State Historical Society of Iowa

2020 Certified Local Government Annual Report

Ashley Christensen
325 Washington Street
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Decorah, IA 52101, United States
5633826171
achristensen@uerpc.org

Submitted: February 11, 2021

Forms

Certified Local Government Annual Report

* indicates a required field

Under the CLG Agreement with the State, local governments and their historic preservation commissions are responsible for submitting an annual report documenting the commission’s preservation work and that they have met the requirements of the CLG program.

This annual report is also an important tool for your commission to evaluate its own performance and to plan for the coming year.

1. Name of the city, county, or land use district:
Please choose the name from the drop down table.

Winnesheik County Historic Preservation Commission

2. Did your commission undertake any projects for historic identification/survey, evaluation and or registration/nomination projects in this calendar year?
CLG Standards are in your local government's Certified Local Government (CLG) Agreement and the National Historic Preservation Act:

1) The CLG shall maintain a system for the survey and inventory of historic and prehistoric properties in a manner consistent with and approved by the STATE.
2) The CLG will review National Register nominations on any property that lies in the jurisdiction of its historic preservation commission.

Please upload any Iowa Site Inventory Forms or other survey materials produced during the year. Please do not upload any projects that were funded with a CLG or HRDP grant, mandated by the Section 106 review and compliance process, or National Register nominations as we already have these documents in our files.

3. **Were any National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) properties in your City, County, or LUD were altered, moved, or demolished in this calendar year?**

   no

4. **Does your local government designate local landmarks or local districts?**

   IMPORTANT: Most local governments do not have a program for local designation. If you have questions about whether you have a local designation program or not, please contact Paula Mohr before you complete this section.

   No

5. **If you answered yes to the previous question, in this calendar year, what properties did your city place on its list of locally designated historic landmarks and/or historic districts? Please provide the historic name and address of each property**

   IMPORTANT: Most local governments do not have a program for local designation. If you have questions about whether you have a local designation program or not, please contact Paula Mohr before you complete this section.

   REMINDER: Before local districts are designated by your city council, you must send the local nomination to the SHPO for review and comment. Please allow at least 45 days for review before the nomination is scheduled for city council review. The SHPO review takes place after your commission has approved the local district nomination and BEFORE it is placed on the city council's agenda.
6. In this calendar year, what were the actions to revise, amend, change, or de-list a locally designated property? Please provide the name and address of the property(ies) and the action. If no action was taken, enter N/A

N/A

7. Has your city or county passed other ordinances that directly or indirectly affect historic preservation?

no

8. Did your city, county, LUD or its historic preservation commission undertake any of the following activities in this calendar year? Please think broadly about this question and include any activity (small or large) that facilitated historic preservation in your community. This is your opportunity to boast about your accomplishments and get credit for the great work you do!

CLG Standards found in CLG Agreement and National Historic Preservation Act:
1) The CLG will enforce all appropriate state and local ordinances for designating and protecting historic properties.
2) The CLG shall provide for adequate public participation in the local historic preservation programs.

   a. Historic preservation planning. Examples include the development or revision of an preservation plan, development of a work plan for your commission, etc.
   b. Provided technical assistance on historic preservation issues or projects. Examples include working with individual property owners, business owners, institutions to identify appropriate treatments and find appropriate materials, research advice, etc.
   c. Sponsored public educational programming in historic preservation. Examples include training sessions offered to the public, walking tours, open houses, lectures, Preservation Month activities, etc.

8.1. Describe the city, county, LUD, and/or historic preservation commission's historic preservation planning activities in this calendar year.

See attachments.
8.2.
Describe the city, county, LUD, and/or historic preservation commission's assistance on preservation issues or projects in this calendar year. Please be specific (address(es) of property(ies), what was the issue(s), what technical assistance was provided?).

The Commission collaborated with the Iowa DNR, Decorah Park & Recreation and the Winneshiek County Historical Society in preserving the last Tainter Dam Gate from the Lower Dam site in Winneshiek County as an Outdoor Industrial Sculpture Exhibit located at Decorah's Trout Run Park along Highway 9.

Additionally, the Commission worked with Doug Steinmetz of Align Architecture and Planning to complete the Field Services Report for the Old Hospital-Smith Building, a county-owned building located in Decorah, IA. The Field Services Report identified restoration work needed for the building and also indicated it may be a candidate for the National Register of Historic Places. The Field Services Report is included in the attachments.

8.3.
Describe the city, county, LUD, and/or historic preservation commission's public education programs in this calendar year.

Please provide specific details such as date of event, description of the event, how many people participated, whether the commission partnered with other organizations)

The Commission organized a one-day conference entitled “Fort Atkinson Revisited.” Unfortunately it was canceled due the Covid-19 pandemic. Plans call for it to be rescheduled in the summer of 2021.

8.4.
If answer includes d. New or revised design standards and/or guidelines were developed and adopted during the calendar year,

Please upload the document here.

9.
Are there any particular issues, challenges, and/or successes your preservation commission has encountered or accomplished this year?

The pandemic cancelled or postponed several Commission meetings and events planned for 2020.

Successes included receiving five grants for the Outdoor Industrial Sculpture Exhibit at Trout Run
Park in Decorah to preserve the last Tainter Dam Gate from the Lower Dam site in Winneshiek County.

10. What partnerships did your commission form or continue with other entities? (examples include local main street office, local school, historical society, library, museum, service club, etc.) If none, enter N/A

- Winneshiek County Historical Society

11. Did your historic preservation commission receive any grants (other than CLG or HRDP) this year? If so, please describe. If none, enter N/A.

- Yes, the following grants are for the Outdoor Industrial Sculpture Exhibit at Trout Run Park in Decorah to preserve the last Tainter Dam Gate from the Lower Dam site in Winneshiek County: MiEnergy Cooperative- $500; Depot Outlet- $2,000; Winneshiek County Development and Tourism- $1,500; Arlin Falck Foundation- $1,500.

12. Does your commission have a website?

- Yes

12.1. What is the website address?

- https://winneshiekcounty.iowa.gov/historical-preservation-commission

13. Does your commission have a Facebook page?

- No

14. List dates of public commission meetings held (please note these are meetings actually held with a quorum, not just those that were scheduled).
CLG Standards found in CLG Agreement and National Historic Preservation Act:
1) The CLG will organize and maintain a historic preservation commission, which must meet at least three (3) times per year.
2) The commission will be composed of community members with a demonstrated positive interest in historic preservation, or closely related fields, to the extent available in the community.
3) The commission will comply with Iowa Code Chapter 21 (open meetings) in its operations.
4) Commission members will participate in state-sponsored or state-approved historic preservation training activities.

January 11, February 8, March 14, July 11, September 12, November 14

15. We recommend that the local government provide the commission a budget with a minimum of $750 to pay for training and other commission expenses. In this calendar year, what was the dollar amount for the historic preservation commission’s annual budget?

$2,600

16. Where are your official CLG files located?
Certified Local Government files must be stored at city hall (for city commissions) or the county courthouse (for county commissions).

Winneshiek County Courthouse

17. Please list the names of the Historic Preservation Commissioners who served during this calendar year.

John Beard
Steven L. Johnson
Elizabeth A. Lorentzen
Kim Glock
Ferneva Brimacomb
LaVonne Sharp
Roger Bergan
David Wadsworth
John K. Hall // Ashley Christensen
Janelle Pavlovec
Each CLG was asked to provide a work plan last year. Please provide a self-assessment of your progress on the initiatives and programs you identified last year. Were you able to accomplish much of what you set out to do? If not, what would help you fulfill this next year’s work plan?

Author a Historic Preservation Proclamation for Winneshiek County proclaiming May as National Historic Preservation Month.
---Progress: This was put on hold due to the pandemic. WCHPC intends to revisit this in 2021.

Co-host a one-day Historic Preservation Workshop in partnership with the Fort Atkinson Historic Preservation Commission on the history of Fort Atkinson.
---Progress: WCHPC organized a one-day conference entitled “Fort Atkinson Revisited.” Unfortunately it was canceled due the pandemic. Plans call it to be rescheduled in May 2021.

Hire Dr. Brita Lorentzen, scientist with Cornell University who has conducted a study of early building in Northeast Iowa through the use of Dendrochronology (tree ring dating and how tree rings used to date old buildings), to document a log house believed to be the last surviving structure from the agency and school era (1840-1848) built to house Winnebago.
---Progress: This did not occur due to the pandemic.

Attend either the Summit or the Rural Schoolhouse Preservation Conference.
---Progress: Four members, Ferneva Brimacomb, LaVonne Sharp, Kim Glock and Steve Johnson attended the Virtual Preserve Iowa Summit 2020. Our fifth member, David Wadsworth presented on the topic of historic window preservation.

Reconnaissance survey of around 100 stone structures in Winneshiek County and produce an accompanying booklet.
---Progress: The project timeline was delayed due to the pandemic, but the survey of 112 structures was completed by December 2020. Presentation layout, Iowa Site Inventory Forms (10), PowerPoint and Tour Guide Layout will all be completed by January 2020. Printing of the publication will be complete by Spring 2020.

Planning of a booklet on the mills of Winneshiek County.
---Progress: WCHPC has begun to raise funds for this project. $2,000 from the Winneshiek County Board of Supervisors has already been secured.

Publish in the area newspapers articles on a number of historic sites in Winneshiek County.
---Progress: Several articles have been published in 2020 that included coverage of the Fort Atkinson, Historic Lower Dam and pioneer history. (see attachments).
19. Each commission should develop a work plan for the coming year. This work plan should include the project(s), initiatives and programs you plan to begin or complete. Also discuss your plan for obtaining historic preservation training in 2021. Please attach your work plan to your annual report.

WCHPC 2021Goals (1).pdf

20. Please update contact information about your 2021 Chief Elected Official.

Note: This is beginning January 2021. Please provide the information for the Mayor, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, or President of LUD Trustees.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First and Last Name</th>
<th>Mailing Address</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Email Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Floyd Ashbacher, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors</td>
<td>201 W Main St, Decorah, IA 52101</td>
<td>563-380-6911</td>
<td><a href="mailto:floyd.ashbacher@co.winneshiek.ia.us">floyd.ashbacher@co.winneshiek.ia.us</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

21. Please update contact information about your Staff Person for the Historic Preservation Commission.

This is a local government staff member and is required. Electronic and mailed communication is sent to the staff person and chair of the commission who will forward to the rest of the commission members.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First and Last Name</th>
<th>Job Title</th>
<th>Mailing Address</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Email Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Beard</td>
<td>County Supervisor</td>
<td>201 West Main Street, Decorah, IA 52101</td>
<td>563-382-2370</td>
<td><a href="mailto:john.beard@co.winneshiek.ia.us">john.beard@co.winneshiek.ia.us</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
22.
Please complete the following and provide contact information about your 2021 Chairperson/Commissioner.

Note: Electronic and mailed communication will be sent to the staff person for the commission and the chair who will forward the information to the rest of the commission members.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First and Last Name</th>
<th>Mailing Address</th>
<th>Home Phone Number</th>
<th>Work Phone Number</th>
<th>Email Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Steven L. Johnson</td>
<td>609 Stanwood Drive, Decorah, IA 52101</td>
<td>563-380-0606</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:johnsonfamily5852@gmail.com">johnsonfamily5852@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22.1.
If the commissioner represents a locally designated district, provide the name of the district (Representative, Name of Local Historic District). If the commissioner does not represent a local historic district, enter N/A.

N/A

22.2. Specify the month, day, and year that the commissioner's term will end.

01/02/2022

22.3.
Does this person serve as the Contact with the State Historic Preservation Office for the Commission?

Yes

23.
Please complete the following and provide information about your 2021 Vice Chairperson/Commissioner.

Note: Electronic and mailed communication will be sent to the staff person for the commission and the contact.
24. Please complete the following and provide information about your 2021 Secretary/Commissioner.

Note: Electronic and mailed communication will be sent to the staff person for the commission and the contact.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First and Last Name</th>
<th>Mailing Address</th>
<th>Home Phone Number</th>
<th>Work Phone Number</th>
<th>Email Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ashley Christensen</td>
<td>307 Day Street, Decorah, IA 52101</td>
<td>815-821-5234</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:ashley22christensen@gmail.com">ashley22christensen@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

24.1. If the commissioner represents a locally designated district, provide the name of the district (Representative, Name of Local Historic District). If the commissioner does not represent a local historic district, enter N/A.

N/A

24.2. Specify the month, day, and year that the commissioner's term will end.

01/02/2023

24.3. Does this person serve as the Contact with the State Historic Preservation Office for the Commission?

No

25. Please complete the following and provide information about your 2021 Commissioner.

Note: Electronic and mailed communication will be sent to the staff person for the commission and the contact.
25.1. If the commissioner represents a locally designated district, provide the name of the district (Representative, Name of Local Historic District). If the commissioner does not represent a local historic district, enter N/A.

N/A

25.2. Specify the month, day, and year that the commissioner's term will end.

01/02/2023

25.3. Does this person serve as the Contact with the State Historic Preservation Office for the Commission?

No

26. Please complete the following and provide information about your 2021 Commissioner.

Note: Electronic and mailed communication will be sent to the staff person for the commission and the contact.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First and Last Name</th>
<th>Mailing Address</th>
<th>Home Phone Number</th>
<th>Work Phone Number</th>
<th>Email Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kim Glock</td>
<td>803 Mound Street, Decorah, IA 52101</td>
<td>563-382-4539</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:mkglock@msn.com">mkglock@msn.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
26.1. If the commissioner represents a locally designated district, provide the name of the
district (Representative, Name of Local Historic District). If the commissioner does not
represent a local historic district, enter N/A.

N/A

26.2. Specify the month, day, and year that the commissioner's term will end.

01/02/2024

26.3. Does this person serve as the Contact with the State Historic Preservation Office for the
Commission?

No

27. Please complete the following and provide information about your 2021 Commissioner.

Note: Electronic and mailed communication will be sent to the staff person for the commission
and the contact.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First and Last Name</th>
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<th>Home Phone Number</th>
<th>Work Phone Number</th>
<th>Email Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ferneva Brimacomb</td>
<td>2497 340th Street,</td>
<td>563-735-5771</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:fbbrim@outlook.com">fbbrim@outlook.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Decorah, IA 52101</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

27.1. If the commissioner represents a locally designated district, provide the name of the
district (Representative, Name of Local Historic District). If the commissioner does not
represent a local historic district, enter N/A.

N/A

27.2. Specify the month, day, and year that the commissioner's term will end.

01/02/2022
27.3.
Does this person serve as the Contact with the State Historic Preservation Office for the Commission?

No

28.
Please complete the following and provide information about your 2021 Commissioner.

Note: Electronic and mailed communication will be sent to the staff person for the commission and the contact.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First and Last Name</th>
<th>Mailing Address</th>
<th>Home Phone Number</th>
<th>Work Phone Number</th>
<th>Email Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LaVonne Sharp</td>
<td>405 John Street,</td>
<td>563-382-6288</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:lavsharp@earthlink.com">lavsharp@earthlink.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Decorah, IA 52101</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

28.1.
If the commissioner represents a locally designated district, provide the name of the district (Representative, Name of Local Historic District). If the commissioner does not represent a local historic district, enter N/A.

N/A

28.2. Specify the month, day, and year that the commissioner’s term will end.

01/02/2024

28.3.
Does this person serve as the Contact with the State Historic Preservation Office for the Commission?

No

29.
Please complete the following and provide information about your 2021 Commissioner.
Note: Electronic and mailed communication will be sent to the staff person for the commission and the contact.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First and Last Name</th>
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<th>Home Phone Number</th>
<th>Work Phone Number</th>
<th>Email Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roger Bergan</td>
<td>2294 270th Avenue, Ridgeway, IA 52165</td>
<td>563-737-2285</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:rwunjo8@mabeltel.coop">rwunjo8@mabeltel.coop</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

29.1.
If the commissioner represents a locally designated district, provide the name of the district (Representative, Name of Local Historic District). If the commissioner does not represent a local historic district, enter N/A.*

N/A

29.2. Specify the month, day, and year that the commissioner's term will end.*

mm/dd/yyyy

01/02/2023

29.3.
Does this person serve as the Contact with the State Historic Preservation Office for the Commission?*

no

30. Please complete the following and provide information about your 2021 Commissioner.

Note: Electronic and mailed communication will be sent to the staff person for the commission and the contact.
30.1. If the commissioner represents a locally designated district, provide the name of the district (Representative, Name of Local Historic District). If the commissioner does not represent a local historic district, enter N/A.*

N/A

30.2. Specify the month, day, and year that the commissioner’s term will end.

MM/DD/YYYY

01/02/2024

30.3. Does this person serve as the Contact with the State Historic Preservation Office for the Commission?*

no

31. Please complete the following and provide information about your 2021 Commissioner.

Note: Electronic and mailed communication will be sent to the staff person for the commission and the contact.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First and Last Name</th>
<th>Mailing Address</th>
<th>Home Phone Number</th>
<th>Work Phone Number</th>
<th>Email Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Janelle Pavlovev</td>
<td>1102 Nordic Drive,</td>
<td>563-380-8841</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:jpvlovec@hotmail.com">jpvlovec@hotmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Decorah IA 52101</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

David Wadsworth
1087 250th Street, Waukon, IA 52172
563-419-0390
david@wadsworthconstruction.com
31.1. If the commissioner represents a locally designated district, provide the name of the
district (Representative, Name of Local Historic District). If the commissioner does not
represent a local historic district, enter N/A.*

N/A

31.2. Specify the month, day, and year that the commissioner's term will end.*

mm/dd/yyyy

01/02/2022

32. Please attach biographical sketches for commissioners who were newly appointed in
2021.

Please be sure newly appointed commissioners sign and date their statement.

Ashley Christensen- Biosketch.pdf

33. Does your commission have any vacancies? If so, how many? If you have no vacancies,
enter N/A.

N/A

34. Please complete the Commission Training Table.

An important requirement of the Certified Local Government program is annual state-sponsored
(such as the Preserve Iowa Summit) or state-approved training undertaken by at least one
member of the historic preservation commission and/or staff liaison. In this table, provide
information about the commissioners’ involvement in historic preservation training, listing the
name of the conference, workshop or meeting (including online training opportunities); the
sponsoring organization; the location and date when the training occurred. Be sure to provide
the names of commissioners, staff, and elected officials who attended.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Event</th>
<th>Sponsor Organization</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Names of Attendees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preserve Iowa</td>
<td>State Historic Preservation</td>
<td>Virtual</td>
<td>June 4-6</td>
<td>Ferneva Brimacomb, LaVonne Sharp, Kim Glock, Steve Johnson,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
35. Who of your commission members, staff, and/or elected officials attended the Preserve Iowa Summit? If so, please provide their names.

Please note this must be completed. If no one attended, enter none.

Ferneva Brimacomb, LaVonne Sharp, Kim Glock, Steve Johnson, David Wadsworth

36. Signature page

SIGNED Signature Page.pdf
ATTACHMENTS

Ordinances/Resolutions
If you have a new ordinance/resolution or have changed your existing ordinance/resolution, upload it here.

[ no file ]

Ordinances/Resolutions
[ no file ]

Survey Materials
If you have produced Site Inventory Forms or a survey in the calendar year, please upload it here.

Stone Structure Survey Materials 1.pdf

Work plan
Please upload the upcoming year's work plan here.

WCHPC 2021 Work Plan.pdf

Biographical Sketches for New Commissioners
If you have new commissioners, please upload their Biographical Sketches here. Please make sure that they are signed. The form can be downloaded from here:
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1GDBtPLv2an2sXho54yJfZRT13bwL4RFZ/view?usp=sharing

Biographical Sketches for New Commissioners.pdf
Supplementary Material
Upload any supplementary material here

Membership List and 2020 Membership Activities 1.pdf

Supplementary Material 2
Upload any supplementary material here

Field Services Report- Old Hospital-Smith Building.pdf

Supplementary Material 3
Upload any supplementary material here

[ no file ]

Elected Official's Signature Page
Please schedule a time to present your annual report to your city council or Board of Supervisors. Ask your elected official to sign the signature page and upload here.

The form can be downloaded from here: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1YcetiR-inEjYfvoUWn3A5czCeim2m-XC/view?usp=sharing

SIGNED Signature Page.pdf
PORTFOLIO

- Grant Award Press Releases
- Newspaper Articles- Part One
- Newspaper Articles- Part Two
Biographical Sketches for New Commissioners

-Ashley Christensen
NAME: Ashley Christensen
ADDRESS: 307 Day Street, Decorah, IA 52101
WORK PHONE NUMBER: N/A
HOME PHONE NUMBER: 815-821-5234
EMAIL ADDRESS: ashley22christensen@gmail.com

INTEREST IN LOCAL HISTORY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION (Describe education, employment, memberships, publications, and/or other activities which indicate your interest in and commitment to historic preservation; or provide a statement detailing your interest in local history and commitment to historic preservation.)

EDUCATION: BS in Animal Science, Iowa State University; BS in Kinesiology and Health- Iowa State University

EMPLOYMENT: Regional Economic Development Specialist for Upper Explorerland Regional Planning Commission- Meeting planning and facilitation; grant writing and administration; project planning and Implementation

INTERESTS: I do not have an extensive background in history or historic preservation, but I am eager to learn and offer what I can. I am energetic and enthusiastic and try to bring a positive mentality to all that I do. I have an interest to get involved and give back to the community, and the opportunity to serve on the Winn Co Historic Preservation Commission seems like a very worthwhile cause to support and be a part of.

While serving on the Winneshiek County Historic Preservation Commission, I will work to ensure that the commission enforces the Historic Preservation Ordinance/Resolution; upholds the CLG Agreement with the State of Iowa, and works in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

_____________________________  ________________________
Signature                           Date
Winnebago County Historic Preservation Work Plan for 2021
The Winneshiek County Historic Preservation Work Plan for 2021

Winneshiek County Historic Preservation Commission plans to author a Historic Preservation Proclamation for Winneshiek County that will be signed by the Winneshiek County Board of Supervisors proclaiming May as National Historic Preservation Month.

Covid-19 permitting, our Commission in May 2021 plans to co-host with the Ft. Atkinson Historic Preservation Commission a one-day Historic Preservation Workshop in the community of Ft. Atkinson. Topic areas will include the history on Fort Atkinson, the Turkey River Agency and School, and a tour of the area south of the Fort that once was occupied the Ho Chunk Nation (Winnebago) Native Americans.

Several commission members plan to attend either the Summit Conference this summer in Sioux City or the Rural Schoolhouse Preservation Conference this coming fall. Other preservation conferences and workshops may be attended.

The Commission reconnaissance survey on stone structures in Winneshiek County will be completed at the end of December. The survey has documented 112 structures in the county, and 10 of these sites have completed Iowa Inventory forms. We intend to have a 48-page booklet published this spring (2022) for sale. All county libraries and school districts will receive a free copy.

The commission year worked on preserving the last Tainter Dam Gate from the Lower Dam site. The project’s goal is to permanently install the last remaining dam gate of historic Lower Dam and create an interpretive marker for public education. The commission’s intent is to tell the story regarding the significance of small community-driven hydropower dams that once dotted the rural landscape of Northeast Iowa and of their important role in our country’s development.

In January of 2020, the Iowa Department of Natural Resources reached out to the Winneshiek County Historic Preservation Commission requesting the commission’s involvement in preserving the last dam gate from the Upper Iowa River Lower Dam site from being turned into scrap metal. This early hydroelectric dam provided energy to numerous communities in Northeast Iowa. The Winneshiek County Historic Preservation Commission is collaborating with Decorah Parks and Recreation, Iowa Department of Natural Resources, and Winneshiek County Historical Society in creating an outdoor industrial sculpture exhibit at Trout Run Park in Decorah.

The Commission has already begun researching for the survey on the Mills in Winneshiek County. One of our goals will be to produce a booklet on this subject. Over 50 mills once existed in Winneshiek County with 10 mills around Decorah alone. The Yellow River, Turkey River, Upper Iowa River, Canoe Creek and Bear Creek river basins will be surveyed. This coming year will be spent on fundraising
for the project with a goal of $10,000. The Winneshiek County Historical Society will be collaborating in locating historical photographs and histories of these mills.

Finally the commission will continue publishing in the area newspapers articles on a number of historic sites in Winneshiek County. The following are examples of articles and news releases submitted to area newspapers in 2020: Mel’s Reminiscences of Canoe Store; Survey Under Way on Stone Structures in Winneshiek County; Site’s History Offers Not Just the Fort; Mystery, Intrigue: The Rogers/Young House; Winneshiek county Historic Preservation Commission Preserving the Last Dam Gate from the Lower Dam; Local Historian, Al Becker Receives Recognition; Winneshiek County Development, and Tourism’s Award to the Dam Gate Project, and Depot Outlet Award to the Dam Gate Project.
# List of Water Power Structures in Winneshiek County, Iowa

## Upper Iowa Basin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kendallville Mill</td>
<td>1860</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carter Sawmill</td>
<td>1852</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cold Water Sawmill</td>
<td>1853</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluffton Sawmill</td>
<td>1852</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones Mill</td>
<td>1856</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tavener Mill</td>
<td>1872</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaston Scales Factory</td>
<td>1880</td>
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<tr>
<td>Addicken Mill</td>
<td>1870</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Addickson Brewery</td>
<td>1865</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heivly Water Power</td>
<td>1849</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painter Mill</td>
<td>1850</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morse Saw Mill</td>
<td>1851</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decorah Woolen Mill</td>
<td>1867</td>
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<tr>
<td>Decorah Marble Works</td>
<td>ca. 1880's</td>
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<tr>
<td>Klein Brewery</td>
<td>1857</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ice Cave Mill</td>
<td>1874</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benedict Mott Mill</td>
<td>1858</td>
<td>(Trout Run Creek)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trout Run Woolen Mill</td>
<td>1865</td>
<td>(Trout Run Creek)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freeport Paper Mill</td>
<td>1869</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upper Iowa Power Dam</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Iowa Power dam</td>
<td>1909</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Smith Mill</td>
<td>1853</td>
<td>(Trout Run Creek)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stone Mill</td>
<td>1868</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sanders Mill</td>
<td>1872</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peter Oleson Mill</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eagle Mill</td>
<td>1852</td>
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## Canoe Creek River Basin

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<tr>
<td>Belding Mill</td>
<td>prior 1857</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rogers Saw Mill</td>
<td>1852</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Thompson Mill</td>
<td>1880</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Springwater Mill</td>
<td>1856</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elliott Mill</td>
<td>Prior 1857</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brandt Saw Mill</td>
<td>Prior 1857</td>
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### Bear Creek River Basin

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<td>Highlandville Woolen Mill</td>
<td>1864</td>
<td>(South Bear Creek)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bear Creek Woolen Mill</td>
<td>1870</td>
<td>(North Bear Creek)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quandahl Mill</td>
<td>1875</td>
<td>(Bear Creek)</td>
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### Yellow River Basin

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<tr>
<td>McSwain Sawmill</td>
<td>1849/50</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Blake Sawmill</td>
<td>1850’s</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Perry Mill</td>
<td>ca. 1860</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harvey Mill</td>
<td>late 1860’s</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carey Mill</td>
<td>ca.1860’s</td>
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### Turkey River Basin

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<tr>
<td>Daubersmith Mill</td>
<td>1867</td>
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<td>Albretch Mill</td>
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<td>Turkey River Mill</td>
<td>1865</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spielman Mill</td>
<td>1857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evergreen (Wiest) Mill</td>
<td>1857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Atkinson Mill</td>
<td>1857</td>
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</table>

*Total of Forty-nine known water-power sites in Winneshiek County*
Membership List and 2020 Membership Activities
WINNESEK COUNTY HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
MEMBERSHIP LIST
January 2020

John Beard (Supervisor Liaison)
1592 Manawa Trail Road, Decorah, Iowa 52101
(563) 382-4993 beardroje@gmail.com

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609 Stanwood Drive, Decorah, Iowa 52101
(563) 380-0606 johnsonfamily5852@gmail.com

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(563) 382-5170 elorentzen@gmail.com

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(563) 382-4539 mksglock@msn.com

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(563) 735-5771 fbbrim@outlook.com

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(563) 382-6288 lavsharp@earthlink.com

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Janelle Pavlovic (1/2/2022)
1102 Nordic Drive, Decorah, Iowa 52101
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WINNESHEIK COUNTY HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
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2020 Revised

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(815) 821-5234 ashley22christensen@gmail.com

Janelle Pavlovec (1/2/2022)
1102 Nordic Drive, Decorah, Iowa 52101
(563) 380-8841 jpavlovec@hotmail.com
Accomplished 2020 Projects and Activities

Winneshiek County Historic Preservation Commission

Four members, Ferneva Brimacomb, LaVonne Sharp, Kim Glock and Steve Johnson attended the Virtual Preserve Iowa Summit 2020. Our fifth member, David Wadsworth presented on the topic of historic window preservation.

The Commission hired the firm of Bear Creek Archaeology to conduct a survey on Stone Structures in Winneshiek County. Commission members assisted in locating and researching numerous sites.

The Commission collaborated with the Iowa DNR, Decorah Park & Recreation and the Winneshiek County Historical Society in preserving the last Tainter Dam Gate from the Lower dam site in Winneshiek County as an Outdoor Industrial Sculpture Exhibit located at Decorah’s Trout Run Park.

Assisted Bear Creek Archaeology in completing ten Iowa State Inventory Forms on stone structures in the county.

Organized a one-day conference entitled “Fort Atkinson Revisited.” Unfortunately it was canceled due the Covid-19 pandemic. Plans call it to be rescheduled in the summer of 2021.

Researched on the last remaining CCC barracks in Winneshiek County. Located on the Winneshiek County Fairgrounds, it is one of only two CCC barracks existing Iowa. Unfortunately the building was razed by the fair board.

Ferneva Brimacomb

Participated in the 2020 Virtual Historic Summit Conference.

Heavily involved in ongoing Landers/Adams/Bodensteiner renovation of the building during the entire year.

Involved in historic property Burr Oak Mercantile Building, - paid for replacements of deteriorated porch posts.

Elizabeth Lorentzen

Continued to serve on courthouse restoration advisory committee to undertake repairs and restoration of the Winneshiek County Courthouse.

Wrote successful grants to help restore and preserve the historic Landers-Adams-Bodensteiner 1860 Greek Revival home in Decorah’s historic district.

Volunteered as a researcher at the Winneshiek County Historical Society and as a board member.
Worked with several community and county residents who are undertaking historic preservation of historic homes and business buildings in Decorah and Winneshiek County. Provided historic photos, grant sources, information on historic architecture, and advice on their restoration projects.

Researched and prepared text and presented for a 5-minute video using some of the artifacts of Adelbert Field Porter, local citizen scientist and lepidopterist, which David Faldet filmed and edited. The video is posted on the Porter House Museum website with others highlighting the history and work of Bert and Grace Porter, residents of Decorah from the 1870s to the 1960s. Bert Porter was a Victorian naturalist and Grace, his wife, was a woman’s suffragist, a woman’s rights proponent, and activist in other local causes. They lived and worked in the 1867 Italian Villa home now housing the Porter House Museum.

Researched, prepared, and presented a PowerPoint talk via Zoom for the local PEO chapter on Iowa and local Winneshiek County women suffragists as part of the 100-year anniversary of the 19th amendment.

Researched, edited, illustrated a diagram, and secured photos for an interpretive sign and installation of the last remaining Tainter dam gate, artifact from one of the hydropower dams that powered electricity for our several county area from 1906 through 1958.

**LaVonne Sharp**

Participated in the 2020 Virtual Historic Summit Conference.

Partnered with Winneshiek County Historical Society researching the Stone Structure Survey.

Partnered with Winneshiek County Historical Society researching Dam Gate Interpretive Sign.

Partnered with WCHS researching dams on Upper Iowa River, upper and lower dam and the Wiest Mill Dam.

**Steve Johnson**

Participated in the 2020 Historic Summit Virtual Conference.

Coordinated with the Iowa DNR, Decorah Park & Recreation and Winneshiek Historical Society for preserving the last Tainter Dam Gate from the Upper Iowa River Lower Dam.

Researched background information on the Lower and Upper Dams for the Iowa HRDP grant application dealing with the Dam Gate Outdoor Sculpture Project.
Wrote grant applications to the Depot Outlet, Inc., MiEnergy Cooperative, Arlin Falck Foundation, and Winneshiek County Development & Tourism. All were awarded funding.

Wrote several newspaper articles and new releases for area newspapers including: *Mel's Reminiscences of Canoe Store, Survey Under Way on Stone Structures in Winneshiek County; Site’s History Offers Not Just the Fort, Mystery, Intrigue: The Rogers/Young House; Winneshiek county Historic Preservation Commission Preserving the Last Dam Gate from the Lower Dam; Local Historian, Al Becker Receives Recognition; Winneshiek County Development and Tourism’s Award to the Dam Gate Project, and Depot Outlet Award to the Dam Gate Project.*

Worked on a one-day conference on the history Fort Atkinson and the Ho-Chunk Indians. Covid-19 prevented us from holding it last May. Revised plans call for it to be held in the summer of 2021.

Co-organized a video interview with Al Becker for recognizing his work in the areas of education, local history, and archaeology in the Fort Atkinson region.

Oversaw the survey of Historic Structures in Winneshiek County. Coordinated with Bear Creek Archaeology in locating and organizing the survey. The booklet is scheduled for publication in the spring of 2021.

**Roger Bergan**

Assisted with researching at the WCHS archives for the Stone Structure Project.

Assisted with researching at the WCHS archives for the Tainter Dam Gate Project.

Repaired and restored several historic gravestones at the Ridgeway United Cemetery. The project is ongoing.

**Ashley Christensen**

Wrote the Winneshiek County Community Foundation grant application for the Stone Structure Survey in Winneshiek County.

Authored the HRDP grant application for the Dam Gate Project. The dedication is expected to occur in late May or early June 2021.

Edited numerous WCHPC articles for local publication.
David Wadsworth

Presented at two workshops for the Iowa Preservation Summit Conference in June 2020, “How to choose a Contractor”, and “Window Restoration”. He also attended the remainder of the Preservation Iowa Conference.

Authorized by the commission to contact Doug Steinmetz to develop a preservation plan for Decorah’s old hospital, Smith Building, owned by Winneshiek County. Covid-19 delayed Doug’s visit until spring of 2021. Conducting ongoing historical research on the building.

Kim Glock

Participated in the 2020 Virtual Historic Summit Conference.

Co-organized a video interview with Al Becker for recognizing his work in the areas of education, local history and archaeology in the Fort Atkinson region.

Janelle Pavlovec

No report received.
**Stone Structure Survey Material**

- Iowa State Inventory List
- Stone Structure Inventory List
- Stone Structure Location Map
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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>NAME</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>CONTACT</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Buchheit House</td>
<td>2414 123rd St., Ft. Atkinson</td>
<td>Jim Buchheit 563-380-8086</td>
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<td>Gerleman House</td>
<td>2235 155th St., Calmar</td>
<td>Roger A. Gerleman 641-394-3771</td>
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<td>Robert T. Hervey 563-546-7994</td>
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<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>Hjelle House</td>
<td>2316 Siewers Spring Rd, Decorah</td>
<td>Greg Torgrim 563-419-6962</td>
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<td>Klimesh House</td>
<td>County Rd B16, Calmar</td>
<td>Gabriel Klimesh 563-380-8637</td>
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<td>Klein Cold Storage</td>
<td>203 Quarry Street, Decorah</td>
<td>Daniel and Ann Mansfield 563-419-4116</td>
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<td>65</td>
<td>Mineart House</td>
<td>401 East Water Street</td>
<td>Emily R. Mineart <a href="mailto:mineem01@luther.edu">mineem01@luther.edu</a></td>
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<td>Laurie &amp; Reginald Sampson 563-382-4849</td>
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<td>26</td>
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<td>Washington Military Building</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>7 Fort Atkinson North Barracks</td>
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Stone Structure Locations in Winneshiek County
Field Services Report – Old Hospital-Smith Building

Doug Steinmetz, Align Architect and Planning
Dear David,

It is good to hear from you. Thank you for this opportunity to consult on this important community resource. I appreciate the information you provided to me including the basic history of the site, photographs and a list of your most pressing concerns and questions. I hope to address those items in this report. Following are your areas of concern and my responses. Refer to Attachment 4 for photos.

INAPPROPRIATE MORTAR AND GENERAL MORTAR RESTORATION

In general, the exterior mortar appears serviceable, requiring localized repair. Minor cracking, spalling and similar types of masonry unit deterioration should be periodically monitored for change and the cause of any ongoing (repetitive) deterioration diagnosed and corrected. It appears the building was pointed with mortar that is not a match to the historic and caulk was used in some locations in lieu of mortar.

A first step in this planning process is to carefully document current conditions; dated photographs work well for this purpose. The initial set of photographs made should include overall as well as close-up details of deteriorated areas. These photographs may then be referenced in the future to determine with more certainty any changes in the masonry’s condition and patterns of deterioration; useful information for appropriate masonry repairs. Once repaired, continued monitoring will allow you to determine if the cause has been adequately addressed and may provide useful information for subsequent repairs.

An initial step in the masonry repair process is determining which of the mortars used on the building is the historic material and to develop a “recipe” for the mortar. In so doing, subsequent repairs will match the historic mortar and not cause damage to building materials. The appropriate mortar mix should be confirmed by sampling mortar from deep inside a few random masonry joints and a thorough laboratory analysis of the mortar samples. Laboratory analysis provides information about the materials and proportions in the original mortar mix. Once that information is discovered several trial mortars should be made using slight adjustments to the mortar mix in order to achieve a color and texture match to the historic mortar. Mortar used for future repairs should match the historic mortar documented from this exploration. Pointing
mortar should be matched to the color of the unweathered historic mortar found inside an
original joint. Avoid matching the surface color of the mortar as that is not necessarily the
historic mortar color on this building due to weathering. There are several experts on historic
mortar in this region; consultation with one of them is advisable on this project because of the
importance of the mortar to the wall system.

The fresh mortar should be placed in layers, compacted and tooled to match the historic joint
tooling, joint depth, color and texture. It is acceptable to use a mortar that is softer than the
historic mortar but a mortar that is harder should never be used as it will cause damage to the
masonry. The hardness of mortar can usually be predicted by the amount of portland cement
that is used in the mix, increasing portland increases mortar hardness.

Deteriorated mortar should be removed and the prepared joint repointed with mortar blended
and tooled to match physical and visual qualities of the historic mortar. Consultants and
masons, skilled in the techniques of historic masonry should be used exclusively for masonry
work involving historic materials on this building.

**Spot pointing areas of deteriorated mortar is preferred over replacement of all mortar.**
Only deteriorated mortar should be removed, unless special circumstances exist; avoid
unnecessary removal of otherwise sound mortar. Mortar, although a relatively small percentage
of the overall building fabric is considered by the National Park Service to be a character
defining element on an historic building; as such, it should be preserved. Except in unusual
circumstances, joints that have been inappropriately filled with caulking should also be cleaned
of this material and pointed with mortar.

Grinding to remove deteriorated mortar may cause serious and irreversible damage to the
masonry. Even skilled workers have “bad” days and may cause damage with these powerful
tools. Therefore, it is important to individually qualify crew members that will use these power
tools. The preferred method of mortar removal is to use hand tools, banning the use of power
tools completely. With harder mortars this may a difficult and costly requirement but a good
investment in the preservation of the exterior masonry. The comprise in brick or coursed stone
masonry is to allow the qualified mason to cut a narrow kerf (groove left by the passing of a saw
blade) down the center of the mortar joint and then use hand tools to remove the remaining
mortar from the joint. You should require the masons working on the project to demonstrate
their competence with this method by having them provide sample areas showing mortar
removal and pointing. These mock-up areas can then be used to gage other work as it is
completed on the building for compliance with the standards agreed to at the mock-up site. The
craftsmen completing the mockups should be the only craftsmen working on the building in the
capacities they have qualified for.

Joints that are prepared for mortar replacement should be cleaned of existing mortar to a
minimum depth equal to 2 to 2.5 times the width of the joint or a greater depth if required to find
sound mortar. This depth reduces the chances of mortar popping. Masons who are not
familiar with pointing historic buildings will propose a shallower repair which will not be as
durable.

Refer to *Preservation Brief 02: Repointing Mortar Joints in Historic Masonry Buildings* for
additional detailed discussion of this topic.

**WINDOW REPAIR (WOODEN AND STEEL SASH)**
You are contemplating options to address improving the performance of your primary windows.
Window openings are such important character defining features of historic buildings that any type of work must be carefully thought out regardless of whether the nature of the work is considered repair or replacement. However, replacement has the greatest potential to cause significant irreversible loss of a building’s historic fabric and character. While there are newly manufactured windows that meet the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards which in specific and well documented circumstances are acceptable for use as replacements, their use in rehabilitation work is limited to very specific conditions to avoid unnecessary loss of these important features.

The first step when considering replacement windows involves creating a detailed assessment (Window Condition Survey) describing and illustrating the condition of existing windows. At this building many of the window frames and sash appear to be original and in repairable condition. The metal storms used on some windows are not appropriate and probably not very effective as additional insulation and weather protection. While wooden storms are preferred it is acceptable to use a metal storm window having similar sight lines and coloring when compared to the primary sash. Some windows have been replaced with vinyl windows which are never appropriate for use in historic buildings.

The primary sashes lack adequate weatherstripping and require work that may be best described as ordinary maintenance albeit more extensive due to years of deferred maintenance. Examples of such maintenance work includes items like replacing broken ropes/chains, repairing or replacing hardware, cracked glass and restoring deteriorated (primarily exterior) finishes and deteriorated glazing compound. This type of maintenance work is easily accomplished and in the case of this building is not sufficiently advanced or widespread to suggest replacement windows be considered. Replacement of these windows will not meet the Secretary of the Interior’s Rehabilitation Standards.

The properly prepared window condition survey will provide a detailed list of work required at each window and when it is combined with a written specification provide adequate documentation for securing competitive bids that are comparable one to the other. This will not be the case if you simply ask several contractors for quotes to “repair the windows” and “provide storms”; quotes procured utilizing such an informal process will not likely be useful for generating a competitive bid environment nor for securing quotes that are easily (if at all) comparable. Window maintenance is easily prioritized to match available budgets and may therefore be spread over a longer period.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation’s Historic Wood Windows (Attachment 5) further illustrates that working with the historic sash in lieu of replacement is often the most efficient way to proceed with a window rehabilitation project. The article addresses many of the mythical benefits of window replacement such as the misunderstandings about energy conservation often inappropriately attributed to window replacement as well as the adverse environmental impact associated with many replacement window units.

I urge you to develop or work with a professional to guide you in developing a window condition survey and specifications and timeline for repair of these important historical features of your building.

STEEL LINTELS
Steel lintels supporting the masonry above window and door openings are beginning to rust most likely from improper repairs previously made at the lintel. Avoid the temptation to caulk openings intended for drainage at lintels. This is an inappropriate treatment that exacerbates the situation by trapping moisture and accelerating deterioration. Oxide jacking is the result of rusting steel in masonry walls. The force created by oxide jacking leads to distortion of the lintel, cracks and excessively wide masonry joints at the bearing ends of the lintels at affected openings. These areas should be treated to allow moisture to escape; periodic coating of the exposed metal with rust inhibitive paint may slow the deterioration process. These areas should be seasonally monitored and when no longer acceptable it will be necessary to replace the lintels. New lintels should be stainless steel or galvanized steel with properly installed flashings and weepholes to drain trapped moisture. Lintels visible in photographs require maintenance as described above and do not appear to require replacement.

DOOR REPAIR
The types of treatments associated with the repair of wooden exterior doors is very similar to the repair of historic wooden windows. The types of damage visible in the photographs appears to be repairable. Modifications made to transoms (Photo 23) should be reversed. Also visible in this photo is deteriorated wood at the bottom of the door. This type of deterioration is repairable without replacement of the door.

Like windows it is advisable to create a door condition survey to catalogue current conditions of wood, glass and hardware associated with each opening. This concise listing of information can be used to guide the types and timing of various repairs. The work associated with door repairs is easily allocated to available funds if the information is readily available when such decisions are being made.

WINDOW WELLS AT LOWER LEVEL OPENINGS
Lower level windows are positioned too close to the soil and are prone to moisture damage as a result. The soil around these openings should be excavated to a depth sufficient to provide approximately eight to ten inches of drainage material and at least a six-inch separation between the top surface of the drainage material and the lowest piece of wood in the opening. These excavations will then require construction of small retaining walls to keep adjacent soil from falling into the excavation. Such a separation and drainage material keeps moisture well away from the wood window elements protecting the wood and paint from accelerated deterioration.

NATIONAL REGISTER POTENTIAL FOR LISTING
Requested Comment: You requested my opinion of the site’s potential for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. You provided a document summarizing the history of the site in the community (Attachment 3).

- SUMMARY OF HISTORY
  o After several years of uncertainty fueled by a lack the community interest and support the goal of a community hospital serving Decorah was realized in 1914. The success of the project was largely the result of the efforts of Rev. Paul Koren, a local pastor, and the initial financial support of William Smith (and his sister Matilda). Support for Rev. Koren’s dream of better health care for the community was initially met with rejection by voters. Undeterred, he persisted and eventually crossed paths with William Smith. Mr. Smith offered a significant challenge grant, promising to donate...
$10,000 if Rev. Koren could raise an additional $15,000. The challenge was met and exceeded, having secured around $26,000. Mr. Smith donated not only the original dollars promised, he included an additional $15,000. These are considerable funds for the time.

Initially, the hospital was not well used by the community. Hospitals of the time were often perceived as a place where one went to die, not for healing. As a result, the hospital ran with a budget deficit for many years. Mr. Smith, Rev. Koren and several hospital board members covered the hospital's debts for several years until finally the hospital became self-supporting.

The hospital not only became self-supporting it flourished and expanded significantly. Substantial additions were constructed in 1933, 1947 and 1961 (Illustrated above). In 1954 a new operating suite was completed.

The community constructed a new facility in 1973 and hospital services relocated to the new facility. Today the building continues to serve the community as a primary location for public health and other county offices.

There are two principal issues to

- **NATIONAL REGISTER**
  - In my opinion the historical association of this building with the community is a strong incentive to pursuing the National Register listing. I believe the effort required and apparently well documented to construct such a facility in the early 1900s will lead to a successful nomination. To be considered for listing on the National Register a property must establish its Historical Significance and Integrity.
    - *Significance the property must represent a significant part of history, architecture, archaeology engineering or culture of an era.* This may be an association with events, people, or distinctive characteristics of a period. This is a broad topic to cover in this brief report. My opinion, based on documents you provided, is the property would be proven eligible under one or more of the criteria considerations for National Register listing. It is only necessary to prove eligibility under one criteria, however.
Historic integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. This implies that sufficient historic physical features survive so the historic character of the building remains evident. The seven aspects of integrity are: Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling and Association. While most of these terms are self-explanatory the elements of Feeling and Association may not be as familiar. As described in the previously referenced National Register bulletin:

- Feeling is a property’s expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
- Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

I've heard integrity characterized such that a building with acceptable integrity would remain recognizable to a person from the era of that building.

In my opinion, the Smith Memorial Hospital could be successfully nominated to the National Register. To confirm this opinion, I suggest you work with SHPO to secure services of a Field Services Consultant to further review and document the history of the site. I am expressing an opinion based on a cursory review of the site and notes you have provided.

GENERAL PLANNING

In my opinion documenting plans for rehabilitation including long term care and maintenance is an often overlooked but valuable tool. Planning should be identified as a high priority task, especially in stewardship situations where individual involvement and roles change over time. A written plan may help maintain focus on tasks spanning changes in personnel, serving as a tool helping to ensure the resource’s longevity by providing focus to tasks and coordinating available funds and resources with needs. Planning for immediate and future concerns generally fall into one of two critical paths forward; Building Stabilization or Building Rehabilitation which combined yield a Master Plan for rehabilitation.

Building Stabilization: Deals primarily with high priority tasks such as correcting safety concerns, protecting the structure from moisture damage and implementing necessary maintenance work needed to address concerns that may cause or accelerate deterioration if ignored. This work is often completed in the earliest phases of projects and must be completed with sensitivity towards the building’s historic character.

Building Rehabilitation: Deals primarily with tasks to develop and implement plans created to address needed repairs and improvements in response to changes in building codes and contemplated alterations to accommodate changes in building usage all while maintaining sensitivity to the building’s historic character. Additionally, work of this phase often presents opportunities to correct previous alterations that may have had an adverse impact on the building’s historic character. This is often presented as a multiple phase scenario to allow for distribution of costs over an extended period.

Because each of these pathways has great potential to impact a building’s historic character, they each need to be completed with great care and with specific attention directed towards protecting surviving (known and discovered) historic fabric. The overall success of the project

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very often depends on development of a coordinated project plan (Master Plan) that includes at
a minimum, both elements.

Although typically implemented early in the project, building stabilization actions should be
tempered and guided by goals consistent with your long-range vision for the building’s
rehabilitation conforming to recommended procedures for historic buildings. Such overarching
guidance is found in Attachment 1 “The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation”
(STANDARDS). A recommendation of this report is to develop a Master Plan for the building’s
rehabilitation early in the project’s timeline.

FINDING OUT MORE ABOUT GRANT PROGRAMS
The most direct way to discover available grants through the state is to contact the Grants
Administrator to discuss the building and your specific goals once they are established. Contact
Kristen Vander Molen, Grants Manager, State Historical Society of Iowa, 515-281-4228.

SHPO offers a Technical Assistance program which is also a good place to start. You may
begin that process at: https://statehistoricpreservationofficeofiowa.fullslate.com/. Towards the
bottom of the screen you will find a hot link to Schedule a Technical Assistance Meeting.

STANDARDS
The “Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties” provides
pertinent direction for building treatments. The guidelines for rehabilitating historic buildings
found within those standards are used as a basis for suggested remedial work in this Report
(Attachment 1). The National Park Service publishes a series of useful Preservation Briefs
(Attachment 2) that provide detailed discussion of appropriate treatments for historic buildings
and materials. Recommendations of the Preservation Briefs are used as a basis for formulating
strategies and approaches to implementing remedial work of this project.

GENERAL GUIDANCE
Many firms have worked on historic buildings and will gladly tell you of their success. Do not be
hesitant to educate yourself and probe deeper into their experience. Often people claiming
extensive experience with the rehabilitation of historic buildings are not familiar with the
Secretary of the Interior’s Standards or do not adequately understand them. Extensive
experience on old buildings does not necessarily equate to an understanding of appropriate
treatments.

Specific architectural design and engineering is beyond the scope of this report. This report does not
provide specifications or sufficiently detailed descriptions of work to secure proposals or to complete
the work of a project. Suggestions made should be further verified by more complete observations,
analysis, and where appropriate professional guidance before implementation; this is a preliminary
overview only.

Preference should be given to repairing deteriorated historic fabric over replacement whenever
that is feasible. Workmen should be cautioned to protect significant historic features and held responsible to provide satisfactory repair if damage occurs.

In conclusion, it appears that a carefully planned and professionally guided rehabilitation project targeting the types of work you are considering should be incorporated into the overall plan for rehabilitating this important historic resource. Tasks such as these are an ideal scope of work for preservation grants available through the State and other sources. Many grants and similar incentives directed towards preservation of historic resources require listing or at a minimum a determination by the State Historical Society that the building is eligible for listing on the National Register. Access to grants and other financial incentives such as these is a good reason to implement work which does not adversely impact the building’s National Register of Historic Places eligibility by ensuring all work conforms to the STANDARDS described in Attachment 1.

I hope this information is helpful in your effort to maintain this important building in your community. Please keep in mind this report is limited in scope and is not intended as a full assessment of the building or its structural or mechanical condition. Please do not hesitate to call if you need additional assistance, I would be pleased to help in any way that I am able. Thank you again for the opportunity to be a part of this important effort. I welcome the opportunity to provide further assistance with this exciting project.

Sincerely,

Douglas J. Steinmetz, AIA
FIELD SERVICES PROGRAM CONSULTANT
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA

Attachments: 1. Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation.
2. National Park Service’s list of available Preservation Briefs.
3. Historic Trails Signs: Smith Hospital by Elizabeth Lorentzen
The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation are ten basic principles created to help preserve the distinctive character of a historic building and its site, while allowing for reasonable change to meet new needs.

The Standards (36 CFR Part 67) apply to historic buildings of all periods, styles, types, materials, and sizes. They apply to both the exterior and the interior of historic buildings. The Standards also encompass related landscape features and the building's site and environment as well as attached, adjacent, or related new construction.

The Standards are applied to projects in a reasonable manner, taking into consideration economic and technical feasibility.

1. A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.
2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.
3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.
4. Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a historic property shall be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.
8. Significant archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.
10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.
Hard copies of the Preservation Briefs may be purchased from the Government Printing Office or viewed online at http://www.nps.gov/history/hp/tps/briefs/presbhom.htm.

1. Cleaning and Water-Repellent Treatments for Historic Masonry
2. Repointing Mortar Joints in Historic Masonry Buildings
3. Improving Energy Conservation in Historic Buildings
4. Roofing for Historic Buildings
5. Preservation of Historic Adobe Buildings
6. Dangers of Abrasive Cleaning to Historic Buildings
7. The Preservation of Historic Glazed Architectural Terra-Cotta
9. The Repair of Historic Wooden Windows
10. Exterior Paint Problems on Historic Woodwork
11. Rehabilitating Historic Storefronts
12. The Preservation of Historic Pigmented Structural Glass (Vitrolite and Carrara Glass)
13. The Repair and Thermal Upgrading of Historic Steel Windows
14. New Exterior Additions to Historic Buildings: Preservation Concerns
15. Preservation of Historic Concrete
16. The Use of Substitute Materials on Historic Building Exteriors
17. Architectural Character: Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving Their Character
18. Rehabilitating Interiors in Historic Buildings - Identifying Character-Defining Elements
19. The Repair and Replacement of Historic Wooden Shingle Roofs
20. The Preservation of Historic Barns
21. Repairing Historic Flat Plaster – Walls and Ceilings
22. The Preservation and Repair of Historic Stucco
23. Preserving Historic Ornamental Plaster
25. The Preservation of Historic Signs
26. The Preservation and Repair of Historic Log Buildings
27. The Maintenance & Repair of Architectural Cast Iron
28. Painting Historic Interiors
29. The Repair, Replacement, and Maintenance of Historic Slate Roofs
30. The Preservation and Repair of Historic Clay Tile Roofs
31. Mothballing Historic Buildings
32. Making Historic Properties Accessible
33. The Preservation and Repair of Historic Stained and Leaded Glass
34. Applied Decoration for Historic Interiors: Preserving Composition Ornament
35. Understanding Old Buildings: The process of Architectural Investigation
36. Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes
37. Appropriate Methods for Reducing Lead-Paint Hazards in Historic Housing
38. Removing Graffiti from Historic Masonry
39. Holding the Line: Controlling Unwanted Moisture in Historic Buildings
40. Preserving Historic Ceramic Tile Floors
41. The Seismic Retrofit of Historic Buildings
42. The Maintenance, Repair and Replacement of Historic Cast Stone
43. The Preparation and Use of Historic Structures Reports
44. The Use of Awnings on Historic Buildings: Repair, Replacement and New Design
45. Preserving Historic Wooden Porches
46. The Preservation and Reuse of Historic Gas Stations
47. Maintaining the Exterior of Small and Medium Size Historic Buildings
48. Preserving Grave Markers in Historic Cemeteries
49. Historic Decorative Metal Ceilings and Walls: Use, Repair and Replacement
50. Lightning Protection for Historic Buildings
Rev. Paul Koren had a dream for Decorah, and despite many discouraging setbacks and much hard work, lived to see that dream realized. In 1909 a law was passed providing that hospitals could be built with county taxes at a small increase in the tax levy. Koren, pastor of Washington Prairie Lutheran Church, saw the need for better health care and a hospital where patients could be treated. He brought the matter to the Winneshiek County voters who straightaway defeated the idea. Anything that would increase taxes was not enthusiastically received, and as Koren put it, “My friends promptly sat down upon me.” Still, Koren had seen mothers and their newborns suffer for lack of care, accident and sickness claim victims, doctors perform surgery on a patient’s dining room table. These memories spurred him on to pursue his vision of a hospital to serve the county’s needs.

Though discouraged by the voters’ defeat of the hospital idea, Koren heard that William Smith, a retired Bluffton area farmer and bachelor, was interested in the hospital project. Smith and his sister Matilda had agreed on a plan prior to her death in 1913 to make a donation to fund a hospital. When Koren called on Smith on May 15, 1913, he discussed the benefits of a hospital, and broached the subject of a financial contribution from Smith. Smith responded, “I’ll give you $10,000 for your hospital if you raise $15,000 more.” $10,000 was a sizable contribution, but Koren questioned what would happen if he couldn’t raise the remaining $15,000. Smith replied, “You’ll raise it all right.” Koren with help from the Commercial Club did raise the required $15,000 match with community donations ranging from $1 to $2,500. Contributions totaled $26,221.70 or about $641,000 in relative money values of 2014. Before the project was completed, William Smith gave the $10,000 he had first pledged as well as an additional $15,000.

A BOARD ORGANIZED, A HOSPITAL BUILT

A public meeting was held to organize a hospital board. Ben Bear was chosen as president and Koren was elected vice president even though he wasn’t in attendance. The first order of business for the newly elected board was to secure a building. At first, the board set out to find a large home that could be used to house a hospital. Accompanied by donor William “Uncle Bill” Smith, the board toured sizable area homes, including the Paine, Phelps, and Marlow houses, which might be adapted for their purpose. After investigating a number of these, the board concluded that a larger, more permanent structure was needed. For a building site, Koren suggested a quiet oak grove on the east side of the city and the board concurred. Enoch Hill Turnock, an Elkhart, Indiana architect, was charged with the task of designing “a first class hospital...as nearly fireproof as possible,” and A.R. Coffeen was hired as contractor. Koren and Smith took an active part, assisting with details of architecture and inspecting the carpenters’ work. But when the hospital opened in 1914, another problem reared its head. People were reluctant to use it. As Rev. Koren expressed it: “They thought a hospital was a good place to go to die!” Anna Haugness was the first patient brave enough to enter the Decorah Hospital. She had her teeth extracted and recovered. (Cost for the extraction and operating room - $5.) Although there were 256 patients served during the first year, people were reticent to trust their lives to the facility and the hospital lost $2,260 in operating expenses. William Smith paid the hospital’s debts for a long time. Rev. Koren also contributed his own money as did some of the board to keep the hospital afloat. The hospital board finally met and came to the sad conclusion that the hospital should close. Koren pleaded for more time to organize a fund drive. The Lutheran Hospital Association, a nonprofit managing corporation, was
formed in 1918 with Rev. Koren elected president. The hospital was leased to the association and managed by the corporation. Membership was open to all denominations and each member paid $1 to support the hospital association. Bills continued to mount, and Koren signed notes personally until he felt he could incur no more debt. In desperation, he appeared before a meeting of the Decorah Chamber of Commerce, outlined the hospital’s problems, then appealed to them, “Are you going to get behind this thing, or do I have to continue alone? I’ve got to have money!” The Chamber rose to the challenge, joined forces with Koren, and raised $2,000. A women’s hospital club was organized in September of 1920 with Mrs. Elizabeth Ness as president, and its members also aided the hospital’s cause. The women were divided into units, and they solicited a wide membership of Decorah women. As Koren expressed it, “After we got the women in the fight, the battle was won.” Because of their personal and financial support, seeking contributions to keep the hospital operating was no longer necessary and the hospital finally began to pay its own way.

AND IT CONTINUED TO GROW...

As more people used the hospital, more space was needed to handle the growing number of patients. Rev. Koren, Ben Bear and the hospital board launched a drive to raise funds for an addition and this time most of the contributors came to them. $30,000 was raised in two weeks and as the funds continued to come in, it was decided to extend the fund drive. In the end, almost $53,000 was raised to finance a sizable hospital addition which included new operating room facilities and more space for patients. In 1933 the south end addition was completed, in 1947 an addition was placed on the north end, and a new operating suite was finished in 1954.

In 1957, the Lutheran Hospital Association was dissolved, the Decorah Hospital incorporated as a non-profit organization, and renamed Smith Memorial Hospital in honor of its first donor. Eight years later, the Smith Memorial Hospital Board of Trustees felt a new hospital should be built and would need county support for its construction. On January 1, 1969, the Smith Memorial Hospital dissolved its ownership and donated the building, equipment, and funds to the county. The Winnebago County Memorial Hospital opened for occupancy in new facilities at 901 Montgomery Street on February 3, 1971. The original Smith Memorial Hospital building remains in use today as the location for public health and other county offices.

Over 100 years ago, Rev. Paul Koren saw a need and stayed the course until it was met. William Smith jumpstarted financial support for a hospital, and the community responded with contributions of their own. This group’s legacy remains today as Winnebago Medical Center continues to serve the needs of Winnebago County and the surrounding area.

Caption: In 1910 Rev. Paul Koren, Washington Prairie Lutheran pastor, saw a need among county residents for a hospital and persisted in addressing that need. After his death, the Decorah Public Opinion stated: “Guiding the founding of the hospital in Decorah is considered by many to be the late Rev. Paul Koren’s greatest achievement.” Photo courtesy of Vesterheim Norwegian American Museum.

Caption: In the 1850s as young adults, farmer William Smith and his sister Matilda immigrated to Winnebago County from Yorkshire, England with their mother and the rest of their family. “By endurance and hardship and industry he succeeded in the development of a valuable farm.” Before Matilda’s death in 1913, William and Matilda made plans to donate funds for a hospital from her estate.
and William’s own funds. William eventually donated more than $25,000 to fund and maintain the hospital. *Photo courtesy of Marv Wicks and Winneshiek County Historical Society*

Caption: Matilda Smith in her younger years is pictured with her mother Sarah Hutton Smith and sister Clara. *Photo courtesy of Decorah Genealogy Association*

Caption: William Smith’s Bluffton Township farm in later years. The 565-acre Smith farm was left in trust to support the hospital. *Photo courtesy of Winneshiek County Historical Society*


Caption: The “green, oak-strewn knoll” suggested as a site for the new hospital by Rev. Koren in 1913. *Photo courtesy of Susan Jacobson*

Caption: The hospital was incorporated on November 10, 1913. *Courtesy of Winneshiek Medical Center* (Signatures of incorporation)

Caption: Decorah Hospital after its construction. Architect Enock Hill Turnock planned its site so that it would face the northeast and be so situated that “the sun will shine into every room of the hospital at some point of the day.” A.R. Coffeen was the contractor for the hospital which was completed in 1914. *Photo courtesy of Paul and Adrienne Coffeen*

Caption: Decorah Hospital Auxiliary members pose for the camera in the 1930s. Rev. Koren gave them credit for their help in stabilizing the early hospital’s precarious financial situation: “After we got the women in the fight, the battle was won.” *Photo courtesy of Winneshiek Medical Center*

Caption: A hospital bill incurred in August 1930 was finally paid in full on December 29, 1942. *Courtesy of Winneshiek Medical Center* (Image from CD)

Caption: This 1950s photo of the Smith Memorial Hospital shows the first addition to the south and another to the north. *Photo courtesy of Winneshiek Medical Center* (Image from CD)

Caption: Winneshiek Medical Center is now located at 905 Montgomery Street and continues to serve the needs of Winneshiek County and the surrounding area. *Photo courtesy of Winneshiek Medical Center* (Image from CD)
Historic Wood Windows

Introduction

There is an epidemic spreading across the country. In the name of energy efficiency and environmental responsibility, replacement window manufacturers are convincing people to replace their historic wood windows. The result is the rapid erosion of a building's character, the waste of a historic resource, and a potential net loss in energy conservation. Typically replacement windows are vinyl, aluminum, or a composite with wood, and none will last as long as the original window. Repairing, rather than replacing, wood windows is most likely to be the "greener option" and a more sustainable building practice.

Research shows that most traditionally designed wood-frame buildings lose more heat through the roof and un-insulated walls than through the windows. A historic wood window, properly maintained and fitted with a storm window, can be just as energy efficient as a new window. Replacing a historic single-pane window also may not save you much money in the long run. While the exact figure will vary depending on the type of window installed and whether or not a storm window is used, studies have found that it could take 100 years or more for a replacement window to pay for itself in energy savings.

According to information published in a recent Old House Journal article, it could take 240 years to recoup the cost of replacing a single-pane window-storm window combination with a low-e glass double-pane thermal replacement window. Also, a historic wood window can easily last more than 100 years, while a new window may not last 25.

Not every window can be repaired and there are situations where replacement is appropriate. However, many historic wood windows can and should be repaired, especially if the windows were manufactured before about 1940. Wood windows made before this time were constructed with individual parts, each of which can be repaired or replaced. The wood itself is denser and of higher quality than what is grown today, and it is generally more rot- and warp-resistant than modern wood.

These are just some of the practical reasons to repair rather than replace historic wood windows. In addition, repairing the historic window helps maintain a building's authenticity. Once original material is removed from a building, it is gone forever. There are many more benefits to repairing your wood windows, so keep reading.

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Wood Window Basics

Using this 12-over-12, double-hung wood window as our example, here are the basic terms used for wood window parts. This window is called 12-over-12 because there are 12 panes of glass in each sash. Both sashes are moveable so it is called double-hung. If only the bottom sash moves, it is called single-hung.

- **Jamb** (the wood that frames the window opening)
- **Rail** (horizontal part of sash)
- **Meeting Rail or Check Rail** (the rail where the two sash come together)
- **Bottom Sash** (lower section of window, typically slides up to open)
- **Sill** (exterior, horizontal piece at the bottom of the window frame, commonly wood, stone, or brick)
- **Stool** (interior shelf-like board at the bottom of a window against which the bottom rail of the sash rests)
- **Top Sash** (upper section of window, may slide down to open)
- **Light/lite/pane** (glass, held in place by glazing putty and metal glazing points)
- **Stile** (vertical part of sash)
- **Muntin** (horizontal, vertical, diagonal, or curved pieces that frame and provide mounting surface for the lights) The shape, or profile, of the muntin provides a clue to the window’s age.

A c. 1846 wood window in the former Robbins and Lawrence Armory, now the American Precision Museum in Windsor, VT.

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My Windows Are Old and Drafty, Why Shouldn’t I Buy New Ones?

1. More heat is typically lost though your roof and un-insulated walls than through your windows. Adding just 3 and 1/2 inches of insulation in your attic can save more energy than replacing your windows.1
2. Replacement windows are called “replacement” for a reason. Manufacturers often offer lifetime warranties for their windows. What they don’t make clear is that 30% of the time, a replacement window will be replaced within 10 years.1
3. Replacement windows that contain vinyl or PVC are toxic to produce and create toxic by-products. Installing these in your house is not a ‘green’ approach.2
4. If your wood windows are 60 years old or older, chances are that the wood they are made of is old growth—dense and durable wood that is now scarce. Even high-quality new wood windows, except for mahogany, won’t last as long as historic wood windows.
5. Studies have demonstrated that a historic wood window, properly maintained, weatherstripped and with a storm window, can be just as energy efficient as a new window.3
6. According to studies, it can take 240 years to recoup enough money in energy savings to pay back the cost of installing replacement windows.4
7. Each year, Americans demolish 200,000 buildings. That is 124 million tons of debris, or enough waste to construct a wall 30 feet high and 30 feet thick around the entire U.S. coastline.5 Every window that goes into the dump is adding to this problem.
8. With a little bit of practice, it can be easy—and inexpensive—to repair and maintain your wood windows.6
9. Not a DIY-er? There are people near you who can do it for you. Hiring a skilled tradesperson to repair your windows fuels the local economy and provides jobs.7
10. Historic wood windows are an important part of what gives your older building its character.

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Basic Maintenance

There are many good, practical books and magazine articles to guide a handy person in the basic maintenance of wood windows. Several publications are listed in the references section of this tip sheet. To get you started, here are some of the keys to many years—and generations—of life with older wood windows.

1. Keep the exterior surfaces painted, including the glazing putty. Paint protects the wood and puts the water and extends their service life. Be especially attentive to horizontal surfaces where water may collect.

2. Glazing putty will eventually dry out and is meant to be periodically replaced. You can do spot repairs initially, but eventually it will be easier to re-glaze the whole sash.

3. Keep movable surfaces, such as the inside jamb, free of paint build-up so that the sash can slide freely.

4. If your sashes are hung with cord, keep the rope free of paint. This will improve the window’s operability. Cord will eventually dry out and break but can be replaced. When replacing the cord you can also re-hang the weights so that the sash will be balanced.

Winter Tips

Most of the heat transfer occurs around the perimeter of the sash rather than through the glass. So the tighter the seal around the window and between the upper and lower sash, the more energy efficient the window will be. Here are some tips to help you save on your heating bills.

- Check the lock. Most people think the sash lock is primarily for security. It does help with security, but the lock’s most important job is to ensure that the meeting rails are held tightly together. A tight fit greatly reduces air infiltration.

- Weather stripping—add it or renew it. Adding weather stripping to your window can increase the window’s efficiency by as much as 50%. It’s an inexpensive way to boost your window’s efficiency. There are many different kinds from which to choose. Refer to the articles listed at the end of this tip sheet. The staff at your local hardware store should also be able to assist you.

- Storm windows—use them! There are many styles from which to choose, including storms that can be fitted on the interior of the window. Many studies have shown that a wood window in good condition fitted with a storm window can be just as energy efficient as the more expensive replacement window. Due to the thermal exchange properties of wood, there is also a growing interest in traditional wood-framed storm windows as they transfer less heat than metal-framed storms.

- Condensation. If you find condensation on the inside of your primary window, cold air leaking through the storm window is likely the culprit. If the condensation is forming on the inside surface of the storm window, warm air from the building interior is leaking in around the primary window. When warm and cold air are present on opposite sides of glass, condensation forms (think of a cold glass of lemonade on a hot day). When condensation forms on your window glass, water can collect on the horizontal wood parts of the rails, muntins, and sill, which can lead to paint failure and rot. To reduce condensation, you need to limit the amount of leaking air. Add or replace weather stripping, make sure the sash is meeting properly, and that the sash lock is tight, and check the seal around the exterior of the storm window and caulk if necessary. When caulking around the perimeter of exterior storm it is important to leave weep holes at the bottom so that any condensation or infiltration that does occur can drain out.

What About Lead?

If your windows retain paint that was applied prior to 1978, chances are there is lead paint on them. Just because there may be lead paint on the windows does not mean they are unsafe or that they need to be replaced. There are steps that you can take to protect yourself and others if you suspect lead paint may be present. Before beginning work, consult your local or state ordinance to determine the legal method for handling and disposing of lead paint in your area.

- Children and pregnant women should not be allowed in the work area.
- Do not smoke or eat or drink in the area you are working in and wash your hands and face before doing so.
- Wear disposable gloves and eye protection.
- Use a respirator if there is friable paint, or if you are scraping or sanding paint.
- Use a wet sanding technique to minimize dust.
- Vacuum using a HEPA filter.
- Wash your work clothes separately from your household laundry. You can also wear a t-tyvek suit to protect your clothes. Take it, and your shoes, off before you leave your work area.
- Place tarp under your work surface to collect loose paint. Seal off the work space from other rooms and from HVAC systems. Cover any furniture and other items in the work area with 6 mil plastic taped to the floor.
- Eating a nutritious diet rich in iron and calcium will reduce the amount of lead absorbed by your body if any doses happen to be ingested.

(Continued on page 4)
Lead
• John Leeke’s website www.historichomeworks.com also has practical tips on lead-safe work practices.

References
This list is a place to start—it is not intended to be comprehensive, nor does the inclusion of a business or organization serve as an endorsement.


Historic Homeworks. www.historichomeworks.com

James, Brad, Andrew Shapiro, Steve Flanders, and Dr. David Hemmenway, “Testing the Performance of Wood Windows in Cold Climates: A Report to the State of Vermont Division for Historic Preservation.” 30 August, 1996. ncpdvt.nps.gov/PDF/Eugie1996-08.pdf


New England Window Restoration Alliance www.windowrestoration.org

Additional Resources
This Tip Sheet on historic wood windows is part of our continuing effort to provide information to help you make environmentally responsible and informed decisions about the preservation of historic buildings.

With nearly half of greenhouse gas emissions attributed to the construction and operation of buildings, older and historic buildings are central to our efforts to address climate change. The National Trust for Historic Preservation’s Sustainability Initiative promotes the reuse of existing buildings, reinvestment in existing communities, and green retrofit of older and historic buildings to help lower carbon emissions. For more information visit www.preservationnation.org/issues/sustainability.

Additional help may be available from your State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Find your SHPO at www.nps.gov/shpo. Private statewide and local preservation groups serve as the network centers and representatives of local preservation activities within their states. Many of them have materials to assist your project. The nine Regional and Field Offices of the National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP) represent NTHP programs and services by providing assistance to preservationists within their regions. Find your nearest NTHP Regional Office and state and local preservation organizations at www.preservationnation.org/about-us/partners/statewide-local-partners/contacts.html

Attachment 5 (Page 4 of 4)
**Newspaper Articles- Part One**

- Driftless Journal- Mel’s Reminiscences of Canoe Store
- Driftless Journal- Survey Underway on Stone Structures in Winneshiek County
  - Calmar Courier- Mystery, Intrigue: Early Home Offers Pioneer Glimpse
  - Calmar Courier- Site’s History Offers Not Just the Fort
Mel’s reminiscences of Canoe Store

Having grown up on a small farm in Pleasant Township, I always liked the local history. My fascination on this subject began while I was in high school, a neighbor offered me $10,000 to move his house closer to the site. With the help of others, I moved the house to my parent’s farm.

Later, for a number of years, I served with the Wissahickon County Historical Society and helped organize the Wissahickon County Historic Preservation Commission in the fall of 1985.

My first acquaintance with Mel Talbert was through the Sunday school at Canoe Ridge Lutheran Church. Mel was the Sunday school youth music director and his wife, Virginia, was the accompanist. I remember Mel was always involved in music and loved playing in old-time music. He assisted with coordinating the Christmas song sessions and the Lenten concerts jointly with the Glenwood Church choir. His whole family usually participated in these concerts and Mel was active and a lifelong member of Canoe Ridge.

Mel and I had in common that we both attended what was then called the Pottsville School, Pleasant Number 7. Although years apart, Mel, as the early 1960s and myself in the 1950s, if doubt if the Christmas program or year-end family photo changed a great deal. There were some changes that had occurred with the school building over these years – such as a central furnace and the advent of electricity in the later 1940s. We still had to get the heating water from the neighbor’s well. This school was built in the 1870s, and after lies closing, was re-adapted into a residence.

I did not realize at the time that Mel served as a member of the Delaware Public Library Board of Trustees (from 1969 to 1988). Mel was recognized and raised as the Iowa Library of the Year Award winner for 1995 at a ceremony in Des Moines for his ongoing fundraising efforts for the library’s operation. Always humble, Mel commented, “I’m no appreciative for the terrific community response that will keep the library growing. What a fine gift we’re giving our grandchildren.”

Having grown up in Pleasant Township, I appreciated that our farm was located near the Canoe Store. It was a treat to walk to the store to get a pop or buy a few groceries. I remember visiting the store owners about the latest news from the area. I was always curious about the history of the store, and was pleased some years ago to receive a copy from Mel of his reminiscences of his early years.

Mel, with help from his son, David, wrote his Reminiscences of Canoe Store.

The following is an excerpt from his writing – told in Mel’s own words.

Canoe Store

Continued on page A-8

By Steve Johnson
Survey underway on stone structures in Winneshiek County

Public's assistance sought in locating these stone structures in the county

ABOVE, LEFT: Dennis Blumhagen stands by the stone bridge near his farm. Originally the opening of the bridge was about five feet tall and between 3 to 4 feet wide. It was always a popular spot to play for several generations of the Blumhagen children including Dennis. (Submitted photo)

ABOVE, RIGHT: The historic stone bridge, located in Bloomfield Township, was believed to have been built in the 1880's. The photo above was taken in the 1920's of eight of the eleven children of Henry and Anna Blumhagen. Children in the photo from left to right: Elsie, Minnie, Alvin, Lloyd, Mabel, Elda, Arno and Henry. The Blumhagen farm has been in the family since 1889 when it was purchased by Otto Caroline Blumhagen (the family name was later changed to Blumhagen).

The Winneshiek County Historic Preservation Commission is conducting a reconnaissance survey of stone structures.

It is estimated approximately 100 sites will be included in the survey. In addition, the commission intends to publish a guide booklet on the history and locations of these structures.

The Commission is currently seeking the public’s assistance in locating these stone structures in the county. Any information will be appreciated, and can be sent to the Winneshiek County Historic Preservation Commission at 201 Main Street, Decorah, IA 52101.

E-mails can be sent to johnsonfamily5852@gmail.com or by calling 563-380-0606.

The guide booklet is intended to be available for sale late this year.

About the Commission

The Winneshiek County Historic Preservation Commission is a county organization created in 1985 to promote the educational, cultural, economic and general welfare of the public through the recognition, enhancement and perpetuation of sites and districts of historical and cultural significance.
Mystery, Intrigue

The remnants of the historic Rogers/Young House were photographed in the fall of 2019. Francis Rogers was the great-grandfather of Grace Young Porter, the wife of Bert Porter, whose Decorah residence is now a museum. Grace was the daughter of Francis and Emma (Jacobs) Young.

• Early Home Offers Pioneer Glimpse

By Steve Johnson
Special to the Calmar Courier

The remains of a once sturdy stone dwelling, its original brownish hue now yellowed with years, still repels Iowa's icy mists of winter and looks out on the passing scene in Winneshiek County just as it has done for the last 161 years.

The Francis Rogers’ house was located approximately three miles southeast of Fort Atkinson and has long been a landmark.

By no means a small stone structure, the house with its two-foot-thick walls has deteriorated after it was vacated in the 1960s. Although the origin of the house dates back to 1859, when Francis Rogers built it, by the 1870s it was used by Aaron Young, owned the property. Mystery, intrigue, and history fill the atmosphere of the past that surrounds the house. The mysterious, short-lived town of “Lewiston” is believed to have included the land now owned by Rogers and another early settler. In 1851, Lewiston was contending to be the county seat. Unfortunately, disagreements between the landowners quickly ended its quest.

At one time a stone tablet, inserted just under the gable of the house, dated the house as being built in 1859. Unfortunately, according to a family member, in recent years it was removed with its whereabouts unknown.

A 1901 newspaper article in the Decorah Republican stated that the oldest living settler in the area was Aaron Young, who was born in 1824. Young came to the Fort Sept. 23, 1848, from Mexico as a soldier, remaining until
STONE  FROM PAGE 1

Young recalled many incidents from his early days on the farm that led to the belief that coal deposits could be found in the county, although the geological topography of the land is against this supposition. He told of a soldier who made trips into the country and returned with coal. He refused to divulge the whereabouts of the mine, intending that when his time had been served, to return to the area and profit with his knowledge. He was called to Florida, where he was killed in battle, his secret perishing with him. Another story was also told of a Native American chief by the name of Four Eyes who often brought coal to the fort in his blanket, and one time agreed to locate the mine for the men in exchange for two ponies. With no one being financially able to supply the ponies, the deal was not struck.

Like much of the history of this region, and in particular this pioneer home, secrets remained locked in the vaults of the past, and perhaps will forever. However, there is hope that these physical remnants, tangible bits from our past, will stimulate imaginations back to those yesteryears when once on this ground walked pioneers as real as we are today.

While visiting this site, if you are lucky, you may hear the rattle of wagons on the old road past the brown stone house—echoing from 1859 until today.

Indeed, it was on a well-traveled road, used by wagons and stages, and served as a haven for the road weary pioneers of those times.

This 1870s photograph shows the Francis Rogers' commodious stone house, built in 1859, the first of its kind in the settlement. It is believed the man holding the horse is his son-in-law, Aaron Young. The home was known for generous hospitality to friend and stranger alike.

ENFORCEMENT  FROM PAGE 1

Members of law enforcement, the news media, medical personnel and some other people are exempted.

While many Iowa businesses are closed, residents here are going to be under fewer restrictions.

Governor Kim Reynolds has called for gathering to be limited to fewer than 10 people.

That is a difficult restriction as many residents are discovering.

In the case of St. Lucas, an emergency order has been in place for some time now. Yet, the community's ballpark has seen use for at least an occasional game.

Those kinds of situations create difficult situations for law enforcement.

"In my opinion, enforcement of the governor's order lends subjectivity to the location and/or setting," Dan Marx, Winneshiek County's sheriff. "The intent of the governor's order is to provide people guidelines and parameters to promote the health and safety of all. As with all aspects of law enforcement, circumstances and "unusual" of the law always have to be considered. For instance, if people are widely dispersed in a large outdoor or "open fields" setting such as a park...common sense and discretion need to be applied. In law enforcement we refer to this as the "totality of the circumstances."

Staying Masks Vexes Virus

By Sharon Drahm

Mid-America Publishing

Glenda Koehn, who lives near Gunder with her family, is best known for her beautifully decorated "Cakes by Glenda."

She is, however, currently working on another project as she is making protective masks for healthcare workers and others in jeopardy.

"Face masks are selling like hot cakes, kind of slow getting started."

After finding some elastic, Glenda said she made about a dozen masks before running out of the material.

She added that elastic is kind of a hot commodity right now and is not readily available.

Not willing to give up, Glenda went to Plan "B."

"A friend sent me another..."
Site's History Offers Not Just the Fort

One of the most comprehensive histories of the subagency and school can be found in W. F. Rogers' newspaper articles, "The Early History of Winnebago County," published by the Decorah Hawk in August of 1928. His account is based on the history of the Winnebago County Historical Society's research and collection of information.

Winnebago Indians frequently visited Winnebago County. This photograph was taken around 1890.

A sketch of Fort Atkinson as it appeared in the 1840s appears here.

Winnebago Indians frequently visited Winnebago County. This photograph was taken around 1890.

A map of the agency on the Turkey River is shown.

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Newspaper Articles- Part Two

-Driftless Journal- Winn County Historic Preservation Commission is Preserving the Last Dam Gate from Historic Lower Dam

-Driftless Journal- Calmar’s Al Becker Recognized for Lifetime Achievements in Historic Preservation

-Driftless Journal- Heirloom Coin Bank Part of Decorah’s History
Winn County Historic Preservation Commission is preserving last dam gate from historic Lower Dam

By Steve Johnson

The Winneshiek County Historic Preservation Commission (WCHPC) was contracted in January by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to prevent the removal of the last surviving dam gate from the historic Lower Dam located outside of Decorah in Winneshiek County.

In collaboration with the Iowa DNR, Decorah Parks and Recreation and the Winneshiek County Historical Society, the WCHPC is working to preserve this dam gate through the creation of a historically significant outdoor industrial sculpture at Trailside Park along Highway 9 in Decorah.

With the advent of electrification, the use of water power for generating electricity for industrial purposes had expanded rapidly in the early 1800s. Decorah and Winneshiek County were served by the Upper Iowa River, which has a fall of 50 feet, and the Lower Dam was built on the river below Decorah.

The Upper Dam, also known as the Lower Dam, was constructed in 1890 and was used until 1912. The Upper Iowa Power Company, which owned the dam, generated electricity for local businesses and residences along the river.

The WCHPC is working to preserve the last remaining dam gate from the Lower Dam, which is a unique piece of industrial history in Winneshiek County.

Early interest

Interest in developing a hydroelectric dam on the Upper Iowa River between Decorah and Winneshiek County dates back to 1887. However, until the late 19th century, the availability of water power was limited to small-scale operations.

An industry expands

The development of industrialization in Winneshiek County was greatly influenced by the Upper Iowa River’s hydroelectric potential. The Lower Dam, constructed in 1890, was a significant step in harnessing the river’s power.

The Lower Dam was built to generate electricity for local businesses and residences along the river. The Upper Dam, also known as the Lower Dam, was constructed in 1890 and was used until 1912.

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Dam gate

Continued on page 20
The Iowa Drainage Commission, the Lower Dam was the first hydropower plant located entirely within Iowa. While the Reedsburg plant had been completed earlier, it was only partly completed at the time. According to a 1913 article written in the magazine Popular Electricity, the author stated that the Lower Dam "was the first of its kind on the Mississippi." At the time, the dam was considered a significant milestone in the development of hydroelectric power.

By 1940, the Iowa Drainage Commission had built the Upper Dam, which was the first hydropower plant to be completed entirely within Iowa. The dam was built to harness the power of the Lower Iowa River and provide electricity to the surrounding area. The Upper Dam was considered a significant milestone in the development of hydroelectric power in Iowa.

In the early 1950s, the Iowa Drainage Commission took over the operation of the Lower Dam and began to focus on developing the Upper Dam. The Upper Dam was completed in 1954 and was considered a significant milestone in the development of hydroelectric power in Iowa.

The Iowa Drainage Commission continued to expand its operations, and the Upper Dam was the first of several hydroelectric plants to be built in the region. The commission continued to focus on developing new technologies and improving existing systems to increase the efficiency of the plants.

In the late 1970s, the Iowa Drainage Commission focused on developing new technologies and improving existing systems to increase the efficiency of the plants. The commission continued to expand its operations, and the Upper Dam was the first of several hydroelectric plants to be built in the region. The commission continued to focus on developing new technologies and improving existing systems to increase the efficiency of the plants.

Today, the Upper Dam remains an important part of the Iowa Drainage Commission's operations, providing electricity to the surrounding area. The commission continues to focus on developing new technologies and improving existing systems to increase the efficiency of the plants.

Electric Irons, Toasters and Stoves.

In our new, up-town office window.

This shows what faith we have in the merits of these appliances.

Call and let us explain why they will give you a pleasant and easy way to iron in place of the old hot and uneven method.

The Cost of Kneading by Electricity is about 2 1/2 Cents Per Hour.

We have a Special Rate for the current use for this work. The many advantages can be appreciated only by a trial. That is what they are here for – a free trial. Ask for one.

UPPER IOWA POWER CO.
Calmar's Al Becker recognized for lifetime achievements in historic preservation

Recently the Winneshiek County Historic Preservation Commission presented Al Becker of Calmar a certificate of appreciation recognizing his work in bringing the history and significance of the Ho Chunk Winnebago people to life in Winneshiek County.

The certificate recognizes Becker for years of dedicated service to historic preservation in youth education, archaeological fieldwork, and leadership roles with the Friends of Fort Atkinson, the Fort Atkinson Rendezvous, and the Fort Atkinson Historic Preservation Commission.

Over the years Becker wrote and was project director for numerous grant awards, including certified local government grants, and worked closely with staff from the University of Iowa's Office of the State Archaeologist. Among his accomplishments, he trained 20 Turkey Valley students and local residents to participate in archaeological digs at the Joseph Goddard homestead, the Hawkeye River Trading Post, and the Whirling Thunder Winnebago Village.

In 1998, Becker received a McKnight Excellence in Education grant for developing an innovative enrichment experience for his students with his project entitled "Primary Source Research and Archaeological Dig into Winneshiek County History."

In his own words

The following information comes from the Winneshiek County Historic Preservation Commission's video interview, and in Becker's own words:

"My background is history, and I am a retired history teacher. Fort Atkinson was rich with Winnebago/Ho Chunk history. I started researching the history when I moved here. It led to discovering the Winnebago Sub-Agency north of Fort Atkinson where we set up archaeological investigations.

Turkey Valley is located within the original site of the settlement. The Winnebago were brought to from 1840-1849. I taught students at the Goddard Homestead, the sub-agency site at John Kershner Farm, and the Native American community at the Riley farm. We found many artifacts including pipe stems, beads, and pottery pieces. At the Riley farm, we found a Native American food storage pit where one of the pottery pieces still had seeds in it. Many community members were interested and came out to help. I worked closely with Cindy Peterson from the Office of the State Archaeologist in Iowa City. She led the excavation of the investigations.

For many years I served as the secretary of the Fort Atkinson Historical Preservation Commission. I took existing museums, wrote newspaper articles, wrote grants, and communicated with the state office in its role. I helped Cindy Peterson get the military fort in Fort Atkinson listed on the National Register of Historical Places in 2013.

Rendezvous Days started in 1971. The committee was developed shortly after to plan the Rendezvous Days. We focused on getting Native Americans, Ghost Custer soldiers, and backcountry interesting involved. We wanted them to set up lodges the last weekend of every September to show the public how people lived in the 1840s. We also invited craftsmen like the blacksmiths, weavers, rope-makers, and cooks representing foods from the 1840s. I developed the Rendezvous school days held each Friday for students from area schools before the weekend Rendezvous. This allowed students to receive a historic tour of the fort grounds and then interact with Rendezvous participants before it opened to the public. Students came from as far as Waterloo and Guttenberg. We averaged 1000-1200 students a year. One year and I visited schools prior to Rendezvous school days to present historical information. Over a 10-year span, we conducted over 80 school presentations. We stopped the school presentations around 2015 and since then we have helped with the school days by sharing information with students about the Conestoga wagon during school days. The wagon was given to the Friends of Fort Atkinson for use during Rendezvous Days.

The museum opened in 1990. My wife and I went to the Office of the State Archaeologist in Iowa City and brought back many artifacts for display that were originally taken from the fort grounds in the 1980s. The artifacts, along with many community contributions, are now on display at the museum. For many years I also served as secretary of the museum committee.

When asked about his thoughts of what stood out in his mind the most interesting or exciting discovery? His response was, "Each time anyone found something in their yard during the investigations, everyone around them was excited. It was neat to see students and community members excited when finding 1840 artifacts in their community."
Heirloom coin bank part of Decorah’s history

By Roz Weis

Steve Johnson of Decorah uncovered a bit of history recently and is sharing his research with readers.

An old coin bank from the early 1900s has been saved for three generations in pristine condition. The coin bank was offered up as a promotion for Citizens Savings Bank’s Christmas Club promotion back on Dec. 10, 1913. The bank offered the free coin bank to those who signed up to start a bank account, often known as “Christmas Club Accounts.” A one-dollar investment would open the account at the bank back in those days, and the new account holder would walk out the door with the miniature coin bank as a keepsake gift.

Johnson shared the old advertisement and the picture of the coin bank, along with a photo of Citizens Savings Bank in the early 1900s.

Citizens Savings Bank was one of only three banks in Decorah in 1913.

The bank was originally located at 111 Winnebago St. It moved to the corner of Water and Winnebago streets in 1897. That spot currently houses the business of Hacker, Nelson & Company. The bank extensively remodeled the original stone with a brick façade structure into a Romanesque/Queen Anne-styled building seen in Decorah today.

The bank was founded on Feb. 20, 1884 with C.W. Burdick as its president. E. J. Curtin assumed The newspaper stated, “Winne- for the sum of $20,000. The ar-
A coin bank from Citizens Savings Bank was offered as a Christmas Club promotion in the early 1900s. Above: A coin bank that has been passed down for three generations. Below: A vintage advertisement of the coin bank.

The Greatest Christmas Gift
For The Children, The Young People and The Old Folks Too.
The Home Savings Bank.
You Get Nothing Grows Like Money in The Bank
One Dollar Starts The Account
You Get The Bank FREE
Citizens Savings Bank
The Start of A Fortune.
Start The New Year With A Bank Account

The newspaper stated, “Winnebago County State Bank assumes the deposits of Citizens Savings Bank.” This notice was published on Jan. 31, 1924.

The Decorah Newspaper also reported on Feb. 20, 1924, that the bank purchased the building for the sum of $20,000. The article stated, “The purchase of the Citizens Savings Bank building is the best bargain ever made in Decorah real estate and C.J. Weiser is to be congratulated on his business acumen in making the deal.”
Grant Award Press Releases

- Decorahnews.com- A Grant from the State Historical Society Will Help Preserve the Last Remaining Dam Gate from the Upper Iowa River Lower Dam

- Driftless Journal- Dam Gate Sculpture Project is a Collaboration

- Decorah Public Opinion- Historic Preservation Receives Contribution from Depot Outlet

- Decorahnews.com- MiEnergy Cooperative Supports Dam Gate Sculpture Exhibit
A GRANT FROM THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY WILL HELP PRESERVE THE LAST REMAINING DAM GATE FROM THE UPPER IOWA RIVER LOWER DAM

The State Historical Society of Iowa is announcing it's giving a grant to the Winneshiek County Historic Preservation Commission. The $4,308 grant will be used to help fund the "Dam Gate Outdoor Industrial Sculpture Exhibit" at the Lower Dam of the Upper Iowa River. The project will preserve the last remaining dam gate. The exhibit will feature the dam gate structure and an educational interpretive sign.

The grant to the Winneshiek County Historic Preservation Commission was one of 32 grants totaling $513,060 for research and projects in Iowa.
Driftless Journal Tuesday, October 20, 2020

Winneshiek County Development and Tourism Executive Director Stephanie Fennell presents a check to the Winneshiek County Historic Preservation Commission at a check presentation event in Decorah.

Stevie Johnson, Winneshiek County Historic Preservation Commission chair, takes the presentation photo.

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Dam Gate Sculpture Project is a collaboration

The Winneshiek County Historic Preservation Commission is a county organization created to preserve the educational, cultural, economic, and general welfare of the public through the recognition, enhancement, and perpetuation of sites, buildings, and districts of historical and cultural significance. Founded in August of 1985, it is one of the earliest established historic preservation organizations in Iowa.

The County Board of Supervisors recently approved a grant application to the National Park Service that will fund the commission's Dam Gate Sculpture Project. The project will transform the deteriorating doors of the historic Lower Dam into a striking sculpture that will attract visitors to the park.

The sculpture will consist of two 12-foot-high doors, each weighing approximately 20,000 pounds. The doors will be repurposed into a unique outdoor sculpture that will be located in the park's visitors center.

Arts, crafts fest

November 27-29

A Port of Discovery Arts and Crafts Festival is scheduled Nov. 27-29 at Backwoods in McGregor and the Marquette Community Center in McGregor.

Hours are Friday from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Saturday, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; and Sunday, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

(Winnesheik Times photo by Sara Moore)
Historic Preservation receives contribution from Depot Outlet

Depot Outlet recently contributed $2,000 to the Winneshiek County Historic Preservation Commission for the Dam Gate Outdoor Industrial Sculpture Exhibit at the Trout Run Park in Decorah.

Amanda Holthaus, Depot Outlet Store Director, stated, "The Depot Outlet is pleased to be able to continue its mission with the help and support of this amazing community through donations and shopping in the retail store."

The project's goal is to permanently install the last remaining dam gate of historic Lower Dam and create an interpretive marker for public education. The commission's intent is to tell the story regarding the significance of small community-driven hydroelectric dams that once dotted the rural landscape of Northeast Iowa and of their important role in our country's development. In January of 2020, the Iowa Department of Natural Resources reached out to the Winneshiek County Historic Preservation Commission requesting the community's involvement in preserving the last dam gate from the Upper Iowa River Lower Dam site from being turned into scrap metal. This early hydroelectric dam provided energy to numerous communities in Northeast Iowa.

The Winneshiek County Historic Preservation Commission is collaborating with Decorah Parks and Recreation, Iowa Department of Natural Resources, and Winneshiek County Historical Society in creating an outdoor industri-
MIENERGY COOPERATIVE SUPPORTS DAM GATE SCULPTURE EXHIBIT

MIENERGY Cooperative Marketing & Communications Manager Brenda Tesch presents a check to Winneshiek County Historic Preservation Commission members Roger Bergen, LeVonne Sharp, Ferneva Brimacomb, Steve Johnson, and Elizabeth Lorentzen

Winneshiek County Historic Preservation Commission has received a $500 grant from MIENERGY Cooperative for the Dam Gate Outdoor Industrial Sculpture Exhibit at the Trout Run Park in Decorah.

The grant money came from the cooperative's customers who donated by rounding up their electric bill payments.

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Certified Local Government Annual Report

Name of Certified Local Government: Winneshiek County Historic Preservation Commission

Signature of person who completed this report: [Signature]
2/8/2021
Date

I certify that a representative of the historic preservation commission has attended a public meeting and presented the details of this report to the city council (city CLG) or the Board of Supervisors (county CLG).

Monday, February 8th, 2021
Date of public meeting

Floyd Ashbacher, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors

Signature of Mayor or Chairman of the Board of Supervisors: [Signature]
2/8/2021
Date

Printed Name of Elected Official

Please upload this completed form with your annual report on SlideRoom.

Thank you.