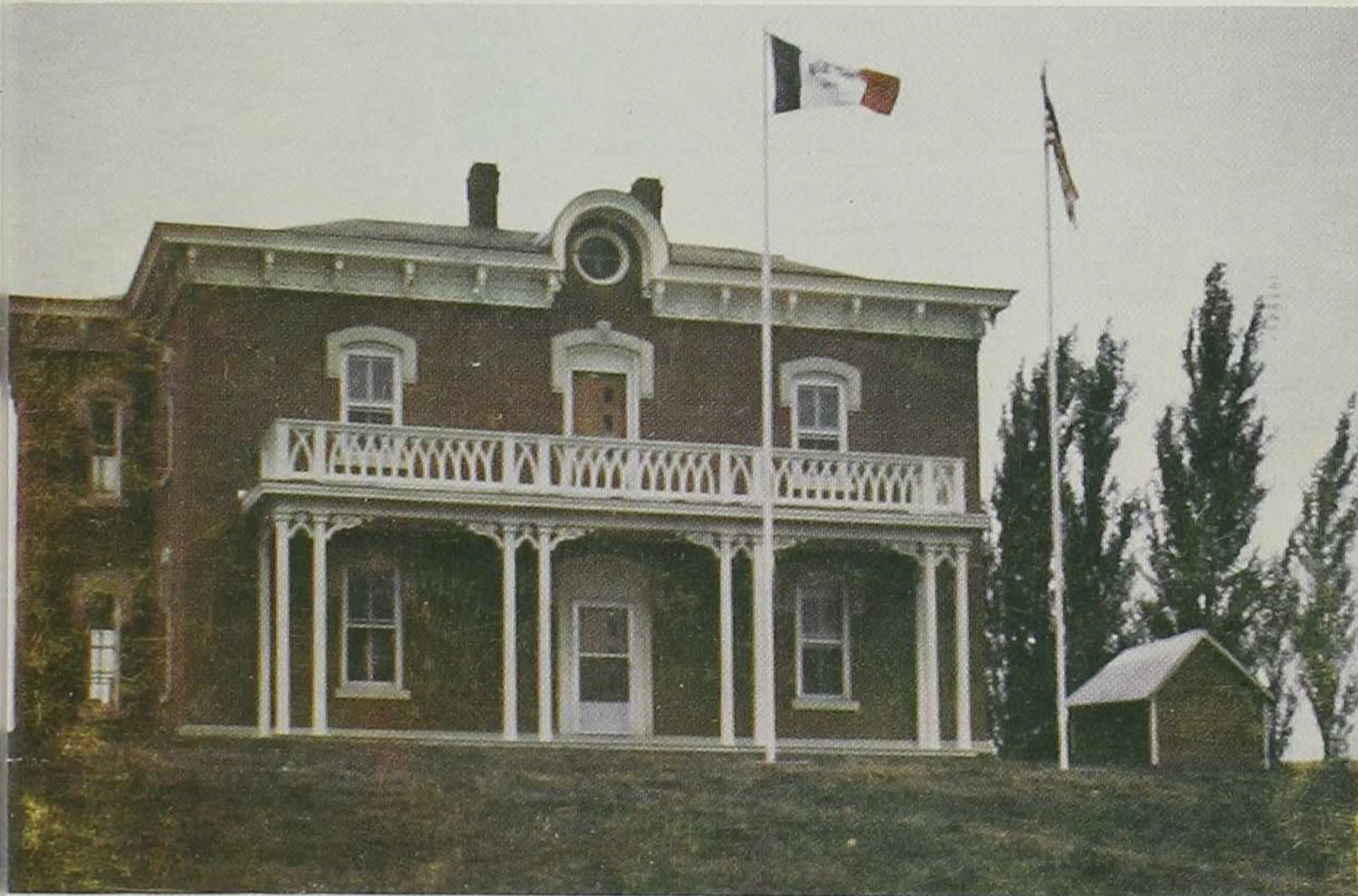


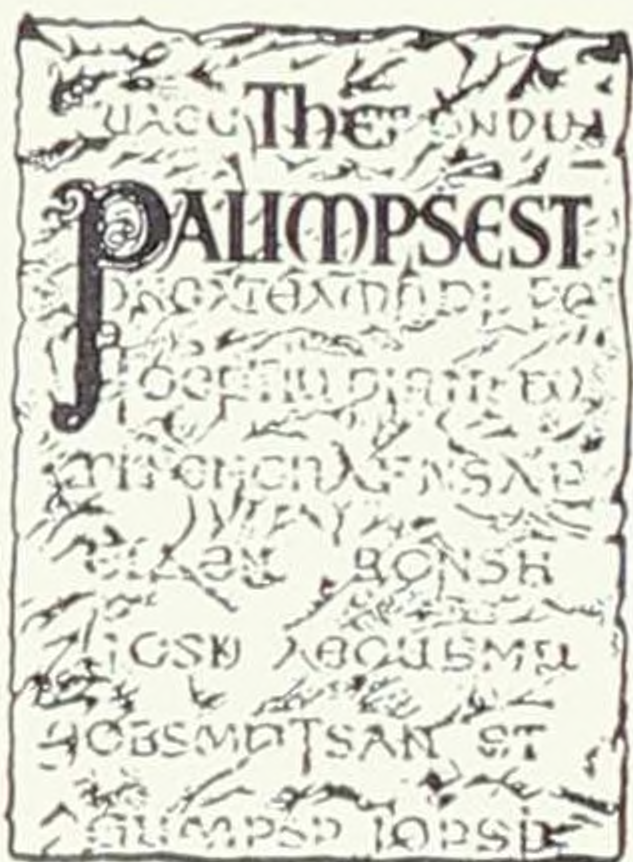
The
PALIMPSEST



Published Monthly by
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OCTOBER 1972



The Meaning of Palimpsest

In early times a palimpsest was a parchment or other material from which one or more writings had been erased to give room for later records. But the erasures were not always complete; and so it became the fascinating task of scholars not only to translate the later records but also to reconstruct the original writings by deciphering the dim fragments of letters partly erased and partly covered by subsequent texts.

The history of Iowa may be likened to a palimpsest which holds the record of successive generations. To decipher these records of the past, reconstruct them, and tell the stories which they contain is the task of those who write history.

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Cover: The Dow House in Dow City, Iowa, on the National Register of Historic Places.

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THE PALIMPSEST

PETER T. HARSTAD AND L. EDWARD PURCELL
ASSOCIATE EDITORS

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Preserving our Heritage

By ADRIAN ANDERSON

I.

THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM

Iowans possess a unique heritage. The state's settlement in the nineteenth century by a diverse population unleashed the agricultural potential of perhaps the richest food-producing region of its size anywhere in the world. Here the federal government played host to the nation's first great "land rush" that would thereafter be a standard feature in the opening of the West. Here a company of German immigrants founded what would be the most successful agrarian communal experiment in ante-bellum America. Here John Brown trained his band of guerilla fighters whose raid on Harper's Ferry helped propel the nation into civil war. From Iowa during that war, went more men to the

Union Army than from any other state of comparable population in the nation. And, as a logical and humane consequence of the Civil War, Iowans voted to extend full political equality to black Americans—the only state to do so by a straightforward decision of its population, a lonely grass-roots triumph of civil libertarianism in a generally racist age. (Yet, a generation later an Iowan would single-handedly segregate professional baseball, while another would found an internationally notorious anti-Catholic organization, the American Protective Association.)

With its economy locked into national and world agricultural markets, Iowans could not escape the major currents of postwar change. The first large-scale experiment in corporate monopoly in America was the so-called Iowa Pool devised by railroads serving the state. In response to this and other grievances the embattled farmers of Iowa organized the largest collection of Grange chapters in the nation, made Iowa the banner state for the radical "Greenbackers" in 1878, and contributed the first presidential candidate of the famous Populist Party of the 1890's. When the Progressive movement swept the land in the first decades of the twentieth century, the "Des Moines Plan" provided the nation with a model for the reform of its city governments. When the Great Depression struck

America, the incumbent President was a native Iowan as well as two of the New Deal's chief architects and the nation's leading labor organizer. In these, and in a host of other ways, Iowa has played its role in the American experience.

That Iowans have been deeply interested in the preservation of their history is shown by the fact that legislative action was taken to establish a State Historical Society in 1857, just eleven years after Iowa became a state. The legislators required the Society to collect, preserve, study, and disseminate materials of Iowa history.

Unfortunately, the same genius which inspired the legislation in 1857 did not forcefully include the preservation of buildings, structures, and places. We now have realized as a nation the importance of preserving some buildings and structures of an earlier day to serve as physical links with our past. Many historic places in Iowa have not survived the passage of time. A few, such as Old Capitol, Plum Grove, the Gardner Cabin at Spirit Lake, and Fort Atkinson have been preserved by the State. The majority, however, have been preserved either by accident or through the efforts of local historical societies to save at least one structure which symbolized the lives of individuals who had created their communities. It was an act of local pride and of respect for the past,

and, as an editorial statement in the *Iowa City Press-Citizen* (October 13, 1972) said, was primarily "the province of an elitist assortment of antiquaries, patriotic societies, ladies' clubs and architecture buffs."

Today the preservation of our historic resources is a policy of the Federal government, by order of the President (Executive Order 11593) and under the terms of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. These documents recognize our historic properties as part of the nation's resources and natural environment which must be protected and preserved for future generations of Americans.

Iowa is now developing a long-range plan for the preservation of historic places, structures, buildings, and objects—a plan which will require the full and active participation of all interested Iowans. It is our purpose here to give a description of the State Historic Preservation Program, of the Federal guidelines that are being followed, of the ways any citizen may participate, and the reasons that make such a program a necessity for the State.

"Why Preserve?"

"Why preserve?" "Why seek to conserve historic resources at all?" These questions were answered by Robert E. Stipe at the Conference on Legal Techniques in Preservation sponsored by the National Trust for Historic Preservation in May, 1971.

"First, we seek to preserve because our historic resources are all that physically link us to our past." Our sense of historical uniqueness, why we are ourselves, and how we came to differ from others of our species, is tied closely to our physical past. We can preserve books, papers, and photographs but they are only pale shadows of historical reality. Nothing can provide a tangible link to the past like a place or a structure. History is alive and warm through preservation.

"Second, we strive to save our historic and architectural heritage simply because we have lived with it and it has become part of us." We cannot separate ourselves from our past, and so we rely on the physical presence of historic things as important parts of our daily lives. We understand life in terms of past experience and should not discard lightly the reminders of that experience.

"Third, we save our physical heritage partly because we live in an age of frightening communications and other technological abilities, as well as in

an era of increasing cultural homogeneity." The past provides touchstones of reality in a modern world of confusion and rush. We reach for concreteness and perspective as symbolized in objects of the past.

"Fourth, we preserve historic sites and structures because of their relation to past events, eras, movements, and persons that we feel are important to honor and understand." In many ways preservation is an act of respect for the past. In making sites and structures accessible we are sometimes able to have the past live for us as it cannot in print or pictures. Nostalgia and patriotism are important human emotions in preservation. Historic sites and structures become the focus of such emotions and more, they serve as creative images in our attempt to understand the past.

"Fifth, we seek to preserve the architecture and landscapes of the past simply because of their intrinsic value as art." Many historic structures were designed by some of America's greatest artists. They are an important part of our artistic heritage, as important as painting and sculpture. If we value buildings as art we will not destroy them wantonly.

"Sixth, we seek to preserve our past because we believe in the right of our cities and countryside to be beautiful." It is clear that much modern design

and construction lacks the beauty so often found in structures of the past. We seek to preserve the past not only for its artistic value and historic significance, but also because what will replace it might be ugly. Experience shows that while some modern buildings may be as functional and pleasing as the old, often this is not the case. What is appealing in our urban and rural landscape must be preserved.

Mr. Stipe's final point is, perhaps, most important of all. Fascination with the past and aesthetic motivation are no longer sufficient reasons to preserve historic sites. We must now acknowledge that historic preservation is part of a larger concern, the problem of enhancing the environment of human life on this planet. This consideration is especially important in urban centers where daily life becomes a dismal struggle for existence. If preservation is not to be irrelevant, we must look beyond traditional elitist intellectual and aesthetic reasons and turn our energies to a broader and more constructive social purpose. We must preserve not only architectural artifacts, but also human neighborhoods. This is particularly urgent when special interest and ethnic groups, in an effort to discover their own heritage, have begun to isolate themselves from a common heritage for all Americans. Success in preservation requires that we give as

much attention to bathrooms, kitchens, schools, garbage collection, employment, and racial conflict as we traditionally have given to history and architecture. As Stipe put it:

"Basically, it is the saving of people and lives and cities—not just buildings—that are important to all of us. We have before us an unparalleled opportunity, if we are sufficiently determined, to contribute significantly to the upgrading of the quality of human existence. If we can achieve this, to some extent at least, the architecture and history will fall into place."

The Present Preservation Program

The Federal programs which now assist the preservation work of the States and Territories did not come into being suddenly; they are the culmination of a series of legislative Acts developed over a period of more than 60 years.

The first measure recognizing the significance of our historic patrimony was the Antiquities Act signed by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1906. It is brief but important, since it provides the foundation for subsequent Acts:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who should appropriate, excavate, injure, or destroy any his-

toric or prehistoric ruin or monument, or any object of antiquity, situated on lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States, without the permission of the Secretary of the Department of the Government having jurisdiction over the lands on which said antiquities are situated, shall, upon conviction, be fined in a sum of not more than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned for a period of not more than ninety days, or shall suffer both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court."

Further, the Act authorizes the President to declare sites and structures which are situated on government land as historic places, and provides for the Secretary of the Interior to take over other historic places which are on private property if the owner relinquishes title. The Act also allows the proper Federal authorities to permit examination and study of sites.

The next Congressional action important to preservation efforts was the Historic Sites Act of 1935. This Act sets forth as national policy, the preservation for public use of "historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States." It also provides for a National Register of these landmark sites.

It was on the basis of these Acts that the Na-

tional Historic Landmark program was inaugurated in 1960, administered by the National Park Service. A National Historic Landmark, "is a district, site, building, structure or object nationally significant in American History, architecture, archaeology, or culture." The Park Service has established standard "Criteria of National Significance" which is the basis for selection of sites as National Landmarks. The "Criteria" have been set down in Park Service publications as:

A. National significance is ascribed to buildings, sites, objects, or districts which possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the historical (history and archaeology) heritage of our Nation, such as:

1. Structures or sites at which events occurred that have made a significant contribution to, and are identified prominently with, or which outstandingly represent, the broad cultural, political, economic, military, or social history of the Nation, and from which an understanding and appreciation of the larger patterns of our American heritage may be gained.
2. Structures or sites associated importantly with the lives of persons nationally significant in the history of the United States.
3. Structures or sites associated significantly with an important event that outstandingly represents some great idea or ideal of the American people.
4. Structures that embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen, exceptionally valuable for a study of a period, style, or method of con-

struction; or a notable structure representing the work of a master builder, designer, or architect.

5. Objects that figured prominently in nationally significant events; or that were prominently associated with nationally significant persons; or that outstandingly represent some great idea or ideal of the American people; or that embody distinguishing characteristics of a type specimen, exceptionally valuable for a study of a period, style, or method of construction; or that are notable as representations of the work of master workers or designers.

6. Archaeological sites that have produced information of a major scientific importance by revealing new cultures, or by shedding light upon periods of occupation over large areas of the United States. Such sites are those which have produced, or which may reasonably be expected to produce, data affecting theories, concepts, and ideas to a major degree.

7. When preserved or restored as integral parts of the environment, historic buildings not sufficiently significant individually by reason of historical association or architectural merit to warrant recognition may collectively compose a "historic district" that is of historical significance to the Nation in commemorating or illustrating a way of life in its developing culture.

In addition to these seven points, which distinguish sites as having national prominence, there is a further consideration. The Federal Government requires that a Landmark have "integrity," a concept which takes into account the intangible features of a historic place. To have integrity a Land-

mark must remain at the original location; a log cabin, for example, which has been moved from its original place would no longer qualify. In the case of a structure which has been destroyed, the site location may be designated a National Landmark if the people or events associated with the structure were of "transcendent importance in the Nation's history." In all these cases as well as historic districts and objects (which must exhibit original workmanship) the mood, feeling, and associations linked to the preservation are important.

According to the Park Service, maintaining the integrity of the Landmark is crucial. Owners of National Landmarks are requested to follow standard preservation practices, and thus to retain the qualities which originally gave the site its significance. If the integrity of a Landmark site is damaged by the owner or by circumstances beyond control, the designation may be removed. Park Service officials visit Landmarks occasionally to check the site and consult with the owner. Destruction or alteration of the property, isolation from its environment, or the introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric elements out of character with the site may affect the Landmark designation.

Despite these standards of site integrity, the Landmark program is not aimed at removing property from private control. On the contrary, a pri-

mary purpose of the program is to assist private individuals and groups in protecting and preserving their possessions as part of the national heritage. Indeed, some National Landmarks are operated as commercial enterprises. Income from admission fees or sale of goods may legitimately be used to support private citizens, since the Landmark program recognizes the profit motive as a possible consideration in preserving a property. Care must be taken, however, that commercial operations do not damage the integrity of the site. Activity around the Landmark must be discrete and all promotional efforts in good taste.

In some cases Landmarks may be used as part of the normal historic pattern of life, even when part of a renewable resource is consumed. Grazing, for example, is quite permissible on Landmarks which lend themselves to such use. Some sites may be used as homes or for purposes totally unrelated to the significance of the National Landmark, so long as site integrity is not impaired.

The Park Service cautions that Landmarks which are significant because of their architecture should not be remodeled or altered in any way that modifies the historic style. If a building is important because of its interior, temporary internal changes may be accommodated, but only if enough original work remains so as to allow restoration.

If the interior does not contribute to the meaning of a Landmark then changes may be made safely without damaging the site.

It is clear from these Park Service guidelines that a private owner of a National Landmark has much leeway in the care and use of his property. The only overriding consideration is to preserve the essential values which gave the Landmark its meaning. Under normal circumstances a private owner may expect designation of his property as a National Landmark to materially improve its value.

Since the start of the National Landmark program in 1960, places throughout the nation have received recognition, and Iowans can be justly proud that the first site selected by the Department of the Interior for designation as a National Historic Landmark was the Sergeant Floyd Monument near Sioux City, which marks the gravesite of Sergeant Charles Floyd, a casualty of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

There are now ten National Historic Landmarks in Iowa:

Phipps Indian Village Site (3 miles north of Cherokee)

The Amana Villages (Iowa County)

The Blood Run Indian Village (South of Sioux Falls)

The Toolesboro Mound Group (North of Toolesboro)

The Wittrock Indian Village Site (3 miles East of Sutherland)

The Grenville M. Dodge House (605 So. Third St., Council Bluffs)

The Knapp-Wilson Farmhouse (Iowa State University Campus)

The Sergeant Charles Floyd Monument (Sioux City)

The Effigy Mounds National Monument (3 miles North of Marquette)

The Herbert Hoover National Historic Site (West Branch)

II.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN IOWA

The most significant development in historic preservation for Iowa came in 1966, when Congress passed the National Historic Preservation Act. This Act was aimed to, "establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation." The introduction to the Act provides the basic philosophy for the Historic Preservation Program.

The Congress Finds and declares—

(a) that the spirit and direction of the Nation are founded upon and reflected in its historic past;

(b) that the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people;

(c) that, in the face of ever-increasing extensions of urban centers, highways, and residential, commercial, and industrial developments, the present governmental and nongovernmental historic preservation programs and activities are inadequate to insure future generations, a genuine opportunity to appreciate and enjoy the rich heritage of our Nation; and

(d) that, although the major burdens of historic preservation have been borne by major efforts initiated by pri-

vate agencies and individuals, and both should continue to play a vital role, it is nevertheless necessary and appropriate for the Federal Government to accelerate its historic preservation programs and activities, to give maximum encouragement to agencies and individuals undertaking preservation by private means, and to assist State and local governments and the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States to expand and accelerate their historic preservation programs and activities.

The important provisions of this Act are an expanded National Register of Historic Places which includes areas of state, regional, and local historic significance, (as well as those places which qualify for National Historic Landmark status), plus a grant-in-aid program to assist preservation projects at the state and local level. These provisions, along with Federal assistance for comprehensive statewide surveys to determine historic cultural resources, added a new dimension to the preservation movement.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 encourages the several States and Territories to develop comprehensive plans for the preservation of historic places which are significant in a local and regional sense. Thus, a new level of recognition was created.

The National Park Service, which administers this National Historic Preservation Program, pro-

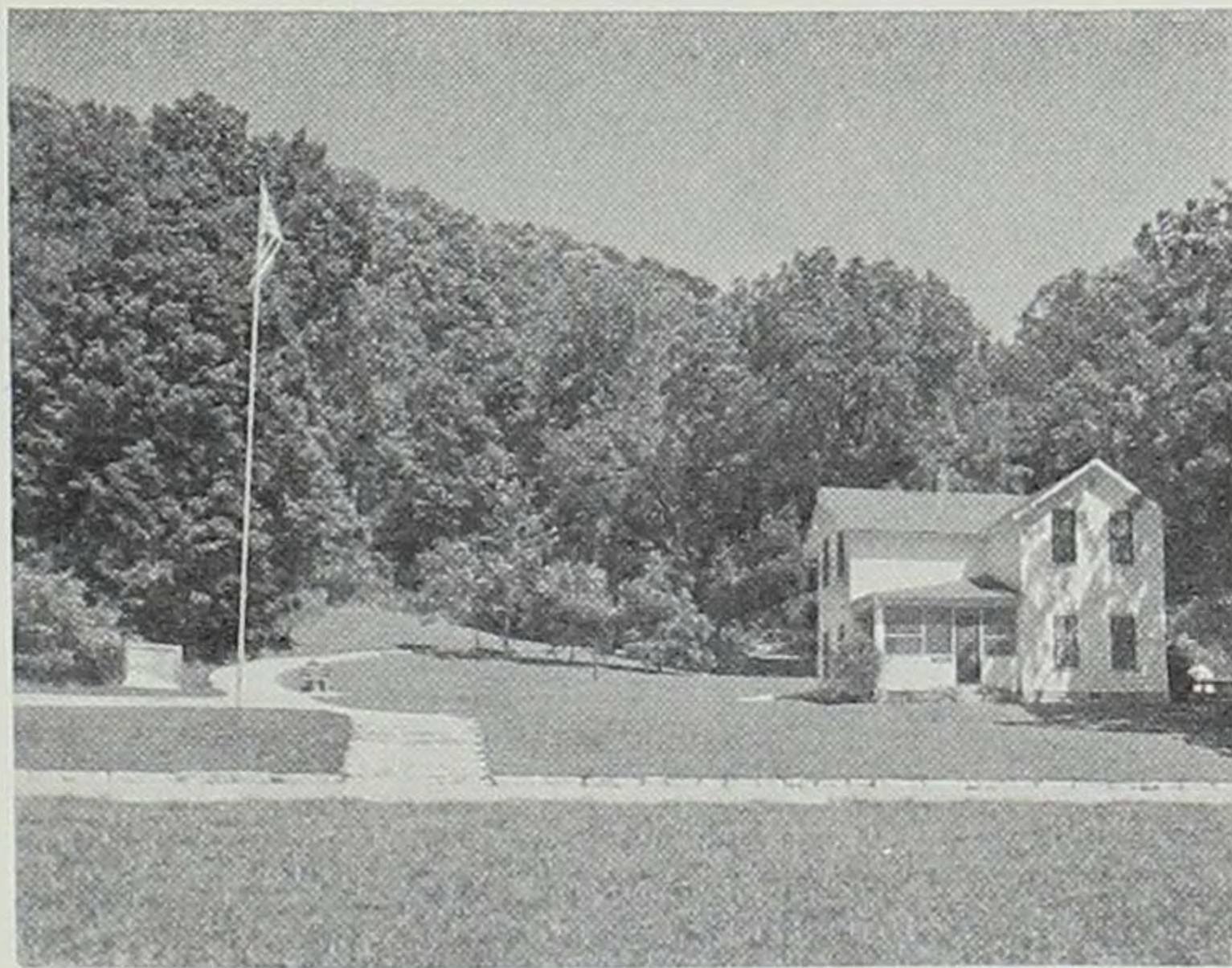
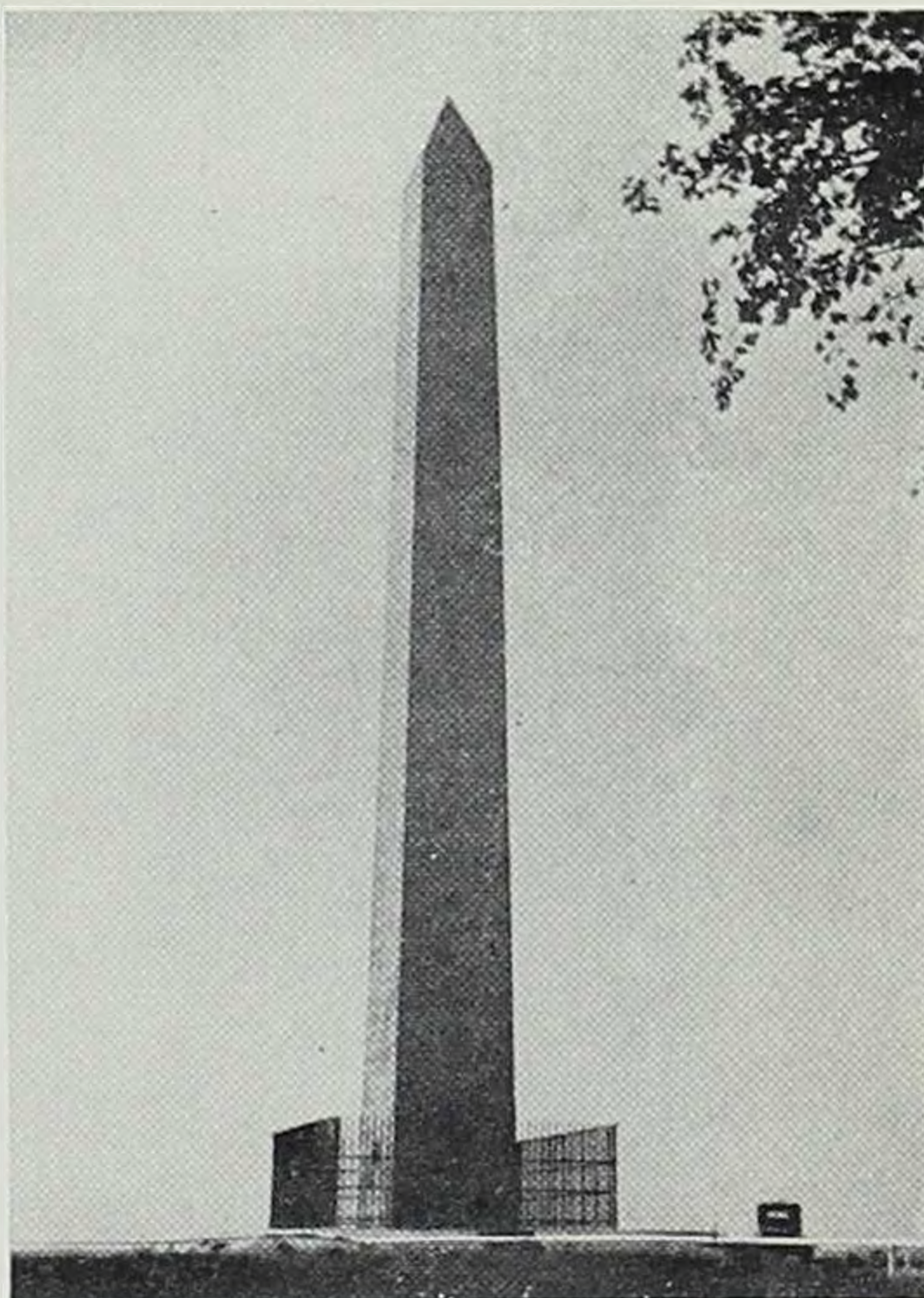
vides basic guideline requirements for the development of State Historic Preservation programs. The State Historic Preservation Program in Iowa is directed by a State Liaison Officer, appointed to act in conjunction with the Federal program.* The State Liaison Officer is assisted by an Advisory Council of trained and qualified members. As program director, the State Liaison Officer works with the Advisory Council to develop a sound, comprehensive, long-range plan for the preservation of Iowa's historic places.

The first step in such a plan is to determine what historical resources of the State might be worthy of preservation. These resources include archaeological sites, buildings, and structures and districts of architectural significance which are associated with events or individuals significant to local, state, or national history. The State Liaison Officer and the Advisory Council consult criteria published by the National Park Service in order to judge the importance of local and state historic places.

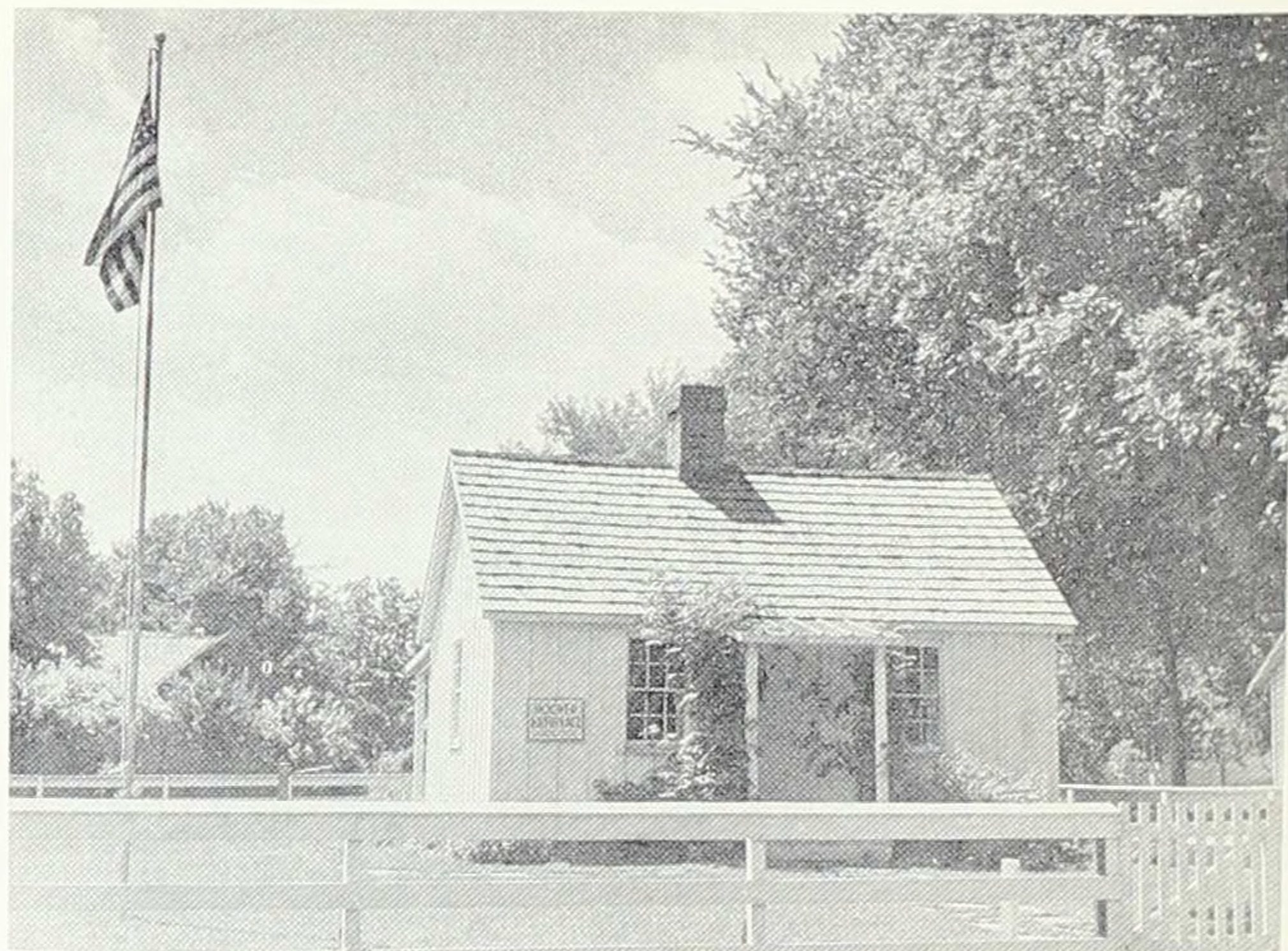
These standards are similar to those set down for the designation of National Landmarks, and focus on the, "significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture" that is present in:

*Editors Note: The Iowa State Liaison Officer is the author, Adrian Anderson, appointed by Governor Robert Ray in September, 1971.

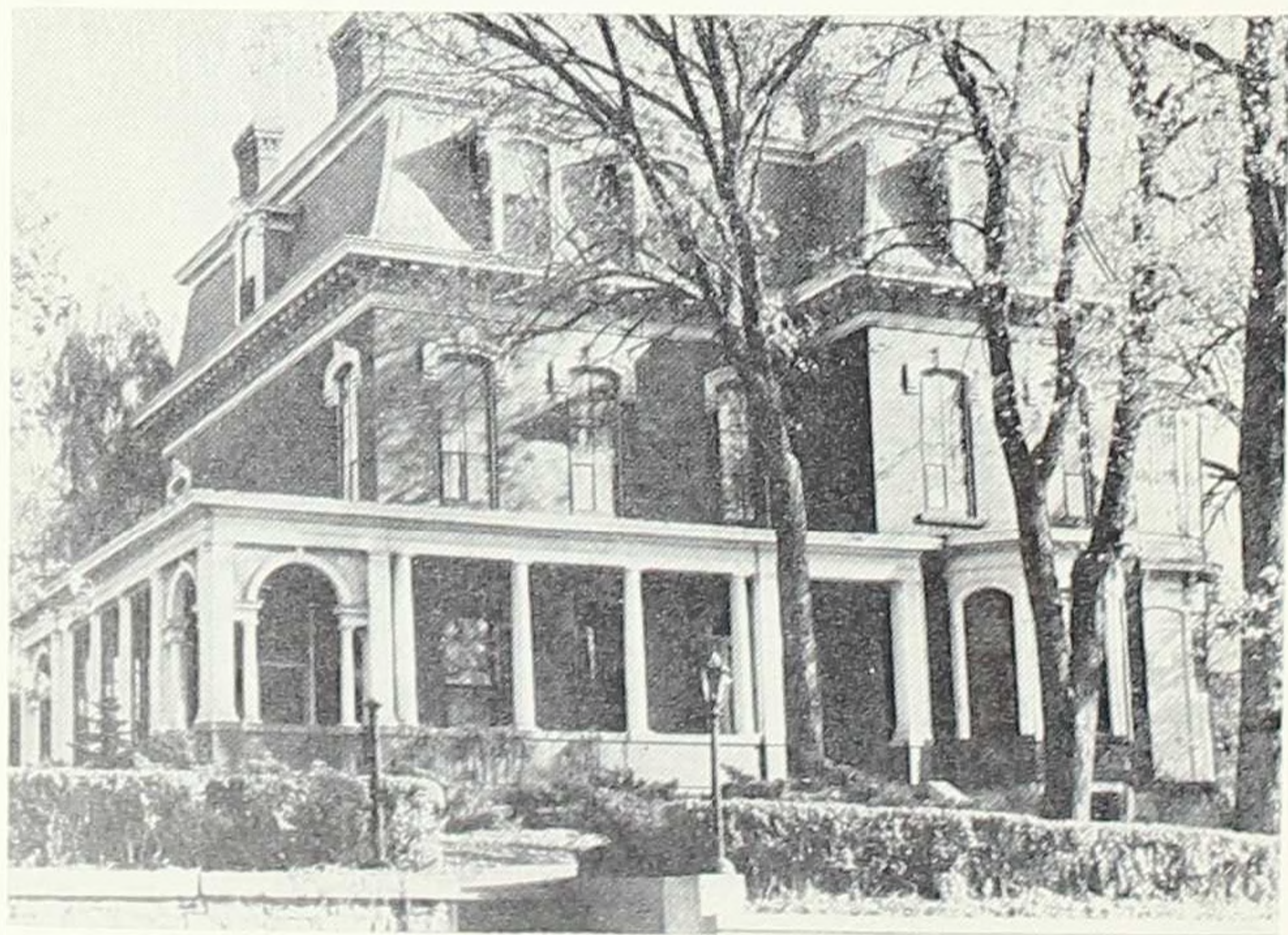
The Sergeant Charles Floyd Monument in Sioux City, the first site recorded as a National Historic Landmark



The Effigy Mounds



The Birthplace of Herbert Hoover in West Branch, Iowa



The Grenville M. Dodge House

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

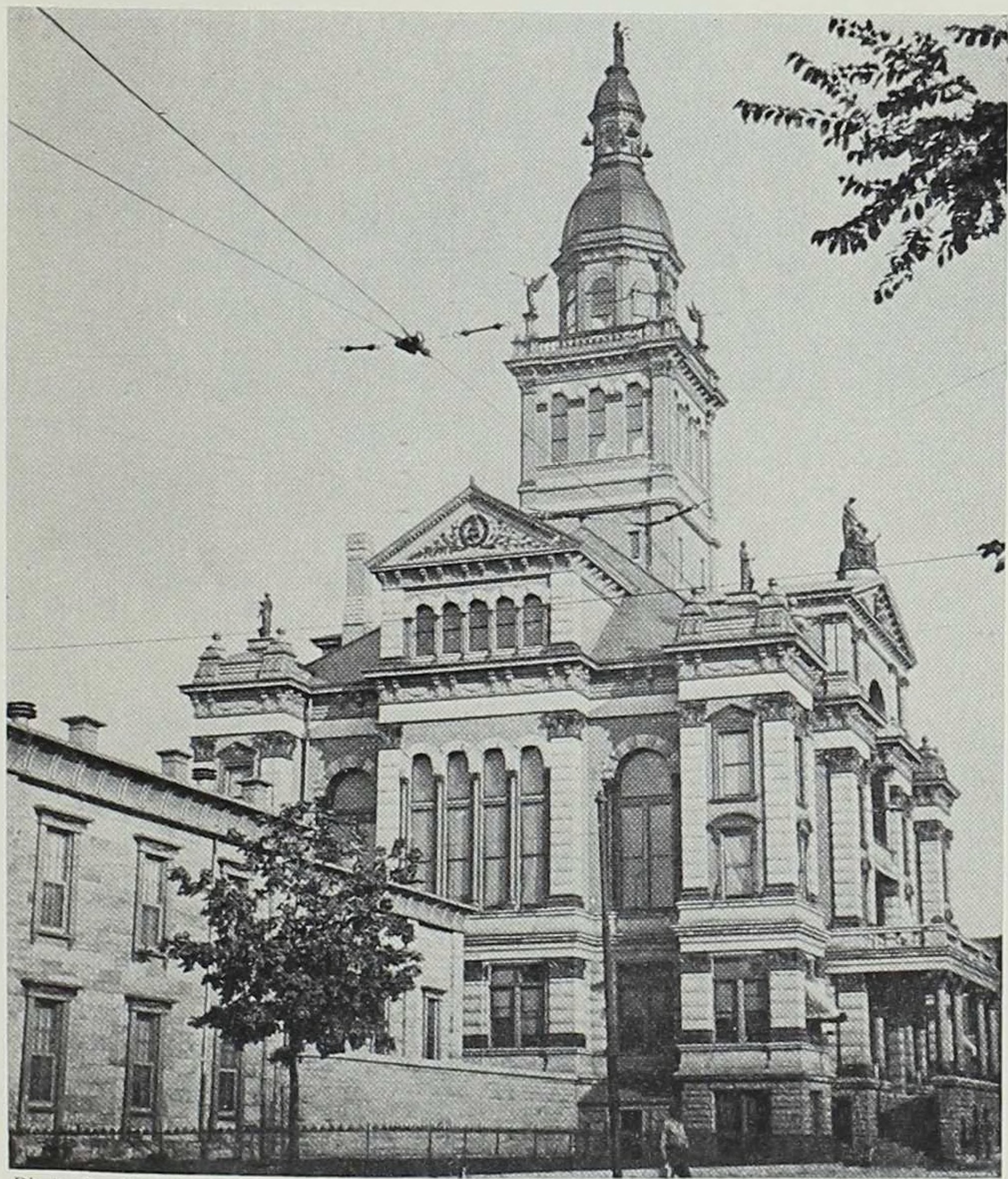
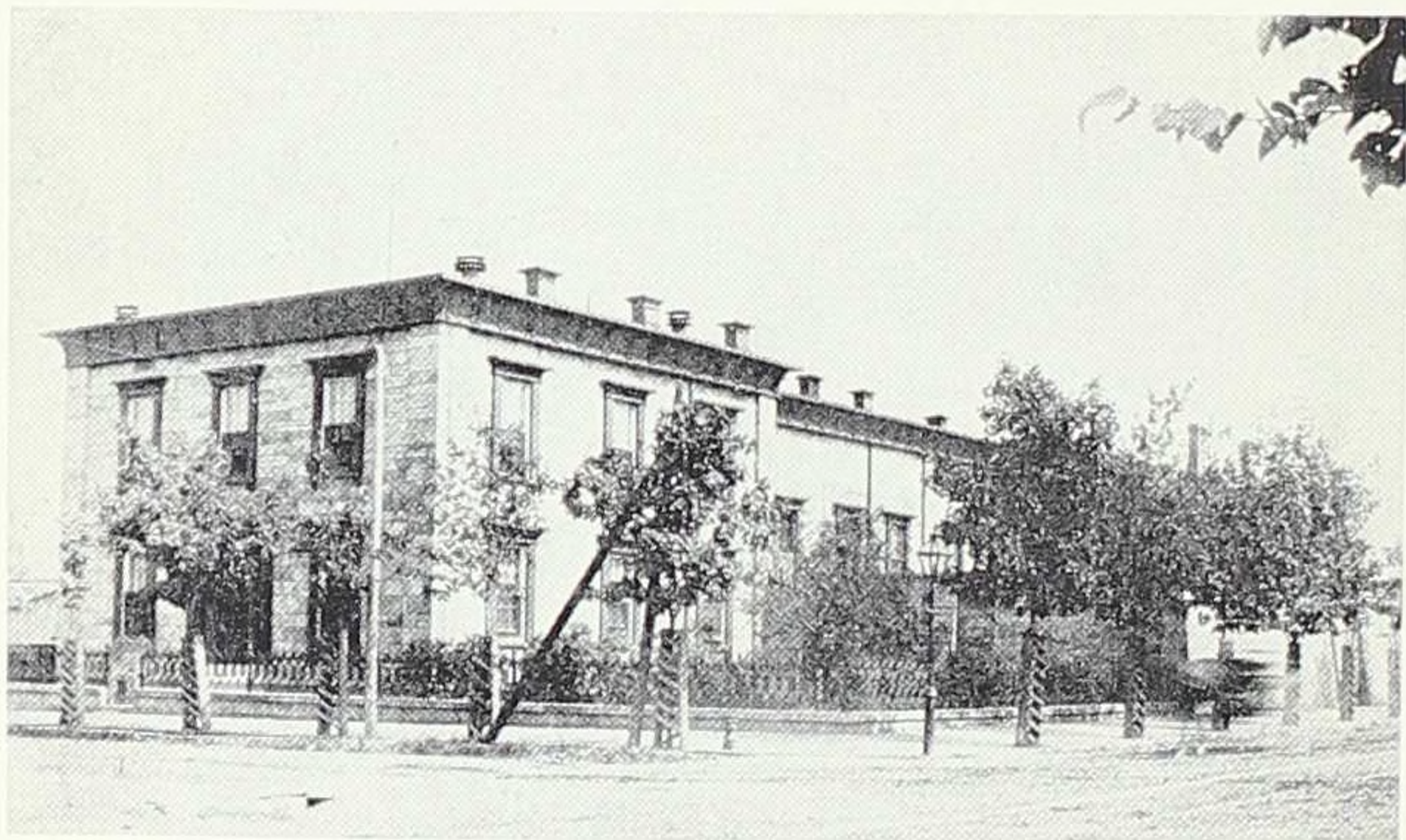
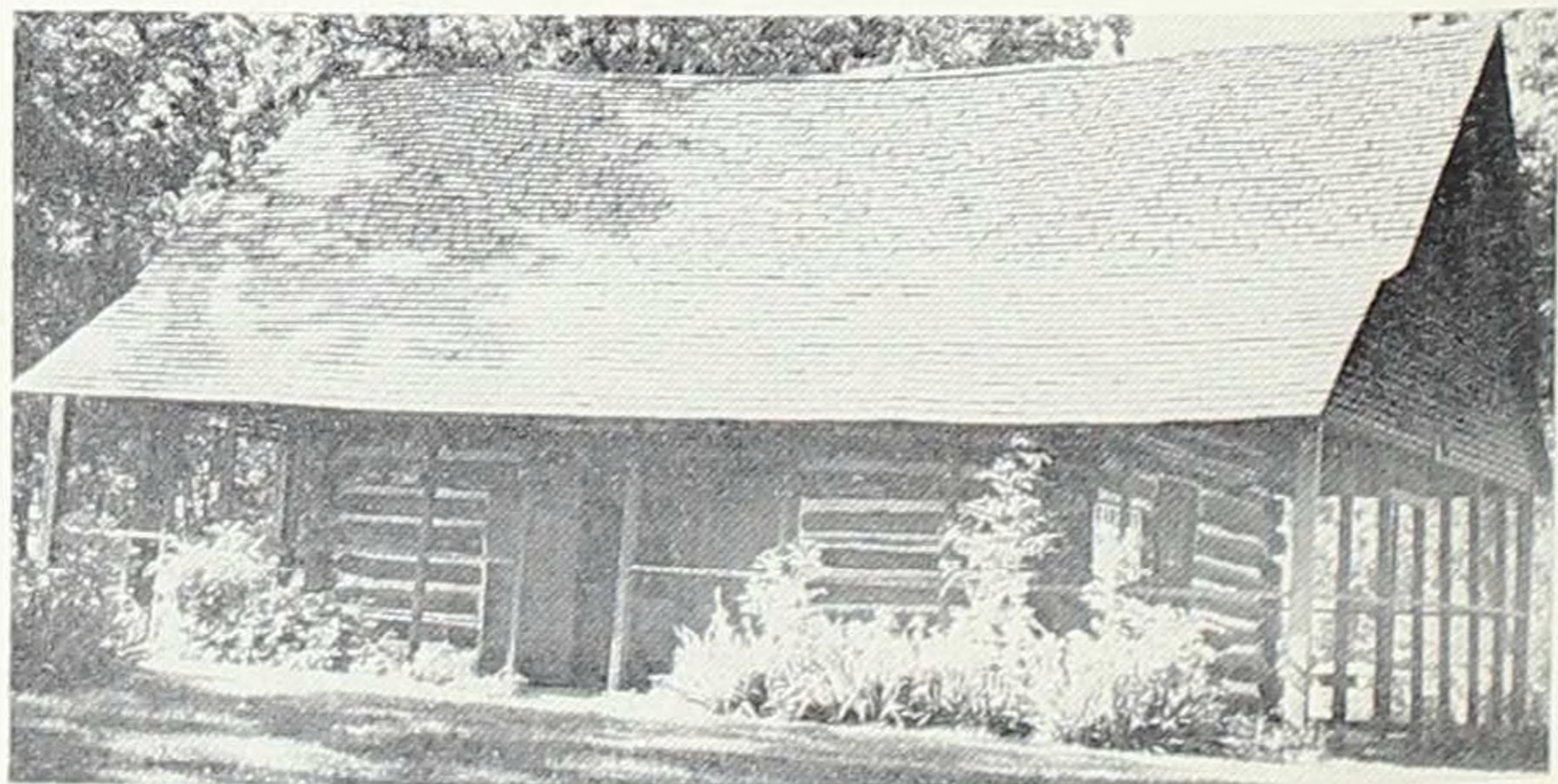


Photo Credit: The Dubuque News-Telegraph

The Dubuque County Court House



The Dubuque County Jail



The Abbie Gardner Cabin

RECENT NOMINATIONS TO THE REGISTER



The Hurstville Lime Kilns,
a different sort of historic
place.

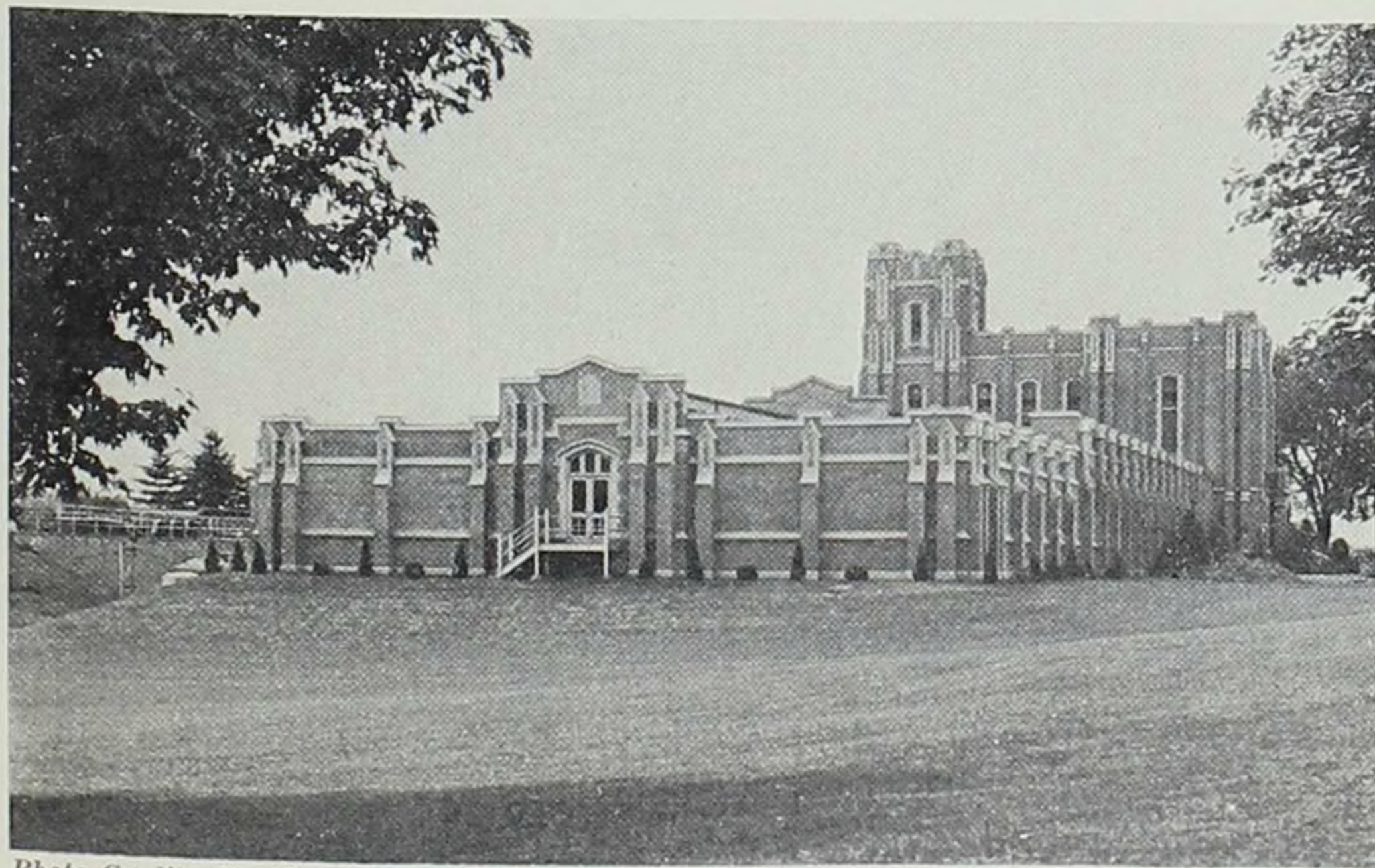


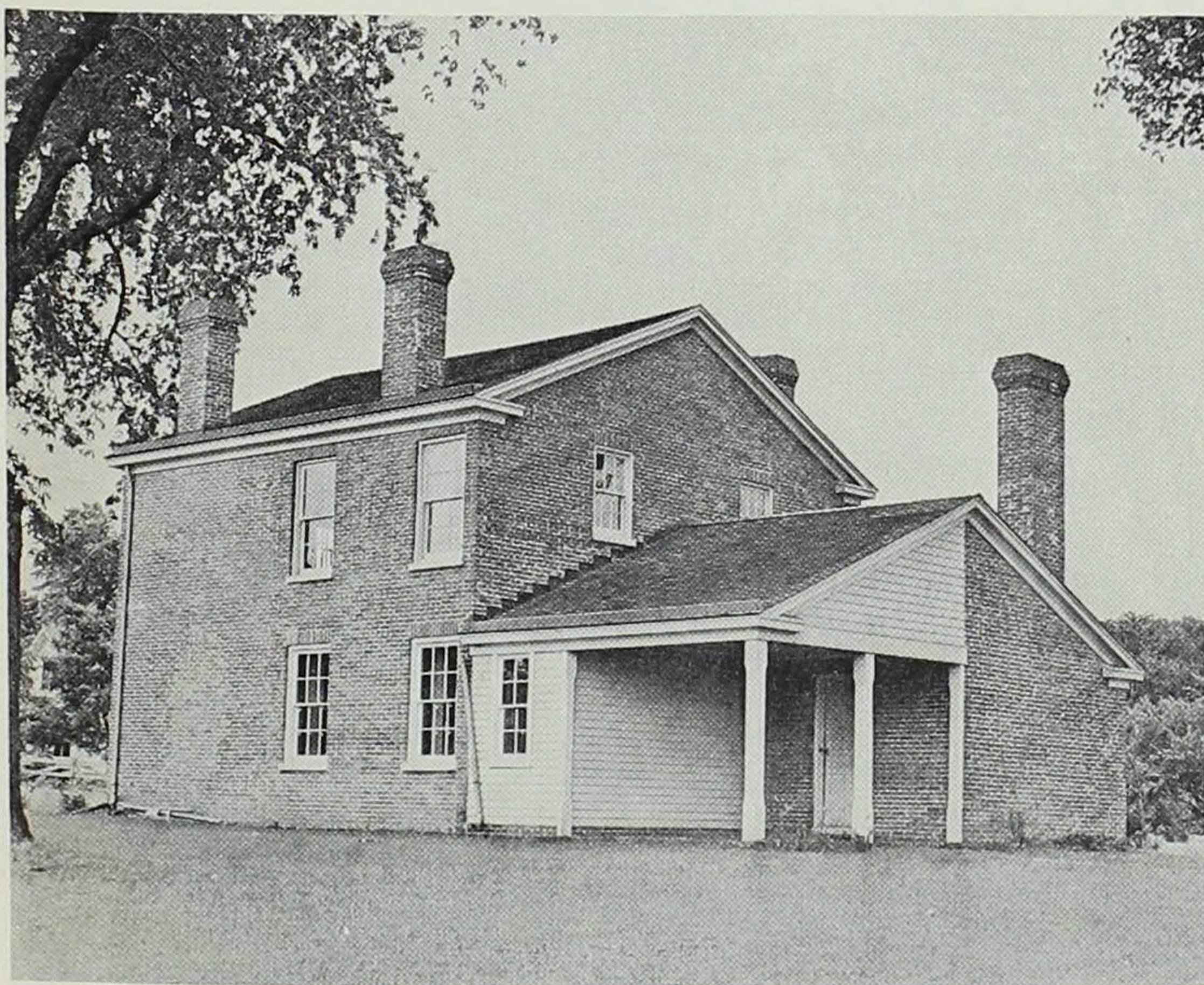
Photo Credit: The Cedar Rapids Gazette

The Cedar Rapids Waterworks, historic in its engineering design



The Harlan House in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa

TWO POSSIBLE FUTURE SITES



Plum Grove, the residence of Iowa's first governor, Robert Lucas

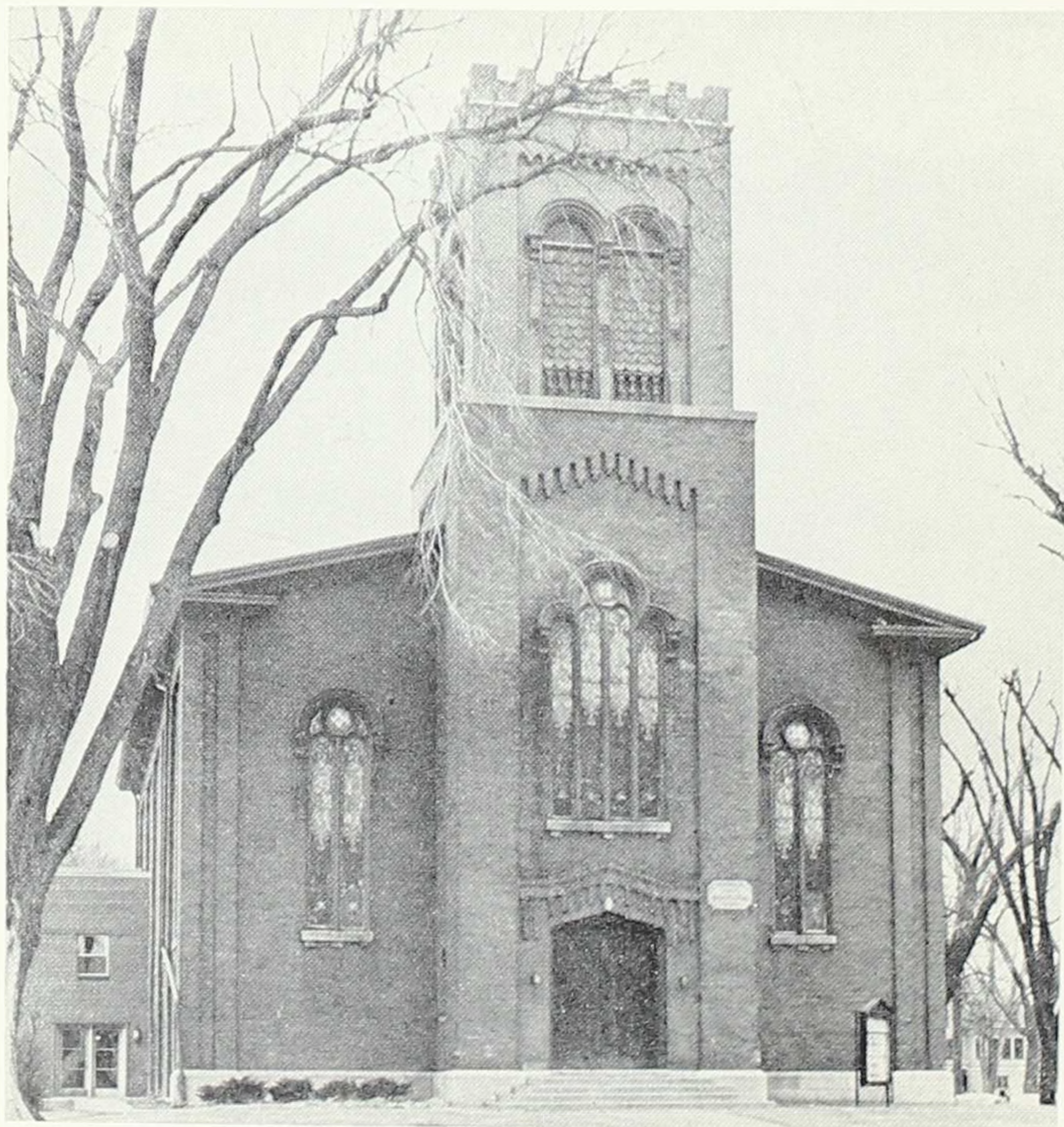


Photo Credit: The Iowa City Press-Citizen

The Presbyterian Church of Iowa City

... districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

(A) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

(B) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

(C) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

(D) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

(A) a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or

(B) a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most

importantly associated with a historic person or event;

or

(C) a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life;

or

(D) a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or

(E) a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or

(F) a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or

(G) a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Survey of Possible Places

In order to determine places which may qualify for the National Register it is necessary for the Liaison Officer and the Council to conduct a comprehensive statewide survey, consisting of three different kinds of investigation: architectural, historical, and archaeological. Such a survey is now in progress.

The architectural survey will attempt to find, photograph, and compile basic descriptive data for

buildings and structures which are significant because of their architecture. It is anticipated that this survey will require three to four years to complete. The result will be extensive information on buildings and structures. The filing of an initial data form and photographic records will permit priorities to be assigned to each site.

The historic phase of the survey will be a compilation of data based upon library research and the historic documentation of potential sites. When completed, the survey will provide a file on historic sites which will contain all those listed in prior surveys, together with information on new places, all of which is required to allow the assignment of priorities.

The purpose of the archaeological survey is to locate and identify the evidences of prehistoric cultural remains in the State. Survey teams will work with individuals in each county who have some knowledge of local site distribution. When this survey is completed a series of prehistoric Indian sites will be nominated to the National Register which will be illustrative of cultural change through the 11,000 years of man's existence in Iowa.

The statewide surveys will make it possible to prepare an inventory of Iowa's historic resources, an inventory which will provide the basis for se-

lecting the full range of places which can be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. At the same time, a thematic history of Iowa will be written to allow the organization of the data from the surveys. Topics suggested for consideration by the National Park Service are as follows:

- a. *Aboriginal Americans* (prehistoric, historic, arts and technology)
- b. *The Arts* (architecture, landscape architecture, town and urban planning, drama of stage and screen, music, literature, painting and sculpture, philosophy)
- c. *Conservation* (man's immediate environment, other natural resources)
- d. *Education* (prominent educators, educational institutions, libraries and museums)
- e. *Exploration and Settlement* (European exploration and colonies, territorial expansion, oceanic and polar exploration, space exploration)
- f. *Military Affairs* (participation in wars, defense, security, military leaders, battles, etc.)
- g. *Political Affairs* (establishment and administration of government, history of political parties, leaders, elections, changes, issues, etc.)
- h. *Recreation*
- i. *Science* (physical, biological and social sciences)

j. *Society* (social and economic structure, immigration, class stratigraphy, occupational structure, social and humanitarian movements, contributions of ethnic, racial and religious groups to the Nation's development)

k. *Technology* (agriculture, animal husbandry, commerce, fur trade, communication, transportation, engineering industry, invention, mining, etc.).

This thematic framework and the State Inventory of historic places will be the basis for selecting places to be nominated to the National Register. It is hoped that a chronological series of historic places for each of the themes can be nominated. A degree of duplication will be allowed—even encouraged—initially, because no matter how great our efforts to preserve them, many of the sites will be destroyed. Iowans will be fortunate if one half of the historic structures and buildings found worthy of preservation today still stand 200 years from now.

Nomination to the National Register

At the present time the nomination of places to the National Register is handled by members of local historical societies or other preservation-oriented groups. Fifty-eight country historical societies have designated one of their members to act as their Liaison with the State Program.* These individuals prepare nomination forms describing the historic place and its significance and send them along with photographs to the State Liaison Officer. The nominations are then reviewed by the members of the Advisory Council and if approved, transmitted to the Keeper of the National Register in Washington, D.C. If approved by the Keeper, the site is officially entered in the National Register of Historic Places. It should be noted, however, that any individual or group may obtain nomination forms, prepare and submit them to the State Liaison Officer for review.

Unlike the National Landmark designation, placing a property on the National Register involves no restrictions on the owner of the property. It is his to do with as he pleases, and if he wishes to destroy it, he may. The only protection afforded a place with National Register status is in Federal directives which prohibit any Federal agency from

*Listed on page 463.

supporting a project which would have an adverse effect on properties listed on the National Register. Status on the National Register simply calls attention to a place worth preserving as an important, tangible part of Iowa's past. Hopefully, the owners of such properties will be inclined to preserve them.

Any property placed on the National Register is eligible for Federal matching grants-in-aid which may be used for acquisition of the property, for its stabilization, or its restoration. In order to obtain these matching funds each individual, group, or agency responsible for the preservation of a property listed on the National Register must submit to the State Liaison Officer during January a work plan which includes a description of the kind of preservation work required, cost estimates, and a statement that the individual or organization has or will have its share (50%) of the cost of the project. A list of the State's projects and available matching funds will be compiled by the State Liaison Officer and submitted to the National Park Service prior to June 1, as a part of the State's Annual Work Plan.

Shortly after the Congress appropriates funds for the National Historic Preservation Program (usually in September), the Secretary of the Interior will announce the amount allocated to each

State and Territory. When Iowa's allocation is announced it is the task of the State Liaison Officer and the Advisory Council to review the project plans submitted earlier and determine which projects are to be funded. This is necessary since the State will likely never be allotted Federal grants equal to the amount of matching funds available within the State for preservation work.

The approved project plans are then submitted to the National Register Staff in Washington for their consideration and approval. When the project plans are approved at the Federal level the project may begin. It is important that none of the State or local matching funds be spent prior to receiving Federal approval, since retroactive funding will seldom be approved.

The State Liaison Officer should be kept informed of the progress of each project, and will submit requests for the Federal matching funds as the State or local funds are expended. It is expected that non-Federal money will be spent first, Federal funds last. Proper accounting procedures must be followed by all recipients of grants-in-aid, and accounts must be audited annually. All financial records must be retained for examination by Federal auditors.

While National Register status entails few restrictions on property, there are certain responsi-

bilities which accompany the receipt of Federal preservation funds. Historic places acquired or developed with Federal assistance must be satisfactorily maintained and administered. Satisfactory maintenance is defined as the protection and preservation "of the historic integrity of features, materials, appearance, workmanship and environment." (*Historic Preservation Grants-In-Aid Policies and Procedures*, U.S. Department of Interior, p. 49, 1972).

This responsibility is limited to specific time periods, depending on the amount of Federal assistance, according to the following schedule:

1. Federal grant of up to \$9,999—20 years.
2. Federal grant of \$10,000 up to \$49,999—30 years.
3. Federal grant of \$50,000 up to \$250,000—40 years.
4. Federal grant of over \$250,000—50 years.

Federal guidelines also require that the title to an historic property developed or acquired by a private organization or individual be encumbered with a covenant running with the land, "in favor of and enforceable by the State, providing that the owners and their successors in interest, if any, will repair, maintain and administer the premises so as to preserve the historical integrity of its features, materials, appearance, workmanship and environ-

ment." Such covenants must also specify the values to be preserved and the period of responsibility, based upon the amount of Federal assistance. Since Federal assistance is for the benefit of the public, assisted properties must be administered so the public can view and appreciate the historic values.

Conclusion

It is clear that all Iowans have a stake in the past. To hold history frozen in time is not only futile, but impossible. What is possible, however, is the intelligent preservation of our heritage. We have much to be proud of and much yet to do. One of the first goals should be the full use of our resources to claim our physical links to the past from the ravages of time.

The Federal and State Preservation Programs are essential tools which Iowans have at their disposal to pursue the vital business of historic preservation. Applied knowledge, experience, and financial assistance all make the job simpler, however, these tools are only the beginning. In order to start the task of preservation, the citizens of the state must look at their surroundings with new eyes. We have grown so accustomed to our environment that we often fail to reflect on the significance of the things around us. It is this task, the

thinking about and caring for our immediate heritage, which is urgent.

The work of preservation has begun well in Iowa. If we continue to recognize the significance of the past and care for the present, the future is full of promise.

- The National Register of Historic Places in Iowa
- The Effigy Mounds
- The Herbert Hoover Birthplace
- The Phipps Indian Village Site
- The Dubuque County Courthouse
- The Amana Villages
- The Toolesboro Mound Group
- The Blood Run Site
- The Pony Creek Park (North of Glenwood)
- The Wittrock Indian Village Site
- The Dodge House
- The Knapp-Wilson House
- The Sergeant Charles Floyd Monument
- The Pottawattamie County Jail (Council Bluffs)
- Bentonsport (6 miles East of Keosauqua)
- The Red Oak Chatauqua Pavilion (Red Oak)
- The Old Capitol (Iowa City)
- Terrace Hill (2300 Grand Ave., Des Moines)
- The Dow House (Dow City)
- The Dubuque County Jail
- The Dubuque City Hall
- The Hub Clothing Store (Mason City)
- The Park Inn Hotel (Mason City)
- The Dr. Frank Brown House (Justice Samuel Miller Home, Keokuk)

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