic appearance of the individual resources as well as the neighborhood. Few images were identified for this neighborhood, with historic maps as the primary source of information on the appearance of the neighborhood historically.

The initial project meeting and training was held on September 18, 2018. The first half of the meeting was designed as a public meeting for neighborhood and other interested residents on the structure and the goals of the survey project. Basic information on architectural/historical survey projects was presented, as well as information specific to this project. Approximately 25 people attended the meeting, which was held in the fellowship hall of Payne Memorial A.M.E. Church in the survey area. Questionnaires were distributed to all attendees to collect some initial public input on the project. Three questions were posed to the attendees:

- What is one (or more) part of the history of the “Smoky Row” neighborhood that should be included?
- What is one (or more) building in the “Smoky Row” neighborhood that has important history connected to it? Please be specific and include address, if known.
- Is there anything else about the “Smoky Row” neighborhood that should be included as part of this project?

This information was then utilized as the project started and over the course of the project to help guide and include aspects of the neighborhood. Additionally, input was gathered from the





**Figure 59. Map of the research sections in the northeast triangle neighborhood survey (McCarley 2018).**

*Base mapping with aerial photograph provided by City of Waterloo, Iowa, 2016 photography*

attendees in the forms of questions and comments. One general comment agreed on by several people in attendance was a dislike for the project name of “Smoky Row” survey area, as it was not felt that this was an accurate description of or name for the neighborhood. Suggestions were made as to alternative names, such as the “north end” or the more recent name of “unity neighborhood” (which is actually a broader triangular area that extends further to the north and east). In addition to the public input, historic research revealed that the “Smoky Row” areas were pockets within this broader neighborhood, and that these areas were often historically the frustration of the general neighborhood residents, as they did not want the neighborhood associated with these areas. As a result, over the course of the project, the survey project was renamed as the “northeast triangle neighborhood” survey project, more of a description of the area rather than a particular neighborhood name.

Residents and other interested community members were then invited to stay for the volunteer training portion of the meeting on September 18, 2018. This portion of the meeting then covered historic research methods for the individual properties, focused on four particular types of research: Sanborn fire insurance maps, city directories, property owner records (in transfer books), and census records. The training included an introduction to all four sources, with emphasis on the first three research sources. Additional sources to provide further information on owners/residents of neighborhood properties were outlined, including county and city histories, newspapers, obituaries, historic photographs and other sources at the Waterloo Public Library. Commission members and volunteers then signed up to research certain blocks of buildings, as divided into the seven sections by the consultant. Section folders provided by the consultant to the volunteers included copies of the research instructions, historic atlases, Sanborn fire insurance maps, and copies of the transfer book records for the related block/s. Individual building folders included a building profile page with space to enter Sanborn map information, the property owner research form, the city directory research forms, and census record research forms for 1910, 1920, 1930, and 1940.

The project then continued in fall 2018 with site-specific archival research on the buildings by the WHPC, city staff, and other volunteers, under the direction and supervision of the consultant. The initial research by the volunteers primarily included Sanborn maps, property owner records in transfer books, and city directories. The goal of the research through these sources was identification of a construction date, original owner/resident, and subsequent owners/residents. A related goal was to document the history of the development of the neighborhood, including owner-occupied houses and rental houses. The WHPC, city staff, and other volunteers completed the first stages of this research over the next month, with the consultant available to answer questions via phone and email. A couple early volunteers decided that they would not continue with the research for the project, and their folders were then reassigned to other volunteers. One volunteer, Orrin Miller, was experienced with city directory research, and he completed this work for several sections, teaming up with other volunteers who then completed other research. Two members of the Waterloo Public Library staff, Susan Pearson and Tim Kuhlman, also volunteered their personal time to the project.

A progress meeting was then held at the Waterloo Public Library on October 23, 2018 to answer questions on the research completed to date by the WHPC, city staff, and other volunteers. Questions were answered regarding research sources and methods as the consultant reviewed the research training from the first meeting. Commission members and volunteers were at various stages of research progress, with some still working on property owner research and others nearly complete with city directory research. More detailed training on research using the census records through Ancestry.com was specifically provided, with the attendees seated at computers and able to test out their new skills at the conclusion of the training. The consultant then assisted the WHPC and other volunteers to become familiar with this research method. The goal of using this source was to identify further information on the residents, including age, race, occupations, family members, other residents, and property information. Volunteers then continued with the site-specific research over the next few months.

Prior to the general meeting on October 23, 2018, the consultant met with city staff, John Dornoff, and a city intern from the University of Northern Iowa (UNI), Josh Brooks. This meeting was

specifically designed to provide Josh Brooks with training for the photography for the survey project and completion of field site forms to document current materials and architectural features. Photography was coordinated by the consultant for uniformity among the digital photographs, and these digital photographs were then renamed per state naming conventions. Training was also provided on utilizing the field site survey form provided by the consultant to take notes on the architectural features and materials of the properties. John Brooks then completed the photography and field site form notes over the next month, with the information turned into the City of Waterloo in early December and passed along to the consultant.

The last training meeting was held on December 18, 2018 following the WHPC meeting at City Hall to provide training for commission members and volunteers on completing written research summaries. The consultant provided a review of training completed to date on research methods and sources for each property. The consultant then provided training specifically on writing a research summary that included the historic information collected from Sanborn maps, city directories, property owner records, and census records. The progress of the research to date was also reviewed, with several sections still requiring significant work to complete the research. The WHPC and other volunteers focused first on completing research for the remaining sections. In January, the city staff (John Dornoff) and chair of the WHPC (Ed Ottesen) then began to work on writing research summaries for the properties. Volunteers continued to work on the remaining research over the next few months, with the majority of this work completed by the end of February. As the research was completed, the sections were passed along to John Dornoff and Ed Ottesen for completion of the written research summaries. The consultant maintained contact via email and phone with the local project director and volunteers to monitor progress on the research, answer questions, and review initial research summaries. The research summaries were submitted to the consultant from January to April 2019. The consultant then utilized the research summaries to begin to develop draft Iowa Site Inventory forms for each property. Research was reviewed and corrected as needed in this process, and historic information for each property was also entered into the project database. As holes were identified in the research, the consultant filled in information as possible from other research completed, and volunteers were contacted for additional information.

The consultant completed the research on the history of Waterloo and specifically African American history related to this neighborhood starting in fall 2018 and continuing through spring 2019. This research was utilized, along with the site-specific research, to develop the historic contexts for the survey project, as included and outlined in the survey report. Research resources included county and local histories, fire insurance maps, city directories, newspapers, articles, historic photographs and maps, and other historic sources. Previous research and historic contexts developed for Waterloo were also utilized. This research was primarily conducted at the Waterloo Public Library, University of Northern Iowa, and through online archival sources. This research was then utilized to develop the historic contexts included within this report, as well as evaluate the individual resources within the survey area.

The consultant then developed the draft survey report for the project in the format of a Multiple Property document, which includes the historic contexts and associated property types, survey and evaluation methods, survey results, and recommendations. The draft report was developed in April 2019, once the remaining research summaries were submitted and information reviewed by the

consultant. The draft report and sample site inventory forms were then submitted for review by the WHPC and State Historic Preservation Office in early May 2019.

As the report was being reviewed, the consultant then completed and revised the Iowa Site Inventory forms for each of the 97 properties in May and June 2019. The consultant wrote the narrative descriptions, adding the evaluation and significance for each property, and revised the narrative history of the property as needed to maintain consistent and professional standards. The consultant also added mapping and current digital photographs to the final site inventory forms. The consultant used the historic context and site-specific research to evaluate the historic resources individually and as contributing within a potential historic district for their eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), adding these paragraphs related to the evaluation of the property for the statement of significance on the site inventory forms. The properties were evaluated with the National Register of Historic Places criteria. In general, in order for a property to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, it must be at least 50 years old and possess both historic significance and integrity. Significance may be found in four aspects of American history recognized by the National Register:

- A. association with historic events or activities;
- B. association with important persons;
- C. distinctive design or physical characteristics; or
- D. potential to provide important information about prehistory or history.

A property must meet at least one of the criteria for listing, as further outlined in the NRHP bulletins. Additionally, integrity must also be evident through historic qualities including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Non-historic changes such as replacement windows and vinyl siding negatively impact the historic integrity of a property. For this survey, resources were primarily evaluated based on Criteria A, B, and C. These guidelines were utilized in evaluating the historic resources that appear potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. As interior evaluations were not included as part of the general survey project that focuses on the identification of a potential historic district, this additional information would need to be completed for full evaluations of the properties for individual listing. The results of the survey project and these preliminary evaluations are summarized in *Section V: Survey Results*.

A final project meeting was held on May 21, 2019 for neighborhood and other interested residents to present the findings and recommendations from the survey project. This meeting was again held at Payne Memorial A.M.E. Church within the survey area. Approximately 12 people attended this meeting. The consultant presented information about the survey project, information from the historic contexts on African American history in Waterloo, and the survey recommendations.

Comments were received in early July 2019 on the draft survey report and Iowa Site Inventory forms. The consultant then made revisions accordingly. The remaining Iowa Site Inventory forms were also completed. The consultant then submitted the final products at the end of July 2019 to the WHPC and SHPO, including the final survey report, site inventory forms, and digital photographs on CD.

## *V. Survey Results*

The intensive level historical and architectural survey of the northeast triangle neighborhood on the east side of Waterloo surveyed all the properties within the outlined on the survey map (Figure 60). This neighborhood is located immediately to the northeast of the Chicago, Central and Pacific (historically the Illinois Central) railroad tracks on the east side of Waterloo. The residential survey area for this project is bounded by the railroad tracks on the south/west, Sumner Street on the north, and the properties along the east side of Mobile Street on the east. This neighborhood contains approximately 20 blocks of various sizes, approximately 75 acres. This residential neighborhood was primarily developed throughout the first two decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century with working class housing, with the significant increases in population in Waterloo and demand for workers at the nearby Illinois Central shops. Early African American residents settled in this area, with the earliest churches forming within this neighborhood to serve these residents. This neighborhood continued to include all the African American churches in Waterloo through the 1960s, as well as a significant African Americans population from the 1920s through the 1960s (and beyond). The survey of the northeast triangle neighborhood was recommended with interest at the local level in documenting the history of this early African American neighborhood and evaluating the remaining historic resources.

The historical and architectural survey project started with an identification of the properties with buildings within the neighborhood. Overall, approximately 250 properties were identified within the boundary from the railroad tracks to the properties on the east side of Mobile and south of Sumner Street (Figure 60). These properties included 97 properties (39%) with buildings (primarily residences) constructed prior to 1975, 40 properties (16%) with buildings constructed after 1975 (primarily residences), and a large number of vacant lots (45%). When simply looking at the properties with buildings standing, the properties with buildings constructed by 1975 accounted for 71% of the properties (97) and the properties with buildings constructed after 1975 accounted for 29% of the properties (40) throughout the neighborhood as a whole. The properties noted in the survey area were assigned a field survey number to clearly organize the properties for the research phase of the project. Properties with resources built by 1975 were numbered, and properties with newer resources built after 1975 were numbered including a “N” prefix to distinguish the two types of properties clearly in the project database and on the survey map. A survey area map was created to show the location of all the properties included within this survey project (Figures 60-63). The 50-year rule for the National Register of Historic Places program was utilized for the selection of 1970 as the end date for “historic” resources included in the survey.

The Sanborn fire insurance maps were consulted for the historic development of the neighborhood, as the most recent updates for the maps were done through 1962 for Waterloo (Figures 55-58). Evaluation of the neighborhood on the Sanborn maps noted that a number of vacant lots historically existed in this neighborhood from the 1940s to the 1960s. Thus, some of the current vacant lots were lots that were historically vacant. However, a number of the vacant lots, particularly in the southern and western sections of the neighborhood, were associated with sites of demolished houses. Additionally, about half of the houses built since 1970 were built on vacant lots and about half were built on lots that were previously developed with houses. These historic conditions and changes to the blocks within the neighborhood were noted for further consideration of the historic integrity of the neighborhood for an evaluation of a potential historic district from the standards associated with the National Register of Historic Places.





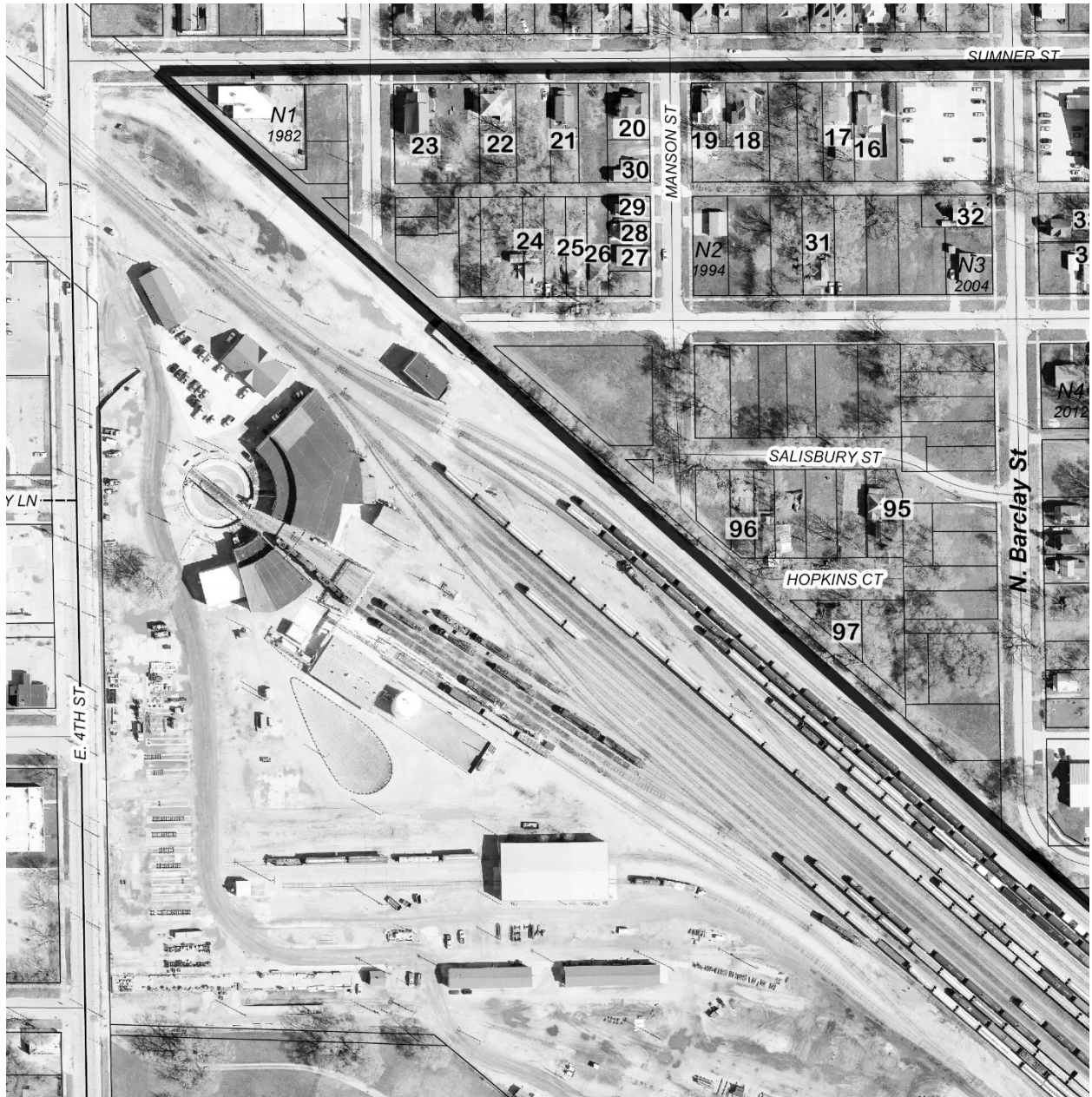
**Figure 60. Map of properties surveyed within northeast triangle neighborhood survey (McCarley 2018).**

*Base mapping with aerial photograph provided by City of Waterloo, Iowa, 2016 photography*

*historic map comparison in Figure 55 on page 169*

*also see Tables 1-3 starting on page 200*

*see detail maps on following pages*



**Figure 61. Northwest triangular portion of northeast triangle neighborhood survey area (McCarley 2018)**

*Base mapping with aerial photograph provided by City of Waterloo, Iowa, 2016 photography*

*historic map comparison in Figure 56 on page 170*

*also see Tables 1-3 starting on page 200*



**Figure 62. South triangular portion of northeast triangle neighborhood survey area (McCarley 2018)**

*Base mapping with aerial photograph provided by City of Waterloo, Iowa, 2016 photography*

*historic map comparison in Figure 57 on page 171*

*also see Tables 1-3 starting on page 200*





**Figure 63. Rectangular portion of northeast triangle neighborhood survey area (McCarley 2018)**

*Base mapping with aerial photograph provided by City of Waterloo, Iowa, 2016 photography*

*historic map comparison in Figure 58 on page 172*

*also see Tables 1-3 starting on page 200*

**Table 1. Properties within the northeast triangle neighborhood survey area.**

*Properties listed by address and referenced to map on previous page  
see Table 2 for table of only historic resources, listed by Map #*

<b>Address Map #</b>	<b>Name – significant date/s (Iowa #, if any) Property type – height - walls</b>
101 Albany St Map #62	Bethel Chapel (AME Church) - c.1914 (on this site) (Iowa #07-02047) church - gable-front - 1 story - frame - vinyl
104 Bates St Map #68	House - c.1906 (Iowa #07-02716) hip roof with front gable - 1 1/2 story - frame - vinyl
217 Bates St Map #N18	House (new) - c.1981 Split level - 1 story - frame
226 Bates St Map #N17	House (new) - c.1998 Split level - 2 story split - frame
306 Bates St Map #N20	House (new) - c.1981 Split level - 2 story split - frame
314 Bates St Map #70	House - c.1906 (Iowa #07-02719) hip roof with front gable - 1 1/2 story - frame - aluminum
319 Bates St Map #N25	House (new) - c.1981 Split level - 2 story split - frame
320 Bates St Map #N21	House (new) - c.2004 gable-front - 1 story - 1 story - frame
324 Bates St Map #N22	House (new) - c.2003 ranch - 1 story - frame
325 Bates St Map #N26	House (new) - c.1981 ranch - 1 story - frame
331 Bates St Map #71	House - c.1911 (Iowa #07-02721) gable-front - 1 1/2 story - 1 1/2 story - frame - asbestos
335 Bates St Map #N27	House (new) - c.2004 ranch - 1 story - frame
344 Bates St Map #N23	House (new) - c.1998 split level - 2 story split - frame
351 Bates St Map #72	House - c.1911 (Iowa #07-02724) gable-front - 1 1/2 story - 1 1/2 story - frame - vinyl
352 Bates St Map #N24	House (new) - c.1983 split level - 2 story split - frame
357 Bates St Map #73	House - c.1906 (Iowa #07-02725) gable-front - 1 1/2 story - 1 1/2 story - frame - vinyl
301 Douglas St Map #66	House - c.1940 (on this site) (Iowa #07-03941) side gable with center cross gable - 1 1/2 story - frame - vinyl
212 Halstead St Map #N36	House (new) - c.2003 ranch - 1 story - frame
218 Halstead St Map #N35	House (new) - c.2004 ranch - 1 story - frame
225 Halstead St Map #N37	House (new) - c.2004 ranch / mfd home - 1 story - frame
226 Halstead St Map #N34	House (new) - c.2003 ranch - 1 story - frame



<b>Address Map #</b>	<b>Name – significant date/s (Iowa #, if any) Property type – height - walls</b>
229 Halstead St Map #80	House - c.1903 (Iowa #07-04783) hip roof cottage - 1 story - frame - vinyl
318 Halstead St Map #N31	House (new) - c.2004 ranch - 1 story - frame
325 Halstead St Map #76	House - c.1911 (Iowa #07-04784) gambrel-front - 1 1/2 story - frame - vinyl
326 Halstead St Map #N30	House (new) - c.2003 ranch - 1 story - frame
331 Halstead St Map #N33	House (new) - c.1999 split level - 2 story split - frame
338 Halstead St Map #74	House - c.1911 (Iowa #07-04785) gable-front - 1 1/2 story - 1 1/2 story - frame - aluminum
341 Halstead St Map #N32	House (new) - c.1999 split level - 2 story split - frame
346 Halstead St Map #N29	House (new) - c.1996 ranch - 1 story - frame
355 Halstead St Map #75	House - c.1962 (Iowa #07-13552) ranch - hip roof - 1 story - frame - aluminum
356 Halstead St Map #N28	House (new) - c.1996 ranch - 1 story - frame
220 Hopkins Ct Map #97	House - c.1901 (Iowa #07-05216) cross gable (T-plan) - 1 story - frame - wood composite
130 Jackson St Map #82	Union Baptist Church - c.1943, 2005 (Iowa #07-13553) church - gable roof - 1 story - brick / vertical wood
209 Jackson St Map #N39	Union Missionary Baptist Church - c.2002 church - 1 story - c - steel
219 Jackson St Map #90	House - c.1909 (Iowa #07-05478) gambrel-front - 1 1/2 Story - frame - vinyl
235 Jackson St Map #89	House - c.1907 (Iowa #07-05481) gable-front - 1 1/2 story - 1 1/2 Story - frame - vinyl
238 Jackson St Map #84	House - c.1913 (Iowa #07-05482) gable-front (clipped) - 1 1/2 story - 1 1/2 Story - frame - vinyl
241 Jackson St Map #88	House - c.1909 (Iowa #07-05484) gable-front (clipped) - 1 1/2 story - 1 1/2 Story - frame - aluminum
244 Jackson St Map #85	House - c.1915 (Iowa #07-05485) gable-front - 1 1/2 story - 1 1/2 Story - frame - vinyl
246 Jackson St Map #86	House - c.1915 (Iowa #07-05486) gable front - 2 story - 2 story - frame - rolled asphalt
252 Jackson St Map #87	House - c.1915 (Iowa #07-05487) Foursquare with front gable (center) - 2 story - frame - vinyl
255 Jackson St Map #N40	House (new) - c.2011 (Iowa # for earlier house - 07-05488) ranch - 1 story - frame
205 Manson St Map #27	House - c.1908 (Iowa #07-06784) gable-front (clipped) - 1 story - 1 story - frame - vinyl
209 Manson St Map #28	House - c.1908 (Iowa #07-06785) gable-front (clipped) - 1 story - 1 story - frame - vinyl
211 Manson St Map #29	House - c.1909 (Iowa #07-06786) gable-front (clipped) - 1 1/2 story - 1 1/2 Story - frame - aluminum

<b>Address Map #</b>	<b>Name – significant date/s (Iowa #, if any) Property type – height - walls</b>
213 Manson St Map #30	House - c.1905 (Iowa #07-06787) side gable - 1 story - 1 story - frame - vinyl
200 Merriman St Map #81	House - c.1905 (Iowa #07-06860) hip roof with gables (Victorian vernacular) - 1 story - frame - vinyl
305 Merriman St Map #N16	House (new) - c.2009 ranch with front garage - 1 story - frame
1002 Mobile St Map #58	House - c.1909 (Iowa #07-06916) hip roof with front gable - 1 1/2 story - frame - vinyl
1006 Mobile St Map #57	House - c.1909 (Iowa #07-06917) gable-front - 1 1/2 story - 1 1/2 story - frame - vinyl, new wood shake in gable
1015 Mobile St Map #60	House - c.1918 (Iowa #07-06919) gable-front (bungalow) - 1 story - frame - aluminum
1024 Mobile St Map #56	House (parsonage for Payne AME) - 1963 (Iowa #07-13554) ranch - hip roof (brick) - 1 story - brick
1027 Mobile St Map #N9	House (new) - c.1981 split level - 2 story - frame
1037 Mobile St Map #59	House - c.1918 (Iowa #07-06921) gable-front - 1 story - 1 story - concrete block - beveled edges
1044 (1046) Mobile St Map #55	Payne Memorial AME Church - 1959, 1999 (Iowa #07-13555) church - gable roof - 1 story - brick
1045 Mobile St Map #52	House (with 614 Oneida) - c.1946 (Iowa #07-13556) side gable - 1 story (minimal traditional) - 1 story - frame - aluminum
1110 Mobile St Map #54	St. Peter Claver Church (Catholic) - 1940 (Iowa #07-06922) church - gable-front - 1 story - frame - vinyl
1122 Mobile St Map #53	House - c.1926 (Iowa #07-06923) gable-front (bungalow) - 1 story - frame - aluminum
639 Mobile St Map #N15	House (new) - c.2008 ranch - 1 story - frame
707 Mobile St Map #N14	House (new) - c.1998 split level - 2 story split - frame
708 Mobile St Map #65	House - c.1898 (Iowa #07-06910) hip roof with front gable - Victorian vernacular - 1 1/2 story - frame - aluminum
712 Mobile St Map #64	House - c.1898 (Iowa #07-06911) hip roof cottage - 1 story - frame - aluminum
713 Mobile St Map #N13	House (new) - c.1998 split level - 2 story split - frame
717 Mobile St Map #N12	House (new) - c.1999 (Iowa # for earlier house - 07-06912)) split level - 2 story split - frame
726 Mobile St Map #N11	House (new) - c.2005 split level - 2 story split - frame
729 Mobile St Map #67	Commercial building - c.1968 (Iowa #07-13557) commercial - gable front - 1 story - frame - vinyl
734 Mobile St Map #N10	House (new) - c.2005 split level - 2 story split - frame
738 Mobile St Map #63	House - c.1946 (Iowa #07-06912) ranch - hip roof - 1 story - frame - vinyl

<b>Address Map #</b>	<b>Name – significant date/s (Iowa #, if any) Property type – height - walls</b>
914 Mobile St Map #61	House - c.1913 (Iowa #07-06915) gable-front - 2 story - 2 story - frame - aluminum
122 N Barclay St Map #91	House - c.1911 (Iowa #07-02681) gable-front - 1 1/2 story - 1 1/2 story - frame - aluminum
138 N Barclay St Map #92	House - c.1906 (or earlier?) (Iowa #07-02683) side gable - 1 1/2 story - 1 1/2 story - frame - composite
142 N Barclay St Map #93	House - c.1909 (Iowa #07-02684) gable-front (clipped) - 1 1/2 story - 1 1/2 story - frame - vinyl
146 N Barclay St Map #94	House - c.1909 (Iowa #07-02685) gable-front (clipped) - 1 1/2 story - 1 1/2 story - frame - aluminum
305 N Barclay St Map #N3	House (new) - c.2004 ranch / mfd home - 1 story - frame
310 N Barclay St Map #33	House - c.1906 (Iowa #07-02689) gable-front (clipped) - 1 1/2 story - 1 1/2 story - frame - vinyl
313 N Barclay St Map #32	House - c.1922 (Iowa #07-02691) gable-front - 1 1/2 story - 1 1/2 story - frame - aluminum
117 (115) Oneida St Map #24	House - c.1939 (Iowa #07-07434) minimal traditional (simplified Tudor Revival) - 1 story - frame - aluminum
119 Oneida St Map #25	House - c.1913 (Iowa #07-07435) hip roof cottage - 1 story - frame - vinyl
121 Oneida St Map #26	House - c.1913 (Iowa #07-07436) hip roof cottage - 1 story - frame - vinyl
201 Oneida St Map #N2	Garage (new) - c.1994 garage - -
215 Oneida St Map #31	George B. and Lydia A. Butler House - c.1910 (Iowa #07-07441) gambrel-front - 1 1/2 story - frame - aluminum
306 Oneida St Map #N4	House (new) - c.2012 ranch - 1 story - frame
307 Oneida St Map #34	Naaman and Gwendolyn Hickey House - c.1932 (Iowa #07-07445) gable-front - 1 story - 1 story - frame - aluminum
310 Oneida St Map #35	House - c.1907 (Iowa #07-07446) gable-front - 1 1/2 story - 1 1/2 story - frame - vinyl
316 Oneida St Map #N5	House (new) - c.2008 gable-front - 1 story - 1 story - frame
324 Oneida St Map #N6	House (new) - c.2009 gable-front - 1 story - 1 story - frame
330 Oneida St Map #N7	House (new) - c.2010 gable-front - 1 story - 1 story - frame
402 Oneida St Map #36	House - c.1915 (Iowa #07-07451) gable-front - 1 1/2 story (Craftsman) - 1 1/2 story - frame - vinyl
403 Oneida St Map #39	House - c.1912 (Iowa #07-07452) gable-front - 1 1/2 story - 1 1/2 story - frame - aluminum
405 Oneida St Map #40	House - c.1912 (Iowa #07-07453) gable-front - 1 1/2 story - 1 1/2 story - frame - aluminum
406 Oneida St Map #N8	House (new) - c.2004 gable-front / mfd home - 1 story - frame - vinyl
412 Oneida St Map #37	House - c.1908 (Iowa #07-07454) gable-front - 1 1/2 story - 1 1/2 story - frame - composite siding

<b>Address Map #</b>	<b>Name – significant date/s (Iowa #, if any) Property type – height - walls</b>
413 Oneida St Map #41	House - c.1907 (Iowa #07-07455) Foursquare - hip roof - 2 story - 2 story - frame - wood
416 Oneida St Map #38	House - c.1909 (Iowa #07-07456) gable-front (clipped) - 1 1/2 story - 1 1/2 story - frame - aluminum
425 Oneida St Map #42	House - c.1907 (Iowa #07-07457) Foursquare with front gable (center) - 2 story - frame - vinyl
433 Oneida St Map #43	House - c.1909 (Iowa #07-07458) Foursquare with front gable (offset) - 2 story - frame - wood
510 Oneida St Map #44	House - c.1909 (Iowa #07-07460) Foursquare with front gable (offset) - 2 story - frame - vinyl
520 Oneida St Map #45	House - c.1906 (Iowa #07-07461) hip roof with front gable - 1 1/2 story - frame - vinyl
603 Oneida St Map #46	House - c.1915 (Iowa #07-07462) Foursquare - hip roof - 2 story - 2 story - frame - vinyl
606 Oneida St Map #49	House - c.1915 (Iowa #07-07463) hip roof cottage - 1 story - frame - aluminum
609 Oneida St Map #47	House - c.1915 (Iowa #07-07464) gable-front - 1 story - 1 story - frame - vinyl
610 Oneida St Map #50	House - c.1919 (Iowa #07-07465) hip roof cottage - 1 story - frame - vinyl
614 Oneida St Map #51	House - c.1919 (Iowa #07-07466) hip roof cottage - 1 story - frame - vinyl
623 Oneida St Map #48	House - c.1915 (Iowa #07-07468) hip roof with front gable - 1 1/2 story - frame - vinyl
208 (206) Salisbury St Map #96	House - c.1917 (Iowa #07-08321) hip roof - 2 story (I-house) - 2 story - frame - rolled asphalt
218 Salisbury St Map #95	House - c.1910 (Iowa #07-08323) hip roof cottage - 1 story - frame - wood composite
118 Shilliam Ave Map #83	House - c.1912 (Iowa #07-08419) gambrel-front - 1 1/2 story - frame - vinyl
209 Shilliam Ave Map #N38	House (new) - c.1993 ranch - 1 story - frame
217 Shilliam Ave Map #79	House - c.1905 (Iowa #07-08422) hip roof with front gable - 1 1/2 story - frame - vinyl
225 Shilliam Ave Map #78	House - c.1907 (Iowa #07-08423) side gable cottage with front gable - 1 story - 1 story - frame - vinyl
307 Shilliam Ave Map #77	Church of God in Christ - c.1930s, 1950s, 1968 (Iowa #07-13558) church - gable roof - 1 story - c - brick (multi-color)
415 Shilliam Ave Map #69	House - c.1901 (Iowa #07-08426) cross gable (T-plan) - 1 1/2 story - frame - composite
425 Shilliam Ave Map #N19	House (new) - c.1998 split level - 2 story split - frame
120-122 Sumner St Map #N01	Restaurant (new) - c.1981 commercial - 1 story - frame
202 Sumner St Map #23	Mt. Carmel Baptist Church - c.1925 (Iowa #07-08637) church - gable-front - c - 1 story - c - frame
218 Sumner St Map #22	House - c.1896 (Iowa #07-08642) hip roof - 2 story (late Italianate) - 2 story - frame - vinyl

<b>Address Map #</b>	<b>Name – significant date/s (Iowa #, if any) Property type – height - walls</b>
222 Sumner St Map #21	House - c.1929 (Iowa #07-08645) gable-front (bungalow) - 1 story - frame - aluminum
234 Sumner St Map #20	House - c.1905 (Iowa #07-08649) cross gable (T-plan) - 2 story - frame - vinyl
304 Sumner St Map #19	House - c.1895 (Iowa #07-08650) hip roof cottage - 1 story - frame - composite
308 Sumner St Map #18	House - c.1895 (Iowa #07-08653) hip roof cottage - 1 story - frame - vinyl
320 Sumner St Map #17	House - c.1926 (Iowa #07-08658) gable-front (bungalow) - 1 story - frame - aluminum
324 Sumner St Map #16	House - c.1923 (Iowa #07-08659) cross gable (L-plan) - 1 story - frame - vinyl
426 Sumner St Map #15	Antioch Baptist Church - 1950-53, 1967, 1981 (Iowa #07-13559) church - modern - 2 story - brick
510 Sumner St Map #14	House - c.1915 (Iowa #07-08666) Foursquare - hip-roof - 2 story - 2 story - frame - vinyl
518 Sumner St Map #13	House - c.1915 (Iowa #07-08669) side gable bungalow - 1 1/2 story - stucco, aluminum gables
522 Sumner St Map #12	House - c.1915 (Iowa #07-08670) side gable - 1 story - 1 story - frame - aluminum
532 Sumner St Map #11	House - c.1913 (Iowa #07-08672) gable-front - 1 story - 1 story - frame - vinyl
536 Sumner St Map #10	House - c.1913 (Iowa #07-08673) side gable - 1 story - 1 story - frame - aluminum
540 Sumner St Map #9	House - c.1946 (Iowa #07-13560) gable-front - 1 1/2 story (minimal traditional) - 1 1/2 story - frame - vinyl
606 Sumner St Map #8	House - c.1925 (Iowa #07-08677) gable-front - 1 story - 1 story - frame - aluminum
610 Sumner St Map #7	House - c.1913 (Iowa #07-08678) Foursquare - hip-roof - 2 story - 2 story - frame - vinyl
612 Sumner St Map #6	House - c.1913 (Iowa #07-08680) Foursquare (with gable on roof) - 2 story - frame - vinyl
614 Sumner St Map #5	House - c.1925 (Iowa #07-08681) gable-front (bungalow) - 1 story - frame - aluminum
618 Sumner St Map #4	House - c.1925 (Iowa #07-08683) gable-front (bungalow) - 1 story - stucco
632 Sumner St Map #3	House - c.1913 (Iowa #07-08687) Foursquare - hip-roof - 2 story - 2 story - frame - vinyl
636 Sumner St Map #2	House - c.1915 (Iowa #07-08689) gable-front (clipped) - 1 story (bungalow) - 1 story - frame - aluminum
638 Sumner St Map #1	House - c.1913 (Iowa #07-08690) Foursquare - hip-roof - 2 story - 2 story - frame - vinyl



One of the primary goals of the survey project was to document the history of the remaining historic buildings within this neighborhood. The 97 properties identified with buildings constructed by 1975 (all built prior to 1970) were then researched to document their history and surveyed to document their architectural features (Table 2). The research of each of these 97 properties focused on the information found on Sanborn fire insurance maps, city directories, property owner records as noted in county transfer books, and census records. While basic architectural information had been collected on 88 of these properties during the 1986 citywide survey, extensive research on the history of these properties had not been completed through an intensive level historical and architectural survey. For an intensive level historical and architectural survey, Iowa Site Inventory forms for each resource are filled out completely, utilizing the information collected during the field survey and research phases of the project. The Iowa Site Inventory forms include basic property information, an architectural description, the historical development of the property and its residents, an evaluation of the historical/architectural significance of the property per the NRHP standards, bibliography, location map, building footprint, and current photographs. As a result of this survey project, Iowa Site Inventory forms were completed for 97 properties within the survey area, and the information included on the forms is summarized in Table 3 in Appendix A. These inventory forms are submitted with the report. Sample Iowa Site Inventory forms prepared are included in Appendix B.

While the site-specific research on these individual properties provided substantial information on the history and development of the neighborhood, additional research was also completed on the overall development of the various portions of the neighborhood (represented within six different plats) and specifically on the African American history of Waterloo. Historic contexts for Waterloo related to the settlement period, transportation, institutional framework and public improvements, industrialization, neighborhoods, agricultural processing/manufacturing, general industry and labor, commercial expansion, social and educational life, and architecture (designs and designers) had been previously developed through the 1930s as part of the 1985-86 citywide survey project summarized in 1986 in the survey report entitled *Waterloo: Factory City of Iowa* and the subsequent National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Document (MPD) nomination entitled *Historical and Architectural Resources of Waterloo, Iowa*. However, specific historic contexts related to ethnic history or African American history were not developed as part of these projects. As these historic contexts extended through roughly 1935, the fifty-year mark prior to 1985, only the first 20 years of African American history in Waterloo would have been incorporated in any historic context at that time, and sections within the broader historic contexts developed in these documents include some basic history.

Thus, a goal of this survey project was to develop more specific historic contexts on the development of this neighborhood and the African American history of Waterloo. The research to complete these historic contexts included the site-specific research on the individual properties, county and local histories, historic maps and other images, articles, websites, and primary source research using historic newspapers. As a result of this survey project, four historic contexts were developed related to these aspects of the history of Waterloo. The historic contexts focus on the development of the neighborhood in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, immigrant / working class history, and the African American history of the neighborhood, as well as the broader African American history in Waterloo. These four historic contexts include *Settlement Period, 1850-1899; Industrialization of Waterloo and Residential*

*Development, 1900-1918; Development of an African American Community and Neighborhood Evolution, 1919-1945; and Maturation of a Neighborhood and the Emergence of the Civil Rights Movement, 1945-1969.* These historic contexts are included in the survey report and assisted in the evaluation of the identified resources.

As a result of the field survey, the properties within the survey boundary were identified, documented, researched, and evaluated. As noted, 97 of these properties had a building that dated to construction by 1970 of the 137 properties with buildings within the survey area. These 97 surveyed resources are primarily residential, with 89 houses, seven churches, and one commercial building among these properties built by 1970 (Table 2, Table 3 in Appendix B). The 89 residential properties include approximately 123 individual extant resources, including houses and garages/outbuildings. This neighborhood historically did not have a garage associated with every house; however, Sanborn maps shows that many small garage / outbuildings have been demolished. The 24 detached garages include 15 that were built prior to 1970 and nine that have been built since 1970. Two historic houses built in the 1960s were constructed with attached garages. These 89 extant houses include five built in the 1890s (6%), 31 built in the 1900s (35%), 37 built in the 1910s (42%), eight built in the 1920s (9%), two built in the 1930s (2%), four built in the 1940s (4%), none built in the 1950s, and two built in the 1960s (2%). The seven churches in this neighborhood include two buildings moved to these lots in 1914 and 1925, two churches built on their sites from the 1930s-40s, one church completed in 1940, and two churches built in the 1950s. All of the churches were built for African American congregations.

The 89 residential properties were all built as single-family houses prior to 1970, with no duplexes or apartment buildings noted in the neighborhood. These 89 single family homes range in construction from the 1890s to 1960s. Nearly all of these houses are vernacular house types, representative of the development of the area as a working-class neighborhood. The 82 houses built prior to 1935 (92%) include:

- five one-story gable-front houses
- 14 one-and-one-half-story gable-front houses
- one two-story gable-front house
- four cross-gable houses
- three one-story clipped gable front houses
- seven one-and-one-half-story clipped gable front houses
- four one-and-one-half-story gambrel-front houses
- 10 one-story hip-roof cottages
- seven one-and-one-half-story houses with front gables
- one hip-roof one-story house with gables (Victorian vernacular)
- three one-story side-gable houses
- one one-and-one-half-story side-gable house
- one one-and-one-half-story side-gable bungalow
- six one-story gable-front bungalows
- six Foursquare houses
- five Foursquare houses with gables

The seven properties dating to after 1935 include one side-gable one-and-one-half story house, three one-story minimal traditional houses, and three one-story ranch houses. Additional information on these houses is found within the neighborhood discussions within the historic contexts.

**Table 2. Properties with historic resources (built by 1970) within the northeast triangle neighborhood survey area.**

*Properties listed by map number and referenced to maps in Figures 60-63 on pages 193-196 see Table 3 in Appendix A for additional details and historical info*

Address Map # / Iowa #	House info / Garage info / Legal description	NRHP Evaluation
<b>638 Sumner St</b>  Map #01  Iowa # 07-08690	<b>House</b> - c.1913 - Foursquare - hip-roof - 2 story 2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed; Features: - <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Replat, Block 4, Lot 1 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 2012 - SHPO, also not in 1986
<b>636 Sumner St</b>  Map #02  Iowa # 07-08689	<b>House</b> - c.1915 - gable-front (clipped) - 1 story (bungalow) 1 story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: concrete block - beveled; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: full porch - square columns on battered corners; Features: clipped gable, porch <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Replat, Block 4, Lot 2 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986
<b>632 Sumner St</b>  Map #03  Iowa # 07-08687	<b>House</b> - c.1913 - Foursquare - hip-roof - 2 story 2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete; Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: partial porch - enclosed; Features: - <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Replat, Block 4, Lot 3 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 2001 - SHPO, also not in 1986
<b>618 Sumner St</b>  Map #04  Iowa # 07-08683	<b>House</b> - c.1925 - gable-front (bungalow) 1 story house - stucco Foundation: stucco (concrete); Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: entry porch - recessed corner; Features: bay window <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Replat, Block 4, Lot 5 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1982
<b>614 Sumner St</b>  Map #05  Iowa # 07-08681	<b>House</b> - c.1925 - gable-front (bungalow) 1 story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: entry porch - recessed corner; Features: - <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 2 car, c.1966; walls: frame - wide wood, roof: gable-front - asphalt shingles, features: - ; Other outbuilding: - Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Replat, Block 4, Lot 6 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986

Address Map # / Iowa #	House info / Garage info / Legal description	NRHP Evaluation
<b>612 Sumner St</b>  Map #06  Iowa # 07-08680	<b>House</b> - c.1913 - Foursquare (with gable on roof) 2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed; Features: wide eaves, gables on roof <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Replat, Block 4, Lot 7 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986
<b>610 Sumner St</b>  Map #07  Iowa # 07-08678	<b>House</b> - c.1913 - Foursquare - hip-roof - 2 story 2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed/modified; Features: wide eaves <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Replat, Block 4, Lot 8 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986
<b>606 Sumner St</b>  Map #08  Iowa # 07-08677	<b>House</b> - c.1925 - gable-front - 1 story 1 story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed/modified; Features: wide eaves <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 2 car, c.1985; walls: frame - aluminum siding, roof: gable-front - asphalt shingles, features: - ; Other outbuilding: - Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Replat, Block 4, Lot 9 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986
<b>540 Sumner St</b>  Map #09  Iowa # 07-13560	<b>House</b> - c.1946 - gable-front - 1 1/2 story (minimal traditional) 1 1/2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: entry hood and steps; Features: no eaves, basic gable-roof form <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 1 car, c.1955; walls: frame - vinyl, roof: gable-front - asphalt shingles, features: - ; Other outbuilding: - Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Replat, Block 5, Lot 1 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: none
<b>536 Sumner St</b>  Map #10  Iowa # 07-08673	<b>House</b> - c.1913 - side gable - 1 story 1 story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: side gable - asphalt Porch: entry porch/vestibule; Features: - <b>Garage:</b> attached - rear basement - 1 car, -; walls: -, roof: -, features: - ; Other outbuilding: - Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Replat, Block 5, Lot 2 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 2001 - SHPO, also not in 1986
<b>532 Sumner St</b>  Map #11  Iowa # 07-08672	<b>House</b> - c.1913 - gable-front - 1 story 1 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed/replaced; Features: - <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Replat, Block 5, Lot 3 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986

Address Map # / Iowa #	House info / Garage info / Legal description	NRHP Evaluation
<b>522 Sumner St</b>  Map #12  Iowa # 07-08670	<b>House</b> - c.1915 - side gable - 1 story 1 story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: side gable - asphalt Porch: center porch - enclosed; Features: - <b>Garage:</b> attached - rear basement - 1 car, -; walls: -, roof: -, features: - ; Other outbuilding: - Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Replat, Block 5, Lot 5 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1988, 1986
<b>518 Sumner St</b>  Map #13  Iowa # 07-08669	<b>House</b> - c.1915 - side gable bungalow 1 1/2 story house - stucco, aluminum gables Foundation: stucco (concrete); Roof: side gable - asphalt Porch: full porch - recessed - enclosed (historically); Features: low shed dormer, triangular brackets, porch included under roofline <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 2 car, c.1930s; walls: frame - stucco, roof: gable-front - asphalt shingles, features: - ; Other outbuilding: - Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Replat, Block 5, Lot 6 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986
<b>510 Sumner St</b>  Map #14  Iowa # 07-08666	<b>House</b> - c.1915 - Foursquare - hip-roof - 2 story 2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: full porch - replacement columns/floor; Features: - <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Replat, Block 5, Lot 8 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 2006 - SHPO, also not in 1986
<b>426 Sumner St</b>  Map #15  Iowa # 07-13559	<b>Antioch Baptist Church</b> - 1950-53, 1967, 1981 - church - modern c- 2 story house - c- brick Foundation: c - concrete; Roof: c - gable - metal Porch: -; Features: vertical window bands <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 6, Lot 1 and 2 (also Lots 4-6) <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: more research - A Previous: none
<b>324 Sumner St</b>  Map #16  Iowa # 07-08659	<b>House</b> - c.1923 - cross gable (L-plan) 1 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: cross gable - asphalt Porch: partial/half porch - replacement columns; Features: - <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Hammond & Hopkins Addition, Block 5, Lot 3 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 2006 - SHPO, also not in 1986
<b>320 Sumner St</b>  Map #17  Iowa # 07-08658	<b>House</b> - c.1926 - gable-front (bungalow) 1 story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: entry porch - enclosed; Features: rafter tail on porch <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 2 car, c.1977; walls: frame - aluminum, roof: gable-front - asphalt shingles, features: - ; Other outbuilding: - Legal description: Hammond & Hopkins Addition, Block 5, Lot 4 - E 44' <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986



Address Map # / Iowa #	House info / Garage info / Legal description	NRHP Evaluation
<b>308 Sumner St</b>  Map #18  Iowa # 07-08653	<b>House</b> - c.1895 - hip roof cottage 1 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: stucco (stone); Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: no; Features: - <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Hammond & Hopkins Addition, Block 5, Lot 6 - N 90' <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986
<b>304 Sumner St</b>  Map #19  Iowa # 07-08650	<b>House</b> - c.1895 - hip roof cottage 1 story house - frame - composite Foundation: stucco/concrete (stone); Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed/modified; Features: - <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Hammond & Hopkins Addition, Block 5, Lot 7 - N 90' <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986
<b>234 Sumner St</b>  Map #20  Iowa # 07-08649	<b>House</b> - c.1905 - cross gable (T-plan) 2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: stucco/concrete (stone); Roof: cross gable - asphalt Porch: partial/half porch - enclosed; Features: - <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Hammond & Hopkins Addition, Block 6, Lot 1 - exc S 60' <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986
<b>222 Sumner St</b>  Map #21  Iowa # 07-08645	<b>House</b> - c.1929 - gable-front (bungalow) 1 story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: partial porch - enclosed; Features: - <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Hammond & Hopkins Addition, Block 6, Lot 3 - E 20', and Lot 2 - W 20' <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986
<b>218 Sumner St</b>  Map #22  Iowa # 07-08642	<b>House</b> - c.1896 - hip roof - 2 story (late Italianate) 2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: stucco (stone); Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: entry porch extended into porch addition; Features: - <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Hammond & Hopkins Addition, Block 6, Lot 4 - W 52' <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 2000 - SHPO, Con in po dis in 1986
<b>202 Sumner St</b>  Map #23  Iowa # 07-08637	<b>Mt. Carmel Baptist Church</b> - c.1925 - church - gable-front c - 1 story house - c - frame Foundation: c - concrete block - rusticated; Roof: c - gable-front - asphalt Porch: -; Features: gable-roof form <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Hammond & Hopkins Addition, Block 6, Lot 6 (also Lot 5) <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: more research - A Previous: not eligible - 1986

Address Map # / Iowa #	House info / Garage info / Legal description	NRHP Evaluation
<b>117 (115) Oneida St</b>  Map #24  Iowa # 07-07434	<b>House</b> - c.1939 - minimal traditional (simplified Tudor Revival) 1 story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: concrete block; Roof: side gable - asphalt Porch: no (entry vestibule); Features: entry vestibule (simplified Tudor style) <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Hammond & Hopkins Addition, Block 6, Lot 10 - W 30' <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986
<b>119 Oneida St</b>  Map #25  Iowa # 07-07435	<b>House</b> - c.1913 - hip roof cottage 1 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: stucco/concrete (stone); Roof: hip roof - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed/modified; Features: hip roof form <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Hammond & Hopkins Addition, Block 6, Lot 11 - W 30' <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: eligible - 1992 - SHPO, also eligible in 1986
<b>121 Oneida St</b>  Map #26  Iowa # 07-07436	<b>House</b> - c.1913 - hip roof cottage 1 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block; Roof: hip roof - asphalt Porch: small deck on front with steps; Features: hip roof form <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Hammond & Hopkins Addition, Block 6, Lot 11 - E 30' <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1997 - SHPO, also not in 1986
<b>205 Manson St</b>  Map #27  Iowa # 07-06784	<b>House</b> - c.1908 - gable-front (clipped) - 1 story 1 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: stucco (concrete); Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: wood deck with steps; Features: clipped gable <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Hammond & Hopkins Addition, Block 6, Lot 12 - N 35' of S 70' <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1993 - SHPO, not in 1986 also
<b>209 Manson St</b>  Map #28  Iowa # 07-06785	<b>House</b> - c.1908 - gable-front (clipped) - 1 story 1 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: partial porch - modified/enclosed; Features: clipped gable <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Hammond & Hopkins Addition, Block 6, Lot 12 - S 35' of N 70' <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 2004 - SHPO, not in 1986 also

Address Map # / Iowa #	House info / Garage info / Legal description	NRHP Evaluation
<b>211 Manson St</b>  Map #29  Iowa # 07-06786	<b>House</b> - c.1909 - gable-front (clipped) - 1 1/2 story 1 1/2 Story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: stucco (concrete); Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: partial porch - enclosed; Features: clipped gable <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Hammond & Hopkins Addition, Block 6, Lot 12 - N' 35' <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986
<b>213 Manson St</b>  Map #30  Iowa # 07-06787	<b>House</b> - c.1905 - side gable - 1 story 1 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: tile/concrete block; Roof: side gable - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed; Features: - <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Hammond & Hopkins Addition, Block 6, Lot 1 - S 60' <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986
<b>215 Oneida St</b>  Map #31  Iowa # 07-07441	<b>George B. and Lydia A. Butler House</b> - c.1910 - gambrel-front 1 1/2 story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: stucco (concrete); Roof: gambrel-front - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed; Features: gambrel roof with returns <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Hammond & Hopkins Addition, Block 5, Lot 11 - W 30' and E 15' of Lot 10 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: more research - A Previous: not eligible - 1986
<b>313 N Barclay St</b>  Map #32  Iowa # 07-02691	<b>House</b> - c.1922 - gable-front - 1 1/2 story 1 1/2 story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed; Features: - <b>Garage:</b> no, -; walls: -, roof: -, features: -; Other outbuilding: shed Legal description: Mansons Subdivision of Railroad Addition, Block 2, Lot 4 - N 45' and N 45' of E 33' of Lot 3 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986
<b>310 N Barclay St</b>  Map #33  Iowa # 07-02689	<b>House</b> - c.1906 - gable-front (clipped) - 1 1/2 story 1 1/2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: full porch - new columns/design; Features: clipped gable <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 6, Lot 7 - N 69' and N 69' of Lot 8 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986
<b>307 Oneida St</b>  Map #34  Iowa # 07-07445	<b>Naaman and Gwendolyn Hickey House</b> - c.1932 - gable-front - 1 story 1 story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: concrete; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: partial porch - enclosed; Features: simple gable-front form <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 1 car, c.1967; walls: frame - aluminum, roof: gable-front - asphalt, features: -; Other outbuilding: - Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 6, Lot 8 - S 73.5' (also S 73.5' of Lot 7) <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: more research - B Previous: not eligible - 1997 - SHPO, also not in 1986

Address Map # / Iowa #	House info / Garage info / Legal description	NRHP Evaluation
<b>310 Oneida St</b>  Map #35  Iowa # 07-07446	<b>House</b> - c.1907 - gable-front - 1 1/2 story 1 1/2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: stone; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: entry porch; Features: gable returns, slightly clipped gable <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 7, Lot 4 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986
<b>402 Oneida St</b>  Map #36  Iowa # 07-07451	<b>House</b> - c.1915 - gable-front - 1 1/2 story (Craftsman) 1 1/2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: wood deck with rail; Features: triangular brackets <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 8, Lot 6 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986
<b>412 Oneida St</b>  Map #37  Iowa # 07-07454	<b>House</b> - c.1908 - gable-front - 1 1/2 story 1 1/2 story house - frame - composite siding Foundation: concrete; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: entry porch - enclosed; Features: gable returns <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 8, Lot 4 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986
<b>416 Oneida St</b>  Map #38  Iowa # 07-07456	<b>House</b> - c.1909 - gable-front (clipped) - 1 1/2 story 1 1/2 story house - frame - wide wood composite Foundation: concrete; Roof: gable-front (clipped) - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed, wood ramp added; Features: clipped gable, gable returns <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 2 car, c.1953; walls: frame - wood, roof: gable-roof - asphalt, features: - ; Other outbuilding: - Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 8, Lot 3 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1991 - SHPO, also not in 1986
<b>403 Oneida St</b>  Map #39  Iowa # 07-07452	<b>House</b> - c.1912 - gable-front - 1 1/2 story 1 1/2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed; Features: widely spaced 2nd story windows <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 2 car, c.1977; walls: frame - wide wood, roof: gable-front - asphalt, features: projected gable ; Other outbuilding: - Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 5, Lot 11 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 2010 - SHPO, also not in 1986
<b>405 Oneida St</b>  Map #40  Iowa # 07-07453	<b>House</b> - c.1912 - gable-front - 1 1/2 story 1 1/2 story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed; Features: widely spaced 2nd story windows <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 5, Lot 12 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1997 - SHPO, also not in 1986

Address Map # / Iowa #	House info / Garage info / Legal description	NRHP Evaluation
<b>413 Oneida St</b>  Map #41  Iowa # 07-07455	<b>House</b> - c.1907 - Foursquare - hip roof - 2 story 2 story house - frame - wood Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: full porch; Features: dormer <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 5, Lot 13 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986
<b>425 Oneida St</b>  Map #42  Iowa # 07-07457	<b>House</b> - c.1907 - Foursquare with front gable (center) 2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: stone; Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: partial porch - enclosed; Features: front gable with gable returns, gable on roof <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 5, Lot 16 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986
<b>433 Oneida St</b>  Map #43  Iowa # 07-07458	<b>House</b> - c.1909 - Foursquare with front gable (offset) 2 story house - frame - wood Foundation: stucco / stone; Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed; Features: front gable with gable returns <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 5, Lot 18 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986
<b>510 Oneida St</b>  Map #44  Iowa # 07-07460	<b>House</b> - c.1909 - Foursquare with front gable (offset) 2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed/modified; Features: front gable with gable returns, gable on roof <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 9, Lot 4 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986
<b>520 Oneida St</b>  Map #45  Iowa # 07-07461	<b>House</b> - c.1906 - hip roof with front gable 1 1/2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: stucco / stone; Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed; Features: front gable wall extension with gable returns <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 9, Lot 2 - N 80' (also N' 80 of Lot 1) <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 2000 - SHPO, Con in po dis in 1986
<b>603 Oneida St</b>  Map #46  Iowa # 07-07462	<b>House</b> - c.1915 - Foursquare - hip roof - 2 story 2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: stucco / brick; Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: full porch (replaced); Features: dormer <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 2 car, also attached, c.1996; walls: frame - vinyl, roof: gable-front - asphalt shingles, features: - ; Other outbuilding: c.1995 small building on lot to west, also shed Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 4, Lot 15 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986



Address Map # / Iowa #	House info / Garage info / Legal description	NRHP Evaluation
<b>609 Oneida St</b>  Map #47  Iowa # 07-07464	<b>House</b> - c.1915 - gable-front - 1 story 1 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed; Features: attic windows (square Palladian set of 3) <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 4, Lot 16 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986
<b>623 Oneida St</b>  Map #48  Iowa # 07-07468	<b>House</b> - c.1915 - hip roof with front gable 1 1/2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed; Features: front gable with gable returns, side gable <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 2 car, c.1967; walls: frame - wide wood, roof: gable-front - asphalt shingles, features: - ; Other outbuilding: - Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 4, Lot 20 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 2000 - SHPO, also not in 1986
<b>606 Oneida St</b>  Map #49  Iowa # 07-07463	<b>House</b> - c.1915 - hip roof bungalow 1 story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed/modified, wood steps; Features: - <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 10, Lot 5 and E 3.7' of Lot 6 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986
<b>610 Oneida St</b>  Map #50  Iowa # 07-07465	<b>House</b> - c.1919 - hip roof bungalow 1 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - beveled; Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: partial/half porch - enclosed/modified; Features: dormer <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 10, Lot 4 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 2001 - SHPO, Con in po dis in 1986
<b>614 Oneida St</b>  Map #51  Iowa # 07-07466	<b>House</b> - c.1919 - hip roof bungalow 1 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - beveled; Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed/modified; Features: flared eaves, dormer <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 1 car, c.1940s; walls: concrete block, roof: gable-front - asphalt, features: - ; Other outbuilding: - Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 10, Lot 3 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986
<b>1045 Mobile St</b>  Map #52  Iowa # with 07-07466 (no 07-13556)	<b>House (with 614 Oneida)</b> - c.1946 - side gable - 1 story (minimal traditional) 1 story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: concrete block; Roof: side gable - asphalt Porch: no; Features: - <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 2 car, c.1957; walls: frame - vinyl, roof: gable-front - asphalt, features: - ; Other outbuilding: - Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 10, Lot 1 and part of Lot 2 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: none

Address Map # / Iowa #	House info / Garage info / Legal description	NRHP Evaluation
<b>1122 Mobile St</b>  Map #53  Iowa # 07-06923	<b>House</b> - c.1926 - gable-front (bungalow) 1 story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: concrete block; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: entry steps with shed-roof; Features: <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 2 car, c.1969; walls: frame - vinyl, roof: gable-front - asphalt, features: - ; Other outbuilding: - Legal description: Rose Hill - First Addition, Block 12, Lot 11 (also Lot 12) <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986
<b>1110 Mobile St</b>  Map #54  Iowa # 07-06922	<b>St. Peter Claver Catholic Church</b> - 1940 - church - gable-front c- 1 story house - c- frame - vinyl Foundation: c- concrete block - rusticated; Roof: c- gable-front - asphalt Porch: -; Features: gable returns <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 1 car with storage, c.1977; walls: frame - vinyl, roof: side gable - asphalt, features: - ; Other outbuilding: - Legal description: Rose Hill - First Addition, Block 12, Lot 9 and Lot 10 (also Lots 8-9) <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: more research - A Previous: not eligible - 2005 - SHPO, not in 1986/1994 also
<b>1044 (1046) Mobile St</b>  Map #55  Iowa # 07-13555	<b>Payne Memorial AME Church</b> - 1959, 1999 - church - gable roof c- 1 story house - c- brick Foundation: brick veneer (concrete block); Roof: c- gable-front - asphalt Porch: -; Features: stained glass, canopy roof at entry <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Rose Hill - First Addition, Block 13, Lot 14-15-16-17 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: more research - A Previous: none
<b>1024 Mobile St</b>  Map #56  Iowa # 07-13554	<b>House (parsonage for Payne AME)</b> - 1963 - ranch - hip roof (brick) 1 story house - brick Foundation: brick veneer (concrete block); Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: entry steps; Features: recessed center section, wide eaves, attached garage <b>Garage:</b> attached - 2 car, -; walls: -, roof: -, features: - ; Other outbuilding: - Legal description: Rose Hill - First Addition, Block 13, Lot 13, and Lusch Addition - Block 3 - Lots 6-7 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: more research - A Previous: none
<b>1006 Mobile St</b>  Map #57  Iowa # 07-06917	<b>House</b> - c.1909 - gable-front - 1 1/2 story 1 1/2 story house - frame - vinyl, new wood shake in gable Foundation: stone; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: center porch - enclosed/modified; Features: gable returns <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 2 car, c.2005; walls: frame - vinyl, roof: gable-front - asphalt, features: - ; Other outbuilding: - Legal description: Lusch Addition, Block 3, Lot 8 - S 47.8' of N 92.2' - and same of Lot 9 (also N part of Lot 12, Block 13, in Rose Hill First Addition) <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986

<b>Address Map # / Iowa #</b>	<b>House info / Garage info / Legal description</b>	<b>NRHP Evaluation</b>
<b>1002 Mobile St</b>  Map #58  Iowa # 07-06916	<b>House</b> - c.1909 - hip roof with front gable 1 1/2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: entry porch - enclosed; Features: gable returns <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 1 car, c.1960; walls: frame - vinyl, roof: gable-front - asphalt, features: - ; Other outbuilding: - Legal description: Lusch Addition, Block 3, Lot 8 - S 50', and Lot 9 - S 50' (also N part of Lot 12, Block 13, in Rose Hill First Addition) <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: Cont in po dis - 1986
<b>1037 Mobile St</b>  Map #59  Iowa # 07-06921	<b>House</b> - c.1918 - gable-front - 1 story 1 story house - concrete block - beveled edges Foundation: concrete block - beveled; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: full porch with inset corner - modified/enclosed; Features: concrete block construction <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 2 car, c.1977; walls: frame - wide wood, roof: gable-front - asphalt, features: projected gable with supports ; Other outbuilding: - Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 10, Lot 26 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: more research Previous: not eligible - 1986
<b>1015 Mobile St</b>  Map #60  Iowa # 07-06919	<b>House</b> - c.1918 - gable-front (bungalow) 1 story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: full porch with inset corner - modified/enclosed; Features: - <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 10, Lot 20 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: more research Previous: not eligible - 1986
<b>914 Mobile St</b>  Map #61  Iowa # 07-06915	<b>House</b> - c.1913 - gable-front - 2 story 2 story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: stone; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed; Features: tall gable-oriented form <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 1 car, c.1960s; walls: frame - wide wood, roof: gable-front - asphalt, features: - ; Other outbuilding: - Legal description: Shilliams Subdivsion, Block 5, Lot 4 - S 58' of N 70' (or Lot 4 exc S 100' and N 12') <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 2003 - SHPO, not in 1986
<b>101 Albany St</b>  Map #62  Iowa # 07-02047	<b>Bethel Chapel (AME Church) (Railroad Chapel)</b> - c.1914 (on this site) - church - gable-front c- 1 story house - c- frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: entry vestibule; Features: gable-oriented form <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Shilliams Subdivsion, Block 4, Lot 4 and Lot 5 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: yes - A Previous: Cont in po dis - 1986
<b>738 Mobile St</b>  Map #63  Iowa # 07-06912	<b>House</b> - c.1946 - ranch - hip roof 1 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block, some brick veneer; Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: corner entry; Features: - <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Shilliams Subdivsion, Block 1, Lot 15 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986

Address Map # / Iowa #	House info / Garage info / Legal description	NRHP Evaluation
<b>712 Mobile St</b>  Map #64  Iowa # 07-06911	<b>House</b> - c.1898 - hip roof cottage 1 story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: stone; Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed (on rusticated concrete blocks); Features: dormer <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Shilliams Subdivsion, Block 1, Lot 11 - S 20', and Lot 10 - N 20' <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 2003 - SHPO, not in 1986/1988 also
<b>708 Mobile St</b>  Map #65  Iowa # 07-06910	<b>House</b> - c.1898 - hip roof with front gable - Victorian vernacular 1 1/2 story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: stone; Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: partial porch - enclosed; Features: front gable / bay window section - gable returns <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Shilliams Subdivsion, Block 1, Lot 10 - S 40' <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986
<b>301 Douglas St</b>  Map #66  Iowa # 07-03941	<b>House</b> - c.1940 (on this site) - side gable with center cross gable 1 1/2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: side gable - asphalt Porch: entry porch - new columns/steps; Features: cross gable <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Shilliams Subdivsion, Block 1, Lot 9 - W 62' <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1981
<b>729 Mobile St</b>  Map #67  Iowa # 07-13557	<b>Commercial building</b> - c.1968 - commercial - gable front c- 1 story house - c- frame - vinyl Foundation: c- concrete; Roof: c- gable-front - asphalt Porch: -; Features: - <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Shilliams 3rd Subdivsion, Block 11, Lot 12 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: none
<b>104 Bates St</b>  Map #68  Iowa # 07-02716	<b>House</b> - c.1906 - hip roof with front gable 1 1/2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: stone; Roof: hip - metal Porch: entry porch - enclosed; Features: - <b>Garage:</b> attached, -; walls: -, roof: -, features: - ; Other outbuilding: large shed Legal description: Shilliams 3rd Subdivsion, Block 11, Lot 5 - S 18' and north 18' Lot 6 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1978, 1986
<b>415 Shilliam Ave</b>  Map #69  Iowa # 07-08426	<b>House</b> - c.1901 - cross gable (T-plan) 1 1/2 story house - frame - composite Foundation: stucco (stone); Roof: cross gable - asphalt Porch: entry porch - enclosed/modified; Features: gable peak detail <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Shilliams 3rd Subdivsion, Block 4, Lot 3 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986

Address Map # / Iowa #	House info / Garage info / Legal description	NRHP Evaluation
<b>314 Bates St</b>  Map #70  Iowa # 07-02719	<b>House</b> - c.1906 - hip roof with front gable 1 1/2 story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: stone; Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: entry porch - enclosed; Features: hip roof form with gables <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Shilliams 3rd Subdivision, Block 4, Lot 1 - N 33 1/3 ft, also Lot 2 - N 33 1/3' <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986
<b>331 Bates St</b>  Map #71  Iowa # 07-02721	<b>House</b> - c.1911 - gable-front - 1 1/2 story 1 1/2 story house - frame - asbestos Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: full porch - new columns; Features: side dormers, rafter tails <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 9, Lot 20 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986
<b>351 Bates St</b>  Map #72  Iowa # 07-02724	<b>House</b> - c.1911 - gable-front - 1 1/2 story 1 1/2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed; Features: side hip-roof dormers <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 1 car, c.1960; walls: concrete block, roof: hip roof - asphalt shingles, features: rafter tails ; Other outbuilding: - Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 9, Lot 25 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: more research - A? Previous: not eligible - 1996 - SHPO
<b>357 Bates St</b>  Map #73  Iowa # 07-02725	<b>House</b> - c.1906 - gable-front - 1 1/2 story 1 1/2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: entry porch; Features: gable returns, gable peak detail <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 1 car, c.2008; walls: frame - vinyl, roof: gable-front - asphalt shingles, features: - ; Other outbuilding: - Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 9, Lot 1 - south 40' and south 40' of Lot 2 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1996 - SHPO
<b>338 Halstead St</b>  Map #74  Iowa # 07-04785	<b>House</b> - c.1911 - gable-front - 1 1/2 story 1 1/2 story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: stucco (concrete block); Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed; Features: side dormer <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 9, Lot 11 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986
<b>355 Halstead St</b>  Map #75  Iowa # 07-13552	<b>House</b> - c.1962 - ranch - hip roof 1 story house - frame - wide wood, some vertical, some brick on façade Foundation: concrete block; Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: entry porch - inset at corner; Features: wide eaves, front picture window, attached garage (1 car) <b>Garage:</b> yes - attached 1 car, also detached - 2 car, c.1981; walls: frame - wide wood, roof: gable-front - asphalt shingles, features: projected gable with brackets ; Other outbuilding: gable-roof frame building, wood siding, rafter tail, six-light wood windows Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 8, Lot 25 and 26 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: none



Address Map # / Iowa #	House info / Garage info / Legal description	NRHP Evaluation
<b>325 Halstead St</b>  Map #76  Iowa # 07-04784	<b>House</b> - c.1911 - gambrel-front 1 1/2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gambrel - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed; Features: cross gambrel roof design, gable returns <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 8, Lot 19 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 2001 - SHPO, not in 1986 also
<b>307 Shilliam Ave</b>  Map #77  Iowa # 07-13558	<b>Church of God in Christ</b> - c.1930s, 1950s, 1968 - church - gable roof c- 1 story house - c - brick (multi-color) Foundation: concrete block; Roof: c- gable-roof - asphalt Porch: -; Features: multi-color brick <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Shilliams 3rd Subdivision, Block 3, Lot 1 (also lots 2-5) <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: none
<b>225 Shilliam Ave</b>  Map #78  Iowa # 07-08423	<b>House</b> - c.1907 - side gable cottage with front gable - 1 story 1 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: complex gable - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed/modified; Features: front gables on roofline <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 1 car, c.1968; walls: frame - wide wood, roof: gable-front - asphalt, features: - ; Other outbuilding: - Legal description: Shilliams 3rd Subdivision, Block 2, Lot 5 - E 42' <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 2004 - SHPO, also not in 1986
<b>217 Shilliam Ave</b>  Map #79  Iowa # 07-08422	<b>House</b> - c.1905 - hip roof with front gable 1 1/2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: stucco (stone); Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed/modified; Features: front gable dormer with gable returns <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Shilliams 3rd Subdivision, Block 2, Lot 3 - E 14', and W 28' of Lot 4 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986
<b>229 Halstead St</b>  Map #80  Iowa # 07-04783	<b>House</b> - c.1903 - hip roof cottage 1 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: stucco (stone); Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: full porch enclosed, front deck/ramp; Features: front gable on hip roof <b>Garage:</b> no, -; walls: -, roof: -, features: - ; Other outbuilding: Legal description: Shilliams 3rd Subdivision, Block 7, Lot 12 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 2001 - SHPO, not in 1981/1986 also
<b>200 Merriman St</b>  Map #81  Iowa # 07-06860	<b>House</b> - c.1905 - hip roof with gables (Victorian vernacular) 1 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block; Roof: hip roof - asphalt Porch: full porch - replacement; Features: gables on roof <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Shilliams 3rd Subdivision, Block 10, Lot 1 - W 66' <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986, 1979

Address Map # / Iowa #	House info / Garage info / Legal description	NRHP Evaluation
<b>130 Jackson St</b>  Map #82  Iowa # 07-13553	<b>Union Baptist Church</b> - c.1943, 2005 - church - gable roof c- 1 story house - c- brick / vertical wood Foundation: c- concrete; Roof: c- gable-roof - asphalt shingles Porch: -; Features: pointed arch window on west, stained glass windows <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Shilliams 3rd Subdivision, Block 7, Lot 1 (and Lot 2) <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: more research - A Previous: none
<b>118 Shilliam Ave</b>  Map #83  Iowa # 07-08419	<b>House</b> - c.1912 - gambrel-front 1 1/2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block; Roof: gambrel-front - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed; Features: gambrel roofline <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Shilliams 3rd Subdivision, Block 8, Lot 5 - W 49', and W 49' of Lot 4 exc RR cor <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: more research Previous: not eligible - 1986
<b>238 Jackson St</b>  Map #84  Iowa # 07-05482	<b>House</b> - c.1913 - gable-front (clipped) - 1 1/2 story 1 1/2 Story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: stucco (concrete); Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed; Features: clipped gable, gable returns <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 8, Lot 11 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986
<b>244 Jackson St</b>  Map #85  Iowa # 07-05485	<b>House</b> - c.1915 - gable-front - 1 1/2 story 1 1/2 Story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: full porch - modified/enclosed; Features: - <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 8, Lot 10 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986
<b>246 Jackson St</b>  Map #86  Iowa # 07-05486	<b>House</b> - c.1915 - gable front - 2 story 2 story house - frame - rolled asphalt Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed; Features: - <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 1 car, c.1956; walls: frame, roof: , features: ; Other outbuilding: Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 8, Lot 9 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986
<b>252 Jackson St</b>  Map #87  Iowa # 07-05487	<b>House</b> - c.1915 - Foursquare with front gable (center) 2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed; Features: front gable with gable returns <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 1 car, c.1950; walls: frame - vinyl, roof: gable-front - asphalt, features: - ; Other outbuilding: - Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 8, Lot 8 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 2001 - SHPO, not in 1986 also

Address Map # / Iowa #	House info / Garage info / Legal description	NRHP Evaluation
<b>241 Jackson St</b>  Map #88  Iowa # 07-05484	<b>House</b> - c.1909 - gable-front (clipped) - 1 1/2 story 1 1/2 Story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed; Features: clipped gable, gable returns <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 7, Lot 23 (and Lot 24) <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986
<b>235 Jackson St</b>  Map #89  Iowa # 07-05481	<b>House</b> - c.1907 - gable-front - 1 1/2 story 1 1/2 Story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed; Features: gable returns, gable peak <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 7, Lot 21 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 2001 - SHPO, not in 1986 also
<b>219 Jackson St</b>  Map #90  Iowa # 07-05478	<b>House</b> - c.1909 - gambrel-front 1 1/2 Story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gambrel - asphalt Porch: full porch - modified/enclosed; Features: gambrel roof form <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 2 car, c.2003; walls: frame - vinyl, roof: gable-front - asphalt, features: - ; Other outbuilding: - Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 7, Lot 17 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986
<b>122 N Barclay St</b>  Map #91  Iowa # 07-02681	<b>House</b> - c.1911 - gable-front - 1 1/2 story 1 1/2 story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: stucco (stone); Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: partial porch - enclosed; Features: gable returns <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 7, Lot 15 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 2001 - SHPO, also not in 1986
<b>138 N Barclay St</b>  Map #92  Iowa # 07-02683	<b>House</b> - c.1906 (or earlier?) - side gable - 1 1/2 story 1 1/2 story house - frame - composite Foundation: stone; Roof: side gable - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed; Features: - <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 7, Lot 11 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1990
<b>142 N Barclay St</b>  Map #93  Iowa # 07-02684	<b>House</b> - c.1909 - gable-front (clipped) - 1 1/2 story 1 1/2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: stucco; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: full porch - modified/enclosed; Features: clipped gable, gable returns <b>Garage:</b> yes? - detached - 1 car, c.1950; walls: frame, roof: , features: ; Other outbuilding: - Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 7, Lot 10 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986

Address Map # / Iowa #	House info / Garage info / Legal description	NRHP Evaluation
<b>146 N Barclay St</b>  Map #94  Iowa # 07-02685	<b>House</b> - c.1909 - gable-front (clipped) - 1 1/2 story 1 1/2 story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: full porch - modified/enclosed; Features: clipped gable, gable returns <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 7, Lot 9 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986
<b>218 Salisbury St</b>  Map #95  Iowa # 07-08323	<b>House</b> - c.1910 - hip roof cottage 1 story house - frame - wood composite Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed/modified; Features: hip roof form <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 2 car, c.1950; walls: concrete block, roof: gable-front - asphalt shingles, features: rafter tails ; Other outbuilding: two other small houses - 1940s - gable-roof, frame, concrete block foundations Legal description: Hammond & Hopkins Addition, Block 9, Lot 10 - E 50' of S 125' (or Lot 10 - E 50' exc N 15') <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: more research Previous: not eligible - 1997 - SHPO
<b>208 (206) Salisbury St</b>  Map #96  Iowa # 07-08321	<b>House</b> - c.1917 - hip roof - 2 story (I-house) 2 story house - frame - rolled asphalt Foundation: stucco (concrete block); Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: entry hood/steps; Features: wide eaves, offset entry with hood <b>Garage:</b> no Legal description: Hammond & Hopkins Addition, Block 9, Lot 7 - W 31' exc N 15', and Lot 6 - E 2.5' exc N 15' <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1997 - SHPO
<b>220 Hopkins Ct</b>  Map #97  Iowa # 07-05216	<b>House</b> - c.1901 - cross gable (T-plan) 1 story house - frame - wood composite Foundation: stone; Roof: cross gable - asphalt Porch: partial porch; Features: - <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 1 car, c.1946; walls: frame - composite wood, roof: gable-front, features: - ; Other outbuilding: - Legal description: Hammond & Hopkins Addition, Block 10, Lot 2 <i>see additional details and historical info in Table 3 in Appendix A</i>	<b>NRHP</b> <i>Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1991 - SHPO, not in 1986 also

\* “more research” note under district evaluation relates to the discussion on page 226

Overall, the 89 houses include 34 one-story frame houses, 37 one-and-one-half story frame houses, and 16 two-story frame houses, as well as a one-story concrete block house (bungalow) and a one-story brick house (ranch). The majority of these 89 houses have been clad in modern siding materials, with vinyl siding (46) and aluminum siding (28) as the most common siding materials. Only two houses retain original wood siding as the current siding, both two-story houses located in the 400 block of Oneida St. The beveled concrete block bungalow, two bungalows clad in stucco, and brick ranch also retain original exterior materials. Many of the houses have replacement windows, including some houses with resized window openings. The majority of the porches on the houses throughout the neighborhood have been enclosed, with some enclosed by the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and others enclosed more recently. While these changes were designed to improve the general condition and function of the houses, they have impacted the historic integrity of the houses in terms of historic materials and features.

### *Neighborhood evaluation*

Through the research on the individual properties and the general research on the neighborhood and African American history in Waterloo, it was confirmed that this northeast triangle neighborhood started as a working-class neighborhood in the 1900s and 1910s primarily composed of rental housing, which evolved into a neighborhood that was primarily African American residents by the 1940s and 1950s. While African American residents lived in a few locations in town initially in the 1910s, this neighborhood had a growing concentration of these new residents to Waterloo by the 1920s (see *Section III: Historic Contexts and Associated Property Types* for additional information). The neighborhood consists of three “sections” per se, as differentiated by their platting and development (Figure 60). The northwest section (generally west of N. Barclay St, south of Sumner St, to railroad tracks) was the initially platted as a triangular area in 1884 as Hammond and Hopkins Addition, with the earliest development in this area in the 1890s and 1900s (Figure 61). The south section was platted in 1898 as a triangular area as Shilliam’s 3<sup>rd</sup> Subdivision, including the properties along both sides of Shilliam Ave and extending south to Douglas St between the railroad tracks and Mobile Street (Figure 62). The earlier Shilliam’s Subdivision and Shilliam’s 2<sup>nd</sup> Subdivision were located to the east, east of Mobile Street. Thus, the earliest housing in Shilliam’s 3<sup>rd</sup> Subdivision dated to the turn of the century through 1910s. These two areas developed organically with one-story and larger one-and-one-half-story houses within the larger northeast triangle neighborhood survey area, primarily with working-class housing that started as rental property and often was later sold to a current renter. The remaining rectangular section, extending from the alley north of Shilliam Avenue to Sumner St between N. Barclay and Mobile streets, was platted in 1906 as Howrey and McWilliams Addition, and they worked to specifically develop this neighborhood (Figure 63). The section along Oneida Street and to the south was the focus of the initial development, with the blocks along Sumner St then resurveyed as Howrey and McWilliams Replat in 1910. Thus, development in this area included primarily one-and-one-half-story houses with some larger two-story houses.

When African Americans first moved to Waterloo and into this area in the 1910s and 1920s, they were located primarily in the northwest triangle west of N. Barclay and the southern triangle of Shilliam’s 3<sup>rd</sup> Subdivision. With prohibition in 1912, these working-class areas along the Illinois Central railroad tracks were great locations for bootlegging and related activities for both black and white residents. By 1913, the newspaper had coined the term “Smoky Row” for a series of properties along the 100 block of Merriman St near the tracks in the southern section and along Linn and Oneida in the northwest section. These properties were the target of clean-up efforts with the support of the new African American ministers in town and other respectable residents of the area. While Merriman Street was declared “cleaned up” in 1914, the small section of the neighborhood bounded by Sumner, Oneida, Barclay, and the Illinois Central tracks was noted by the residents as the remaining section with the troublemakers. The block from the railroad tracks to Sumner to Manson, including the 100 block of Linn Street and the 100 block of Oneida Street, continued to draw disreputable restaurant owners over the next decades, the recurring target of “clean up” efforts by the city and other residents in the neighborhood. The associated buildings in these “Smoky Row” sections of the broader neighborhood are generally demolished, with vacant lots remaining in these areas. Thus, while the history may be noted by interpretive signage or during tours, there are not many extant buildings associated with this aspect of the history of the neighborhood.



The broader northwest triangle west of N. Barclay to the tracks and the southern triangle along Shilliam Ave and further south to the tracks were inhabited largely by respectable working-class white and black residents in the 1910s and 1920s. With the African Methodist Episcopal church moving to 101 Albany St (Map #62) in 1914 and then the Antioch Baptist Church moving two blocks to the east to 600 Douglas St (demolished) by 1916, new African American residents were drawn to this area within Shilliam's 3<sup>rd</sup> Subdivision (and Shilliam's Subdivision to the east, largely outside of the survey boundary). The Masonic lodge building was also constructed in this area, reaffirming this part of the neighborhood as the center of institutions and fraternal organization related to the growing African American community. This area was the first part of the neighborhood (and Waterloo overall) to become predominantly African American residents (Figure 62). Thus, this southern section of the neighborhood has significance as it relates to this early history of the African American community. However, many of the houses were constructed as rental properties in the 1900s and 1910s, and they were older properties that required maintenance by the 1950s. Thus, this section of the neighborhood is also noted with the highest number of demolitions (Figure 57). The eight houses and three churches built by 1970 within this area, including properties along the east side of Mobile, represent only about 15% of the buildings in the neighborhood in 1969, and no houses remain in the small subdivisions in the triangle south of Douglas to the railroad tracks. Additionally, eight historic commercial/club buildings that were located in the 600, 700, and 800 blocks of Mobile have all been demolished. Finally, the 18 new houses and one new church outnumber the number of historic buildings remaining in this area. Thus, this portion of the survey area does not retain the historic integrity and fabric of historic buildings on the blocks to convey its historic appearance and significance. However, as noted above, this history as documented could be noted by interpretive signage or during tours related to the history of the neighborhood.

The northwest triangle west of N. Barclay to the tracks appears to have been a mix of the more respectable citizens with some disreputable residents from the 1910s to 1930s, as some businesses and houses in this area along Linn and Oneida Street continued to be targeted for "clean up" efforts. However, the majority of the properties were inhabited by working-class immigrant and African American residents through this period, including a number that worked for the Illinois Central shops immediately to the west side of the railroad tracks that form the western/southern boundary of this area (Figure 61). Similar to the southern triangle section, this northwest triangle section was predominantly African American residents by the 1920s. Mt. Carmel Baptist church also moved into this area along Sumner Street in the early 1920s, providing an African American congregation closer to this part of the neighborhood and the neighborhood west of the railroad shops. As this section appears to have perhaps been slightly less desirable housing likely due to both older age of housing and location, it also became the area where African American residents were able to purchase their own houses, rather than simply rent. Thus, a number of the early property owners were located in this area. Several households included boarders in this area, supplementing their income and helping make rent. As residents aged, widows remained in their properties, typically with boarders as their source of income. One property is noted with two small rental units then constructed behind the main house (Map #95). The 19 houses and one church that remain in this northwest triangle area represent approximately 35% of the buildings that existed in the neighborhood in 1969 (Figure 56). New construction in this area has been limited to two houses and one commercial building, which was constructed at the far northwest corner on the site of Shepherd's Lumber Company that was destroyed by fire during the outbreak of social

violence in September 1968. Thus, this section is characterized by a large number of vacant parcels and the noted historic houses and church. The northern part of this area along Sumner Street and extending south on the 200 block of Manson Street has the largest number of historic houses overall intact on the blocks. Unfortunately, the two-story house at 220 Sumner St that was listed from the 1940s to 1960s as the “tourist home” run by Mrs. Spencer has been demolished. Thus, this portion of the survey area does not overall retain the historic integrity and fabric of historic buildings on the blocks to convey its historic appearance and significance. Aspects of the history related to sites and buildings in this area as documented through this project could be noted by interpretive signage or during tours related to the history of the neighborhood

There is a greater degree of historic integrity noted at the block level in the northwest portion of this area on the 200-300 blocks of Sumner Street, 200 block of Manson, and east half of the 100 block of Oneida St that encompasses the 14 historic houses and one historic church that represent 15 of the 20 buildings noted as constructed by 1969. This small area from a block perspective retains historic integrity in the fabric of historic buildings on the blocks to convey its historic appearance and significance. However, this set of buildings represent only a small section of an overall historic neighborhood. This small area of remaining historic resources would need to be demonstrated as significant within the broader patterns of the neighborhoods and historic contexts developed for the project. These buildings are noted to be associated with African American history in the neighborhood/city by the 1910s and 1920s, as the section closest to the Illinois Central shops. Thus, this is the oldest intact section of the northeast triangular neighborhood survey area related to African American history. However, several of these individual houses have alterations that may have impacted their individual integrity to be classified as contributing buildings within a historic district. Finally, the Hammond and Hopkins Addition also continued on the block to the north of Sumner Street, and this area has not been researched and evaluated to have a full understanding of where the northern boundary of this portion of the neighborhood as related to African American history or other significance might actually extend. Thus, this small area as such has not been evaluated at this time as a potential historic district (see further discussion below on the potential evaluation of a broader historic district extending north).

The remaining rectangular area bounded by N. Barclay St, Sumner St, Mobile St, and the alley north of Shilliam Ave was originally platted as the Howrey and McWilliams Addition in 1906, with the properties along Sumner St and further north to Cottage St replatted in 1910 as the Howrey and McWilliams Replat (Figure 63). As noted, development in this area started with houses along Oneida St and the blocks to the south, with the character of housing more substantial along Sumner Street. This addition remained predominantly white through the 1920s, with African American residents moving into the western edge along N. Barclay and southern blocks prior to the northern area along Oneida Street. In 1930, the addition was roughly 60% white households and 40% black households, which would shift to roughly 15% white households and 85% black households by the 1940 census. Thus, this area was predominantly African Americans by the 1940s, with the increasing African American population of Waterloo and concentration of more African American residents into this northeast triangle neighborhood. The area to the north of Oneida Street, encompassing the replat along Sumner Street, was the edge of the African American neighborhood in 1940, as these houses along the 500-600 blocks of Sumner Street continued to be occupied by white residents (while the 200-300 blocks of Sumner Street further west in Hammond and Hopkins Addition were primarily black residents, as noted above). This area would then transition to

primarily African American residents with increased population in the 1940s and 1950s. Thus, the area within the Howrey and McWilliams Addition along Oneida Street and to the south would be the older African American neighborhood, evolving as such through the 1920s and 1930s. These 39 houses within this area represent slightly more than half (55%) of the houses built in this portion of the neighborhood by 1969, with the handful of commercial buildings along Oneida St also demolished (Figure 58). In addition to the remaining historic houses and one historic church (with later additions), there are 20 new houses that have been built in this area, primarily along the 300 block of Oneida and on the blocks to the south. These new houses then represent about two-thirds of the current buildings in the overall area. Thus, this portion of the survey area overall does not retain the historic integrity and fabric of historic buildings on the blocks to convey its historic appearance and significance.

The irregular 400-500-600 blocks of Oneida St between Jackson St and Mobile St represent the blocks with the most historic integrity within this rectangular section of the northeast triangle neighborhood that was the older African American neighborhood (Figures 63). The Sanborn map shows 25 historic houses and one commercial building (and 12 historically vacant lots) along these blocks in 1969, and 18 of the houses remain extant (69%) (Figure 58). Additionally, only one new house has been built on these blocks. Thus, these blocks retain better historic integrity in the fabric of historic buildings on the blocks to convey its historic appearance and significance, from simply a block perspective. However, they represent only a small section of an overall historic neighborhood. This small area of 18 remaining historic houses would need to be demonstrated as significant within the broader patterns of the neighborhood and historic contexts developed for the project. The houses were primarily built as rental housing for white residents from 1906 through the 1910s, with African American residents then later moving into these properties in the 1920s and 1930s. Several of these individual houses have alterations that may have impacted their individual integrity to be classified as contributing buildings. The large number of vacant lots, while generally historically vacant lots, create a certain level of a lack of cohesion between the historic resources, particularly in the center section of the blocks. Thus, this small area as such has not been evaluated at this time as a potential historic district (see further discussion below on the potential evaluation of a broader historic district extending north).

As noted, the 500-600 blocks of Sumner Street within the Howrey and McWilliams Replat marked the edge of the African American neighborhood in 1940, as these houses along the 500-600 blocks of Sumner Street continued to be occupied by white residents. This area would then transition to primarily African American residents with increased population in the 1940s and 1950s. As the African American population increased through this period, a larger number of residents were also living on the blocks to the north of Sumner Street and the current survey area, as well as on the blocks to the east of Mobile Street. While these blocks along Sumner Street retain strong historic integrity with only one demolition of 15 houses on the block in 1969, they are less associated with the history of the area to the south as the older African American neighborhood, and they are likely more associated with the history of the houses remaining on the north side of Sumner Street, which were not included as part of this northeast triangle survey project. Thus, this small area as such has not been evaluated at this time as a potential historic district (see further discussion below on the potential evaluation of a broader historic district extending north).

The boundaries for the northeast triangle survey project were chosen to encompass the oldest African American section of the area that then developed as a much larger African American neighborhood on the east side of Waterloo by the end of the 1960s. The properties extending the four blocks further east of Mobile St to Linden St were likely partially part of the earlier development of the broader neighborhood particularly within the earlier Shilliam's Subdivision in the southern portion of this section, with further development through the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century north of this area through the Rose Hill Addition. The properties extending five blocks further north of Sumner St to Newell St were likely developed partly with the demand for housing in the 1900s to 1910s, with further development through the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. A large number of historic houses are identified as extant along the north side of Sumner Street, Cottage Street, and portions of Adams Street. As the number of African American residents grew in Waterloo in the 1940s and 1950s, these blocks to the east and north of the northeast triangle survey area became predominantly African American as well. Grant School, located just northeast of the survey area on Mobile between Sumner and Cottage, was noted as 100% black students by the 1960s, drawing its enrollment from this broader area. Several African American residents noted by the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century in the historic contexts developed for this project lived within a couple blocks to the east of the north end of the survey area and on these streets noted to the north of the survey area. The African American community as it extends to these blocks has not been documented, and it is not fully understood at this time. Thus, further intensive level architectural and historical survey work would need to be completed on these blocks to determine their historic development, association with the identified themes of African American history, and their relationship to the blocks further to the south, particularly along the south side of Sumner Street and Oneida Street.

While the blocks to the south of Oneida Street (through the Howrey and McWilliams Addition and through Shilliam's 3<sup>rd</sup> Subdivision) to the railroad tracks have generally been identified with a loss of historic integrity in the fabric of historic buildings on the blocks, the northern edge of the survey along Oneida Street and to the north along the south side of Sumner Street retains more historic integrity to convey its historic appearance and significance. These blocks include the pocket area in the northwest corner of the survey area along Sumner/Manson/Oneida (as noted on page 223), the Antioch Baptist Church on Sumner St, the 400-600 blocks of Oneida St (as noted on page 224), the 500-600 blocks of Sumner Street (as noted on page 224), Payne Memorial A.M.E. Church and parsonage, and St. Peter Claver church (now Jesse Cosby Neighborhood Center). While this area is not primarily associated with the earliest African American history as represented by the southern portion of the survey area (though is reflected in the northwest corner), it is associated with the African American history of the neighborhood from the 1920s to 1960s as the neighborhood evolved to encompass a larger area. As noted above, the historic significance of the blocks within the northern portion of the survey area likely ties to the blocks to the north of this area, as well as likely some blocks to the east of this survey area. Thus, further evaluation of these blocks as part of a larger historic district extending into these blocks along the northern edge of the survey area would need to be completed as part of a broader survey project to identify, document, research, and evaluate the historic resources within the larger area extending to the north and perhaps east. With this research, any historic district would be evaluated, and a boundary would then be determined, as well as contributing and non-contributing buildings. The integrity of the individual buildings throughout these blocks and the broader area would need to be carefully assessed with standards clearly developed for contributing and non-contributing buildings. As

noted, several of these individual houses have alterations that may have impacted their individual integrity to be classified as contributing buildings. The overall block integrity would also need to be further assessed, within the context of the broader area. These properties on these blocks with more integrity in the northern part of the survey area have been indicated in the table as “more research” under the district evaluation to identify the properties that would be included in a broader neighborhood evaluation and potential identification of a historic district as part of a future project.

### *Individual building evaluations*

While the identification and evaluation of a potential historic district was the primary focus of this intensive level historical/architectural survey project, preliminary evaluations were also completed for the properties for the eligibility for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The NRHP has specific standards that individual properties must meet in order to qualify to be nominated for listing. In general, in order for a property to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, it must be at least 50 years old and possess both historic significance and historic integrity. Significance may be related to a historical event or pattern of historic activities (Criterion A), association with a significant person that made an impact on the community (Criterion B), architectural characteristics (represented by stylistic houses, vernacular types, significant construction methods, etc.) (Criterion C) or potential to provide important information about prehistory or history (Criterion D, usually archeological sites). A property must meet at least one of these significance criteria for listing, as further defined and outlined in the NRHP bulletins. Additionally, the property must retain a sufficient degree of historic integrity to convey its significance – i.e. it must generally be recognizable as a historic building and retain historic materials and features. By the NRHP standards, integrity is measured through seven aspects: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Each of these aspects of integrity must be addressed in a nomination, but some aspects may outweigh others in relation to the significance of the property. For example, a moved property may be listed, if it retains other aspects of integrity or its significance is related to its new/current location. For significance under Criterion C for architecture, a high level of integrity of historic design, materials, and workmanship typically must be evident. Some changes within these aspects may be permitted for a listing under another criteria. However, non-historic changes such as replacement windows and vinyl siding negatively impact the historic integrity of a property. Thus, properties may be important at the local level for aspects of their history or architecture without meeting the national criteria for listing on the NRHP. Properties may also be significant within a context of a neighborhood or aspect of community history without meeting the criteria for listing on the NRHP. These properties should be recognized locally by interpretive programs or other methods, rather than NRHP listing.

For an individual listing on the NRHP, the significance of the property as an individual building must be determined, and the property must retain historic integrity on the exterior and the interior of the property, with the exterior appearance clearly demonstrating its historic design, features, and materials. As noted, the 89 houses built within the northeast triangle neighborhood survey area mostly have been clad in modern siding materials, with vinyl siding (46) and aluminum siding (28) as the most common siding materials. Only two houses retain original wood siding as the current siding, both two-story houses located in the 400 block of Oneida St. The beveled concrete block bungalow, two bungalows clad in stucco, and brick ranch also retain original exterior



materials. Many of the houses have replacement windows, including some houses with resized window openings. The majority of the porches on the houses throughout the neighborhood have been enclosed, with some enclosed by the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and others enclosed more recently. While some porch columns remain visible, others appear to have had columns removed for the enclosure work. While these changes were designed to improve the general condition and function of the houses, they have impacted the historic integrity of the houses in terms of historic materials and features. In addition to retaining historic integrity, a house needs to demonstrate significance as related to a historic theme, person, or architecture. Many of these properties were constructed as rental houses, with residents changing every few years. Thus, while contributing to the overall understanding of the history of the neighborhood, they are not strongly tied to a particular criterion as related to the NRHP for individual listing. A handful of houses throughout the northeast survey area have been identified as more strongly related to a particular neighborhood theme or a particular person that made an impact within the African American community. However, these properties have also sustained a degree of alterations that have impacted their historic integrity to be evaluated as eligible for listing on the NRHP. None of the houses have been evaluated as eligible for listing individually on the NRHP at this time, but eight houses have been identified as recommended for “more research” to more fully evaluate a potential listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP):

- George B. and Lydia A. Butler House at 215 Oneida St – 1 ½ story gambrel-front house, c.1910 (Map #31, Iowa #07-07441)
- Naaman and Gwendolyn Hickey House at 307 Oneida St – one-story gable-front house, c.1932 (Map #34, Iowa #07-07445) (childhood home of Anna Mae (Hickey) Weems)
- parsonage for the Payne Memorial A.M.E. Church at 1024 Mobile St – one-story brick ranch, 1963 (Map #56, Iowa #07-13554)
- House at 1037 Mobile St – concrete block gable-front house, c.1918 (Map #59, Iowa #07-06921)
- House at 1015 Mobile St – one-story gable-front bungalow, c.1918 (Map #60, Iowa #07-6919)
- House at 351 Bates St – gable-front 1 ½ story house – c.1911 (Map #72, Iowa #07-02724)
- House at 118 Shilliam Ave – gambrel-front house – c.1912 (Map #83, Iowa #07-08419)
- House at 218 Salisbury St – hip roof cottage – c.1910 (Map #95, Iowa #07-08323)

These properties would need further assessment of their integrity (including the interior) and further development of their history and historic context as relates to their criterion of significance for a formal determination of eligibility (see site inventory forms for additional information).

While there are integrity issues from the perspective of the National Register of Historic Places, a significant goal for the survey project was to identify and document the extant historic resources in the neighborhood. Many of these properties directly contribute to the history of the neighborhood as an early 20<sup>th</sup> century working class that evolved to be a significant African American neighborhood in Waterloo. An Iowa Site Inventory form was filled out for each property built by 1975 in the neighborhood, documenting the history of the individual resources including property owners, residents, and census information. Thus, the history and relationship of each property to the broader neighborhood development and African American community has been documented through this survey project. While the building may not be individually eligible for listing on the NRHP, this collected and documented history could be utilized for other projects that recognize and interpret the unique history of the northeast triangle neighborhood.

In addition to the houses within this area, seven churches were identified within the northeast triangle survey area. These congregations were formed for the African American residents of this neighborhood and the broader community in Waterloo, representing the oldest African American churches in the city. As the congregations grew, their first buildings were typically purchased, with the church continuing to grow and then construct their own building. This growth was particularly evident with the large population growth in the post-World War II period. The oldest extant building is the African Methodist Episcopal Church at 101 Albany St (Map #62, Iowa # 07-02047), an older church building that was moved here for the congregation in 1914. While some alterations have been made to the building, the overall appearance remains clearly a church building. The significance of this building within the historic themes of the neighborhood and African American community is very high. Thus, this building has been evaluated as likely eligible for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. Further assessment of the integrity of the building, particularly the interior, should be completed for a more formal determination. Concurrence from the State Historic Preservation Office, Des Moines, would solidify this determination of eligibility, though only through the formal nomination process does a building finally either become approved or denied for listing.

Five of the other historic churches within the northeast triangle survey area have also been identified as recommended for further research for potential eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Each of these churches has a significance within the African American community, and this significance would need to be further refined. Each of the churches have some degree of alterations, with some that impact the overall historic appearance more than others (see site inventory forms for further information). This exterior integrity, as well as the interior integrity, would also need to be further assessed. These churches identified for “more research” within the survey area (as identified by their historic name) include:

- Payne Memorial A.M.E. Church, 1044 Mobile St, 1959 dedication, gable-front modern brick church (large addition to south) (Map #55, Iowa #07-13555)
- Antioch Baptist Church, 426 Sumner St, 1953 dedication, modern brick church (large addition to west) (Map #15, Iowa #07-13559)
- Mt. Carmel Baptist Church, 202 Sumner St, 1925 move to this site, gable-front frame church (Map #23, Iowa #07-08637)
- St. Peter Claver Roman Catholic Church, 1110 Mobile St, 1940 dedication, gable-front frame church (Map #54, Iowa #07-06922)
- Union Baptist Church, 130 Jackson St (older building), 1943 dedication, 1970s? remodel, 2005 remodel, gable-front brick church originally (Map #82, Iowa #07-13553)

In addition to these churches within the northeast triangle neighborhood survey area, there are other historic African American churches located within a few blocks of the survey boundary to the east and northeast. These churches should also be considered for inclusion in any project involving historic African American churches in Waterloo. As a property type, it may be appropriate to develop a thematic nomination for the National Register of Historic Places related to African American churches in Waterloo. These churches would then be further evaluated through this project and nominated under the thematic nomination. If a broader multiple property document (MPD) is developed as a NRHP nomination related to African American history of Waterloo, then these churches would also be eligible to be nominated under this MPD (see further discussion in *Section VI: Recommendations*).

## VI. Recommendations

The intensive level historical and architectural survey of the northeast triangle neighborhood on the east side of Waterloo, Black Hawk County, Iowa, is part of a phased program to identify, evaluate, register, and protect the cultural resources in Waterloo. The purpose of the survey was to complete an intensive level historical and architectural survey of the properties in a triangular area bounded by the former Illinois Central railroad tracks, Sumner Street, and properties along the east side of Mobile Street. A total of 137 properties with extant buildings was identified among the approximately 250 parcels in this 20-block area, and 97 of these properties were determined to have buildings constructed by 1970. Additional historical research was then completed for these 97 properties. Research was also conducted to develop historic contexts to evaluate the historic resources surveyed. The primary goals of the project were to evaluate a potential historic district within part or all of the neighborhood and to develop historic contexts related to the neighborhood development and African American history within the community. The buildings were evaluated for individual eligibility as well, as feasible within the scope of this project. In addition to this survey report, a total of 97 Iowa Site Inventory forms were completed as part of this project, including forms for 89 residential properties, seven churches, and one commercial property. Surveyed residential properties generally consisted of a house, with less than one-third of the properties also including a detached garage. Iowa Site Inventory forms filled out for each property included the property name, date, address, style/type, materials, a narrative description, and a statement of significance. Digital photographs and maps were inserted on each form as well.

The historic contexts developed for this project represent a significant amount of documentation of the African American history in Waterloo. These four historic contexts include *Settlement Period, Transportation, and the Early Development of Waterloo, 1850-1899*; *Industrialization of Waterloo and Residential Development, 1900-1918*; *Development of an African American Community and Neighborhood Evolution, 1919-1945*; and *Maturation of a Neighborhood and the Emergence of the Civil Rights Movement, 1945-1969*. The first two historic contexts include information on the development of Waterloo and this neighborhood, particularly the significant development between 1900 and 1918 as well as the early African American community in the 1910s. This second context along with the third and fourth contexts provide a complete historical overview of the development of the African American community in Waterloo, interwoven with information on this historic neighborhood. Currently, there is a National Register of Historic Places listing for the Multiple Property Document entitled *Historical and Architectural Resources of Waterloo, Iowa*, dating to 1988 following the initial city-wide survey. This MPD contains some African American history within the broader themes of the historical development of Waterloo, but it does not include any historic contexts specifically on this aspect of Waterloo's history. Thus, these historic contexts were developed to recognize this significance aspect of the history of Waterloo.

As a result of this project, it is recommended that a National Register of Historic Places nomination as a Multiple Property Document entitled *African American Community Resources of Waterloo, 1910-1970* be developed that encompasses at least three of the historic contexts developed for this survey project (the first may be summarized or incorporated as background information). The purpose of a MPD nomination is to provide historic contextual information on a related theme (which might be a community, resource type, ethnic heritage, etc.) as a framework of historical

information for the subsequent nomination of individual historic properties and historic districts. Less historic context information is then required for these nominations, with the MPD listing then referenced for further background information. The historic contexts and associated property types within this survey report should be further edited and refined for this MPD nomination. Specific properties may be nominated for listing under this MPD cover document at the same time as the MPD nomination is developed, but it is not required. Additional information could also be researched, documented, and included on African American history through the 1970s in Waterloo, particularly related to the ongoing civil rights movement and community services, with this information then developed as a historic context for inclusion for properties that will become 50 years old within the next decade. This work would then create a document entitled *African American Community Resources of Waterloo, 1910-1980*. Alternatively, the original MPD nomination for Waterloo may be amended to include these historic contexts. However, due to the age of the existing MPD nomination, the number of new historic contexts, and the distinctly related historic contexts that would be proposed as an amendment, it would be recommended as simpler and likely stronger to create a new MPD nomination to focus on these identified historic contexts as outlined above.

Through this project, it was determined that no historic district appears to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places within the survey area proper. While this area is directly tied with the African American history of Waterloo from the 1910s to 1960s (and later), the integrity of the blocks has been largely impacted throughout the neighborhood by demolitions and some new construction. The southern two-thirds of the survey area (alley south of Oneida St and to the south) has more new houses and vacant parcels from demolished houses than remaining historic houses. Thus, this area would not qualify as a historic district from an integrity standpoint. The blocks along the 400-600 blocks of Oneida Street and along the northern edge of the survey area along the 200-600 blocks of Sumner Street (and south at Manson/Oneida at west end, and including east side of Mobile at east end) have better historic integrity, with the number of remaining historic houses outnumbering the number of demolitions. Additionally, little new construction is found on these blocks. However, these blocks have not been assessed a historic district by themselves at this time, as there needs to be a better understanding of the historic development on the north side of Sumner, within two blocks (or more) to the north, and within a few blocks to the east as well (see discussion on page 225). Both the Hammond and Hopkins Addition and the Howrey and McWilliams Replat extend further north of Sumner Street (Figure 23), and these blocks are likely associated with the development noted within these additions within the survey area. Thus, further survey work needs to be completed on the properties to the north of the survey area to determine if they are related, where a northern boundary might exist, areas of significance (likely related to African American history of Waterloo), and evaluation criteria for contributing and non-contributing buildings.

Thus, a recommendation of this survey project is the continuation of further historical and architectural survey work within the broader neighborhood to the north and to the east of this northeast triangle neighborhood survey area. While the earlier concentration of African American residents was located within portions of the northeast triangle neighborhood survey area, additional residents were found on the blocks to the east of the survey area, between Mobile Street and Linden Street. Antioch Baptist Church was located further east on Douglas Street, and Beech Street was the streetcar route through this portion of the neighborhood, with development along this street.

These houses to the east of Mobile Street included a strong concentration of African American residents by 1955 (Figure 45). The blocks immediately to the north of Sumner Street were developed within the same plats as found on the south side of the street within the survey area, with additional contemporary plats then continued north of Cottage Street. The number of houses with African American residents in these blocks to the north increased through the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, with the 1955 map showing the concentration extending north to Adams Street and a mixed neighborhood continuing north to Newell St (Figure 45). Several African American residents noted by the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century in the historic contexts developed for this project lived within a couple blocks to the east of the north end of the survey area and on these streets noted to the north of the survey area. The African American community as it extends to these blocks has not been documented, and it is not fully understood at this time. The number of properties with extant historic resources is unknown at this time, and an intensive level historical and architectural survey project would identify and document these resources. With this survey information collected, then the relationship of these properties to the surveyed properties and historic contexts from this project would be able to be better assessed.

The intensive level historical and architectural survey of the northeast triangle neighborhood identified some individual properties with historical significance, including a set of historic African American churches. As this project was not structured with any evaluations of interior integrity, these properties would generally require some additional work to fully evaluate their historic significance and their integrity. The African Methodist Episcopal Church at 101 Albany has been evaluated as likely individually eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A for its historic significance, particularly for its use as the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Waterloo from 1914 to 1959. Thus, it is recommended that a NRHP nomination be developed for this property, with further evaluation and assessment completed as part of the project. This nomination project could be a standalone project or part of a larger project. This project might additionally include further survey work and evaluation on the other six churches within the survey area that have been recommended for more research to determine potentially eligibility for listing, as well as complete Iowa Site Inventory forms for the other churches within six blocks to the east and north of the survey area that were constructed by the 1970s. This project could result in a thematic nomination to the National Register of Historic Places as a Multiple Property Document entitled *Historic African American Churches in Waterloo, 1910-1980*. However, these churches are integrally tied to the overall African American history in Waterloo, and they are well represented within the historic contexts developed for this project and recommended for nomination as a Multiple Property Document (MPD) entitled *African American Community Resources of Waterloo, 1910-1970* (or 1910-1980). Thus, it would also be appropriate to nominate this MPD, with the African Methodist Episcopal Church at 101 Albany St listed under this cover document as well as other churches determined to be eligible for listing.

While this neighborhood and individual resources may have historic integrity issues when evaluated from the standards of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) program, the remaining historic resources in the neighborhood are key in conveying the unique aspects of the history of Waterloo. These historic houses and churches contribute to the overall understanding of the working-class and African American history. The history of each of these resources have been researched and documented as outlined in Table 3 in Appendix A and on the individual site inventory forms. These resources are a part of the history of the African American community,



and they are significant within the broader patterns of history at the local level in Waterloo. Extensive work has been completed through this project in terms of historic context development that documents several aspects of the African American history in Waterloo. This information may be utilized for other educational and interpretive programming to share this history with the broader community in Waterloo. Additionally, while the sites of demolished buildings were not documented with Iowa Site Inventory forms, information on a number of these buildings is included within the historic contexts. These locations associated with earlier buildings could likewise be included within educational and interpretative programming. A number of extant buildings and sites of earlier buildings could be selected for interpretative signage, relating aspects of the history of the neighborhood and history of African Americans within the community. This information could also be conveyed through walking or driving tour brochures, as well as community events involving educational programming or neighborhood tours. This local effort at educational and interpretative programming would likely have a broader community impact at the local level than simply a NRHP listing.

Finally, it is recommended that the Waterloo Historic Preservation Commission (WHPC) continue to pursue funding to complete further survey, nomination, and interpretative projects. The projects that are outlined above are some of the projects that might be undertaken as the WHPC moves forward, along with projects that related to other neighborhoods and aspects of the history of Waterloo. Survey, nomination, and interpretative projects are funded by Certified Local Government (CLG) grants as well as Historic Resource Development Program (HRDP) grants from the State Historical Society of Iowa, with upcoming rounds due in August and April respectively. The Waterloo Historic Preservation Commission has also had success applying for other local, state, and national grants for historic preservation projects, and these sources should also be considered in funding future projects.



## *Appendix A. Detailed table of surveyed properties*

For the intensive level historical and architectural survey of the northeast triangle neighborhood on the east side of Waterloo, a significant goal was to identify and document the extant historic resources in the neighborhood. Many of these properties directly contribute to the history of the neighborhood as an early 20<sup>th</sup> century working class that evolved to be a significant African American neighborhood in Waterloo. An Iowa Site Inventory form was filled out for each property built by 1975 in the neighborhood, and the information from the inventory forms is summarized on the table below. Thus, the history and relationship of each property to the overall history of the neighborhood has been documented through this survey project. This history will hopefully be utilized for other projects that recognize and interpret the unique history of the northeast triangle neighborhood.

**Table 3. Detailed architectural and historical information on properties with historic resources (built by 1970) within the northeast triangle neighborhood survey area.**

<b>Map #1</b> <i>Section: A</i>  <b>638 Sumner St</b>  <b>Iowa #07-08690</b>  Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Replat, Block 4, Lot 1  <i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 2012 - SHPO, also not in 1986	<b>House</b> - c.1913 - Foursquare - hip-roof - 2 story 2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed; Features: - Windows: vinyl 1/1 with vinyl storms Modifications: siding, windows <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324256010">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324256010</a> 1910-1912 - lot owned by James Black, 1912-1927 - owned by George McWilliams - house likely built in 1913 as rental; 1914 - Fred (Citizens Dairy Company) and Marie Stahlkoff; 1916 - vacant; 1918-1920 - Charles (machinist for IC railroad) and Edith Horsley 1918 Sanborn map: 2 story house, frame, porch 1920 census: rented by Horsley, Charles E. (white, 39, asst foreman at railroad, born in WI), wife Edith (white, 37, born in IL), son Ellsworth (10), son Jack (4), mother-in-law Emma Timms (73, born in WI) 1920s - rented by John W. (carpenter/building contractor) and Ernestine Daggett, and their son-in-law William R. (linograph operator for the Waterloo Courier) and Florence Daley; 1927 - McWilliams sold house to W.R. Daley 1930 census: \$5,000 value -Daggett, J.W. (white, 80, carpenter, born in NY), Ernestine (white, 72, born in ME), son-in-law Daley, William R. (white, 50, printer, born in Ireland), daughter Florence (white, 42, born in IA, clerk), Marion (22, clerk), Harriett (13) 1930s - William (linograph operator - Waterloo Courier) and Florence Daley 1940 census: \$3,500 value - Daley, William R. (white, 60, linotype operator, born in Ireland), Florence (white, 56, born in IA) 1940s-1954 - William (linograph operator - Waterloo Courier) and Florence Daley 1954-1957 - Waldon (mechanical operator for Deere) (black) and Lena Baskerville, also Jack M. (McGregor's), Selma (kitchen help at Schoitz Hospital) 1962 Sanborn map: 2 story house, frame, porch, small garage 1957-1973 - Waldon (mechanical operator for Deere, then retired) and Lena Baskerville; Waldon died in 1973 (black, born in VA, coal miner in Buxton, married Lena in Waterloo in 1919, worked for John Deere) 1970s-1989 - Lena Baskerville (widow) Current use/owner: single family house (Deneen Brown)
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<p><b>Map #2</b> <i>Section: A</i></p> <p><b>636 Sumner St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-08689</b></p> <p>Legal description: Howrey &amp; McWilliams Replat, Block 4, Lot 2</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1915 - gable-front (clipped) - 1 story (bungalow) 1 story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: concrete block - beveled; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: full porch - square columns on battered corners; Features: clipped gable, porch Windows: some wood 4/1 with vinyl storms Modifications: siding <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324256009">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324256009</a></p> <p>1906-1912 - owned by McWilliams 1912-1915 - lot owned by George Cheevers, 1915-1923 - owned by F.L. Bell - house appears built in 1915; by 1916-1923 - Florence L. (Waterloo, CF, &amp; Northern - interurban) and Hazel Bell 1918 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame 1920 census: owned by Bell, F. Lyle (white, 26, boiler maker, born in IA), wife Hazel (white, 24, born in IA), and three daughters 1923-1927 - owned by G.E. Fisher - used as rental; 1924 - George (printer for Hawkeye Oil) and Esther Carter; 1927 - vacant; 1927-1931 - owned by W.H. Brunn 1930 census: \$4,000 value - Williams, G.H. (white, 32, letter carrier for PO, born in IA), wife Clarice (white, 26, born in MO) 1931-1933 - owned by Waterloo Building &amp; Loan; 1933 - sold to Charles and Florence Leibundguth 1940 census: \$3,000 value - Leibundguth, Charles (white, 52, janitor, born in IA), wife Florence (white, 43, born in IA), daughter Lora M. (10) 1933-1950s - Charles (janitor at Grant School) and Florence Leibundguth 1955 - sold to Douglas &amp; Franklin Love 1962 Sanborn map: 1 story house, small garage 1955-1980s - Douglas (moulder - Deere) and Franklin Love Current use/owner: rental house (MBA Properties LLC)</p>
<p><b>Map #3</b> <i>Section: A</i></p> <p><b>632 Sumner St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-08687</b></p> <p>Legal description: Howrey &amp; McWilliams Replat, Block 4, Lot 3</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 2001 - SHPO, also not in 1986</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1913 - Foursquare - hip-roof - 2 story 2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete; Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: partial porch - enclosed; Features: - Windows: some wood 1/1, other vinyl, with aluminum storms Modifications: siding <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324256008">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324256008</a></p> <p>1910-1912 - lot owned by Annie G. Hillman Sept 1912-April 1913 - owned by James Gardner, April 1913-1917 - owned by Emily Hicks; house likely built in 1913 - first in 1914 directory - Florence and Hazel Bell (then built house at 636); 1916 - W.H. (brakeman for IC railroad) and Della C. Bush 1918 Sanborn map: 2 story house, frame, porch, outbuilding 1920 census: owned by Larson, Torval O. (white, 47, machinist for railroad shops, born in Norway), wife Josia (white, 39, born in Norway), son Paul (18, apprentice), son Theodore (15), Mabel (13), Lenora (11), stepson Joe McLaughlin (13, born in NY) 1918-20 - T.O. &amp; Josia Larsen, 1920-1930 - owned by Joseph S. Winninger - used as rental; 1921 - Fred H. (commercial traveler) and Winnie Wilcox; 1924 - Thomas (assembler) and Naomi Shafer, 1927 - J. Clement (wks for Illinois Central RR) &amp; Laura Sullivan 1930 census: \$3,500 value - Beener, Charles (white, 28, machinist, born in IA), wife Lyda (white, 29, born in PA), three sons, father Harry L. Spicher (white, 59, elevator operator, born in PA) 1930-1947 - Charles H. (machinist, driver, mechanic, Rath packing), and Lydia Beener 1940 census: \$3,000 value - Beener, Charles (white, 38, mechanic, born in IA), wife Lydia (white, 39, born in PA), five children, father-in-law Harry L. Spickler (white, 69, elevator operator for wholesale co, born in PA)</p>

	<p>1947-1956 - Otto R. (auto supply store) and Mabel Luella Schultz, rented in 1955 to Arthur E. Mills, Jr. (Rath Packing) and wife Beulah (cleaner at RKO Orpheum Theater)</p> <p>1956-1959 - owned by George W &amp; Haidee K. DeBuhr</p> <p>1962 Sanborn map: 2 story house, frame, porch, garage</p> <p>1959-1982 - owned by Investment Saving Inc. - rented to John E. (Rath, security for State Liquor Store, retired) and Ernestine Wise - bought house in 1982</p> <p>Current use/owner: single family house (Darryl Green and Trachelle Laynett Traywick)</p>
<p><b>Map #4</b> <i>Section: A</i></p> <p><b>618 Sumner St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-08683</b></p> <p>Legal description: Howrey &amp; McWilliams Replat, Block 4, Lot 5</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1982</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1925 - gable-front (bungalow) 1 story house - stucco Foundation: stucco (concrete); Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: entry porch - recessed corner; Features: bay window Windows: some wood 5/1 with aluminum storms Modifications: - <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324256006">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324256006</a></p> <p>1912-1919 - lot owned by J.W. Arbuckle (5-6-9) 1918 Sanborn map: vacant lot 1919-1942 - owned by J.H. Popejoy - house appears built around 1925 - used as rental, 1927 - Harley E. (janitor) and Effie Cederburg 1930 census: \$2,700 value - Warner, Carl (whiet, 35, machinist, born in MN), wife Haily (white, 32, born in IA), daughter Marjorie (7) and Arlette (1) 1930 - Carl J. (machinist at John Deere) and Haily Warner; by 1935 - Aubrey M. (assistant foreman at Rath) and Dorothy (assistant forelady at Rath) Velie 1940 census: \$2,500 value - Velie, Aubery (white, 25, laborer, born in IA), wife Dorothy (whiet, 33, born in IA) 1943 - Aubrey M. &amp; Dorothy B. Velie bought from Laura Popejoy, continued to live here; 1940s - Aubrey M. (laborer at Rath Packing) and Dorothy Velie, also Stella Mae Velie (seamstress) 1950s-60s - owned by Velie - rented to Arthur E. (laborer - Rath Packing) and Nadine N. Mills 1962 Sanborn map: 1 story house, porch, small garage 1964 - Arthur E. and Nadine N. Mills bought house from Velie - continued to live here; 1970s - Arthur (retired) and Nadine Mills Current use/owner: rental house (MBA Properties LLC)</p>
<p><b>Map #5</b> <i>Section: A</i></p> <p><b>614 Sumner St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-08681</b></p> <p>Legal description: Howrey &amp; McWilliams Replat, Block 4, Lot 6</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1925 - gable-front (bungalow) 1 story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: entry porch - recessed corner; Features: - Windows: some wood 5/1 some, vinyl, with aluminum storms Modifications: siding <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 2 car, c.1966; walls: frame - wide wood, roof: gable-front - asphalt shingles, features: - Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324256005">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324256005</a></p> <p>1912-1919 - lot owned by J.W. Arbuckle (5-6-9) 1918 Sanborn map: vacant lot 1919-1942 - owned by J.H. Popejoy - house appears built around 1925 - used as rental, 1927/1930 - William C. (sales at Standard Battery) and Edyth Bunn 1930 census: \$3,500 value - Wenthy, W.D. (white, 62) machinist, born in IL), wife Ida (white, 53, born in IA), son Ralph (white, 19, machinist), daughter Margaret (16), mother-in-law Louisa Boeckman (white, 86, born in Germany) 1935 - Paul S. (wks at Rath Packing) and Lillian E. (wrks at Rath Packing) Whitesell 1940 census: \$3,000 value - Jossie, Harland J. (white, 34, clerk, born in IA), wife Janet (white, 28, born in IA), three children</p>



	<p>by 1940-1946 - Harland J. (clerk - Rath Packing) and Janet Jossie - owned by 1946, then sold to A.W. &amp; Augusta E. Harris; 1946-1950 - Al W. (Rath Packing) and Augusta E. Harris, continued to own until 1958 but used as rental</p> <p>1950s - rented to Otis (wks Rath Packing) and Julia S. (wks Rath Packing) Hoskins, then bought from Harris in 1958 - contineud to live here</p> <p>1962 Sanborn map: 1 story house, porch</p> <p>1960s-70s - Otis (wks Rath Packing) and Julia S. (wks Rath Packing) Hoskins; Otis died in 1980</p> <p>Current use/owner: single family house (Luresa Johnson)</p>
<p><b>Map #6</b> <i>Section: A</i></p> <p><b>612 Sumner St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-08680</b></p> <p>Legal description: Howrey &amp; McWilliams Replat, Block 4, Lot 7</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1913 - Foursquare (with gable on roof) 2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed; Features: wide eaves, gables on roof Windows: vinyl 1/1 with vinyl storms Modifications: siding, windows <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324256004">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324256004</a></p> <p>1910-1912 - lot owned by James Black, 1912-1922 - owned by George McWilliams - house likely built in 1913 as rental; 1914/1916/1918 - listed as 614 - William H. (engineer at Illinois Central) and Mary Matthew</p> <p>1918 Sanborn map: 2 story house, frame, porch</p> <p>1920 census: rented by Galloway, John (white, 39, painter - auto, born in IA), wife Laura (white, 32, born in IL)</p> <p>1921-1924 - Charles (foreman at Illinois Central railroad) and Edith Horsley; bought in Dec 1922; used as rental starting around 1925; 1927 - Roscoe J. (stockman for Sterling Company) and Ethal Archer ; 1930 - Hermann C. (machinist) and Louise Schauer</p> <p>1930 census: rented for \$30/m by Schauer, Hermann C. (white, 38, foreman, born in IA), wife Louis (white, 33, born in IA), four children</p> <p>1931-1939 - owned by Perpetual Building &amp; Loan Association, used as rental; 1935 - James R. (dispatcher for Illinois Central railroad) and Fanny Dell; 1939 - sold to Frank Phillip Bisdorf</p> <p>1940 census: \$2,800 value - Bisdorf, Phillip (white, 55, carpenter, born in IA), wife Marjorie (white, 39, born in IA), son James (18, laborer - packing co), Edward L. (17), son Robert F. (13), son William F. (11), Esther E. (8), Patricia (4)</p> <p>1941 - sold to Laura E. Popejoy - used as rental; 1940s - George H. (grader for city, plant worker at Deere) and Bertha Wallace</p> <p>by 1955 - Mrs. Anna Belle Bachmann (works at Rath Packing)</p> <p>1962 Sanborn map: 2 story house, frame, porch, garage</p> <p>1960s-1970s - Mrs. Anna Belle Bachmann (administrator for the U.S. Department of Agriculture)</p> <p>Current use/owner: rental house (CNC Investments LLC)</p>
<p><b>Map #7</b> <i>Section: A</i></p> <p><b>610 Sumner St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-08678</b></p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1913 - Foursquare - hip-roof - 2 story 2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed/modified; Features: wide eaves Windows: vinyl 1/1 with vinyl storms Modifications: siding, porch, windows <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324256003">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324256003</a></p>

<p>Legal description: Howrey &amp; McWilliams Replat, Block 4, Lot 8</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986</p>	<p>1910-1912 - lot owned by George M. Bidwell, 1912-1915 - owned by George B. McWilliams - house likely built in 1913, used as rental; 1914 - vacant, 1916 - Wise M. (wks Illinois Central railroad) and Amelia Collier; 1918 - George (IC railroad) &amp; Mary Operle 1918 Sanborn map: 2 story house, frame, porch 1920 census: rented by Overle, George (white, 26, machinist, born in MN), wife Marie (white, 23, born in IA), Vincent (3), Carl (8 mo) 1919-1926 - owned by A.C. Cole - used as rental; 1924 - John T. (captain - police dept) and Stella (sales - People's Store) Farrell, also Ross C. (driver - Black's) and Lola Farrell; 1926-32 - owned by The Realty Investment Company - used as rental 1930 census: \$4,000 value - Farrell, Kenneth (32, white, special officer for railroad, born in IA), Hellen (white, 32, born in IA), Donald (8), Patricia (5), Thomas (4), Geane (2), Kenneth (11 mo) 1930s - owned by Compton Apartment Company, 1935 - Gustave W. (wks at Rath Packing) and Mamie Meier, also Peter (machine apprentice for IC railroad) and Luella Urban 1940 census: \$3,000 value - Hathaway, Charles (white, 49, toolmaker for tractor co, born in WI), wife Anna (white, 47, born in IA), Roland (19, baker), Russell (19, delivery truck driver) 1942/44 - bought by Charles Hathaway, 1940s - Charles (machinist - Deere) and Anna Hathaway, also Russell Hathaway (salesman) 1950s - owned by Russell Hathaway - used as rental 1962 Sanborn map: 2 story house, frame, porch 1950s-1970s - David O. (smelter - Viking Pump Co) and Nellie (elevator operator) Davis, both retired by 1970s, bought house in August 1981 Current use/owner: rental house (Elizabeth Merriweather)</p>
<p><b>Map #8</b> <i>Section: A</i></p> <p><b>606 Sumner St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-08677</b></p> <p>Legal description: Howrey &amp; McWilliams Replat, Block 4, Lot 9</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1925 - gable-front - 1 story 1 story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed/modified; Features: wide eaves Windows: vinyl 1/1 with vinyl storms Modifications: siding, porch, windows <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 2 car, c.1985; walls: frame - aluminum siding, roof: gable-front - asphalt shingles, features: - Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324256002">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324256002</a></p> <p>1912-1919 - lot owned by J.W. Arbuckle (5-6-9) 1918 Sanborn map: vacant lot 1919-1925 - owned by J.H. Popejoy - house appears built around 1925 - sold in June 1925 to L.M. Gunstead - used as rental until sold in 1936, 1927/1930 - John P. (Illinois Central railroad) and Mabel Joyce 1930 census: rented for \$35/m by Joyce, John (white, 34, inspector - weighing, born in IA), wife Mabel (white, 32, born in IA) 1936-1943 - owned/occupied by Milton L (car clerk for Illinois Central) and Anna (meat packer) Burch 1940 census: \$3,000 value - Burch, Milton (white, 35, clerk, born in IL), wife Anna (white, 37, meat packer, born in IA), sister-in-law Margaret Conrad (white, 25, meat trimmer, born in IA) 1943-1948 - owned by Grover Kirsch - rented to Donald (machine operator - Deere) and Mildred Mooney - then bought in 1948 - continued to live here into 1950 by 1955 - rented to Beryl (porter at barber shop) and Pearl Tolliver - bought house in 1967 1962 Sanborn map: 1 story house, small garage at rear 1960s-70s - Beryl and Pearl Tolliver (retired) 1983-2010s - Gary Goodson Current use/owner: single family house (Gary Goodson)</p>

<p><b>Map #9</b> <i>Section: A</i></p> <p><b>540 Sumner St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-13560</b></p> <p>Legal description: Howrey &amp; McWilliams Replat, Block 5, Lot 1</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: none</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1946 - gable-front - 1 1/2 story (minimal traditional) 1 1/2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: entry hood and steps; Features: no eaves, basic gable-roof form Windows: 6/6 wood with vinyl storms Modifications: siding <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 1 car, c.1955; walls: frame - vinyl, roof: gable-front - asphalt shingles, features: - Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324255010">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324255010</a></p> <p>1912-1919 - lot owned by J.W. Arbuckle 1918 Sanborn map: vacant lot 1919-21 - lot owned by J. H. Popejoy 1921-1946 - lot owned by Emma C. Isenhower; 1940-1946 - lot owned by Laura Popejoy April 1946 - Laura Popejoy sold to Albert E. &amp; Clara A. Mutton - house then likely built - used as rental by 1950 1950s - rented by William (factory worker for Deere) and Vivian (cook for Schoitz Memorial Hospital) Pugh; sold to Pugh in March 1956 1962 Sanborn map: 1 story house 1960s - William (factory worker for Deere) and Vivian (assistant dietary manager for Schoitz Memorial Hospital) Pugh 1970s - William (retired) and Vivian Pugh Current use/owner: single family house (Rico V. Jordan)</p>
<p><b>Map #10</b> <i>Section: A</i></p> <p><b>536 Sumner St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-08673</b></p> <p>Legal description: Howrey &amp; McWilliams Replat, Block 5, Lot 2</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 2001 - SHPO, also not in 1986</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1913 - side gable - 1 story 1 story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: side gable - asphalt Porch: entry porch/vestibule; Features: - Windows: vinyl 1/1 with vinyl storms Modifications: siding, windows <b>Garage:</b> attached - rear basement - 1 car, -; walls: -, roof: -, features: - Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324255009">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324255009</a></p> <p>1910-1917 - lot owned by George F. Dunham - house likely built in 1913 - first listed in 1914 city directory - vacant; 1916 - Alfred L. (soft drinks - 1107 E. 4th St) and Bertha Millsap 1918 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch 1920 census: owned by Atkinson, John M. (white, 37, conductor, born in IA), wife Sadie (white, 28, saleslady, born in IL) 1917-1930 - John M. (conductor - Illinois Central railroad) and Sadie (clerk - Wood Millinery, then saleswoman - McBlains Hat Shop) 1930 census: \$3,000 value - Atkinson, John M. (white, 47, conductor, born in IA), wife Sadie (white, 38, born in IL) 1930-1937 - owned by Elmer E &amp; Maude M. Lapale - rented in 1935 to Gilbert E. (order clerk at Adams Wholesalers) and Marie Stabenow; 1937-1940 - Hubert Lapale 1940 census: \$1,500 value - Lapole, Hubert R. (white, 52, bricklayer, born in MD), son James (17, bricklayer, born in IA), daughter Betty M. Pfeiffer (white, 35, born in MD) and her sons Donald (12) and Leo (6) 1940-1943 - owned by Laura Popejoy - used as rental, 1941 - Lawrence E. and Bernice Dolan; 1943-1946 - Joseph A. (wks at Rath) and Ina Iota (bookkeeper - auto co) Schwood; 1946-47 - John M. &amp; Willetta W. Boslern 1947-1955 - John J. (butcher for Rath) and Margorie D. Sulentic; 1955 - Lee Ella Franklin (widow of Rush A. Franklin) - owned until 1962, but used as rental by 1960 - Willie H. and Katie Moten 1962 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch 1962-1971 - owned by First Federal Savings and Loan Association - rented to Willie H. (wks at Deere) and Katie (maid - Hotel Russell Lamsom) Moten - then sold to Motens in 1971 by 1975 - Katie Moten (widow) - continued to own until death in 2010 Current use/owner: rental house (Purdy Properties LC)</p>

<p><b>Map #11</b> <i>Section: A</i></p> <p><b>532 Sumner St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-08672</b></p> <p>Legal description: Howrey &amp; McWilliams Replat, Block 5, Lot 3</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1913 - gable-front - 1 story 1 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed/replaced; Features: - Windows: vinyl 1/1 with vinyl storms Modifications: siding, porch, windows <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324255008">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324255008</a></p> <p>1910-1912 - lot owned by George B. McWilliams, 1912-1913 - owned by George Cheevers, June 1913 - sold to Steve Gentle, Sept 1913 - sold to J.G. Gilley, house likely built in 1913 - first listed in 1914 directory - Walter (foreman) and Alice Kuttler 1918 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch 1920 census: rented/owned by Van Epps, James H. (white, 33, locomotive fireman, born in IL), wife Mable M. (white, 35, born in IL) 1916/1918 - W.H. (foreman - Illinois Central) and Marion J. Smith; 1920-1925 - James H. (fireman - Illinois Central) and Mabel Van Epps; 1925-1929 - owned by Perpetual Building and Loan - rented to Fred C. (sec-trs Waterloo Register Co) and Anna Oltrogge 1930 census: rented for \$35/m by Oltrogge, Fred C. (white, 59, salesman, born in IL), wife Ann B (white, 59, born in IL) 1929-1938 - owned by John G. Gilley - rented in 1935 to Theo G. (John Deere) and Ann (Ideal Barber Shop) Goniga 1940 census: \$2,000 value - Wilkin (white, 34, prop of electric co, born in IA), wife Hazel (white, 39, born in WI), daughter Ruby (2), daughter Lois (9 mo) 1938-1955 - Frank E. (city electrical inspector) and Hazel Wilkin 1955-1976 - owned by Bessie M. Goodsell - rented in 1960 to Hollis W. (meat packer - Rath) and Vivian (receptionist - Warren Nash) Moss 1962 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch by 1965-1970s - rented to Prentice (grader at Rath) and Fannie Graves, by 1975 - Fannie B. Graves (widow) (clerk at Juniors Market); Oct 1976 - bought by Fannie Bell Graves - continued to live here thru 1980s Current use/owner: rental house (Wendell Gaines)</p>
<p><b>Map #12</b> <i>Section: A</i></p> <p><b>522 Sumner St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-08670</b></p> <p>Legal description: Howrey &amp; McWilliams Replat, Block 5, Lot 5</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1988, 1986</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1915 - side gable - 1 story 1 story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: side gable - asphalt Porch: center porch - enclosed; Features: - Windows: wood 1/1 with aluminum storms Modifications: siding <b>Garage:</b> attached - rear basement - 1 car, -; walls: -, roof: -, features: - Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324255006">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324255006</a></p> <p>1910-1922 - lot owned by J.E. Sedgwick - house built around 1915 as a rental; 1916/1918 - Fred (Waterloo Saddle Company) and Marie Stahlkopt 1918 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch 1920 census: rented by Walton, Willson (white, 42, factory foreman, born in IA), wife Lena (white, 43, billing clerk, born in IL), daughter Genevieve (19, born in IA) c.1919-c.1923 - Wilson (foreman - Litchfield) and Lena Walton - bought in 1922, sold to Shook in 1927; c.1924-1927 - David (motor policeman) and Zela Shook; 1927-1931 - owned by Walter H. Button; 1927 - James (printer - Howell &amp; Co) and Eula McMillan 1930 census: rented for \$35/m by French, Seldon (white, 31, station engineer - laundry, born in IA), wife Martha (white, 28, born in IL), Donald (6), Robert (2); sister Harriet Mussett (17) 1931-1943 - owned by William Webbeking - used as rental; 1935 - George R. and Glendora Nesfield, also Videlia Nesfield 1940 census: \$3,000 value - Mullen, Bruce C. (white, 37, truck driver, born in IL), wife Ethel (white, 38, born in IA), daughter Maxine (18), son Frank (16), and son Earl (12)</p>

	<p>1943-46 - owned by V.J. &amp; Susan I. Stealy, then George E. &amp; Irene A. Metcalf; then Betty C &amp; Henry C. Wald; then Arnold L. &amp; Jeanne Cagley; 1946-1950s - Arnold and Jean Cagley - then rental by 1955</p> <p>by 1955 - 1959 - James L. (shakeout man for Construction Machinery) and Mae B. Black</p> <p>1962 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch</p> <p>1959-1965 - James L. (Rath) and Mae B. Black; James died in 1965</p> <p>1965-2000s - Mae B. Black; died in 2005</p> <p>Current use/owner: single family house (Thea Black / Mae Black Trust)</p>
<p><b>Map #13</b> <i>Section: A</i></p> <p><b>518 Sumner St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-08669</b></p> <p>Legal description: Howrey &amp; McWilliams Replat, Block 5, Lot 6</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1915 - side gable bungalow 1 1/2 story house - stucco, aluminum gables Foundation: stucco (concrete); Roof: side gable - asphalt Porch: full porch - recessed - enclosed (historically); Features: low shed dormer, triangular brackets, porch included under roofline Windows: some 4/1 wood windows Modifications: - <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 2 car, c.1930s; walls: frame - stucco, roof: gable-front - asphalt shingles, features: - Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324255005">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324255005</a></p> <p>1910-1912 - lot owned by George B. McWilliams, 1912-1913 - owned by George Cheevers, June 1913 - sold to Steve Gentle, Sept 1913 - sold to J.G. Gilley, house likely built in 1915 - first listed in 1916 directory - King G. (fireman for IC) &amp; Ethel Brandt</p> <p>1918 Sanborn map: 2 story house, porch</p> <p>1920 census: owned by Schrader, Frank (white, 29, machinist, born in WI), wife Jennie D. (white, 29, born in IA), sister-in-law Cecelia Grempl (18, white, a telephone operator, born in IA)</p> <p>1918-1920s - Frank (machinist for Illinois Central) and Jennie Dorothy Schrader</p> <p>1930 census: \$8,000 value - Schrader, Frank (white, 39, machinist, born in WI), wife J. Dorothy (white, 39, born in IA)</p> <p>1930s - Frank (machinist for Illinois Central) and Jennie Dorothy Schrader</p> <p>1940 census: \$5,500 value - Schrader, Frank (white, 49, machinist, born in WI), wife J. Dorothy (white, 40, born in IA)</p> <p>1940s - Frank (machinist for Illinois Central) and Jennie Dorothy Schrader</p> <p>1950s - Frank (machinist for Illinois Central) and Jennie Dorothy Schrader</p> <p>1962 Sanborn map: 2 story house, porch, garage at rear</p> <p>1960s - Frank (retired) and J. Dorothy Schrader; Frank died prior to 1973</p> <p>1970s-76 - owned by Dorothy Schrader; 1976-1984 - owned by Western Home</p> <p>1984-2010s - Virginia Austin</p> <p>Current use/owner: single family home (Virginia Austin)</p>
<p><b>Map #14</b> <i>Section: A</i></p> <p><b>510 Sumner St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-08666</b></p> <p>Legal description: Howrey &amp; McWilliams Replat, Block 5, Lot 8</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1915 - Foursquare - hip-roof - 2 story 2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: full porch - replacement columns/floor; Features: - Windows: vinyl 1/1 with vinyl storms Modifications: siding, porch <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324255003">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324255003</a></p> <p>1910-1912 - lot owned by Benjamin Howrey, 1912-1918 - owned by E.J. Feuling - house likely built in 1915 as rental property - first listed in 1916 directory - Marion F. (fireman - Illinois Central) and Beulah Green; 1918 - Carl M. and LaVerna Cunningham</p> <p>1918 Sanborn map: 2 story house, porch</p> <p>1920 census: owned by Frazer, Robert E. (white, 32, coremaker, born in IL), wife Sarah J. (white, 30, born in IL), daughter Helen (1), mother-in-law Margaret C. Roberts (71), sister-in-law Cyinda Roberts (34), Leland Roberts (18), lodger Lloyd Jogerst (19, laborer)</p> <p>1919-1927 - owned by sisters Cyinda Roberts and Jennie Frazer; 1919-1927 - Robert (molder) and Jennie Frazer, also Margaret C. Roberts (widow)</p>

<p>Previous: not eligible - 2006 - SHPO, also not in 1986</p>	<p>1930 census: \$6,000 value - Roberts, Margaret C. (white, 81, widow), daughter Linda (46), nephew Earl (24, electrician), nephew Paul (18, molder)  1927-1942 - Margaret C. Roberts (widow), also at times R.E. and Sarah J. Frazer, also daughter Cylinda Roberts  1940 census: \$1,750 value, \$22 rent - Roberts, Margaret C. (white, 91, widow), Cylinda Roberts (white, 56, born in IL), also part rented for \$22 per month - Schultz, Richard (white, 23, serviceman, born in IA), wife Helen (white, 21, born in IA), daughter Ruth (1)  1942-1945 - owned by Roberts heirs, 1945-1948 - Leslie L. &amp; Jean B. Johnson, 1948-1953 - owned by Ralph L. Lee - rented to Alex (laborer for Illinois Central railroad) and Mattie Hudson, then bought in 1953  1950s - Alex (laborer for city street dept) and Mattie Hudson  1962 Sanborn map: 2 story house, porch  1959-1993 - owned by Anita M. Andries - used as rental; 1960s - Chester (Rath Packing) and Lathier M. (kitchen worker at Schoitz Memorial Hospital) Bagsby  1970s - Charles (Deere Co) and Delores Watson  Current use/owner: single family house (Delores Mae Watson)</p>
<p><b>Map #15</b>  <i>Section: B</i></p> <p><b>426 Sumner St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-13559</b></p> <p>Legal description:  Howrey &amp; McWilliams Addition, Block 6, Lot 1 and 2 (also Lots 4-6)</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i>  District: more research*  Individual: more research - A  Previous: none</p>	<p><b>Antioch Baptist Church</b> - 1950-53, 1967, 1981 - church - modern  c- 2 story house - c- brick  Foundation: c - concrete; Roof: c - gable - metal  Porch: -; Features: vertical window bands  Windows: some glass block, some single-light, some double-hung  Modifications: 1967 - addition, 1981 - addition  <b>Garage:</b> no  Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324254001">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324254001</a></p> <p>first meetings of black Baptists held in 1912 (Mt Olivet - disbanded), Antioch Baptist Church organized in Dec 1913, met at 1620 Mulburry St, Rev. R.A. Broyles in May 1914, then Rev. J.W. Bowles in April 1915  1918 Sanborn map: vacant lot  August 1916 - moved to old McFarlane School at 600 Douglas - work to purchase from school board; 140 members noted in Nov 1917; Nov 1919 - school enlarged for church; met at old school at 600 Douglas until 1951; 1919-1921 - Rev. W.W. Ewing  1921 - Rev. G.W. Nesby; 1920s - J.D. Hopkins worked with Boy Scouts and Lawndale Playground near old church; 1927-30 - Rev. G.W. Day; 1928/1930 - lots 1-2 bought by Antioch Baptist Church for future building; 1931-37 - Rev. C.W. Turner  1937-1960 - Rev. Samuel Davis - work on building fund through 1940s to raise money for new church - revivals also to enlarge members; Sept 1949 - permit for construction of new church on this site; June 1950 - cornerstone laid  1950-53 - church built largely by members, basement done in 1951 - moved from 600 Douglas to here, Oct 11, 1953 - new church completed/dedicated; 1950s-60s - church also used for community/organizational meetings (NAACP, Boy Scouts, Negro History Week)  1962 Sanborn map: church  1960s - Rev. Eugene H. Williams; pastor/church active with Civil Rights movement; 1967 - 18-room educational unit added on south/rear side of church  1979-1981 - large growth of church under Rev. J. Wallace Gaines, added 425 members  1981 - construction of new sanctuary addition to west of original church (also gym, kitchen, dining hall, classrooms), remodeling of old church into chapel - cornerstone laid July 1981; 1980s-2010s - continued to be a key voice for black community  Current use/owner: Antioch Baptist Church</p>



<p><b>Map #16</b> <i>Section: B</i></p> <p><b>324 Sumner St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-08659</b></p> <p>Legal description: Hammond &amp; Hopkins Addition, Block 5, Lot 3</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 2006 - SHPO, also not in 1986</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1923 - cross gable (L-plan) 1 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: cross gable - asphalt Porch: partial/half porch - replacement columns; Features: - Windows: vinyl 1/1, some tall single-light Modifications: siding, windows <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324181006">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324181006</a></p> <p>1891-1908 - lot owned by Emma Mullan 1908-1920 - lot owned by Orma Mullan 1918 Sanborn map: vacant lot 1921-1922 - lot owned by R. H. Huntington, 1922-1936 - lot owned by Luella Fuller - house appears built around 1923 - used as rental; 1924 - James (Illinois Central) and Bertha James; 1927 - Anton (Tony) (hostler - IC) and Manda Katalenich (Katalina) 1930 census: \$3,000 value - Katalenich, Tony (white, 35, hostler for Illinois Central, born in Austria, to US in 1922), wife Manda (white, 24, born in Austria, to US in 1923), Steven (5, born in IA), Dan Anton (4), Mary Ann (3), Kathryn (2), Frank (1) 1930s - Anton (Tony) (hostler for Illinois Central) and Manda Katalenich (various spellings) - bought house from Fuller in 1936 - continued to live here 1940 census: \$2,500 value - Katalenich, Anton (white, 45, hostler at steam railroad, born in Yugoslavia), wife Manda (white, 35, born in Yugoslavia), teven (15), Daniel (15), Mary A (13), Kathrine (12), Frank (11), Irene (10), John (7), and Joseph (6) 1940-1947 - Anton (hostler, then worker at Chamberlain) and Manda Katalenich; 1947-1952 - Earl (carman for Illinois Central) and Frances Garrison 1952-1961 - owned by Lyle Lewis - Frederick and Corena Carter here by 1960 - then bought in 1961 1962 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch 1960s - Frederick B. (laborer - Deere) and Corena (Rath Packing) Carter 1970s - Frederick (laborer - Deere Co) and Corena (plant work - Chamberlain) Carter Current use/owner: single family house (Michael and Shanique Denton)</p>
<p><b>Map #17</b> <i>Section: B</i></p> <p><b>320 Sumner St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-08658</b></p> <p>Legal description: Hammond &amp; Hopkins Addition, Block 5, Lot 4 - E 44'</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1926 - gable-front (bungalow) 1 story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: entry porch - enclosed; Features: rafter tail on porch Windows: vinyl 1/1, some tall single-light Modifications: siding <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 2 car, c.1977; walls: frame - aluminum, roof: gable-front - asphalt shingles, features: - Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324181005">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324181005</a></p> <p>1891-1908 - lot owned by Emma Mullan et al 1908-1920 - lot owned by Orma Mullan, 1920-21 - lot owned by Ida B McCoy, 1921-22 - lot owned by F.A. Manahl 1918 Sanborn map: vacant lot 1922-1923 - lot owned by Carl Hankammer, 1923-1926 - lot owned by Velma Burns; Aug 1926 - only E 44' sold to Charles Burch - house likely built in 1926; first listed in 1927 directory - Charles (works for Illinois Central railroad) and Cecilia Burch 1930 census: \$3,000 value - Burch, Charles (white, 56, store department at railroad, born in IL), Celia (white, 61, born in IA), son Verle (30, store department at railroad, born in IL) 1930s - Charles (works for Illinois Central railroad) and Cecilia Burch 1940 census: rented for \$24/m by Will, Shelby (white, 36, moulder at tractor co, born in IA), wife Delia C (white, 34, born in Iowa), and sons Richard (12), Verle (10), Larry (6) and Gary (2) 1940-1952 - owned by Verle Burch - used as rental; 1941 - William (janitor at Schukel Motor Co) and Ida M. Pile; 1946 - Acy (butcher at Rath Packing) and Eunice (maid for Tavern on Green) Childers</p>

	<p>1950 - Warren Childers (plant worker) and Eunice Childers (widow, employed at Rath); 1952-1977 - owned by Will &amp; Eunice Jennings - used as rental; 1955 - David (laborer - Rath) and Maggie Powell</p> <p>1962 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch</p> <p>1960 - William L. Crawford (Deere), Rufus Crawford (Deere), Jesse Crawford (Deere); 1965 - Rufus (Deere) and Bertha Crawford</p> <p>1970s - Rufus (Deere) and Bertha (kitchen helper / therapeutic clerk - Schoitz Memorial Hospital) Crawford - rented then bought house in 1977</p> <p>1980s-2010s - Rufus &amp; Bertha Crawford</p> <p>Current use/owner: single family house (Rufus &amp; Bertha Crawford)</p>
<p><b>Map #18</b> <i>Section: B</i></p> <p><b>308 Sumner St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-08653</b></p> <p>Legal description: Hammond &amp; Hopkins Addition, Block 5, Lot 6 - N 90'</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1895 - hip roof cottage 1 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: stucco (stone); Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: no; Features: - Windows: wood 1/1 with aluminum storms Modifications: siding <b>Garage:</b> no</p> <p>Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324181002">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324181002</a></p> <p>June 1894 - Leavitt &amp; Johnson sold Lots 6-7 to Harry W. Dunham; house likely built in 1895 (also one to west at 304); April 1895 - lot 6 sold to Robert J. Glaw - lived here 1896-1901 - brakeman for Illinois Central</p> <p>1900 census: address not found</p> <p>1901-1904 - D. Clyde (conductor for the Illinois Central) and Winnie Lyle (owned/lived here); 1904-1908 - owned by Charles W. Stilson - used as rental - 1906 - John P. (brakeman for Illinois Central) and Bridget Rice</p> <p>1910 census: rented by Gordon, Oscar F. (white, 33, moulder at foundry, born IA), wife Malinda M (white, 29, born in IA), and children Aurla (7), Cliffrod (6), Kenneth (4), and Harlan (1)</p> <p>1908-1920 - owned by Franklin W. Gregory - used as rental; 1909 - Oscar F. (works Waterloo Gasoline Engine Co) and Malinda M. Gordon; 1912 - vacant; 1918 - Ulysses G. (works at Illinois Central) and Mary Smith</p> <p>1918 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch, outbuilding</p> <p>1920 census: address not found</p> <p>1920 - Gregory sold house to U.G. Smith; 1920s - Ulysses G. (works at Davidson's, Illinois Central) (black) and Mary Alice Smith</p> <p>1930 census: \$2,000 value - Smith, U.G. (black, 54, no occupation, born in KY), wife Alice (black, 57, born in KY), Hubert (26, janitor at paper co, born in KY), Bunace (black, 28, stenographer at industry, born in KY)</p> <p>1930s - Ulysses G. and Alice Smith, also Hubert Smith (porter - Elks Club) and daughters</p> <p>1940 census: \$1,500 value - Smith, U.G. (black, 63, born in KY), wife Alice (black, 60, born in KY), Hubert (35, janitor at rec club, born in KY), Jeanetta (33, maid at hotel, born in KY), Bianaca (black, 29, stenographer- dress club, born KY), Thadyne (22, born IA)</p> <p>1940s - Ulysses G. and Mary Alice Smith, also various children; 1948 - Ulysses died, Mary Alice and children continued to live here</p> <p>1950s-1963 - Mrs. Mary Alice Smith (widow), also various children; Mary Alice died in 1963</p> <p>1962 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch</p> <p>1960s-1979 - owned by Hubert Smith - used as rental; 1965/1970 - Mrs. Janette Brown (widow of Cleveland)</p> <p>Current use/owner: rental house (Ninnette Smith)</p>

<p><b>Map #19</b> <i>Section: B</i></p> <p><b>304 Sumner St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-08650</b></p> <p>Legal description: Hammond &amp; Hopkins Addition, Block 5, Lot 7 - N 90'</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1895 - hip roof cottage 1 story house - frame - composite Foundation: stucco/concrete (stone); Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed/modified; Features: - Windows: resized wood 1/1 with aluminum storms Modifications: siding, porch, windows <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324181001">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324181001</a></p> <p>June 1894 - Leavitt &amp; Johnson sold Lots 6-7 to Harry W. Dunham; house likely built in 1895 (also one to east at 308); March 1896 - sold to Henry Meyers - rental; 1897 - John L. Simmons (barber)- then bought in Dec 1899 - sold in Dec 1901 to Anna Garvin 1900 census: address not found 1902-1908 - owned by John H. Stewart - used as rental; 1904 - William D. (painter – Kemp Manufacturing Co) and Anna M. Groom; 1906 - George A. (foreman – Illinois Central) &amp; Hattie Rogers, 1909 -Rudolph E. (brakeman Illinois Central) and Catherine Franz 1910 census: address not found 1908-1935 - owned by Franklin W. Gregory - used as rental; 1912 - W.W. Maloney; 1918 - Harvey (works at Illinois Central) and Lizzie Fullilove 1918 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch, outbuilding 1920 census: address not found 1921/1924 - Adams (works at Illinois Central) and Virginia Anderson; 1927 - Francis (fireman Illinois Central) and Mamie Wilkinson 1930 census: \$4,000 value - Bell, William (black, 46, machine help at railroad shop, born in IL) and wife Edna (black, 43, born in IA), also boarders: Warm, Mark (black, 27, janitor, born in IA), wife Martha (23, black, born in IA), Helen (black, 1) 1930 - William (machine helper, Illinois Central) and Edna Bell, as well as M H (works Davidson's) and Martha Warren; 1934-1945 - owned by Waterloo Bank &amp; Loan Association - rented to Ray (employee Rath) and Matilda (Tillie) Smith 1940 census: \$3,500 value - Smith, Ray (black, 47, butcher at packing co, born in NJ), wife Matilda (black, 35, born in AL) 1945 - Ray and Matilda Smith bought house - continued to live here 1950s-60s - Ray (employee Rath) and Matilda (Tillie) Smith 1962 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch 1965 - Ray Smith (retired); 1970 - rented to Mrs. Lola M. Parks 1973-1979 - owned by Tommie Smith; 1975 - rented by Ronnie Dickens; 1979 - sold to John Henry McCowen 1980s-2010s - owned by John Henry McCowen Current use/owner: single family house (John Henry McCowen / Justin E Turner)</p>
<p><b>Map #20</b> <i>Section: C</i></p> <p><b>234 Sumner St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-08649</b></p> <p>Legal description: Hammond &amp; Hopkins Addition, Block 6, Lot 1 - exc S 60'</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research*</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1905 - cross gable (T-plan) 2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: stucco/concrete (stone); Roof: cross gable - asphalt Porch: partial/half porch - enclosed; Features: - Windows: wood 1/1 with aluminum storms Modifications: siding, porch <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324180007">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324180007</a></p> <p>1892-1899 - lot owned by Oscar Sweeney 1899-1927 - lot owned by William Kurth - house appears built around 1905 for his family - lived here for several years, then used as rental; 1906-1910 - William M. (foreman - Illinois Central) and Elizabeth Kurth, also Harry, Frederick, Louis, Pauline 1910 census: owned by Kurth, William M. (white, 49, foreman for machinery steam railroad shops, born in Germany), wife Elizabeth (white, 47, born in Germany), Harry (20, mach app), Frederick (18, mach app), Louie (16, tin shop app), Gertrude, Clara, Wallie, Elsie c.1911-1927 - used as rental; 1912 - Joseph and Mary Sidde; 1914/16/18 - Joseph (Illinois Central) and Mary Zegarac</p>

<p>Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986</p>	<p>1918 Sanborn map: 2 story house, frame, porch 1920 census: rented by Zegarac, Joe (white, 29, laborer for railroad shop, born in Serbia), wife Mary (white, 34, born in Serbia), Mike (7), Kathrine (4), Millie (3), Nicholas (under 1) 1920s - Willam M. (janitor - First National Bank) and Pearl Madison - Madison bought from Kurth in Jan 1927 - continued to live here 1930 census: \$1,000 value - Madison, William (black, 62, janitor, born in MO), Pearl (black, 47, born in AR), boarders: Fred Watson (black 45, car washer, born in MO), Verl Watson (black, 44, born in MO), Frank Picket (black, 60, janitor, born in MO), William Gillis 1930s - Pearl Madison (widow), with boarders 1940 census: \$800 value, \$12 rent, \$12 rent - Madison, Pearl (black, 59, born in AR), boarders: Willingham, Earl (black, 28, laborer, born in MS) and wife Cathrine (black, 19, born in MS), also Perry, Charles (black, 39, janitor, born in TN) and Anna Belle (54, TN) 1940s-1950 - Pearl Madison (widow), with boarders by 1955 - Faro (Rath Packing) and Rosie Mae (Black's) Roby, also John (Rath Packing) and Ella Roby; 1960 - bought by Fera &amp; Rosie Mae Roby - contineud to live here 1962 Sanborn map: 2 story house, frame, porch 1960s - Faro (Rath Packing) and Rosie Mae Roby 1970s - Faro (retired) and Rosie Mae Roby - continued to own until 1995 Current use/owner: rental house (Houston Simmons III and Levita Michelle Simmons)</p>
<p><b>Map #21</b> <i>Section: C</i></p> <p><b>222 Sumner St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-08645</b></p> <p>Legal description: Hammond &amp; Hopkins Addition, Block 6, Lot 3 - E 20', and Lot 2 - W 20'</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1929 - gable-front (bungalow) 1 story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: partial porch - enclosed; Features: - Windows: wood 1/1 with aluminum storms Modifications: siding, porch <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324180005">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324180005</a></p> <p>1899-1905 - lot owned by Meyers and Thee; 1905-1915 - lot owned by John Thee 1915-1928 - owned by Joseph Kurth 1918 Sanborn map: vacant lot Nov 1928 - sold to Joseph Kurth Jr. - house likely built 1928 or 1929; address first listed in 1930 directory 1930 census: \$3,500 value - Tolliver, Lorenzo (black, 36, auto mechanic, born in MS), Sallie (black, 34, born in TX) 1930s - Lorenzo (machinist helper for Illinois Central) and Mollie B. Tolliver 1940 census: rented for \$20/m by Moore, David (black, 41, fireman for steam railroad, born in MS), Easlie (black, 33, born in MS), Grace (16, born in IA) 1941 - David (Deere Co) and Earlie Moore; 1944-1951 - owned by Lorenzo and Mollie Tollivar - rented to Morie (Deere Co) and Marie Page 1951-1995 - owned by Marie Page (widow); 1950s - Marie Page (widow) 1962 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch 1960s - Marie T. Page (widow) 1970s - Marie T. Page (widow) Current use/owner: rental house (WD Investments LLC)</p>
<p><b>Map #22</b> <i>Section: C</i></p> <p><b>218 Sumner St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-08642</b></p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1896 - hip roof - 2 story (late Italianate) 2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: stucco (stone); Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: entry porch extended into porch addition; Features: - Windows: vinyl 1/1 with vinyl storms Modifications: porch addition, siding, windows, porch <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324180003">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324180003</a></p>

<p>Legal description: Hammond &amp; Hopkins Addition, Block 6, Lot 4 - W 52'</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 2000 - SHPO, Con in po dis in 1986</p>	<p>May 1897 - Leavitt &amp; Johnson sold Lot 4 to Lizzie Kurth; 1897-1900 - Joseph and Wilhelmina (Minnie) Kurth 1900 census: address not found 1900 - sold to Wilhelmina Kurth, then transferred to Joseph in 1907; 1900-1907 - Joseph (Illinois Central) and Wilhelmina (Minnie) Kurth, also son Joseph Kurth Jr (machinist Illinois Central) 1910 census: owned by Kurth, Joseph Jr (white, 27, machinist, born in Germany), wife Mary (white, 28, born in IA), Cecelia Wilhelmina (3), Helen Josephine (1) and Clarence Joseph (1 mo) 1908-1920 - Joseph Kurth Jr. (machinist at Illinois Central) and Mary Kurth 1918 Sanborn map: 2 story house, frame, porch 1920 census: address not found 1920s - Joseph Kurth Jr. (foreman Illinois Central) and Mary Kurth; by 1930 - moved to E. 4th St - continue to own house as rental 1930 census: \$4,500 value - Day, Rev. George W. (black, 53, minister - Antioch Baptist, born in TX), wife Georgia W. (black, 52, born in TN); also Towliver (Tolliver?), Sylvester (black, 26, laborer, born in MS) and Inez (black, 19, born in LA) 1930 - Rev. George W. Day (Antioch Baptist Church) and Georgia Day; 1935 - William (machinist helper for Illinois Central) and Edna K. Bell 1940 census: rented for \$20/m by Burt, Bishop (black, machinist, 28, born in MS), wife Leonna (black, 28, born in OK) 1940s - Bishop (laborer for Deere Co) and Leona Burt - bough thouse from Kurth in 1944 - continued to live here 1950s - Bishop (laborer for Deere Co) and Lee Ona Burt 1962 Sanborn map: 2 story house, frame, porch 1956s - Bishop (laborer for Deere Co) and Lee Ona Burt 1970s - Bishop (owner - Burt's Realty Co) and Lee Ona Burt 1990 - house transferred from Bishop Burt estate to Lee Ona Burt Current use/owner: rental house (Anacapa Associates LLC)</p>
<p><b>Map #23</b> <i>Section: C</i></p> <p><b>202 Sumner St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-08637</b></p> <p>Legal description: Hammond &amp; Hopkins Addition, Block 6, Lot 6 (also Lot 5)</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: more research - A Previous: not eligible - 1986</p>	<p><b>Mt. Carmel Baptist Church</b> - c.1925 - church - gable-front c - 1 story house - c - frame Foundation: c - concrete block - rusticated; Roof: c - gable-front - asphalt Porch: -; Features: gable-roof form Windows: vinyl 1/1 with vinyl storms Modifications: siding, windows <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324180026">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324180026</a></p> <p>1921 - organization of Mt. Carmel Baptist Church (group that left Antioch Baptist) - 1922 - moved old store building to Sumner and Linn (202 Sumner) - building replaced in 1925 1918 Sanborn map: vacant lot 1924 - fundraising drive for funds for building; 1925 - old Linden Methodist Church moved to 202 Sumner for use of Mount Carmel Baptist church - Rev. H.J. Handy - this appears to be current building on the site 1930s - Mt Carmel Baptist Church - Rev. J. H. Patton (1927-1930s) - also used for meetings for Republicans, NAACP, and other groups 1940s - Mt Carmel Baptist Church - Rev. John H. Gunter, then Rev. Elbert M. Taylor - also used for meetings for NAACP and other groups - convention of Iowa Association of Colored Women's Clubs here in June 1949 1950s - Mt. Carmel Baptist Church - Rev. Delbert O. Bell, then Rev. J.D. Henderson 1962 Sanborn map: church 1960s - Mt. Carmel Baptist Church - Rev. Richard S. Ruckett; c.1965 - built new parsonage at 823 Adams; c.1968 - built new church at 805 Adams 1969 - Mt. Calvary Missionary Baptist Church by Rev. Percy Burt - purchased this building; 1970s - Mount Calvary Missionary Baptist Church - Rev. Percy Burt 1980s-2010s - Mount Calvary Missionary Baptist Church Current use/owner: Mount Calvary Missionary Baptist Church</p>

<p><b>Map #24</b> <i>Section: C</i></p> <p><b>117 (115) Oneida St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-07434</b></p> <p>Legal description: Hammond &amp; Hopkins Addition, Block 6, Lot 10 - W 30'</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1939 - minimal traditional (simplified Tudor Revival) 1 story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: concrete block; Roof: side gable - asphalt Porch: no (entry vestibule); Features: entry vestibule (simplified Tudor style) Windows: wood 1/1 with aluminum storms Modifications: siding, front deck <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324180016">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324180016</a></p> <p>(1913-1918 - earlier house owned by G.H. Cheevers as rental - two houses on lot) 1918 Sanborn map: two earlier houses on lot (1918-1930s - earlier house owned/occupied by Elbert M. (black, laborer at Illinois Central) and Rosa Taylor) Dec 1937 - Henry Mueller bought house (W 30' Lot 10) - new house likely built in 1938 or 1939 - Mose and Adeline Jefferson here by 1940 (or house built before sold to them in 1944) 1940 census: \$1,500 value - Jefferson, Mose (black, 30, laborer, born in LA), wife Adeline (black, 40, born in MS), daughter Genieve (15), son Isael (9), son Fred (7), son Thomas (3), son James (3), and son Warren (2) c.1939-1944 - rented by Mose and Adeline Jefferson (listed at 115 Oneida - west part of lot), then bought in Sept 1944 (new house likely built by then); 1946 - rented by Dorsie Cooper; Mose died 1950 - Mrs. Adeline Jefferson (widow) (custodian at Iowa Theater); 1955 - James (Rath Packing) and Hattie Johnson; 1960 - Adeline Jefferson (still listed as 115 Oneida - no house at 117) 1962 Sanborn map: 1 story house 1960s - Randall and Marjorie Jefferson, also Adeline Wilson (widow of Edgar) 1970s - Adeline Wilson (widow of Edgar) (still listed at 115 Oneida) Current use/owner: rental house (Chase Keller)</p>
<p><b>Map #25</b> <i>Section: C</i></p> <p><b>119 Oneida St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-07435</b></p> <p>Legal description: Hammond &amp; Hopkins Addition, Block 6, Lot 11 - W 30'</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: eligible - 1992 - SHPO, also eligible in 1986</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1913 - hip roof cottage 1 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: stucco/concrete (stone); Roof: hip roof - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed/modified; Features: hip roof form Windows: resized vinyl 1/1 with vinyl storms Modifications: siding, front porch, windows <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324180014">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324180014</a></p> <p>1908-1913 - lot owned by Caroline Clark Leavitt April-Nov 1913 - lot owned by George H. Cheevers (bank president) - two houses likely built on lot - then sold separately - west one sold to John Radalf in Nov 1913 - 119 first listed in 1914 directory - vacant; 1916 - John (laborer) &amp; Mary Shavers 1918 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch 1920 census: rented by Brown, Shuman (black, 34, boiler maker for railroad shops, born in MS), wife Roxy (black, 30, born in MS) 1917-22 - owned by C.B. Williams - used as rental; 1921 - Sherman (Illinois Central) and Roxie Brown; 1922-29 - various owners - rental; 1924/1927 - rented to M.J. (Illinois Central) and Estelle Lawrence 1930 census: \$2,000 value - Diamond, G.H. (black, 30, porter, born in MS), wife Victoria (black, 29, born in TN), reoomer Bee Murphy (black, 28, born in TX) 1929-1934 - owned by F.W. Gregory - used as rental; 1930 - G.H. (porter) and Victoria Diamond, also Jesse (porter for Irving Hotel) and Torne Thompson; 1934-1939 - owne dby Perpetual Building &amp; Loan Asso; 1935 - Ben (Rath Packing) and Florida Washington 1940 census: \$700 value - Morehead, Albert (black, 39, fireman lighter, born in MS), wife Lillian (black, 31, born in MS), Albert (14, born in MS), William E. (12, born in MS) 1939-1984 - owned by Albert Morehead - also lived here; 1940s - Albert (laborer) and Lillian Morehead, also sons Albert Jr and William</p>



	<p>1950s - Albert (laborer) and Lillian Morehead  1962 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch  1960s - Albert (laborer) and Lillian Morehead, also Albert Jr in some years (mechanic for Tate Cadillac Olds)  1970s - Albert (retired) and Lillian Morehead  1984 - Albert Moorehead estate transferred property to William Moorehead  Current use/owner: rental house (Livvy Kay Properties LLC)</p>
<p><b>Map #26</b>  <i>Section: C</i></p> <p><b>121 Oneida St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-07436</b></p> <p>Legal description:  Hammond &amp;  Hopkins  Addition, Block  6, Lot 11 - E 30'</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i>  District: more  research*  Individual: no  Previous: not  eligible - 1997 -  SHPO, also not in  1986</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1913 - hip roof cottage  1 story house - frame - vinyl  Foundation: concrete block; Roof: hip roof - asphalt  Porch: small deck on front with steps; Features: hip roof form  Windows: resized vinyl 6/6 with vinyl storms  Modifications: siding, front porch, windows  <b>Garage:</b> no  Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324180013">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324180013</a></p> <p>1908-1913 - lot owned by Caroline Clark Leavitt  April 1913-Nov 14 - lot owned by George H. Cheevers (bank president) - two houses likely built on lot - then sold separately - east one sold to William Boggs in Nov 1914, then back; 121 first listed in 1914 directory - William (Boggs &amp; Ross) and Lue Boggs  1918 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch  1920 census: rented by Morehead, Edwin (black, 38, car repairer for railroad shops, born in MS), wife Narisa (black, 39, born in MS), Mabel (15), William (14), Adill (10), Anna (8), Mike (5), brother Albert (20, black, machnists at railroad) and his wife Marjorie (19)  1918 - J.B. (Illinois Central) and Willie Gillis; 1921 - Consecion (Illinois Central) and Rosa Ayala; 1921 - sold to John Hoosman; 1921-1929 - John H. (Illinois Central) and Rosa Hoosman  1930 census: rented for \$20/m by Scott, Erie (black, female, 29, single, born in IL), room Johnson, Harris (black, 35, barbershop, born in MS)  1930 - Mrs. Erie Scott, 1935 - Mrs. Denie Pugh; 1935-1943 - owned by Marie/Henry Mueller - used as rental  1940 census: rented for \$12/m by McDowell, Samual (black, 35, porter, born in OK), wife Laverne (black, 26, born in IA; lodger Thomas, Billie (black, 39, born in MS)  1943-1950s - owned by Isadore &amp; Minnie Patterson - used as rental; 1946 - John (Rath Packing) and Hannah Dunn  1955 - Leonard (laborer) and Willie Grant; 1960 - Eddie L. Phillips (wks at Addison Miller)  1962 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch  1964-1970s - owned by Albert and Lillian Morehead - lived next door and used as rental; 1965 - Cast Porter  1970 - Frank and Mae Jackson; 1975 - Charlotte Barrett (widow Dave)  Current use/owner: single family house (Livvy Kay Properties LLC)</p>
<p><b>Map #27</b>  <i>Section: C</i></p> <p><b>205 Manson St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-06784</b></p> <p>Legal description:  Hammond &amp;  Hopkins  Addition, Block  6, Lot 12 - N 35'  of S 70'</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1908 - gable-front (clipped) - 1 story  1 story house - frame - vinyl  Foundation: stucco (concrete); Roof: gable-front - asphalt  Porch: wood deck with steps; Features: clipped gable  Windows: resized vinyl 1/1 with vinyl storms  Modifications: siding, porch removed, deck added, window replaced/resized  <b>Garage:</b> no  Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324180011">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324180011</a></p> <p>1892-1925 - owned by Oscar H. Sweeney - house built as rental around 1908 with 3 others on lot; 1909 - Mrs. Mary Veach; 1910 - Frank J. (barber) and Louisa Bilek  1910 census: address not found  1911-1912 - Rev. Munroe J. and Velette Johnson - services held here from fall 1911 to spring 1912 as the "Colored Church" (prior to formation of Baptist and AME church) - first black church meeting location identified in Waterloo; 1913 - Grant Dissing  1918 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch</p>

<p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1993 - SHPO, not in 1986 also</p>	<p>1920 census: rented by Moore, Henry (black, 28, laborer, born in MS), wife Luanna (black, 22, born in MS), daughter Lovell (6), daughter H Lou (4), son Leslie (2), and daughter Cordie Mae (9 months) - all children born in MS 1916/1918 - Vid (barber) and Norinne Banks; 1920 - Henry Moore; 1921/1924 - Henry (tailor) and Ruth Lee; 1925-1930s - owned Lee Ruth - used as rental; 1927 - Major Underwood (wks at Illinois Central); 1930 - Mrs. Ruth Underwood (seamstress) 1930 census: rented for \$15/m by Underwood, Major (black, 32, construction worker, born in AR); boarder Samuel Johnson (black, 38, laborer, born in KY) 1935 - Miss Viola Kennard; 1936-1940 - owned by city/City Realty; May 1940 - sold to Thomas Gordon 1940 census: \$800 value - Gordon, Thomas (black, 43, restaurant manager, born in MS), wife Clemetine (black, 31, born in IL), stepchildren: Norma Tedwell (9), William Tedwell (8) and Russell Tedwell (5) 1940s - Thomas (restaurant) and Clementine P. Gordon 1950s - Thomas (trucker) and Clementine P. Gordon 1962 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch 1960 - Hattie Cunningham, 1965 - Willie Bailey; 1970 - Sam O. (Deere Co) and Marguerite Wright 1975 - Thomas Gordon (retired) Current use/owner: rental house (Midwest Partners LLC)</p>
<p><b>Map #28</b> <i>Section: C</i></p> <p><b>209 Manson St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-06785</b></p> <p>Legal description: Hammond &amp; Hopkins Addition, Block 6, Lot 12 - S 35' of N 70'</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 2004 - SHPO, not in 1986 also</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1908 - gable-front (clipped) - 1 story 1 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: partial porch - modified/enclosed; Features: clipped gable Windows: vinyl 1/1 with vinyl storms Modifications: siding, porch modified/enclosed, windows <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324180010">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324180010</a></p> <p>1892-1936 - owned by Oscar H. Sweeney - house built as rental around 1908 with 3 others on lot; 1909 - E.S. Penne; 1910 - Chester S. (wagon maker for Peterson &amp; Duke) and Alice Scott, also Elsie (stenographer) and Lyle (Waterloo Furniture &amp; Car Co) 1910 census: rented by Scott, Chester S. (white, 44, carriage maker, born in IA), wife Alice (white, 37, born in MI), son Lyle B. (19, laborer at furniture store), Elsie G (17, stenographer at skirt factory), boarders: Millet, Jesse (20, white) &amp; Geradline (18, white) 1912 - Harry J. Jennings (Iowa Dairy Separator Co); 1914 - Michael and Anna Collinich; 1916 - vacant; 1918 - Martin J. (Illinois Central) and Estelle Lawrence 1918 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch 1920 census: rented by Lawrence, Martin (black, 29, boiler maker, born in KS), wife Estelle (black, 27, born in MS), Percy (1), also boarder Jessie Williams (black, 33, foundry moulder, born in FL) 1921 - Pete Lopez (Hawkeye Foundry), 1924 - Monte Saunders, 1927 - Mrs. Emma Johnson, also Mrs. Lena Jones 1930 census: rented for \$18/m by Brown, Owen (black, 60, laborer, born in VA), Mary (black, 49, born in TN), Luretta (14), grandchildren: Oliva Martin (12), Gladice Martin (9), William Martin (7), and Rudolph Martin (5) 1930 - Owen (works John Deere Co) and Mary Owen; 1938-1944 - owned by Jessie Sweeney - used as rental; 1941 - Hampton (Deere Co) and Pella Tyson 1940 census: rented for \$15/m - Smith, Edward D. (black, 27, hog catcher for packing co, born in MS), wife Mattie L (black, 22, maid, born in MS) 1944-1949 - owned by L.L. Thornton, then William Lee, then L.L. Thornton; 1946 - George W. (working at Illinois Central) and Earlene Mister 1949-1969 - owned by Emma Lang - used as rental; 1950 - Wilson (Illinois Central) and Ila M. Tilman; by 1955 - John and Rosie Bronsick 1962 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch 1960s - John and Rosie Bronsick (no occupation noted)</p>

	<p>1969-1975 - owned by Lang heirs - continued to be rented to John and Rosie Bronsick; 1975 - sold to Rosie Bronsick - continued to live here Current use/owner: single family house (Daphne B. Johnson)</p>
<p><b>Map #29</b> <i>Section: C</i></p> <p><b>211 Manson St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-06786</b></p> <p>Legal description: Hammond &amp; Hopkins Addition, Block 6, Lot 12 - N' 35'</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1909 - gable-front (clipped) - 1 1/2 story 1 1/2 Story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: stucco (concrete); Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: partial porch - enclosed; Features: clipped gable Windows: vinyl 1/1 with aluminum storms Modifications: siding <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324180009">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324180009</a></p> <p>1892-1928 - owned by Oscar H. Sweeney - house built as rental around 1909, the last of 3 others on lot; 1909 - not listed/built; 1910/1912 - Henry C. (machinist - Waterloo Iron Works) and Minnie Brehm 1910 census: address not found 1914 - Michael Ligima; 1916 - William and Linnie Jones; 1918 - John (works at Waterloo Gas Engine Co) (black) and Minnie L. Cobb 1918 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch 1920 census: rented by Anderson, Estella (black, female, 33, laundress, born in IN), lodger Pete Lopez (30, laborer, born in Mexico) 1921 - Joseph (porter for F. E. Knoll) and Dorothy Saunders; 1924 - Mrs. Dorothy Saunders (widow); 1927 - Sherman (laborer for Illinois Central) and Hattie Green; Oct 1928 - Sweeney sold to Hattie Green 1930 census: \$1,200 value - Green, Sherman (black, 61, sweeper, born in MS), wife Hattie (black, 44, born in LA), Thomas (8, born in IA) 1930s-1942 - Sherman H. (laborer for Illinois Central Railroad) and Hattie Green; late 1930s - owned by county/Lang, sold back to Greens; 1942 - Sherman Green died 1940 census: \$1,000 value - Green, Sherman (black, 72, laborer at steam railroad, born in MS), wife Hattie (black, 57, born in LA), Thomas (18, born in IA) 1943 - Hattie Green (widow); by 1946 - married James Clark 1946-1961 - James (laborer - Illinois Central) and Hattie Clark; 1961 - Hattie Green Clark died 1962 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch 1960s - James Clark (laborer - Illinois Central) 1970s - James Clark (laborer - Illinois Central) Current use/owner: rental house (Wickham Properties LLC)</p>
<p><b>Map #30</b> <i>Section: C</i></p> <p><b>213 Manson St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-06787</b></p> <p>Legal description: Hammond &amp; Hopkins Addition, Block 6, Lot 1 - S 60'</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1905 - side gable - 1 story 1 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: tile/concrete block; Roof: side gable - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed; Features: - Windows: vinyl 1/1 Modifications: siding, porch, windows <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324180008">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324180008</a></p> <p>1892-1899 - lot owned by Oscar Sweeney 1899-1928 - lot owned by William Kurth - house appears built around 1905 as rental; 1906 - listed as 219 - Sophronia A. Courter (widow of John), 1908 - 219 - Ralph G. (butcher) and Emily A. Roblin 1910 census: address not found 1910 - Louis P. (Illinois Central) and Pauline Mullen; 1912 - Wilbur (plasterer and Pauline M. Steele; 1914 - Charles (Illinois Central) and Bora Zigisar; 1916 - Steve (Illinois Central) and Mary Licamo; 1918 - Daniel (Illinois Central) &amp; Sophia Curuvija 1918 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch, outbuilding 1920 census: rented by Lee, Henry (black, 39, porter, born in AR), wife Ruth (black, 27, seamstress, born in MO), lodger Ella Ferguson (black, 38, hairdresser, born IL)</p>

	<p>1920s - Joseph (Yovo) (Illinois Central) and Mary Zegarac; May 1928 - William Kurth sold house to Joseph Zegarac - continued to live here</p> <p>1930 census: \$2,000 value - Zegarac, Joseph (white, 39, hostler, born in Austria), wife Mary (white, 44, born in Austria), daughter Kathryn (14), daughter Mary (13), son Nick (10), daughter Anna (9), son Dan (7), son Ralph (6), and son Steve (5)</p> <p>1930-1938 - Joseph (crane operator, hostler - Illinois Central) and Mary Zegarec; 1938-1943 - owned by William E. &amp; Edna M. Smith - used as rental; 1941 - Leon (porter - Ellis Hotel) and Juanita Theroith</p> <p>1940 census: rented for \$18/m by Anderson, Charles (black, 42, laborer for packing co, born in TN), wife Jessie (black, 37, born in TN), stepdaughter Clea Purnell (black, 16, born in TN)</p> <p>1943-1955 - owned by Rita/Sid Letsch - used as rental - rented to Effie Love</p> <p>1955-1981 - owned by Effie Love - continued to live here</p> <p>1962 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch, outbuilding</p> <p>1960s - Effie Love (widow William) (owner of Sumner Street Market - 239 Sumner St)</p> <p>1970s - Effie Love (widow William) (owner of Sumner Street Market - 239 Sumner St)</p> <p>1981 - estate transferred property to Otis Love</p> <p>Current use/owner: rental house (WD Investments LLC)</p>
<p><b>Map #31</b> <i>Section: B</i></p> <p><b>215 Oneida St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-07441</b></p> <p>Legal description: Hammond &amp; Hopkins Addition, Block 5, Lot 11 - W 30' and E 15' of Lot 10</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: more research - A Previous: not eligible - 1986</p>	<p><b>George B. and Lydia A. Butler House</b> - c.1910 - gambrel-front 1 1/2 story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: stucco (concrete); Roof: gambrel-front - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed; Features: gambrel roof with returns Windows: wood 1/1 with aluminum storms Modifications: siding, porch, windows <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324181013">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324181013</a></p> <p>1890s-1906 - lots 10-12 owned by Leavitt &amp; Johnson 1906-1910 - lot owned by John H. Leavitt et al; lots 10-11-12 sold in May 1910 to S.B. Reed - house likely built in 1910 before or after the sale; no houses on this side of the block in 1909 directory; first listed in 1910 - George Butler 1910 census: rented by Butler, George B. (white, 25, brakeman for railroad, born in IA), wife Lydia Adella (19, white, born in IA) 1910-1921 - rented by George B. (brakeman for Illinois Central) and Lydia Adella (Dollie) Butler 1918 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch 1920 census: rented by Butler, George (white, 37, conductor for steam railroad, born in IA), Lydia (white, 29, born in IA), Helen (9), Albert (7), Thelma (5), Arthur (2), Lillian (1 mo) 1921 - Reed sold house to Butler; 1921-1925 - George (conductor for Illinois Central) and Lydia Butler; 1925 - George Butler died; Lydia continued to live here 1930 census: address not found 1925-1941 - Lydia Butler (widow) (plant worker, trimmer at Rath Packing) 1940 census: \$1,800 value - Butler, Lydia (white, 50, widow, trimmer at meat packing co, born in IA), also lodger Daniel Grimm (white, 63, laborer at meat packing, born in IA) 1941-1944 - owned by Emma Tolley; 1944-1971 - owned by Della Tyson 1950s - Hampton (foundry - John Deere Tractor Works) and Della Tyson 1962 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch 1960s - Hampton (retired) and Della Tyson 1971-1996 - owned by daughter May Porter 1996 - sold to Lloyd &amp; Ada Green Current use/owner: single family house (Lloyd &amp; Ada Green)</p>

<p><b>Map #32</b> <i>Section: B</i></p> <p><b>313 N Barclay St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-02691</b></p> <p>Legal description: Mansons Subdivision of Railroad Addition, Block 2, Lot 4 - N 45' and N 45' of E 33' of Lot 3</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1922 - gable-front - 1 1/2 story 1 1/2 story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed; Features: - Windows: wood 1/1 with aluminum storms Modifications: siding <b>Garage:</b> no; Other outbuilding: shed Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324181008">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324181008</a></p> <p>1906-1909 - lot owned by Theophile Winninger 1909-1926 - lot owned by Joseph S. Winninger; house appears built around 1922 (not in 1921 directory, in 1924 directory) as rental 1918 Sanborn map: vacant lot 1924 - rented by Samuel (Illinois Central) and Mary Woodcock; 1926-1952 - owned by Sam Budack (Budak) - used as rental 1930 census: rented for \$33/m by Krantz, Martin (white, 66, born in NY, retired), Mary (white, 63, born in IA), Alice (white, 20, operator at telephone co, born in IA), boarder Jose O'Connor (white, 30, shipping clerk, born in IA) 1930 - Martin (driver Logan Ave Coal) and Mary Krantz; 1935 - Sam (worker at Illinois Central) and Mary Budack 1940 census: address not found 1941-1952 - Henry (Deere Co) and Icey Bolden 1952-1960s - owned by Gene &amp; Valma Bascomb 1962 Sanborn map: 1 story house, porch, garage to west on Lot 3 1967 - Velma Bascomb (widow) sold to Eula C. Byrd Current use/owner: rental house (Eddie C &amp; Evelyn Riley)</p>
<p><b>Map #33</b> <i>Section: B</i></p> <p><b>310 N Barclay St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-02689</b></p> <p>Legal description: Howrey &amp; McWilliams Addition, Block 6, Lot 7 - N 69' and N 69' of Lot 8</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1906 - gable-front (clipped) - 1 1/2 story 1 1/2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: full porch - new columns/design; Features: clipped gable Windows: vinyl 1/1 with aluminum storms Modifications: siding, porch, windows <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324254011">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324254011</a></p> <p>1906 - George B. McWilliams et al sold to Florence Dunkelberg (lots 7-8) - house appears to have then been built in 1906 or 1907 (along with house to north at 312, now demo) - house first listed in 1908 directory as 210 Barclay - Harry and Inez Clancy 1910 census: rented by Clancy, Harry A. (white, 30, railroad conductor, born in Iowa), wife Inez (white, 28, born in Iowa) by 1908-1920 - Harry A. (conductor for Illinois Central) and Inez Clancy 1918 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, frame, porch 1920 census: owned by Clancy, Harry (white, 40, conductor, born in Iowa), wife Inez (white, 39, born in SD) 1920-1930 - owned by Inez Clancy - used as rental; 1921 - Lute W. (works at Repass Auto Co) and Louise Steege; 1924 - Glen (brakeman-Illinois Central) and Grace Woodbury; 1927 - George (car operator WCF&amp;N railroad) and Rose Smith 1930 census: rented for \$25/m by Smith, George (white, 45, conductor for street car, born in IN), wife Rosa (white, 37, born in IA), Lucille (13, born in IA) 1930-1933 - owned by Agnes V. Briden; 1933-1938 - owned by E.W. Strobel - used as rental; 1935 - Albert (black) and Sadie Base 1940 census: rented for \$20/m by Putnam, Ben (black, 49, tankman at packing co, born in MS), Elizabeth (black, 42, born in MS) 1938-1987 - owned by A.C. Anderson - rental and lived here; 1941 - Ben (laborer at Rath Packing) and Elizabeth Puttman; by 1946 - Augustus (butcher at Rath Packing Plant) and Hortense Anderson 1950s - Augustus (butcher at Rath Packing Plant) and Hortense Anderson</p>

	<p>1962 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, fram, porch  1960s - Augustus Anderson  1966-1987 - owned by Augustus Anderson only  Current use/owner: house (Antioch Baptist Church)</p>
<p><b>Map #34</b>  <i>Section: B</i></p> <p><b>307 Oneida St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-07445</b></p> <p>Legal description:  Howrey &amp;  McWilliams  Addition, Block  6, Lot 8 - S 73.5'  (also S 73.5' of  Lot 7)</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i>  District: more  research*  Individual: more  research - B  Previous: not  eligible - 1997 -  SHPO, also not in  1986</p>	<p><b>Naaman and Gwendolyn Hickey House</b> - c.1932 - gable-front - 1 story  1 story house - frame - aluminum  Foundation: concrete; Roof: gable-front - asphalt  Porch: partial porch - enclosed; Features: simple gable-front form  Windows: wood 1/1 with aluminum storms  Modifications: , siding  <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 1 car, c.1967; walls: frame - aluminum, roof: gable-front - asphalt,  features: -  Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324254010">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324254010</a></p> <p>1911-1929 - lot owned by R.A. Dunkelberg  1918 Sanborn map: vacant lot  1929-1931 - lot owned by Harry Dunkelberg; transferred to D.L. &amp; Co Inc on Feb 1931 -  house then appears built as rental  1933/1935 - rented by Theophilus (butcher - Rath Packing) and Eloise White (black); by  1940 - rented by Naaman and Gwendolyn Hickey  1940 census: \$1,800 value - Hickey, Naaman R. (black, 33, foundry worker at tractor co,  born in MS), wife Gwendolyn (black, 23, born in IA), son Naaman R (15, born in IA),  daughter Annie M. (14, born in IA)  1940s - Naaman (foundry at Deere, shakeout at Hawkeye Steel Products) and Gwendolyn  Hickey; also daughter Anna Mae Hickey (later Weems) - active in NAACP youth council -  graduated from high school in 1944  1950s - Naaman (foundry - John Deere Co) and Gwendolyn Hickey  1962 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch  1960s - Naaman (factory worker - Deere) and Gwendolyn Hickey  1970s - Naaman and Gwendolyn Hickey; Naaman died in August 1979  1980s-1995 - Gwendolyn Hickey  Current use/owner: house (Antioch Baptist Church)</p>
<p><b>Map #35</b>  <i>Section: D</i></p> <p><b>310 Oneida St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-07446</b></p> <p>Legal description:  Howrey &amp;  McWilliams  Addition, Block  7, Lot 4</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i>  District: more  research*  Individual: no  Previous: not  eligible - 1986</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1907 - gable-front - 1 1/2 story  1 1/2 story house - frame - vinyl  Foundation: stone; Roof: gable-front - asphalt  Porch: entry porch; Features: gable returns, slightly clipped gable  Windows: vinyl 1/1 with vinyl storms  Modifications: siding, porch, windows  <b>Garage:</b> no  Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324257002">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324257002</a></p> <p>1906-1907 - owned by Howrey &amp; McWilliams, transferred to just George B. McWilliams in  Nov 1907 - house likely built in 1907 - first listed in 1908 directory - Eli A. (wks Iowa  Dairy Separator Co) and Annie E. Alexander  1910 census: address not found  1910 - Eli A. (wks Iowa Dairy Separator Co) and Annie E. Alexander; 1912-1915 - owned by  Waterloo Loan and Trust Company; 1914 - vacant; 1916-1919 - owned by W.C. Harrison;  1916 - Mrs. M.L. Miller, 1918 - Nick (grocer - 300 Oneida) and Mary Budack  1918 Sanborn map: 2 story house, frame, porch  1920 census: address not found  1920-1926 - owned by Charles A. Barber; 1920 - vacant; 1924 - Aloysius J. (laborer) and  wife Annie C Heber; 1927 - John (laborer) and Emma Scarbrough  1930 census: address not found  1928-1934 - owned by Franklin W. Gregory; 1930 - George E. (Rath Packing) (black) and  Sarah Collins; 1934-1943 - owned by Perpetual Bank and Loan Association; 1935 - vacant;  by 1940 - Jesse Harris</p>



	<p>1940 census: \$1,000 value - Harris, Jesse (black, 33, butcher at Rath, born in MS), wife Alice (black, 26, born in IA), lodger Howard Dukes (black, 18, born in MS)</p> <p>1940s - Jesse (Rath Packing, then US Army) and Alice Harris; bought house in Nov 1943 and continued to live here</p> <p>1950 - Nel S. (foundry worker at Deere) and Marguerite Turner; 1955 - Willie (laborer - Rath) Moman</p> <p>1962 Sanborn map: 2 story house, frame, porch</p> <p>1960 - vacant, 1965 - vacant; 1960s-1971 - still owned by Jesse and Alice Harris, then transferred to Alex Miller in 1970s</p> <p>1970s-1980s - Alex Miller (owned and lived here)</p> <p>1988-2008 - owned by Roosevelt Taylor</p> <p>Current use/owner: rental house (R&amp;S Rental Properties, LLC)</p>
<p><b>Map #36</b> <i>Section: E</i></p> <p><b>402 Oneida St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-07451</b></p> <p>Legal description: Howrey &amp; McWilliams Addition, Block 8, Lot 6</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1915 - gable-front - 1 1/2 story (Craftsman) 1 1/2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: wood deck with rail; Features: triangular brackets Windows: some wood 1/1, some vinyl, with vinyl storms Modifications: siding, deck/porch, windows <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324258001">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324258001</a></p> <p>1906 - George B. McWilliams et al to Crane &amp; Stevenson; 1908-1915 - lot owned by S. Floyd Stevenson (bought lots 3-6, 26 in 1908) 1915-1919 - owned by J.A. Aungst - by 1916 rented to Mariette Francis (widow, white) and Reuben (mechanic) and Claudia Mayne 1918 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, frame, porch, outbuilding 1920 census: rented by Elliott, William (white, 23, printer, born in IA), wife Emma (white, 24, born in IA), daughter Lillian (6 mo) 1919-29 - owned by B.H. Lang / sheriff; rented in 1921 to Adam F Koch (Matt Parrott &amp; Sons printers) and wife Blanche (white), 1924 - Orville D Lyon (machinist at IC railroad) and wife Carrie (white), 1927 - William C (sales) and Anna Dachler (white) 1930 census: address not found 1929-34 - owned by Waterloo Building and Loan, then 1934-38 by E.W. Stroebe; rented in 1930 to Adam Lackey (moulder at John Deere Tractor Company) (black) and wife Ruth, 1935 - Leroy Sykes (black) and wife Magnolia 1940 census: \$1,000 value - Brunson, Janie (black, 42, born in IL, maid at hotel) (owned/rent for \$1000), also Cornelia Harrison (black, 42, born in IL) 1938-1948 - owned by E.T. and Harriett Houlette; rented in 1941 / 1946 to Janie Brunson (maid at Russell-Lamson Hotel, widow) (black); both Houlette and Brunson sold interest in property in 1948/49 to Clifford Smith 1954-1967 - owned by Clarence G. and Mabel E. Briden; by 1950, rented to Melvin (worked at foundry for John Deere) and Druscilla Robinson - rented here through 1967 1962 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, frame, porch, outbuilding 1967 - Briden sold house to Melvin and Druscilla Robinson, continued to live here through 1970s Current use/owner: rental house (Hawthorne Rentals LLC)</p>
<p><b>Map #37</b> <i>Section: E</i></p> <p><b>412 Oneida St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-07454</b></p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1908 - gable-front - 1 1/2 story 1 1/2 story house - frame - composite siding Foundation: concrete; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: entry porch - enclosed; Features: gable returns Windows: vinyl 1/1 with no storms Modifications: siding <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324258003">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324258003</a></p>

<p>Legal description: Howrey &amp; McWilliams Addition, Block 8, Lot 4</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986</p>	<p>1906 - George B. McWilliams et al to Lulu Gilley, but then owned again in 1907, Howrey to George McWilliams - owned 1907-1912 and built house by 1909; 1909 directory - W.F. Shiek</p> <p>1910 census: rented by Shiek, Wayne (white, 24, fireman for railroad, born in IA), sister Margaret Taylor (white, 32, teacher, born in IA)</p> <p>1912-1916 - owned by Waterloo Loan &amp; Trust Co, then sold to Wayne Shiek who owned from 1916-1922; 1914-1922 - Wayne (engineer for IC railroad) and Maude Shiek (rented then owned)</p> <p>1918 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, frame, porch, outbuilding</p> <p>1920 census: owned by Shiek, Wayne (white, 35, salesman for auto co, born in IA), wife Maude (white, 34, born in IA), mother E.M. (white, 75, widow)</p> <p>1922-26 - owned by series of people / rental, 1926-1934 - owned by F. Murray / sheriff, used as rental; residents: 1924 - Jesse L. (carpenter) and Grace Lee; 1927 - Asa and Barbara Smith</p> <p>1930 census: rented for \$23/m by Alexander, Eli (white, 51, assembler for machine co, born in IA), wife Adelaide (white, 37, born in NY), and four daughters</p> <p>1934-37 - owned by Waterloo Building and Loan, 1935 - rented to Ray C Dickinson (mechanic - John Deere Tractor Works) and Lulu</p> <p>1940 census: \$1,200 value - Brown, Anderson (black, 53, laborer at packing co, born in AR), wife not listed, also nephew Lewis, Clyde (black, 24, born in IA), wife Annie (black, 22, born in MS), and two sons</p> <p>1937-1953 - owned by E.T. and Harriett Haulette; rented in 1941/46/50 to Anderson and Thelma Brown, appears being sold on contract with property transferred to Browns in November 1953</p> <p>1962 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, frame, porch, outbuilding by 1955 - 1970s - Thelma Brown (widow) (owned and lived here)</p> <p>Current use/owner: rental house (Heartland Rental Properties)</p>
<p><b>Map #38</b> <i>Section: E</i></p> <p><b>416 Oneida St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-07456</b></p> <p>Legal description: Howrey &amp; McWilliams Addition, Block 8, Lot 3</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1991 - SHPO, also not in 1986</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1909 - gable-front (clipped) - 1 1/2 story 1 1/2 story house - frame - wide wood composite Foundation: concrete; Roof: gable-front (clipped) - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed, wood ramp added; Features: clipped gable, gable returns Windows: wood 1/1 with aluminum storms Modifications: wood ramp to porch/entry <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 2 car, c.1953; walls: frame - wood, roof: gable-roof - asphalt, features: - Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324258004">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324258004</a></p> <p>1906 - George B. McWilliams et al to Crane/Stevenson/McWilliams; 1908-1914 - owned by S. Floyd Stevenson, house built c.1910, sold by David Stevenson in 1914</p> <p>1910/1912 - vacant house per directories, 1914 - rented by Walter (carpenter) and Hannah Schultz; 1914 - sold to Reka (Reak) Pries - lived here and owned until 1940</p> <p>1918 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, frame, porch, garage</p> <p>1920 census: owned by Pries, Fred (white, 57, laborer at Iowa Dairy Factory, born in IL), wife Reka (white, 53, born in Germany), daughter Elsie (19, born in IA)</p> <p>1914-1920s - Fred (Iowa Dairy Separator Company) and Reka Pries</p> <p>1930 census: address not found</p> <p>1930s - Fred (Associated Manufactures) and Reka Pries, then just Reka (widow)</p> <p>1940 census: \$2,000 value - Cook, James (black, 31, laborer at railroad, born in TN), wife Lovell (black, 26, born in MS), and three children (born in IA), also Highland, Alec (black, 33, laborer at railroad) - rented for \$12/mo</p> <p>1940-1949 - owned by O.E. Hacker, 1940s - rented to James (laborer, IC railroad) and Lovell Cook</p> <p>1949-1983 - owned by James and Lovell Cook, then just Lovell Cook (widow) from 1983 to 1992</p> <p>1962 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, frame, porch, garage</p> <p>1950s-1960s - James (laborer, IC railroad) and Lovell Cook</p> <p>1970s-1983 - James (retired) and Lovell Cook</p>

	1983-1992 - Lovell Cook (widow), 1992-2015 - owned by Rev. Gary S. Cook Current use/owner: rental house (C&S Real Estate LLC)
<b>Map #39</b> <i>Section: E</i>  <b>403 Oneida St</b>  <b>Iowa #07-07452</b>  Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 5, Lot 11  <i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 2010 - SHPO, also not in 1986	<b>House</b> - c.1912 - gable-front - 1 1/2 story 1 1/2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed; Features: widely spaced 2nd story windows Windows: vinyl 1/1 with vinyl storms Modifications: siding, windows, porch enclosed <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 2 car, c.1977; walls: frame - wide wood, roof: gable-front - asphalt, features: projected gable Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324255020">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324255020</a> (owned by McWilliams & Howrey) 1912 (Jan) - George B. McWilliams sold Lots 11-12 to George H. Cheevers; April 1912 - George H. Cheevers sold Lots 11-12 to Keith G. Crowther; 1912-1919 - Keith (accountant for IC railroad) and Alma Crowther 1918 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, frame, porch, garage 1920 census: owned by Crowther, Keith (white, 31, accountant at railroad, born in IA) and Alma (white, 30, born in IA) 1920-1927 - Keith G. (accountant - Newhaur & Crowther) and Alma Crowther; March 1927 - sold to Charles and Anna Miller; 1927-c.1932 - Charles (teamster) and Anna Miller, then Charles died 1930 census: address not found 1930s - Anna Miller - widow - then married Charles Burch 1940 census: \$2,500 value - Burch, Charles (white, 55, stock clerk at railroad, born in IL), Anna (white, 60, born in IL), son Verel Burch (40, butcher at Rath), son Virgil Miller (38, bill distributor at factory) 1940s - Charles E. and Anna Burch, then Charles died; by 1946 - Anna Burch - widow, also Virgil Miller - here until death in early 1950s 1956 - estate of Anna Burch transferred property to trustee for son Virgil Miller 1962 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, frame, porch, garage c.1956-1971 - rented by Robert (machine operator - John Deere) and Willie Mae Smith - then bought in 1971 1970s-1980s - Robert and Willie Smith 1990 - estate of Robert Smith sold to Donald Stokes Current use/owner: single family house (Keisha Dedrick)
<b>Map #40</b> <i>Section: E</i>  <b>405 Oneida St</b>  <b>Iowa #07-07453</b>  Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 5, Lot 12  <i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1997 -	<b>House</b> - c.1912 - gable-front - 1 1/2 story 1 1/2 story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed; Features: widely spaced 2nd story windows Windows: some vinyl, some wood 1/1 with vinyl storms Modifications: siding <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324255019">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324255019</a> (owned by McWilliams & Howrey) 1912 (Jan) - George B. McWilliams sold Lots 11-12 to George H. Cheevers; April 1912 - George H. Cheevers sold Lots 11-12 to Keith G. Crowther; 1914 - Richard E. and Frances Crowther lived here (Keith at 403); Keith sold to Frances Crowther in 1915 1918 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, frame, porch 1920 census: owned by Crowther, Richard (white, 61, salesman, born in IA), wife Francis G (white, 58, born in IA) 1920s - Richard (salesman for Fowler Co grocery) and Frances Crowther 1930 census: address not found 1931-34 - owned by J. Wm Leask, 1934-1942 - owned by Victoria Diamond; 1930s - Green H. (Glenah H.) (porter at Russell Lamson Hotel) (black) and Victoria Diamond

SHPO, also not in 1986	<p>1940 census: \$1,900 value - Diamond, Green H. (black, 27, porter at hotel, born in MS), wife Victoria (black, 33, born in TN), Cleo Ashby (black, 29, stockwoman at dress shop), Parker Green (black, 43, widower, laborer at foundry) - Ashby / Parker - \$12/mo rent</p> <p>1941-1946 - Mrs. Effie M. Graham (owned/lived here)</p> <p>1947-1989 - owned by Willie D. and Elsie C. Roby; lived here in 1950s then used as rental; 1950s - Willie (factory work - John Deer) and Elsie Roby</p> <p>1962 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, frame, porch</p> <p>1960 - rented by Alonzo A. Wortham (employee John Deere Tractor) and wife Gloria; 1965 - rented by Willie J. O'Neal (laborer Rath Packing) and wife Ruth M</p> <p>1970s - rented by Willie J. O'Neal (laborer Rath Packing) and wife Ruth M - then bought house from Roby in 1989</p> <p>Current use/owner: rental house (Coffi Rodgers)</p>
<p><b>Map #41</b> <i>Section: E</i></p> <p><b>413 Oneida St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-07455</b></p> <p>Legal description: Howrey &amp; McWilliams Addition, Block 5, Lot 13</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1907 - Foursquare - hip roof - 2 story 2 story house - frame - wood Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: full porch; Features: dormer Windows: vinyl 1/1 with vinyl storms Modifications: - <b>Garage:</b> no</p> <p>Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324255018">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324255018</a></p> <p>1907 - George B. McWilliams fully owned lot and likely built house - rented to Dominic (works for IC railroad) and Agnes Higgins per 1908 city directory</p> <p>1910 census: rented by Higgins, Dominick (white, 54, helper at blacksmith, born in Ireland), wife Agnes (white, 50, born in IL), son John (24, machinist), daughter Mary (23), daughter Genevieve (21, clerk at dry goods), son James (19, boiler shop), son Joseph (14)</p> <p>1911 - McWilliams sold to Higgins; 1910s - Dominic (works for Waterloo, Cedar Falls &amp; Northern (electric interurban)) and Agnes Higgins</p> <p>1918 Sanborn map: 2 story house, frame, porch</p> <p>1920 census: address not found</p> <p>1921 - rented to George &amp; Martha Newell; 1924 - rented to Roland (coremaker at Black Hawk Mnfg foundry) and Annabelle Rhodenbaugh; 1925-1932 - owned/lived in by Frank (car inspector for IC railroad) and Theresa Kudelka (both immigrants born in Austria-H)</p> <p>1930 census: address not found</p> <p>1930s - Frank J. Kudelka (car inspector - IC railroad); property transferred from sheriff to Waterloo Bank &amp; Loan Association in Feb 1938 - rented in 1940 - back to Kudelka in May 1940, here again in 1941</p> <p>1940 census: rented for \$15/mo by Miller, Arthur (black, 45, tankman at packing co, born in IA), wife Nadine (31, born in IA), son Arthur (10, born in IA)</p> <p>by 1946 - Leon (Rath Packing) and Juanita Theroith</p> <p>1950s - Leon (Rath Packing) and Juanita Theroith; 1960 - same - Leon - US Army</p> <p>1962 Sanborn map: 2 story house, frame, porch</p> <p>1965 - Oma (laborer at Viking Pump in Cedar Falls) and Juanita F Ferguson, 1970 - Edward (janitor Howland Manufacturing - metal spinners) and Sallie Johnson</p> <p>1975 - vacant</p> <p>1980s-90s - owned by Melvina Scott (insurance agent, civil right advocate)</p> <p>Current use/owner: rental house (Clara R. Fuller)</p>
<p><b>Map #42</b> <i>Section: E</i></p> <p><b>425 Oneida St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-07457</b></p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1907 - Foursquare with front gable (center) 2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: stone; Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: partial porch - enclosed; Features: front gable with gable returns, gable on roof Windows: some vinyl, some wood 1/1 with aluminum storms Modifications: siding, some windows <b>Garage:</b> no</p> <p>Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324255015">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324255015</a></p>

<p>Legal description: Howrey &amp; McWilliams Addition, Block 5, Lot 16</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986</p>	<p>1907 - George B. McWilliams fully owned lot and likely built as rental - 1908 directory lists Christen M (tailor) and Nellie C Jenson living here; McWilliams transferred property in 1912 to Waterloo Loan &amp; Trust Co</p> <p>1910 census: rented by Jenson, Christen (white, 41, tailor, born in Denmark), wife Nellie (white, 34, born in IN), daughters Olive (15) and Mildred (12)</p> <p>1910s - Christen (ladies tailor at Crane &amp; Jenson) and Nellie Jenson - Jenson bought property from Waterloo Loan &amp; Trust Co in 1917</p> <p>1918 Sanborn map: 2 story house, frame, porch, outbuilding</p> <p>1920 census: owned by Jenson, Christin (white, 52, tailor, born in Denmark), wife Nellie (white, 43, dressmaker, born in IN), daughters Mildred (22, bookkeeper at clothing shop) and Elowene (15)</p> <p>1920s - Christen (ladies tailor at Black's Dry Goods) and Nellie Jenson; 1930 - Nellie Jenson (widow)</p> <p>1930 census: address not found</p> <p>1930s - owned by Morris Strom and used as rental; 1935 - Jesse W. Harris (plant worker Rath Packing Company); appears sold to Leslie Pugh around 1938</p> <p>1940 census: \$1,600 value - Pugh, Leslie (black, 39, laborer at Deere, born in AL), wife Lubertha (black, 37, born in AL), also her brother Ivy Williams (30, worked at Deere, born in AL) - paid \$15/mo rent</p> <p>1940-1944 - Leslie and Lubertha Pugh; 1944-1950s - Bertha Pugh (widow)</p> <p>1960 - Bertha Pugh (janitress - Waterloo Typewriter Exchange)</p> <p>1962 Sanborn map: 2 story house, frame, outbuilding</p> <p>Lubertha Pugh married Steve Payton, 1965 - Steve (construction worker Booth &amp; Olson) and Bertha Payton</p> <p>1970-1973 - Lubertha Pugh Payton, 1975 - Mary F. Carter</p> <p>Current use/owner: rental house (Metro Investments LLC)</p>
<p><b>Map #43</b> <i>Section: E</i></p> <p><b>433 Oneida St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-07458</b></p> <p>Legal description: Howrey &amp; McWilliams Addition, Block 5, Lot 18</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1909 - Foursquare with front gable (offset)</p> <p>2 story house - frame - wood</p> <p>Foundation: stucco / stone; Roof: hip - asphalt</p> <p>Porch: full porch - enclosed; Features: front gable with gable returns</p> <p>Windows: some vinyl, some wood 1/1 with vinyl storms</p> <p>Modifications: some windows</p> <p><b>Garage:</b> no</p> <p>Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324255013">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324255013</a></p> <p>1907-25 - owned by Howrey &amp; McWilliams - appear to have built house as rental around 1909</p> <p>1910 census: rented by Harrison, Wilbert E. (white, 38, conductor for railroad, born in IL), wife Mae (white, 27, born in IL), daughter Maxine (6, born in IL), son Warren (3, born in IA)</p> <p>1910-1918 - Wilbert (conductor for the Illinois Central Railroad) and Mae Harrison</p> <p>1918 Sanborn map: 2 story house, frame, porch</p> <p>1920 census: rented by Myers, Shirley (white, 44, conductor for railroad, born in IL), wife Lucy (white, 46, born in IL)</p> <p>1921 - Shirley G (conductor Illinois Central) and Lucy Myers, 1924 - Homer L. (machinist - Illinois Central Railroad) and Elsie Card, 1925 - Howrey transferred interest to McWilliams; 1925-1934 - continued to be used as rental by George B. McWilliams</p> <p>1930 census: address not found</p> <p>1930 - vacant, 1934 - sold to Henry Moore, 1930s - Henry S. (mechanics helper - Illinois Central) and Lula Moore</p> <p>1940 census: \$2,000 value - Moore, Henry (black, 49, machinist aid for railroad, born in MS), wife Lula (black, 42, born in MS), son Leslie (23, born in MS), daughter Louise (18, born in IA)</p> <p>1940s-1950s - Henry S. (machinist for Illinois Central railroad) and Lula Moore</p> <p>by 1960 - Henry (retired) and Lula Moore; Henry died in 1963</p> <p>1962 Sanborn map: 2 story house, frame</p> <p>1963-1986 - Lula Moore (widow)</p>

	Current use/owner: single family house (Ivy Evans & Ajer Agbese)
<b>Map #44</b> <i>Section: F</i>  <b>510 Oneida St</b>  <b>Iowa #07-07460</b>  Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 9, Lot 4  <i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986	<b>House</b> - c.1909 - Foursquare with front gable (offset) 2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed/modified; Features: front gable with gable returns, gable on roof Windows: vinyl 1/1 windows Modifications: siding, porch <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324259003">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324259003</a> 1909 - McWilliams et al sold to Charles Wasson in Jan, then back to Benjamin Howrey in August - house built in 1909 - listed then in 1910 directory 1910 census: rented by Quinn, Susan (white, 50, widow, born in IA), three sons (all work as machinist for railroad) and two daughters 1910-1912 - rented to Henry (Iowa Dairy Separator Company) and Marta D .Launsbach; 1914 - vacant; 1916 - vacant; 1918 - owned by J.A. Myers - rented to J. Fred (foreman - Illinois Central railrod) and Laura C. Nielson 1918 Sanborn map: 2 story house, frame, porch 1920 census: rented by Nielsen, Fred (white, 38, railroad foreman, born in MN), wife Laura (white, 37, born in MN), daughter Lillian (14) (parents born in Denmark) 1921 - Samuel A. (baker for A & L Baking Company) and Myrtle Stalmaker; 1924/1927 - Fred C. (laborer/painter for Illinois Central) and Etta Vose; 1930 - Etta Vose (widow), also Heiko (wood worker for Cropper & Company) and Olive Williams 1930 census: \$3,000 value - Vose, Etta (white, 38, widow, nursing in beauty work, born in IA) (parents born in Germany), daughters Rena (16) and Velva (10) 1930s - owned by H.A. Aungst - used as rental; 1935 - John (works at John Deere) and Estell Grundy 1940 census: \$2,500 value - Carter, George (black, 30, iron pourer, born in IA), wife Louise (black, 24, born in MS), three sons, father William Carter (72, born in VA), stepgrandfather James Shepard (85, born in VA) 1941 - George W. (laborer) and Louise Carter), by 1946 - Forrest (works at Deere) and Nina Monroe (owned by 1947) 1950s - Nina B. Monroe (widow), maid for Elks Club in 1955; Nina Monroe owned until 1972 1962 Sanborn map: 2 story house, frame, porch, garage 1960 - Nina Glover by 1965-1970s - George (laborer for Deere) and Bertha Dixon; bought house from Monroe in 1972 Current use/owner: rental house (R&S Rental Properties LLC)
<b>Map #45</b> <i>Section: F</i>  <b>520 Oneida St</b>  <b>Iowa #07-07461</b>  Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 9, Lot 2 - N 80' (also N' 80 of Lot 1)	<b>House</b> - c.1906 - hip roof with front gable 1 1/2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: stucco / stone; Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed; Features: front gable wall extension with gable returns Windows: some vinyl, some wood 1/1 with vinyl storms Modifications: siding, some windows <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324259005">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324259005</a> 1906 - McWilliams et al sold to H.G. Ball (May), who then sold to F. Willis Jenks (Sept) - likely built in 1906 as rental - not listed in 1906 directory, listed in 1908 - George W. (carpenter) and Mae Biggs, also Paul (Iowa Dairy Separator Co) and Bessie 1910 census: rented by Stufflebean, Herbert M. (white, 33, painter, born in IA) and wife Clara (white, 33, born in IA), and six children 1909-1918 - owned by Julia R. McQuilken - rented to Herbert M. (painter) and Clara Stufflebean; 1918 - sold to Dora Spars 1918 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, frame, porch



<p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 2000 - SHPO, Con in po dis in 1986</p>	<p>1920 census: owned by Spars, Frederic E. (white, 56, blacksmith, born in Germany), wife Dora (white, 64, born in Germany) 1918-1929 - Frederick (blacksmith) and Dora Spars; 1929 - estate of Dora transferred property to Fred Spars 1930 census: \$2,500 value - Spars, Fred (white, 64, blacksmith, born in Germany), wife Lena (white, 39, born in Holland), and four children 1930s - Fred (blacksmith - Illinois Central railroad) and Lena Spars 1940 census: \$2,000 value - Spars, Frederick (white, 75, born in Germany) and Lena (white, 49, born in Holland), stepdaughter Verna Vill (19, house maid), daughter Pauline (14) 1940s - Fred and Lena Spars; administrator sold property in 1952 to Enos J. Gardner by 1955-1960s - Booker (foundry worker at Viking Pump) and Essie Walker 1962 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, frame, porch 1970s - Essie M. Walker (widow, maid at Electric Park) Current use/owner: single family house (Dona D. Jordan - contract to Paul Edison)</p>
<p><b>Map #46</b> <i>Section: G</i>  <b>603 Oneida St</b>  <b>Iowa #07-07462</b>  Legal description: Howrey &amp; McWilliams Addition, Block 4, Lot 15  <i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1915 - Foursquare - hip roof - 2 story 2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: stucco / brick; Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: full porch (replaced); Features: dormer Windows: vinyl 1/1 windows Modifications: siding, porch, windows <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 2 car, also attached, c.1996; walls: frame - vinyl, roof: gable-front - asphalt shingles, features: - ; Other outbuilding: c.1995 small building on lot to west, also shed Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324256016">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324256016</a>  1906-11 - owned by Howrey &amp; McWilliams, vacant lots lot owned 1912-1915 by George H. Cheevers, June 1915 - lots 15-16 bought by banker F.J. Eighmey - house then likely built as rental - address first listed in 1916 directory as vacant; 1918 - Morris Norring rented house 1918 Sanborn map: 2 story house, frame, porch 1920 census: address not found 1920 - W. Clyde (Anderson &amp; Guynn - grocery) and Anna Guynn, 1923-1925 - owned / occupied by Herman G. (machinist Illinois Central) and Rose Bruch, also Max Kuensling (machinist Illinois Central) and Emma, Feb 1925 - sold to John Walentiny 1930 census: \$3,500 value - Walentiny, John (white, 45, machinist at railroad shops, born in IA), wife Mary (white, 40, born in Bohemia), son Lawrence (19, checker at packing co), daughter Jennie (17, operator at telephone co) 1930s - John (machinist for the Illinois Central railroad) and Mary Walentiny, also children Ralph and wife Arvella, Lawrence, Jennie 1940 census: \$2,600 value - Walentiny, John (white, 55, machinist at steam railroad, born in IA), wife Mary (white, 50, born in Bohemia), son Lawrence (29, mechanic at a hardware store), daughter Genieve (17, operator at telephone co) 1940s - John (machinist for the Illinois Central railroad) and Mary Walentiny, also son Lawrence 1950s - John Walentiny, wife Mary died in 1953, son Lawrence died in 1955; 1956 - John Walentiny continued to live here into 1960s 1962 Sanborn map: 2 story house, frame, porch, small garage 1960s - John Walentiny lived here until death in 1968, then vacant 1970s - Norris McDowell Jr. and Mandy J McDowell 1995-2010s - Maurice &amp; Teresa (Tewana) S. Jones Current use/owner: single family house (Maurice Jones)</p>

<b>Map #47</b> <i>Section: G</i>  <b>609 Oneida St</b>  <b>Iowa #07-07464</b>  Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 4, Lot 16  <i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986	<b>House</b> - c.1915 - gable-front - 1 story 1 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed; Features: attic windows (square Palladian set of 3) Windows: wood 1/1 with vinyl storms Modifications: siding <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324256015">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324256015</a> 1906-11 - owned by Howrey & McWilliams, vacant lots lot owned 1912-1915 by George H. Cheevers, June 1915 - lots 15-16 bought by banker F.J. Eighmey - house then likely built as rental - address first listed in 1916 directory - rented by A.J. Biteon; 1918 - rented by Mrs. Emma Wood (widow) and 2 others 1918 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch 1920 census: rented by Jones, Walter (white, 20, brakeman for railroad, born in IL), wife Emma (white, 24, born in IA), and sons Walter (2) and Floyd (1) 1920s - owned by series of people - S.D. Moore, Iva L. Burger, W.H. Brunn, Katherine Kirsch, then Lizzie Bolton from 1927 to 1931; tenants: 1921 - Walter and Emma Jones, 1924 - vacant, 1927 - Earl (works Illinois Central) and Lillian Monahan 1930 census: rented for \$25/m by Nelson, Emil (white, 39, engineer at railroad, born in IL), wife Inga (white, 37, born in Sweden), and four sons 1931-1940s - owned by Waterloo Bank and Trust Association, tenants: 1930 - Emil (engineer for Illinois Central) and Inga Nelson, 1935 - George H. (plant worker at Rath Packing) and Amelia Bisbey 1940 census: \$2,000 value - Haughton, William (black, 45, laborer at tractor co, born in MS), wife Estella (black, 43, born in MS), son William (black, 25, laborer at foundry, born in IA), son Frank (18, born in IA) 1940-1945 - owned by Alvina Mueller, tenants: 1941 - William (employee at Deere) and Estella Haughton, William died in 1942, Estella married widower Harry T. Bell; 1945 - Estella Haughton Bell bought house; 1946 - Harry T. (helper at RR) and Estella Bell 1950s - Harry T. (helper at Illinois Central) and Estella Bell; Harry died in 1956; then just Estella Bell 1962 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch, small garage 1960s - Estella (Haughton) Bell; Estella died in 1970 1970s - owned by estate and used as rental Current use/owner: rental house (Wickham Properties LLC)
<b>Map #48</b> <i>Section: G</i>  <b>623 Oneida St</b>  <b>Iowa #07-07468</b>  Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 4, Lot 20  <i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 2000 -	<b>House</b> - c.1915 - hip roof with front gable 1 1/2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed; Features: front gable with gable returns, side gable Windows: vinyl 1/1 windows Modifications: siding <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 2 car, c.1967; walls: frame - wide wood, roof: gable-front - asphalt shingles, features: - Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324256011">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324256011</a> 1906-11 - owned by Howrey & McWilliams, vacant lots lot owned 1912-13 by George H. Cheevers, 1913-14 - Charles Calleas, 1915-16 - C.E. Carpenter, house built around 1915, first listed in 1916 dir - Wm F. Reiner, 1917-1922 - owned by Waterloo Loan & Trust Co; 1918 - Wm. F (IC railroad) and Lola Reisner 1918 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, frame, porch 1920 census: rented by Finn, Frank J. (white, 47, machinist at railroad, born in NY), wife Harriett (white, 52, born in IA) 1920s - Frank J. (mechanic for Illinois Central railroad) and Harriett Finn 1930 census: \$3,000 value - Finn, Frank J. (white, 58, machinist at railroad, born in NY), wife Harriett (white, 62, born in IA), also roomers: Walentiny, Walter (white, 21, machinist at railroad, born in IA), wife Kathryn (white, 19, born in IA)

SHPO, also not in 1986	<p>1935 - Bland and Cena Fulton, 1936 - Finn sold to W.L. Beecher, who later sold to James Benjamin</p> <p>1940 census: \$1,800 value - Benjamin, James (black, 32, mill worker at foundry, born in MS), wife Elnora (black, 25, born in MS), son James (3), mother Lou Ella Benjamin (black, 59, born in MS), brother Clarence (30, laborer at tractor co) and Thelma (20) - \$20/m rent</p> <p>1940s - James (emp John Deere) and Elnora Benjamin, also other Benjamin family members</p> <p>1950s - James (Ben's D-X Service) and Elnora Benjamin</p> <p>1962 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, frame, porch, small garage</p> <p>1960s - James and Elnora Benjamin; James died in Feb 1973</p> <p>1970s-80s - Elnora Benjamin</p> <p>Current use/owner: single family house (Rodney L. Zummak)</p>
<p><b>Map #49</b> <i>Section: G</i></p> <p><b>606 Oneida St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-07463</b></p> <p>Legal description: Howrey &amp; McWilliams Addition, Block 10, Lot 5 and E 3.7' of Lot 6</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1915 - hip roof bungalow 1 story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed/modified, wood steps; Features: - Windows: vinyl 1/1 with vinyl storms Modifications: siding, porch <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324260002">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324260002</a></p> <p>1906-11 - owned by Howrey &amp; McWilliams, vacant lots lot owned 1912-1915 by George H. Cheevers, June 1915 - lots 5-6 bought by banker F.J. Eighmey - house then likely built as rental - address first listed in 1916 directory - C.W. Rose</p> <p>1918 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch 1920 census: rented by Hewitt, Ross (white, 31, welder at railroad shop, born in SD), wife Amy B. (white, 25, born in IA), daughter Glendora (3)</p> <p>1918-1922 - rented by Ross (welder for Illinois Central railroad) and Elizabeth Hewitt - then bought in 1922 - continued to be listed here until end of 1920s, moved by 1930</p> <p>1930 census: \$3,000 value - Murphy, Sylvester (black, 47, tractor co, born in MS), wife Lula (black, 44, born in MS), son Sam (black, 19, tractor co, born in MS)</p> <p>1933-1946 - owned by Waterloo Bank and Trust - used as rental, 1935 - Mrs. Gladys Burto</p> <p>1940 census: \$1,700 value - Woods, Theo (black, 41, widow, house maid, born in MO), daughter Dorothy (black, 27, house maid, born in MO), mother Ethel Moore (black, 57, house maid, born in MO)</p> <p>1940s - Theo G. Woods - bought house in 1946, also mother Ethel Monroe</p> <p>1950s - Ethel Monroe (widow of Edward), also Forrest Monroe in 1950</p> <p>1962 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch, small garage at rear</p> <p>1960s-70s - Theo (Monroe/Woods) Penn (1965 - worked at Dor-Clay-Pru Beauty Salon Beauty Shop)</p> <p>Current use/owner: rental house (Lanika James)</p>
<p><b>Map #50</b> <i>Section: G</i></p> <p><b>610 Oneida St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-07465</b></p> <p>Legal description: Howrey &amp; McWilliams Addition, Block 10, Lot 4</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1919 - hip roof bungalow 1 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - beveled; Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: partial/half porch - enclosed/modified; Features: dormer Windows: some wood 1/1 with aluminum storms Modifications: siding, porch <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324260003">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324260003</a></p> <p>1906-11 - owned by Howrey &amp; McWilliams, vacant lots lot owned 1912-1918 by Benjamin Howrey, 1918-1926 - owned by Samuel Doran - house built around 1919 (not listed/shown in 1918, in 1920 directory/census)</p> <p>1918 Sanborn map: vacant lot</p> <p>1920 census: rented by Bauman, Rueben (white, 25, machinist at factory, born in IA), wife Hattie (white, 21, born in Germany, immigrated in 1901), sons Arthur (2) and Donald (6 mo), also roomer Emma Gadow (20, immigrated in 1901)</p>

<p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 2001 - SHPO, Con in po dis in 1986</p>	<p>1920 - Martin (gas maker Citizens Gas) and Mary Moeller, 1924 - Carl A. (Waterloo Fruit) and Emma Larsen; Doran sold to Theresa Gentzler in 1926, still rental; 1927 - Theo and Mary Schaak 1930 census: \$3,500 value - Campbell, Charles H. (black, 35, born in MS), wife Anna (black, 27, born in OK), daughter Antoinette (3, born in IA), roomer Clister Potter (black, 25, born in MS), and roomer Frank Brown (black, 19, born in SC) 1930 - Charles H. (wks John Deere) and Anna Campbell; 1935 - Edward (wks John Deere) and Erma Boyd 1940 census: \$2,000 value - Boyd, Edward (black, 60, car washer at garage, born in IA), wife Anna (black, 52, born in MS), also roomer Daniel Williams (black, 55, born in MS) 1940s - Edward (working for Morris Motor Co - washer/janitor) and Erma Boyd - bought house in 1946, continued to live here 1950s - Edward and Erma Boyd; 1959 - sold to Leatha Mae Rounds 1962 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch, small garage 1960s-70s - Mrs. Mary E. Rounds Current use/owner: single family house (Coral M. Rucker)</p>
<p><b>Map #51</b> <i>Section: G</i>  <b>614 Oneida St</b>  <b>Iowa #07-07466</b>  Legal description: Howrey &amp; McWilliams Addition, Block 10, Lot 3  <i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1919 - hip roof bungalow 1 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - beveled; Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed/modified; Features: flared eaves, dormer Windows: wood 1/1 with vinyl storms Modifications: siding, porch <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 1 car, c.1940s; walls: concrete block, roof: gable-front - asphalt, features: - Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324260004">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324260004</a> 1906-11 - owned by Howrey &amp; McWilliams, vacant lots lot owned 1912-1918 by Benjamin Howrey, 1918-1926 - owned by Samuel Doran - house built around 1919 (not listed/shown in 1918, in 1920 directory/census) 1918 Sanborn map: vacant lot 1920 census: rented by Franklin, Ernest (white, 20, machinist at factory, born in SD), wife Lillie (white, 27, born in IA) 1920 - Ernest (machinist Waterloo Gas Engine Co) and Lettie Franklin; 1924 - John H. (works at Illinois Central railroad) and Pearl Cratsey, 1926 - sold to W.A. Gentzler, 1927 - rented to Emil (engineer for Illinois Central railroad) and Igna Nelson 1930 census: address not found 1930 - Sidney C. (works at John Deere) Scheers; 1935 - Sidney C. Sheers, Rev. Charles W. Turner (pastor Antioch Baptist Church) and wife Noral Turner 1940 census: \$2,500 value - Shepherd, Ray (black, 34, laborer at packing co, born in OK), wife Maggie (black, 32, born in MS), son Joseph (4, born in IA), mother-in-law Addie Houston (black, 62, widow, born in MS) 1941 - James (laborer at Rath Packing Plant) and Florence L Robinson, Dec 1945 - bought by Mary Virlee Reasby 1946-1950s - Anthony (millright at Deere's) (white per 1940 census) and Mary Virlee Reasby 1962 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch, small garage 1960s-70s - Anthony S. and Mary Virlee Reasby (and thru 1980s/90s) Mary Virlee Reasby owned until her death in 2005 Current use/owner: single family house (Robert and Brandy Gray)</p>

<p><b>Map #52</b> <i>Section: G</i></p> <p><b>1045 Mobile St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #with 07-07466 (no 07-13556)</b></p> <p>Legal description: Howrey &amp; McWilliams Addition, Block 10, Lot 1 and part of Lot 2</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: none</p>	<p><b>House (with 614 Oneida) - c.1946 - side gable - 1 story (minimal traditional)</b> 1 story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: concrete block; Roof: side gable - asphalt Porch: no; Features: - Windows: vinyl 1/1 with vinyl storms Modifications: siding, windows <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 2 car, c.1957; walls: frame - vinyl, roof: gable-front - asphalt, features: - Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324260005">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324260005</a></p> <p>1918 Sanborn map: vacant lot 1910s-20s - appears to be vacant lot owned by Franklin C Stetzel 1930s - appears to be vacant lot owned by Harvey Jordan and George Jordan March 1945 - bought by Anthony S. &amp; Verlee Reasbey - then bought lot 3 and house to west at 614 Oneida in December 1945; house built c.1945-46 - appears to have been used as rental 1950s-60s - appears to have been used as rental associated with 614 Oneida, no directories listings found, 1962 Sanborn notes address of 1045 Mobile 1962 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, set in middle of lot 1950s-90s - continued owned by Anthony and Mary Virlee Reasby (lived to west at 614 Oneida) - used as rental Mary Virlee Reasby owned until her death in 2005 Current use/owner: house/storage (Robert and Brandy Gray)</p>
<p><b>Map #53</b> <i>Section: H</i></p> <p><b>1122 Mobile St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-06923</b></p> <p>Legal description: Rose Hill - First Addition, Block 12, Lot 11 (also Lot 12)</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986</p>	<p><b>House - c.1926 - gable-front (bungalow)</b> 1 story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: concrete block; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: entry steps with shed-roof; Features: Windows: paired single light, some 1/1, vinyl storms Modifications: siding <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 2 car, c.1969; walls: frame - vinyl, roof: gable-front - asphalt, features: - Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324279006">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324279006</a></p> <p>1910-1913 - lot owned by Joseph Kurth, Jr; 1913-1924 - lot owned by Ernest J. Alexander 1918 Sanborn map: vacant lot 1924-1930s - owned by E.E. Daggett - house built around 1926; first listed in 1927 directory - vacant 1930 census: rented for \$30/m by Mumby, Robert H. (white, 32, government meat inspector for Rath Packing Co, born in IA), wife Elsie (white, 27, born in IA), daughter Shirley Mae (7, born in IA) 1930 - Robert H. (US lay inspector – Rath Packing) and Elsie Mumby; 1935 - Leon J. (planter worker at Rath Packing) and Frances Keegan; 1937-1945 - owned by Perpetual Building and Loan Association - used as rental 1940 census: rented for \$23/m by Champagne, Philip ((white, 43, laborer – Rath Packing, born in IA) and Murdel (sic.) (white, 42, born in IA) 1940s - Phillip P. (laborer Rath) and Myrtle Champagne; bought house in 1945; continued to live here into 1950s, then used as rental by 1955 - Russell (plant worker at Rath Packing) and Selena Bryant 1962 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, garage to rear 1960s - Russell (plant worker – Rath Packing) and Selina Bryant 1970s-80s - Russell (plant worker – Rath Packing) and Selina Bryant 1994 - Russell Bryant died; 2016 - Selena Bryant sold house Current use/owner: single family house (Juan Lopez Espinoza)</p>

<p><b>Map #54</b> <i>Section: H</i></p> <p><b>1110 Mobile St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-06922</b></p> <p>Legal description: Rose Hill - First Addition, Block 12, Lot 9 and Lot 10 (also Lots 8-9)</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: more research - A Previous: not eligible - 2005 - SHPO, not in 1986/1994 also</p>	<p><b>St. Peter Claver Catholic Church</b> - 1940 - church - gable-front c- 1 story house - c- frame - vinyl Foundation: c- concrete block - rusticated; Roof: c- gable-front - asphalt Porch: -; Features: gable returns Windows: vinyl 9/9 Modifications: c.1977 addition; windows, siding <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 1 car with storage, c.1977; walls: frame - vinyl, roof: side gable - asphalt, features: - Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324279005">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324279005</a></p> <p>1918 Sanborn map: vacant lot fall 1936 - priests from St. Mary's Catholic Church began celebrating Mass in private homes of African American Catholics in parish, plans formulated for separate church for African American Catholics Oct 1938 - lots 9-10 bought on Mobile near black neighborhood; church then built; Sept 9, 1940 - new church dedicated - St. Peter Claver Catholic Church; began and remained attached to St. Mary's parish - served by its priests 1940s-1965 - St Peter Claver Roman Catholic Church – 1100 Mobile; 1954 - Franciscan priests withdrawn from St. Mary's / St Peter Claver - served by diocese priests then 1962 Sanborn map: 1 story church with basement (St. Peter Claver Church - R.C.) 1965 - decision to integrate churches - St. Peter Claver closed - black member into other Catholic churches 1966 - church building donated by Archdiocese of Dubuque to Jesse Cosby Neighborhood Center - educational, cultural, and health services for youths and adults - opened in 1967 1970s-2010s - Jesse Cosby Neighborhood Center (1112 Mobile St) Current use/owner: Jesse Cosby Neighborhood Center</p>
<p><b>Map #55</b> <i>Section: H</i></p> <p><b>1044 (1046) Mobile St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-13555</b></p> <p>Legal description: Rose Hill - First Addition, Block 13, Lot 14-15-16-17</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: more research - A Previous: none</p>	<p><b>Payne Memorial AME Church</b> - 1959, 1999 - church - gable roof c- 1 story house - c- brick Foundation: brick veneer (concrete block); Roof: c- gable-front - asphalt Porch: -; Features: stained glass, canopy roof at entry Windows: some stained glass, some single light Modifications: 1998-99 addition <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324282001">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324282001</a></p> <p>1918 Sanborn map: vacant lot 1920s-40s - African Methodist Episcopal Church at 101 Albany St - earlier building - extant; 1950s - Payne African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church at 101 Albany St April 1953 - Payne AME church acquired this lot; 1953-1956 - fundraising for new church building; July 1956 - groundbreaking for new Payne Memorial A.M.E. church - Rev. George T. Stinson Jr - basement for Sunday School and nursery/childcare Oct 1957 - building permit for 50 by 98 foot church for Payne Memorial AME Church - auditorium with capacity for 450, balcony, pastor's and secretary's offices, Sunday School rooms, kindergarten, choir room, and lounges; June 1958 - dedicate cornerstone 1962 Sanborn map: 1 story church with basement (Payne Memorial A.M.E. Church (colored)) Dec 1959 - dedication of new Memorial African Methodist Episcopal Church - 650 members - Rev. George T. Stinson 1963 - build parsonage on lot to south at 1024 Mobile 1960s-2010s - Payne Memorial AME Church Current use/owner: Payne Memorial AME Church</p>



<p><b>Map #56</b> <i>Section: H</i></p> <p><b>1024 Mobile St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-13554</b></p> <p>Legal description: Rose Hill - First Addition, Block 13, Lot 13, and Lusch Addition - Block 3 - Lots 6-7</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: more research - A Previous: none</p>	<p><b>House (parsonage for Payne AME) - 1963 - ranch - hip roof (brick)</b> 1 story house - brick Foundation: brick veneer (concrete block); Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: entry steps; Features: recessed center section, wide eaves, attached garage Windows: paired single light Modifications: - <b>Garage:</b> attached - 2 car, -; walls: -, roof: -, features: - Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324282010">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324282010</a></p> <p>1918 Sanborn map: - 1924-1947 - lot owned by R.N. Cowin 1947-1954 - lot owned by Rolling Hills, Inc 1954-1959 - lot owned by Waterloo Industrial Development Association; 1959 - three lots sold to Payne Memorial African Methodist Episcopal Church 1962 Sanborn map: vacant lot 1963 - construction of parsonage for Payne Memorial AME Church - \$20,000, 3 bedroom, brick ranch - Rev. I.V. Tolbert and family then moved in 1970 - Rev. Basil A. and Dorothy Foley; 1975 - Rev. G.R. and Bertha Keys 1980s-2010s - parsonage for Payne Memorial AME Church Current use/owner: parsonage (Payne Memorial AME Church)</p>
<p><b>Map #57</b> <i>Section: H</i></p> <p><b>1006 Mobile St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-06917</b></p> <p>Legal description: Lusch Addition, Block 3, Lot 8 - S 47.8' of N 92.2' - and same of Lot 9 (also N part of Lot 12, Block 13, in Rose Hill First Addition)</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986</p>	<p><b>House - c.1909 - gable-front - 1 1/2 story</b> 1 1/2 story house - frame - vinyl, new wood shake in gable Foundation: stone; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: center porch - enclosed/modified; Features: gable returns Windows: vinyl 1/1 with vinyl stoms Modifications: siding, porch <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 2 car, c.2005; walls: frame - vinyl, roof: gable-front - asphalt, features: - Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324282011">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324282011</a></p> <p>Dec 1901 - Lusch Addition platted; 1909 - three houses on lots 8-9 built by Leavitt family; not listed in 1908 directory, listed in 1910 directory 1910 census: address not found 1910 - Bert R. (gas fitter Gas Co) and Mabel I. Nickeson; 1912 - Robert (fireman Illinois Central) and Floyce Brumble; 1914/16/18 - Edward (brakeman Illinois Central) and Susie Stanky 1918 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, frame, porch 1920 census: rented by Haddeman, Ray (white, 20, machinist at factory, born in US) and wife Carrie (white, 23, born in IL) 1921/24 - Fred W. (switchman Illinois Central) and Belle Scheel; 1927 - Ray C. (works for John Deere) and Lula Dickinson 1930 census: rented for \$20/m by Casper, Arthur J. (white 40, lathe man at Illinois Central, born in ND) with wife Carrie (white, 28, born in IA), Carlton (12), Margareta (9), and Helen (7) 1930 - Arthur J. (laborer Illinois Central) and Carrie Casper; 1933 - George Harris sold house to George Bonorden; 1935 - Harold E. and Ruth Geiger; 1936 - house transferred to Albertena Bonorden 1940 census: rented for \$14/m by Newman, Elizabeth (black, 53, widow, born in MS), son Russell (black, 34, butcher at Rath Packing, born in MS), son Leeran (15, black, born in IA), and son Charles (17, black, born in IA) 1941 - house sold to Russell Newman; 1940s - Russell Newman (Rath Packing) and Elizabeth Newman (widow of William), also William (Rath Packing) and Geneva Newman in 1946 1950s - Russell Newman (Rath Packing), Elizabeth moved by 1955 1962 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, frame, porch, small garage 1960s - Russell (janitor at Rath Packing) and Alice Newman</p>

	<p>1970s - Russell (retired by 1975) and Alice Newman  1993 - house sold by Alice Newman to Joyce Holloway  Current use/owner: single family house (Joyce Holloway)</p>
<p><b>Map #58</b>  <i>Section: H</i></p> <p><b>1002 Mobile St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-06916</b></p> <p>Legal description:  Lusch Addition,  Block 3, Lot 8 - S  50', and Lot 9 - S  50' (also N part of  Lot 12, Block 13,  in Rose Hill First  Addition)</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i>  District: no  Individual: no  Previous: Cont in  po dis - 1986</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1909 - hip roof with front gable  1 1/2 story house - frame - vinyl  Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: hip - asphalt  Porch: entry porch - enclosed; Features: gable returns  Windows: wood 1/1 with aluminum storms  Modifications: siding  <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 1 car, c.1960; walls: frame - vinyl, roof: gable-front - asphalt,  features: -  Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324282006">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324282006</a></p> <p>Dec 1901 - Lusch Addition platted; 1909 - three houses on lots 8-9 built by Leavitt family;  not listed in 1908 directory, listed in 1910 directory  1910 census: address not found  1910 - Gerald (electrician – American Telephone and Telegraph Co) and Mazah Nancarrow;  1912 - vacant; 1914/16/18 - August (inspector – Illinois Central) and Anna Peters, also  Oscar (machinist for Illinois Central), Adolph (Illinois Central), and Marie  1918 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, frame, corner porch  1920 census: rented by Harper, Walter E. (white, 42, blacksmith at railroad shops, born in  NE), Edith (white, 40, born in WI), Mary (12, born in WI), Lawrence (10, born in IA),  Grace (8, born in IA), Floyd (7), Esther (5)  1921 - Walter E. (works at Illinois Central) and Edith Harper; 1922 - bought house from  Peters; 1920s - Walter E. (works at Illinois Central) and Edith Harper  1930 census: \$1,000 value - Harper, William E. (white, 52, car man at railroad, born in NE),  Edith (white, 50, born in WI), Lawrence (21, laborer at railroad, born in IA), Grace (19,  office worker at title co, born in IA), Floyd (17), Esther (15)  1930s - Walter E. (car inspector at Illinois Central) and Edith Harper, also Grace (secretary at  Grace ME Church), Floyd, and Esther; moved by 1940; house rented to son Floyd  1940 census: rented for \$9/m by Harper, Floyd (white, 27, hub man at foundry, born in IA)  and wife Nara (22, born in IA)  1941 - Wesley (mechanic) and Dorothy Huel; Wesley died; 1946 - Dorothy Huel; 1950 -  Dorothy Huel, along with Wesley Huel (son?) (mechanics helper at Aero Cab Co)  1951 - Harpers sold house to Dorothy Huel; Dorothy married McAllister Simmons; 1955 -  McAllister (helper Construction Machinery Co) and Dorothy Simmons; then divorced and  house to Dorothy in July 1956; then Dorothy Huel here again  1962 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, frame, porch, small garage  1960s - Dorothy M. Huel (janitress for Chamberlain Corporation, then nurse at St. Francis  Hospital)  1970s-80s - Dorothy Huel (nurse at St. Francis Hospital)  1995 - Huel sold house to Andrew W. and Jean M. Small; 2007 - transferred to only Jean  Current use/owner: rental house (Jean M. Small)</p>
<p><b>Map #59</b>  <i>Section: G</i></p> <p><b>1037 Mobile St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-06921</b></p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1918 - gable-front - 1 story  1 story house - concrete block - beveled edges  Foundation: concrete block - beveled; Roof: gable-front - asphalt  Porch: full porch with inset corner - modified/enclosed; Features: concrete block construction  Windows: wood 1/1 with aluminum storms  Modifications: porch modified/enclosed  <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 2 car, c.1977; walls: frame - wide wood, roof: gable-front - asphalt,  features: projected gable with supports  Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324260006">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324260006</a></p>

<p>Legal description: Howrey &amp; McWilliams Addition, Block 10, Lot 26</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: more research Previous: not eligible - 1986</p>	<p>lot owned until 1917 by Benjamin Howrey; Oct 1917 - sold Lots 20 &amp; 26 to Samuel Doran - house then built on each lot in 1918 as rental properties - shown on 1918 Sanborn map 1918 Sanborn map: 1 story house, concrete block, porch 1920 census: rented by Collins, Charles (white, 41, mail carrier, born in MI), wife Alice (white, 35, born in PA), Lois (12, born in MI), Raymond (5, born in KS) 1921 - Horace E (machinist) and Mabel Geery; 1924 - Earl A (works Illinois Central) and Vesta Nicol; 1926 - Doran sold to W.A. Gentzler; 1926-1944 - used as rental proeprty by W.A./Theresa O. Gentzler; 1927 - Ralph (ground maintenance) and Ellen Garland 1930 census: rented for \$22/m by Brunk, George C. (white, 57, laborer at packing plant, born in IA), Iva (white, 54, born in IA), Woodrow (14, born in IA) 1935 - Hamp Tyson (laborer) (black) and Marie Hamp 1940 census: rented for \$18/m by Staley, John (white, 64, born in IA), Anna M (white, 46, born in IA), Melvin (24, laborer - coal co), Marvin (22, gardener), Carlyle (19, laborer - WPA), Rachel (18), LaVonna (13), Lavae (12), Laverna (11), Eldora (8), Everett (5) 1941 - Marvin F. (laborer) and Annie Staley; 1944-1953 - owned by Blanche Hoosman - used as rental; 1946 - Clifton U. (US Army) and Louise Monroe 1950 - William (employee Rath Packing) and Louella Harris; 1954-1958 - owned by Elmer &amp; Ruth F. Wentland - used as rental; 1955 - Earl D (laborer Waterloo Fuel) and Camilla McFalls 1962 Sanborn map: 1 story house, concrete block, porch, garage 1958-1975 - owned by Elmer M. Wentland - used as rental; 1960 - Earnest E. Carr; 1965 - Mrs. Mae E. Hodges 1970 - Mrs. Almeta McCray; 1975 - vacant 1975-2002 - owned by Anthony/Mary Reasby Current use/owner: rental house (Duane L &amp; Diane L Potter)</p>
<p><b>Map #60</b> <i>Section: G</i></p> <p><b>1015 Mobile St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-06919</b></p> <p>Legal description: Howrey &amp; McWilliams Addition, Block 10, Lot 20</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: more research Previous: not eligible - 1986</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1918 - gable-front (bungalow) 1 story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: full porch with inset corner - modified/enclosed; Features: - Windows: some 4/1 wood, some 2/1 wood, wood storms Modifications: siding, porch modified/enclosed <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324260011">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324260011</a></p> <p>lot owned until 1917 by Benjamin Howrey; Oct 1917 - sold Lots 20 &amp; 26 to Samuel Doran - house then built on each lot in 1918 as rental properties - shown on 1918 Sanborn map 1918 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch 1920 census: rented by Young, Sip (black, 45, car repairer at railroad, born in MS), Octavia (black, 36, born in MS) c.1920-1925 - Sip (works for Illinois Central) and Octovia Young; 1926 - Doran sold to W.A. Gentzler; 1926-1943 - used as rental proeprty by W.A./Theresa O. Gentzler; 1927 - James (porter Ellis Hotel) and Lydia B Page 1930 census: rented for \$20/m by Grundy, John (black, 29, foundry, born in OK), Estella (black, 28, born in MO), boarder Ernest Carr(black, 37, foundry, born in IA) 1930 - John (works at John Deere) and Estella Grundy; 1935 - Fern H. and Noma Slutts; by 1940 - Percy and Zelle Burt 1940 census: \$1,000 value - Burt, Percy W. (black, 28, butcher at packing co, born in MS), Zellee (black, 26, born in MS), Katherine (6), Percy Jr (3) 1943- Gentzler sold to Percy and Zelle Burt - continud to own and live here until their deaths 1940s-50s - Percy (Rath Packing, also asst pastor at Union Baptist Church) and Zelle Burt 1962 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch 1960s - Rev. Percy and Zelle Burt; founded Mt Calvary Baptist Church in 1969 1970s - Rev. Percy (Mt. Calvary Baptist Church) and Zellee Burt; Sept 1980 - Rev. Percy W. Burt died 1980s-1990s - Zellee Burt; Zellee died in Dec 1997 Current use/owner: single family house (Percy Burt, Jr.)</p>

<p><b>Map #61</b> <i>Section: H</i></p> <p><b>914 Mobile St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-06915</b></p> <p>Legal description: Shilliams Subdivision, Block 5, Lot 4 - S 58' of N 70' (or Lot 4 exc S 100' and N 12')</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 2003 - SHPO, not in 1986</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1913 - gable-front - 2 story 2 story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: stone; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed; Features: tall gable-oriented form Windows: wood 1/1 with vinyl storms Modifications: siding <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 1 car, c.1960s; walls: frame - wide sood, roof: gable-front - asphalt, features: - Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324426001">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324426001</a></p> <p>1901 - Samuel Shilliam sold Lot 4 to Matthew and Alice Collins - built house around 1905 on south part of lot (demolished) - then built house on north part of lot around 1913 as rental property; 1912 - not listed; 1914 - Samuel C. and Emily Murphy 1916 - James L. (car repair – Illinois Central) and Esther C. Riche; 1918 - Clinton D.C. (Galloway Club) (black) and Izella Ashford 1918 Sanborn map: 2 story house, frame, porch 1920 census: rented by Wise, Sylvester (white (black), 37, laborer at foundry, born in MO) and wife Lottie (white (black), 27, hair dresser at home, born in MO) 1921 - Sylvester (black) and Dottie Wise; 1924 - Griggs T. (works Illinois Central) (black) and Mae Woods; 1927 - Griggs T. (works Illinois Central) (black) and Mae Woods, also William and Hallie Ingram (daughter) 1930 census: \$1,200 value - Wood, Griggs (black, 30, laborer at shops, born in MS), wife Mae (black, 30, born in MS), son Griggs Jr (black, 11, born in MS), and a boarder Chester Thomas (black, 38, laborer at Rath Packing, born in MS) 1930 - Griggs T. (hostler helper at Illinois Central) and Mae (maid at Paramount Theatre) Woods, 1931-1936 - owned by A.E. Edwards - continued to use as rental; 1935 - Clyde (laborer John Deere) (black) and Ethel Johnson 1940 census: \$550? value - Woods, Griggs T. (black, 42, butcher – Rath Packing, born in MS), wife Mae (black, 42, born in MS), son Junior (black, 21, janitor at dry goods store, born in MS), and son-in-law William Ingram Jr (black, 42, boot black, born in MS) 1936 - Edwards sold to Griggs T. Woods; 1936-1940s - Griggs T. (Rath Packing) and Mae (Mae's Beauty Salon - here) Woods 1950s - Griggs T. (Rath Packing) and Mae (Mae's Beauty Salon - here) Woods 1962 Sanborn map: 2 story house, frame, porch 1960s-1974 - Griggs T. (retired) and Mae (Mae's Beauty Salon - here) Woods; 1974 - Mae Woods died 1975 - Griggs T. Woods; then house owned by son Griggs T. Woods, Jr 2000 - Woods/Moorehead sold to Tondrell and Mia Gary Current use/owner: single family house (Tondrell and Mia Gary)</p>
<p><b>Map #62</b> <i>Section: H</i></p> <p><b>101 Albany St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-02047</b></p> <p>Legal description: Shilliams Subdivision, Block 4, Lot 4 and Lot 5</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: yes - A Previous: Cont in po dis - 1986</p>	<p><b>Bethel Chapel (AME Church) (Railroad Chapel)</b> - c.1914 (on this site) - church - gable-front c- 1 story house - c- frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: entry vestibule; Features: gable-oriented form Windows: wood 6/1 with aluminum storms Modifications: siding <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324428007">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324428007</a></p> <p>1876 - Mission Chapel / Railroad Chapel built on E. 4th St fall 1913 - formation of African Methodist Episcopal Church - Rev I.W. Bess - work to secure site/building - meet in home at 131 Bates April 1914 - Waterloo Ministerial Assn work with Rev. Bess and African M.E. Church to purchase site at Albany and Mobile - arrnage to move Railroad Chapel from E. 4th St to site - association will hold property in trust for 5 years - transfer if active 1918 Sanborn map: 1 story chuch - Bethel Chapel, A.M.E. Church</p>

	<p>7/12/1914 - dedication of A.M.E. Church at 101 Albany; 1914-1916 - Rev. Bess active leader in church/community, Oct 1916 - 1921 - Rev. Henry C. Boyd - also active church/community leader; July 1919 - property transferred to church</p> <p>c.1920 - parsonage built on north part of lot at 830 Mobile; 1920s - African Methodist Episcopal Church - transition from Bethel Chapel to Payne A.M.E. Church; 1921-26 - Rev. Peyton M. Lewis; 1926- Rev. Sullus B. Washington; 1927 - Rev. J.P. Sims</p> <p>1930s-1940s - Payne Chapel, African Methodist Episcopal Church; church also used for meetings for NAACP and other groups</p> <p>1950s - Payne African Methodist Episcopal Church, fundraising for new larger church; June 1958 - cornerstone laid for new church at 1044 Mobile, dedicated in Dec 1959 - moved to this location</p> <p>1962 Sanborn map: 1 story church (A.M.E. Church)</p> <p>1965 - Church of the First Born Rock Foundation; 1970 - St. Luke's Church of the First Born</p> <p>1970s-2000s - St. Luke's Church of the First Born - bought church property from Payne AME in May 1986 - then former parsonage site from county in May 2003</p> <p>July 2018 - property sold to Eastern District Baptist Association - selling to Hopewell Missionary Baptist Church</p> <p>Current use/owner: church (Eastern District Baptist Association)</p>
<p><b>Map #63</b> <i>Section: H</i></p> <p><b>738 Mobile St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-06912</b></p> <p>Legal description: Shilliams Subdivision, Block 1, Lot 15</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1946 - ranch - hip roof 1 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block, some brick veneer; Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: corner entry; Features: - Windows: vinyl single light / 1/1 windows Modifications: 2013 remodel - windows, siding, foundation? <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324429018">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324429018</a></p> <p>1906 - earlier house built on lot - rental property through 1910s 1918 Sanborn map: (earlier 1 story house) 1926-1939 - earlier house owned/occupied by Sip (Illinois Central) (black) and Octavia Young 1939 - sold to James Pulley - lived here through 1940s - assessor lists house as built in 1946; may have been built in 1940 - Pulleys were renting 634 Mobile in 1940 census - then moved to 712 Mobile by 1941 directory 1941-1956 - James (laborer - Rath Packing) (butcher per 1940 census) and Mildred Pulley; 1956 - Mildred died 1962 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame (still earlier footprint - not updated on map) 1957-1960s - James (laborer - Rath Packing) and Elizabeth Pulley 1970s - Mrs. Elizabeth Pulley (widow of James) Current use/owner: rental house (Green Development Waterloo LLC / CJE Properties)</p>
<p><b>Map #64</b> <i>Section: H</i></p> <p><b>712 Mobile St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-06911</b></p> <p>Legal description: Shilliams Subdivision, Block 1, Lot 11 - S 20', and Lot 10 - N 20'</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1898 - hip roof cottage 1 story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: stone; Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed (on rusticated concrete blocks); Features: dormer Windows: some wood 1/1 with aluminum storms Modifications: siding <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324429013">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324429013</a></p> <p>Aug 1891 - Samuel Shilliam sold lots 9-11 to S.V.R. Slade - three houses then appear built on lots 10-11 over few years; Sept 1899 - this house (N 20' Lot 10 and S 20' Lot 11) sold separately to E.E. Peek and Bella C. Reed - utilized as a rental property 1900 census: address not found 1901-1912 - owned by Peek &amp; Reeds - used as rental; 1903 - William E. (laborer) and Carrie Fleming; 1904 - James (works at Illinois Central) and Edith Power; 1906-1912 - Frank (carpenter) and Emma Braun</p>

<p>Previous: not eligible - 2003 - SHPO, not in 1986/1988 also</p>	<p>1910 census: rented by Braun, Frank (white, 42, house carpenter, born in IA, parents in Germany), Emma (white, 24, born in IA, and daughters Elnore (5) and Alice (1))  Feb 1912 - Emma Braun bought house - continued to live here  1918 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch  1920 census: owned by Braun, Frank (white, 51, house carpenter, born in IA), wife Emma (white, 33, born in IA), and daughters Elnora (15) and Alice (11)  1912-1925 - Frank (carpenter) and Emma Braun; 1925-1930 - Frank (woodworker for Nauman Co) and Emma Braun; 1930 - Frank Braun died  1930 census: \$2,500 value - Braun, Frank (white, 62, frame man at Nauman Co, born in IA), wife Emma (white, 43, born in IA), daughter Alice (21, caller girl at laundry), and son Bernard (8)  1930s - Emma (widow of Frank, maid at Russell Lamson Hotel) Braun; then she married Walter Singer  1940 census: \$600? value - Singer, Walt(white, 36, trucker for W CF &amp; N, born in IA), wife Emma (white 52, maid at hotel, born in IA), and her son Bernard Brown (sic.) (white, 19, born in IA)  1940-1946 - Walter (trucker for W CF &amp; N railway) and Emma Singer, her son Bernard Braun (assistant stock manager); 1946 - sold to Derdens  1946-1950s - James (employee at Rath Packing) and Catherine Derden; 1950s-1964 - Catherine (widow of Joseph) (stenographer with the U.S. Social Security Administration) Derden  1962 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch  1964 - sold to Iowa Contracts Inc.; 1965-1970 - Jesse (laborer – John Deere) and Rosie O’Neal  1970s-80s - Mrs. Rosie O’Neal; bought house in 1986  1990s-2010s - Mrs. Rosie O’Neal  Current use/owner: single family house (Rosie Lee O’Neal)</p>
<p><b>Map #65</b>  <i>Section: H</i></p> <p><b>708 Mobile St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-06910</b></p> <p>Legal description:  Shilliams  Subdivision, Block 1, Lot 10 - S 40'</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i>  District: no  Individual: no  Previous: not eligible - 1986</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1898 - hip roof with front gable - Victorian vernacular  1 1/2 story house - frame - aluminum  Foundation: stone; Roof: hip - asphalt  Porch: partial porch - enclosed; Features: front gable / bay window section - gable returns  Windows: wood 1/1 with aluminum storms  Modifications: siding  <b>Garage:</b> no  Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324429012">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324429012</a></p> <p>Aug 1891 - Samuel Shilliam sold lots 9-11 to S.V.R. Slade - three houses then appear built on lots 10-11 over next few years; Sept 1899 - this house (S 40' Lot 10) sold separately to E.E. Peek and Bella C. Reed; 1901 - sold to W.F. Eighmeyer  1900 census: address not found  April 1902 - sold to Frank Hoffman; 1903 - rented to Peter S. (carpenter) and Mattie Gindt; 1905 - sold to Peter and Margaret (Gindt) Klein; 1905-1909 - Peter (works Illinois Central) and Maggie Klein  1910 census: owned by Klein, Peter (white, 50, laborer at railroad, born in IA), wife Margaret (white, 40, born in IA), Anna (20), Josephine (18, operator – moving pictures), Paul (16), Evelyn (14), and Willie (12)  1910-1923 - Peter (sexton – St. Joseph’s Cemetery) and Margaret Klein, also l (cabinet maker at Nauman Co) and Evelyn (clerk at Galloway Co), and William A. in 1918 and some other years; 1923 - Peter Klein died  1918 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, frame porch  1920 census: owned by Klein, Peter (white, 63, caretaker at cemetery, born in Germany), wife Margaret (white, 50, born in WI), and William A (22, bookkeeper for railroad shops, born in IA)  1923-1934 - Margaret Klein (widow), also son William Klein (accountant / time keeper at Illinois Central)  1930 census: \$2,500 value - Klein, Margaret (white, 60, widow, dressmaker, born in WI) and son William (white, 32, office worker at Illinois Central, born in IA)</p>



	<p>by 1935-1939 - Margaret Klein (widow); 1939 - sold to F.W. Edwards - used as rental  1940 census: rented for \$25/m by Lasley, Russell (black, washer at auto garage, born in IA), wife Alice (black, 22, born in IA), son John R. (4), and daughter Gloria (2)  1940s - Russell (porter – A.R. Cash Meter Co, then working for Rath Packing) and Ollie S. Lasley; 1948 - sold to Russell R. and Ollie S. Lasley - but then used as rental  1950s - William C. (butcher – Rath Packing) and Bessie L. (laundry - St. Francis) Micou  1962 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, frame, porch  1956-1975 - owned by Katherine Boemcke - used as rental; 1960 - Montrose F. and Thelma C. Johnson - also Johnson Funeral Home here; 1965 - Montrose F. and Thelma C. Johnson; 1960 - Bernida Bunch  1975-1980s - L. Randall and Rose Jefferson  Current use/owner: rental house (Rosemary T. Jefferson)</p>
<p><b>Map #66</b>  <i>Section: H</i></p> <p><b>301 Douglas St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-03941</b></p> <p>Legal description:  Shilliams  Subdivision, Block 1, Lot 9 - W 62'</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i>  District: no  Individual: no  Previous: not eligible - 1981</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1940 (on this site) - side gable with center cross gable  1 1/2 story house - frame - vinyl  Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: side gable - asphalt  Porch: entry porch - new columns/steps; Features: cross gable  Windows: vinyl 1/1  Modifications: siding, porch, windows  <b>Garage:</b> no  Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324429011">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324429011</a></p> <p>Aug 1891 - Samuel Shilliam sold lots 9-11 to S.V.R. Slade  May 1908 - Alice Slade sold Lot 9 to Free Methodist Church  1909-1920 - Free Methodist Church on this corner - 702 Mobile St; July 1920 - building moved to 1325 Franklin - continued there as Free Methodist Church  1918 Sanborn map: (earlier church - Free Methodist)  1930s - corner portion of lot is vacant, no listings at 702 Mobile or 301 Douglas  1940 census: no house here (address not listed)  1934-1945 - Lot 9 owned by Anna C. Bell - house built here or moved here around 1940 (latter appears likely due to style of house); 1941 - Luther (butcher at Rath) and Hellen Shields listed here - renting;  1945-1969 - owned by Sylvester and Cora Belle Haughton - used as rental; 1946 - Frank O. (Rath Packing) and Marguerite Garrison; 1950 - Willie (factory worker at Deere) and Ruth Mosley; 1955 - Elizabeth Newman (widow William) and son Russell Newman  1962 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, frame, porch  1960 - Tony and Virginia O'Neal, also son Tony Jr (employed at Chicago Great Western Railway and wife Ella R. O'Neal; 1965 - Tony Jr (employed at Chicago Great Western Railway and wife Ella R. O'Neal  1969-1981 - owned by Maggie Mae Davis - used as rental; 1970 - Tony Jr. (employed at Hawkeye Steel Products) and Ella O'Neal; 1975 - Tony Jr. (foundry worker) and Ella (maid – Ramada Inn) O'Neal  1981 - Davis sold to Toney and Ella R. O'Neal, here until deaths in 1987/c.1999  Current use/owner: rental house (Mary Stevenson)</p>
<p><b>Map #67</b>  <i>Section: I</i></p> <p><b>729 Mobile St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-13557</b></p> <p>Legal description:  Shilliams 3rd  Subdivision, Block 11, Lot 12</p>	<p><b>Commercial building</b> - c.1968 - commercial - gable front  c- 1 story house - c- frame - vinyl  Foundation: c- concrete; Roof: c- gable-front - asphalt  Porch: -; Features: -  Windows: single light windows  Modifications: siding, windows, roof  <b>Garage:</b> no  Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324411002">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324411002</a></p> <p>1918 Sanborn map: vacant lot  1920s-1950s - earlier house/building on this site addressed as 725 - demolished around 1960  1962 Sanborn map: vacant lot  1968-1971 - owned by Chester Walton - built gable-front commercial building around 1968 - Chester's Restaurant here in 1970 - 729 Mobile; then died</p>

<b>NRHP Evaluation:</b> District: no Individual: no Previous: none	1971-2008 - owned by Roth and Mary Bryant (Wildtherth); vacant/various tenants; 1974 - Ruben Rib House restaurant 2008 - bought by Trent B. Keller Current use/owner: Hairport Barbershop (Trent Keller)
<b>Map #68</b> <i>Section: I</i>  <b>104 Bates St</b>  <b>Iowa #07-02716</b>  Legal description: Shilliams 3rd Subdivision, Block 11, Lot 5 - S 18' and north 18' Lot 6  <b>NRHP Evaluation:</b> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1978, 1986	<b>House</b> - c.1906 - hip roof with front gable 1 1/2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: stone; Roof: hip - metal Porch: entry porch - enclosed; Features: - Windows: some vinyl 1/1, some replacement single light Modifications: siding, windows, addition <b>Garage:</b> attached, -; walls: -, roof: -, features: - ; Other outbuilding: large shed Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324411009">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324411009</a>  1903-1905 - lots 5-6 owned by Katharine and Mary Coughtry; half interest to S.B. Reed in Aug 1905; three house likely then built on two lots in 1906 - only this one left - middle house (half on lot 5/6); 1908 - Reed transferred interest back in this house 1910 census: rented by Nissen, Hans (white, 47, house carpenter, born in Germany), wife Wilhelmina (white, 46, born in Germany), Peter (24, laborer for railroad), Maggie (22, housekeeper), Hugo (20, farm laborer), Annie (17, stretcher at glove fac), 6 younger children 1908-1944 - owned by Miss Mary H. Coughtry (principal of Emerson School), and Miss Katherine G. Coughtry (teacher at Alcott School) - used as rental; 1908 - William (teamster) and Cora Heiser; 1910-1916 - Hans (carpenter) and Wilhelmina Nissen 1918 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, frame, porch 1920 census: rented by Amen, William (black, 50, laborer at railroad, born in MS), wife Etta (black, 53, born in MS), Bernice (12) 1918/1921 - William (Illinois Central) and Etta Amen; 1924 - Homer (works at Rath Packing) and Janette Robinson; 1927 - Mrs. Etta Amen, Sam (works at Rath Packing) and Aline Jenkins 1930 census: \$1,000 value - Amen, Etta (black, 60, widow, maid, born in MS), roomers: Jenkins, Sam (black, 32, widower, laborer at packing co, born in MS) and his daughter Corene (10, born in IA), also Fisher, Mollie (black, 64, widow, born in AL) 1930s - Mrs. Etta Amen (widow of William), also boarders 1940 census: rented for \$28/m by Cole, Thomas (black, 35, butcher at packing co, born in MS), wife Nettie (black, 36, maid, born in MS), stepson Robert Sampler (black, 19, 1 yr of college, born in IL), son Robert Cole (black, 9, born in NE) 1941/1946 - Thomas (butcher at Rath Packing) and Nettie Cole; 1944-1947 - owned by Mary H. Coughtry; 1947-1956 - owned by Mary Harmon and Julia Phillippis - used as rental 1950/1955 - rented by Flim (laborer at Rath) and Nola Stuckey; then bought house in 1956 - continued to live here; Nola died 1962 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, frame, porch 1960s- Flim Stuckey (retired) 1968 - sold to Booker Stuckey; Film still here in 1970; then Booker Stuckey (junk hauler here by 1975) 1993 - bought by Dolly S. and Luther J. Ross Current use/owner: single family house (Luther J. Ross)
<b>Map #69</b> <i>Section: I</i>  <b>415 Shilliam Ave</b>  <b>Iowa #07-08426</b>	<b>House</b> - c.1901 - cross gable (T-plan) 1 1/2 story house - frame - composite Foundation: stucco (stone); Roof: cross gable - asphalt Porch: entry porch - enclosed/modified; Features: gable peak detail Windows: wood 1/1 with vinyl storms Modifications: siding, porch, windows <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324404003">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324404003</a>

<p>Legal description: Shilliams 3rd Subdivision, Block 4, Lot 3</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986</p>	<p>Aug 1901 - Samuel Shilliam sold Lot 3 to Howard M. Burnett; 1901-08-09 - H.M. Burnett purchased Lot 3 in Block 4 of Shilliam's Addition - will immediately start building a \$1,000 residence (Iowa State Reporter, 8-9-1901, p8)</p> <p>1901-1905 - owned by Howard Burnett, used as a rental; 1904 - Charles G. (teamster) and Sarah Myers; 1906 - Alfred H. (bartender, White &amp; French) and Emma Woods; 1908/1910 - Joseph (molder Waterloo Brass Foundry) and Emma Tyler</p> <p>1910 census: rented by Billick, Thomas (white, 32, cement contractor, born in IL), wife Mary (white, 29, born in IA), Glen (9), Harold (7), Kenneth (4), mother-in-law Emma Gorton (white, 55, widow, born in PA)</p> <p>1909-1915 - owned by L. Parsons - used as rental; 1912/1914 - Charles E. ((machine hd Nauman Company) and Josephine H. Anderson - then bought house in 1915 - continued to be listed here in 1918; then owned through 1939 but used as rental</p> <p>1918 Sanborn map: 2 story house, frame, porch</p> <p>1920 census: rented by Kline, Paul L. (white, 25, house carpenter, born in IA), wife Marie (white, 22, born in IA), Charlotte (1), Helen (3 mo)</p> <p>1921 - Paul L. (carpenter) and Marie Klein; 1924/1927 - Samuel (porter for B.W. Schumeman) and Louise Montjoy</p> <p>1930 census: \$2,000 value - Montjoy, Samuel (black, 35, porter for drug store, born in MO), Louise (black, 40, born in AR), Grace (14), Mae (11), Kathryn (7), Scotty (3), Violet (9 mo)</p> <p>1930s - Samuel (porter for Wilson Drug Store) and Louise Montjoy; 1939 - Anderson sold house to Montjoy</p> <p>1940 census: \$1,000 value, \$12 rent - Montjoy, Samuel (black, 47, janitor at packing co, born in MO), Louise (black, 50, born in AR), Kathryn (17), Scotty (15), Violet (11), Joan (9); also Sadlow, Edward F (black 23, porter, born in IL), daughter Mae (21), Constance (</p> <p>1940s - Samuel (janitor/employee at Rath Packing) and Louise Montjoy</p> <p>1950s - Samuel (employee/laborer at Rath Packing) and Louise Montjoy</p> <p>1962 Sanborn map: 2 story house, frame, porch</p> <p>1960s - Ollie (retired) and Mabel Carmichael</p> <p>1970s - Ollie (retired) and Pinkie L. Carmichael; house bought by Pinky Lewis Carmichael in 1975</p> <p>Current use/owner: rental house (John Snyder / Jerry L Jones)</p>
<p><b>Map #70</b> <i>Section: I</i></p> <p><b>314 Bates St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-02719</b></p> <p>Legal description: Shilliams 3rd Subdivision, Block 4, Lot 1 - N 33 1/3 ft, also Lot 2 - N 33 1/3'</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1906 - hip roof with front gable 1 1/2 story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: stone; Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: entry porch - enclosed; Features: hip roof form with gables Windows: replacement single light Modifications: siding, windows, porch <b>Garage:</b> no</p> <p>Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324404001">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324404001</a></p> <p>1903-1905 - N 82' of lots 1-2 owned by Katharine and Mary Coughtry; August 1905 - sold to S.B. Reed; three houses then likely built facing Bates in 1906; only this north one remains at 314 (similar to houses built at 102-104-106 Bates by Reed/Coughtry)</p> <p>1910 census: rented by Bendixen, Chris (white, 28, machinist at railroad, born in Denmark, immigrated in 1905), wife Valliary (white, 26, born in Denmark, immigrated in 1906), Elna (3)</p> <p>by 1908 - rented to Christian F. (Iowa Separator Co) and Valborg Bendixon, then bought house in July 1909; 1909-1914 - Kristian (machinist - William Galloway Co, then Armstrong Manufacturing) and Louise Bendixen; June 1914 - sold to Simon F. Koch</p> <p>1918 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch</p> <p>1920 census: owned by Koch, Simon F. (white, 58, molder at foundry, born in IA), wife Margaret S. (white, 57, born in NJ), Frederick (29, core maker at foundry, born in NJ), Mildred (19, cashier at restaurant, born in IA), Mable (17, sales lady at dept store)</p> <p>1914-1920s - Simon (molder) and Margaret Koch; 1930 - Henry (Rath Packing) and Elsie Pries</p>

	<p>1930 census: rented for \$16/m by Reasby, Anthony (black, 27, laborer, born in IA), Nettie (black, 26, born in MS), Robert (black, 9, born in IL)</p> <p>1930-1939 - owned by W.B. Small - used as rental; by 1935 - Roscoe S. (machinist at John Deere) and Vivian McDonald; Feb 1939 - McDonald bought house from W.B. Small</p> <p>1940 census: \$1,600 value - McDonald, Roscoe (white, 39, foreman at tractor co, born in PA), Vivian (white, 37, born in IL), Hazel (11, born in IL), Richard (8, born in IA), Helen (5), James (4)</p> <p>1940-1946 - Roscoe and Vivian McDonald; 1946-47 - owned by M.C. Arbuckle - rented to William (foundry - John Deere) and Elzada Lewis - then bought house in 1947</p> <p>1946-1956 - William (foundry - John Deere) and Elzada Lewis; Elzada died in 1956</p> <p>1962 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch</p> <p>1956-1980s - William G. Lewis (John Deere, retired by 1965)</p> <p>Current use/owner: single family house (Angelic Frost)</p>
<p><b>Map #71</b> <i>Section: F</i></p> <p><b>331 Bates St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-02721</b></p> <p>Legal description: Howrey &amp; McWilliams Addition, Block 9, Lot 20</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1911 - gable-front - 1 1/2 story 1 1/2 story house - frame - asbestos Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: full porch - new columns; Features: side dormers, rafter tails Windows: vinyl 1/1 with vinyl storms Modifications: siding <b>Garage:</b> no</p> <p>Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324259013">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324259013</a></p> <p>1908-11 - lot owned by Benjamin J. Howrey (lots 20-21-25), house likely built in 1910 or 1911 prior to May 1911 sale to Gorton</p> <p>1911-1912 - F. Edward (car repairman - Illinois Central) and Ida M. Gorton; 1912-1917 - used by Walter Thompson - used as rental; 1914 - William (Illinois Central) and Mollie Putnam, 1916 - vacant</p> <p>1918 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, frame , porch</p> <p>1920 census: owned by Lembke, David (white, 50, laborer for furnace co, born in IL), wife Mary (white, 46, born in IA), Lena (18, seamstress), Pauline (15), Georgie (12), Phyllis (9)</p> <p>1917-1931 - David C. (foreman for Bovee Furnace, then carpenter - Northey Manufacturing Company) and Mary Lembke, also daughters Georgia and Pauline in some years</p> <p>1930 census: \$3,000 value - Lembke, David (white, 59, laborer - refrigerator industry, born in IA) and Mary (white, 55, born in IA)</p> <p>1932-1936 - owned by Laura V. Ganz - rented in 1935 to Clarence (plant worker - Rath) and Mary Moore; 1936-1939 - owned by Frank Bisdorf</p> <p>1940 census: \$750? value - Montgomery, James (black, 28, dog catcher, born in MS), wife Narvel (black, 21, born in MS), Robert (5, born in MS), William (4, born in MS), James (2, born in IA), Curtis (6 mo, born in IA)</p> <p>1939-1950 - owned by Perpetual Building and Loan Association, used as rental; 1939-1950 - James (wks at Rath Packing) and Narvel Montgomery</p> <p>1950-1956 - owned by F. W. Ruebush - rented in 1955 to Jessie L. Scott; 1956-1959 - owned by James and Narvel Montgomery; 1960-1961 - owned by Lyle Zimmerman (from sheriff sale), 1960 - vacant</p> <p>1962 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, frame, porch, garage</p> <p>1961-2001 - owned by James and Narvel Montgomery, used as rental, 1965 - Bruce Earlist, 1970 - Ross Alberta, 1975 - Davis Surnevis</p> <p>Current use/owner: rental house (CNC Investments LC)</p>

<p><b>Map #72</b> <i>Section: F</i></p> <p><b>351 Bates St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-02724</b></p> <p>Legal description: Howrey &amp; McWilliams Addition, Block 9, Lot 25</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: more research - A? Previous: not eligible - 1996 - SHPO</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1911 - gable-front - 1 1/2 story 1 1/2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed; Features: side hip-roof dormers Windows: wood 1/1 with aluminum storms Modifications: siding <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 1 car, c.1960; walls: concrete block, roof: hip roof - asphalt shingles, features: rafter tails Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324259008">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324259008</a></p> <p>1908-11 - lot owned by Benjamin J. Howrey (lots 20-21-25), April 1911 - sold to A.W. Chamberlin - house likely built in 1911 before or after sale; first listed in 1912 directory 1912-1914 - George H. (plumber - Zook &amp; Bentz) and Carolyn M. White; 1914-17 - owned by F.W. Chase - vacant in 1916; 1917-1920 - owned by Faville Steven, then E.E. Tucker; 1918 - Henry J. (painter) and Clara Stuffelbean 1918 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, frame, porch 1920 census: address not found 1921 - Henry J. Rickhoff (weaver for Mrs. M.J. Crandall), Leon Rickhoff; 1922-1934 - owned/occupied by Reed G. (foreman - Illinois Central) and Hannah (operator - Bell Telephone Co) Baldwin, also George Baldwin (Illinois Central), Fern, Freda 1930 census: \$3,000 value - Baldwin, Reed (white, 52, railroad section foreman, born in IA), Hannah (white, 49, born in IA), son George (23, railroad brakeman), daughter Ruby (19, telephone operator) 1935-1947 - owned by Perpetual Building and Loan Association - used as rental; 1935 - Fred L. (flue borer - Illinois Central) and Willie Roberts 1940 census: \$1,700 value - Sykes, LeRoy (black, 46, laborer for tractor co, born in MS), nephew Arthur L. Carter (black, 24, janitor for packing co, born in MS) 1940s - Leroy (foundry worker for Deere) and Magnolia Sykes; bought house in April 1947, continued to live here 1950s - Leroy (foundry worker for Deere) and Magnolia Sykes 1962 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, frame, porch 1960s - Leroy (retired, sexton at Payne Memorial AME Church) and Magnolia Sykes 1970s - Leroy (retired, sexton at Payne Memorial AME Church) and Magnolia Sykes 1991 - estate of Magnolia Sykes transferred property to Frederick Carter Current use/owner: rental house (Hanson Holdings LLC)</p>
<p><b>Map #73</b> <i>Section: F</i></p> <p><b>357 Bates St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-02725</b></p> <p>Legal description: Howrey &amp; McWilliams Addition, Block 9, Lot 1 - south 40' and south 40' of Lot 2</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: more research* Individual: no</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1906 - gable-front - 1 1/2 story 1 1/2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: entry porch; Features: gable returns, gable peak detail Windows: vinyl 1/1 with vinyl storms Modifications: siding, windows <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 1 car, c.2008; walls: frame - vinyl, roof: gable-front - asphalt shingles, features: - Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324259006">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324259006</a></p> <p>1906 - McWilliams et al sold to H.G. Ball (May), who then sold to F. Willis Jenks (Sept) - likely built in 1906 as rental - not listed in 1906 directory, listed in 1908 - C.A. (carpenter) and Sadie Reese 1910 census: rented, address not found 1909-1922 - owned by Julia R. McQuilken - used as rental; 1910 - Stephen W. (plasterer) and Mary Colvin, 1912 - Arthur F. (machinist - Iowa Dairy Separator Co) and Julia Willson; 1914 - Albert H. (engineer for Bryant Asphalt Paving Co) and Daisy Buehner 1918 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, frame, porch 1920 census: rented by Fels, Fred (white, 28, machinist, born in IA), wife Viola (white, 25, born in IA), daughter Gladys (7) 1921 - Fred (Illinois Central) and Viola Fels; 1922-1938 - owned by J.A. Aungst, rented in 1924-1927 to Francis (foreman - Shores Fuel) and Mary Older</p>

<p>Previous: not eligible - 1996 - SHPO</p>	<p>1930 census: \$1,800 value - Reed, Freeman (black, 35, round house worker, born in MS), wife Isabelle (black, 28, born in MS), Cecil (8), Charles (6), Verna Mae (5), Corena (4), Stanley (2)</p> <p>1930s - Freeman (boiler washer for Illinois Central) and Isabelle Reed; 1938 - property tranferred from J.A. Aungst to Helen Aungst</p> <p>1940 census: \$1,800 value - Reed, Freeman (black, 45, boilermaker, born in MS), wife Isabella (black, 40, born in MS), Cecil (17), Charles (15), Corena (13), Stanley (12), Alobee (5)</p> <p>1940s - Freeman R. (Illinois Central) and Isabelle Reed, also Cecil Reed (Rath Packing); June 1944 - Reeds bought house from Helen Aungst - cotnined to live here</p> <p>1950s - Freeman (machinist for Illinois Central, then janitor for Matt Parrott &amp; Sons) and Isabella Freeman, also Cecil Reed (Rath Packing) and Charles Reed (Russell-Lamson Hotel)</p> <p>1962 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, frame, porch</p> <p>1960s-1975 - Freeman (retired) and Isabella Reed, also James Reed; both Isabella and Freeman died in 1974/1975</p> <p>1977 - heirs of Reeds sold to Thomas C. Jr. &amp; Edwina D. Davis; sold in 1981 to Edward D. &amp; Paula Darris</p> <p>Current use/owner: single family house (Marchell Philip)</p>
<p><b>Map #74</b> <i>Section: F</i></p> <p><b>338 Halstead St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-04785</b></p> <p>Legal description: Howrey &amp; McWilliams Addition, Block 9, Lot 11</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1911 - gable-front - 1 1/2 story 1 1/2 story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: stucco (concrete block); Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed; Features: side dormer Windows: wood 1/1 with aluminum storms Modifications: siding <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324259021">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324259021</a></p> <p>1910 - lot owned by Benjamin Howrey 1911-1914 - owned by A. W. Chamberlain, house likely built in 1911 - first listed in 1912 directory - vacant; 1914-1920 - owned by Charles S. Chase, used as rental; 1914 - Christ F. (machinist for Armstrong Manufacturing Company) and Louise J. Bendixen 1918 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, frame, porch 1920 census: owned by Larsen, Lars P. (white, 32, salesman for milk co, born in Denmark), wife Alma (white, 32, born in Denmark), Helga (9), Axle (7), Henry (5), and Carl (2) c.1915-1920 - rented by Louis (janitor - Hawthorne School) and Alma Larsen; March 1920 - Chase sold to Larsens; 1920s - Louis P. Larsen (driver - Producers Milk) and Alma Larsen 1930 census: \$3,000 value - Larsen, Lars P. (white, 42, milk route operator, born in Denmark), wife Alma (white, 41, born in Denmark), Helga (19, telephone operator), Axle (17), Henry (15), Carl (12), Arthur (7), Mary Jean (3) 1932-1950 - owned by Ladies Professorship Service of Fayette, Iowa - used as rental; 1935 - Minor Harris (black) (laborer at Rath) and wife Minnie 1940 census: \$2,000 value - Saunders, Edward (black, 52, lather for construction co, born in KS), wife Bessie (black, 48, born in KS), Peggy (25, maid at furniture store, born in IA), Mary J. (17, born in IA) 1940s - Edward G. (lather) and Bessie (cook) Saunders; March 1950 - Bessie Saunders (widow) bought house from dies Professorship Service of Fayette, Iowa, then sold to Paul &amp; Bertha Shelton 1950s - rented by James (Rath Packing) and Arlena (Rath Packing) Jackson; then bought house in 1957 and continued to live here 1962 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, frame. Porch, garage 1960s-1974 - James (Rath Packing) and Arlena (Rath Packing) Jackson 1974-1980s - Arlena Jackson (widow) 1991 - estate of Arlena Jackson transferred house to Willie Mae Bell - continues to own Current use/owner: rental house (Willie Mae Bell)</p>



<b>Map #75</b> <i>Section: F</i>  <b>355 Halstead St</b>  <b>Iowa #07-13552</b>  Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 8, Lot 25 and 26  <i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: none	<b>House</b> - c.1962 - ranch - hip roof 1 story house - frame - wide wood, some vertical, some brick on façade Foundation: concrete block; Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: entry porch - inset at corner; Features: wide eaves, front picture window, attached garage (1 car) Windows: wood horizontal 2/2 with aluminum storms Modifications: - <b>Garage:</b> yes - attached 1 car, also detached - 2 car, c.1981; walls: frame - wide wood, roof: gable-front - asphalt shingles, features: projected gable with brackets; Other outbuilding: gable-roof frame building, wood siding, rafter tail, six-light wood windows Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324258007">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324258007</a>  1918 Sanborn map: vacant lots July 1957 - Black Hawk Co sold lots to Cleaven Wright Jr. and wife Maggie Wright; no house here per 1960 directory 1962 Sanborn map: vacant lots 1962 - ranch built (per assessor), c.1963-1987 - Cleaven Wright Jr. (laborer - Deere Co) and wife Marie (Maggie) Wright (owner/operator of Jack Soul Food Inn) 1987 - death of Cleaven Wright Jr. - inherited by wife Marie Wright and children 1990s-2015 - Marie Wright (UNI food service) Current use/owner: single family house (Anita Garcia Gonzalez and Martin Gonzalez Martinez)
<b>Map #76</b> <i>Section: F</i>  <b>325 Halstead St</b>  <b>Iowa #07-04784</b>  Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 8, Lot 19  <i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 2001 - SHPO, not in 1986 also	<b>House</b> - c.1911 - gambrel-front 1 1/2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gambrel - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed; Features: cross gambrel roof design, gable returns Windows: some wood 1/1 with vinyl storms Modifications: siding <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324258013">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324258013</a>  1906-11 - lot owned by Joseph Dietsch; 1911-1914 - owned by J.A. Aungst - house likely built in 1911 - first listed in 1912 city directory - George (machinist at Swift Manufacturing) and Matilda Schmitt 1914-1919 - owned by Joseph Dietsch again - lived here, then rented it; 1914/1916 - Joseph assembler for the Waterloo Gas Engine Company) and Josephine Dietsch; 1918 - Reuben M. (Waterloo Gas Engine Company) and Hattie Baumann 1918 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch, outbuilding 1920 census: owned by Rohle, William (white, 38, railroad laborer, born in IL), wife Augusta (white, 29, born in Germany), Alma (7), Irma (6), William (4), and Viola (3 mo) 1919-1920s - William (machinist at Illinois Central) and Augusta Rohle; 1930s-1943 - continued to own, used as rental 1930 census: rented for \$20/m by Clark, Howard (white, 24, truck driver, born in IA), wife Phyllis (white, 30, born in IA), John (1), father Sam Clark (white, 63, foundry shake out, born in PA) 1930 - Howard (driver at Short Coal) and Phyllis Clark, also Sam Clark (Construction Machinery); 1935 - Charles (Rath) and Agnes Murphy 1940 census: rented for \$18/m by Allen, Eugen (black, 44, boiler washer, born in MS), wife Mary (black, 34, born in LA), son William (20, born in LA), son Vernon (18, born in LA) 1943-1965 - owned by Jesse & Katric Garrison - used as rental; by 1940-early 1950s - Eugene (boiler helper/washer for Illinois Central) and Mary Allen, also Gertrude Allen (maid - St. Francis Hospital) 1955 - Jetho (moulder for Headford Bros & Hitchens Foundry) and Ethal Davis 1962 Sanborn map: 1 story house, porch, garage (new since 1918) 1960 - rented by Hallie Jones (employed at Dr. R. S. Gerard), 1965 - rented by Janie Smith 1965-1977 - owned by Jesse and Laverne Garrison - used as rental; 1970 - vacant; 1975 - Mary L. Harris; 1977-1985 - owned by Jesse Garrison - used as rental

	<p>1986-2010s - Preston Davis and Sandra K. Davis Current use/owner: single family house (Preston Davis and Sandra K. Davis)</p>
<p><b>Map #77</b> <i>Section: I</i></p> <p><b>307 Shilliam Ave</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-13558</b></p> <p>Legal description: Shilliams 3rd Subdivision, Block 3, Lot 1 (also lots 2-5)</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: none</p>	<p><b>Church of God in Christ</b> - c.1930s, 1950s, 1968 - church - gable roof c- 1 story house - c - brick (multi-color) Foundation: concrete block; Roof: c- gable-roof - asphalt Porch: -; Features: multi-color brick Windows: single light Modifications: 1950s - addition <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324403001">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324403001</a></p> <p>1918 Sanborn map: vacant lot c.1930 - formation of Church of God in Christ; April 1930 - fund noted as being collected for new church at Halstead and Shilliam - property owned by Martha M. Crownover until 1934; first building was small building on Lot 2? June 1933 - basement been excavated for new church buidling - need donations to complete building - Rev. W.D. Smith - address as 311 Shilliam in 1930s; August 1936 - working to raise money to proceed with construction of 36 by 62 bldg; 1937 - 40 members 1940s - Church of God in Christ - address as 307 Shilliam; August 1949 - tag day (fundraiser) for building auditorium on present building - Rev. Ira Battle 1950s - Church of God in Christ - 307 Shilliam - Rev. James C. Lewis 1962 Sanborn map: 1 story church (Church of God in Christ (colored)), dining hall to north, small building to east at 309 1960s - Shilliam Ave Church of God in Christ - Rev. Pearl Hayes; 1967-68 - remodeling of Christ of God in Christ - opening service on 11/30/68 1970s - Church of God in Christ - 307 Shilliam Ave 1980s-2010s - Church of God in Christ Current use/owner: Church of God in Christ</p>
<p><b>Map #78</b> <i>Section: I</i></p> <p><b>225 Shilliam Ave</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-08423</b></p> <p>Legal description: Shilliams 3rd Subdivsion, Block 2, Lot 5 - E 42'</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 2004 - SHPO, also not in 1986</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1907 - side gable cottage with front gable - 1 story 1 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: complex gable - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed/modified; Features: front gables on roofline Windows: vinyl 1/1 Modifications: siding, porch, windows <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 1 car, c.1968; walls: frame - wide wood, roof: gable-front - asphalt, features: - Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324402006">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324402006</a></p> <p>1899 - Samuel Shilliam sold lots 3-4-5 to William Kurth - four houses then built in 1904-1907; east house at 225 was last built, around 1907; not listed in 1906 directory; 1908/1910 - Henry C. (pipe fitter - Illinois Central) and Minnie Brehm 1910 census: rented by Schumann, William (white, 44, cutter at marble works, born in IL), wife Ella (white 37, born in IA), Edwin (8), Joseph (6), Ralph (2) 1912 - Herbert (machinist for Illinois Central) and Alice Edwards; March 1913 - William Kurth sold house to Edward Springer, who sold house to Fred J. Kurth in April 1914; 1914 - Henry W. (machinist for Waterloo Gas Engine Co) and Abbie Kurth 1918 Sanborn map: error on map - no house 1920 census: rented by Sallie, James (white, 45, laborer at railroad shops, born in MS), wife Lena (white, 33, born in MS) 1916 - Jacob (works at Illinois Central) and Abbie Puhl; 1918 - Nicholas (works at Illinois Central) and Rose Rothimel; 1920s - Bearl (works Illinois Central) (black) and Lulu Tolliver; bought house from Kurth in May 1926 1930 census: \$3,500 value - Tolliver, Bearl (black, 44, boiler helper at railroad, born in MS), Lula (black, 41, born in MS) 1930-1938 - Bearl (Illinois Central) and Lulu Tolliver; Lulu died in 1938; Bearl then married Pearl</p>

	<p>1940 census: \$3,000 value - Tolliver, Bearl (black, 48, boiler maker at steam railroad, born in MS), Pearl (black, 38, born in OK)</p> <p>1940s-1952 - Bearl (helper/employee/boiler maker Illinois Central) and Pearl Tolliver</p> <p>1950s-1975 - owned by Bearl and Pearl Tolliver - used as rental; 1955 - vacant</p> <p>1962 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch, no garage</p> <p>1960 - Sidney (laborer at Deere's) and Margaret Garrison; 1965 - Estill and Martha Walton</p> <p>1970 - O.B. Wilson (retired); 1975 - vacant; 1975 - Bearl Tolliver died; 1975-1986 - owned by Pearl Tolliver - used as rental</p> <p>1986 - sold to Daniel and Alice Coats</p> <p>Current use/owner: rental house (Daniel and Alice Coats)</p>
<p><b>Map #79</b> <i>Section: I</i></p> <p><b>217 Shilliam Ave</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-08422</b></p> <p>Legal description: Shilliams 3rd Subdivision, Block 2, Lot 3 - E 14', and W 28' of Lot 4</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1905 - hip roof with front gable</p> <p>1 1/2 story house - frame - vinyl</p> <p>Foundation: stucco (stone); Roof: hip - asphalt</p> <p>Porch: full porch - enclosed/modified; Features: front gable dormer with gable returns</p> <p>Windows: wood 1/1 with aluminum storms</p> <p>Modifications: siding, porch</p> <p><b>Garage:</b> no</p> <p>Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324402004">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324402004</a></p> <p>1899 - Samuel Shilliam sold lots 3-4-5 to William Kurth - four houses built in 1904-1907; this house at 217 was built around 1905; Nov 1906 - Kurth sold to John Schmitz - used as rental property until 1944; 1906 - Henry (Illinois Central) &amp; Minnie Brehm</p> <p>1910 census: rented by Pratt, Edward (white, 49, house painter, born in CT), Ellen (white, 35, born in WI), Nellie (18), Harold (11), Louis (8), Gladys (6), Donald (4), and Merrill (7 mo)</p> <p>1912 - listed as 215 - William D. (brakeman for Illinois Central) and Mary C. Wilson; 1914 - lists as 217 - George B. (works at Fowler Company) and Florence W. Harter; 1918 - Frank and Theresa Kudelka</p> <p>1918 Sanborn map: error on map - no house</p> <p>1920 census: rented by McDonald, Nathan (white, 27, boiler maker at railroad shops, born in TN), wife Eva (white, 24, born in MS), lodger William Dean (white, 25, laborer at railroad shops, born in TN)</p> <p>1921/1924 - Joseph (works at Illinois Central, then Bryant Paving) and Dora Wortham, also Reola Wortham; 1927/1930 - Nelson (Rath Packing) and Annie Fisher</p> <p>1930 census: \$1,600 value - Fisher, Nelson (black 62, killing at packing co, born in LA), Anna (black, 49, born in MS), James (14, born in IA)</p> <p>1930s - Nelson (plant worker at Rath Packing) and Anna Fisher</p> <p>1940 census: \$1,600 value, \$5/m rent - Fisher, Nelson (black, 65, born in MS), Annie (black, 58, born in MS), Forest (black, 20, born in IA), also renter Lula Anderson (black, 57, born in MS) - rented for \$5/month</p> <p>1940s - Nelson (plant worker at Rath Packing) and Anna Fisher; 1943 - John Schmitz sold house to Nelson and Annie Fisher</p> <p>1950s - owned by Fishers - used as rental; 1955 - Everett (laborer at John Deere) and Magnolia Hodges; 1960 - Mrs. Hattie L. Green (widow of Sherman)</p> <p>1962 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch</p> <p>1960-62 - owned by John Simpson; 1962-1965 - owned by Frank McLendon - used as rental; 1965 - Mrs. Alma M Porter</p> <p>1965-1982 - owned by Sally B. McLendon - used as rental; 1970s - Mrs. Fammie Johnson (widow of John)</p> <p>Current use/owner: rental house (Marvin Jenkins - lives at 209 Shilliam)</p>

<p><b>Map #80</b> <i>Section: I</i></p> <p><b>229 Halstead St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-04783</b></p> <p>Legal description: Shilliams 3rd Subdivision, Block 7, Lot 12</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 2001 - SHPO, not in 1981/1986 also</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1903 - hip roof cottage 1 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: stucco (stone); Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: full porch enclosed, front deck/ramp; Features: front gable on hip roof Windows: vinyl 1/1 with vinyl storms Modifications: siding, front porch enclosed / ramp added <b>Garage:</b> no; Other outbuilding: Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324406002">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324406002</a></p> <p>1898-1902 - lot owned by R.A. Fralick 1902-1913 - owned by Jacob Demmel - house likely built in 1903 or 1904; not in 1903 directory; 1904 - D.O. (fireman at Illinois Central) and Bertha M Bailey; 1907 - Thomas (brakeman at Illinois Central railroad) and Louise Graham 1910 census: rented by Kelley, Edward (white, 22, broom maker at broom factory, born in IA), Fannie (white, 21, born in MO), Gerald (3) 1912 - Edward (tinner Waterloo Mfg. Company) and Olinda D Pries; 1913-1919 - owned by William G. Rohle - lived here; 1914/16/18 - William (laborer, Illinois Central, Galloway, Armstrong) and Augusta Rohle 1918 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch 1920 census: owned by Kohls, Gus (white, 35, car repair at railroad shops, born in Germany, immigrated in 1899), Bertha (white, 36, born in Germany, immigrated in 1885), Harry (11), Mabel (9) 1919-1921 - owned/occupied by Gust (Illinois Central) and Bertha Kohl; July 1921 - sold to Andrei (Henry) Bukaev (Bukoff) - from Russia - lived here then rental; 1921-1930 - Henry (Illinois Central) and Fannie (Fedosia) Bukoff 1930 census: \$2,000 value - Bukoff, Henry (white, 51, carpenter for railroad, born in Russia, immigrated in 1913), Fannie (white, 48, born in Russia, immigrated in 1912), Pete (15, born in IA), Sammie (12), Fannie (11), Nick (10), Annie (8) 1930s-1947 - owned by Henry and Fannie Bukoff - used as rental; 1935 - Steven (foreman Rath) (black) and Rosie Anderson 1940 census: rented for \$14/m by Anderson, Stephen (black, 38, laborer, born in MS), Rosie (black, 33, born in MS) 1940s - Steven (laborer at Rath Packing) and Rosie Anderson; bought house from Bukoffs in 1947; continued to live here; Steven died in 1950 by 1955 - Ronald and Rosie McDonald; Ronald then died in 1957; then just Rosie here 1962 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch 1960s - Rosie L. (Anderson) McDonald (widow) 1970s - Rosie L. (Anderson) McDonald (widow) 1979 - sold to Alberta Ross Current use/owner: single family house (Alberta Ross)</p>
<p><b>Map #81</b> <i>Section: I</i></p> <p><b>200 Merriman St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-06860</b></p> <p>Legal description: Shilliams 3rd Subdivision, Block 10, Lot 1 - W 66'</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1905 - hip roof with gables (Victorian vernacular) 1 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block; Roof: hip roof - asphalt Porch: full porch - replacement; Features: gables on roof Windows: vinyl 1/1 Modifications: siding, porch <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324410001">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324410001</a></p> <p>1898-1902 - lot owned by Samuel Shilliam 1902-1905 - lot 1 owned by Benjamin Burton / Leora Burton / J.A. Aungst; west half then sold to Ernest Ackerman in Sept 1905, who sold to William Galloway in Oct 1905; house likely built in 1905 - not in 1904 directory; 1906 - Glenn and Hannah Scribner 1910 census: rented by Willes, Nicholas (white, 30, laborer, born in IA), Mary (white, 39, born in Germany), Louis (19, machinist at creamery co), Kathryn (18, cook at hote), Rose (16, dishwasher at hotel), Edward (14, broom maker), Raymond, Lawrence, Leo, Margaret</p>

<p>Previous: not eligible - 1986, 1979</p>	<p>1907-1910s - owned by John Smith - used as rental; 1908 - Miss Della Fleming and Carrie Fleming (widow), 1910/1912 - Nicholas (boiler works, teamster) and Mary Miller; 1914 - W.M. (Illinois Central) and Estella Haughton  1918 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch  1920 census: rented by Newman, Will (black, 39, porter at hotel, born in MS), Lizzie (black, 32, born in MS), Olivia (16, born in MS), Russell (15, born in MS), William (13, born in MS)  1916-1920 - William (porter at Ellis Hotel) and Elizabeth Newman; 1921/1924 - Mrs. Elizabeth Newman (widow); 1922-1942 - owned by George McCleery - used as rental; 1927 - David (Illinois Central) (black) and Early Moore  1930 census: address not found  1930 - Mrs. Eva Heart (maid at Ellis Hotel); 1935 - Otha (Rath Packing) (black) and Amy Ellis  1940 census: rented for \$12/\$12/m by two families: Anderson, John W (black, 58, laborer at packing co, born in IA), daughter Dorothy Jones (19, IA), Casey Jones (black, 21, shoe shiner, IA), 2 children; also Clark, LeRoy (black, 35, butcher at packing, TN), Mary (25)  1941 - John Anderson; 1942-1947 - owned by McCleerys; 1946 - Casey (Rath Packing) and Dorothy Jones - then bought house in 1947 - continued to live here  1950 - Casey (Rath Packing) and Dorothy Jones; 1955 - Casey Jones (Rath Packing); 1956 - sold house to Denman Phillips &amp; Russell Lee Phillips - used as rental - owned until 2001  1962 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch  1960 - Ella P. Johnson, 1965/1970 - Herman Beaman (retired)  1975 - vacant  2017 - bought by City of Waterloo - intend to demolish  Current use/owner: vacant house (City of Waterloo)</p>
<p><b>Map #82</b>  <i>Section: I</i>    <b>130 Jackson St</b>    <b>Iowa #07-13553</b>    Legal description:  Shilliams 3rd  Subdivision, Block  7, Lot 1 (and Lot  2)    <i>NRHP Evaluation:</i>  District: no  Individual: more  research - A  Previous: none</p>	<p><b>Union Baptist Church</b> - c.1943, 2005 - church - gable roof  c- 1 story house - c- brick / vertical wood  Foundation: c- concrete; Roof: c- gable-roof - asphalt shingles  Porch: -; Features: pointed arch window on west, stained glass windows  Windows: some stained glass  Modifications: wood siding, addition  <b>Garage:</b> no  Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324406001">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324406001</a>  c.1901 - earlier house built here for Arthur E. and May Bartlett - listed as 202 Shilliam Ave - lived here in 1900s - then rental house  1915-1927 - owned by Harry D. Shadman - rental property; 1922-1923 - earlier house on site remodeled for use by Austin-Tolliver post, No. 606, American Legion (Negro post) - organized in spring 1922 by James L. Page - here thru 1923 - disbanded/merged  1918 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch  1924-1927 - rental residence; June 1926 - first services for new Union Baptist Church held in earlier house on site, tenants also here in part in 1926-27; Jan 1927 - bought by Oscar Payton; Feb 1928 - Union Baptist Church contract with Payton to buy house  1930 census: Union Baptist Church  1928-1939 - Union Baptist Church - services and various community meeting on earlier house on this site; 1939 - devastating storm significantly damaged house - decided to demolish and build a larger structure  1940 census: Union Baptist Church  1941-1943 - construction of new Union Baptist Church on this site - brick gable-roof church; Aug 1943 - nearly complete; done by 1944; bapistry in new church used by other congregations also  1945-1950s - Union Baptist Church - listed on this site as 202 Shilliam Ave, community meetings/speakers here also (NAACP, etc.); 1955 - Rev. L.J. Jordan to church; fall 1959 - permit to build rear addition to church  1962 Sanborn map: 1 story church (Union Baptist Church (colored) - rear concrete block addition to east</p>

	<p>1960s - Union Missionary Baptist Church - address shifted to 130 Jackson St - Rev. L.J. Jordan</p> <p>1970s-1990s - Union Missionary Baptist Church; 1992 - parsonage built to north; 2001-02 - larger church built to northwest at 209 Jackson</p> <p>2005 - old building here remodeled for use as Jordan Reynolds Family Life Center - church/community rec center</p> <p>Current use/owner: community center (Union Missionary Baptist Church)</p>
<p><b>Map #83</b> <i>Section: I</i></p> <p><b>118 Shilliam Ave</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-08419</b></p> <p>Legal description: Shilliams 3rd Subdivision, Block 8, Lot 5 - W 49', and W 49' of Lot 4 exc RR cor</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: more research Previous: not eligible - 1986</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1912 - gambrel-front 1 1/2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block; Roof: gambrel-front - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed; Features: gambrel roofline Windows: wood 1/1 with aluminum storms Modifications: siding <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324405003">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324405003</a></p> <p>1906 - Samuel Shilliam sold lots 4-5 to Dennis Crandall - house built on east part of lots - no house here through 1912 directory July 1912 - west part of lots 4-5 bought by Mildred Jacobsen - house likely built in 1912; 1914/1916 - Nels (laborer &amp; carpenter with Waterloo, Cedar Falls, &amp; Northern) and Mildred E. Jacobson; 1918-1923 - owned by Waterloo Bank and Trust 1918 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch 1920 census: rented by Martin, George (black, 43, laborer at railroad shop, born in MS), Anna (black, 59, born in MS), Hallie (20, laborer at railroad shops, born in MS) and wife Lulu (black, 31, born in MS) 1920s - George (works for Illinois Central) and Anna Martin; bought house from bank in Sept 1923 1930 census: \$2,500 value - Martin, George (black, 54, car man for railroad, born in MS), Anna (black, 56, born in MS) 1930-1937 - George (repair man for Illinois Central) and Anna Martin; Anna died in 1937; then son? George C. and Alice Martin moved here? 1940 census: \$2,000 value - Martin, George C. (black, 37, born in MS), Alice (black, 37, born in MS) (lived in Fort Dodge in 1935) 1940s - George C. and Alice (beauty shop) Martin; 1946 - property transferred to Alice Martin 1950 - James (foundry worker at John Deere) and Mattie Huggins; 1955 - Owen (laborer) and Elizabeth Hughes; 1956 - Martin sold house to Hughes 1962 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch 1960 - Owen (laborer at Viking Pump) and Elizabeth Hughes; then used as rental; 1965 - Mrs. Sarah Gwin; 1970 - vacant 1971-1975 - owned by 1st Federal Savings &amp; Loan Association; 1975 - sold back to Robert Owen and Elizabeth Hughes; 1975 - R. Owen (retired) and Elizabeth Hughes 2001 - estate of Robert Owen Hughes Jr transferred property to Edna Mae Hughes; 2011 - her estate transferred to heirs Current use/owner: rental house (Leah Ndirangu)</p>
<p><b>Map #84</b> <i>Section: E</i></p> <p><b>238 Jackson St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-05482</b></p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1913 - gable-front (clipped) - 1 1/2 story 1 1/2 Story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: stucco (concrete); Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed; Features: clipped gable, gable returns Windows: vinyl 1/1 with vinyl storms Modifications: siding <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324258018">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324258018</a></p>



<p>Legal description: Howrey &amp; McWilliams Addition, Block 8, Lot 11</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986</p>	<p>1907-12 - lot owned by George B. McWilliams 1912 - McWilliams sold to Waterloo Loan &amp; Trust Co - house then likely built in 1913; first listed in 1914 directory - Robert E. (Kimball Co) and Mabel Marshall - then bought in July 1918, sold in April 1919; 1919-1921 - owned by John Baro (not live here) 1918 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, frame, porch 1920 census: address not found 1920s - Fred (Fred Kimball Publishing, then Illinois Central) and Helen Heinel 1930 census: \$2,200 value - Heinel, Fred (white, 41, core room at John Deere, born in Germany), wife Helen (white, 35, born in Germany), Gertrude (16), Margarete (14) 1930s - Fred (John Deere) and Helen Heinel 1940 census: \$1,800 value - Heinel, Fred (white, 50, inspector at John Deere, born in Germany), wife Helen (white, 46, born in Germany), Gertrude (26, secretary at city hall) 1940s - Lawrence (foundry - John Deere) and Cornelius (Cornelia) Bryant; here by 1941, bought in 1943 1950s - Lawrence (moulder - John Deere) and Cornelia Bryant 1962 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, frame, porch 1960s - Lawrence (moulder - John Deere; retired in 1966) and Cornelia Bryant 1970 - Lawrence (retired) Bryant, 1975 - vacant, 1977 - Lawrence died 1978-2000s - William and Pearl Mae Shields Current use/owner: rental house (Trademark Real Estate Group)</p>
<p><b>Map #85</b> <i>Section: E</i></p> <p><b>244 Jackson St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-05485</b></p> <p>Legal description: Howrey &amp; McWilliams Addition, Block 8, Lot 10</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1915 - gable-front - 1 1/2 story 1 1/2 Story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: full porch - modified/enclosed; Features: - Windows: vinyl 1/1 with vinyl storms Modifications: siding, porch modified/enclosed <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324258019">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324258019</a></p> <p>1907-09 - lot owned by George B. McWilliams 1909-1921 - owned by Charles Wasson - house likely built in 1915 as rental - first listed in 1916 directory - rented to M. Louis (printer - Times-Tribune) and Frances S. Penrose, also in 1918 1918 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, frame, porch, outbuilding 1920 census: rented by Penrose, M. Louis (white, 34, printer, born in IA), wife Frances (white, 37, born in IA), Miriam (10), Ivan (8), Wendell (6), Irma (4), and Donald (3) 1921 - Penrose bought from Wasson, 1920s - M. Louis (printer/foreman - Tribune) and Frances Penrose 1930 census: \$1,800 value - Penrose, M. Louis (white, 45, printer for newspaper, born in IA), wife Frances (white, 47, born in IA), Miriam (20), Ivan (18, apprentice printer), Wendell (16), Irma (14), and Donald (13) 1930s-1944 - Marian Louis (printer Lincoln Printing) and Francis Penrose, also Miriam, Ivan (printer/composer - Matt Parrott &amp; Sons), Wendall, Irma 1940 census: \$1,700 value - Penrose, M. Louis (white, 55, printer for local press, born in IA), wife Frances (white, 57, born in IA), Miriam (30) 1944-1949 - owned by Rex Carpenter - rented to James (Illinois Central Railroad) and Mary Montgomery; Jan 1949 - Carpenter sold to Montgomery 1950s - James (Illinois Central Railroad) and Mary Montgomery 1962 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, frame, porch, garage 1960s - James (retired) and Mary Montgomery 1970 - Bill B Montgomery, 1975 - vacant, 1977 - transferred to Montgomery heirs 1995-2010s - owned by Kathy Harrington Current use/owner: rental house (Kathy Harrington)</p>

<p><b>Map #86</b> <i>Section: E</i></p> <p><b>246 Jackson St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-05486</b></p> <p>Legal description: Howrey &amp; McWilliams Addition, Block 8, Lot 9</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1915 - gable front - 2 story 2 story house - frame - rolled asphalt Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed; Features: - Windows: some wood 1/1, some vinyl with vinyl storms Modifications: siding <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 1 car, c.1956; walls: frame, roof: , features: ; Other outbuilding: Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324258020">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324258020</a></p> <p>1909-15 - lot owned by George B. McWilliams 1915-1923 - owned by L.G. Adams - house likely built in 1915 - first listed in 1916 - William (Illinois Central Railroad) and Elizabeth Oaks, 1918 - Paul F. (harness maker Waterloo Saddlery Company) and Agnes Schammel 1918 Sanborn map: 2 story house, frame, porch, outbuilding 1920 census: rented - address not found 1923-1930 - Serafin (Illinois Central, then John Deere) and Anna Dietsch 1930 census: address not found - 1925 census: Serafin Dietsch (44, born in France), Anna (40, born in Iowa, parents born in Germany), Alfred (20), Lucille (18), Leonard (16), George (14), Leona (12), Thelma (8), Robbert (5), and Francis (4) 1930-1940 - Serafin (John Deere) and Anna Dietsch; Serafin died in Feb 1940; Anna then used as rental until sold in Dec 1942; 1941 - rented to Arthur E. (employed at Rath Packing Company) and Madine Miller 1940 census: address not found - likely Dietsch, Anna (55, born in IA, widow) 1942-1951 - owned by Vernice &amp; Mattie A Hughes - rented to Arthur E. (employed at Rath Packing Company) and Madine Miller 1951 - Hughes divorced - property to Vernice Hughes - remarried, 1953-1966 - Vernice (machine operator John Deere Tractor) and Annie M. Hughes, Annie died in 1966 1962 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, frame, porch, garage 1969-1990s - Vernice &amp; Geneva Hughes, Vernice died in April 1992 Current use/owner: rental house (Get the Net LLC)</p>
<p><b>Map #87</b> <i>Section: E</i></p> <p><b>252 Jackson St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-05487</b></p> <p>Legal description: Howrey &amp; McWilliams Addition, Block 8, Lot 8</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 2001 - SHPO, not in 1986 also</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1915 - Foursquare with front gable (center) 2 story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed; Features: front gable with gable returns Windows: wood 1/1 with aluminum storms Modifications: siding <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 1 car, c.1950; walls: frame - vinyl, roof: gable-front - asphalt, features: - Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324258021">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324258021</a></p> <p>1907-12 - lot owned by George B. McWilliams 1912 - McWilliams sold to Waterloo Loan &amp; Trust Co - house then likely built in 1913; however, address listed as 262 and as vacant in 1916 and 1921 1918 Sanborn map: 2 story house, frame, porch, 1920 census: rented/vacant - address not found 1920s - series of owners - neither 252 or 262 Jackson listed in 1925 directory 1930 census: rented for \$20/m by Berdell, George (black, 32, shake out at John Deere, born in GA), wife Ethel (black, 32, born in AL), Anna (8), Phyllis (6), Sonomia (2), Mary Helen (1) - all children born in MO 1930s-1944 - George Berdell Jr. (Rath Packing Company, then John Deere) and wife Ethel Berdell; bought house from Perpetual Bank and Loan Association in June 1935 - continued to live here; Ethel died in 1944 1940 census: \$1,200 value - Berdell, George (black, 42, iron pourer at John Deere, born in GA), wife Ethel (black, 32, janitor at packing co, born in AL), Annie (18), Phyllis (15), Samonia (12), Mary (11); also brother Berdell, Oliver (black, 43, janitor at Deere, GA)</p>

	<p>1946-1950 - George C Berdell (mechanic John Deere) and second wife Nora S (Nola S.), a;so Anna G Berdell (employed at John Deere), Phyliss B Berdell (singer KXEL radio - Jubilee Singers), and Sonomia A Berdell</p> <p>1950s - George C. (employed John Deere) and Nola S. Berdell, also Sonomia Berdell</p> <p>1962 Sanborn map: 2 story house, frame, porch</p> <p>1960s - George C. Berdell Jr (retired) and Nola S. Berdell; George died in 1975, Nola continued to own; Nola died in 1990</p> <p>Current use/owner: single family house (Linda B. Cole)</p>
<p><b>Map #88</b> <i>Section: D</i></p> <p><b>241 Jackson St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-05484</b></p> <p>Legal description: Howrey &amp; McWilliams Addition, Block 7, Lot 23 (and Lot 24)</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1909 - gable-front (clipped) - 1 1/2 story 1 1/2 Story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed; Features: clipped gable, gable returns Windows: wood 1/1 with aluminum storms Modifications: siding <b>Garage:</b> no</p> <p>Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324257026">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324257026</a></p> <p>1907-1919 - owned by John (carpenter) and Martha Gilley - house likely built in 1909 - then lived here per 1910 and 1912 directories 1910 census: address not found c.1913-1919 - rented to Arthur M. (fireman for the Illinois Central Railroad) and Lillian Schaffer - then bought from Gilley in May 1919 - continued to live here into 1920s 1918 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, frame, porch, garage 1920 census: owned by Shaffer, Arthur (white, 30, locomotive fireman, born in IA), wife Lillian (white, 26, born in Germany), Ethel (6) by 1924 - rented to Frank X. (foreman – Rath) and Mable Nisius; 1925 - Shaffer sold to Leo E Darling &amp; I. E. Smith - used as rental; 1927 - Lotin C. (works at John Deere) and Luella Holcomb; 1927-29 -owned by Ella E. Johnson, John M Blaine, Maude Willson 1930 census: \$3,000 value - Patten, John H. (black, 46, pastor for Mt. Carmel Baptist, born in GA), wife Ada (black, 31, born in LA), son John Musas Patten (16, born in IA), cousin McCoy Sammons (black, 10, born in VA), boarder George Berdell Sr (black, 56, Rath pack) 1935 - rented to William Amen (machine helper – Illinois Central Railroad); 1935-1948 - owned by Perpetual Building &amp; Loan Association - used as rental 1940 census: rented for \$15/m by Moore, Clarence (black, 32, laborer, born in MS), Freida (black, 34, born in IA), Alec (black 12, born in IA), Gene (11), Samuel (8), Walter (5), Roy (2) 1941 - Clarence (laborer – Rath Packing) and Mary Moore; 1946 - Frank (Rath Packing) and Minnie Hunt; 1948 - property bought by Clarence Moore - then also bought lot to north in 1952 - used as rental, then moved in; 1950 - Harry (Deere)and Mabel Griffith 1950s-1965 - Clarence and Johnnie Moore 1962 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, frame, porch, garage 1965-1969 - Johnie C. Moore 1970s - Anna Moore, also Mattie Anderson Current use/owner: rental house (Gene Waltemeyer)</p>
<p><b>Map #89</b> <i>Section: D</i></p> <p><b>235 Jackson St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-05481</b></p> <p>Legal description: Howrey &amp; McWilliams</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1907 - gable-front - 1 1/2 story 1 1/2 Story house - frame - vinyl Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed; Features: gable returns, gable peak Windows: vinyl 1/1 Modifications: siding <b>Garage:</b> no</p> <p>Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324257011">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324257011</a></p> <p>1906-1907 - owned by Howrey &amp; McWilliams, transferred to just George B. McWilliams in Nov 1907 - house likely built in 1907 - first listed in 1908 directory - Henry (watchman at Waterloo Casket Company) and Amelia (Emilie) Meyer</p>

<p>Addition, Block 7, Lot 21</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i>  District: no  Individual: no  Previous: not eligible - 2001 - SHPO, not in 1986 also</p>	<p>1910 census: address not found  c.1908-1912 - rented by Henry (watchman, then bookkeeper, then lunch counter) and Emilie Meyer; 1912-1925 - owned by A.H. Rawson - used as rental; 1914/1918 - Irving (brakeman - Illinois Central) and Nellie Butler  1918 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, frame, porch, garage  1920 census: rented by Bruch, Emil (white, 28, laborer - Iowa Dairy factory, born in Germany), Cora (white, 24, born in IA), Carl ((1), mother-in-law Louisa Timmerman (white, 57, born in IA)  1924 - Paul L. (cabinet maker – Nauman Company) and Marie Klein  1930 census: \$3,000 value - Bruch, Emil (white, 37, tool maker, born in Germany), Cora (white, 34, born in IA), Carl (12), Paula (6), Theodore (4)  1930/1935 - Email (machinist - Chamberlain, then toolmaker), and Cora Bruch; 1937-1950 - Home Savings &amp; Loan Association  1940 census: rented for \$14/m by Balkmaen, Alfred (black, 30, janitor at barbershop, born in GA), wife Vira (black, 26, born in AL), William (6)  1941 - John (employee at Deere) and Ophelia Hayes; John died in 1944; then Ophelia Hayes (widow); 1950 - bHome Savings &amp; Loan Association sold to Ophelia Hayes  1950s - Ophelia Hayes (widow of John, noted in 1955 as working as a maid at Ellis Hotel)  1962 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, frame, porch, garage  1960s - Ophelia Hayes  1970s - Bilbo and Ophelia Montgomery  Current use/owner: single family house (James Hayes)</p>
<p><b>Map #90</b>  <i>Section: D</i></p> <p><b>219 Jackson St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-05478</b></p> <p>Legal description:  Howrey &amp; McWilliams  Addition, Block 7, Lot 17</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i>  District: no  Individual: no  Previous: not eligible - 1986</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1909 - gambrel-front  1 1/2 Story house - frame - vinyl  Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gambrel - asphalt  Porch: full porch - modified/enclosed; Features: gambrel roof form  Windows: vinyl 1/1 with vinyl storms  Modifications: siding, porch modification/enclosure  <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 2 car, c.2003; walls: frame - vinyl, roof: gable-front - asphalt, features: -  Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324257015">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324257015</a></p> <p>1907-1924 - owned by William M. Knowles, house likely built in 1909 - first listed in 1910 city directory - Frank J. (lineman-gas company) and Alberta O McClintick  1910 census: address not found  1912 - Frank S. (blacksmith – Illinois Central Railroad) and Mary E. Baldwin; 1914 - Richard Lasley, by 1918 - Henry (wks Hawkeye Foundry) (black) and Hallie Owens  1918 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch  1920 census: rented by Owens, Henry (black, 43, moulder at foundry, born in KY), Hallie (black, 25, born in MS), lodger Alfred Johnson (black, 29, moulder at foundry, born in IN), lodger Oscar Johnson (black, 33, laborer at foundry, born in MS)  1924-1929 - owned by Harvey Knowles; 1920s - Henry (Illinois Central Railroad) and Hallie Owens; 1929 - Owens bought house from Knowles  1930 census: \$2,000 value - Owens, Henry (black, 54, cold storage at Rath, born in KY), wife Hallie (black, 35, born in MS), lodgers: Bernice Hughes (black, 28, machinist, KY), Leon Woodson (black, 25, catcher at Rath, KS), Harry Robinson (black, 45, railroad, MS)  1930s - Henry (Rath Packing) and Hallie Owens  1940 census: \$2,000 value - Owens, Henry (black 64, laborer at Rath, born in KY), Hallie (black, 45, born in MS), also renters - \$15/m - Verne Hughes (black, 38, laborer at foundry, born in KY) and wife Mattie (black, 38, born in MS)  1940s-1954 - Henry and Hallie Owens; Henry died in 1954  1962 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch, garage  1955-1970s - Hallie Owens (widow)  1988 - estate of Hallie Owens sold house to Betty M. Allen  Current use/owner: rental house (Anacapa Associates LLC)</p>

<b>Map #91</b> <i>Section: D</i>  <b>122 N Barclay St</b>  <b>Iowa #07-02681</b>  Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 7, Lot 15  <i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 2001 - SHPO, also not in 1986	<b>House</b> - c.1911 - gable-front - 1 1/2 story 1 1/2 story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: stucco (stone); Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: partial porch - enclosed; Features: gable returns Windows: wood 1/1 with aluminum storms Modifications: siding, porch <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324257017">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324257017</a> 1906-1907 - owned by Howrey & McWilliams, transferred to just Benjamin Howrey in Nov 1908; July 1910 - sold to A.T. Whittle - house likely built in 1910 or 1911 - first listed in 1912 directory - rented to Irving Butler 1912 - Irving Butler (brakemen for Illinois Central Railroad) and wife Nellie Butler; 1913-1922 - owned by Roy and Anna Welch - used as rental; 1914 - Semr Bresr; 1918 - Robert (Illinois Central Railroad) (black) and Lillie Lee 1918 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch 1920 census: rented by Spand, Edward (black, 26, laborer at manufacturing co, born in AL), wife Pearl (black, 21, born in AL) Edward (molder Swift Manufacturing Co) (black) and Pearl Spand; 1922-1938 - owned by Merrill French - used as rental; 1924 - Clarence (Rath Packing House) and Alma Clay; 1927/1930 - Charles (Illinois Central railroad, John Deere) (black) & Louisa Anderson 1930 census: rented for \$18/m by Anderson, Louisa (black, 30, born in MS), niece Ann Lee Anderson (black, 20, born in MS) 1935 - Lester and Ida Seweats (black), 1938-1956 - owned by Luise Anderson, Luise Beck 1940 census: \$1,500 value - Anderson, Luise (black, 40, female, born in MS), lodgers Lester Smets (black, 30, car washer at garage, born in IL) and wife Adalie (black, 27, born in MS), and son Jerome (5, born in IA), also lodger Joseph Worren (black, 65, born in MS) 1940s - Louisa (Luise) Anderson (widow of Charles Anderson), also boarders; then married McKinley Beck in early 1950s; Louisa died in April 1955 1962 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch 1955-1970s - McKinley Beck (Rath Packing, then retired) Current use/owner: rental house (GBM Property Management)
<b>Map #92</b> <i>Section: D</i>  <b>138 N Barclay St</b>  <b>Iowa #07-02683</b>  Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 7, Lot 11  <i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1990	<b>House</b> - c.1906 (or earlier?) - side gable - 1 1/2 story 1 1/2 story house - frame - composite Foundation: stone; Roof: side gable - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed; Features: - Windows: wood 1/1 with vinyl storms Modifications: siding, porch <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324257021">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324257021</a> 1906-1910 - owned by Theophile Winninger (lived at 201 Barclay); earlier address of 134? - listed in 1909 directory as Fred C. (works Iowa Dairy Separator Co) and Mary C. Bluhm 1910 census: address not found 1910-1922 - owned by Joseph Kurth Jr (lived at 218 Sumner); 138 address first listed in 1916 directory, but house appears to date to earlier period likely with earlier numbeingr; 1916 - Albert Carr; 1918 - Joseph (Illinois Central) & Willie Hollingsworth 1918 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch 1920 census: rented by Hollingsworth, Joe (black, 36, laborer at packing co, born in MS), wife Betty (black, 28, born in MS), Nora (13, born in MS), John (12, born in MS), Geneva (10, born in MS), Esther (8, born in MS), Carrie (2, born in IA), Sam (1, born in IA) 1922-1924 - owned by Leo Warmuth - rented by Joseph and Willie Hollingsworth - then they bought in Sept 1924; Willie Nash Hollingsworth died on March 12, 1925; 1927 - Joseph Hollingsworth (Rath Packing) 1930 census: \$1,500 value - Hollingsworth, Joe (black, 45, laborer at packing co, born in MS), servant/nanny? Hertha Swete (black, 43, servant in private home, born in MS),

	<p>daughter Carrie Hollingsworth (12, born in IA), son Sam (9), daughter Mary (8), son Luke (5)</p> <p>1930s - Joseph Hollingsworth, also Walter (works at John Deere) and Geneva (Hollingsworth) Owens in 1935</p> <p>1940 census: \$1,000 value - Hollingsworth, Joseph (black, 55, laborer at WPA, born in MS), daughter Carrie Bates (black, 22, born in IA) &amp; her husband Thomas Bates (black, 37, car washer at garage, born in NE), son Samuel (21, hotel porter, born in IA), &amp; Marilyn (3)</p> <p>1940s - Joseph Hollingsworth (1946 - wks for Illinois Central), also Samuel Hollingsworth in 1941 (porter at Russell-Lamson Hotel), also Mary Hollingsworth (1950); Joseph died on May 27, 1950 (moved to Waterloo in 1916 - Illinois Central, married in 1917)</p> <p>1953 - estate of Joseph Hollingsworth sold to Al Reichert, used as rental; 1955 - Mary Mason (widow of Lee); 1960 - vacant; 1958-1977 - owned by G.K. &amp; Sallie Ann Amble - used as rental</p> <p>1962 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch</p> <p>1960s-1970s - rented by Nathan and Mae Francis Sallis</p> <p>1977 - Nathan and Mae Sallis bought from estate of Amble - continued to live here</p> <p>1980s-1990s - Nathan and Mae Sallis; Nathan died in 2002; Mae died in 2017; house transferred to Richard Sallis in 2009</p> <p>Current use/owner: single family house (Richard Sallis)</p>
<p><b>Map #93</b> <i>Section: D</i></p> <p><b>142 N Barclay St</b></p> <p><b>Iowa #07-02684</b></p> <p>Legal description: Howrey &amp; McWilliams Addition, Block 7, Lot 10</p> <p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1909 - gable-front (clipped) - 1 1/2 story</p> <p>1 1/2 story house - frame - vinyl</p> <p>Foundation: stucco; Roof: gable-front - asphalt</p> <p>Porch: full porch - modified/enclosed; Features: clipped gable, gable returns</p> <p>Windows: vinyl 1/1 windows</p> <p>Modifications: siding, porch, windows</p> <p><b>Garage:</b> yes? - detached - 1 car, c.1950; walls: frame, roof: , features:</p> <p>Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324257022">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324257022</a></p> <p>1906-1912 - owned by Dr. Elmer and Alice Dunkelberg - house appears built around 1909 as rental</p> <p>1910 census: rented by Steinberg, Frederick (white, 24, laborer for railroad, born in Germany), wife Augusta (white, 24, born in Germany), Walter (9 mo)</p> <p>1910-1914 - house appears numbered as 126/136 N. Barclay - rented Fred (works for Illinois Central) and Augusta Steinberger - then bought in January 1912; address appears as 142 N. Barclay first in 1916 directory; 1916-1922 - Frederick &amp; Augusta Steinberg</p> <p>1918 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, frame, porch</p> <p>1920 census: owned by Steinberg, Frederic (white, 33, machinist at railroad shops, born in Germany), wife Augusta (white, 34, born in Germany), Walter (9, born in Iowa), Freda (8), Gurghu (7), Elgahart (4)</p> <p>1923-1929 - owned by Hiram/Mary Peterson - used as rental; 1924 - Ernest (Rath Packing) and Adeline H Spencer; 1927 - Myra (laborer) and wife Marie Lee; Myra died in 1929; Marie Lee bought house in March 1930</p> <p>1930 census: \$2,000 value - Lee, Marie (black, 33, widow, born in MS), boarders: Henry Lee (49, single, negro, born in Arkansas, press and cleaner) and Jay Gould (60, single, negro, born in Mississippi, street work for city)</p> <p>1935 - rented to Mrs. Lizzie Brown; by 1940 - rented to Walter Owens</p> <p>1940 census: rented for \$18/m by Owens, Walter (black, 34, married, laborer at tractor co, born in MS), daughter Thadyne (black, 12, born in IA), Eva (11), James (2), also sister Marie Owens (black, 25, born in MS), niece Myrna L. Cole (black, 10, born in IA)</p> <p>1940s - Walter (foundry - John Deere) and Geneva Owens; rented then bought house from Marie Lee in 1944</p> <p>1950s - Walter (factory/laborer - John Deere) and Geneva Owens</p> <p>1962 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, frame, porch</p> <p>1960s-1970s - owned by Walter and Geneva Owens - used as rental; 1960 - LaVerne Cherry, 1965 - Lloyd Marshall, 1970 - Maggie Davis, 1975 - Joe O'Neal</p> <p>1981-86 - owned by Walter Owens - used as rental</p> <p>1986 - estate of Walter Owens sold to James &amp; Doty Sue Ross</p>



	Current use/owner: single family house (Daisy Ross & Lorraine Nobles)
<b>Map #94</b> <i>Section: D</i>  <b>146 N Barclay St</b>  <b>Iowa #07-02685</b>  Legal description: Howrey & McWilliams Addition, Block 7, Lot 9  <i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1986	<b>House</b> - c.1909 - gable-front (clipped) - 1 1/2 story 1 1/2 story house - frame - aluminum Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: gable-front - asphalt Porch: full porch - modified/enclosed; Features: clipped gable, gable returns Windows: wood 1/1 with aluminum storms Modifications: siding, porch <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324257023">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324257023</a> 1906-1912 - owned by Dr. Reuben and Florence Dunkelberg - house appears built around 1909 as a rental 1910 census: rented by Manske, Julius (white, 55, foreman for street railway, born in Germany), wife Pauline (55, white, born in Germany), daughter Bertha (17, laundress at laundry, born in Germany), daughter Ida (15, laundress at laundry), son Fred (13, born in Ger) 1910-1914 - house appears numbered as 130 N. Barclay - rented by Julius (laborer) and Caroline Manske; bought house in Feb 1912; 1916 - first listed as 146 N. Barclay - Julius and Caroline Manske; 1918 - Julius (gas company) and Caroline Manske 1918 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, frame, porch 1920 census: owned by Manske, Julius (white, 62, section hand for railroad, born in Germany), wife Catherine (error?) (white, 64, born in Germany) 1912-1924 - Julius and Caroline (Pauline) Manske; wife died in 1924; 1925 - sold house to Joe King; by 1927 - rented to Charles and Bertha Webb, also Rose Anderson and J.D. Hopkins 1930 census: rented for \$20/m by Webb, Charles (black, 34, laborer for Illinois Central shops, born in MS), wife Myrtle (black, 25, house work for private family, born in LA), Maggie (13, born in MS), John William (7, born in IA) 1936-1949 - owned by Emma A Fergason / Craig - used as rental; Webbs continued to live here; 1930s - Charles (works at Illinois Central) and Myrtle Webb 1940 census: \$1,200 value - Webb, Charles R. (black, 43, car repairman for steam railroad, born in TN), wife Myrtle B. (black, 34, maid for private home, born in LA) 1940s - Charles (works at Illinois Central) and Myrtle Webb; bought house in 1949 1950 - Charles and Myrtle Webb; then divorced; Myrtle retains house; married Henry Reed; 1955 - Henry (laborer) and Myrtle Reed; 1957 - divorced - house sold to Elmer Wentland; 1960 - Myrtle Reed still living here 1962 Sanborn map: 1 1/2 story house, frame, porch 1960s - Myrtle Webb/Reed, name back to Myrtle Webb by 1965; bought house back in 1967 - continued to live here until 1970 1970 - house bought by Dorothy S Davis - lived here through 1970s+ Current use/owner: single family house (Dorothy S and Jonny L Davis)
<b>Map #95</b> <i>Section: D</i>  <b>218 Salisbury St</b>  <b>Iowa #07-08323</b>  Legal description: Hammond & Hopkins Addition, Block 9, Lot 10 - E 50' of S 125' (or Lot 10 - E 50' exc N 15')	<b>House</b> - c.1910 - hip roof cottage 1 story house - frame - wood composite Foundation: concrete block - rusticated; Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: full porch - enclosed/modified; Features: hip roof form Windows: wood 1/1 Modifications: siding, siding (1950s?), porch <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 2 car, c.1950; walls: concrete block, roof: gable-front - asphalt shingles, features: rafter tails; Other outbuilding: two other small houses - 1940s - gable-roof, frame, concrete block foundations Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324184007">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324184007</a> 1891-1908 - owned by Leavitt & Johnson 1908-1910 - owned by Caroline Clark Leavitt; May 1910 - lots 8-9-10 sold to Samuel B. Reed (lawyer) - four houses then built - only this east one at 218 Salisbury remains; used as rental into 1920s

<p><i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: more research Previous: not eligible - 1997 - SHPO</p>	<p>1910/1912 - Arthur C (brakeman-Illinois Central) and wife Maude Yetter; 1914 - Alvin Butler; 1918 - Nelson (Illinois Central) and Kate Appleton 1918 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch 1920 census: rented by Sulentic, Nicholas (white, 25, laborer at icehouse, born in Austria, immigrated in 1912), Katie (white, 21, born in Austria, immigrated in 1914), Nicholas (1) 1921 - Nicholas and Katie Sulentic; 1924 - George (Illinois Central) and Carrie Walton (black); 1925 - house bought by George &amp; Carrie Walton; 1927 - George (Illinois Central) and Carrie Walton 1930 census: \$2,500 value - Walton, George (black, 36, center pit at railroad, born in MS), Carrie (black, 30, born in MS), Quinn (15, born in IA), Emery (8, born in IA), mother Matilda Walton (black, 55, born in MS) 1930s - George (pit man for Illinois Central) and Carrie Walton 1940 census: \$2,000 value - Walton, George E. (black, 45, laborer at steam railrad, born in MS), Carrie (black, 45, born in MS) 1940s - George (pit man for Illinois Central) and Carrie Walton; George Walton died in 1949 1950 - Carrie and Sidney, also 218 rear - Clara Walton; 1950s - 218 main house - Carrie Walton, also two small houses to rear 1962 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch; two small dwellings to rear; CB garage 1960s - Carrie Walton at 218 main house, two dwellings to rear (1960 - Ida Chappell at 218 ½ and Clara Walton at "218 rear") 1974 - death of Carrie Walton; 1970s - some vacant listings, some tenants Current use/owner: vacant houses (End of the Road LLC)</p>
<p><b>Map #96</b> <i>Section: D</i>  <b>208 (206)</b> <b>Salisbury St</b>  <b>Iowa #07-08321</b>  Legal description: Hammond &amp; Hopkins Addition, Block 9, Lot 7 - W 31' exc N 15', and Lot 6 - E 2.5' exc N 15'  <i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1997 - SHPO</p>	<p><b>House</b> - c.1917 - hip roof - 2 story (I-house) 2 story house - frame - rolled asphalt Foundation: stucco (concrete block); Roof: hip - asphalt Porch: entry hood/steps; Features: wide eaves, offset entry with hood Windows: wood 1/1 with vinyl storms Modifications: siding, siding (1950s?), converted to duplex (1950s) <b>Garage:</b> no Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324184002">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324184002</a></p> <p>1880s-1909 - owned by Amelia E. Hammond April 1909 - Hammond sold lots 6-7 to Oscar Howard Sweeney; three houses built on lots over next 6-7 years; this middle house appears to be last built around 1917 - only house remaining 1917-1938 - owned by Oscar H. Sweeney - used as rental; 1916 - not listed; 1918 - on Sanborn map; 1920 - Thomas (laborer Waterloo Gasoline Engine Co.) and Velen Tolliver 1918 Sanborn map: 2 story house, frame, rear section 1920 census: rented by Gutierrez, Ceypin (23, laborer at ice house, born in Mexico, immigrated in 1916), lodger Thomas Lopez (34, laborer at railroad, born in Mexico, immigrated in 1912) 1924 - Lewis (Rath Packing) and Laura Freeman; 1927 - John Moore (black); 1930 - vacant 1930 census: address not found 1935 - Mrs. Linnie Tankersley; 1938-1944 - owned by Jessie L. Sweeney - used as rental; 1941 - Ollie and Mabel Carmichael 1940 census: \$500 value - Carmichael, Ollie (black, 42, cook at road house, born in MS), also Mable Moorehead (black 33, domestic servant, born in MS) 1940s - Ollie and Mabel Carmichael; 1944 - Sweeney sold house to Carmichaels; continued to live here 1950s - Ollie (laborer) and Mabel Carmichae 1962 Sanborn map: 2 story house, frame 1960s - Mrs. Mabel Carmichael - also tenant on second story at 208 1/2 Salisbury 1970s-1996 - Mrs. Mabel Carmichael Current use/owner: vacant house (George Holdings LLC)</p>

<b>Map #97</b> <i>Section: D</i>  <b>220 Hopkins Ct</b>  <b>Iowa #07-05216</b>  Legal description: Hammond & Hopkins Addition, Block 10, Lot 2  <i>NRHP Evaluation:</i> District: no Individual: no Previous: not eligible - 1991 - SHPO, not in 1986 also	<b>House</b> - c.1901 - cross gable (T-plan) 1 story house - frame - wood composite Foundation: stone; Roof: cross gable - asphalt Porch: partial porch; Features: - Windows: wood 1/1 Modifications: siding, siding (1950s?) <b>Garage:</b> yes - detached - 1 car, c.1946; walls: frame - composite wood, roof: gable-front, features: - Assessor link: <a href="http://www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324184016">www2.co.black-hawk.ia.us/website/bhmap/bhRepDet.asp?apn=891324184016</a> 1894 - Lots 1-2 sold by Leavitt & Johnson to Frank Seifert; built house to east on Lot 1; c.1901 - daughter Matilda married George Schmitt - this house built - they moved here - lot 2 sold to George Schmitt in July 1901 1901-1905 - George (laborer) and Matilda (Seiffert) Schmitt (house listed as 127 Salisbury); June 1905 - house sold to Henry Seiffert 1910 census: owned by Seiffert, Henry (white, 50, machinist helper at railroad, born in Germany, immigrated in 1888), wife Susanna (white, 52, born in Germany, immigrated in 1890) 1905-1920 - Henry (Illinois Central) and Susie Seiffert (listed as 127 Salisbury, then 127 Hopkins Ct) 1918 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, porch 1920 census: owned by Seifert, Henry ((white, 59, laborer at railroad shops, born in Germany, wife Susie (white, 63, born in Germany, and son John (white, 20, born in Iowa, machinist at railroad shops) 1921-1927 - owned by Henry Seiffert - rented to Frank (works Illinois Central) and Pearl Taylor (listed as 127 Hopkins Ct); 1927 - Seiffert sold to Taylor - they continued to live here 1930 census: address not found 1930s - Frank (painter helper at Illinois Central) (black) and Pearl Taylor 1940 census: \$1,500 value - Taylor, Frank (black, 55, laborer at steam railroad, born in MS), Pearl (black, 47, born in MS), Joseph (25, b. MS), Charles (23, MS), Rosella (21, born in IA), Viola (20), Frank (17), Dorothy (15), Le Jean (16), Arthur (10), Nathaniel (8) 1940s - Frank (painter helper at Illinois Central) and Pearl Taylor 1950s-1965 - Frank (retired by 1955) and Pearl Taylor 1962 Sanborn map: 1 story house, frame, rear sections, garage, shed 1965 - Pearl Taylor died 1965-1979 - Frank Taylor 1980s-2000s - owned by heirs of Taylor; 2014 - taken by City of Waterloo - slated for demolition Current use/owner: vacant house (City of Waterloo)
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\* “more research” note under district evaluation relates to the discussion on page 226